FINAL SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ATLANTIC DIVISION, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

IR DEMO PACKAGE FY24
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECT: N40085-23-B-0036

DESIGNED BY:

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LICENSE NO. C-0706

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SPECIFICATION APPROVED BY:

Design Director _____

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Date: 11-13-2024

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SECTION 01 11 00

SUMMARY OF WORK

04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

1.1.1 Project Description

The work includes the demolition of multiple buildings, structures, utilities, pavement surfaces and incidental related work

1.1.2 Location

The work shall be located at the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, at the building and/or area as described in the attached project description. The exact location will be indicated by the Contracting Officer.

1.2 PHASED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Within the overall project schedule, commence and complete the work in phases as described in the attached project description.

1.3 EXISTING WORK

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

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

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

1.4 LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND FACILITIES

The Contractor will be responsible for obtaining the services of a professional utility locator to scan the construction site with electromagnetic or sonic equipment, and mark the surface of the ground where existing underground utilities are discovered. Verify the elevations of existing piping, utilities, and any type of underground obstruction not indicated or specified to be removed but indicated or discovered during scanning in locations to be traversed by piping, ducts, and other work to be installed. Verify elevations before installing new work closer than nearest manhole or other structure at which an adjustment in grade can be made.

1.4.1 Notification Prior to Excavation

Notify the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) 48 hours prior to starting excavation work.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 14 00

WORK RESTRICTIONS (MCBL)
04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

List of Contact Personnel

1.2 SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS

a. The Contractor shall comply with all special scheduling requirements as described in the attached project description.

d. Permission to interrrupt any Station roads, railroads, and/or utility service shall be requested in writing a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of interruption.

1.3 CONTRACTOR ACCESS AND USE OF PREMISES

1.3.1 Activity Regulations

Ensure that Contractor personnel employed on the Activity become familiar with and obey Activity regulations including safety, fire, traffic and security regulations. Keep within the limits of the work and avenues of ingress and egress. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in designated areas. Do not enter any restricted areas unless required to do so and until cleared for such entry. Ensure all Contractor equipment, include delivery vehicles, are clearly identified with their company name.

1.3.1.1 Subcontractors and Personnel Contacts

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

1.3.1.2 Installation Access

Obtain access to Navy installations through participation in the Defense Biometrics Identification System (DBIDS). Requirements for Contractor employee registration, and transition for employees currently under Navy Commercial Access Control System (NCACS), are available at https://www.cnic.navy.mil/om/dbids.html. No fees are associated with obtaining a DBIDS credential.

Participation in the DBIDS is not mandatory, and Contractor personnel may apply for One-Day Passes at the Base Visitor Control Office to access an installation.

The following are specific details regarding contractor personnel

requirements. For the most up-to-date information regarding Base Access please visit https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Base-Access/.

1.3.1.2.1 Registration for DBIDS

Registration for DBIDS is available at https://www.cnic.navy.mil/om/dbids.html. Procedure includes:

a. Present a letter or official award document (i.e. DD Form 1155 or SF 1442) from the Contracting Officer, that provides the purpose for access, to the base Visitor Control Center representative.

b. Present valid identification, such as a passport or Real ID Act-compliant state driver's license.

c. Provide completed SECNAV FORM 5512/1 to the base Visitor Control Center representative to obtain a background check. This form is available for download at https://www.cnic.navy.mil/om/dbids.html.

d. Upon successful completion of the background check, the Government will complete the DBIDS enrollment process, which includes Contractor employee photo, fingerprints, base restriction and several other assessments.

e. Upon successful completion of the enrollment process, the Contractor employee will be issued a DBIDS credential, and will be allowed to proceed to worksite.

1.3.1.2.2 DBIDS Eligibility Requirements

Throughout the length of the contract, the Contractor employee must continue to meet background screen standards. Periodic background screenings are conducted to verify continued DBIDS participation and installation access privileges. DBIDS access privileges will be immediately suspended or revoked if at any time a Contractor employee becomes ineligible.

An adjudication process may be initiated when a background screen failure results in disqualification from participation in the DBIDS, and Contractor employee does not agree with the reason for disqualification. The Government is the final authority.

1.3.1.2.3 DBIDS Notification Requirements

a. Immediately report instances of lost or stolen badges to the Contracting Officer.

b. Immediately collect DBIDS credentials and notify the Contracting Officer in writing under the following circumstances:

(1) An employee has departed the company without having properly returned or surrendered their DBIDS credentials.

(2) There is a reasonable basis to conclude that an employee, or former employee, might pose a risk, compromise, or threat to the safety or security of the Installation or anyone therein.

1.3.1.2.4 One-Day Passes

Personnel applying for One-Day passes at the Base Visitor Control Office are subject to daily mandatory vehicle inspection, and will have limited access to the installation. The Government is not responsible for any cost or lost time associated with obtaining daily passes or added vehicle inspections incurred by non-participants in the DBIDS.

1.3.2 No Smoking Policy

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

1.3.3 Working Hours

Regular working hours shall be 0730-1600, Monday through Friday, excluding Government holidays.

1.3.4 Work Outside Regular Hours

Work outside regular working hours requires COR approval. Provide written request at least 15 calendar days prior to such work to allow arrangements to be made by the Government for inspecting the work in progress. During periods of darkness, the different parts of the work shall be lighted in a manner approved by the COR.

1.3.5 Occupied Building and Existing Buildings

The Contractor shall be working in a a portion of an existing building which is not occupied. The existing building and its contents shall be kept secure at all times.

1.3.6 Utility Cutovers and Interruptions

a. The Contractor shall coordinate a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to any planned utility cutover / interruption. Make utility cutovers and interruptions during normal working hours.

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

c. Interruption to water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, telephone service, electric service, air conditioning, heating, fire alarm, and compressed air shall be considered utility cutovers. This time limit includes time for deactivation and reactivation.

d. Operation of Station Utilities: The Contractor shall not operate nor disturb the setting of control devices in the station utilities system, including water, sewer, electrical, and steam services. The Government will operate the control devices as required for normal conduct of the work. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer at least 15 days prior to such operation.

1.4 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

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

1.5 EMERGENCY UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO) RESPONSE

In the event that UXO, as defined in 40 CFR 260 is encountered during the construction activities that are deemed to be a threat to human health or the environment, Camp Lejeune Military Police and EOD professionals shall be immediately contacted to conduct an emergency response. Additionally, immediately contact the Contracting Officer if UXO is encountered. An evaluation of this scenario and procedures, with contract numbers, shall be included in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the fieldwork.

1.5.1 3R TRAINING

All Contractor personnel performing ground disturbing activities must complete contractor awareness training related to recognizing UXO. This training (3R TRAINING) is available online at: http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/EnvironmentalMgmt/TrainingVideo.aspx

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 20 00

PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES (MCBCL)
04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EP 1110-1-8	(2021) Engineering and Design -- Construction Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense Schedule

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Schedule of Prices; G

1.3 SCHEDULE OF PRICES

1.3.1 Data Required

Within 15 calendar days of notice of award, prepare and deliver to COR a schedule of prices (construction contract). Provide a detailed breakdown of the contract price, giving quantities for each of the various kinds of work, unit prices, and extended prices therefor. Schedule of prices shall be separated by individual building numbers with subtotals for each building.

1.3.2 Payment Schedule Instructions

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

Additionally, the Schedule of Prices must be separated as follows:

a. Primary Facilities Cost Breakdown:

Defined as work on the primary facilities out to the 5 foot line. Work out to the 5 foot line includes construction encompassed within a theoretical line 5 foot from the face of exterior walls and includes attendant construction, such as pad mounted HVAC cooling equipment, cooling towers, and transformers placed beyond the 5 foot line.

b. Supporting Facilities Cost Breakdown:

Defined as site work, including incidental work, outside the 5 foot line.

1.4 CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS

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

1.5 CONTRACTOR'S INVOICE AND CONTRACT PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

1.5.1 Content of Invoice

Requests for payment will be processed in accordance with the Contract Clause FAR 52.232-27 Prompt Payment for Construction Contracts and FAR 52.232-5 Payments Under Fixed-Price Construction Contracts. Invoices not completed in accordance with contract requirements will be returned to the Contractor for correction of the deficiencies. The requests for payment shall include the documents listed below.

a. The Contractor's invoice, on NAVFAC Form 7300/30 furnished by the Government, showing in summary form, the basis for arriving at the amount of the invoice. Form 7300/30 must include certification by Quality Control (QC) Manager as required by the Contract.

b. The Estimate for Voucher/ Contract Performance Statement on NAVFAC Form 4330/54 furnished by the Government. Use NAVFAC Form 4330, unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, on NAVFAC Contracts when a Monthly Estimate for Voucher is required.

c. Contractor's Monthly Estimate for Voucher and Contractors Certification (NAVFAC Form 4330) with Subcontractor and supplier payment certification. Other documents, including but not limited to, that need to be received prior to processing payment include the following submittals as required. These items are still required monthly even when a pay voucher is not submitted.

d. Monthly Work-hour report.

e. Updated Construction Progress Schedule and tabular reports required by the contract.

f. Contractor Safety Self Evaluation Checklist.

g. Updated submittal register.

h. Solid Waste Disposal Report.

i. Certified payrolls.

j. Updated testing logs.

k. Other supporting documents as requested.

1.5.2 Submission of Invoices

If DFARS Clause 252.232-7006 Wide Area WorkFlow Payment Instructions is included in the Contract, provide the documents listed in above paragraph CONTENT OF INVOICE in their entirety as attachments in Wide Area Work Flow

(WAWF) for each invoice submitted. The maximum size of each WAWF attachment is two megabytes, but there are no limits on the number of attachments. If a document cannot be attached in WAWF due to system or size restriction, provide it as instructed by the Contracting Officer.

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

1.5.3 Final Invoice

a. A final invoice must be accompanied by the certification required by DFARS 252.247.7023 Transportation of Supplies by Sea, and the Contractor's Final Release. If the Contractor is incorporated, the Final Release must contain the corporate seal. An officer of the corporation must sign and the corporate secretary must certify the Final Release.

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

c. Final invoices not accompanied by the Contractor's Final Release and required certification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea will be considered incomplete and will be returned to the Contractor.

1.6 PAYMENTS TO THE CONTRACTOR

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

1.6.1 Obligation of Government Payments

The obligation of the Government to make payments required under the provisions of this Contract will, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, be subject to reductions and suspensions permitted under the FAR and agency regulations including the following in accordance with FAR 32.103 Progress Payments Under Construction Contracts:

a. Reasonable deductions due to defects in material or workmanship;

b. Claims which the Government may have against the Contractor under or in connection with this Contract;

c. Unless otherwise adjusted, repayment to the Government upon demand for overpayments made to the Contractor; and

d. Failure to maintain accurate "as-built" or record drawings in

accordance with FAR 52.236.21.

1.6.2 Payment for Onsite and Offsite Materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Materials to be considered for progress payments prior to installation must be stored either in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Continental United States. Other locations are subject to written approval by the Contracting Officer.

g. Materials in transit to the job site or storage site are not acceptable for payment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 30 00

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
01/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

View Location Map

Progress and Completion Pictures

1.3 VIEW LOCATION MAP

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

1.4 PROGRESS AND COMPLETION PICTURES

Photographically document site conditions prior to start of construction operations. Provide monthly, and within one month of the completion of work, digital photographs, 1600x1200x24 bit true color minimum resolution in JPEG file format showing the sequence and progress of work. Take a minimum of 20 digital photographs each week throughout the entire project from a minimum of ten different viewpoints selected by the Contractor unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer. Submit with the monthly invoice two sets of digital photographs, each set on a separate compact disc (CD) or data versatile disc (DVD), cumulative of all photos to date. Indicate photographs demonstrating environmental procedures. Provide photographs for each month in a separate monthly directory and name each file to indicate its location on the view location sketch. Also provide the view location sketch on the CD or DVD as a digital file. Include a date designator in file names. Photographs provided are for unrestricted use by the Government.

1.5 MINIMUM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Provide the minimum insurance coverage required by FAR 28.307-2 Liability, during the entire period of performance under this contract. Provide other insurance coverage as required by State law.

1.6 ELECTRONIC MAIL (EMAIL)

a. The Contractor is required to establish and maintain electronic mail (email) capability along with the capability to open various electronic attachments in Microsoft, Adobe Acrobat, and other similar formats.

b. Within 10 days after contract award; the Contractor shall provide the Contracting Officer a single (only one) email address for the ROICC office to send communications related to this contract correspondence. The ROICC office may also use email to notify the Contractor of base access conditions when emergency conditions warrant, such as hurricanes, terrorist threats, etc.

c. Multiple email addresses are not authorized.

d. It is the Contractor's responsibility to make timely distribution of all ROICC email within its own organization, including field office(s).

e. The Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of any changes to their email address.

1.7 SUPERVISION

1.7.1 Superintendent Qualifications

Provide project superintendent with a minimum of 10 years experience in construction with at least 5 of those years as a superintendent on projects similar in size and complexity. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of EM 385-1-1 and have experience in the areas of hazard identification and safety compliance. The individual must be capable of interpreting a critical path schedule and construction drawings. The qualification requirements for the alternate superintendent are the same as for the project superintendent. The Contracting Officer may request proof of the superintendent's qualifications at any point in the project if the performance of the superintendent is in question.

For projects where the superintendent is permitted to also serve as the Quality Control (QC) Manager as established in Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL, the superintendent must have qualifications in accordance with that section.

1.7.2 Minimum Communication Requirements

Have at least one qualified superintendent, or competent alternate, capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language, on the job-site at all times during the performance of Contract work.In addition, if a Quality Control (QC) representative is required on the Contract, then that individual must also have fluent English communication skills.

1.7.3 Duties

The project superintendent is primarily responsible for managing subcontractors and coordinating day-to-day production and schedule adherence on the project. The superintendent is required to attend Red

Zone meetings, partnering meetings, and quality control meetings. The superintendent or qualified alternative must be on-site at all times during the performance of this contract until the work is completed and accepted.

1.7.4 Non-Compliance Actions

The Project Superintendent is subject to removal by the Contracting Officer for non-compliance with requirements specified in the contract and for failure to manage the project to ensure timely completion. Furthermore, the Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No part of the time lost due to such stop orders is acceptable as the subject of claim for extension of time for excess costs or damages by the Contractor.

1.8 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

Immediately after award, prior to commencing any work at the site, coordinate with the Contracting Officer a time and place to meet for the Preconstruction Meeting. The meeting must take place within 35 calendar days after award of the contract, but prior to commencement of any work at the site. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss and develop a mutual understanding of the administrative requirements of the Contract including but not limited to: daily reporting, invoicing, value engineering, safety, base-access, outage requests, hot work permits, schedule requirements, quality control, schedule of prices or earned value report, shop drawings, submittals, cybersecurity, prosecution of the work, government acceptance, final inspections and contract close-out. Contractor must present and discuss their basic approach to scheduling the construction work and any required phasing.

1.8.1 Attendees

Contractor attendees must include the Project Manager, Superintendent, Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), Quality Control Manager and major subcontractors.

1.9 FACILITY TURNOVER PLANNING MEETINGS (Red Zone Meetings)

Meet with the Government to identify strategies to ensure the project is carried to expeditious closure and turnover to the Client. Start planning the turnover process at the Pre-Construction Conference meeting with a discussion of the Red Zone process and convene at regularly scheduled NRZ Meetings beginning at approximately 75 percent of project completion. Include the following in the facility Turnover effort:

1.9.1 Red Zone Checklist

a. Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) will provide the Contractor a copy of the Red Zone Checklist template.

b. Prior to 75 percent completion, modify the Red Zone Checklist template by adding or deleting critical activities applicable to the project and assign planned completion dates for each activity. Submit the modified Red Zone Checklist to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may request additional activities be added to the Red Zone Checklist at any time as necessary.

1.9.2 Meetings

a. Conduct regular Red Zone Meetings beginning at approximately 75 percent project completion, or three to six months prior to Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD), whichever comes first.

b. The Contracting Officer will establish the frequency of the meetings, which is expected to increase as the project completion draws nearer. At the beginning, Red Zone meetings may be every two weeks then increase to weekly towards the final month of the project.

c. Using the Red Zone Checklist as a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) and basis for discussion, review upcoming critical activities and strategies to ensure work is completed on time.

d. During the Red Zone Meetings discuss with the COTR any upcoming activities that require Government involvement.

e. Maintain the Red Zone Checklist by documenting the actual completion dates as work is completed and update the Red Zone Checklist with revised planned completion dates as necessary to match progress. Distribute copies of the current Red Zone Checklist to attendees at each Red Zone Meeting.

1.10 PARTNERING

Contractor shall host the partnering session within 45 calendar days of contract award. To most effectively accomplish this Contract, the Contractor and Government must form a cohesive partnership with the common goal of drawing on the strength of each organization in an effort to achieve a successful project without safety mishaps, conforming to the Contract, within budget and on schedule. The partnering team must consist of personnel from both the Government and Contractor including project level and corporate level leadership positions. Key Personnel from the supported command, end user, NAVFAC, PWD, FEAD/ROICC, Contractor, key subcontractors and the Designer of Record are required to participate in the Partnering process.

1.10.1 Team-Led (Informal) Partnering

a. The Contracting Officer will coordinate the initial Team-Led (Informal) Partnering Session with key personnel of the project team, including Contractor and Government personnel. The Partnering Session will be co-led by the Government Construction Manager and Contractor's Project Manager.

b. The Initial Team-led Partnering session may be held concurrently with the Pre-Construction Post-Award Kickoff meeting. Partnering sessions will be held at a location mutually agreed to by the Contracting Officer and the Contractor, typically at a conference room on-base or at the Contractor's temporary trailer.

c. The Initial Team-Led Partnering Session will be conducted and facilitated using electronic media (a video and accompanying forms) provided by Contracting Officer.

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

e. Participants will bear their own costs for meals, lodging and

transportation associated with Partnering.

1.11 MOBILIZATION

Contractor shall mobilize to the jobsite within 60 calendar days after contract award. Mobilize is defined as having equipment AND having a physical presence of at least one person from the contractor's team on the jobsite.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 31 23.13 20

ELECTRONIC CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITY SUPPORT CONTRACT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
05/17, CHG 7: 11/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Utilize the Naval Facilities Engineering Command's (NAVFAC's) Electronic Construction and Facility Support Contract Management System (eCMS) for the transfer, sharing, and management of electronic technical submittals and documents. The web-based eCMS is the designated means of transferring technical documents between the Contractor and the Government. Paper media or e-mail submission, including originals or copies, of the documents identified in Table 1 are not permitted, except where eCMS is unavailable, non-functional, or specifically requested in addition to electronic submission.

1.1.1 Format Naming Convention for Files Uploaded Into eCMS

Include the identification number of the document, the type of document, the name/subject or title, and for daily reports, the date (day of work) with format YYYY/MM/DD in the filename. For example, for RFI's, 0011_RFI_Roof_Leaking.doc; for submittals, 0032a_Submittals_Light_Fixture.pdf; for Daily Reports, 0132_Daily_Report_20190504.xls. Contact the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) regarding availability of eCMS training and reference materials.

1.1.2 Uploading Documents Processed Outside of eCMS

When specifically requested to provide documents outside of eCMS, upload all final project documentation (e.g., documents that are signed and/or adjudicated by the Government) mentioned in Table 1 into eCMS by creating a record in the module associated with that document type and uploading the document(s). Subject/title of the record should include the type of record i.e., RFI/Submittal/Other, the identification number(s), and the statement "Processed Outside of eCMS". For example, "RFI 001-012 Processed Outside of eCMS".

1.2 USER PRIVILEGES

The Contractor will be provided access to eCMS. All technical submittals and documents must be transmitted to the Government via the COR. Project roles and system roles will be established to control each user's menu, application, and software privileges, including the ability to create, edit, or delete objects.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

List of Contractor's Personnel; G

1.4 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND CONNECTIVITY

1.4.1 General

The eCMS requires a web-browser (platform-neutral) and Internet connection. Obtain from an approved vendor an External Certification Authority (ECA), Primary Key Infrastructure (PKI) certificate, or other similar digital identification to support two-factor authentication and access to eCMS. Provide and maintain computer hardware and software for the eCMS access throughout the duration of the contract for all Contractor-designated users. Provide connectivity, speed, bandwidth, and access to the Internet to ensure adequate functionality. 70 mbps download speed recommended, 40 mbps minimum for loading large files. Neither upgrading of the Contractor's computer system nor delays associated from the usage of the eCMS will be justification or grounds for a time extension or cost adjustment to the Contract.

1.4.2 Contractor Personnel List

Within 20 calendar days of contract award, provide to the Contracting Officer a list of Contractor's personnel who will have the responsibility for the transfer, sharing and management of electronic technical submittals and documents and will require access to the eCMS. Project personnel roles to be filled in the eCMS include the Contractor's Project Manager, Superintendent, Quality Control (QC) Manager, and Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). Personnel must be capable of electronic document management. Notify the COR immediately of any personnel changes to the project. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to perform a security check on all potential users. Provide the following information:

First Name
Last Name
E-mail Address
Office Address
Project Role (e.g. Project Manager, QC Manager, Superintendent)

1.5 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

In accordance with Department of Navy guidance, all military construction contract data are unclassified, unless specified otherwise by a properly designated Original Classification Authority (OCA) and in accordance with an established Security Classification Guide (SCG). Refer to the project's OCA when questions arise about the proper classification of information.

The eCMS and tablet computer must only be used for the transaction of unclassified information associated with construction projects. In conformance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), DoD INSTRUCTION 5200.48 CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION (CUI), and DoD requirements, any unclassified project documentation uploaded into the eCMS must be designated either "U - UNCLASSIFIED" (U) or "CUI - CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION"
(CUI).

1.6 ECMS UTILIZATION

Establish, maintain, and update data and documentation in the eCMS throughout the duration of the contract.

Personally Identifiable Information (PII) transmittal is not permitted in the eCMS.

1.6.1 Information Security Classification/Identification

The eCMS must be used for the transmittal of the following documents. This requirement supersedes conflicting requirements in other sections, however, submittal review times in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES remain applicable. Table 1 - Project Documentation Types provides the appropriate U and CUI designations for various types of project documents. Construction documents requiring CUI status must be marked accordingly. Apply the appropriate markings before any document is uploaded into eCMS. Markings are not required on U documents.

Table 1 also identifies which eCMS application is to be used in the transmittal of data (these are subject to change based on the latest software configuration). If a designated application is not functional within 4 hours of initial attempt, defer to the Submittal application and submit the required data as an uploaded portable document (e.g. PDF), word processor, spreadsheet, drawing, or other appropriate format. Hard copy or e-mail submission of these items is acceptable only if eCMS is documented to be not available or not functional or specifically requested in addition to electronic submission. After uploading documents to the Submittal application, transmit the submittals and attachments to the COR via the Transmittal application. For Submittals, select the following:

Preparation by = Contractor personnel assigned to prepare the submittal
Approval by = Contracting Officer Representative (COR)
Returned by = Design Lead/Manager
Forwarded to = Contractor project manager

Table 1 - Project Documentation Types

SUBJECT/NAME	DESIG	REMARKS	ECMS APPLICATION
As-Built Drawings	U	Locations of sensitive areas must be labeled as either "Controlled Area" or "Restricted Area" and may be shown on unclassified documents with the approval from Site Security Manager	Submittals and Transmittals
Building Information Modeling (BIM)	U	1. Locations of sensitive areas must be labeled as either "Controlled Area" or "Restricted Area" and may be shown on unclassified documents with the approval from Site Security Manager 2. Design reviews will be performed in existing "Dr Checks"	Submittals and Transmittals
Construction Permits	U	Refer to rules of the issuing activity, state or jurisdiction	Submittals and Transmittals

SUBJECT/NAME	DESIG	REMARKS	ECMS APPLICATION
Construction Schedules (Activities and Milestones)	U	After the schedule submittal is approved by the COR, import the schedule file into the scheduling application, and select "Approve" to establish a new schedule baseline	Submittals, Transmittals and Scheduling App
Construction Schedules (Cost-Loaded)	CUI	After the schedule submittal is approved by the COR, import the schedule file into the scheduling application, and select "Approve" to establish a new schedule baseline	Submittals, Transmittals and Scheduling App
Construction Schedules (3-Week Lookahead)	U	Import the schedule file into the scheduling application, and select "Approve" to establish a new schedule baseline	Scheduling App
DD 1354 Transfer of Real Property	U		Submittals and Transmittals
Daily Production Reports	CUI	Provide weather conditions, crew size, man-hours, equipment, and materials information	Daily Report
Daily Quality Control (QC) Reports	CUI	Provide QC Phase, Definable Features of Work Identify visitors	Daily Report
Designs and Specifications	U	1. Locations of sensitive areas must be labeled as either "Controlled Area" or "Restricted Area" and may be shown on unclassified documents with the approval from Site Security Manager 2. Design reviews will be performed in existing "Dr Checks"	Submittals and Transmittals
Environmental Notice of Violation (NOV), Corrective Action Plan	U	Refer to rules of the issuing activity, state or jurisdiction	Submittals and Transmittals
Environmental Protection Plan (EPP)	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals

SUBJECT/NAME	DESIG	REMARKS	ECMS APPLICATION
Invoice (Supporting Documentation)	CUI	Applies to supporting documentation only. Invoices are submitted in Wide-Area Workflow (WAWF)	Submittals and Transmittals
Jobsite Documentation, Bulletin Board, Labor Laws, SDS	U		Submittals and Transmittals
Meeting Minutes	CUI		Meeting Minutes
Modification Documents	CUI	Provide final modification documents for the project. Upload into "Modifications - RFPs	Document Management
Operations & Maintenance Support Information (OMSI/eOMSI), Facility Data Worksheet	U	1. Locations of sensitive areas must be labeled as either "Controlled Area" or "Restricted Area" and may be shown on unclassified documents with the approval from Site Security Manager 2. Design reviews will be performed in existing "Dr Checks"	Submittals and Transmittals
Photographs	U	Subject to base/installation restrictions	Submittals and Transmittals
QCM Initial Phase Checklists	CUI		Checklists (Site Management)
QCM Preparatory Phase Checklists	CUI		Checklists (Site Management)
Quality Control Plans	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals
QC Certifications	U		Submittals and Transmittals
QC Punch List	U		Punch Lists (Testing Logs)
Red-Zone Checklist	U		Checklists (Site Management)
Rework Items List	CUI		Punch Lists (Testing Logs)

SUBJECT/NAME	DESIG	REMARKS	ECMS APPLICATION
Request for Information (RFI) Post-Award	CUI		RFIs
Safety Plan	CUI		Daily Report
Safety - Activity Hazard Analyses (AHA)	CUI		Daily Report
Safety - Mishap Reports	CUI		Daily Report
SCIF/SAPF Accreditation Support Documents	CUI	Note: Some Construction Security plans may be classified as Secret. Classified information must not be uploaded into eCMS. Refer to the Site Security Manager, as applicable.	Submittals and Transmittals
Shop Drawings	U	Locations of sensitive areas must be labeled as either "Controlled Area" or "Restricted Area" and may be shown on unclassified documents with the approval from Site Security Manager	Submittals and Transmittals
Storm Water Pollution Prevention (Notice of Intent - Notice of Termination)	U	Refer to rules of the issuing activity, state or jurisdiction	Submittals and Transmittals
Submittals and Submittal Log	U		Submittals and Transmittals
Testing Plans, Logs, and Reports	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals
Training/Reference Materials	U		Submittals and Transmittals
Training Records (Personnel)	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals
Utility Outage/Tie-In Request/Approval	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals
Warranties/BOD Letter	CUI		Submittals and Transmittals

SUBJECT/NAME	DESIG	REMARKS	ECMS APPLICATION
Quality Assurance Reports	CUI		Checklists (Government initiated)
Non-Compliance Notices	CUI		Non-Compliance Notices (Government initiated)
Other Government-prepared documents	CUI		GOV ONLY
All Othere Documents	CUI	Refer to FOIA guidelines and contact the FOIA official to determine whether exemptions exist	As applicable

1.6.2 Markings on CUI documents

a. Only CUI documents being electronically uploaded into the eCMS (.docx, .xlsx, .ppt and others as appropriate), and associated paper documents described in the paragraph CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION require CUI markings as indicated in the subparagraphs below.

b. CUI documents that are originally created within the eCMS application using the web-based forms (RFIs, Daily Reports, and others as appropriate) will be automatically watermarked by the eCMS software, and these do not require additional markings.

c. CUI documents must be marked "CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION" at the bottom of the outside of the front cover (if there is one), the title page, the first page, and the outside of the back cover (if there is one).

d. CUI documents must be marked on the internal pages of the document as "CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION" at top and bottom.

e. Where Installations require digital photographs to be designated CUI, place the markings on the face of the photograph.

f. For visual documentation, other than photographs and audio documentation, mark with either visual or audio statements as appropriate at both the beginning and end of the file.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Requested Government response dates on Transmittals and Submittals must be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contract. Requesting response dates earlier than the required review and response time, without concurrence by the Government COR, may be cause for rejection.

Incomplete submittals will be rejected without further review and must be resubmitted. Required Government response dates for resubmittals must reflect the date of resubmittal, not the original submittal date.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 31 50

TRANSFER AND ACCEPTANCE OF MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

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

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Interim DD-1354, Transfer & Acceptance of Military Real Property

1.2 Interim DD-1354, Transfer & Acceptance of Military Real Property

Submit Interim DD-1354 thirty (30) days prior to beneficial occupancy date (draft copy attached).

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 32 16.00 20

SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS SCHEDULES
08/18, CHG 1: 08/20

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Baseline Construction Schedule; G

SD-07 Certificates

Monthly Updates

1.2 PRE-CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE REQUIREMENT

Within 30 calendar days after contract award prior to the start of work, prepare and submit to the Contracting Officer a Baseline Construction Schedule in accordance with the terms in Contract Clause FAR 52.236-15 Schedules for Construction Contracts, except as modified in this contract. The approval of a Baseline Construction Schedule is a condition precedent to:

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

b. Processing Contractor's invoice(s) for construction activities/items of work.

c. Review of any schedule updates.

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

1.3 SCHEDULE FORMAT

1.3.1 Schedule Submittals and Procedures

Submit Schedules and updates in hard copy and on electronic media that is acceptable to the Contracting Officer. Submit an electronic back-up of the project schedule in an import format compatible with the Government's scheduling program (Primavera P6).

1.4 SCHEDULE MONTHLY UPDATES

Update the Construction Schedule at monthly intervals or when the schedule has been revised. Keep the updated schedule current, reflecting actual activity progress and plan for completing the remaining work. Submit

copies of purchase orders and confirmation of delivery dates as directed by the Contracting Officer.

a. Narrative Report: Identify and justify the following:

(1) Progress made in each area of the project;

(2) Longest Path: Include printed copy on 11 by 17 inch paper, landscape setting;

(3) Date/time constraint(s), other than those required by the contract;

(4) Listing of changes made between the previous schedule and current updated schedule including: added or removed activities, original and remaining durations for activities that have not started, logic (sequence, constraint, lag/lead), milestones, planned sequence of operations, longest path, calendars or calendar assignments, and cost loading.

(5) Any decrease in previously reported activity Earned Amount;

(6) Pending items and status thereof, including permits, changes orders, and time extensions;

(7) Status of Contract Completion Date and interim milestones;

(8) Current and anticipated delays (describe cause of delay and corrective actions(s) and mitigation measures to minimize);

(9) Description of current and future schedule problem areas.

For each entry in the narrative report, cite the respective Activity ID and Activity Name, the date and reason for the change, and description of the change.

1.5 3-WEEK LOOK AHEAD SCHEDULE

Prepare and issue a 3-Week Look Ahead schedule to provide a more detailed day-to-day plan of upcoming work identified on the Construction Schedule. Key the work plans to activity numbers when a NAS is required and update each week to show the planned work for the current and following two-week period. Additionally, include upcoming outages, closures, preparatory meetings, and initial meetings. Identify critical path activities on the Three-Week Look Ahead Schedule. The detail work plans are to be bar chart type schedules, maintained separately from the Construction Schedule on an electronic spreadsheet program and printed on 8-1/2 by 11 inch sheets as directed by the Contracting Officer. Activities must not exceed 5 working days in duration and have sufficient level of detail to assign crews, tools and equipment required to complete the work. Deliver three hard copies and one electronic file of the 3-Week Look Ahead Schedule to the Contracting Officer no later than 8 a.m. each Monday, and review during the weekly CQC Coordination or Production Meeting.

1.6 CORRESPONDENCE AND TEST REPORTS:

Correspondence (e.g., letters, Requests for Information (RFIs), e-mails, meeting minute items, Production and QC Daily Reports, material delivery tickets, photographs) must reference Schedule Activities that are being addressed. Test reports (e.g., concrete, soil compaction, weld, pressure)

must reference Schedule Activities that are being addressed.

1.7 ADDITIONAL SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS

Any references to additional scheduling requirements, including systems to be inspected, tested and commissioned, that are located throughout the remainder of the Contract Documents, are subject to all requirements of this section.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 33 00

SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

1.1.1 Government-Furnished Information

Submittal register will be delivered to the contractor in hard copy format. Register will have the following fields completed, to the extent that will be required by the Government during subsequent usage.

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

Column (d): Lists each submittal description (SD No. and type, e.g. SD-04 Drawings) required in each specification section.

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

Column (f): Indicate approving authority for each submittal. The Contracting Officer is approving authority for all submittals.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Submittal

Shop drawings, product data, samples, and administrative submittals presented for review and approval. Contract Clauses "FAR 52.236-5, Material and Workmanship," paragraph (b) and "FAR 52.236-21, Specifications and Drawings for Construction," paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) apply to all "submittals."

1.2.2 Types of Submittals

All submittals are classified as indicated in paragraph "Submittal Descriptions (SD)". Submittals also are grouped as follows:

a. Shop drawings: As used in this section, drawings, schedules, diagrams, and other data prepared specifically for this contract, by contractor or through contractor by way of subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, distributor, or other lower tier contractor, to illustrate portion of work.

b. Product data: Preprinted material such as illustrations, standard schedules, performance charts, instructions, brochures, diagrams, manufacturer's descriptive literature, catalog data, and other data to illustrate portion of work, but not prepared exclusively

for this contract.

c. Samples: Physical examples of products, materials, equipment, assemblies, or workmanship that are physically identical to portion of work, illustrating portion of work or establishing standards for evaluating appearance of finished work or both.

d. Administrative submittals: Data presented for reviews and approval to ensure that administrative requirements of project are adequately met but not to ensure directly that work is in accordance with design concept and in compliance with contract documents.

1.2.3 Submittal Descriptions (SD)

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submittals that are required prior to or commencing with the start of work on site.

Preconstruction Submittals include schedules and a tabular list of locations, features, and other pertinent information regarding products, materials, equipment, or components to be used in the work.

Certificates Of Insurance

Surety Bonds

List Of Proposed Subcontractors

List Of Proposed Products

Baseline Network Analysis Schedule (NAS)

Submittal Register

Schedule Of Prices Or Earned Value Report

Accident Prevention Plan

Work Plan

Quality Control (QC) plan

Environmental Protection Plan

SD-02 Shop Drawings

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

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

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

SD-03 Product Data

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

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

SD-04 Samples

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

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

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

SD-06 Test Reports

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

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

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

Investigation reports

Daily logs and checklists

Final acceptance test and operational test procedure

SD-07 Certificates

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

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

Confined space entry permits.

Text of posted operating instructions

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preprinted material describing installation of a product, system or material, including special notices and (SDS)concerning impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative at the job site, in the vicinity of the job site, or on a sample taken from the job site, on a portion of the work, during or after installation, to confirm compliance with manufacturer's standards or instructions. The documentation must be signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory or agency and state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test.

Factory test reports.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Data provided by the manufacturer, or the system provider, including manufacturer's help and product line documentation, necessary to maintain and install equipment, for operating and maintenance use by facility personnel.

Data required by operating and maintenance personnel for the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of the item.

Data incorporated in an operations and maintenance manual or control system.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

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

Submittals required for Guiding Principle Validation (GPV) or Third Party Certification (TPC).

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

1.2.4 Approving Authority

Office or designated person authorized to approve the submittal.

1.2.5 Work

As used in this section, on-site and off-site construction required by contract documents, including labor necessary to produce submittals, construction, materials, products, equipment, and systems incorporated or to be incorporated in such construction. In exception, excludes work to produce SD-01 submittals.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with the requirements of this section.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Submittal register

Complete Submittal Package 2 CD/DVD's

1.4 USE OF SUBMITTAL REGISTER

Prepare and maintain submittal register, as the work progresses. Use the hard copy submittal register furnished by the Government or other approved format. Do not change data which is output in columns (c), (d), (e), and (f) as delivered by government; retain data which is output in columns (a), (g), (h), and (i) as approved.

1.4.1 Submittal Register

Submit submittal register as a hard copy. Submit with quality control plan and project schedule required by Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL. Do not change data in columns (c), (d), (e), and (f) as delivered by the government. Verify that all submittals required for project are listed and add missing submittals. Complete the following on the register:

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

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

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

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

1.4.2 Contractor Use of Submittal Register

Update the following fields in the government-furnished submittal register.

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

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

Column (l) List date of submittal transmission.

Column (q) List date approval received.

1.4.3 Approving Authority Use of Submittal Register

Update the following fields in the government-furnished submittal register.

Column (b).

Column (l) List date of submittal receipt.

Column (m) through (p).

Column (q) List date returned to contractor.

1.4.4 Contractor Action Code and Action Code

Entries used will be as follows (others may be prescribed by Transmittal Form):

NR - Not Received

AN - Approved as noted

A - Approved

RR - Disapproved, Revise, and Resubmit

1.4.5 Copies Delivered to the Government

Deliver one copy of submitted register updated by contractor to government with each invoice request.

1.4.6 Submittals reserved for Marine Corps North Carolina IPT approval

a. Section 27 10 00 BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM: All submittals. Provide an information copy of all submittals to Base Telephone through the Contracting Officer. Base Telephone will coordinate their review and approval through the Marine Corps North Carolina IPT.

b. Section 33 82 00 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT (OSP): All submittals. Provide an information copy of all submittals to Base Telephone through the Contracting Officer. Base Telephone will coordinate their review and approval through the Marine Corps North Carolina IPT.

1.5 PROCEDURES FOR SUBMITTALS

1.5.1 Reviewing, Certifying, Approving Authority

QC organization shall be responsible for reviewing and certifying that submittals are in compliance with contract requirements. The Contracting Officer is the approving authority for all submittals.

1.5.2 Constraints

a. Submittals listed or specified in this contract shall conform to provisions of this section, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

b. Submittals shall be complete for each definable feature of work; components of definable feature interrelated as a system shall be submitted at same time.

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

d. Approval of a separate material, product, or component does not

imply approval of assembly in which item functions.

1.5.3 Scheduling

a. Coordinate scheduling, sequencing, preparing and processing of submittals with performance of work so that work will not be delayed by submittal processing. Allow for potential requirements to resubmit.

b. Except as specified otherwise, allow review period, beginning with receipt by approving authority, that includes at least 15 working days for submittals for QC manager approval and 20 working days for submittals for contracting officer approval. Period of review for submittals with contracting officer approval begins when Government receives submittal from QC organization. Period of review for each resubmittal is the same as for initial submittal.

c. For submittals requiring review by fire protection engineer, allow review period, beginning when government receives submittal from QC organization, of 45 working days for return of submittal to the contractor. Period of review for each resubmittal is the same as for initial submittal.

1.5.4 Variations

Variations from contract requirements require Government approval pursuant to contract Clause entitled "FAR 52.236-21, Specifications and Drawings for Construction" and will be considered where advantageous to government.

1.5.4.1 Considering Variations

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

1.5.4.2 Proposing Variations

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

1.5.4.3 Warranting That Variation Are Compatible

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

1.5.4.4 Review Schedule Is Modified

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

1.5.5 Contractor's Responsibilities

a. Determine and verify field measurements, materials, field construction criteria; review each submittal; and check and coordinate each submittal with requirements of the work and contract documents.

b. Transmit submittals to QC organization in accordance with schedule on approved Submittal Register, and to prevent delays in the work, delays to government, or delays to separate contractors.

c. Advise contracting officer of variation, as required by paragraph entitled "Variations."

d. Correct and resubmit submittal as directed by approving authority. When resubmitting disapproved transmittals or transmittals noted for resubmittal, the contractor shall provide copy of that previously submitted transmittal including all reviewer comments for use by approving authority. Direct specific attention in writing or on resubmitted submittal, to revisions not requested by approving authority on previous submissions.

e. Furnish additional copies of submittal when requested by contracting officer, to a limit of 20 copies per submittal.

f. Complete work which must be accomplished as basis of a submittal in time to allow submittal to occur as scheduled.

g. Ensure no work has begun until submittals for that work have been returned as "approved," or "approved as noted", except to the extent that a portion of work must be accomplished as basis of submittal.

1.5.6 QC Organization Responsibilities

a. Note date on which submittal was received from contractor on each submittal.

b. Review each submittal; and check and coordinate each submittal with requirements of work and contract documents.

c. Review submittals for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.

d. Act on submittals, determining appropriate action based on QC organization's review of submittal.

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

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

e. Ensure that material is clearly legible.

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

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

"I hereby certify that the (equipment) (material) (article) shown and marked in this submittal is that proposed to be incorporated with contract Number N40085-17-B-0056, is in compliance with the contract drawings and specification, can be installed in the allocated spaces, and is submitted for Government approval.

Certified by Submittal Reviewer _____, Date _____
(Signature when applicable)

Certified by QC manager _____, Date _____"
(Signature)

g. Sign certifying statement or approval statement. The person signing certifying statements shall be QC organization member designated in the approved QC plan. The signatures shall be in original ink. Stamped signatures are not acceptable.

h. Update submittal register as submittal actions occur and maintain the submittal register at project site until final acceptance of all work by contracting officer.

i. Retain a copy of approved submittals at project site, including contractor's copy of approved samples.

1.5.7 Government's Responsibilities

When approving authority is contracting Officer, the Government will:

a. Note date on which submittal was received from QC manager, on each submittal for which the contracting officer is approving authority.

b. Review submittals for approval within scheduling period specified and only for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.

c. Identify returned submittals with one of the actions defined in paragraph entitled "Actions Possible" and with markings appropriate for action indicated.

1.5.8 Actions Possible

Submittals will be returned with one of the following notations:

a. Submittals marked "not reviewed" will indicate submittal has been previously reviewed and approved, is not required , does not have evidence of being reviewed and approved by contractor, or is not complete. A submittal marked "not reviewed" will be returned with an explanation of the reason it is not reviewed. Resubmit submittals returned for lack of review by contractor or for being

incomplete, with appropriate action, coordination, or change.

b. Submittals marked "approved" "approved as submitted" authorize contractor to proceed with work covered.

c. Submittals marked "approved as noted" authorize contractor to proceed with work as noted provided contractor takes no exception to the notations.

d. Submittals marked "revise and resubmit" or "disapproved" indicate submittal is incomplete or does not comply with design concept or requirements of the contract documents and shall be resubmitted with appropriate changes. No work shall proceed for this item until resubmittal is approved.

1.6 FORMAT OF SUBMITTALS

1.6.1 Complete Submittal Package

Contractor shall make electronic copies of all submittals, including the approved transmittal sheets, and provide two (2) CD/DVD's containing all submittals for the project.

The CD/DVD's shall be marked "Complete Submittal Package - Contract # _____"

1.6.2 Transmittal Form

Transmit each submittal, except sample installations and sample panels, to office of approving authority. Transmit submittals with transmittal form prescribed by contracting officer and standard for project. The transmittal form shall identify contractor, indicate date of submittal, and include information prescribed by transmittal form and required in paragraph entitled "Identifying Submittals." Process transmittal forms to record actions regarding sample panels and sample installations.

1.6.3 Identifying Submittals

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

a. Project title and location.

b. Construction contract number.

c. Section number of the specification section by which submittal is required.

d. Submittal description (SD) number of each component of submittal.

e. When a resubmission, alphabetic suffix on submittal description, for example, SD-10A, to indicate resubmission.

f. Name, address, and telephone number of subcontractor, supplier, manufacturer and any other second tier contractor associated with submittal.

g. Product identification and location in project.

1.6.4 Format for Product Data

a. Present product data submittals for each section as a complete, bound volume. Include table of contents, listing page and catalog item numbers for product data.

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

c. Supplement product data with material prepared for project to satisfy submittal requirements for which product data does not exist. Identify this material as developed specifically for project.

1.6.5 Format for Shop Drawings

a. Shop drawings shall not be less than 8 1/2 by 11 inches nor more than 30 by 42 inches.

b. Present 8 1/2 by 11 inches sized shop drawings as part of the bound volume for submittals required by section. Present larger drawings in sets.

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

d. Dimension drawings, except diagrams and schematic drawings; prepare drawings demonstrating interface with other trades to scale. Shop drawing dimensions shall be the same unit of measure as indicated on the contract drawings. Identify materials and products for work shown.

1.6.6 Format of Samples

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

(1) Sample of Equipment or Device: Full size.

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

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

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

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

(6) Color Selection Samples: 2 by 4 inches.

(7) Sample Panel: 4 by 4 feet.

(8) Sample Installation: 100 square feet.

b. Samples Showing Range of Variation: Where variations are unavoidable due to nature of the materials, submit sets of samples of not less than three units showing extremes and middle of range.

c. Reusable Samples: Incorporate returned samples into work only if so specified or indicated. Incorporated samples shall be in undamaged condition at time of use.

d. Recording of Sample Installation: Note and preserve the notation of area constituting sample installation but remove notation at final clean up of project.

e. When color, texture or pattern is specified by naming a particular manufacturer and style, include one sample of that manufacturer and style, for comparison.

1.6.7 Format of Administrative Submittals

a. When submittal includes a document which is to be used in project or become part of project record, other than as a submittal, do not apply contractor's approval stamp to document, but to a separate sheet accompanying document.

b. Operation and Maintenance Manual Data: Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23, "Operation and Maintenance Data." Include components required in that section and the various technical sections.

1.7 QUANTITY OF SUBMITTALS

1.7.1 Number of Copies of Product Data

a. Submit five copies of submittals of product data requiring review and approval only by the Contracting Officer. Submit three copies of submittals of product data for operation and maintenance manuals.

1.7.2 Number of Copies of Shop Drawings

Submit shop drawings in compliance with quantity requirements specified for product data.

1.7.3 Number of Samples

a. Submit two samples, or two sets of samples showing range of variation, of each required item. One approved sample or set of samples will be retained by approving authority and one will be returned to contractor.

b. Submit one sample panel. Include components listed in technical section or as directed.

c. Submit one sample installation, where directed.

d. Submit one sample of non-solid materials.

1.7.4 Number of Copies of Administrative Submittals

a. Unless otherwise specified, submit administrative submittals compliance with quantity requirements specified for product data.

b. Submit administrative submittals required under "SD-19 Operation and Maintenance Manuals" to conform to Section 01 78 23, "Operation and Maintenance Data."

1.8 FORWARDING SUBMITTALS

1.8.1 Samples and Submittals

Except as otherwise noted, submit samples and submittals to:

ROICC/OICC
Jacksonville, North Carolina Area
1005 Michael Road
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-2521

--OR--
Architect-Engineer Firm
Full Address

1.8.1.1 Administrative Submittals

Submit administrative submittals for asbestos/lead removal and environmental protection plan to the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC/OICC).

1.8.1.2 Fire Protection and Fire Alarm System Submittals

Submit fire protection and fire alarm system submittals to ROICC/OICC.

1.8.1.3 TAB Submittals

Submit to ROICC/OICC for all projects.

1.8.2 Shop Drawings, Product Data, and O&M Data

As soon as practicable after award of the contract, and before procurement or fabrication, submit shop drawings, product data and O&M Data required in the technical sections of this specification.

1.9 APPROVED SUBMITTALS

The Contracting Officer's approval of submittals is not to be construed as a complete check, and indicates only that the general method of construction, materials, detailing, and other information are satisfactory.

Approval or acceptance by the Government for a submittal does not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for meeting the contract requirements or for any error that may exist, because under the Quality Control (QC) requirements of this contract, the Contractor is responsible for ensuring information contained with in each submittal accurately conforms with the requirements of the contract documents.

After submittals have been approved or accepted by the Contracting Officer, no resubmittal for the purpose of substituting materials or

equipment will be considered unless accompanied by an explanation of why a substitution is necessary.

1.10 APPROVED SAMPLES

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

Match the approved samples for materials and equipment incorporated in the work. If requested, approved samples, including those that may be damaged in testing, will be returned to the Contractor, at its expense, upon completion of the contract. Unapproved samples will also be returned to the Contractor at its expense, if so requested.

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

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

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 35 26

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
11/20, CHG 3: 02/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B30.3	(2020) Tower Cranes
ASME B30.5	(2021) Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.7	(2021) Winches
ASME B30.8	(2020) Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
ASME B30.9	(2018) Slings
ASME B30.20	(2018) Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
ASME B30.22	(2016) Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.23	(2016) Personnel Lifting Systems Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings
ASME B30.26	(2015; R 2020) Rigging Hardware

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.22	(2007; R 2017) Safety Requirements for Rope-Guided and Non-Guided Workers’ Hoists
ASSP A10.34	(2021) Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites
ASSP A10.44	(2020) Control of Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout) for Construction and Demolition Operations
ASSP Z244.1	(2016) The Control of Hazardous Energy Lockout, Tagout and Alternative Methods
ASSP Z359.0	(2018) Definitions and Nomenclature Used for Fall Protection and Fall Arrest
ASSP Z359.1	(2020) The Fall Protection Code
ASSP Z359.2	(2017) Minimum Requirements for a Comprehensive Managed Fall Protection

	Program
ASSP Z359.3	(2019) Safety Requirements for Lanyards and Positioning Lanyards
ASSP Z359.4	(2013) Safety Requirements for Assisted-Rescue and Self-Rescue Systems, Subsystems and Components
ASSP Z359.6	(2016) Specifications and Design Requirements for Active Fall Protection Systems
ASSP Z359.7	(2019) Qualification and Verification Testing of Fall Protection Products
ASSP Z359.11	(2014) Safety Requirements for Full Body Harnesses
ASSP Z359.12	(2019) Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.13	(2013) Personal Energy Absorbers and Energy Absorbing Lanyards
ASSP Z359.14	(2014) Safety Requirements for Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems
ASSP Z359.15	(2014) Safety Requirements for Single Anchor Lifelines and Fall Arresters for Personal Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.16	(2016) Safety Requirements for Climbing Ladder Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.18	(2017) Safety Requirements for Anchorage Connectors for Active Fall Protection Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM F855	(2019) Standard Specifications for Temporary Protective Grounds to Be Used on De-energized Electric Power Lines and Equipment

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 1048	(2016) Guide for Protective Grounding of Power Lines
IEEE C2	(2017; Errata 1-2 2017; INT 1 2017) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA Z535.2	(2011; R 2017) Environmental and Facility Safety Signs

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10	(2022) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 51B	(2019; TIA 20-1) Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70	(2020; ERTA 20-1 2020; ERTA 20-2 2020; TIA 20-1; TIA 20-2; TIA 20-3; TIA 20-4) National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E	(2021) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace
NFPA 241	(2022) Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)

TIA-222	(2018H; Add 1 2019) Structural Standard for Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas and Small Wind Turbine Support Structures
TIA-1019	(2012; R 2016) Standard for Installation, Alteration and Maintenance of Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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

10 CFR 20	Standards for Protection Against Radiation
29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1910.147	The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)
29 CFR 1910.333	Selection and Use of Work Practices
29 CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29 CFR 1915.89	Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tags-Plus)
29 CFR 1919	Gear Certification

29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29 CFR 1926.16	Rules of Construction
29 CFR 1926.450	Scaffolds
29 CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection
29 CFR 1926.552	Material Hoists, Personal Hoists, and Elevators
29 CFR 1926.553	Base-Mounted Drum Hoists
29 CFR 1926.1400	Cranes and Derricks in Construction
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings
CPL 02-01-056	(2014) Inspection Procedures for Accessing Communication Towers by Hoist
CPL 2.100	(1995) Application of the Permit-Required Confined Spaces (PRCS) Standards, 29 CFR 1910.146

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Competent Person (CP)

The CP is a person designated in writing, who, through training, knowledge and experience, is capable of identifying, evaluating, and addressing existing and predictable hazards in the working environment or working conditions that are dangerous to personnel, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures with regards to such hazards.

1.2.2 Competent Person, Confined Space

The CP, Confined Space, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, with thorough knowledge of OSHA’s Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146, and designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the confined space program, who through training, knowledge and experience in confined space entry is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential confined space hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.3 Competent Person, Cranes and Rigging

The CP, Cranes and Rigging, as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, is a person meeting the competent person requirements, who has been designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the Crane and Rigging Program, who through training, knowledge and experience in crane and rigging is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.4 Competent Person, Excavation/Trenching

A CP, Excavation/Trenching, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q and 29 CFR 1926, who has been designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the excavation/trenching program, who through training, knowledge and experience in excavation/trenching is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.5 Competent Person, Fall Protection

The CP, Fall Protection, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q and in accordance with ASSP Z359.0, who has been designated in writing by the employer to be responsible for immediate supervising, implementing and monitoring of the fall protection program, who through training, knowledge and experience in fall protection and rescue systems and equipment, is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential fall hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.6 Competent Person, Scaffolding

The CP, Scaffolding is a person meeting the competent person requirements in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, and designated in writing by the employer to be responsible for immediate supervising, implementing and monitoring of the scaffolding program. The CP for Scaffolding has enough training, knowledge and experience in scaffolding to correctly identify, evaluate and address existing and potential hazards and also has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to these hazards. CP qualifications must be documented including experience on the specific scaffolding systems/types being used, assessment of the base material that the scaffold will be erected upon, load calculations for materials and personnel, and erection and dismantling. The CP for scaffolding must have a documented minimum of 8-hours of scaffold training to include training on the specific type of scaffold being used (e.g. mast-climbing, adjustable, tubular frame), in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 22.B.02.

1.2.7 Competent Person (CP) Trainer

A competent person trainer as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, who is qualified in the training material presented, and who possesses a working knowledge of applicable technical regulations, standards, equipment and systems related to the subject matter on which they are training Competent Persons. A competent person trainer must be familiar with the typical hazards and the equipment used in the industry they are instructing. The training provided by the competent person trainer must be appropriate to that specific industry. The competent person trainer must evaluate the knowledge and skills of the competent persons as part of the training process.

1.2.8 High Risk Activities

High Risk Activities are activities that involve work at heights, crane and rigging, excavations and trenching, scaffolding, electrical work, and confined space entry.

1.2.9 High Visibility Accident

A High Visibility Accident is any mishap which may generate publicity or high visibility.

1.2.10 Load Handling Equipment (LHE)

LHE is a term used to describe cranes, hoists and all other hoisting equipment (hoisting equipment means equipment, including crane, derricks, hoists and power operated equipment used with rigging to raise, lower or horizontally move a load).

1.2.11 Medical Treatment

Medical Treatment is treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even when provided by a physician or registered personnel.

1.2.12 Near Miss

A Near Miss is a mishap resulting in no personal injury and zero property damage, but given a shift in time or position, damage or injury may have occurred (e.g., a worker falls off a scaffold and is not injured; a crane swings around to move the load and narrowly misses a parked vehicle).

1.2.13 Operating Envelope

The Operating Envelope is the area surrounding any crane or load handling equipment. Inside this "envelope" is the crane, the operator, riggers and crane walkers, other personnel involved in the operation, rigging gear between the hook, the load, the crane's supporting structure (i.e. ground or rail), the load's rigging path, the lift and rigging procedure.

1.2.14 Qualified Person (QP)

The QP is a person designated in writing, who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated their ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

1.2.15 Qualified Person, Fall Protection (QP for FP)

A QP for FP is a person meeting the definition requirements of EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, and ASSP Z359.2 standard, having a recognized degree or professional certificate and with extensive knowledge, training and experience in the fall protection and rescue field who is capable of designing, analyzing, and evaluating and specifying fall protection and rescue systems.

1.2.16 Recordable Injuries or Illnesses

Recordable Injuries or Illnesses are any work-related injury or illness that results in:

a. Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;

b. Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);

c. Restricted work;

d. Transfer to another job;

e. Medical treatment beyond first aid;

f. Loss of consciousness; or

g. A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (a) through (f) above

1.2.17 Government Property and Equipment

Interpret "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 as Government property and equipment.

1.2.18 Load Handling Equipment (LHE) Accident or Load Handling Equipment Mishap

A LHE accident occurs when any one or more of the eight elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during operation, including operation during maintenance or testing resulting in personnel injury or death; material or equipment damage; dropped load; derailment; two-blocking; overload; or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, or other objects. A dropped load, derailment, two-blocking, overload and collision are considered accidents, even though no material damage or injury occurs. A component failure (e.g., motor burnout, gear tooth failure, bearing failure) is not considered an accident solely due to material or equipment damage unless the component failure results in damage to other components (e.g., dropped boom, dropped load, or roll over). Document an LHE mishap or accident using the NAVFAC prescribed Navy Crane Center (NCC) accident form.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

APP - Construction; G

Dive Operations Plan; G

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G

SD-06 Test Reports

Monthly Exposure Reports

Notifications and Reports

Accident Reports; G

LHE Inspection Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist

Crane Operators/Riggers

Standard Lift Plan; G

Critical Lift Plan ; G

Naval Architecture Analysis; G

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Confined Space Entry Permit

Hot Work Permit

Certificate of Compliance

Third Party Certification of Floating Cranes and Barge-Mounted Mobile Cranes

License Certificates

Radiography Operation Planning Work Sheet; G

Portable Gauge Operations Planning Worksheet; G

1.4 MONTHLY EXPOSURE REPORTS

Provide a Monthly Exposure Report and attach to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both Prime and subcontractor. Failure to submit the report may result in retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher.

1.5 CONTRACTOR SAFETY SELF-EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Contracting Officer will provide a "Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist" to the Contractor at the pre-construction meeting. Complete the checklist monthly and submit with each request for payment voucher. An acceptable score of 90 or greater is required. Failure to submit the completed safety self-evaluation checklist or achieve a score of at least 90 may result in retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher. The Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist can be found on the Whole Building Design Guide website at www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/ufgs-01-35-26

1.6 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

1.6.1 Subcontractor Safety Requirements

For this Contract, neither Contractor nor any subcontractor may enter into Contract with any subcontractor that fails to meet the following requirements. The term subcontractor in this and the following paragraphs means any entity holding a Contract with the Contractor or with a subcontractor at any tier.

1.6.1.1 Experience Modification Rate (EMR)

Subcontractors on this Contract must have an effective EMR less than or equal to 1.10, as computed by the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) or if not available, as computed by the state agency's rating bureau in the state where the subcontractor is registered, when entering into a subcontract agreement with the Prime Contractor or a subcontractor at any tier. The Prime Contractor may submit a written request for additional consideration to the Contracting Officer where the specified acceptable EMR range cannot be achieved. Relaxation of the EMR range will only be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis for special conditions and must not be anticipated as tacit approval. Contractor's Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) must collect and maintain the certified EMR ratings for all subcontractors on the project and make them available to the Government at the Government's request.

1.6.1.2 OSHA Days Away from Work, Restricted Duty, or Job Transfer (DART) Rate

Subcontractors on this Contract must have a DART rate, calculated from the most recent, complete calendar year, less than or equal to 3.4 when entering into a subcontract agreement with the Prime Contractor or a subcontractor at any tier. The OSHA Dart Rate is calculated using the following formula:

(N/EH) x 200,000

where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses with days away, restricted work, or job transfer

EH = total hours worked by all employees during most recent, complete calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

The Prime Contractor may submit a written request for additional consideration to the Contracting Officer where the specified acceptable OSHA Dart rate range cannot be achieved for a particular subcontractor. Relaxation of the OSHA DART rate range will only be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis for special conditions and must not be anticipated as tacit approval. Contractor's Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) must collect and maintain self-certified OSHA DART rates for all subcontractors on the project and make them available to the Government at the Government's request.

1.7 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES, AND MEETINGS

1.7.1 Personnel Qualifications

1.7.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

Provide an SSHO that meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 1. The SSHO must ensure that the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.16 are met for the project. Provide a Safety oversight team that includes a minimum of one person at each project site to function as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The SSHO or an equally-qualified Alternate SSHO must be at the work site at all times to implement and administer the Contractor's safety program and Government-accepted Accident Prevention Plan. The SSHO and Alternate SSHO must have the required training, experience, and qualifications in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 01.A.17, and all associated sub-paragraphs.

If the SSHO is off-site for a period longer than 24 hours, an equally-qualified alternate SSHO must be provided and must fulfill the same roles and responsibilities as the primary SSHO. When the SSHO is temporarily (up to 24 hours) off-site, a Designated Representative (DR), as identified in the AHA may be used in lieu of an Alternate SSHO, and must be on the project site at all times when work is being performed. Note that the DR is a collateral duty safety position, with safety duties in addition to their full time occupation.

1.7.1.2 Competent Person Qualifications

Provide Competent Persons in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Appendix Q and herein. Competent Persons for high risk activities include confined space, cranes and rigging, excavation/trenching, fall protection, and electrical work. The CP for these activities must be designated in writing, and meet the requirements for the specific activity (i.e. competent person, fall protection).

The Competent Person identified in the Contractor's Safety and Health Program and accepted Accident Prevention Plan, must be on-site at all times when the work that presents the hazards associated with their professional expertise is being performed. Provide the credentials of the Competent Persons(s) to the Contracting Officer for information in consultation with the Safety Office.

1.7.1.2.1 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

Provide a Confined Space (CP) Competent Person who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Appendix Q, and herein. The CP for Confined Space Entry must supervise the entry into each confined space in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 34.

When the work involves marine operations that handle combustible or hazardous materials, this qualified person shall be a NFPA certified marine chemist.

1.7.1.2.2 Competent Person for the Health Hazard Control and Respiratory Protection Program

Provide a competent person meeting the requirements of EM 385-1-1 who is:

a. Capable by education, specialized training and/or experience of

anticipating, recognizing, and evaluating employee exposure to hazardous chemical, physical and biological agents in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 6.

b. Capable of specifying necessary controls and protective actions to ensure worker health.

1.7.1.2.3 Competent Person for Scaffolding

Provide a Competent Person for Scaffolding who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 22.B.02 and herein.

1.7.1.2.4 Competent Person for Fall Protection

Provide a Competent Person for Fall Protection who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C.04, 21.B.03, and herein.

1.7.1.3 Qualified Trainer Requirements

Individuals qualified to instruct the 40 hour contract safety awareness course, or portions thereof, must meet the definition of a Competent Person Trainer, and, at a minimum, possess a working knowledge of the following subject areas: EM 385-1-1, Electrical Standards, Lockout/Tagout, Fall Protection, Confined Space Entry for Construction; Excavation, Trenching and Soil Mechanics, and Scaffolds in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.450, Subpart L.

Instructors are required to:

a. Prepare class presentations that cover construction-related safety requirements.

b. Ensure that all attendees attend all sessions by using a class roster signed daily by each attendee. Maintain copies of the roster for at least five years. This is a certification class and must be attended 100 percent. In cases of emergency where an attendee cannot make it to a session, the attendee can make it up in another class session for the same subject.

c. Update training course materials whenever an update of the EM 385-1-1 becomes available.

d. Provide a written exam of at least 50 questions. Students are required to answer 80 percent correctly to pass.

e. Request, review and incorporate student feedback into a continuous course improvement program.

1.7.1.4 Dredging Contract Requirements

1.7.1.4.1 Dredging Safety Personnel Requirements

a. Provide a minimum of one SSHO assigned per project site for the primary working shift.

b. For a project involving multiple work shifts, provide one collateral duty SSHO for each additional shift.

c. For individual dredging projects or sites with a dredge crew and fill

crew on watch of eight employees or less, a CDSO must be appointed, instead of an SSHO. The CDSO assumes the same responsibilities as a full-time SSHO.

d. An example of one dredging project site is reflected in each of the following:

(1) a mechanical dredge, tug(s) and scow(s), scow route, and material placement site; or

(2) a hydraulic pipeline dredge, attendant plant, and material placement site; or,

(3) a hopper dredge (include land-based material placement site - if applicable.)

e. For Hopper Dredges with the U.S. Coast Guard, documented crews may designate an officer as a Collateral Duty Safety Officer (CDSO) instead of having a full-time SSHO onboard if the officer meets the SSHO training and experience requirements.

1.7.1.4.2 SSHO Requirements for Dredging

a. In addition to requirements stated elsewhere in this specification, an individual serving as a SSHO must be present at the project site, located so that they have full mobility and reasonable access to all major work operations, for at least one shift in each 24 hour period when work is being performed. The SSHO must be available during their shift for immediate verbal consultation and notification, either by phone or radio.

b. The SSHO is a full-time, dedicated position, except as noted above, who must report to a senior project (or corporate) official. When the SSHO is permitted to be a collateral duty, the SSHO is not permitted to be in another position requiring continuous mechanical or equipment operations, such as equipment operators.

c. The SSHO must inspect all work areas and operations during initial set-up and at least monthly observe and provide personal oversight on each shift during dredging operations for projects with many work sites, more often for those with less work sites.

1.7.1.4.3 Collateral Duty Safety Officer (CDSO) Requirements for Dredging

a. A CDSO is an individual who is assigned collateral duty safety responsibilities in addition to their full-time occupation, and who supports and supplements the SSHO efforts in managing, implementing and enforcing the Contractor's Safety and Health Program. The assigned CDSO must be an individual(s) with work oversight responsibilities, such as master, mate, fill foreman, or superintendent. A CDSO must not be an employee responsible for continuous mechanical or equipment operations, such as an equipment operator.

b. A CDSO performs safety program tasks as assigned by the SSHO and must report safety findings to the SSHO. The SSHO must document results of safety findings and provide information for inclusion in the CQC reports to the Contracting Officer.

1.7.1.4.4 Safety Personnel Training Requirements for Dredging

A SSHO and a CDSO for dredging Contracts must take either a formal classroom or online OSHA 30-hour Construction Safety Course, or an equivalent 30 hours of formal classroom or online safety and health training covering the subjects of the OSHA 30-hour Course in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Appendix A, paragraph 3.d.(3), applicable to dredging work, and given by qualified instructors. In exception to EM 385-1-1, Section 01.A.17, comply with the following:

a. The SSHO must maintain competency through having taken 8 hours of formal classroom or online safety and health related coursework every year. Hours spent as an instructor in such courses will be considered the same as attending them, but each course only gets credit once (for example, instructing a 1-hour asbestos awareness course five times in a year provides one hour credit for training).

b. The SSHO and a CDSO must have a minimum of three years of experience within the past five years in one of the following:

(1) Supervising/managing dredging activities

(2) Supervising/managing marine construction activities

(3) Supervising/managing land-based construction activities

(4) Work managing safety programs or processes

(5) Conducting hazard analyses and developing controls in activities or environments with similar hazards

1.7.1.5 Crane Operators/Riggers

Provide Operators, Signal Persons, and Riggers meeting the requirements in EM 385-1-1, Section 15.B for Riggers and Section 16.B for Crane Operators and Signal Persons. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacities of 50,000 pounds or greater, designate crane operators qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a Government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Provide proof of current qualification.

1.7.2 Personnel Duties

1.7.2.1 Duties of the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

The SSHO must:

a. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Attach safety inspection logs to the Contractors' daily production report.

b. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required accident reports. Report mishaps and near misses.

c. Use and maintain OSHA's Form 300 to log work-related injuries and illnesses occurring on the project site for Prime Contractors and subcontractors, and make available to the Contracting Officer upon

request. Post and maintain the Form 300A on the site Safety Bulletin Board.

d. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.

e. Attend the pre-construction meeting, pre-work meetings including preparatory meetings, and periodic in-progress meetings.

f. Review the APP and AHAs for compliance with EM 385-1-1, and approve, sign, implement and enforce them.

g. Establish a Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Deficiency Tracking System that lists and monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution.

h. Ensure subcontractor compliance with safety and health requirements.

i. Maintain a list of hazardous chemicals on site and their material Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

j. Maintain a weekly list of high hazard activities involving energy, equipment, excavation, entry into confined space, and elevation, and be prepared to discuss details during QC Meetings.

k. Provide and keep a record of site safety orientation and indoctrination for Contractor employees, subcontractor employees, and site visitors.

Superintendent, QC Manager, and SSHO are subject to dismissal if the above or any other required duties are not being effectively carried out. If either the Superintendent, QC Manager, or SSHO are dismissed, project work will be stopped and will not be allowed to resume until a suitable replacement is approved and the above duties are again being effectively carried out.

1.7.3 Meetings

1.7.3.1 Preconstruction Meeting

a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project must attend the preconstruction meeting. This includes the project superintendent, Site Safety and Occupational Health Officer, quality control manager, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).

b. Discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the Contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, establish a schedule for the preparation, submittal, and Government review of AHAs to preclude project delays.

c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP, identified during the Contracting Officer's review, must be corrected, and the APP re-submitted for review prior to the start of construction. Work is not permitted to

begin until an APP is established that is acceptable to the Contracting Officer.

1.7.3.2 Safety Meetings

Conduct safety meetings to review past activities, plan for new or changed operations, review pertinent aspects of appropriate AHA (by trade), establish safe working procedures for anticipated hazards, and provide pertinent Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) training and motivation. Conduct meetings at least once a month for all supervisors at the project location. The SSHO, supervisors, foremen, or CDSOs must conduct meetings at least once a week for the trade workers. Document meeting minutes to include the date, persons in attendance, subjects discussed, and names of individual(s) who conducted the meeting. Maintain documentation on-site and furnish copies to the Contracting Officer on request. Notify the Contracting Officer of all scheduled meetings 7 calendar days in advance.

1.8 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

1.8.1 APP - Construction

A qualified person must prepare the written site-specific APP. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in EM 385-1-1, Appendix A. The APP must be job-specific and address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP must interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP in the applicable APP element, and made site-specific. Describe the methods to evaluate past safety performance of potential subcontractors in the selection process. Also, describe innovative methods used to ensure and monitor safe work practices of subcontractors. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the Contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP must be signed by an officer of the firm (Prime Contractor senior person), the individual preparing the APP, the on-site superintendent, the designated SSHO, the Contractor Quality Control Manager, and any designated Certified Safety Professional (CSP) or Certified Health Physicist (CIH). The SSHO must provide and maintain the APP and a log of signatures by each subcontractor foreman, attesting that they have read and understand the APP, and make the APP and log available on-site to the Contracting Officer. If English is not the foreman's primary language, the Prime Contractor must provide an interpreter.

Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer 15 calendar days prior to the date of the preconstruction meeting for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP. Once reviewed and accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the Contract. Disregarding the provisions of this Contract or the accepted APP is cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been rectified. Continuously review and amend the APP, as necessary, throughout the life of the Contract. Changes to the accepted APP must be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and Quality Control

Manager. Incorporate unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP as they are discovered. Should any severe hazard exposure (i.e. imminent danger) become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the exposure and control the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. Eliminate and remove the hazard. In the interim, take all necessary action to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public (as defined by ASSP A10.34), and the environment.

1.8.2 Names and Qualifications

Provide plans in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1, including the following:

a. Names and qualifications (resumes including education, training, experience and certifications) of site safety and health personnel designated to perform work on this project to include the designated Site Safety and Health Officer and other competent and qualified personnel to be used. Specify the duties of each position.

b. Qualifications of competent and of qualified persons. As a minimum, designate and submit qualifications of competent persons for each of the following major areas: excavation; scaffolding; fall protection; hazardous energy; confined space; health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents; and personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.

1.8.3 Plans

Provide plans in the APP in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1, including the following:

1.8.3.1 Confined Space Entry Plan

Develop a confined or enclosed space entry plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1, applicable OSHA standards 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1915, and 29 CFR 1926, OSHA Directive CPL 2.100, and any other federal, state and local regulatory requirements identified in this Contract. Identify the qualified person's name and qualifications, training, and experience. Delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work stoppage in the event of hazardous conditions. Include procedure for rescue by Contractor personnel and the coordination with emergency responders. (If there is no confined space work, include a statement that no confined space work exists and none will be created.)

1.8.3.2 Standard Lift Plan (SLP)

Plan lifts to avoid situations where the operator cannot maintain safe control of the lift. Prepare a written SLP in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.A.03, using Form 16-2 for every lift or series of lifts (if duty cycle or routine lifts are being performed). The SLP must be developed, reviewed and accepted by all personnel involved in the lift in conjunction with the associated AHA. Signature on the AHA constitutes acceptance of the plan. Maintain the SLP on the LHE for the current lift(s) being made. Maintain historical SLPs for a minimum of three months.

1.8.3.3 Critical Lift Plan - Crane or Load Handling Equipment

Provide a Critical Lift Plan as required by EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.01, using Form 16-3. In addition, Critical Lift Plans are required for the following:

a. Lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of barge mounted mobile crane's hoist.

b. When working around energized power lines where the work will get closer than the minimum clearance distance in EM 385-1-1 Table 16-1.

c. For lifts with anticipated binding conditions.

d. When erecting cranes.

1.8.3.3.1 Critical Lift Plan Planning and Schedule

Critical lifts require detailed planning and additional or unusual safety precautions. Develop and submit a critical lift plan to the Contracting Officer 30 calendar days prior to critical lift. Comply with load testing requirements in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.F.03.

1.8.3.3.2 Lifts of Personnel

In addition to the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.02, for lifts of personnel, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1400 and EM 385-1-1, Section 16.T.

1.8.3.4 Barge Mounted Mobile Crane Lift Plan

Provide a Naval Architecture Analysis and include an LHE Manufacturer's Floating Service Load Chart in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.L.03.

1.8.3.5 Multi-Purpose Machines, Material Handling Equipment, and Construction Equipment Lift Plan

Multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, and construction equipment used to lift loads that are suspended by rigging gear, require proof of authorization from the machine OEM that the machine is capable of making lifts of loads suspended by rigging equipment. Written approval from a qualified registered professional engineer, after a safety analysis is performed, is allowed in lieu of the OEM's approval. Demonstrate that the operator is properly trained and that the equipment is properly configured to make such lifts and is equipped with a load chart.

1.8.3.6 Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan

The plan must be in accordance with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 21.D and ASSP Z359.2, be site specific, and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. Address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 6 feet. A competent person or qualified person for fall protection must prepare and sign the plan documentation. Include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, roles and responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training requirements, and monitoring methods. Review and revise, as necessary, the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation as conditions

change, but at a minimum every six months, for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. Keep and maintain the accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation at the job site for the duration of the project. Include the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

1.8.3.7 Rescue and Evacuation Plan

Provide a Rescue and Evacuation Plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 21.N and ASSP Z359.2, and include in the FP&P Plan and as part of the APP. Include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility.

1.8.3.8 Hazardous Energy Control Program (HECP)

Develop a HECP in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 12, 29 CFR 1910.147, 29 CFR 1910.333, 29 CFR 1915.89, ASSP Z244.1, and ASSP A10.44. Submit this HECP as part of the Accident Prevention Plan (APP). Conduct a preparatory meeting and inspection with all effected personnel to coordinate all HECP activities. Document this meeting and inspection in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.02. Ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures.

1.8.3.9 Excavation Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of excavation, and provide and prepare the plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 25.A.

1.8.3.10 Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of work involving lead, cadmium and chromium, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 83 00 LEAD REMEDIATION.

1.8.3.11 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of asbestos work, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 82 00 ASBESTOS REMEDIATION.

1.8.3.12 Site Safety and Health Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects, and prepare in accordance with Section 01 35 29.13 HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINATED SITES.

1.8.3.13 Site Demolition Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 41 00 DEMOLITION and referenced sources. Include engineering survey as applicable.

1.9 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

Before beginning each activity, task or Definable Feature of Work (DFOW) involving a type of work presenting hazards not experienced in previous project operations, or where a new work crew or subcontractor is to perform the work, the Contractor(s) performing that work activity must

prepare an AHA. AHAs must be developed by the Prime Contractor, subcontractor, or supplier performing the work, and provided for Prime Contractor review and approval before submitting to the Contracting Officer. AHAs must be signed by the SSHO, Superintendent, QC Manager and the subcontractor Foreman performing the work. Format the AHA in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 1 or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Submit the AHA for review at least 15 working days prior to the start of each activity task, or DFOW. The Government reserves the right to require the Contractor to revise and resubmit the AHA if it fails to effectively identify the work sequences, specific anticipated hazards, site conditions, equipment, materials, personnel and the control measures to be implemented.

AHAs must identify competent persons required for phases involving high risk activities, including confined entry, crane and rigging, excavations, trenching, electrical work, fall protection, and scaffolding.

1.9.1 AHA Management

Review the AHA list periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting, and update as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change. Use the AHA during daily inspections by the SSHO to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the required safety and health controls for that work activity.

1.9.2 AHA Signature Log

Each employee performing work as part of an activity, task or DFOW must review the AHA for that work and sign a signature log specifically maintained for that AHA prior to starting work on that activity. The SSHO must maintain a signature log on site for every AHA. Provide employees whose primary language is other than English, with an interpreter to ensure a clear understanding of the AHA and its contents.

1.10 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

1.10.1 Safety Bulletin Board

Prior to commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. Where size, duration, or logistics of project do not facilitate a bulletin board, an alternative method, acceptable to the Contracting Officer, that is accessible and includes all mandatory information for employee and visitor review, may be deemed as meeting the requirement for a bulletin board. Include and maintain information on safety bulletin board as required by EM 385-1-1, Section 01.A.07. Additional items required to be posted include:

a. Confined space entry permit.

b. Hot work permit.

1.10.2 Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Deficiency Tracking System

Establish a SOH deficiency tracking system that lists and monitors the status of SOH deficiencies in chronological order. Use the tracking system to evaluate the effectiveness of the APP. A monthly evaluation of the data must be discussed in the QC or SOH meeting with everyone on the project. The list must be posted on the project bulletin board and updated daily, and provide the following information:

a. Date deficiency identified;

b. Description of deficiency;

c. Name of person responsible for correcting deficiency;

d. Projected resolution date;

e. Date actually resolved.

1.11 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS

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

1.12 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Contractors must arrange for their own emergency medical treatment in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment.

1.13 NOTIFICATIONS and REPORTS

1.13.1 Mishap Notification

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but no more than twenty-four hours, after any mishaps, including recordable accidents, incidents, and near misses, as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, any report of injury, illness, or any property damage. For LHE or rigging mishaps, notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical but not more than four hours after mishap. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining appropriate medical and emergency assistance and for notifying fire, law enforcement, and regulatory agencies. Immediate reporting is required for electrical mishaps, to include Arc Flash; shock; uncontrolled release of hazardous energy (includes electrical and non-electrical); load handling equipment or rigging; fall from height (any level other than same surface); and underwater diving. These mishaps must be investigated in depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures.

Within notification include Contractor name; Contractt title; type of Contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (for example, type of construction equipment used and PPE used). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted. Assist and cooperate fully with the Government's investigation(s) of any mishap.

1.13.2 Accident Reports

a. Conduct an accident investigation for recordable injuries and illnesses, property damage, and near misses as defined in EM 385-1-1, to establish the root cause(s) of the accident. Complete the applicable NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS). Complete and submit an accident

investigation report in ESAMS within 5 days for mishaps defined in EM 385-1-1 01.D.03 and 10 days for accidents defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.05. Complete an investigation report within 30 days for those mishaps defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.04. Mishaps defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.04 and 01.D.05 must include a written report submitted as an attachment in ESAMS using the following outline: (1) Mishap summary description to include process, findings and outcomes; (2) Root Cause; (3) Direct Factors; (4) Indirect and Contributing Factors; (5) Corrective Actions; and (6) Recommendations. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

b. Near Misses: For Navy Projects, complete the applicable documentation in NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS). Near miss reports are considered positive and proactive Contractor safety management actions.

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

1.13.3 LHE Inspection Reports

Submit LHE inspection reports required in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

1.13.4 Certificate of Compliance and Pre-lift Plan/Checklist for LHE and Rigging

Provide a FORM 16-1 Certificate of Compliance for LHE entering an activity under this Contract and in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Post certifications on the crane.

Develop a Standard Lift Plan (SLP) in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.03 using Form 16-2 Standard Pre-Lift Crane Plan/Checklist for each lift planned. Submit SLP to the Contracting Officer for approval within 15 calendar days in advance of planned lift.

1.13.5 Third Party Certification of Floating Cranes and Barge-Mounted Mobile Cranes

Floating cranes and barge-mounted mobile cranes used to perform work under the terms of this Contract must be certified in accordance with 29 CFR 1919 by an OSHA accredited person prior to submitting the required Lift Plan. Include proof of certification with the initial Lift Plan submission.

1.14 HOT WORK

1.14.1 Permit and Personnel Requirements

Submit and obtain a written permit prior to performing "Hot Work" (i.e. welding or cutting) or operating other flame-producing/spark producing devices, from the Fire Division. A permit is required from the Explosives

Safety Office for work in and around where explosives are processed, stored, or handled. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS ISSUED. Provide at least two 20 pound 4A:20 BC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". The extinguishers must be current inspection tagged, and contain an approved safety pin and tamper resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch must be trained in accordance with NFPA 51B and remain on-site for a minimum of one hour after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit.

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

1.14.2 Work Around Flammable Materials

Obtain permit approval from a NFPA Certified Marine Chemist, or Certified Industrial Hygienist for "HOT WORK" within or around flammable materials (such as fuel systems or welding/cutting on fuel pipes) or confined spaces (such as sewer wet wells, manholes, or vaults) that have the potential for flammable or explosive atmospheres.

Whenever these materials, except beryllium and chromium (VI), are encountered in indoor operations, local mechanical exhaust ventilation systems that are sufficient to reduce and maintain personal exposures to within acceptable limits must be used and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instruction and supplemented by exceptions noted in EM 385-1-1, Section 06.H

1.15 RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Submit License Certificates, employee training records, and Leak Test Reports for radiation materials and equipment to the Contracting Officer and Radiation Safety Office (RSO), and Contracting Oversight Technician (COT) for all specialized and licensed material and equipment proposed for use on the construction project (excludes portable machine sources of ionizing radiation including moisture density and X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)). Maintain on-site records whenever licensed radiological materials or ionizing equipment are on Government property.

Protect workers from radiation exposure in accordance with 10 CFR 20, ensuring any personnel exposures are maintained As Low As Reasonably Achievable.

1.15.1 Radiography Operation Planning Work Sheet

Submit a Gamma and X-Ray Radiography Operation Planning Work Sheet to Contracting Officer 14 days prior to commencement of operations involving radioactive materials or radiation generating devices. For portable machine sources of ionizing radiation, including moisture density and XRF, use and submit the Portable Gauge Operations Planning Worksheet instead. The Contracting Officer and COT will review the submitted worksheet and provide questions and comments.

Contractors must use primary dosimeters process by a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory.

1.15.2 Site Access and Security

Coordinate site access and security requirements with the Contracting Officer and COT for all radiological materials and equipment containing ionizing radiation that are proposed for use on a government facility. For gamma radiography materials and equipment, a Government escort is required for any travels on the Installation. The Navy COT or Government authorized representative will meet the Contractor at a designated location outside the Installation, ensure safety of the materials being transported, and will escort the Contractor for gamma sources onto the Installation, to the job site, and off the Installation. For portable machine sources of ionizing radiation, including moisture density and XRF, the Navy COT or Government authorized representative will meet the Contractor at the job site.

Provide a copy of all calibration records, and utilization records to the COT for radiological operations performed on the site.

1.15.3 Loss or Release and Unplanned Personnel Exposure

Loss or release of radioactive materials, and unplanned personnel exposures must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer, RSO, and Base Security Department Emergency Number.

1.15.4 Site Demarcation and Barricade

Properly demark and barricade an area surrounding radiological operations to preclude personnel entrance, in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Applicable State regulations and license requirements, and in accordance with requirements established in the accepted Radiography Operation Planning Work Sheet.

Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, and other facilities occupied and used by the Government without written permission from the Contracting Officer.

1.15.5 Security of Material and Equipment

Properly secure the radiological material and ionizing radiation equipment at all times, including keeping the devices in a properly marked and locked container, and secondarily locking the container to a secure point in the Contractor's vehicle or other approved storage location during transportation and while not in use. While in use, maintain a continuous visual observation on the radiological material and ionizing radiation equipment. In instances where radiography is scheduled near or adjacent to buildings or areas having limited access or one-way doors, make no assumptions as to building occupancy. Where necessary, the Contracting Officer will direct the Contractor to conduct an actual building entry, search, and alert. Where removal of personnel from such a building cannot be accomplished and it is otherwise safe to proceed with the radiography, position a fully instructed employee inside the building or area to prevent exiting while external radiographic operations are in process.

1.15.6 Transportation of Material

Comply with 49 CFR 173 for Transportation of Regulated Amounts of Radioactive Material. Notify Local Fire authorities and the site Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) of any Radioactive Material use.

1.15.7 Schedule for Exposure or Unshielding

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

1.15.8 Transmitter Requirements

Adhere to the base policy concerning the use of transmitters, such as radios and cell phones. Obey Emissions control (EMCON) restrictions.

1.16 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Confined space entry must comply with Section 34 of EM 385-1-1, OSHA 29 CFR 1926, OSHA 29 CFR 1910, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, and OSHA Directive CPL 2.100. Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used.

1.16.1 Entry Procedures

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

1.16.2 Forced Air Ventilation

Forced air ventilation is required for all confined space entry operations and the minimum air exchange requirements must be maintained to ensure exposure to any hazardous atmosphere is kept below its action level.

1.16.3 Sewer Wet Wells

Sewer wet wells require continuous atmosphere monitoring with audible alarm for toxic gas detection.

1.16.4 Rescue Procedures and Coordination with Local Emergency Responders

Develop and implement an on-site rescue and recovery plan and procedures. The rescue plan must not rely on local emergency responders for rescue from a confined space.

1.17 DIVE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Develop a Dive Operations Plan, AHA, emergency management plan, and personnel list that includes qualifications, for each separate diving operation. Submit these documents to the District Dive Coordinator (DDC) via the Contracting Officer or Government Designated Authority (GDA), for review and approval at least 15 working days prior to commencement of diving operations. These documents must be at the diving location at all times. Provide each of these documents as a part of the project file.

1.18 SEVERE STORM PLAN

In the event of a severe storm warning, the Contractor must comply with the applicable Storm Plan and:

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

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

c. Ensure that temporary erosion controls are adequate.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CONFINED SPACE SIGNAGE

Provide permanent signs integral to or securely attached to access covers for new permit-required confined spaces. Signs for confined spaces must comply with NEMA Z535.2. Provide signs with wording: "DANGER--PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER" in bold letters a minimum of one inch in height and constructed to be clearly legible with all paint removed. The signal word "DANGER" must be red and readable from 5 feet.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER WORK

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

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

a. Hard Hat

b. Long Pants

c. Appropriate Safety Shoes

d. Appropriate Class Reflective Vests

3.1.1 Worksite Communication

Employees working alone in a remote location or away from other workers must be provided an effective means of emergency communications (i.e., cellular phone, two-way radios, land-line telephones or other acceptable means). The selected communication must be readily available (easily within the immediate reach) of the employee and must be tested prior to the start of work to verify that it effectively operates in the area/environment. Develop an employee check-in/check-out communication procedure to ensure employee safety.

3.1.2 Hazardous Material Use

Each hazardous material must receive approval from the Contracting Office

or their designated representative prior to being brought onto the job site or prior to any other use in connection with this Contract. Allow a minimum of 10 working days for processing of the request for use of a hazardous material.

3.1.3 Hazardous Material Exclusions

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this Contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density meters for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocyanates, lead-based paint, and hexavalent chromium, are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials. Low mercury lamps used within fluorescent lighting fixtures are allowed as an exception without further Contracting Officer approval. Notify the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) prior to excepted items of radioactive material and devices being brought on base.

3.1.4 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

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

3.2 UTILITY OUTAGE REQUIREMENTS

Apply for utility outages at least 30 days in advance. At a minimum, the written request must include the location of the outage, utilities being affected, duration of outage, any necessary sketches, and a description of the means to fulfill energy isolation requirements in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 11.A.02 (Isolation). Some examples of energy isolation devices and procedures are highlighted in EM 385-1-1, Section 12.D. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.01, where outages involve Government or Utility personnel, coordinate with the Government on all activities involving the control of hazardous energy.

These activities include, but are not limited to, a review of HECP and HEC procedures, as well as applicable Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs). In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 11.A.02 and NFPA 70E, work on energized electrical circuits must not be performed without prior Government authorization. Government permission is considered through the permit process and submission of a detailed AHA. Energized work permits are considered only when de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazard or when de-energizing is infeasible.

3.3 OUTAGE COORDINATION MEETING

After the utility outage request is approved and prior to beginning work on the utility system requiring shut-down, conduct a pre-outage coordination meeting in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A. This meeting must include the Prime Contractor, the Prime and subcontractors performing the work, the Contracting Officer, and the Public Utilities representative. All parties must fully coordinate HEC activities with one another. During the coordination meeting, all parties must discuss and coordinate on the scope of work, HEC procedures (specifically, the lock-out/tag-out procedures for worker and utility protection), the AHA, assurance of trade personnel qualifications, identification of competent persons, and compliance with HECP training in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.C. Clarify when personal protective equipment is required during switching operations, inspection, and verification.

3.4 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

Provide and operate a Hazardous Energy Control Program (HECP) in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 12, 29 CFR 1910.333, 29 CFR 1915.89, ASSP A10.44, NFPA 70E, and paragraph HAZARDOUS ENERGY CONTROL PROGRAM (HECP).

3.4.1 Safety Preparatory Inspection Coordination Meeting with the Government or Utility

For electrical distribution equipment that is to be operated by Government or Utility personnel, the Prime Contractor and the subcontractor performing the work must attend the safety preparatory inspection coordination meeting, which will also be attended by the Contracting Officer's Representative, and required by EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.02. The meeting will occur immediately preceding the start of work and following the completion of the outage coordination meeting. Both the safety preparatory inspection coordination meeting and the outage coordination meeting must occur prior to conducting the outage and commencing with lockout/tagout procedures.

3.4.2 Lockout/Tagout Isolation

Where the Government or Utility performs equipment isolation and lockout/tagout, the Contractor must place their own locks and tags on each energy-isolating device and proceed in accordance with the HECP. Before any work begins, both the Contractor and the Government or Utility must perform energy isolation verification testing while wearing required PPE detailed in the Contractor's AHA and required by EM 385-1-1, Sections 05.I and 11.B. Install personal protective grounds, with tags, to eliminate the potential for induced voltage in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.E.06.

3.4.3 Lockout/Tagout Removal

Upon completion of work, conduct lockout/tagout removal procedure in accordance with the HECP. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.E.08, each lock and tag must be removed from each energy isolating device by the authorized individual or systems operator who applied the device. Provide formal notification to the Government (by completing the Government form if provided by Contracting Officer's Representative), confirming that steps of de-energization and lockout/tagout removal procedure have been conducted and certified through inspection and verification. Government

or Utility locks and tags used to support the Contractor's work will not be removed until the authorized Government employee receives the formal notification.

3.5 FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Establish a fall protection program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. Within the program include company policy, identify roles and responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures in accordance with ASSP Z359.2 and EM 385-1-1, Sections 21.A and 21.D.

3.5.1 Training

Institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Protection Program, provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards and using personal fall protection equipment. Provide training by a competent person for fall protection in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C. Document training and practical application of the competent person in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C.04 and ASSP Z359.2 in the AHA.

3.5.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

Enforce use of personal fall protection equipment and systems designated (to include fall arrest, restraint, and positioning) for each specific work activity in the Site Specific Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Protect employees from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 21.

Provide personal fall protection equipment, systems, subsystems, and components that comply with EM 385-1-1 Section 21.I, 29 CFR 1926.500 Subpart M,ASSP Z359.0, ASSP Z359.1, ASSP Z359.2, ASSP Z359.3, ASSP Z359.4, ASSP Z359.6, ASSP Z359.7, ASSP Z359.11, ASSP Z359.12, ASSP Z359.13, ASSP Z359.14, ASSP Z359.15, ASSP Z359.16 and ASSP Z359.18.

3.5.2.1 Additional Personal Fall Protection Measures

In addition to the required fall protection systems, other protective measures such as safety skiffs, personal floatation devices, and life rings, are required when working above or next to water in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Sections 21.O through 21.O.06. Personal fall protection systems and equipment are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall protection systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, travel, or while performing work.

3.5.2.2 Personal Fall Protection Equipment

Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. The use of body belts is not acceptable. Harnesses must have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Snap hooks and carabineers must be self-closing and self-locking, capable of

being opened only by at least two consecutive deliberate actions and have a minimum gate strength of 3,600 lbs in all directions. Use webbing, straps, and ropes made of synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment must not exceed 6 feet, unless the proper energy absorbing lanyard is used. Always take into consideration the total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion), that can occur during a fall, when attaching a person to a fall arrest system. Equip all full body harnesses with Suspension Trauma Preventers such as stirrups, relief steps, or similar in order to provide short-term relief from the effects of orthostatic intolerance in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.I.06.

3.5.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

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

a. Low Sloped Roofs:

(1) For work within 6 feet from unprotected edge of a roof having a slope less than or equal to 4:12 (vertical to horizontal), protect personnel from falling by the use of conventional fall protection systems (personal fall arrest/restraint systems, guardrails, or safety nets) in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21 and 29 CFR 1926.500. A safety monitoring system is not adequate fall protection and is not authorized.

(2) For work greater than 6 feet from the unprotected roof edge, addition to the use of conventional fall protection systems the use of a warning line system is also permitted, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.500 and EM 385-1-1, Section 21.L.

b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on a roof having a slope greater than 4:12 (vertical to horizontal) requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also applies to residential or housing type construction.

3.5.4 Horizontal Lifelines (HLL)

Provide HLL in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.I.08.d.2. Commercially manufactured horizontal lifelines (HLL) must be designed, installed, certified and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2 (29 CFR 1926.500). The competent person for fall protection may (if deemed appropriate by the qualified person) supervise the assembly, disassembly, use and inspection of the HLL system under the direction of the qualified person. Locally manufactured HLLs are not acceptable unless they are custom designed for limited or site specific applications by a Registered Professional Engineer who is qualified in designing HLL systems.

3.5.5 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Design, install and use guardrails and safety nets in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.F.01 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.

3.5.6 Rescue and Evacuation Plan and Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, ensure that the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. Prepare a Rescue and Evacuation Plan and include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue or assisted-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. Include the Rescue and Evacuation Plan within the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The plan must be in accordance with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, ASSP Z359.2, and ASSP Z359.4.

3.6 WORK PLATFORMS

3.6.1 Scaffolding

Provide employees with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Comply with the following requirements:

a. Scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet in height must be accessed by use of a scaffold stair system.

b. Ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers are prohibited for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet maximum in height.

c. An adequate gate is required.

d. Employees performing scaffold erection and dismantling must be qualified.

e. Scaffold must be capable of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load, and provide appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan.

f. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward.

g. Special care must be given to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded.

h. Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material are prohibited. The first tie-in must be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base.

i. Scaffolding other than suspended types must bear on base plates upon wood mudsills (2 in x 10 in x 8 in minimum) or other adequate firm foundation.

j. Scaffold or work platform erectors must have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than 6 feet.

k. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above 6 feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention

(FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

3.6.2 Elevated Aerial Work Platforms (AWPs)

Workers must be anchored to the basket or bucket in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and instructions (anchoring to the boom may only be used when allowed by the manufacturer and permitted by the CP). Lanyards used must be sufficiently short to prohibit worker from climbing out of basket. The climbing of rails is prohibited. Lanyards with built-in shock absorbers are acceptable. Self-retracting devices are not acceptable. Tying off to an adjacent pole or structure is not permitted unless a safe device for 100 percent tie-off is used for the transfer.

Use of AWPs must be operated, inspected, and maintained as specified in the operating manual for the equipment and delineated in the AHA. Operators of AWPs must be designated as qualified operators by the Prime Contractor. Maintain proof of qualifications on site for review and include in the AHA.

3.7 EQUIPMENT

3.7.1 Material Handling Equipment (MHE)

a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts must not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions. Material handling equipment fitted with personnel work platform attachments are prohibited from traveling or positioning while personnel are working on the platform.

b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. Material Handling Equipment Operators must be trained in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910, Subpart N.

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

3.7.2 Load Handling Equipment (LHE)

The following requirements apply. In exception, these requirements do not apply to commercial truck mounted and articulating boom cranes used solely to deliver material and supplies (not prefabricated components, structural steel, or components of a systems-engineered metal building) where the lift consists of moving materials and supplies from a truck or trailer to the ground; to cranes installed on mechanics trucks that are used solely in the repair of shore-based equipment; to crane that enter the activity but are not used for lifting; nor to other machines not used to lift loads suspended by rigging equipment. However, LHE accidents occurring during such operations must be reported.

a. Equip cranes and derricks as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 16.

b. Notify the Contracting Officer 15 working days in advance of any LHE entering the activity, in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.A.02, so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. Prior to cranes entering federal activities, a Crane Access Permit must be obtained from the Contracting Officer. A copy of the permitting process will be provided at the Preconstruction Meeting.

Contractor's operator must remain with the crane during the spot check. Rigging gear must be in accordance with OSHA, ASME B30.9 Standards safety standards.

c. Comply with the LHE manufacturer's specifications and limitations for erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Perform erection under the supervision of a designated person (as defined in ASME B30.5). Perform all testing in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

d. Comply with ASME B30.5 for mobile and locomotive cranes, ASME B30.22 for articulating boom cranes, ASME B30.3 for construction tower cranes, ASME B30.8 for floating cranes and floating derricks, ASME B30.9 for slings, ASME B30.20 for below the hook lifting devices and ASME B30.26 for rigging hardware.

e. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers must be alert to this special hazard and follow the requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 11, and ASME B30.5 or ASME B30.22 as applicable.

f. Do not use crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) unless the Contractor proves that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Do not lift personnel with a line hoist or friction crane. Additionally, submit a specific AHA for this work to the Contracting Officer. Ensure the activity and AHA are thoroughly reviewed by all involved personnel.

g. Inspect, maintain, and recharge portable fire extinguishers as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

h. All employees must keep clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads, except for employees required to handle the load.

i. Use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.

j. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.

k. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel access where accessible areas of the LHE's rotating superstructure poses a risk of striking, pinching or crushing personnel.

l. Maintain inspection records in accordance by EM 385-1-1, Section 16.D, including shift, monthly, and annual inspections, the signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the LHE that was inspected. Records must be available for review by the Contracting Officer.

m. Maintain written reports of operational and load testing in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.F, listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the LHE. Reports must be available for review by the Contracting Officer.

n. Certify that all LHE operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).

o. Take steps to ensure that wind speed does not contribute to loss of

control of the load during lifting operations. At wind speeds greater than 20 mph, the operator, rigger and lift supervisor must cease all crane operations, evaluate conditions and determine if the lift may proceed. Base the determination to proceed or not on wind calculations per the manufacturer and a reduction in LHE rated capacity if applicable. Include this maximum wind speed determination as part of the activity hazard analysis plan for that operation.

p. On mobile cranes, lifts where the load weight is greater than 90 percent of the equipment's capacity are prohibited.

q. Follow FAA guidelines when required based on project location.

3.7.3 Machinery and Mechanized Equipment

a. Proof of qualifications for operator must be kept on the project site for review.

b. Manufacture specifications or owner's manual for the equipment must be on-site and reviewed for additional safety precautions or requirements that are sometimes not identified by OSHA or USACE EM 385-1-1. Incorporate such additional safety precautions or requirements into the AHAs.

3.7.4 Base Mounted Drum Hoists

a. Operation of base mounted drum hoists must be in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and ASSP A10.22.

b. Rigging gear must be in accordance with applicable ASME/OSHA standards.

c. When used on telecommunication towers, base mounted drum hoists must be in accordance with TIA-1019, TIA-222, ASME B30.7, 29 CFR 1926.552, and 29 CFR 1926.553.

d. When used to hoist personnel, the AHA must include a written standard operating procedure. Operators must have a physical examination in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 16.B.05 and trained, at a minimum, in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 16.U and 16.T. The base mounted drum hoist must also comply with OSHA Instruction CPL 02-01-056 and ASME B30.23.

e. Material and personnel must not be hoisted simultaneously.

f. Personnel cage must be marked with the capacity (in number of persons) and load limit in pounds.

g. Construction equipment must not be used for hoisting material or personnel or with trolley/tag lines. Construction equipment may be used for towing and assisting with anchoring guy lines.

3.7.5 Use of Explosives

Explosives must not be used or brought to the project site without prior written approval from the Contracting Officer. Such approval does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for injury to persons or for damage to property due to blasting operations.

Storage of explosives, when permitted on Government property, must be only

where directed and in approved storage facilities. These facilities must be kept locked at all times except for inspection, delivery, and withdrawal of explosives.

3.8 EXCAVATIONS

Soil classification must be performed by a competent person in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 and EM 385-1-1.

3.8.1 Utility Locations

Provide a third party, independent, private utility locating company to positively identify underground utilities in the work area in addition to any station locating service and coordinated with the station utility department.

3.8.2 Utility Location Verification

Physically verify underground utility locations, including utility depth, by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within 3 feet of the underground system.

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

Utilities located within and under concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, parking areas, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify. Whenever Contract work involves chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling through concrete, bituminous asphalt or other impervious surfaces, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to location and depth verification by a third party, independent, private locating company. The third party, independent, private locating company must locate utility depth by use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), X-ray, bore scope, or ultrasound prior to the start of demolition and construction. Outages to isolate utility systems must be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the Contractor from meeting this requirement.

3.9 ELECTRICAL

Perform electrical work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Sections 11 and 12.

3.9.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

As delineated in EM 385-1-1, electrical work is to be conducted in a de-energized state unless there is no alternative method for accomplishing the work. In those cases obtain an energized work permit from the Contracting Officer. The energized work permit application must be accompanied by the AHA and a summary of why the equipment/circuit needs to be worked energized. Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Attach temporary grounds in accordance with ASTM F855 and IEEE 1048. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator is allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is

minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method.

When working in energized substations, only qualified electrical workers are permitted to enter. When work requires work near energized circuits as defined by NFPA 70, high voltage personnel must use personal protective equipment that includes, as a minimum, electrical hard hat, safety shoes, insulating gloves and electrical arc flash protection for personnel as required by NFPA 70E. Insulating blankets, hearing protection, and switching suits may also be required, depending on the specific job and as delineated in the Contractor's AHA. Ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures and 29 CFR 1910.147.

3.9.2 Qualifications

Electrical work must be performed by QP with verifiable credentials who are familiar with applicable code requirements. Verifiable credentials consist of State, National and Local Certifications or Licenses that a Master or Journeyman Electrician may hold, depending on work being performed, and must be identified in the appropriate AHA. Journeyman/Apprentice ratio must be in accordance with State, Local requirements applicable to where work is being performed.

3.9.3 Arc Flash

Conduct a hazard analysis/arc flash hazard analysis whenever work on or near energized parts greater than 50 volts is necessary, in accordance with NFPA 70E.

All personnel entering the identified arc flash protection boundary must be QPs and properly trained in NFPA 70E requirements and procedures. Unless permitted by NFPA 70E, no Unqualified Person is permitted to approach nearer than the Limited Approach Boundary of energized conductors and circuit parts. Training must be administered by an electrically qualified source and documented.

3.9.4 Grounding

Ground electrical circuits, equipment and enclosures in accordance with NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 to provide a permanent, continuous and effective path to ground unless otherwise noted by EM 385-1-1.

Check grounding circuits to ensure that the circuit between the ground and a grounded power conductor has a resistance low enough to permit sufficient current flow to allow the fuse or circuit breaker to interrupt the current.

3.9.5 Testing

Temporary electrical distribution systems and devices must be inspected, tested and found acceptable for Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection, polarity, ground continuity, and ground resistance before initial use, before use after modification and at least monthly. Monthly inspections and tests must be maintained for each temporary electrical distribution system, and signed by the electrical CP or QP.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 35 29.13

HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINATED SITES
11/15, CHG 1: 08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API)

API RP 2219	(2016) Safe Operation of Vacuum Trucks Handling Flammable and Combustible Liquids in Petroleum Service

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION (ISEA)

ANSI/ISEA Z358.1	(2014) American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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

29 CFR 1904	Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29 CFR 1926.65	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements

1.2 PRECONSTRUCTION SAFETY CONFERENCE

Conduct a preconstruction safety conference prior to the start of site activities and after submission of the Accident Prevention Plan/Site Safety And Health Plan (APP/SSHP). The objective of the meeting is to discuss health and safety concerns related to the impending work, discuss project health and safety organization and expectations, review and answer comments and concerns regarding the APP/SSHP or other health and safety concerns . Ensure that those individuals responsible for health and safety at the project level are available and attend this meeting.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Work Zones; G

Decontamination Facilities; G

SD-03 Product Data

Amendments to the APP/SSHP; G

Exposure Monitoring/Air Sampling Program

Site Control Log

SSHO's Daily Inspection Logs

SD-07 Certificates

Certificate Of Worker/Visitor Acknowledgement

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Safety And Health Phase-Out Report; G

1.4 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN/SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (APP/SSHP)

Develop and implement a Site Safety and Health Plan in accordance with Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, and attach to the Accident Prevention Plan (APP) as an appendix (APP/SSHP). Address all occupational safety and health hazards (traditional construction as well as contaminant-related hazards) associated with cleanup operations within the APP/SSHP. Cover each SSHP element in sections 28.A.01 and 33.B of EM 385-1-1 and each APP element in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. There are overlapping elements in Section 28.A.01 and Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. SSHP appendix elements that overlap with APP elements need not be duplicated in the APP/SSHP provided each safety and occupational health (SOH) issue receives adequate attention and is documented in the APP/SSHP. The APP/SSHP is a dynamic document, subject to change as project operations/execution change. Modify the APP/SSHP to address changing and previously unidentified health and safety conditions. Ensure that the APP/SSHP is updated accordingly. Submit amendments to the APP/SSHP to the Contracting Officer as the APP/SSHP is updated. For long

duration projects resubmit the APP/SSHP to the Contracting Officer annually for review. The APP/SSHP must contain all updates.

1.4.1 Acceptance and Modifications

Prior to submittal, the APP/SSHP must be signed and dated by the Safety and Health Manager and the Site Superintendent. Submit for review 14 days prior to the Preconstruction Safety Conference. Deficiencies in the APP/SSHP will be discussed at the preconstruction safety conference, and must be revised to correct the deficiencies and resubmitted for acceptance. Onsite work must not begin until the plan has been accepted. Maintain a copy of the written APP/SSHP onsite. Changes and modifications to the APP/SSHP must be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, and the Contracting Officer. Bring to the attention of the Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, and the Contracting Officer any unforeseen hazard that becomes evident during the performance of the work, through the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) for resolution as soon as possible. In the interim, take necessary action to re-establish and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public, and the environment. Disregard for the provisions of this specification or the accepted APP/SSHP is cause for stopping work until the matter has been rectified.

1.4.2 Availability

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

1.5 STAFF ORGANIZATION, QUALIFICATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Provide hazardous waste operations and emergency response organization in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 33.

1.5.1 Safety and Health Manager

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

Apply the following in conjunction with the required qualifications and responsibilities stated in EM 385-1-1, Section 33.C.01.

1.5.1.1 Additional Qualifications

The Safety and Health Manager must have the following qualifications:

a. A minimum of 3 years experience in developing and implementing safety and occupational health programs .

b. Documented experience in supervising professional and technician level personnel.

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

d. Documented experience in managing personal protective equipment (PPE) programs and conducting PPE hazard evaluations for the types of activities and hazards likely to be encountered on the project.

e. Working knowledge of state and Federal occupational safety and health regulations.

1.5.1.2 Responsibilities and Duties

a. Development, implementation, oversight, and enforcement of the APP/SSHP.

b. Provide onsite consultation as needed to ensure the APP/SSHP is fully implemented.

c. Conduct initial site-specific training.

d. Be present onsite during the before start of remedial activities and at the startup of each new major phase of work.

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

f. Be available for emergencies.

g. Coordinate any modifications to the APP/SSHP with the Site Superintendent, the SSHO, and the Contracting Officer.

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

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

j. Serve as a member of the quality control staff.

k. Review accident reports and results of daily inspections.

l. Sign and date the APP/SSHP prior to submittal.

1.5.2 Site Safety and Health Officer

Designate an individual and one alternate as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). Include the name, qualifications (education and training summary and documentation), and work experience of the Site Safety and Health Officer and alternate in the APP/SSHP.

The Apply the following in conjunction with the required qualifications and responsibilities stated in EM 385-1-1, Section 33.C.02.

1.5.2.1 Qualifications

The following requirements are in addition to those in Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

a. A minimum of 1 year experience in implementing SOH programs where personal protective equipment was required.

b. Meet 29 CFR 1910.120/29 CFR 1926.65 requirements for 40-hour initial and 8-hour supervisor training and, maintain 8-hour refresher training requirements.

c. Specific training in personal and respiratory protective equipment, confined space entry and in the proper use of air monitoring instruments and air sampling methods including monitoring for ionizing radiation.

d. Documented experience in construction techniques and construction safety procedures.

e. Working knowledge of Federal and state occupational SOH regulations.

1.5.2.2 Responsibilities and Duties

The following requirements are in addition to those in Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

a. Assist and represent the Safety and Health Manager in onsite training and the day to day onsite implementation and enforcement of the accepted APP/SSHP.

b. Be assigned to the site on a full time basis for the duration of field activities. The SSHO can have collateral duties in addition to SOH related duties. If operations are performed during more than 1 work shift per day, a site Safety and Health Officer must be present for each shift and when applicable, act as the radiation safety officer (RSO) as defined in paragraph 06.F.02 of EM 385-1-1 on radioactive waste cleanup projects.

c. Have authority to stop work if unacceptable health or safety conditions exist, and take necessary action to re-establish and maintain safe working conditions.

d. Have authority to ensure site compliance with specified SOH requirements, Federal, state and OSHA regulations and all aspects of the APP/SSHP including, but not limited to, activity hazard analyses, air monitoring, monitoring for ionizing radiation, use of PPE, decontamination, site control, standard operating procedures used to minimize hazards, safe use of engineering controls, the emergency response plan, confined space entry procedures, spill containment program, and preparation of records by performing a daily SOH inspection and documenting results on the Daily Safety Inspection Log in accordance with 29 CFR 1904.

e. In coordination with site management and the Safety and Health Manager, recommend corrective actions for identified deficiencies and oversee the corrective actions.

f. Consult with and coordinate any modifications to the APP/SSHP with the Safety and Health Manager, the Site Superintendent, and the Contracting Officer.

g. Conduct daily safety inspection and document SOH findings into the Daily Safety Inspection Log. Track noted SOH deficiencies to ensure that they are corrected.

h. Conduct accident investigations and prepare accident reports.

i. Serve as a member of the quality control staff on matters relating to SOH.

1.5.3 Additional Certified Health and Safety Support Personnel

Retain industrial hygiene support from an industrial hygienist certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene to develop occupational health practices for the APP/SSHP and, if necessary, visit the site to help implement APP/SSHP requirements.

1.5.4 Occupational Physician

Utilize the services of a licensed physician, who is certified in occupational medicine by the American Board of Preventative Medicine, or who, by necessary training and experience is Board eligible. The physician must be familiar with the site's hazards and the scope of this project. Include the medical consultant's name, qualifications, and knowledge of the site's conditions and proposed activities in the APP/SSHP. The physician is responsible for the determination of medical surveillance protocols and for review of examination/test results performed in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120, (f) and 29 CFR 1926.65, (f) and paragraph MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM.

1.5.5 Persons Certified in First Aid and CPR

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

1.5.6 Safety and Health Technicians

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

1.6 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES

Develop and implement an Emergency Response Plan, that meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 33.G, 29 CFR 1910.120 (l) and 29 CFR 1926.65 (l), as a section of the APP/SSHP. In the event of any emergency associated with remedial action, without delay, alert all onsite employees and as necessary offsite emergency responders that there is an emergency situation; take action to remove or otherwise minimize the cause of the emergency; alert the Contracting Officer; and institute measures necessary to prevent repetition of the conditions or actions leading to, or resulting in, the emergency. Train employees that are required to respond to hazardous emergency situations to their level of responsibility according to 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) and 29 CFR 1926.65 (q) requirements. Rehearse the plan regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations. Review the plan periodically and revised as necessary to reflect new or changing site conditions or information. Provide copies of the Emergency Response Portion of the accepted APP/SSHP to the affected local emergency response agencies. Address, as a minimum, the following elements in the plan:

a. Pre-emergency planning. Coordinate with local emergency response

providers during preparation of the Emergency Response Plan. At a minimum, coordinate with local fire, rescue, hazardous materials response teams, police and emergency medical providers to assure all organizations are capable and willing to respond to and provide services for on-site emergencies. Ensure the Emergency Response Plan for the site is compatible and integrated with the local fire, rescue, medical and police security services available from local emergency response planning agencies.

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

c. Emergency recognition and prevention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

j. Procedures for reporting incidents to appropriate government agencies. In the event that an incident such as an explosion or fire, or a spill or release of toxic materials occurs during the course of the project, the appropriate government agencies must be immediately notified. In addition, verbally notify the Contracting Officer and the local district safety office immediately and submit a written notification within 24 hours. Include within the report the following items:

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

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

(3) Date and time of the incident.

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

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

(6) Cause of the incident, if known.

(7) Casualties (fatalities, disabling injuries).

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

(9) Estimated property damage, if applicable.

(10) Nature of damage, effect on contract schedule.

(11) Action taken to ensure safety and security.

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

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

1.7 CERTIFICATE OF WORKER/VISITOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A copy of a certificate of worker/visitor acknowledgement must be completed and submitted for each visitor allowed to enter contamination reduction or exclusion zones, and for each employee, following the Example Certificate Of Worker/Visitor Acknowledgement at the end of this section.

1.8 INSPECTIONS

Attach to and submit with the Daily Quality Control reports the SSHO's Daily Inspection Logs. Include with each entry the following: date, work area checked, employees present in work area, PPE and work equipment being used in each area, special SOH issues and notes, and signature of preparer.

1.9 SAFETY AND HEALTH PHASE-OUT REPORT

Submit a Safety and Health Phase-Out Report in conjunction with the project close out report, prior to final acceptance of the work. Include the following minimum information :

a. Summary of the overall performance of SOH (e.g., accidents or incidents including near misses, unusual events, lessons learned).

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

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

d. Signatures of Safety and Health Manager and SSHO.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

2.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Site Specific PPE Program

Provide onsite personnel exposed to contaminants with appropriate personal protective equipment. Components of levels of protection (B, C, D and modifications) must be relevant to site-specific conditions, including heat and cold stress potential and safety hazards. Use only respirators approved by NIOSH.

Keep protective equipment and clothing clean and well maintained. Include site-specific procedures to determine PPE program effectiveness and for onsite fit-testing of respirators, cleaning, maintenance, inspection, cartridge change out, and storage of PPE within the PPE section of the APP/SSHP.

2.2.2 Levels of Protection

The Safety and Health Manager must establish and evaluate as the work progresses the levels of protection for each work activity. Also establish action levels for upgrade or downgrade in levels of PPE. Describe in the SSHP the protocols and the communication network for changing the level of protection. Address air monitoring results, potential for exposure, changes in site conditions, work phases, job tasks, weather, temperature extremes, and individual medical considerations within the PPE evaluation protocol.

2.2.3 PPE for Government Personnel

Three clean sets of personal protective equipment and personal dosimeters for work on radioactive waste cleanup sites and clothing (excluding air-purifying negative-pressure respirators and safety shoes, which will be provided by individual visitors), as required for entry into the Exclusion Zone and Contamination Reduction Zone, must be available for use by the Contracting Officer or official visitors. The items must be cleaned, maintained and stored and clearly marked: "FOR USE BY GOVERNMENT ONLY." Provide basic training in the use and limitations of the PPE provided.

2.3 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

c. Provide fire extinguishers of sufficient size and type at site facilities and in all vehicles and at any other site locations where flammable or combustible materials present a fire risk.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTAMINATION CHARACTERIZATION

3.1.1 Project/Site Conditions

Refer to the following reports and information for the site description and contamination characterization. They are located at the ROICC offices.

3.1.2 Ordnance and Explosives (OE)

Stop work and contact the Contracting Officer if ordnance and explosives (OE), explosive media or chemical agent contaminated media (CACM) are discovered during HTRW site cleanup activities.

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

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

3.3 TRAINING

In conjunction with EM 385-1-1, Section 33D, meet the training program requirements for workers performing cleanup operations and who will be exposed to contaminants.

3.3.1 General HTRW Operations Training

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

a. 40 hours of off site HTRW instruction.

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

c. 8 hours refresher training annually.

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

3.3.2 Pre-Entry Briefing

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

Contracting Officer at least 5 days prior to the initial site-specific training session so government personnel involved in the project may attend.

3.3.3 Periodic Sessions

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

3.3.4 Other Training

3.4 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Meet all requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120/29 CFR 1926.65 medical surveillance program and EM 385-1-1, Section 33.G for workers performing cleanup operations and who will be exposed to contaminants. Ensure the Occupational Physician or the physician's designee performs the physical examinations and reviews examination results. Participation in the medical surveillance program is without cost to the employee, without loss of pay and at a reasonable time and place.

3.5 EXPOSURE MONITORING/AIR SAMPLING PROGRAM

Prepare and implement by the Safety and Health Manager an exposure monitoring/air sampling program to identify and quantify SOH hazards and airborne levels of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment for affected site personnel. Include action levels for upgrading/downgrading PPE in the program. Submit personnel exposure monitoring/sampling results.

3.6 HEAT STRESS MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

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

3.7 SPILL AND DISCHARGE CONTROL

Develop and implement written spill and discharge containment/control procedures. Address radioactive wastes, shock sensitive wastes, laboratory waste packs, material handling equipment, as well as drum and container handling, opening, sampling, shipping and transport. Describe prevention measures, such as building berms or dikes; spill control measures and material to be used (e.g. booms, vermiculite); location of the spill control material; personal protective equipment required to cleanup spills; disposal of contaminated material; and who is responsible to report the spill. Storage of contaminated material or hazardous materials must be appropriately bermed, diked and contained to prevent any spillage of material on uncontaminated soil. If the spill or discharge is

reportable, or human health or the environment are threatened, notify the National Response Center, the state, and the Contracting Officer as soon as possible. Provide control as required by Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT CONTROLS. Reporting requirements must be in accordance with .

3.8 MATERIALS TRANSFER SAFETY

Remove liquids and residues from the tanks using explosion-proof or air-driven pumps. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 9, electrically bond the tank and ground pump motors and suction hoses to prevent electrostatic ignition hazards. Use of a hand pump will be permitted to remove the last of the liquid from the bottom of the tanks. If a vacuum truck is used for removal of liquids or residues, the area of operation for the vacuum truck must be vapor free. Locate the truck upwind from the tank and outside the path of probable vapor travel. Discharge the vacuum pump exhaust gases through a hose of adequate size and length downwind of the truck and tank area. Vacuum truck operating and safety practices must conform to API RP 2219. Collect tank residues in drums, tanks, or tank trucks labeled according to 49 CFR 171 and 49 CFR 172 and disposed of as specified. Disconnect and drain fittings and lines of their contents after the materials have been transferred and the tanks have been exposed. Do not spill contents into the environment during cutting or disconnecting of tank fittings. Transfer materials drained into DOT-approved drums for storage and transportation. Use only non-sparking or non-heat producing tools to disconnect and drain or to cut through tank fittings. Electrical equipment (e.g., pumps, portable hand tools) used for tank preparation must be explosion-proof. Following cutting or disconnecting of the fittings, plug openings leading to the tanks.

3.9 SITE CONTROL MEASURES

Coordinate site control measures with Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT CONTROLS.

3.9.1 Work Zones

Initial anticipated work zone boundaries (exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, support zone, all access points and decontamination areas) are to be clearly delineated on the site drawings. Base delineation of work zone boundaries on the contamination characterization data and the hazard/risk analysis to be performed as described in EM 385-1-1 06.A.02. As work progresses and field conditions are monitored, work zone boundaries may be modified (and site drawings modified) with approval of the Contracting Officer. Clearly identify work zones and mark in the field (using fences, tape, or signs). Submit and post a site map, showing work zone boundaries and locations of decontamination facilities in the onsite office. Work zones must consist of the following:

3.9.1.1 Exclusion Zone (EZ)

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

3.9.1.2 Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)

The CRZ is the transition area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. The personnel and equipment decontamination areas must be separate

and unique areas located in the CRZ.

3.9.1.3 Support Zone (SZ)

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

3.9.2 Site Control Log

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

3.9.3 Communication

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

3.9.4 Site Security

Provide the following site security: Print signs in bold large letters on contrasting backgrounds. Signs must be visible from all points where entry might occur and at such distances from the restricted area that employees may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering.

3.10 PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DECONTAMINATION

Personnel entering the Exclusion or Contamination Reduction Zones or otherwise exposed to hazardous chemical vapors, gases, liquids, or contaminated solids must decontaminate themselves and their equipment prior to exiting the contamination reduction zone (CRZ) and entering the support zone. Consult Chapter 10.0 of NIOSH 85-115 when preparing decontamination procedures. Submit a detailed discussion of personal hygiene and decontamination facilities and procedures to be followed by site workers as part of the APP/SSHP. Train employees in the procedures and enforce the procedures throughout site operations.

3.10.1 Decontamination Facilities

Submit drawings showing the layout of the personnel and equipment decontamination areas.

3.10.2 Personnel Decontamination

Initially set up a decontamination line in the CRZ. Employees must exit the exclusion zone through the CRZ and implement the following decontamination procedures and techniques: Scrub and rinse water proof outer garments hand and face wash. Showers, if needed, must comply with 29 CFR 1910, Section.141 and EM 385-1-1, 02 F, Washing Facilities. It is the Site Safety and Health Officer's responsibility to recommend techniques to improve personnel decontamination procedures, if necessary.

3.10.3 Equipment Decontamination

Decontaminate the vehicles and equipment used in the EZ in the CRZ prior to leaving the EZ.

3.10.3.1 Facilities for Equipment and Personnel

Provide a vehicle/equipment decontamination station within the CRZ for decontaminating vehicles and equipment leaving the EZ.

3.10.3.2 Procedures

Procedures for equipment decontamination must be developed and utilized to prevent the spread of contamination into the SZ and offsite areas. These procedures must address disposal of contaminated products and spent materials used on the site, including, as a minimum, containers, fluids, and oils. Assume any item taken into the EZ to be contaminated and perform an inspection and decontaminate. Vehicles, equipment, and materials must be cleaned and decontaminated prior to leaving the site. Handle construction material in such a way as to minimize the potential for contaminants being spread or carried offsite. Prior to exiting the site, vehicles and equipment must be monitored to ensure the adequacy of decontamination.

Task Hazard and Control Requirements Sheet	
Task	
Initial Anticipated Hazards	
Initial PPE	
Initial Controls	
Initial Exposure Monitoring	
No	HAZWOPER Medical Surveillance Required
Yes	HAZWOPER Training Required

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 42 00

SOURCES FOR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS
05/24

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

Various publications are referenced in other sections of the specifications to establish requirements for the work. These references are identified in each section by document number, date and title. The document number used in the citation is the number assigned by the standards producing organization (e.g., ASTM B564 Standard Specification for Nickel Alloy Forgings). However, when the standards producing organization has not assigned a number to a document, an identifying number has been assigned for reference purposes.

1.2 ORDERING INFORMATION

The addresses of the standards publishing organizations whose documents are referenced in other sections of these specifications are listed below, and if the source of the publications is different from the address of the sponsoring organization, that information is also provided.

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)
2311 Wilson Blvd, Suite 400
Arlington, VA 22201
Ph: 703-524-8800
Internet: http://www.ahrinet.org

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)
555 12th Street NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004
Ph: 202-624-5800
Fax: 202-624-5806
E-Mail: info@aashto.org
Internet: https://www.transportation.org/

AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI)
38800 Country Club Drive
Farmington Hills, MI 48331-3439
Ph: 248-848-3800
Fax: 248-848-3701
Internet: https://www.concrete.org/

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API)
200 Massachusetts Avenue NW Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20001-5571
Ph: 202-682-8000
Internet: https://www.api.org/

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990
Ph: 800-843-2763
Fax: 973-882-1717

E-mail: customercare@asme.org
Internet: https://www.asme.org/

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)
520 N. Northwest Highway
Park Ridge, IL 60068
Ph: 847-699-2929
E-mail: customerservice@assp.org
Internet: https://www.assp.org/

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)
6666 W. Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235 USA
Ph: 303-794-7711 or 800-926-7337
Fax: 303-347-0804
Internet: https://www.awwa.org/

ASPHALT INSTITUTE (AI)
2696 Research Park Drive
Lexington, KY 40511-8480
Ph: 859-288-4960 or 1-866-540-9577
Fax: 859-288-4999
E-mail: info@asphaltinstitute.org
Internet: http://www.asphaltinstitute.org

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959
Ph: 610-832-9500
Fax: 610-832-9555
E-mail: service@astm.org
Internet: https://www.astm.org/

COMPRESSED GAS ASSOCIATION (CGA)
8484 Westpark Drive Suite 220
McLean, Virginia 22102
Ph: 703-788-2700
Fax: 703-961-1831
E-mail: cga@cganet.com
Internet: https://www.cganet.com/

FOUNDATION FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND HYDRAULIC RESEARCH (FCCCHR)
USC Foundation Office
Universityh of Southern California
1150 South Olive Street, Suite 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Ph: 866-545-6340
Fax: 213-740-8399
E-mail: fccchr@usc.edu
Internet: https://fccchr.usc.edu/

GREEN SEAL (GS)
601 13th St NW 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Ph: 202-872-6400
Fax: 202-872-4324
E-mail: greenseal@greenseal.org

Internet: https://www.greenseal.org/

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)
445 and 501 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141
Ph: 732-981-0060 or 800-701-4333
Fax: 732-981-9667
E-mail: onlinesupport@ieee.org
Internet: https://www.ieee.org/

INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE REPAIR INSTITUTE (ICRI)
1601 Utica Avenue South, Suite 213
Minneapolis MN 55416
Ph: 651-366-6095
Fax: 651-290-2266
E-mail: info@icri.org
Internet: https://www.icri.org/

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION (ISEA)
1101 Wilson Blvd, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209-1762
Ph: 703-525-1695
Fax: 703-528-2148
Internet: https://safetyequipment.org/

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)
1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900
Arlington, VA 22209
Ph: 703-841-3200
Email: communications@nema.org
Internet: https://www.nema.org

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Ph: 800-344-3555
Fax: 800-593-6372
Internet: https://www.nfpa.org

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)
Patriots Plaza 1
395 E Street, SW, Suite 9200
Washington, DC 20201
Ph: 800-232-4636
Fax: 513-533-8347
Internet: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NCDOT)
No. 1 South Wilmington Street
PO Box 25201
Raleigh, NC 27611
Ph: 919-733-2520
Fax: 919-733-9150

NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)
789 North Dixboro Road
P.O. Box 130140

Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Ph: 734-769-8010 or 800-NSF-MARK
Fax: 734-769-0109
E-mail: info@nsf.org
Internet: http://www.nsf.org

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)
400 Commonwealth Drive
Warrendale, PA 15096
Ph: 877-606-7323 or 724-776-4841
Fax: 724-776-0790
E-mail: customerservice@sae.org
Internet: https://www.sae.org/

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)
1320 North Courthouse Rosd, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201
Ph: 703-907-7700
Fax: 703-907-7727
E-mail: marketing@tiaonline.org
Internet: https://www.tiaonline.org/

TURFGRASS PRODUCERS INTERNATIONAL (TPI)
444 E. Roosevelt Road
#346
Lombard, IL 60148
Ph: 800-405-8873 or 847-649-5555
Fax: 847-649-5678
E-mail: info@turfgrasssod.org
Internet: http://www.turfgrasssod.org

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)
CRD-C DOCUMENTS available on Internet:
http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/army-coe/standards
Order Other Documents from:
Official Publications of the Headquarters, USACE
E-mail: hqpublications@usace.army.mil
Internet: http://www.publications.usace.army.mil/
or
https://www.hnc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Engineering-Directorate/TECHINFO/

U.S. DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)
Andrew T. McNamara Building
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
Ph: 877-352-2255
E-mail: dlacontactcenter@dla.mil
Internet: http://www.dla.mil

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)
Order AMS Publications from:
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (AMS)
Seed Regulatory and Testing Branch
801 Summit Crossing Place, Suite C
Gastonia, NC 28054-2193
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E-mail: CustomerExperienceCenter@ul.com
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UL Directories available through IHS at https://accuristech.com/

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 45 00

QUALITY CONTROL
08/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C1077	(2017) Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM D3666	(2016) Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials
ASTM D3740	(2019) Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in the Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction
ASTM E329	(2023) Standard Specification for Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection, Testing, or Special Inspection
ASTM E543	(2021) Standard Specification for Agencies Performing Non-Destructive Testing

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 PAYMENT

Separate payment will not be made for providing and maintaining an effective Quality Control program. Include all associated costs in the applicable Bid Schedule item.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Verification Statement

1.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Establish and maintain an effective quality control (QC) system that complies with FAR 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction. QC is comprised of plans, procedures, and organization necessary to produce an end product that complies with the Contract requirements. The QC system covers all construction operations, both onsite and offsite, and must be keyed to the proposed construction sequence. The Quality Control Manager, Superintendent, Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), and all on-site supervisors are responsible for the quality of work and are subject to removal by the Contracting Officer for non-compliance with the quality requirements specified in the Contract. The Quality Control Manager must maintain a physical presence at the work site at all times and is the primary individual responsible for all quality control.

1.5 QUALITY CONTROL (QC) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

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

1.5.1 Meetings

1.5.1.1 Quality Control Plan Meeting

Prior to submission of the QC Plan, the Contractor may request a meeting with the Contracting Officer to discuss the QC Plan requirements of this Contract.

The purpose of this meeting is to develop a mutual understanding of the QC Plan requirements prior to plan development and submission and to agree on the Contractor's list of Definable Feature of Work (DFOW).

1.5.1.2 Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting

After the Preconstruction Conference, before start of construction, and prior to acceptance by the Government of the CQC Plan, meet with the Contracting Officer and discuss the Contractor's quality control system. During the meeting, a mutual understanding of the system details must be developed, including the forms for recording the CQC operations, control activities, testing, administration of the system for both onsite and offsite work, and the interrelationship of Contractor's Management and control with the Government's Quality Assurance. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the QC Manager and signed by the Contractor and the Government. Provide a copy of the signed minutes to all attendees and

include in the QC Plan. At a minimum the Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting must be repeated when a new QC Manager is appointed. There can be other occasions when subsequent conferences will be called by either party to reconfirm mutual understandings or address deficiencies in the CQC system or procedures which can require corrective action by the Contractor.

1.5.1.2.1 Purpose

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

a. Waste Management Plan.

b. Procedures for noise and acoustics management.

c. Environmental Protection Plan.

d. Environmental regulatory requirements.

1.5.1.2.2 Coordination of Activities

Coordinate activities included in various sections to assure efficient and orderly installation of each component. Coordinate operations included under different sections that are dependent on each other for proper installation and operation.

1.5.1.2.3 Attendees

As a minimum, the Contractor's personnel required to attend include an officer of the firm, the Project Manager, Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Alternate QC Manager, QC Specialists, Environmental Manager, and subcontractor representatives. Each subcontractor who will be assigned QC responsibilities must have a principal of the firm at the meeting.

1.5.1.3 Quality Control (QC) Meetings

After the start of construction, conduct weekly QC meetings led by the QC Manager at the work site with the Project Superintendent, the QC Specialists, and the other personnel as necessary. The QC Manager is to prepare the minutes of the meeting and provide a copy to the Contracting Officer within 2 working days after the meeting. The Contracting Officer may attend these meetings. As a minimum, accomplish the following at each meeting:

a. Review the minutes of the previous meeting.

b. Review the schedule and the status of work and deficiencies/rework. Review the most current approved schedule (in accordance with schedule specification) and the status of work and deficiencies/rework.

c. Review the status of submittals and Request For Information (RFIs).

d. Review the work to be accomplished in the next 3 weeks as defined by the schedule.

e. Review Testing Plan and Log including status of tests performed since last QC Meeting.

f. Resolve QC and production problems. Discuss status of pending change orders.

g. Address items that may require revising the QC Plan.

h. Review Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and effectiveness of the safety program.

i. Review environmental requirements and procedures.

j. Review Environmental Management Plan.

k. Review Waste Management Plan.

l. Review the status of training completion.

1.5.2 Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan

Submit no later than 30 days after Contract Award, the CQC Plan proposed to implement the requirements FAR 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction. Construction will be permitted to begin only after acceptance of the CQC Plan and other Contract requirements

1.5.2.1 Content of Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan

Provide a CQC Plan, prior to start of construction that includes a table of contents, with major sections identified, pages numbered sequentially, and that documents the proposed methods and responsibilities for accomplishing quality control during the construction of the project. The CQC Plan must at a minimum include the following sections:

a. A description of the quality control organization and acknowledgment that the CQC staff will implement the three phase control system for all aspects of the work specified.

b. An organizational chart showing the quality control organization with individual names and job titles and lines of authority up to an executive of the company at the home office.

c. NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS: Names and qualifications, in resume format, (including position titles and durations for qualifying experiences) for each person in the QC organization. Include the Construction Quality Management (CQM) for Contractors course certifications for the QC personnel as required by the paragraph CONSTRUCTION QUALITY MANAGEMENT TRAINING.

d. DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF QC PERSONNEL: Duties, responsibilities, and authorities of each person in the QC organization.

e. OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS: A listing of outside organizations, such as architectural and consulting engineering firms, that will be employed by the Contractor and a description of the services these firms will

provide.

f. APPOINTMENT LETTERS: Letters signed by an officer of the firm appointing the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager, and stating that they are responsible for implementing and managing the QC program as described in this Contract. Include in this letter the responsibility of the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager to implement and manage the three phases of control, and their authority to stop work that is not in compliance with the Contract. Letters of direction are to be issued by the QC Manager to all other QC Specialists or quality control representatives outlining their duties, authorities, and responsibilities. Include copies of the letters in the QC Plan.

g. SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES AND INITIAL SUBMITTAL REGISTER: Procedures for reviewing, approving, scheduling, and managing submittals, including those of subcontractors, offsite fabricators, suppliers, and purchasing agents. Provide the name(s) of the person(s) in the QC organization authorized to review and certify submittals prior to approval. Provide the initial submittal of the Submittal Register as specified in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

h. TESTING LABORATORY INFORMATION: Testing laboratory information required by the paragraph ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS, as applicable.

i. TESTING PLAN AND LOG: A Testing Plan and Log that includes the tests required, associated feature of work required, referenced by the specification paragraph number requiring the test, the frequency, and the person responsible for each test.

j. Procedures to complete construction deficiencies from identification through acceptable corrective action. Establish verification procedures that identified deficiencies have been corrected. This phase is performed prior to beginning work on each definable feature of work, after all required plans, documents, materials are approved, and after copies are at the work site.

k. Reporting procedures, including proposed reporting formats.

l. Procedures for submitting and reviewing design changes/variations prior to submission to the Contracting Officer.

m. LIST OF DEFINABLE FEATURES: A Definable Feature of Work (DFOW) is a task that is separate and distinct from other tasks and has control requirements and work crews unique to that task. A DFOW is identified by different trades or disciplines, or it is work by the same trade in a different environment. A DFOW is by definition any item or activity on the construction schedule, and the schedule specification provides direction regarding how the DFOWs are to be structured. Include in the list of DFOWs for all activities on the Construction Schedule. Although each section of the specifications can generally be considered as a definable feature of work, there are frequently more than one definable features under a particular section. Identify the specification section number and schedule activity ID for each DFOW listed. The DFOW list will be reviewed in coordination with the construction schedule and agreed upon during the Coordination of Mutual Understanding Meeting.

n. PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMING AND TRACKING THE THREE PHASES OF CONTROL: Identify procedures used to ensure the three phases of control to

manage the quality on this project. For each Definable Feature of Work (DFOW), a Preparatory and Initial phase checklist will be filled out during the Preparatory and Initial phase meetings. Conduct the Preparatory and Initial Phases and meetings with a view towards obtaining quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.

o. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETION INSPECTION: Procedures for identifying and documenting the completion inspection process. Include in these procedures the responsible party for punch out inspection, pre-final inspection, and final acceptance inspection.

p. TRAINING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING LOG: Procedures for coordinating and documenting the training of personnel required by the Contract.

q. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL CERTIFICATIONS LOG: Procedures for coordinating, tracking and documenting all certifications required for entities such as subcontractors, testing laboratories, suppliers, and personnel. The QC Manager will ensure that certifications are current, appropriate for the work being performed, and will not lapse during any period of the Contract that the work is being performed.

1.5.3 Acceptance of the Quality Control (QC) Plan

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

1.5.4 Preliminary Construction Work Authorized Prior to Acceptance

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

1.5.5 Notification of Changes

Notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of any proposed changes in the QC Plan or changes to the QC organization personnel. Proposed changes are subject to acceptance by the Contracting Officer.

1.6 QUALITY CONTROL (QC) ORGANIZATION

1.6.1 Quality Control (QC) Manager

1.6.1.1 Duties

Provide a QC Manager at the work site to implement and manage the QC program, and to serve as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) as detailed in Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. In addition to implementing and managing the QC program, the QC Manager may perform the duties of Project Superintendent. The QC Manager must attend the

partnering meetings, QC Plan Meetings, Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, conduct the QC meetings, perform the three phases of control except for those phases of control designated to be performed by QC Specialists, perform submittal review and approval, ensure testing is performed and provide QC certifications and documentation required in this Contract. The QC Manager is responsible for managing and coordinating the three phases of control and documentation performed by the QC Specialists, testing laboratory personnel and any other inspection and testing personnel required by this Contract. The QC Manager is the manager of all QC activities.

1.6.1.2 Qualifications

The QC Manager must be an individual with a minimum of 10 years combined experience in the following positions: Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Project Manager, Project Engineer or Construction Manager on similar size and type construction Contracts which included the major trades that are part of this Contract. The individual must have at least 2 years experience as a QC Manager. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of EM 385-1-1 and have experience in the areas of hazard identification, safety compliance, and sustainability.

The QC Manager and all members of the QC organization must be capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language.

1.6.1.3 Construction Quality Management Training

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

The Construction Quality Management Training certificate expires after 5 years. If the QC Manager's certificate has expired, retake the course to remain current.

1.6.2 Organizational Changes

Maintain the QC staff with personnel as required by the specification section at all times. When it is necessary to make changes to the QC staff, revise the CQC Plan to reflect the changes and submit the changes to the Contracting Officer for acceptance.

1.6.3 Alternate Quality Control (QC) Manager Duties and Qualifications

Designate an alternate for the QC Manager at the work site to serve in the event of the designated QC Manager's absence. The period of absence may not exceed 2 weeks at one time, and not more than 30 workdays during a calendar year. The qualification requirements for the Alternate QC Manager must be the same as for the QC Manager.

1.7 SUBMITTAL AND DELIVERABLES REVIEW AND APPROVAL

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

verification of relevant dimensions and component characteristics by the QC organization prior to submittal being sent to the Contracting Officer. The CQC organization is responsible for certifying that all submittals and deliverables are in compliance with the Contract.

1.8 THREE PHASES OF CONTROL

CQC enables the Contractor to ensure that the construction, including that of subcontractors and suppliers, complies with the requirements of the Contract. At least three phases of control must be conducted by the QC Manager to adequately cover both on-site and off-site work for each definable feature of the construction work as follows:

1.8.1 Preparatory Phase

Document the results of the preparatory phase actions by separate minutes prepared by the QC Manager and attach to the daily CQC report. Instruct applicable workers as to the acceptable level of workmanship required to meet Contract specifications.

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 2 business days in advance of each preparatory phase meeting. The meeting will be conducted by the QC Manager and attended by the QC Specialists, the Project Superintendent,and the foreman responsible for the DFOW. When the DFOW will be accomplished by a subcontractor, that subcontractor's foreman must attend the preparatory phase meeting. This phase is performed prior to beginning work on each definable feature of work, after all required plans/documents/materials are approved/accepted, and after copies are at the work site. Perform the following prior to beginning work on each DFOW:

a. Review each paragraph of the applicable specification sections, reference codes, and standards. Make available during the prepatory inspection a copy of those sections of referenced codes and standards applicable to that portion of the work to be accomplished in the field. Maintain and make available in the field for use by Government personnel until final acceptance of the work.

b. Review the Contract drawings.

c. Verify that field measurements are as indicated on construction or shop drawings or both before confirming product orders, to minimize waste due to excessive materials.

d. Verify that appropriate shop drawings and submittals for materials and equipment have been submitted and approved. Verify receipt of approved factory test results, when required.

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

f. Examine the work area to ensure that the required preliminary work has been completed and complies with the Contract and ensure any deficiencies/rework items in the preliminary work have been corrected and confirmed by the Contracting Officer.

g. Review coordination of product/material delivery to designated prepared areas to execute the work.

h. Examine the required materials, equipment and sample work to ensure

that they are on hand and conform to the approved shop drawings and submitted data and are properly stored.

i. Check to assure that all materials and equipment have been tested, submitted, and approved.

j. Discuss specific controls to be used, construction methods, construction tolerances, workmanship standards, and the approach that will be used to provide quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW. Ensure any portion of the plan requiring separate Contracting Officer acceptance has been approved.

k. Review the APP and appropriate Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met, and that required Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are submitted.

1.8.2 Initial Phase

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 2 business days in advance of each initial phase. When construction crews are ready to start work on a DFOW, conduct the initial phase with the QC Specialists, the Project Superintendent, and the foreman responsible for that DFOW. Observe the initial segment of the DFOW to ensure that the work complies with Contract requirements. Document the results of the initial phase in the daily CQC Report and in the Initial Phase Checklist. Repeat the initial phase for each new crew to work on-site when acceptable levels of specified quality are not being met. Indicate the exact location of initial phase for definable feature of work for future reference and comparison with follow-up phases. Perform the following for each DFOW:

a. Check work to ensure that it is in full compliance with Contract requirements. Review minutes of the preparatory meeting.

b. Verify adequacy of controls to ensure full Contract compliance. Verify required control inspection and testing comply with the Contract.

c. Establish level of workmanship and verify that it meets the minimum acceptable workmanship standards. Compare with required sample panels as appropriate.

d. Resolve any workmanship issues.

e. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.

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

g. Review project specific work plans (i.e., HAZMAT Abatement, Stormwater Management) to ensure all preparatory work items have been completed and documented.

1.8.3 Follow-Up Phase

Perform the following for on-going DFOW daily, or more frequently as necessary, until the completion of each DFOW. The Final Follow-Up for any DFOW will clearly note in the daily report the DFOW is completed, and all deficiencies/rework items have been completed in accordance with the

paragraph DEFICIENCY/REWORK ITEMS LIST. Each DFOW that has completed the Initial Phase and has not completed the Final Follow-up must be included on each daily report. If no work was performed on that DFOW for the period of that daily report, it must be so noted. Document all Follow-Up activities for DFOWs in the daily CQC Report:

a. Ensure the work including control testing complies with Contract requirements until completion of that particular work feature. Record checks in the CQC documentation.

b. Maintain the quality of workmanship required.

c. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.

d. Ensure that deficiencies/rework items are being corrected. Conduct final follow-up checks and correct all deficiencies prior to the start of additional features of work which may be affected by the deficient work.

e. Do not build upon nor conceal non-conforming work.

f. Assure manufacturers' representatives have performed necessary inspections if required and perform safety inspections.

1.8.4 Additional Preparatory and Initial Phases

Conduct additional preparatory and initial phases on the same DFOW if the quality of on-going work is unacceptable, if there are changes in the applicable QC organization, if there are changes in the on-site production supervision or work crew, if work on a DFOW has not started within 45 days of the initial preparatory meeting or has resumed after 45 days of inactivity, or if other problems develop.

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

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 2 weeks prior to the start of the preparatory and initial phases.

1.8.6 Deficiency/Rework Items List

The QC Manager must maintain a list of work that does not comply with the Contract, identifying what items need to be corrected, the activity ID number associated with the item, the date the item was originally discovered, the date the item will be corrected by, and the date the item was corrected.

The list shall be reviewed at each weekly QC Meeting:

a. There is no requirement to report a deficiency/rework item that is corrected the same day it is discovered.

b. No successor task may be advanced beyond the preparatory phase meeting until all deficiencies/rework items have been cleared by the QC Manager and concurred with by the Contracting Officer. This must be confirmed as part of the Preparatory Phase activities.

c. Attach a copy of the "Deficiency/Rework Items List" to the last daily CQC Report of each month.

d. The Contractor is responsible for including those items identified by the Contracting Officer.

e. All deficiencies/rework items must be confirmed as corrected by the QC Manager, and concurred by the Contracting Officer, prior to commencement of any completion inspections per paragraph COMPLETION INSPECTIONS unless specifically exempted by the Contracting Officer.

f. Non-Compliance with these requirements shall be grounds for removal in accordance with paragraph ACCEPTANCE OF THE QUALITY CONTROL (QC) PLAN.

g. All delays, concurrent or related to failure to manage, monitor, control, and correct deficiencies/rework items are entirely the responsibility of the Contractor and shall not be made the subject, or any component of any request for additional time or compensation.

1.9 TESTING

Perform specified or required tests to verify that control measures are adequate to provide a product which conforms to Contract requirements. Upon request, furnish to the Government duplicate samples of test specimens for possible testing by the Government. Testing includes operation and acceptance tests when specified. Procure the services of an U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approved testing laboratory or establish an approved testing laboratory at the project site. Perform the following activities and record and provide the following data:

a. Verify that testing procedures comply with Contract requirements.

b. Verify that facilities and testing equipment are available and comply with testing standards.

c. Check test instrument calibration data against certified standards.

d. Verify that recording forms and test identification control number system, including all test documentation requirements, have been prepared.

e. Record results of all tests taken, both passing and failing on the CQC report for the date taken. Specification paragraph reference, location where tests were taken, and the sequential control number identifying the test. If approved by the Contracting Officer, actual test reports are submitted later with a reference to the test number and date taken. Provide an information copy of tests performed by an offsite or commercial test facility directly to the Contracting Officer. Failure to submit timely test reports as stated results in nonpayment for related work performed and disapproval of the test facility for this Contract.

1.9.1 Accreditation Requirements

Construction materials testing laboratories must be accredited by a laboratory accreditation authority and must submit a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation. The laboratory's scope of accreditation must include the appropriate ASTM standards (ASTM E329, ASTM C1077, ASTM D3666, ASTM D3740, ASTM E543) listed in the technical sections of the specifications. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing must meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA. The policy applies to the specific laboratory performing the actual

testing, not just the Corporate Office.

1.9.2 Laboratory Accreditation Authorities

Laboratory Accreditation Authorities include the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology at https://www.nist.gov/nvlap, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Accreditation Program at http://www.aashtoresource.org/aap/overview, International Accreditation Services, Inc. (IAS) at https://www.iasonline.org/, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Materials Testing Center (MTC) at https://www.erdc.usace.army.mil/Media/Fact-Sheets/Fact-Sheet-Article-View/Article/476661/materials-testing-center/, the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) program at https://a2la.org/, the Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO) at https://www.wabo.org/ (Approval authority for WABO is limited to projects within Washington State), and the Washington Area Council of Engineering Laboratories (WACEL) at https://www.wacel.org/lab-accreditation-and-inspection-agency-audit-programs/laboratory-accreditation-program/(Approval authority by WACEL is limited to projects within Facilities Engineering Command (FEC) Washington geographical area).

1.9.3 Capability Check

The Contracting Officer retains the right to check laboratory equipment in the proposed laboratory and the laboratory technician's testing procedures, techniques, and other items pertinent to testing, for compliance with the standards set forth in this Contract. Laboratories utilized for testing soils, concrete, asphalt, and steel must meet criteria detailed in ASTM D3740 and ASTM E329.

1.9.4 Test Results

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

1.9.5 Test Reports and Monthly Summary Report of Tests

Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and a summary report of field tests at the end of each month to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the summary report to the last daily CQC Report of each month. Provide a copy of the signed test reports and certifications to the Operation and Maintenance Support Information (OMSI) preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation, in accordance with Sections 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and 01 78 24.00 20 FACILITY DATA WORKBOOK (FDW).

1.10 COMPLETION INSPECTIONS

1.10.1 Punch-Out Inspection

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

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

1.10.2 Pre-Final Inspection

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

1.10.3 Final Acceptance Inspection

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

1.11 QUALITY CONTROL (QC) CERTIFICATIONS

1.11.1 Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Report Certification

Contain the following statement within the CQC Report: "On behalf of the Contractor, I certify that this report is complete and correct and

equipment and material used, and work performed during this reporting period is in compliance with the Contract drawings and specifications to the best of my knowledge, except as noted in this report."

1.11.2 Completion Certification

Upon completion of work under this Contract, the QC Manager must furnish a certificate to the Contracting Officer attesting that "the work has been completed, inspected, tested and is in compliance with the Contract." Provide a copy of this final QC Certification for completion to the preparer of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) documentation.

1.11.3 Invoice Certification

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

1.12 DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

1.12.1 Construction Documentation

Reports are required for each day that work is performed and must be attached to the Contractor Quality Control Report prepared for the same day. Maintain current and complete records of on-site and off-site QC program operations and activities. Reports are required for each day work is performed. Account for each calendar day throughout the life of the Contract.

The Project Superintendent and the QC Manager must prepare and sign the Contractor Production and CQC Reports, respectively. Every space on the forms must be filled in. Use N/A if nothing can be reported in one of the spaces. The reporting of work must be identified by terminology consistent with the construction schedule. In the "Remarks" sections of the reports, enter pertinent information including directions received, problems encountered during construction, work progress and delays, conflicts or errors in the drawings or specifications, field changes, safety hazards encountered, instructions given and corrective actions taken, delays encountered, a record of visitors to the work site, quality control problem areas, deviations from the QC Plan, construction deficiencies encountered, and meetings held. For each entry in the report(s), identify the Schedule Activity No. that is associated with the entered remark.

1.12.2 Quality Control Activities

CQC and Contractor Production reports will be prepared daily to maintain current records providing factual evidence that required quality control activities and tests have been performed. Include in these records the work of subcontractors and suppliers on an acceptable form that includes, as a minimum, the following information:

a. The name and area of responsibility of the Contractors and any subcontractors.

b. Operating plant/equipment with hours worked, idle, or down for repair.

c. Work performed each day, giving location, description, and by whom. When a Network Analysis Schedule (NAS) is used, identify each item of work performed each day by NAS activity number.

d. Control phase activities performed. Preparatory, and Initial phase Checklists associated with the DFOW referenced to the construction schedule. Follow-up phase activities identified to the DFOW. If testing or specific QC Specialist activities are associated with the Follow-up phase activities for a specific DFOW note this and include those reports.

e. Test and control activities performed with results and references to specifications and drawings requirements. Identify the control phase (Preparatory, Initial, Follow-up). List of deficiencies noted, along with corrective action in accordance with the paragraph DEFICIENCY/REWORK ITEMS LIST.

f. Quantity of materials received at the site with statement as to acceptability, storage, and reference to specifications and drawings requirements.

g. Submittals and deliverables reviewed, with Contract reference, by whom, and action taken.

h. Offsite surveillance activities, including actions taken.

i. Job safety evaluations stating what was checked, results, and instructions or corrective actions.

j. Instructions given/received and conflicts in plans and specifications.

1.12.3 Verification Statement

Indicate a description of trades working on the project; the number of personnel working; weather conditions encountered; and any delays encountered. Cover both conforming and deficient features and include a statement that equipment and materials incorporated in the work and workmanship comply with the Contract.

Furnish the original and one copy of these records in report form to the Government by 10:00 AM the next working day after the date covered by the report. As a minimum, prepare and submit one report for every 7 days of no work and on the last day of a no work period. All calendar days need to be accounted for throughout the life of the Contract. The first report following a day of no work will be for that day only. Reports need to be signed and dated by the QC Manager. Include copies of test reports and copies of reports prepared by all subordinate quality control personnel within the QC Manager Report.

1.12.4 Reports from the Quality Control (QC) Specialist(s)

Document inspection results on a QC specialist report prepared each day work is performed in their area of responsibility. The report must include a description of the visual inspection or observation performed, a written summary of findings, a conclusion on compliance with the Contract documents, and signature of the QC Specialist. In person inspections must be documented with Video/photographs. Video/photographic documentation of deficiencies must include before and after conditions and physical measurements, as necessary. Forward the QC daily report to the QC Manager

who must include the report with the submission of their daily QC Report to the Government each day. Every site visit by the QC Specialist must be documented on a QC Specialist daily report.

1.12.5 Quality Control Validation

Establish and maintain the following in an electronic folder. Divide folder into a series of tabbed sections as shown below. Ensure folder is updated at each required progress meeting.

a. CQC Meeting minutes in accordance with paragraph QUALITY CONTROL (QC) MEETINGS.

b. All completed Preparatory and Initial Phase Checklists, arranged by specification section, further sorted by DFOW referenced to the construction schedule. Submit each individual Phase Checklist the day the phase event occurs as part of the CQC daily report.

c. All milestone inspections, arranged by Activity Number referenced to the construction schedule.

d. An up-to-date copy of the Testing Plan and Log with supporting field test reports, arranged by specification section referenced to the DFOW to which individual reports results are associated. Individual field test reports will be submitted within 2 working days after the test is performed in accordance with the paragraph QUALITY CONTROL ACTIVITIES.
Monthly Summary Report of Tests: Submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report at the end of each month.

e. Copies of all Contract modifications, arranged in numerical order. Also include documentation that modified work was accomplished.

f. An up-to-date copy of the paragraph DEFICIENCY/REWORK ITEMS LIST.

g. Upon commencement of Completion Inspections of the entire project or any defined portion, maintain up-to-date copies of all punch lists issued by the QC staff to the Contractor and subcontractors and all punch lists issued by the Government in accordance with the paragraph COMPLETION INSPECTIONS.

1.12.6 Testing Plan and Log

As tests are performed, the QC Manager will record on the "Testing Plan and Log" the date the test was performed and the date the test results were forwarded to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the updated "Testing Plan and Log" to the last daily CQC Report of each month. Provide a copy of the final "Testing Plan and Log" to the preparer of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) documentation.

1.12.7 As-Built Drawings

The QC Manager must ensure the as-built drawings, required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS are kept current on a daily basis and marked to show deviations which have been made from the Contract drawings. The as-built drawings document shall commence with the QC Manager ensuring all amendments, or changes to the Contract prior to Contract award are accurately noted in the initial document set creating the accurate baseline of the Contract prior to any work starting. Ensure each deviation has been identified with the appropriate modifying documentation

(e.g., PC No., Modification No., Request for Information No.). The QC Manager or QC Specialist assigned to an area of responsibility must initial each revision. Upon completion of work, the QC Manager will furnish a certificate attesting to the accuracy of the as-built drawings prior to submission to the Contracting Officer.

1.13 NOTIFICATION ON NON-COMPLIANCE

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

1.14 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

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

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 50 00

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS
12/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C511	(2017) Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Traffic Control Plan - if applicable

SD-03 Product Data

Backflow Preventers

SD-06 Test Reports

Backflow Preventer Tests

SD-07 Certificates

Backflow Tester Certification

Backflow Preventers Certificate of Full Approval

1.3 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS CERTIFICATE

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

1.3.1 Backflow Tester Certificate

Prior to testing, submit to the Contracting Officer certification issued

by the State or local regulatory agency attesting that the backflow tester has successfully completed a certification course sponsored by the regulatory agency. Tester must not be affiliated with a company participating in other phases of this Contract.

1.3.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

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

1.4 WEATHER PROTECTION

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

1.5 DOD CONDITION OF READINESS (COR)

DOD will set the Condition of Readiness (COR) based on the weather forecast for sustained winds 50 knots (60 mph) or greater. Contact the Contracting Officer for the current COR setting.

Monitor weather conditions a minimum of twice a day and take appropriate actions according to the approved Emergency Plan in the accepted Accident Prevention Plan, EM 385-1-1 Section 01 Emergency Planning and the instructions below.

Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, comply with:

a. Condition FOUR (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 72 hours): Normal daily jobsite cleanup and good housekeeping practices. Collect and store in piles or containers scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish for removal and disposal at the close of each work day. Maintain the construction site including storage areas, free of accumulation of debris. Stack form lumber in neat piles less than 3.3 feet high. Remove all debris, trash, or objects that could become missile hazards. Review requirements pertaining to "Condition THREE" and continue action as necessary to attain "Condition FOUR" readiness. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and COR updates and completion of required actions.

b. Condition THREE (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 48 hours): Maintain "Condition FOUR" requirements and commence securing operations necessary for "Condition ONE" which cannot be completed within 18 hours. Cease all routine activities which might interfere with securing operations. Commence securing and stow all gear and portable equipment. Make preparations for securing buildings. Reinforce or remove formwork and scaffolding. Secure machinery, tools, equipment, materials, or remove from the jobsite. Expend every effort to clear all missile hazards and loose equipment from general base areas. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and COR updates and completion of required actions. Review requirements pertaining to "Condition TWO" and continue action as necessary to attain "Condition THREE" readiness.

c. Condition TWO (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 24 hours): Secure the jobsite, and leave Government premises.

d. Condition ONE. (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 12 hours): Contractor access to the jobsite and Government premises is prohibited.

1.6 TRAILERS OR STORAGE BUILDINGS

Trailers or storage buildings will be permitted, where space is available, subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. The trailer or building shall be in good condition, free from visible damage, rust, and deterioration, and meet all applicable safety requirements. Trailers shall be roadworthy and comply with all appropriate State and local vehicle requirements. Failure to maintain storage trailers or buildings to these standards shall result in the removal of non-complying units at the Contractor's expense. A sign not smaller than 24 by 24 inches shall be conspicuously placed on the trailer depicting the company name, business phone number, and emergency phone number. Trailers shall be anchored to resist high winds and must meet applicable state and local standards for anchoring mobile trailers.

Trailers that are placed outside of project boundaries will require base site approval and NEPA review. Any temporary trailer utilities outside the project boundary limit also will require base site approval and NEPA review. Allow 30 days for approval processing and NEPA documentation.

1.7 STORAGE AREAS

The Contract Clause entitled "FAR 52.236-10, Operations and Storage Areas" applies.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Reduced pressure principle type conforming to the applicable requirements AWWA C511.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EMPLOYEE PARKING

Construction Contract employees must park privately owned vehicles in an area designated by the Contracting Officer. Employee parking must not interfere with existing and established parking requirements of the Government installation.

3.2 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

3.2.1 Temporary Utilities

a. The Contract clause related to utilities applies. Reasonable amounts of water and electricity from the nearest outlet will be provided free of charge for pursuance of work within a facility under this contract. If the nearest available outlet cannot be utilized by the Contractor because of improper voltage, insufficient current, improper pressure, incompatible connectors, etc., it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide temporary utilities as

required.

b. Reasonable amounts of utilities for contractor trailers and storage buildings will be made available to the Contractor, when available. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing transformers, electrical service poles and drops for electrical services, and backflow preventer devices on connections to domestic water lines. Final taps and tie-ins to the Government utility grid will be made by the Contractor after approval by the Contracting Officer. Tap-in cost, if any, shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Under no circumstances will taps to base fire hydrants be allowed for obtaining domestic water.

c. Any and all utilities outside the established site boundary in support of trailers or temporary facilties will require both a Site Approval and REIR, which can either be routed separately from the trailer approvals or under the same request.

3.2.2 Energy and Utilites Conservation

The Contractor shall carefully conserve utilities furnished without charge. The Contractor, at his own expense and in a manner satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, shall install and maintain all necessary temporary connections and distribution lines and remove the same prior to final acceptance of the construction.

3.2.3 Location of Underground Utilites

Location and Protection of underground utilities shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Where existing-to-remain piping, utilities, and underground obstructions of any type are indicted in locations to be traversed by new piping, ducts, and other excavations the elevations of the existing utilities and obstructions shall be determined before the new work is completed.

a. In addition, the Contractor will be responsible for obtaining the services of a professional utility locator prior to digging. Contractor will provide documentation that the site has been surveyed and checked for underground utilities. All utilities must be located, including but not limited to power, water, sewer, storm drains, fiber optics, T.V. cable, telephone, and intrusion detection wiring. A set of known utility drawings will be available in the ROICC office for review to assist the locator.

b. It is mandatory that the Contractor also contact the Base Telephone Office (451-2531) prior to accomplishing any digging at Camp Lejeune. A telephone office representative will assist in locating telephone lines.

c. It is mandatory that the Contractor also contact Charter Communications, cable TV service prior to accomplishing any digging at Camp Lejeune, to ensure that all buried cable lines are identified. Contact Mr. Olin Criswell at 353-8677 for assistance.

d. It is mandatory that the contractor also contact the North Carolina One-Call Center to coordinate the location of underground natural gas infrastructure. North Carolina 811, Inc. can be reached at 811 on a touch-tone phone in the state of North Carolina or toll-free at 1.800.632.4949 if calling from out of state.

3.2.4 Damage to Underground Utilities

Immediate notice shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer of any damage. The Contractor shall make temporary repairs immediately, and shall provide permanent repairs as soon as practicable. For any additional work required by reason of conflict between the new and existing work, an adjustment in contract price will be made in accordance with Contract clause entitled "Differing Site Conditions", if appropriate.

3.2.5 Sanitation

Provide adequate sanitary conveniences of a type approved for the use of persons employed on the work, properly secluded from public observation, and maintained in such a manner as required and approved by the Contracting Officer. Maintain these conveniences at all times without nuisance. Upon completion of the work, remove the conveniences from the premises, leaving the premises clean and free from nuisance. Dispose of sewage through connection to a municipal, district, or station sanitary sewage system. Where such systems are not available, use chemical toilets or comparably effective units, and periodically empty wastes into a municipal, district, or station sanitary sewage system, or remove waste to a commercial facility. Include provisions for pest control and elimination of odors.

3.3 STATION OPERATION AFFECT ON CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS

3.3.1 Restricted Access Areas

Follow guidelines identified on drawings and in scope of work.

3.4 TRAFFIC PROVISIONS

3.4.1 Traffic Control Plan

If during the performance of work, it becomes necessary to modify vehicular traffic patterns at any locations, notify the Contracting Officer at least 15 calendar days prior to the proposed modification date, and provide a Traffic Control Plan detailing the proposed controls to traffic movement for approval. The plans shall be in accordance with State and local regulations and the MUTCD, Part VI. Make all notifications and obtain any permits required for modification to traffic movements outside Station'a jurisdiction. Provide cones, signs, barricades, lights, or other traffic control devices and personnel required to control traffic.

3.4.2 Dust Control

Dust control methods and procedures must be approved by the Contracting Officer. Coordinate dust control methods with 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

3.5 REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Provide an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly at each location where the Contractor taps into the Government potable water supply.

Perform backflow preventer tests using test equipment, procedures, and certification forms conforming to those outlined in the latest edition of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control published by the FCCCHR Manual. Test and tag each reduced pressure backflow preventer upon initial

installation (prior to continued water use). Tag must contain the following information: make, model, serial number, dates of tests, results, maintenance performed, and signature of tester. Record test results on certification forms conforming to requirements cited earlier in this paragraph.

3.6 DUMPSTERS

Equip dumpsters with a secure cover and paint the standard installation color. Keep dumpster closed, except when being loaded with trash and debris. Empty site dumpsters at least once a week, or as needed to keep the site free of debris and trash. If necessary, provide 55 gallon trash containers painted the darker installation color to collect debris in the construction site area. For large demolitions, large dumpsters without lids are acceptable, but must not have debris higher than the sides before emptying.

3.7 CLEANUP

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

3.8 RESTORATION OF STORAGE AREA

Upon completion of the project remove the bulletin board, signs, barricades, haul roads, and all other temporary products from the site. After removal of trailers, materials, and equipment from within the fenced area, remove the fence. Restore areas used during the performance of the Contract to the original or better condition. Remove gravel used to traverse grassed areas and restore the area to its original condition, including top soil and seeding as necessary.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 57 19

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

05/12

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-S-16165	(Rev E) Shielding Harnesses, Shielding Items and Shielding Enclosures for Use in the Reduction of Interference from Engine Electrical Systems
MIL-STD-461	(2015; Rev G) Requirements for the Control of Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics of Subsystems and Equipment
MIL-STD-462	(Rev D; Notice 4) Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics

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

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 300	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and

	Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

1.2 Contractor Liabilities for Environmental Protection

Contractors shall complete and provide environmental training documentation for training required by Federal, State, and local regulations.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Sediment

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

1.3.2 Solid Waste

Rubbish, debris, garbage, and other discarded solid materials, except recyclables and hazardous waste as defined in paragraph entitled "Hazardous Waste," resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations and from community activities.

1.3.3 Sanitary Wastes

Wastes characterized as domestic sanitary sewage.

1.3.4 Rubbish

Combustible and noncombustible wastes such as non-recyclable paper and cardboard, crockery, and bones.

Recyclables includes: clean paper, cardboard, glass, plastics (No. 1 & 2), metal, and cans.

Non-recyclable paper and cardboard are defined as material that has become wet or contaminated with food or other residue that render it un-acceptable for recycling.

Treated wood/lumber is defined as wood that has been stained or treated to prevent rot, or composite wood products such as OSB, pressboard furniture, etc.

Untreated wood is defined as lumber, trees, stumps, limbs, tops, and shrubs.

1.3.5 Debris

Combustible and noncombustible wastes such as ashes and waste materials resulting from construction or maintenance and repair work, (excluding organic matter) leaves, pine straw, grass and shrub clippings.

1.3.6 Chemical Wastes

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

1.3.7 Garbage

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

1.3.8 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous substances as defined in 40 CFR 261 or as defined by applicable State and local regulations.

1.3.9 Hazardous Materials

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

1.3.10 Landscape Features

Trees, plants, shrubs, and ground cover.

1.3.11 Lead Acid Battery Electrolyte

The electrolyte substance (liquid medium) within a battery cell.

1.3.12 Oily Waste

Petroleum products and bituminous materials.

1.3.13 Class I Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I and Class II ODS are defined in Sections 602 (a and b) of The Clean Air Act.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00, "Submittal Procedures."

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Environmental Protection Plan

SD-06 Test Reports

Abrasive blasting

waste materials - if applicable

Submit a copy of an approved laboratory analysis of materials collected as a result from abrasive blasting operations before disposing of waste materials.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Solid waste disposal permit

Disposal permit for hazardous waste

Environmental training documentation

Permit to transport hazardous waste

Hazardous waste certification

Environmental Plan Review

Annual Report of Products Containing Recovered Materials

1.4.1 Solid Waste Disposal Permit

Submit one copy of a State permit or license for the solid waste disposal facility. If the contract permits the use of the Base Landfill, request a letter from the Contracting Offcier authorizing permission to dump on base; submit the letter to the Base Landfill Office. In lieu of the letter a copy of the contract must be delivered to the Landfill Office for review.

1.4.2 Disposal Permit for Hazardous Waste

Submit a copy of the applicable EPA and State permits, manifests, or licenses for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste by permitted facilities.

1.4.3 Permit to Transport Hazardous Waste

Submit one copy of the EPA or State permit license, or regulation for the transporter who will ship the hazardous waste to the permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facility.

1.4.4 Hazardous Waste Certification

Submit written certification that hazardous waste turned in for disposal was generated on Government property and is identified, packaged, and labeled in accordance with 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, and 40 CFR 263.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection as defined in this Section. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during normal construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or temporary environmental features associated with the project. Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to the environment, including but not limited to water, air, solid waste, and noise pollution.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

1.6.1 Contents of environmental Protection PlanEnvironmental protection plan

a. Include any hazardous materials (HM) planned for use on the station shall be included in the station HM Tracking Program

maintained by the Safety Department. To assist this effort, submit a list (including quantities) of HM to be brought to the station and copies of the corresponding material safety data sheets (MSDS). Submit this list to the Contracting Officer. At project completion, remove any hazardous material brought onto the station. Account for the quantity of HM brought to the station, the quantity used or expended during the job, and the leftover quantity which (1) may have additional useful life as a HM and shall be removed by the Contractor, or (2) may be a hazardous waste, which shall then be removed as specified herein.

b. The Environmental Protection Plan shall list and quantify any Hazardous Waste (HW) to be generated during the project.

c. In accordance with station regulations, store HW near the point of generation up to a total quantity of one quart of hazardous waste or 55 gallons of hazardous waste. Move any volume exceeding these quantities to a HW permitted area within 3 days. Prior to generation of HW, contact Contracting Officer for labeling requirements for storage of hazardous wastes.

d. In accordance with station regulations, substitute materials as necessary to reduce the generation of HW and include a statement to that effect in the Environmental Plan.

e. Contact Contracting Officer for conditions in the area of the project which may be subject to special environmental procedures. Include this information in the Preconstruction Survey. Describe in the Environmental Protection Plan any permits required prior to working the area, and contingency plans in case an unexpected environmental condition is discovered.

f. Obtain permits for handling HW, and deliver completed documents to Contracting Officer for review. File the documents with the appropriate agency, and complete disposal with the approval of Contracting Officer. Deliver correspondence with the State concerning the environmental permits and completed permits to Contracting Officer.

1.6.2 Environmental Protection Plan Format

The Environmental Protection Plan shall follow the following format:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

Contractor Organization
Address and Phone Numbers

1. Hazardous materials to be brought onto the station
2. MSDS package
3. Employee training documentation
4. HW storage plan
5. HW to be generated
6. Preconstruction survey results
7. Permitting requirements identified

1.6.3 Environmental Plan Review

Fourteen days after the environmental protection meeting, submit the proposed environmental plan for further discussion, review, and approval.

1.7 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1.7.1 Licenses and Permits

Obtain licenses and permits pursuant to "FAR 52.236-7, Permits and Responsibilities" .

For permits obtained by the Contracting Officer, whether or not required by the permit, perform inspections of the work in progress, and submit certifications to the applicable regulatory agency, via the Contracting Officer, that the work conforms to the contract and permit requirements. The inspections and certifications shall be provided through the services of a Professional Engineer, registered in the State where the work is being performed. As a part of the quality control plan, which is required to be submitted for approval by the quality control section, provide a subitem containing the name, P.E. registration number, address, and telephone number of the professional engineer(s) who will be performing the inspections and certifications for each permit listed above.

1.8 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

The Contractor shall familiarize himself with requirements of the attached "Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune, Contractor Environmental Guide."

1.9 CAMP LEJEUNE SANITARY LANDFILL INFORMATION SHEET

a. Contractors may ONLY use the Camp Lejeune Sanitary Landfill for the disposal of asbestos containing materials, building products with tightly adhered lead containing paint, non-contaminated clean dirt and clean gravel. The hours of operation are 0730-1530.

b. Delivery of acceptable materials (identified above) shall be by appointment only. Appointments made by phone at 910-451-5011 or 910- 451-2946. ALL other contractor generated material shall be weighed through the Base Landfill scales before being removed from the Base. Contractors utilizing the base scales will require Contracting Officer assisted pre-registration with the Landfill Manager.

c. The Contracting Officer will register the contract via E-mail, with the base landfill. All haul vehicles will maintain a secure vehicle placard as a condition to utilize the scale. E-mail the contract information to the Landfill Clerk, including the name on the Prime Contractor, contract number, job name/description, completion date and whether or not any of the above materials will be delivered to the Landfill.

d. As of May 01 2014 the above supersedes any other statements/specifications pertaining to the delivery of materials to the Base Landfill.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ANNUAL REPORT OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING RECOVERED MATERIALS

The Contractor shall submit data annually (by December 1) products used during the previous fiscal year (October 1 - September 30) as required by 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Report forms is attached to end of this section as "Appendix A."

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified. Conform to the state permitting requirements of the Clean Water Act.

3.1.1 Land Resources

Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without Contracting Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees for anchorages unless authorized by Contracting Officer. Where such use of attach ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the Contractor shall be responsible for any resultant damage.

3.1.1.1 Protection of Trees

Protect existing trees which are to remain and which may be injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. By approved excavation, remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed. Removal of trees and the procedure for removal requires approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.1.2 Landscape Replacement

Remove trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations, and replace with equivalent, undamaged trees and landscape features. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval before removal or replacement.

3.1.1.3 Temporary Construction

Remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work area, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other signs of construction. Grade temporary roads, parking areas, and similar temporarily used areas to conform with surrounding contours.

3.1.2 Water Resources

3.1.2.1 Stream Crossings

The Contracting Officer's approval is required before any equipment will be permitted to ford live streams.

3.1.2.2 Oily Wastes

Prevent oily or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or local bodies of water. Surround all temporary fuel oil or petroleum storage tanks with a temporary earth berm of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks in the event of leakage or spillage.

3.1.3 Fish and Wildlife Resources

Do not disturb fish and wildlife. Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as indicated or specified.

3.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Carefully protect in-place and report immediately to the Contracting Officer historical and archaeological items or human skeletal remains discovered in the course of work. Stop work in the immediate area of the discovery until directed by the Contracting Officer to resume work. The Government retains ownership and control over historical and archaeological resources.

3.3 NOISE

Make the maximum use of low-noise emission products, as certified by the EPA. Blasting or use of explosives will not be permitted without written permission from the Contracting Officer, and then only during designated times.

3.4 RESTRICTIONS ON EQUIPMENT

3.4.1 Electromagnetic Interference Suppression

a. Electric motors must comply with MIL-STD-461 relative to radiated and conducted electromagnetic interference. A test for electromagnetic interference will not be required for motors that are identical physically and electrically to those that have previously met the requirements of MIL-STD-461. An electromagnetic interference suppression test will not be required for electric motors without commutation or sliprings having no more than one starting contact and operated at 3,600 revolutions per minute or less.

b. Equipment used by the Contractor shall comply with MIL-S-16165for internal combustion engines and MIL-STD-461 for other devices capable of producing radiated or conducted interference.

c. Conduct tests for electromagnetic interference on electric motors and Contractor's construction equipment in accordance with MIL-STD-461 and MIL-STD-462. Test location shall be reasonably free from radiated and conducted interference. Furnish testing equipment, instruments, and personnel for making the tests; a test location; and other necessary facilities.

3.4.2 Radio Transmitter Restrictions

Conform to the restrictions and procedures for the use of radio transmitting equipment, as directed. Do not use transmitters without prior approval.

3.5 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES

Pick up and separate solid wastes, and place in covered containers which are regularly emptied. Do not prepare or cook food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site or other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. At project completion, leave the areas clean.

3.5.1 Disposal of Metal Paint Cans

All metal paint cans shall be taken to Building 962 for recycling. The cans shall be empty and completely dry. The cans shall be triple rinsed and stenciled "Triple Rinsed" prior to turn in. The Contractor shall give the Government 72 hours advance notice prior to turn-in. Contractor is responsible for rinsing, stenciling, crushing, and deposting in Government owned receptable, located at Building 962.

3.5.2 Disposal of Rubbish and Debris, Metal and Dirt

Rubbish and debris shall be taken off-base for disposal, unless specifically directed otherwise below:

Metals shall be taken to the DRMO disposal area at Lot 203, as specified.

CATEGORY	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS DISPOSAL - BASE SANITARY LANDFILL EXAMPLE/GENERAL INFORMATION FOR DEPOSIT IN THE LANDFILL
Recyclable Cardboard	Breakdown corrugated cardboard boxes and deliver to the Base Recycling Center located at Building 982. If base personnel rejects the cardboard, take cardboard for off-base disposal.
Recyclable Wood Pallets	Deliver usable pallets to the Base Recycling Center located at Building 982. If base personnel rejects the pellets, take pallets for off-base disposal.
Organic Matter	Organic matter will not be accepted at the landfill.
*****	Weigh each and every vehicle delivering debris upon entrance and exit. Cover debris.
Metals	Metals will not be accepted at the landfill. Remove metals from each and every category before delivery to landfill. (Example: Remove hardware from doors and windows.) Dispose of metal construction debris at Defense Reutilization Maintenance Office (DRMO). Aluminum, brass, copper, lead, other metal, electrical wiring, cable (cut in 3 foot or less sections)
Treated & Untreated Wood/Lumber	Treated & untreated wood/lumber will not be accepted at the landfill.
Concrete	Concrete will not be accepted at the landfill.
Construction Material	Construction material should be managed and placed in a designated area. Area shall be kept clean of debris and all material removed at the end of the project.
Solid Waste	Separate each category of solid waste to enhance recycling.
Hazardous Material	This project involves demolition, renovation/repair and/or construction activities; therefore, hazardous material (such as paints, solvents, thinners, adhesives, etc) may be used during the execution of this project. The contractor

CATEGORY	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS DISPOSAL - BASE SANITARY LANDFILL EXAMPLE/GENERAL INFORMATION FOR DEPOSIT IN THE LANDFILL
	will be required to appropriately manage the hazardous material and provide secondary containment.
Solid Waste Report	All solid waste generated and recycled will be weighed. Contractor will report the amount of solid wasted disposed and recycled at the end of the project to EMD's Solid Waste Manager or the Pollution Prevention Manager via the OICC. Tonnage information for all materials delivered to the Base Landfill is available at the Landfill Office. Submit a written request to the Landfill Manager, specifying the desired information.
Recycling of Construction Debris	Recyclable material (ex. Scrap metal/aluminum/brass/copper/lead, and other metal) may be recycled through Defense Utilization Maintenance Office) DRMO using a 1348-1a with the following information (Proceeds for the sale of recyclable material are to go to the Qualified Recycling financial account - 17F3875 27RM 00767001 0 000027 3c 000000 06700198004). For additional information contact the Base Recycling Coordinator 910-451-4214.
Electrical Equipment	Before demolition or removal of electrical equipment from the Base - Contractor shall contact Base High Voltage Shop Supervisor at (910) 451-2790, to allow for first right of refusal of electrical equipment such as: ATS, transformers, and generators. Electrical equipment will not be accepted at landfill.

3.5.3 Disposal Off-Base

a. Provide 24-hour advance written notice to the Contracting Office of Contractor's intention to dispose of off base.

b. Disposal at sites or landfills not holding a valid State of North Carolina permit is specifically prohibited. The prohibition also applies to sites where a permit may have been applied for but not yet obtained.

c. Off-base disposal of construction debris outside the parameters of this paragraph at site without State permits and/or not in accordance with regulatory requirements shall require the Contractor at his own expense to remove, transport and relocate the debris to a State approved site. The Contractor shall also be required to pay any fines, penalties, or fees related to the illegal disposal of construction debris

3.6 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

3.6.1 Hazardous Waste Generation

Handle generated hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 262.

3.6.2 Hazardous Waste Disposal

Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations, especially 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, and 40 CFR 265. Removal of hazardous waste from Government property shall not occur without prior notification and coordination with the Contracting officer. Transport hazardous waste by a permitted, licensed, or registered hazardous waste transported to a TSD facility. Hazardous waste shall be properly identified, packaged, and labeled in accordance with 49 CFR 172. Provide completed manifest for hazardous waste disposed of off-site to the Contracting Officer within 7 days of disposal. Hazardous waste shall not be brought onto the station.

3.6.3 Hazardous Waste Storage

Store hazardous waste in containers in accordance with 49 CFR 178. Identify hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261 and 40 CFR 262. Identify hazardous waste generated within the confines of the station by the station's EPA generator identification number.

3.6.4 Spills of Oil and Hazardous Materials

Take precautions to prevent spills of oil and hazardous material. In the event of a spill, immediately notify the Contracting Officer. Spill response shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 300 and applicable State regulations.

3.6.5 Lead-Acid Batteries

Dispose of lead-acid batteries that are not damaged or leaking at a State-approved battery recycle or at a permitted or interim status

hazardous waste TSD facility. For lead-acid batteries that are leaking or have cracked casings, dispose of the electrolyte solution using one of the following alternatives:

a. An industrial waste water treatment plant, if available and approved by the Contracting Officer for disposing of lead-acid battery electrolyte.

b. Dispose of the lead-acid battery electrolyte at a permitted or interim status hazardous waste TSD facility.

The management and disposal of waste lead-acid batteries and electrolyte shall comply with requirements for management and disposal of hazardous wastes.

3.6.6 Mercury Control

Prior to starting work, remove thermostats, switches, and other components that contain mercury. Upon removal, place items containing mercury in doubled polyethylene bags, label, and turn over to the Contracting Officer for disposal.

3.6.7 Petroleum Products

Protect against spills and evaporation during fueling and lubrication of equipment and motor vehicles. Dispose of lubricants to be discarded and excess oil.

3.7 DUST CONTROL

Keep dust down at all times, including nonworking periods. Sprinkle or treat, with dust suppressants, the soil at the site, haul roads, and other areas disturbed by operations. Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping, or wet power brooming. Air blowing will be permitted only for cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster unnecessarily.

3.7.1 Abrasive Blasting

3.7.1.1 Blasting Operations

The use of silica sand is prohibited in abrasive blasting.

Provide tarpaulin drop cloths and windscreens to enclose abrasive blasting operations to confine and collect dust, abrasive agent, paint chips, and other debris in accordance with the requirements specified. Perform work involving removal of hazardous material in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.

3.7.1.2 Disposal Requirements

Collect dust, abrasive, paint, and other debris resulting from abrasive blasting operations and store in 55 gallon drums with watertight lids. Take a representative sample of this material, and test for EP toxicity with respect to lead, chromium, and cadmium content. The sampling and testing shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Handle debris resulting from the abrasive blasting operations as a hazardous material, and dispose of in accordance with 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, and

40 CFR 265. Transport hazardous material by a transporter licensed and permitted for transportation of hazardous materials. Dispose of hazardous material in an EPA-approved and permitted facility specifically designated for hazardous waste disposal.

3.8 QUARANTINE FOR IMPORTED FIRE ANT (4/82)

Onslow, Jones, and Cartaret Counties and portions of Duplin and Craven Counties have been declared a generally infested area by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the imported fire ant. Compliance with the quarantine regulations established by this authority as set forth in USDA Publication 301.81 of 31 December 1992, is required for operations hereunder. Pertinent requirements of the quarantine for materials originating on the Camp Lejeune reservation, the Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River and the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, which are to be transported outside Onslow County or adjacent suppression areas, include the following:

a. Certification is required for the following articles and they shall not be moved from the reservation to any point outside Onslow County and adjacent designated areas unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an Officer of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Program (PPQ) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(1) Bulk soil

(2) Used mechanized soil-moving equipment. (Used mechanized soil-moving equipment is exempt if cleaned of loose noncompacted soil).

(3) Other products, articles, or means of conveyances, if it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of transporting spread of the imported fire ant and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

b. Authorization for movement of equipment outside the imported fire and regulated area shall be obtained from USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Box 28, Goldsboro, North Carolina, 27533-0028, Attn: Mr. William Scroggins or Mr. Frank Best, telephone (919) 735-1941. If Mr. Scroggins or Mr. Best are not available, contact Mr. Jim Kelley at (910) 815-4667, the supervisor's office in Wilmington. Requests for inspection shall be made sufficiently in advance of the date of movement to permit arrangements for the services of authorized inspectors. The equipment shall be prepared and assembled so that it may be readily inspected. Soil on or attached to equipment, supplies, and materials shall be removed by washing with water or such other means as necessary to accomplish complete removal. Resulting spoil shall be wasted as necessary and as directed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING RECOVERED MATERIALS

Contractor shall submit data annually (By 1 December) for the following products used during the previous fiscal year (1 October - 30 September) as required by 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as ammended by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):

Contract Number: _____ Fiscal Year: _____

MATERIAL	UNIT	QUANTITY (CRM)	TOTAL QUANTITY
A. Insulation			
1. Loose fill	Ft3		
2. Blanket or batt	Ft2		
3. Board	Ft2		
4. Spray-in-place	m3		
5. Other			
B. Cement and Concrete	yd3		
C. Paper and Paper Products			
1. Copy Paper	Box		
2. Printing/Writing Paper	Box		
3. Corrugated and fiberboard boxes	Box		
4. Folding boxboard and cartons	Box		
5. Stationary, office papers, envelopes, and computer paper	$Amt		
6. Toilet tissue, paper towels, fasial tissue, paper napkins, doilies and industrial wipes	$Amt		
7. Brown papers and coarse papers	Box		
8. Other			

APPENDIX A

MATERIAL	DEFINITION
1. Quantity (CRM)	Quantity used containing recovered materials.
2. Total Quantity	Quantity used containing recovered materials plus quantity used not containing recovered materials.
3. Unit	Ft3 (cubic feet), Ft2 (square feet), m3 (cubic meters), yd3 (cubic yards), box (number of boxes used), $ Amt (dollar value of material used)
4. Loose-Fill Insulation	Includes, but is not limited to..."cellulose fiber, mineral fibers (fiberglass and rock wool), vermiculite, and perlite.
5. Blanket or Batt Insulation	Includes, but is not limited to... "mineral fibers (fiberglass and rock wool)."
6. Board Insulation	This category refers to sheathing, roof decking, and wood panel insulation. It includes, but is not limited to... "cellulose fiber fiberboard, perlite composite board, polyurethane, polyisocyanurate, polystyrene, phenolics, and composites."
7. Spray-in-place Insulation	Includes, but is not limited to... "foam-in-place polyurethane and polyisocyanurate, and spray-on cellulose."
8. Cement or Concrete Containing Recovered Materials, Cement, or Concrete Containing Fly Ash	
9. Copy Paper	This item refers to... "any grade of paper suitable for copying by the xerographic method."
10. Printing & Writing Paper	This item refers to... "paper designed for printing, other than newsprint, such as offset or book paper," and... "paper suitable for pen and ink, pencil, typewriter or printing."

APPENDIX A

MATERIAL	DEFINITION
11. Corrugated & Fiberboard Boxes	Corrugated boxes refer to... "boxes made of corrugated paperboard, which, in turn, is made from a fluted corrugating medium pasted to two flat sheets of paperboard (linerboard)." Fiber or fiberboard boxes refer to... "boxes made from containerboard, either solid fiber or corrugated paperboard (general term); or boxes made from solid paperboard of the same material throughout."
12. Folding Boxes and Cartons	This item refers to... "a paperboard suitable for the manufacture of folding cartons."
13. Stationery, Office Papers, Envelopes, and Manifold Business Forms	This item is considered self-explanatory, however, if questions arise refer to 40 CFR 250.4 for definitions of any of these items.
14. Toilet Tissue, Paper Towels, Facial Tissue, Paper Napkins, Doilies, and Industrial Wipes	This item is considered self-explanatory, however, if questions arise refer to 40 CFR 250.4 for definitions of any of these items.
15. Brown Papers, and Coarse Papers	Brown papers refer to... "papers usually made from unbleached kraft pulp and used for bags, sacks, wrapping paper, and so forth." Coarse papers refer to... "papers used for industrial purposes, as distinguished from those used for cultural or sanitary purposes."
16. Other	Any other type of paper not included in any of the above categories.

APPENDIX A

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 00

CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS
04/24

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E1971	(2005; R 2011) Standard Guide for Stewardship for the Cleaning of Commercial and Institutional Buildings

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-37	(2017) Cleaning Products for Industrial and Institutional Use

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

FC 1-300-09N	(2014; with Change 4) Navy and Marine Corps Design Procedures
UFC 1-300-08	(2009, with Change 2) Criteria for Transfer and Acceptance of DoD Real Property

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 As-Built Drawings

As-built drawings are developed and maintained by the Contractor and depict actual conditions, including deviations from the Contract Documents. These deviations and additions may result from coordination required by, but not limited to: contract modifications; official responses to Contractor submitted Requests for Information; direction from the Contracting Officer; designs which are the responsibility of the Contractor, and differing site conditions. Maintain the as-builts throughout construction as red-lined hard copies on site. These files serve as the basis for the creation of the record drawings.

1.2.2 Record Drawings

The record drawings are the final compilation of actual conditions reflected in the as-built drawings.

1.2.3 Final Approved Shop Drawings

The final approved shop drawings are all approved submittals created during the execution of the project. All submittals, regardless of the approving authority, shall be submitted. Include the submittal cover sheet and all relevant attachments for all submittals. Each submittal shall be

saved as a separate file or have its own unique folder if a submittal includes attachments of multiple files or file types. Include a PDF copy of the completed submittal register.

1.3 SOURCE DRAWING FILES

Request the full set of electronic drawings, in the source format, for Record Drawing preparation, after award and at least 30 days prior to required use.

1.3.1 Terms and Conditions

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

These electronic CAD drawing files are not construction documents. Differences may exist between the CAD files and the corresponding construction documents. The Government makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the electronic CAD files, nor does it make representation to the compatibility of these files with the Contractor hardware or software. In the event that a conflict arises between the signed and sealed construction documents prepared by the Government and the furnished Source drawing files, the signed and sealed construction documents govern. The Contractor is responsible for determining if any conflict exists. Use of these Source Drawing files does not relieve the Contractor of duty to fully comply with the contract documents, including and without limitation, the need to check, confirm and coordinate the work of all contractors for the project. If the Contractor uses, duplicates or modifies these electronic source drawing files for use in producing construction data related to this contract, remove all previous indicia of ownership (seals, logos, signatures, initials and dates).

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Warranty Management Plan

Warranty Tags

Final Cleaning

Spare Parts Data

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Posted Instructions

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

As-Built Drawings; G

Record Drawings; G

As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials

Final Approved Shop Drawings

Certification of EPA Designated Items; G

Certification Of USDA Designated Items; G

Interim DD FORM 1354; G

Checklist for DD FORM 1354; G

Equipment Inventory Update; G

1.5 SPARE PARTS DATA

Submit two copies of the Spare Parts Data list.

a. Indicate manufacturer's name, part number, nomenclature, and stock level required for maintenance and repair. List those items that may be standard to the normal maintenance of the system.

1.6 WARRANTY MANAGEMENT

1.6.1 Warranty Management Plan

Develop a warranty management plan which contains information relevant to FAR 52.246-21 Warranty of Construction. At least 30 days before the planned pre-warranty conference, submit one set of the warranty management plan. Include within the warranty management plan all required actions and documents to assure that the Government receives all warranties to which it is entitled. The plan must be in narrative form and contain sufficient detail to render it suitable for use by future maintenance and repair personnel, whether tradesmen, or of engineering background, not necessarily familiar with this contract. The term "status" as indicated below must include due date and whether item has been submitted or was accomplished. Warranty information made available during the construction phase must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval prior to each monthly pay estimate.

Assemble approved information in a binder and turn over two (2) copies of the binder to the Government upon submittal of the initial Test & Balance (TAB) Report or no later than ninety (90) days prior to contract completion date (CCD), whichever is sooner. The contents of the binder will be verified onsite for accuracy and completeness of contents by a representative of MCBCL Public Works. Upon site approval of the binder, one copy will be distributed to the PWD representative and one copy will be stored in the O&M cabinet in the mechanical room.

The construction warranty period will begin on the date of project acceptance and continue for the full product warranty period. A joint 4 month and 9 month warranty inspection will be conducted, measured from time of acceptance, by the Contractor, Contracting Officer and the Customer Representative. Include within the warranty management plan , but not limited to, the following:

a. Roles and responsibilities of all personnel associated with the warranty process, including points of contact and telephone numbers within the organizations of the Contractors, subcontractors, manufacturers or suppliers involved.

b. Furnish with each warranty the name, address, and telephone number of each of the guarantor's representatives nearest to the project location.

c. Listing and status of delivery of all Certificates of Warranty for extended warranty items, to include roofs, HVAC balancing, pumps, motors, transformers, and for all commissioned systems such as fire protection and alarm systems, sprinkler systems, lightning protection systems, etc.

d. As-Built Record of Equipment and Materials list for each warranted equipment, item, feature of construction or system indicating:

(1) Name of item.
(2) Model and serial numbers.
(3) Location where installed.
(4) Name and phone numbers of manufacturers or suppliers.
(5) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of sources of spare parts.
(6) Warranties and terms of warranty. Include one-year overall warranty of construction, including the starting date of warranty of construction. Items which have extended warranties must be indicated with separate warranty expiration dates.
(7) Cross-reference to warranty certificates as applicable.
(8) Starting point and duration of warranty period.
(9) Summary of maintenance procedures required to continue the warranty in force.
(10) Cross-reference to specific pertinent Operation and Maintenance manuals.
(11) Organization, names and phone numbers of persons to call for warranty service.
(12) Typical response time and repair time expected for various warranted equipment.

e. The plans for attendance at the 4 and 9 month post-construction warranty inspections conducted by the Government.

f. Procedure and status of tagging of all equipment covered by extended warranties.

g. Copies of instructions to be posted near selected pieces of equipment where operation is critical for warranty and/or safety reasons.

1.6.2 Performance Bond

The Performance Bond must remain effective throughout the construction period .

a. In the event the Contractor fails to commence and diligently pursue any construction warranty work required, the Contracting Officer will have the work performed by others, and after completion of the work, will charge the remaining construction warranty funds of expenses incurred by the Government while performing the work, including, but not limited to administrative expenses.

b. In the event sufficient funds are not available to cover the construction warranty work performed by the Government at the Contractor's expense, the Contracting Officer will have the right to recoup expenses from the bonding company.

c. Following oral or written notification of required construction warranty repair work, respond in a timely manner. Written verification will follow oral instructions. Failure to respond will be cause for the Contracting Officer to proceed against the Contractor.

1.6.3 Pre-Warranty Conference

Prior to contract completion, and at a time designated by the Contracting Officer, meet with the Contracting Officer to develop a mutual understanding with respect to the requirements of this section. Communication procedures for Contractor notification of construction warranty defects, priorities with respect to the type of defect, reasonable time required for Contractor response, and other details deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer for the execution of the construction warranty will be established/reviewed at this meeting. In connection with these requirements and at the time of the Contractor's quality control completion inspection, furnish the name, telephone number and address of a licensed and bonded company which is authorized to initiate and pursue construction warranty work action on behalf of the Contractor. This point of contact will be located within the local service area of the warranted construction, be continuously available, and be responsive to Government inquiry on warranty work action and status. This requirement does not relieve the Contractor of any of its responsibilities in connection with other portions of this provision.

1.6.4 Warranty Tags

At the time of installation, tag each warranted item with a durable, oil and water resistant tag approved by the Contracting Officer. Attach each tag with a copper wire and spray with a silicone waterproof coating. Also, submit two record copies of the warranty tags showing the layout and design. The date of acceptance and the QC signature must remain blank until the project is accepted for beneficial occupancy. Show the following information on the tag.

Type of product/material	
Model number	
Serial number	

Contract number	
Warranty period from/to	
Inspector's signature	
Construction Contractor	
Address	
Telephone number	
Warranty contact	
Address	
Telephone number	
Warranty response time priority code	
WARNING - PROJECT PERSONNEL TO PERFORM ONLY OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE DURING THE WARRANTY PERIOD.	

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CERTIFICATION OF EPA DESIGNATED ITEMS

Submit the Certification of EPA Designated Items as required by FAR 52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA Designated Items and FAR 52-223-17 Affirmative Procurement of EPA designated items in Service and Construction Contracts.. Include on the certification form the following information: project name, project number, Contractor name, license number, Contractor address, and certification. The certification will read as follows and be signed and dated by the Contractor. "I hereby certify the information provided herein is accurate and that the requisition/procurement of all materials listed on this form comply with current EPA standards for recycled/recovered materials content. The following exemptions may apply to the non-procurement of recycled/recovered content materials:

1) The product does not meet appropriate performance standards;
2) The product is not available within a reasonable time frame;
3) The product is not available competitively (from two or more sources);
4) The product is only available at an unreasonable price (compared with a comparable non-recycled content product)."

2.2 CERTIFICATION OF USDA DESIGNATED ITEMS

Submit the Certification of USDA Designated Items as required by FAR 52-223-1 Bio-based Product Certifications and FAR 52.223-2 Affirmative

Procurement of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts. Include on the certification form the following information: project name, project number, Contractor name, license number, Contractor address, and certification. The certification will read as follows and be signed and dated by the Contractor. "I hereby certify the information provided herein is accurate and that the requisition/procurement of all materials listed on this form comply with current USDA standards for biobased materials content. The following exemptions may apply to the non-procurement of biobased content materials:

1) The product does not meet appropriate performance standards;
2) The product is not available within a reasonable time frame;
3) The product is not available competitively (from two or more sources);
4) The product is only available at an unreasonable price (compared with a comparable bio-based content product)."

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT INVENTORY UPDATE

Submit information for each piece of equipment removed and supplied for use of Camp Lejeune to update the Maximo equipment inventory. For the purposes of this paragraph, inventoried equipment is defined as equipment listed on the Maximo Equipment Inventory Update form.

3.1.1 Requirements

The contractor shall prepare and submit one Maximo Equipment Inventory Update form for each individual item of inventoried equipment that is demolished, removed, replaced, or installed. (ex: three new condensing units would require the submission of three Equipment Inventory Update forms. The replacement of two existing air handling units with two new air handling units would require the submission of two Equipment Inventory Update forms). The contractor shall prepare and submit a VAV/TAB Room Number List for each VAV/Tab model installed in a single building. Only one Maximo Equipment Inventory Update form is required for each model of VAV or TAB in a single building.

3.1.1.1 Demolition of all equipment in a structure or facility

When all the inventoried equipment in a building or structure is demolished or removed, and not replaced, an Equipment Inventory Update form is not required.

3.1.1.2 Standards

The contractor shall provide accurate, complete, and legible information on all required forms. All required forms shall be completed and delivered to the Contracting Officer on or before the Beneficial Occupancy Date. All information on Equipment Inventory Update forms shall be obtained by visual inspection of equipment data plate(s).

3.1.1.3 Form Preparation

Each required Maximo Equipment Inventory Update form shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and telephone number of an individual who can be contacted for clarification or additional information pertaining to the data on the form.

(2) The date of data collection

(3) The building or structure identification number and the specific location of the equipment within the structure (ex: 3d deck mech room)

(4) A check adjacent to the description of the new or replacement item, and a check adjacent to the supplemental description if applicable (ex: circulating pump and HVAC or steam)

(5) The Maximo number or serial number of the demolished or removed item, if applicable

(6) All applicable data from the equipment data plate

Each Room Number List form shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and telephone number of the individual providing the information

(2) The date the form was completed

(3) The building or structure identification number

(4) A check in the box adjacent to each applicable room number

MAXIMO EQUIPMENT INVENTORY UPDATE

Employee: _____ Phone: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Bldg: _____ Specific Location: _____

__ AC, Computer Room
__ AC, Package
__ AC, Package Terminal
__ Assembly, Trap line
__ Backflow Preventer
__ Boiler
__ Chiller, Air Cooled Recip
__ Chiller, Air Cooled Screw
__ Chiller, Air Cooled Scroll
__ Chiller, Water Cooled Recip
__ Chiller, Water Cooled Screw
__ Compressor, Control Air
__ Compressor, Industrial Air
__ Dryer, Refrigerated Air
__ Exchanger, Heat
__ Evaporator, Freezer
__ Evaporator, Refrigerator
__ Fan, Exhaust
__ Generator
__ Heater, Space
__ Heater, Unit
__ Heat Pump, Geo-Thermal
__ Heat Pump, Indoor Unit
__ Heat Pump, Outdoor Unit
__ Heat Pump, Package
__ Heat Pump, Package Terminal
__ Pump, Circulating, Chilled Water
__ Pump, Circulating, Domestic Water
__ Pump, Circulating, Dual Temp Water
__ Pump, Circulating, Heating Water
__ Pump, Condensate
__ Pump, Sump
__ Regulator, Temperature
__ Tank, Hot Water Storage
__ Tower, Cooling
__ Unit, Air Handling
__ Unit, AC Condensing
__ Unit, Freezer Condensing
__ Unit, Refrigerator Condensing
__ Unit, Fan Coil
__ Unit, TAB (Attach Room No. List)
__ Unit, VAV (Attach Room No. List)
__ Valve, Pressure Reducing
__ Valve, Steam Pilot
__ Water Heater

Demolished/Removed Equipment

Maximo no: _____ or Ser no: _____

New Equipment

Manufacturer: _____

Model no: _____

Ser no: _____

Type: __Elec __Oil __LP Gas __Nat Gas __Steam __Water __Air

Motor Data: HP____ Volts____ Phase____ RLA_____ RPM____ Frame____

Tons____ No. of Motors____ no. of Belts____ Belt size(s)____ CFM____

KW____ Refrig type_____ Refrig Qty_____ Filter Size(s)_____

3.2 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Provide and maintain two black line print copies of the PDF contract drawings for As-Built Drawings. At a minimum of 30 days prior to Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD), certify both sets of as-built drawings as correct, sign, and submit the As-Built Drawings for Contracting Officer approval.

3.2.1 Markup Guidelines

Make comments and markup the drawings complete without reference to letters, memos, or materials that are not part of the As-Built drawing. Show what was changed, how it was changed, where item(s) were relocated and change related details. These working as-built markup prints must be neat, legible and accurate as follows:

a. Use base colors of red, green, and blue. Color code for changes as follows:

   (1) Special (Blue) - Items requiring special information, coordination, or special detailing or detailing notes.

   (2) Deletions (Red) - Over-strike deleted graphic items (lines), lettering in notes and leaders.

   (3) Additions (Green) - Added items, lettering in notes and leaders.

b. Provide a legend if colors other than the "base" colors of red, green, and blue are used.

c. Add and denote any additional equipment or material facilities, service lines, incorporated under As-Built Revisions if not already shown in legend.

d. Use frequent written explanations on markup drawings to describe changes. Do not totally rely on graphic means to convey the revision.

e. Use legible lettering and precise and clear digital values when marking prints. Clarify ambiguities concerning the nature and application of change involved.

f. Wherever a revision is made, also make changes to related section views, details, legend, profiles, plans and elevation views, schedules, notes and call out designations, and mark accordingly to avoid conflicting data on all other sheets.

g. For deletions, cross out all features, data and captions that relate to that revision.

h. For changes on small-scale drawings and in restricted areas, provide large-scale inserts, with leaders to the applicable location.

i. Indicate one of the following when attaching a print or sketch to a markup print:

   1) Add an entire drawing to contract drawings

   2) Change the contract drawing to show

3) Provided for reference only to further detail the initial design.

j. Incorporate all shop and fabrication drawings into the markup drawings.

3.2.2 As-Built Drawings Content

Show on the as-built drawings, but not limited to, the following information:

a. The actual location, kinds and sizes of all sub-surface utility lines. In order that the location of these lines and appurtenances may be determined in the event the surface openings or indicators become covered over or obscured, show by offset dimensions to two permanently fixed surface features the end of each run including each change in direction on the record drawings. Locate valves, splice boxes and similar appurtenances by dimensioning along the utility run from a reference point. Also record the average depth below the surface of each run.

b. The location and dimensions of any changes within the building structure.

c. Layout and schematic drawings of electrical circuits and piping.

d. Correct grade, elevations, cross section, or alignment of roads, earthwork, structures or utilities if any changes were made from contract plans.

e. Changes in details of design or additional information obtained from working drawings specified to be prepared or furnished by the Contractor; including but not limited to shop drawings, fabrication, erection, installation plans and placing details, pipe sizes, insulation material, dimensions of equipment, and foundations.

f. The topography, invert elevations and grades of drainage installed or affected as part of the project construction.

g. Changes or Revisions which result from the final inspection.

h. Where contract drawings or specifications present options, show only the option selected for construction on the working as-built markup drawings.

i. If borrow material for this project is from sources on Government property, or if Government property is used as a spoil area, furnish a contour map of the final borrow pit/spoil area elevations.

j. Systems designed or enhanced by the Contractor, such as HVAC controls, fire alarm, fire sprinkler, and irrigation systems.

k. Changes in location of equipment and architectural features.

j. Modifications (include within change order price the cost to change working as-built markup drawings to reflect modifications) and compliance with FC 1-300-09N procedures.

l. Actual location of anchors, construction and control joints, etc., in concrete.

m. Unusual or uncharted obstructions that are encountered in the contract work area during construction.

n. Location, extent, thickness, and size of stone protection particularly where it will be normally submerged by water.

3.3 RECORD DRAWINGS

Prepare and provide Record Drawings in accordance with FC 1-300-09N. Provide 2 copies of Record Drawings on two separate CDs or DVDs 30 days after BOD.

3.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

Provide project operation and maintenance manuals as specified in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS DATA. Provide four electronic copies of the Operation and Maintenance Manual files. Submit to the Contracting Officer for approval within 60 calendar days of the Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD). Update and resubmit files for final approval at BOD. Provide one hard copy and place in cabinet in main mechanical room.

3.5 CLEANUP

Provide final cleaning in accordance with ASTM E1971 and submit two copies of the listing of completed final clean-up items. Leave premises "broom clean." Comply with GS-37 for general purpose cleaning and bathroom cleaning. Use only nonhazardous cleaning materials, including natural cleaning materials, in the final cleanup. Clean interior and exterior glass surfaces exposed to view; remove temporary labels, stains and foreign substances; polish transparent and glossy surfaces; vacuum carpeted and soft surfaces. Clean equipment and fixtures to a sanitary condition. Replace filters of operating equipment and comply with the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan. Clean debris from roofs, gutters, downspouts and drainage systems. Sweep paved areas and rake clean landscaped areas. Remove waste and surplus materials, rubbish and construction facilities from the site. Recycle, salvage, and return construction and demolition waste from project in accordance with Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

3.6 REAL PROPERTY RECORD

Near the completion of Project, but a minimum of 60 days prior to final acceptance of the work, complete, update draft DD FORM 1354 attached to this section, and submit an accounting of all installed property with Interim DD FORM 1354. Include any additional assets, improvements, and alterations from the Draft DD FORM 1354. Contact the Contracting Officer for any project specific information necessary to complete the DD FORM 1354. Refer to UFC 1-300-08 for instruction on completing the DD FORM 1354. For convenience, a blank fillable PDF DD FORM 1354 may be obtained at the following link: www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd1354.pdf

Submit the completed Checklist for DD FORM 1354 of Installed Building Equipment items. Attach this list to the updated DD FORM 1354.

3.7 FINAL APPROVED SHOP DRAWINGS

Provide 2 copies of Final Approved Shop Drawings on two separate CDs or DVDs within 30 days after BOD.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 23

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA
04/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E1971	(2005; R 2011) Standard Guide for Stewardship for the Cleaning of Commercial and Institutional Buildings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

O&M Database; G

Training Plan; G

Training Outline; G

Training Content; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Training Video Recording; G

Validation of Training Completion; G

1.3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA

Submit Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Data for the provided equipment, product, or system, defining the importance of system interactions, troubleshooting, and long-term preventive operation and maintenance. Compile, prepare, and aggregate O&M data to include clarifying and updating the original sequences of operation to as-built conditions. Organize and present information in sufficient detail to clearly explain O&M requirements at the system, equipment, component, and subassembly level. Include an index preceding each submittal. Submit in accordance with this section and Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

1.3.1 Package Quality

Documents must be fully legible. Operation and Maintenance data must be consistent with the manufacturer's standard brochures, schematics, printed instructions, general operating procedures, and safety precautions.

1.3.2 Package Content

Provide data package content in accordance with paragraph SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES. Comply with the data package requirements specified in the individual technical sections, including the content of the packages and addressing each product, component, and system designated for data package submission, except as follows. Use Data Package 3 for commissioned items without a specified data package requirement in the individual technical sections. Provide a Data Package 3 instead of Data Package 1 or 2, as specified in the individual technical section, for items that are commissioned.

1.3.3 Changes to Submittals

Provide manufacturer-originated changes or revisions to submitted data if a component of an item is so affected subsequent to acceptance of the O&M Data. Submit changes, additions, or revisions required by the Contracting Officer for final acceptance of submitted data within 30 calendar days of the notification of this change requirement.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL FILE FORMAT

Assemble data packages into electronic Operation and Maintenance Manuals. Assemble each manual into a composite electronically indexed file using the most current version of Adobe Acrobat or similar software capable of producing PDF file format. Provide compact disks (CD) or data digital versatile disk (DVD) as appropriate, so that each one contains operation, maintenance and record files, project record documents, and training videos. Include a complete electronically linked operation and maintenance directory. Place one hard copy of each in cabinet in main mechanical room.

1.4.1 Organization

Bookmark Product and Drawing Information documents using the current version of CSI Masterformat numbering system, and arrange submittals using the specification sections as a structure. Use CSI Masterformat and UFGS numbers along with descriptive bookmarked titles that explain the content of the information that is being bookmarked.

1.4.2 CD or DVD Label and Disk Holder or Case

Provide the following information on the disk label and disk holder or case:

a. Building Number

b. Project Title

c. Activity and Location

d. Construction Contract Number

e. Prepared For: (Contracting Agency)

f. Prepared By: (Name, title, phone number and email address)

g. Include the disk content on the disk label

h. Date

i. Virus scanning program used

1.5 TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN O&M DATA PACKAGES

The following are a detailed description of the data package items listed in paragraph SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES.

1.5.1 Operating Instructions

Provide specific instructions, procedures, and illustrations for the following phases of operation for the installed model and features of each system:

1.5.1.1 Safety Precautions and Hazards

List personnel hazards and equipment or product safety precautions for operating conditions. List all residual hazards identified in the Activity Hazard Analysis provided under Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENT SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Provide recommended safeguards for each identified hazard.

1.5.1.2 Operator Prestart

Provide procedures required to install, set up, and prepare each system for use.

1.5.1.3 Startup, Shutdown, and Post-Shutdown Procedures

Provide narrative description for Startup, Shutdown and Post-shutdown operating procedures including the control sequence for each procedure.

1.5.1.4 Normal Operations

Provide Control Diagrams with data to explain operation and control of systems and specific equipment. Provide narrative description of Normal Operating Procedures.

1.5.1.5 Emergency Operations

Provide Emergency Procedures for equipment malfunctions to permit a short period of continued operation or to shut down the equipment to prevent further damage to systems and equipment. Provide Emergency Shutdown Instructions for fire, explosion, spills, or other foreseeable contingencies. Provide guidance and procedures for emergency operation of utility systems including required valve positions, valve locations and zones or portions of systems controlled.

1.5.1.6 Operator Service Requirements

Provide instructions for services to be performed by the operator such as lubrication, adjustment, inspection, and recording gauge readings.

1.5.1.7 Environmental Conditions

Provide a list of Environmental Conditions (temperature, humidity, and other relevant data) that are best suited for the operation of each product, component or system. Describe conditions under which the item equipment should not be allowed to run.

1.5.1.8 Operating Log

Provide forms, sample logs, and instructions for maintaining necessary operating records.

1.5.1.9 Additional Requirements for HVAC Control Systems

Provide Data Package 5 and the following for control systems:

a. Narrative description on how to perform and apply functions, features, modes, and other operations, including unoccupied operation, seasonal changeover, manual operation, and alarms. Include detailed technical manual for programming and customizing control loops and algorithms.

b. Full as-built sequence of operations.

c. Copies of checkout tests and calibrations performed by the Contractor (not Cx tests).

d. Full points list. Provide a listing of rooms with the following information for each room:

(1) Floor

(2) Room number

(3) Room name

(4) Air handler unit ID

(5) Reference drawing number

(6) Air terminal unit tag ID

(7) Heating or cooling valve tag ID

(8) Minimum cfm

(9) Maximum cfm

e. Full print out of all schedules and set points after testing and acceptance of the system.

f. Full as-built print out of software program.

g. Marking of system sensors and thermostats on the as-built floor plan and mechanical drawings with their control system designations.

1.5.2 Preventive Maintenance

Provide the following information for preventive and scheduled maintenance to minimize repairs for the installed model and features of each system. Include potential environmental and indoor air quality impacts of recommended maintenance procedures and materials.

1.5.2.1 Lubrication Data

Include the following preventive maintenance lubrication data, in addition

to instructions for lubrication required under paragraph OPERATOR SERVICE REQUIREMENTS:

a. A table showing recommended lubricants for specific temperature ranges and applications.

b. Charts with a schematic diagram of the equipment showing lubrication points, recommended types and grades of lubricants, and capacities.

c. A Lubrication Schedule showing service interval frequency.

1.5.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan, Schedule, and Procedures

Provide manufacturer's schedule for routine preventive maintenance, inspections, condition monitoring (predictive tests) and adjustments required to ensure proper and economical operation and to minimize repairs. Provide instructions stating when the systems should be retested. Provide manufacturer's projection of preventive maintenance work-hours on a daily, weekly, monthly, and annual basis including craft requirements by type of craft. For periodic calibrations, provide manufacturer's specified frequency and procedures for each separate operation.

a. Define the anticipated time required to perform each of each test (work-hours), test apparatus, number of personnel identified by responsibility, and a testing validation procedure permitting the record operation capability requirements within the schedule. Provide a remarks column for the testing validation procedure referencing operating limits of time, pressure, temperature, volume, voltage, current, acceleration, velocity, alignment, calibration, adjustments, cleaning, or special system notes. Delineate procedures for preventive maintenance, inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning necessary to minimize repairs.

b. Repair requirements must inform operators how to check out, troubleshoot, repair, and replace components of the system. Include electrical and mechanical schematics and diagrams and diagnostic techniques necessary to enable operation and troubleshooting of the system after acceptance.

1.5.2.3 Cleaning Recommendations

Provide environmentally preferable cleaning recommendations in accordance with ASTM E1971.

1.5.3 Repair

Provide manufacturer's recommended procedures and instructions for correcting problems and making repairs for the installed model and features of each system. Include potential environmental and indoor air quality impacts of recommended maintenance procedures and materials.

1.5.3.1 Troubleshooting Guides and Diagnostic Techniques

Provide step-by-step procedures to promptly isolate the cause of typical malfunctions. Describe clearly why the checkout is performed and what conditions are to be sought. Identify tests or inspections and test equipment required to determine whether parts and equipment may be reused or require replacement.

1.5.3.2 Wiring Diagrams and Control Diagrams

Provide point-to-point drawings of wiring and control circuits including factory-field interfaces. Provide a complete and accurate depiction of the actual job specific wiring and control work. On diagrams, number electrical and electronic wiring and pneumatic control tubing and the terminals for each type, identically to actual installation configuration and numbering.

1.5.3.3 Repair Procedures

Provide instructions and a list of tools required to repair or restore the product or equipment to proper condition or operating standards.

1.5.3.4 Removal and Replacement Instructions

Provide step-by-step procedures and a list of required tools and supplies for removal, replacement, disassembly, and assembly of components, assemblies, subassemblies, accessories, and attachments. Provide tolerances, dimensions, settings and adjustments required. Use a combination of text and illustrations.

1.5.3.5 Spare Parts and Supply Lists

Provide lists of spare parts and supplies required for repair to ensure continued service or operation without unreasonable delays. Special consideration is required for facilities at remote locations. List spare parts and supplies that have a long lead-time to obtain.

1.5.3.6 Repair Work-Hours

Provide manufacturer's projection of repair work-hours including requirements by type of craft. Identify, and tabulate separately, repair that requires the equipment manufacturer to complete or to participate.

1.5.4 Appendices

Provide information required below and information not specified in the preceding paragraphs but pertinent to the maintenance or operation of the product or equipment. Include the following:

1.5.4.1 Product Submittal Data

Provide a copy of SD-03 Product Data submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.4.2 Certificates

Provide a copy of SD-07 Certificates submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.4.3 Manufacturer's Instructions

Provide a copy of SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.4.4 O&M Submittal Data

Provide a copy of SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.4.5 Parts Identification

Provide identification and coverage for the parts of each component, assembly, subassembly, and accessory of the end items subject to replacement. Include special hardware requirements, such as requirement to use high-strength bolts and nuts. Identify parts by make, model, serial number, and source of supply to allow reordering without further identification. Provide clear and legible illustrations, drawings, and exploded views to enable easy identification of the items. When illustrations omit the part numbers and description, both the illustrations and separate listing must show the index, reference, or key number that will cross-reference the illustrated part to the listed part. Group the parts shown in the listings by components, assemblies, and subassemblies in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Parts data may cover more than one model or series of equipment, components, assemblies, subassemblies, attachments, or accessories, such as typically shown in a master parts catalog.

1.5.4.6 Warranty Information

List and explain the various warranties and clearly identify the servicing and technical precautions prescribed by the manufacturers or contract documents in order to keep warranties in force. Include warranty information for primary components of the system. Provide copies of warranties required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS.

1.5.4.7 Extended Warranty Information

List all warranties for products, equipment, components, and sub-components whose duration exceeds one year. For each warranty listed, indicate the applicable specification section, duration, start date, end date, and the point of contact for warranty fulfillment. Also, list or reference the specific operation and maintenance procedures that must be performed to keep the warranty valid. Provide copies of warranties required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS.

1.5.4.8 Personnel Training Requirements

Provide information available from the manufacturers that is needed for use in training designated personnel to properly operate and maintain the equipment and systems.

1.5.4.9 Testing Equipment and Special Tool Information

Include information on test equipment required to perform specified tests and on special tools needed for the operation, maintenance, and repair of components. Provide final set points.

1.5.4.10 Testing and Performance Data

Include completed prefunctional checklists, functional performance test forms, and monitoring reports. Include recommended schedule for retesting and blank test forms. Provide final set points.

1.5.4.11 Field Test Reports

Provide a copy of Field Test Reports (SD-06) submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.4.12 Contractor Information

Provide a list that includes the name, address, and telephone number of the General Contractor and each Subcontractor who installed the product or equipment, or system. For each item, also provide the name address and telephone number of the manufacturer's representative and service organization that can provide replacements most convenient to the project site. Provide the name, address, and telephone number of the product, equipment, and system manufacturers.

1.6 SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES

Provide the O&M data packages specified in individual technical sections. The information required in each type of data package follows:

1.6.1 Data Package 1

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Cleaning recommendations

c. Maintenance and repair procedures

d. Warranty information

e. Extended warranty information

f. Contractor information

g. Spare parts and supply list

1.6.2 Data Package 2

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Normal operations

c. Environmental conditions

d. Lubrication data

e. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

f. Cleaning recommendations

g. Maintenance and repair procedures

h. Removal and replacement instructions

i. Spare parts and supply list

j. Parts identification

k. Warranty information

l. Extended warranty information

m. Contractor information

1.6.3 Data Package 3

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Operator prestart

c. Startup, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures

d. Normal operations

e. Emergency operations

f. Environmental conditions

g. Operating log

h. Lubrication data

i. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

j. Cleaning recommendations

k. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques

l. Wiring diagrams and control diagrams

m. Maintenance and repair procedures

n. Removal and replacement instructions

o. Spare parts and supply list

p. Product submittal data

q. O&M submittal data

r. Parts identification

s. Warranty information

t. Extended warranty information

u. Testing equipment and special tool information

v. Testing and performance data

w. Contractor information

x. Field test reports

1.6.4 Data Package 4

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Operator prestart

c. Startup, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures

d. Normal operations

e. Emergency operations

f. Operator service requirements

g. Environmental conditions

h. Operating log

i. Lubrication data

j. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

k. Cleaning recommendations

l. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques

m. Wiring diagrams and control diagrams

n. Repair procedures

o. Removal and replacement instructions

p. Spare parts and supply list

q. Repair work-hours

r. Product submittal data

s. O&M submittal data

t. Parts identification

u. Warranty information

v. Extended warranty information

w. Personnel training requirements

x. Testing equipment and special tool information

y. Testing and performance data

z. Contractor information

aa. Field test reports

1.6.5 Data Package 5

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Operator prestart

c. Start-up, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures

d. Normal operations

e. Environmental conditions

f. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

g. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques

h. Wiring and control diagrams

i. Maintenance and repair procedures

j. Removal and replacement instructions

k. Spare parts and supply list

l. Product submittal data

m. Manufacturer's instructions

n. O&M submittal data

o. Parts identification

p. Testing equipment and special tool information

q. Warranty information

r. Extended warranty information

s. Testing and performance data

t. Contractor information

u. Field test reports

v. Additional requirements for HVAC control systems

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 TRAINING

Prior to acceptance of the facility by the Contracting Officer for Beneficial Occupancy, provide comprehensive training for the systems and equipment specified in the technical specifications. The training must be targeted for the Facilities Management Specialist, building maintenance personnel, and applicable building occupants. Instructors must be well-versed in the particular systems that they are presenting. Address aspects of the eOMSI Manual, as submitted in Section 01 78 24.00 20 FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI). Training must include classroom or field lectures based on the system operating requirements. The location of classroom training requires approval by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.1 Training Plan

Submit a written training plan to the Contracting Officer for approval at least 60 calendar days prior to the scheduled training. Also, coordinate the training schedule with the Contracting Officer. Include within the plan the following elements:

a. Equipment included in training

b. Intended audience

c. Location of training

d. Dates of training

e. Objectives

f. Outline of the information to be presented and subjects covered including description

g. Start and finish times and duration of training on each subject

h. Methods (e.g. classroom lecture, video, site walk-through, actual operational demonstrations, written handouts)

i. Instructor names and instructor qualifications for each subject

j. List of texts and other materials to be furnished by the Contractor that are required to support training

k. Description of proposed software to be used for video recording of training sessions.

3.1.2 Training Content

The core of this training must be based on manufacturer's recommendations and the operation and maintenance information. The CxA is responsible for overseeing and approving the content and adequacy of the training. Provide a brief summary of the FACILITY INFORMATION manual, and a more detailed presentation of the PRODUCT AND DRAWING MANUAL, specified in Section 01 78 24.00 20 FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI). Spend 95 percent of the instruction time during the presentation on the OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Include the following for each system training presentation:

a. Start-up, normal operation, shutdown, unoccupied operation, seasonal changeover, manual operation, controls set-up and programming, troubleshooting, and alarms.

b. Relevant health and safety issues.

c. Discussion of how the feature or system is environmentally responsive. Advise adjustments and optimizing methods for energy conservation.

d. Design intent.

e. Use of O&M Manual Files.

f. Review of control drawings and schematics.

g. Interactions with other systems.

h. Special maintenance and replacement sources.

i. Tenant interaction issues.

3.1.3 Training Outline

Provide the eOMSI Manual files as specified in Section 01 78 24.00 20, FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI), and a written course outline listing the major and minor topics to be discussed by the instructor on each day of the course to each trainee in the course. Provide the course outline 14 calendar days prior to the training.

3.1.4 Training Video Recording

Record classroom training session(s) on video. Provide to the Contracting Officer two copies of the training session(s) in DVD video recording format. Capture within the recording, in video and audio, the instructors' training presentations including question and answer periods with the attendees. The recording camera(s) must be attended by a person during the recording sessions to assure proper size of exhibits and projections during the recording are visible and readable when viewed as training.

3.1.5 Unresolved Questions from Attendees

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

3.1.6 Validation of Training Completion

Ensure that each attendee at each training session signs a class roster daily to confirm Government participation in the training. At the completion of training, submit a signed validation letter that includes a sample record of training for reporting what systems were included in the training, who provided the training, when and where the training was performed, and copies of the signed class rosters. Provide two copies of the validation to the Contracting Officer, and one copy to the Operation and Maintenance Manual Preparer for inclusion into the Manual's documentation.

3.1.7 Quality Control Coordination

Coordinate this training with the CxA in accordance with Section 01 45 00.05 20 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONTROL FOR DESIGN-BUILD.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 24.00 20

FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI)
03/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

FC 1-300-09N (2014; with Change 4) Navy and Marine Corps Design Procedures

1.2 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.2.1 eOMSI Manual

Manual (PDF file) provided by the Contractor that includes, but is not limited to, product information, a facility description with photos, and a list of primary facility systems.

1.2.2 Systems

The words "system", "systems", and "equipment", when used in this document refer to as-built systems and equipment.

1.2.3 Computer Assisted Design and Drafting (CADD)

Electronic Computer Assisted Design and Drafting graphic software program that is used to create facility design contract documents and Record Drawings.

1.2.4 KTR

An abbreviation for "Contractor."

1.3 EOMSI MEETINGS

1.3.1

Be prepared to discuss the following during this meeting:

a. eOMSI Manual Development Meetings

b. Processes and methods of gathering eOMSI Manual information during construction.

c. The eOMSI Submittals schedule. Include the eOMSI submittal schedule on the Baseline Construction Schedule.

1.3.2 eOMSI Manual Coordination Meeting

Facilitate a meeting after the Post-Award Kickoff Meeting prior to the

submission of the eOMSI Progress Submittal. Meeting attendance must include the Contractor's eOMSI Manual Preparer, and Quality Control Manager, and the Government's Design Manager (DM), Contracting Officer's Representative, and NAVFAC Public Works (PW) Facilities Management Division (FMD). Include any Mechanical, Electrical, and Fire Protection Sub-Contractors.

The purpose of this meeting is to reach a mutual understanding of the scope of work concerning the contract requirements for eOMSI and coordinate the efforts necessary by both the Government and Contractor to ensure an accurate collection, preparation and timely Government review of eOMSI.

1.3.3 Facility Turnover Meeting

Include eOMSI in NAVFAC Red Zone (NRZ) facility turnover meetings as specified in Section 01 30 00, ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

1.4 SUBMITTAL SCHEDULING

1.4.1 eOMSI, Progress Submittal

Submit the Progress submittal when construction is approximately 50 percent complete, to the Contracting Officer for approval. Provide eOMSI Manual Files (Bookmarked PDF). Include the elements and portions of system construction completed up to this point.

The purpose of this submittal is to verify progress is in accordance with contract requirements as discussed during the eOMSI Coordination Meeting. Field verify a portion of the eOMSI information in accordance with paragraph FIELD VERIFICATION.

1.4.2 eOMSI, Prefinal Submittal

Submit the 100 percent submittal of the eOMSI Prefinal Submittal to the Contracting Officer for approval within 90 calendar days of the Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD). This submittal must provide a complete, working document that can be used to operate and maintain the facility. Any portion of the submittal that is incomplete or inaccurate requires the entire submittal to be returned for correction. Any discrepancies discovered during the Government's review of eOMSI Progress submittal must be corrected prior to the Prefinal submission.

The eOMSI Prefinal Submittal must include eOMSI Manual Files (Bookmarked PDF).

1.4.3 eOMSI, Final Submittal

Submit completed eOMSI Manual Files (Bookmarked PDF). The Final submittal is due at BOD. Any discrepancies discovered during the Government's review of the Prefinal eOMSI submittal, including the Field Verification, must be corrected prior to the Final eOMSI submission.

1.5 UNITS OF MEASURE

Provide eOMSI utilizing the English Inch-Pound units of measure

1.6 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

eOMSI, Progress Submittal; G

eOMSI, Prefinal Submittal; G

eOMSI, Final Submittal; G

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 eOMSI FILES FORMAT

Format eOMSI manuals and files in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Include a complete electronically linked operation and maintenance directory. Provide four electronic copies of the eOMSI Manuals to the Contracting Officer for approval.

Scan eOMSI Manuals and Files for viruses, malware, and spyware using a commercially available scanning program that is routinely updated to identify and remove current virus threats. Provide one hard copy of eOMSI Manuals and Files in the cabinet in the main mechanical room.

2.1.1 eOMSI Manual Organization

Organize the eOMSI Manuals into two parts: 1) Product and Drawing Information, and 2) Facility Information. Bookmark the PDF files for easy access to the information.

a. Bookmark Product and Drawing Information documents in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

b. Bookmark Facility Information to at least one level lower than the major system.

2.1.2 eOMSI Manual CD or DVD Disk Label and Disk Holder or Case

Provide disks in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. At a minimum, provide four (4) disks and place one hard copy of all O&M Data in the cabinet in the main mechanical room.

2.2 eOMSI MANUAL

2.2.1 Product and Drawing Information

Provide an organized record of the facility products, materials, equipment, and minimum information necessary to operate the facility. Provide Product and Drawing Information for the systems in the final constructed facility.

2.2.1.1 O&M Data

As a minimum, provide the approved O&M Data, submitted in the technical specification sections, in accordance with paragraph TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN O&M DATA PACKAGES in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND

MAINTENANCE DATA.

2.2.1.2 Record Drawings

Provide an electronic, PDF copy of the Record Drawings, prepared in accordance with FC 1-300-09N and 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS. Bookmark drawings using the sheet title and sheet number.

Include Record Drawings as part of the Red-Zone specified in Section 01 30 00 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

2.2.1.3 Utility Record Drawings

Using Record Source Drawings, show and document details of the actual installation of the utility systems; annotate and highlight the eOMSI information. Provide Utility Record Drawings in PDF format. Provide the following drawings at a large enough scale to differentiate designated isolation units from surrounding valves and switches.

a. Utility Schematic Diagrams - Provide a one line schematic diagram for each utility system such as power, water, wastewater, and gas/fuel. Schematic diagram must show from the point where the utility line is connected to the mainline up to the five-foot connection point to the facility. Indicate location or area designation for route of transmission or distribution lines; locations of duct banks, manholes/ handholes or poles; isolation units such as valves and switches; and utility facilities such as pump stations, lift stations, and substations.

b. Enlarged Connection and Cutoff Plans - Provide enlarged floor plans that provide information between the five foot utility connection point and where utilities connect to facility distribution. Enlarge floor plans/ elevations of the rooms where the utility enters the building and indicate on these plans locations of the main interior and exterior connection and cutoff points for the utilities. Also enlarge floor plans / elevations of the rooms where equipment is located. Include enough information to enable someone unfamiliar with the facility to locate the connection and cutoff points. Indicate designations such as room number, panel number, circuit breaker, or valve number, of each utility and equipment connection and cutoff point, and what that connection and cutoff point controls.

2.2.2 Facility Information

Provide the following in Facility Information:

2.2.2.1 General Facility and System Description

Describe the function of the facility. Detail the overall dimensions of the facility, number of floors, foundation type, expected number of occupants, and facility Category Code. List and generally describe all the facility systems and any special building features (for example, HVAC Controls, Sprinkler Systems, Cranes, Elevators, and Generators). Include photographs marked up and labeled to show key operating components and the overall facility appearance.

2.2.2.2 Floor Plans

Provide uncluttered, legible 11 by 17 inches floor plans. Include room

numbers, type or function of spaces, and overall facility dimensions on the floor plans. Do not include items such as construction instructions, references, or frame numbers.

2.2.2.3 Floor Coverings, Wall Surfaces, and Ceiling Surfaces

Provide a table that lists by room number (including hallways and common spaces), the type, and area of finish, manufacturer's product name, identifying number, and color. Include a facility summary of the total area for each type of space and floor, wall, or ceiling finish in the table.

2.2.2.4 Windows

Provide a table that lists by room number (including hallways and common spaces), the type of window, window size, number of each size and type, special features, manufacturer's product name, identifying number, and color. The table must include a facility summary of the total number for each type and size of window.

2.2.2.5 Roofing

Provide the total area of each type of roof surface and system. Provide the name of the roofing product and system; manufacturer's, supplier's, and installer's names, addresses, and phone numbers; manufacturer's product name, identifying number, and color. For each type of roof, provide a recommended inspection, maintenance and repair schedule that details checkpoints, frequencies, and prohibited practices. List roof structural load limits.

2.2.2.6 HVAC Filters

Provide a table that lists the quantity, type, size, and location of each HVAC filter, manufacturer's product name, and identifying number.

2.2.2.7 Plumbing Fixtures

Provide a table that lists by room number, the number and type of plumbing and bathroom plumbing fixtures (for example, sinks, water closets, urinals, showers and drinking fountains).

2.2.2.8 Lighting Fixtures

Provide a table that lists by room number (including hallways and common spaces), the type of lighting fixture, ballast, number of lighting fixtures, type of lamps and number of lamps, and the manufacturer's product name and the identifying number. The table must include a facility summary of the total number of fixtures of each type and number of lamps of each type.

2.2.2.9 Equipment Listing

Provide a table that lists the major equipment shown on the design equipment schedules. Show the item descriptions, locations, model numbers; and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the manufacturers, suppliers, contractors, and subcontractors.

2.2.2.10 System Flow Diagrams

Provide a flow diagram indicating system liquid, air or gas flow during normal operations. Integrate the system components into the diagram. A compilation of non-integrated, flow diagrams for the individual system components are not acceptable.

2.2.2.11 Valve List

Provide a list of all valves associated with the system. Show valve type, identification number, function, location and normal operating position.

2.2.2.12 Riser Diagrams

Provide riser diagrams and settings of equipment.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FIELD VERIFICATION

Field verify eOMSI Maximo and Warranty Binder information with Contractor and Government personnel. Include the following personnel in this meeting: Contractor's eOMSI Manual and Quality Control Manager, and the Government's Contracting Officer's Representative and NAVFAC PW FMD. Request, and provide, an eOMSI Field Verification Meeting no sooner than 14 calendar days after submission of the Progress eOMSI submittal, and another, no sooner than 14 calendar days after submission of the initial TAB report.

100 percent accuracy of eOMSI Maximo and Warranty Binder information is required for successful field verification.

3.2 eOMSI TRAINING

Provide training on eOMSI Manuals in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 30.00 22

GIS DATA DELIVERABLES

05/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this section is to provide detailed specifications for collection and delivery of geospatial data commonly referred to as Geographic Information System (GIS) data. Additionally, this section shall provide guidance to ensure that all GIS data delivered is compatible and will add value to the Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune Installation Geospatial Information and Services (IGI&S) GEOdatabase.

Failure to comply with the specifications outlined in this document will result in non-acceptance of data deliverables.

1.1.1 Point of Contact for MCB Camp Lejeune

The Points of Contact (POC) for assistance in preparation of GIS deliverables are as follows:

Resident Officer In Charge Of Construction
Construction Manager (CM)
1005 Michael Drive
Camp Lejeune, NC 28547-2521
(910) 451-2581 (Main Number)

Public Works Assigned
GIS Data Manager
1005 Michael Road
Camp Lejeune, NC 28547-2521
(910) 000-0000 ext 0000 TBD
Lejeune_PWD_GIS@usmc.mil

1.2 SUBMITTALS

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

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

GIS Data Deliverables; G

1.3 GOVERNMENT GEOSPATIAL DATA, SCHEMA, AND DOMAINS

Geo-spatial data is based on the Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Infrastructure and Environment (SDSFIE) GEOFidelis Data Model. Because there are recurring business driven modifications and or adaptations within the SDSFIE schema, provide all spatial and non-spatial data in the most current version by the USMC utilized at the time of delivery.

1.3.1 Data Request Package Requirements

Request the existing GIS Data, Schema and Domain Properties by utilizing a Data Request Package (DRP), which is supplied via the government sponsor.

a. The DRP should be submitted prior to the start of data collection

efforts and again 4 weeks prior to data delivery to ensure that GIS data has been created and will be delivered utilizing the most up to date SDSFIE schema.

1.3.1.1 Instruction for submitting a Geospatial DRP to the CM or the Project Manager (PM)

a. Each CM or PM will provide DRP forms upon request from the contractor. Complete the request and include all information as instructed on the data request form.

b. Request only GIS data, schema and domains for feature classes that are relevant to the contract and within the boundary of project area and provide justifications as necessary.

c. Attach the Scope of Work, which is defined by this GIS DATA DELIVERABLES section for each DPR submittal.

d. Return the DRP to the CM or PM for sponsorship and submittal as instructed with required attachments and justifications for submittal.

e. Incomplete forms may delay receipt of the requested GIS data.

f. GIS data deliverables do not supplement or replace as-built drawings.

1.3.2 Data Collection and Utility Locates

a. Utilize the most up to date SDSFIE Schema when delivering GIS Data.

b. Prior to GPS efforts all underground utilities are to be located utilizing a utility locating service in order to obtain and verify accurate feature locations.

c. Actual conditions in the field always supersede drawings. Locate and field verify all features to ensure location is correctly recorded.

d. Data will be created to represent the real world, for example, water, sewer, and transportations systems will be connected. All segments will be created from source to sink in the direction of flow.

e. Research may be required to collect data. Verification of existing data which is located in the Technical Records in the Public Works Department at 1005 Michael Street, MCB Camp Lejeune.

f. Infrastructure data, as identified in paragraph "ATTRIBUTE DATA COLLECTION AND GPS REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC FEATURES" may be collected utilizing Sub-Foot or better GPS data collection methods.

g. Utility data, as identified in paragraph "ATTRIBUTE DATA COLLECTION AND GPS REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC FEATURES" will be collected utilizing Survey Grade GPS data collection methods.

1.3.3 Attribute Data Requirements

a. All attributes will be populated in accordance with paragraph ATTRIBUTE DATA COLLECTION AND GPS REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC FEATURES and will be obtained via contract specifications, plans and record drawings.

b. Demolished / Removed Real Property data will be captured, attributed and delivered in the Disposal feature classes which include Disposal Facility Area, Disposal Facility Line and Disposal Facility Point.

c. Demolished / Removed UTILITY data will be captured, attributed and delivered by creating a new feature class which will consists of adding DEMO to the feature's naming convention for each feature, such as, but not limited to the following examples; DEMO.WastUtilNode_SPump (point), DEMO.Feat_SwRetentionBasinArea,(polygon), and DEMO.WastUtilSegment (polyline)

    1. The Contractor will be responsible for properly delivering demolished features with the current attributes associated with the feature and additionally updating the new contract number, date of demolishment, and optional status.

d. Spatial and non-spatial data may be copied from existing data, with the exception of specific attributes. Potable water wells are an exception to this rule and shall remain in the feature class and attributed as Removed or AIP.

e. Abandoned In Place (AIP) utility lines will be located and updated in the current feature data set and be attributed as AIP as required.

1.3.4 GIS Topology Rules for Geospatial Data

All data must be created using GIS topology rules for polygons, points and lines, such as, but not limited to the following examples:

a. Utility and transportation systems will be created from source to sink.

b. All utilities shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks in polyline except for fittings, manholes and other features nodes within the feature Dataset.

c. All utility or infrastructure system data, which is, but is not limited to, transportation system and electrical, water, thermal distribution, and wastewater collection, etc., will be created using GIS spatial connectivity rules which specify that vertex, edge and endpoints be snapped to features within the system.

d. All polygons will be closed without slivers and be topologically correct.

e. All polylines will be topologically correct, and should be connected to avoid undershoots, overshoots and dangles and will cross only if they share a point in common, at least one of which is not an endpoint.

f. For all Polygons, Polylines and points rules; please reference illustrating topology rules in ArcGIS at www.esri.com.

1.3.5 Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection

Utilize field survey GPS data collected by means of non-recreational GPS equipment

a. Only bench marks included in the North Carolina Geodetic Survey Base Station Network are to be used for GPS data collection.

b. Mission planning is essential. Utilize the best Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) values for data accuracy.

c. Mission planning for GPS collection should be conducted when positional dilution of precision (PDOP) value is 4 or less.

d. Spatial accuracy requirements

1. Survey and Sub-Foot GPS grade data collection requirements are as follows:

i. Sub-Foot requirements:

1) All points shall be within plus or minus 12 inches

2) 95 percent accuracy rate for all points.

ii. Survey Grade requirements:

1) All points shall be within plus or minus 1 centimeter

2) 98 percent accuracy rate for all points

e. Make every effort to capture feature locations without using Offsets. All Offsets will be noted in the Final Report for each feature. Deliver report in PDF format.

1. Resubmittal of data will be required if PDOP planning was not observed per this specification.

1.3.6 Coordinate System Requirements

The data must be collected in the following Spatial Reference / Coordinate System for each feature for all MCB Camp Lejeune and surrounding bases:

1. Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 18N

a. GRS 1980 spheroid

b. North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) horizontal datum

c. North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD88) vertical datum.

2. Domain precision of 1000 which will result in a database accuracy of 1/1000 m

1.3.7 Formats and Version Guidelines

All data deliverables shall be presented in the following formats and/or versions.

a. GIS data will be provided in an ArcGIS 10.8 or higher if a higher version is being used by the Government at the time of this project. Verify the ArcGIS version, via the CM or PM at the commencement of this contract.

b. Microsoft Windows 10 operating system, unless otherwise approved by the Government.

c. All reports and maps will be delivered as a hard copy and in a searchable Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF).

1.3.8 GIS Deliverable Submittal Requirements

All GIS Submittals will be submitted to the CM or PM and then analyzed by Government GIS personnel prior to final approval. Failure to comply with the specifications outlined in this document will result in non-acceptance of GIS data deliverables.

a. Prior to any spatial and non-spatial development, provide the Government with a technical approach document, in PDF format, for review and approval. The Technical Approach document will describe in detail the Contractor's technical approach for developing GIS data to include utility locating, collecting, and attributing all GIS data.

b. Provide a GIS deliverable at the end of each phase and at each Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD) when contracted efforts, studies or construction are delivered in phases.

c. To ensure specifications compliance and quality a preliminary GIS deliverable shall be provided for review when 25 percent of the data has been collected and updated according to this specification.

d. Deliver digital geographic maps, GPS collection files and related data. All working text and documents and personal geodatabase will be included for review in the draft and final delivery of data in PDF format.

e. Do not deliver blank unused schema or feature class data with no attributes. Deliver only data pertinent to the contract that adds value to the Geodatabase per this section.

f. Do not include existing data in the GIS deliverable.

g. Spatial and non-spatial GIS data must be provided in a format that does not require translation or pre/post processing.

h. It is the Contractor's responsibility to perform quality assurance for all data and related materials required in this section prior to submitting product to the Government.

i. The data will be analyzed for discrepancies in subject content, correct format in accordance with this statement of work, and compatibility with the existing SDSFIE Schema as well as all other specifications included in this section.

1.3.9 GIS Deliverable Package Requirements

All reports must be provided in pdf format. Each GIS deliverable must contain the following information and be in the most up to date SDSFIE format utilized by the USMC at the time of delivery.

a. Digital and Paper Maps.

1. All maps of GIS DATA DELIVERABLES will be ANSI C size.

2. Each map will include a project title, contract number, scale, legend, standard symbology, attributes, i.e., building numbers,

road names, etc.

3. All utilities will be labeled with direction of flow and segment line size.

4. Provide paper copy and pdf copies of Maps for project.

5. Provide a copy of all red-line construction drawings in pdf format.

6. Communication data will be provided on a separate map.

b. Provide all spatial and non-spatial data for review and acceptance.

c. Provide a report of specific procedures, list GPS equipment, software and versions that were utilized for the GPS data collection and creation of geospatial data.

d. Submit all GPS data files collected in the field.

e. Provide details on any offsets to include justification as to why offsets were utilized and which features and or points offsets were used.

f. Provide the source that was utilized for required attributes, such as redlines drawings and or field notes.

g. Summit DD form 1354, Transfer and Acceptance of DOD Real Property.

h. Provide a coversheet that specifies the CM / PM, contract number, contract title, point of contract for GIS related questions.

i. All geospatial data, pdf reports, spreadsheet, database files, reports, and maps will be submitted on a Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) platform.

j. Failure to comply will result in non – compliance and rejection of data.

1.3.10 Ownership

All digital files, hardcopy products, GPS raw data, source data acquired for this project, and related materials, including that furnished by the Government, will become the property of the Government and will not be issued, posted, distributed, or published by the Contractor. All documentation will be delivered in the final delivery.

Note: No endorsement of software or hardware is implied.

1.4 ATTRIBUTE DATA COLLECTION AND GPS REQUIREMENTS FOR REAL PROPERTY AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES THAT ARE NOT CONSIDERED A UTILITY

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required. Items in this section that require Survey Grade GPS are property identified in the feature class description.

1.4.1 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.RealProperty

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with GPS accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

Specific instruction for all Disposal polygons, polylines and points. All demolished or removed property shall be accounted for in the following 3 disposal features. A simple copy and paste with the following exceptions as explains in the disposal area, polyline and point may be permitted with the exception of the directions for attribution for each feature as noted. However, under no circumstance should potable water wells be removed from their original feature class. Potable wells are never deleted from their main feature, all that is required is the water wells are attributed in such a way that indicated if they are abandoned in Place (AIP) or Removed.

CLJN.CL.Disposal_FacilityArea (polygon)- The location of a facility asset in the DoD real property inventory for which a disposal action is being or has been taken to physically demolish, remove, or release the DoD of accountability for and control of the asset.

a) abandonedDate - The date the feature was abandoned. Leave blank if removed.
b) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature demolishment or abandonment.
d) ClassType - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
e) disposalCompletionDate - The actual calendar date of the disposal or abandonment of the asset.
f) facilityNumber - Asset Identification such as building or structure number.
g) featureDescription -Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
h) featureName (Mandatory) - Feature Name and subtype
i) facilityIdfk - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature. Domain values i.e., removed, abandoned, etc.
k) owner - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
l) removedDate - The date the feature was removed. Leave blank if abandoned.
m) realPropertyJurisdictionType - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
n) registryIdentifier - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
o) sourceFeatureClass (Mandatory) - The feature class containing the polygon feature.

CLJN.CL.Disposal_FacilityLine (polyline) - The location of a personal property asset in the DoD real property inventory for which a disposal action is being or has been taken to physically demolish, remove, or

release the DoD of accountability for and control of the asset.

a) abandonedDate - The date the feature was abandoned. Leave blank if removed.
b) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature demolishment or abandoned.
d) classType - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
e) disposalCompletionDate - The actual calendar date of the disposal or abandonment of the asset.
f) facilityNumber - Asset Identification RoadName, fence, utility line, fence gate information, etc.
g) featureDescription - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
h) featureName (Mandatory) - Feature Name and subtype
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature. Domain values i.e., removed, abandoned, etc.
j) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
k) removedDate - The date the feature was removed. Leave blank if abandoned.
l) realPropertyJurisdictionType - The type of real property jurisdiction. Domain values i.e., tbd, etc.
m) registryIdentifier - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
n) sdsId - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
o) sourceFeatureClass (Mandatory) - The feature class containing the line feature.

CLJN.CL.Disposal_FacilityPoint (point) - The location of a personal property asset in the DoD real property inventory for which a disposal action is being or has been taken to physically demolish, remove, or release the DoD of accountability for and control of the asset.

a) abandonedDate - The date the feature was abandoned. Leave blank if removed.
b) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature demolishment or abandoned.
d) ClassType - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
e) disposalCompletionDate - The actual calendar date of the disposal or abandonment of the asset.
f) facilityNumber - Asset Identification such as generator, ows, towers, etc.
g) featureDescription - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
h) featureName (Mandatory) - Feature Name and subtype
i) facilityIdfk - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature. Domain values i.e., removed, abandoned, etc.
k) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.

l) removedDate - The date the feature was removed. Leave blank if abandoned.
m) realPropertyJurisdictionType - The type of real property jurisdiction. Domain values i.e., tbd, etc.
n) registryIdentifier - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
o) sdsId - Population is contingent only if data is currently available for feature.
p) sourceFeatureClass (Mandatory) - The feature class containing the point feature.

CLJN.CL.Building - Building (polygon) - The roofed and floored facility enclosed by exterior walls and consisting of one or more levels.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature if feature function does not accuracy address the description of building.
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) featureFunction - The purpose(s) of, or intended role(s) served by, the feature. Domain values i.e., Fishing (3), Aircraft Repair (341), Motor Vehicle Repair (343), Utilities (350), Water Treatment (362), Water Distribution (363), Residence (563), Guard (781), Government (811), Recreation (921) etc.
g) floorCount - The number of floors
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.Fence (polyline) - The freestanding structure designed to restrict or prevent movement across a boundary.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - FENCE or GATE.
f) FenceDesignType - The configuration of fabricated fence materials in a particular manner to build a fence. This may or may not include specifications of the post type(s). Domain values i.e., cross, postAndFrame, metalRail, postAndFrame, etc.
g) fenceFabricatedMaterialType - The fabricated material of the fence. Domain values i.e., barbedWire, chainLink,

wroughtIron, metalOther, steel, wood, etc.
h) fencePrimaryMaterialType - The fundamental or raw substance of the fence. Domain values i.e., jute, metalOther, steel, wood, wroughtIron, etc.
i) fenceTopType - The fabricated material used as an upper barrier on the fence. Domain values i.e., spiked, electricfiedWire, etc.
j) fenceUseType - The purpose that the fence serves. Domain values, i.e., internalSecurity, perimeterSecurity, recreation, residential, safety, vechicleBarrier, etc.
k) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measurement in feet.
l) heightUom - The unit of measure for the height measurement. Domain values 0.3048 metres or feet, etc.
m) mediald - gpsDataCollected
n) MetadataId - metaID000072
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.Gate (polyline) - A movable barrier that closes an opening in a fence, wall, or other enclosure or enclosure.

a) accessControlType - The type of access control. Domain values, i.e., gate etc.
b) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) gateTypeMaterial - The type of material of the gate. Domain values i.e., metal, steel, wood, wroughtiron, etc.
h) gatePurposeType - Purpose that the gate exists and functions under. Domain values i.e., decorative, insternalSecurity, perimaterSecurity, recreation, residential, safely, vehicleBarrier, other, etc.
i) gateTopType - The fabricated material used as an upper barrier on the fence. Domain values i.e., spiked,
j) isBaseEntryPoint - Yes or No
k) isCheckpoint - Yes or No
l) isManned - Yes or No
m) isPortable - Yes or No
n) isRangeAccess - Yes or No
o) mediald - gpsDataCollected
p) metadataId - metaID000072
q) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.RecreationBoundary (polygon) - The area designated for recreational purposes.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.

b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) isFormallyDelineated Yes / No
g) isHandicappedAccessible Yes / No
h) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.OpenStorage - Open Storage (polygon) - The non-covered and/or covered storage areas, paved or otherwise established, for the storage of general supply materials or the receipt, processing, staging and issue of materials.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) mediald - gpsDataCollected
g) MetadataId - metaID000072
h) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.PavementSectionAirfieldArea - Pavement Section Airfield (polygon) - The location of a surface feature that comprises a section of a military airfield area. *Requires Survey Grade GPS.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) airfieldPavementUse - The use of the airfield. Domain values i.e., apron, fueling area, helipad, runway, taxiway, etc.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. Values should include Area i.e., MCAS NEW RIVER, HADNOT POINT, RIFLE RANGE, MCOLF CAMP DAVIS, GSRA, HOSPITAL, etc.
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) highestElevation - The elevation from a specified vertical datum to the highest point on a feature.
h) highestElevationUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
i) isLighted - Yes / No
j) isPaved - Yes / No
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected

l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
o) runwayClassification - Classification of the runway. Domain values i.e., classA, classB, rotary, olf, etc.

CLJN.CL.PavementSectionParkingArea (polygon) - The area used for parking vehicles not including residential streets and driveways.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) isLighted - Yes / No
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
k) pavementSurfaceType - The type of material used to construct the surface of the pavement feature. Domain values i.e., asphalt, gravel, asphaltOverAsphaltConcrete, portlandCementConcrete, etc.
l) vehicleType - The type of vehicle permitted on the pavement section. Domain value i.e., all, gov, mil, pov, etc.

CLJN.CL.PavementSectionRoadway (polygon) - The surface area that comprise a road area, upon which vehicles drive and park.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - FULL Road Name All Capital Letters, i.e., D STREET, SIXTH STREET, FOSTER BOULEVARD, PORTLAND COURT
f) isPaved - Yes / No
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
k) pavementSurfaceType - The type of material used to construct the surface of the pavement feature. Domain values i.e.,

gravel, asphalt, asphaltOverAsphaltConcrete, portlandCementConcrete, etc.
l) roadSectionType - The type of road asset represented by this section. Domain values i.e., roadway, stagingArea, etc.
m) vehicleType - The type of vehicle permitted on the pavement section. Domain value i.e., all, gov, mil, pov, etc.

CLJN.CL.PavementSection - Pavement Section (polygon) - The portion of a pavement branch that differs in some aspect from other sections such that further segmentation is required to uniquely identify that section.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. Value i.e., GENERATOR PAD, TRANSFORER PAD, DUMPSTER PAD, BLEACHER PAD, UTILITY PANEL PAD, etc.
e) FeatureName - Slab.
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.

CLJN.CL.PavementSectionSidewalk (polygon) - The paved pedestrian walkway prepared to facilitate travel on foot. It may or may not be adjacent to a street/road.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) isLighted - Yes / No
g) isPaved - Yes / No
h) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., asphalt, concrete, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.

CLJN.CL.StructureArea - Structure (polygon) - The facility, other than a building or linear structure, which is constructed on or in the land.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. Values i.e., Picnic Pavilion, Gazebo, Postal Shelter, Buss Stop, Golf Shelter, Vehicle Wash Platform, Outdoor Classroom,
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. Values i.e., CANOPY, PLATFORM, PAVILLION, RAMP, WEIGH STATION, etc.
f) mediald - gpsDataCollected
g) MetadataId - metaID000072
h) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.TowerPoint (point) - The vertical projection, higher than its diameter, generally used for observation, etc.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. I.e., Range, Observation, Cell, etc.
e) featureName - Common name utilized for Range Area name.
f) heightMax - Maximum height of structure in feet.
g) heightUom - The unit of measure for the height measurement. Domain values .3048 metres or feet, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) towerUseType - The primary operational use of the tower. Domain values, i.e., fire, observation, communication, training, etc.

CLJN.CL.TrafficControlLight (point) - A feature used to represent traffic lights.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - Maximum height of structure in feet.
g) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure for the

height measurement. Domain values .3048 metres or feet, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.WallLine - Wall - The linear feature used for separation of facilities, ornamental decoration, or structural reinforcement.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. Values i.e., BENCH, DUMSPTER ENCLOSURE, UTILITY ENCLOSURE, RETAINING WALL, BLAST PROTECTION, BAFFLE WALL, MECHANICAL YARD, etc.
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) height - The height of the feature in feet.
g) heightUom - The unit of measure for the height measurement. Domain values .3048 metres or feet, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) wallMaterialType - The material from which the majority of the wall is constructed. Domain values i.e., brick, cinderblock, grass, glassBlock, masonry, wood, etc.

1.4.2 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Recreation

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.RecreationTrail - Recreation Trail (Polyline) - The path or walkway providing opportunity for physical activities.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature area. Values i.e., HADNOT POINT, FRECH CREEK, WALLAS CREEK, MCAS, etc.
e) featureName - The common name of the feature such as common trail name. Values, i.e., GREENWAY, MCAS, KNOX, etc.
f) Mediald - gpsDataCollected
g) MetadataId - metaID000072

h) meterialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., asphalt, concrete, etc.
i) officialLength - The officially reported length of the feature in feet.
j) officialLengthUom - The official length. Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.Playground - Playground (Polygon) The area designed for children to play outdoors.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description).
d) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature such as common trail name.
f) isHandicappedAccessible - Yes / No
g) Mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
k) isHandicappedAccessible - Yes / No
l) playgroundCategory - Playground categorization by physical location on the installation. Domain values i.e., childDevCenter, generalPurpose, housingArea, school, etc.
m) playgroundMaterial - The primary material that the play pieces are constructed from. Domain values i.e., paintedMetal, plastic, vinylCoatedMetal, wood, etc.
n) recreationFeatureType - The type of recreation feature. Domain values i.e., paintball, playground, obstacleCourse, picnicSite, tennisCourt, volleyballCourt, swimmingPool, etc.
o) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature.
p) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.

CLJN.CL.RecreationFeatureArea - Recreation Feature Area (Polygon) - The location of an object or other physical asset associated with a recreation site. - Recreation area, i.e., swimming pool, basketball, tennis, baseball, football, and other recreation features.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature.

e) featureName - The common name of the feature if not addressed in RecreationFeatureType field.
f) mediald - gpsDataCollected
g) MetadataId - metaID000072
h) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature.
i) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
j) isHandicappedAccessible - Recreation Area has a formal designation. Yes / No
k) isIndoor - Yes or No
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
n) RecreationFeatureType - The type of recreation feature. Domain values. i.e., athleticCourt, athleticField, basketballCourt, climbingStructure, dugout, exerciseStation, footballField, picnicSite, recreationalFirearmsRange, volleyballCourt, etc.

1.4.3 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Transportation

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.Sign - Sign (point) - The structure that conveys directional, warning, or other information.

a) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) mediald - gpsDataCollected
d) MetadataId - metaID000072
e) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature.
f) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
g) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
h) signAssemblyType - The type of sign assembly material. Domain values i.e., IBeamSteelBreakaway, PedestrialPole, SignalMastArm, signalPole, fire, safety, etc.
i) signText - The text displayed on the sign.
j) signType - The type of sign. Domain values i.e., regulatory, school, warning, etc.
k) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.

CLJN.CL.RoadCenterline - The center of a roadway, as measured from the

edge of the navigable road with the paved or unpaved surface. Polylines is to be drawn in direction of flow with no breaks except where naturally occurring such as intersections and crossings.

a) dataSource - The agency that last updated the record.
b) dateUpdated - The date the record was created or last modified.
c) elevationFrom - Elevation value at start of segment.
d) elevationTo - Elevation value at end of segment.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature.
f) featureName - the common name of the feature.
g) fullStreetName - The combined full street name.
h) isPaved - The yes or no indicator of whether the feature has a paved surface. Domain values i.e., yes, no.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) numLanes - The number of traffic lanes throughout the length of the centerline.
l) oneWayDirection - The one-way road directionality. Domain values i.e. ft, tf, b, etc.
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., usmc, ncdot, etc.
o) roadClass - The general description of the type of road, based on the US Census MAF/TIGER Feature Classification Codes (MTFCC). Domain values i.e., primary, secondary, local, etc.
p) roadWidth - The width of the feature.
q) roadWidthUom - The width unit of measure in feet
r) Domain: GsipLengthUom (i.e. usSurveyFoot, metre, etc.)
s) speedLimit - The posted speed limit in MPH.
t) verticalDatum - The vertical reference datum for the z location value. Domain values i.e. navd88, etc.
u) verticalEpoch - The time period epoch to which the elevation measurement is referenced. Domain values i.e., opus, etc.

1.4.4 Attrribute Data Collection and GPS Requirements for Utilities

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (Survey Grade GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

1.4.5 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Telecommunication

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.CommUtilSegment (polyline) - The location of a feature used for destruction in a communication network, particularity a cable for the transmission of a signal.

a) availableStrands - A list of fiber strands that are available.
b) cableCount - The number of copper pairs or fiber strands dedicated at a given location.
c) cableId - The cable identifier. (Review current data for description)
d) cableInstaller - The name of the group responsible for installation of the cable feature.
e) cableInstallType - The type of installation of the cables. Domain values i.e., aeria, directBuried, tunnel, underground, etc.
f) cableInsulation - The material composition of the insulation of the cable. Domain values i.e., pvc, xlpe, etc.
g) cableMaterial - The material composition of the cable. Domain values i.e., fiberOpt, cu, etc.
h) cableRoute - The start and end points of a cable section. (Review current data for description)
i) cableSheathing - The type of sheathing or insulation of the cable. Domain values i.e., bp, cpnm, cj, etc.
j) communicationsSegmentType - The type of communications network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., cCoaxial, cFiberOptic, etc.
k) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
l) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
m) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
n) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for naming convention)
o) numberOfPairs - The number of wire pairs in the cable.
p) numberOfSingleModeStrands - The number of single-mode fiber strands.
q) numberOfStrands -The total number of fiber strands in the cable.
r) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
s) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
t) wireGauge - The gauge of the wire.

CLJN.CL.Feat_CUgEnclosureAccess (point) - The location of a communication access point to the related communication underground enclosure.

a) commUtilityFeatureType - Type of communication feature, i.e., cUGEnclosureAccess
b) contractNumber- The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for naming convention)
f) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072

i) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., communications.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS,PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., communications, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_CPedestal (point) - The location of an above-ground enclosed structure that provides access to buried plant and a place to house utility features.

a) commUtilityFeatureType - Type of communication feature, i.e., cPedestal
b) contractNumber- The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for naming convention)
f) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., communications.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS,PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.CommUtilNode_CAntenna (point) - A device that can transmit or receive radio frequency signals.

a) communicationsNodeType - Type of communication node, i.e., cAntenna
b) contractNumber- The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for naming convention)
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS,PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_CDuctBank (polyline) - The location of one or more ducts routed in parallel between two nodes.

a) commUtilityFeatureType - Type of communication feature, i.e., cDuctBank, etc.
b) contractNumber- The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) ductDiameterUom - - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) ductMaterial - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., cooper, carbonSteel, etc.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for naming convention)
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., communications.
k) NumberOfDucts
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS,PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., communications, etc.

1.4.6 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Electrical Class

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.AlternativeEnergyArea (polygon) - The apparatus or device used for the production of energy from a renewable resource.

a) alternativeEnergyType - The type of alternative energy that the feature represents. Domain values i.e., photovoltaic, windTurbine, tbd, etc.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) expansionDistributionNetwork - An indication of the distribution network interconnection an alternative energy feature uses to supply renewable energy. Domain values i.e., partOElectricalNetwork, etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature.

(Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, recreational, tbd, etc.
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) hasInverter - Yes / No
k) isMetered - Yes / No
l) mediald - gpsDataCollected
m) MetadataId - metaID000072
n) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
o) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
p) panelType - The type of panel present.
q) systemCapacityDc - The system capacity for the DC current produced by the solar photovoltaic array, preferably measured in kilowatts.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EFuse (point) - The location of a device used to protect electric distribution devices from dangerously high currents, and reduce risk of severe injury for personnel.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) alternativeEnergyType - The type of alternative energy that the feature represents. Domain values i.e., photovoltaic, windTurbine, tbd, etc.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
d) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
e) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., efuse.
f) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
g) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, recreational, etc.
j) mediald - gpsDataCollected
k) MetadataId - metaID000071
l) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EGenerator (point) - The location of an available

kinetic power source providing electricity.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eGenerator.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) generatorPowerSource - The power source of the generator. Domain values, i.e., gas, natural gas, propane, solarPower, etc.
j) generatorType - The type of electrical generator. Domain values i.e., emergency, primary, standby, etc.
k) isPortable - Yes / No
l) kvaRate - The rating of the complex power that the generator creates.
m) kwRate - The rating of the real power that the generator creates.
n) Manufacturer - The name of the manufacturer of the feature.
o) mediald - gpsDataCollected
p) MetadataId - metaID000072
q) modelNumber - The model, product, catalog, or item number for the feature item.
r) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
s) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
t) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
u) serialNumber - The manufacturer serial or unique identification number for the feature item.
v) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EMeter (point) - The location of a device that measures the amount of electric energy consumed by the power user.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in

service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eMeter.
e) energySource - Indicates if the meter is measuring a standard power source or an alternative energy source. Domain values i.e., standardPowerSource, alternativeEnergySource, tbd, etc.
f) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
g) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
j) isAmi - An indicator of whether or not the meter is an AMI or smart meter. Yes / No
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) meterType - The type of meter. Domain valves i.e., diaphragm, orifice, rotary, other, tbd, etc.
n) meterUse - An indication of the type of service the meter is monitoring. Domain valves eleMeter, generator, loadPoint, commercial, etc.
o) mountingType - The type of mounting for the subject item. Domain valves electrical, pole, pad, transformer, wall, etc.
p) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
q) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
r) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
s) transformerKva - The kva rate for the transformer.
t) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_ECircuitBreaker (point) - The location of a circuit breaker, an automatically operated electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by excess current from an overload or short circuit.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eCircuitBreaker.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review

current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EExteriorLight (point) - The location of a lighting device that is supplied by local distribution systems and is generally the only service for which the electric utility installs, operates and maintains utilization equipment.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eExteriorLight.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) exteriorLightType - The type of exterior light. Domain i.e., landscapelight, parkingLotLight, pedestrianLight, recreationFieldLight, securityLight, streetlight, sidewalkLight, etc.
g) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) feederId - The Feeder Manager identifier assigned to electric feeders and devices that participate in a specific distribution circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) hasSensor - Yes / No
l) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature.
m) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
n) isSolar - Yes / No
o) lampType - The type of lamp per fixture. Domain i.e., led, hps, mh, etc.
p) mediald - gpsDataCollected
q) MetadataId - metaID000072
r) mountingType - The type of mounting for the subject item. Domain values i.e., pole, pad, transformer, wall, ground, etc.
s) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature

i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
t) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
u) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EAirfieldLight (point) - The location of an electrical device used to illuminate runways, taxiways, helipads, aprons, and any other aircraft movement area, as well as to guide ground traffic.

a) airfieldLightType - The type of lighting present on the airfield. Domain value i.e., runwayLight, taxiwayLight, apron, helipadLight, approachLight, etc.
b) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
d) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service
e) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eAirfieldLight.
f) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
g) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
j) mediald - gpsDataCollected
k) MetadataId - metaID000072
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EEnergyStorage - The location of energy storage device or natural system capable of capture of energy produced at one time for use at a later time, within the relative span of a human lifetime.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that

this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eEnergyStorage.
e) featureDescription The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
i) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_ESubstation (point) - A substation is a part of an electrical generation, transmission, and distribution system. Substations transform voltage from high to low, or the reverse, or perform any of several other important functions. Between the generating station and consumer, electric power may flow through several substations at different voltage levels.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eSubstation
d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.-
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) numberOfAvailableBays - The number of available bays at the substation.
k) numberOfCircuits - The number of circuits present at the substation.
l) numberOfSpareBreakers - The number of Spare Breakers in the substation.
m) numberOfTransformers - The number of transformers present.
n) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
o) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, Company Name, etc.
p) voltageIn - The line-to-line voltage of the transmission line that is the source for the substation. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.
q) voltageOut - The line-to-line output voltage of the substation. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_ESubstation (Polygon) - The location of a facility in an

electrical system where the voltage is reduced from transmission levels to distribution levels.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature. Domain value, i.e., eSubstation.
d) FaciltyNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_EVoltageRegulator (point) - Current Regulators are different that Voltage Regulators and are used on the airfield lighting systems.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., ecurrentRegulator.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected

j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_ESwitchingStation (point) - A Switching Station is an electrical substation with only one voltage level, whose only function are switching actions.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eSwitchingStation.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - Number of Switches.
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediaId- gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) numberOfSwitches -The number of switches present.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilNode_ESwitch (point) - The location of a device throughout distribution feeder circuits to redirect power flows to balance loads or for sectionalizing to allow repair of damaged lines or equipment.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes, i.e., eSwitch.
e) electricalSwitchInstallation - The mounting/installation style of the electrical switch. Domain values

buildingMounted, padMounted, poleMounted, electricalPanel, etc.

f) electricalSwitchType - The type or style of electrical switch. Domain values circuitBrkr, disconnect, fuseCutout, gangDisc, hdSaftly, iso, reclosure, etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) feederId - The Feeder Manager identifier assigned to electric feeders and devices that participate in a specific distribution circuit, utilize (tbd) if unknown.
k) feederId2 - The feeder Manager Identifier assigned if the electric device is supplied by second feeder, utilize. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
l) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
m) mediald - gpsDataCollected
n) MetadataId - metaID000072
o) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
p) numberOfSwitches - The number of switches present, i.e.,
q) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
r) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
s) switchPosition - Code indicating normal position of switch, per phase. Domain value closed, closedOpen, open, openClosed, unknown, tbd, etc.
t) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_EPedestal (point) An aboveground service entrance, allowing maintenance access to the specific utility, usually electric or communications.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) bcontractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) cdateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature, i.e., ePedestal
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)

i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
j) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

ElecUtilNode_ETransformer - Electrical Utility Node - Transformer (point) - The location of an electric distribution or power transformer.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) electricalNodeType - The type of electrical network node that this feature represents. Domain values consist of electrical nodes i.e., eTransformer.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) feederId - The Feeder Manager identifier assigned to electric feeders and devices that participate in a specific distribution circuit, utilize (tbd) if unknown.
i) feederId2 - The feeder Manager Identifier assigned if the electric device is supplied by second feeder, utilize (tbd) if unknown.
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) Manufacture - The name of the manufacturer of the feature.
n) modelNumber - The model, product, catalog, or item number for the feature item.
o) mountingType - The type of mounting for the subject item. Domain value ground, pad, pole, transformer, wall, tbd, etc.
p) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Domain values i.e., one, two, three, etc.
q) numberOfTransformers - The number of transformers present.
r) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

s) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
t) primaryVoltage - The voltage on the source side of the regulator with the associated units given. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.
u) secondaryVoltage - The voltage on the load side of the regulator with the associated units given. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.
v) totalKva - The total kva rate.
w) transformerType - The type of transformer. Domain values i.e., inverter, isolation, stepDown, stepUp, vault, etc.

CLJN.CL.ElecUtilSegment (polyline) - The location of a linear feature, particularly a cable that transmits, distributes or connects customers to electricity. All polylines shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks except for what is naturally occurring such at nodes, etc.

a) ElectricalSegmentType - The identifier for Primary or Secondary line segments within an electrical distribution system.
b) cableInsultaion - The material composition of the insulation of the cable. Domain value, i.e., ip, epr, pe, pvc, rubber, xipe, tdb, unknow, etc.
c) cableMaterial - The material composition of the cable. Domain value, i.e., ac, al, copper, fiberOpt, steel, steelGalv, etc.
d) cableSheathing - The type of sheathing or insulation of the cable. Domain value, i.e., shielded, weatherProof, asbestos, cellulose, tapeArmor, tbd, etc.
e) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
f) conductorSize - The size of the conductor.
g) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
h) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
i) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
j) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
k) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
l) feederId - The Feeder Manager identifier assigned to electric feeders and devices that participate in a specific distribution circuit, utilize (tbd) if unknown.
m) feederId2 - The feeder Manager identifier assigned if the electric device is supplied by second feeder, utilize. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
n) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
o) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.

p) mediald - gpsDataCollected
q) MetadataId - metaID000072
r) neutralSize - The size of a single neutral conductor. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 2, 4, etc.
s) numberOfPhases - Number of phases. Value, i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.
t) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
u) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
v) voltage - The system voltage applied to the subject item. Domain value i.e., 120V, 480V, 480YTo277V etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_EScadaSensor (point) - The location of a device that is used to remotely measure the status of electrical network components as part of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature, i.e., eScadaSensor
d) FacilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., electrical.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_EDemarcationPoint (point) - The location where the electrical service provider ownership ends, and the customer ownership begins.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature, i.e., eDemarcationPoint.

d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., electrical.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) outsideProvider - The name of the outside provider for the Utility Feature. Value, i.e., owner of point may be 3rd party company.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_ESupportStructure (point) - The location of a structural framework that holds electric devices in an elevated position.

a) circuitId - An operator generated identifier locally used to reference a specific electrical circuit. (Data can be found in Geodatabase, i.e., RG2, FC1, CHB, IND, etc. or contact PWD GIS Office)
b) configurationType - The cable mounting configuration on the pole or tower. Domain value, i.e, armless, crossarmEqal, crossarmUnequal, shortArm, vertical, other, tbd, unknown, etc.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
d) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
e) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature i.e., eSupportStructure.
f) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
g) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
h) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
j) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
k) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature in feet.

l) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
m) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain value, i.e., cement, fiberglass, log, metal, steel, wood, etc.
n) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., electrical.
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) serialNumber - Physical ID on pole that is a unique identifier added to pole on label by contractor/shop.
r) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_ESurfaceStructure - The location of a structural framework that holds electric devices in a position at or near the ground surface.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalStructureType - The type of electrical feature. Domain values i.e., electricalCabinet, handHole, junctionBox, manhole, etc.
d) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature i.e., eSurfaceStructure.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) mediaId - gpsDataCollected
k) MetadataId - metaID000072
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc. utilityNetworkSubtype

CLJN.CL.Feat_EAnchorGuy (point) - The location of a wire or set of wires running from the top of the pole to an anchor installed in the ground and consist of wires, appropriate fastenings and the anchor.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature, i.e., eAnchorGuy.

d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., electrical.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_EUgEnclosureAccess (point) - The location of an electrical access point to the related electrical underground enclosure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) electricalUtilityFeatureType - The type of electrical utility feature i.e., eUgEnclosureAccess.
d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., electrical.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., electrical, etc.

1.4.7 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Pol

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.PolUtilNode _OOwsSystem (point) - A filtering device placed in the fuel stream specifically to remove oil and water from the fuel.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
j) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., contaminatedMedia, b5, automotiveDiesal, etc.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.

CLJN.CL.PolUtilNode_OValve (point) -The location of a network component used to control flow, pressure, and level within fueling systems.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)

j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., jetA, kerosene, marineDiesel, jp5, automotiveDiesel, etc.
o) polNodeType - The type of POL network node that this feature represents i.e., oValve, etc.
p) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
q) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values, i.e., ductileIron, carbonSteel, etc.
r) valveType - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain values i.e., check, gate, etc.

CLJN.CL.PolUtilNode_OMeter (point) - The location of a device that measures the volumetric flow rate of fuel passing through the meter.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) isAmi - Description of meter - meter is an AMI or smart meter. Yes / No
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) meterType - The type of meter. Domain valves i.e., diaphragm, orifice, rotary, other, tbd, etc.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, AmeriGas, etc., etc.
m) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., jetA, kerosene, marineDiesel, jp5, automotiveDiesel, contaminatedMedia, etc.
n) polNodeType - The type of POL network node that this feature represents i.e,. oMeter

CLJN.CL.PolUtilNode_OTank (point) -The location of a container for storage of POL products at atmospheric pressure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in

service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
h) locatedUnderground - Yes / No
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) nominalCapacity - The numeric volume of the feature when filled to its design capacity.
l) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value. Domain values i.e., usgallon
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., jetA, kerosene, marineDiesel, jp5, automotiveDiesel, contaminatedMedia, etc.
p) secondaryContainment - Indicates the storage tank has a secondary containment area that contains spills. Domain values i.e., concreteVault, doubleBottom, plasticPanSystem, other, etc.
q) polNodeType - The type of POL network node that this feature represents. Domain values, i.e, (oTank)
r) secondaryContainment - Indicates the storage tank has a secondary containment area that contains spills, i.e., spillPan, etc.
s) storageTankProduct - The product contained in the storage tank. Domain values i.e., automotiveDiesel, bf5, dielectricOil, diesel, ethanol, gasoline, heatingOilUnspecified, jp, marineDiesel, propane, reclaimedFuel, usedCookingOil, usedFuel, usedOil, etc.
t) tankTopHeight - The top of the tank reservoir measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature.
u) tankTopHeightUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.

CLJN.CL.PolUtilNode_ODispenser (point) - The location of a machine at a fueling station that is used to pump fuel into vehicles or Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE).w

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.

d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. Type of dispenser i.e., Marine, Aircraft, Automobile, HeavyEquipment, POV, GOV, etc.
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., (pol)
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., jetA, kerosene, marineDiesel, jp5, automotiveDiesel, contaminatedMedia, etc.
n) polNodeType - The type of POL network node that this feature represents i.e., oDispenser

CLJN.CL.PolUtilSegment (polyline) - The location of a linear feature, particularly a pipeline, used for the conveyance of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) product. All polylines shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks except for what is naturally occurring such at nodes, etc.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
l) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., cooper, carbonSteel, etc.
m) mediald - gpsDataCollected

n) MetadataId - metaID000072
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) polNetworkSubType - The subtype of POL network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., jetA, kerosene, marineDiesel, jp5, automotiveDiesel, contaminatedMedia, etc.

1.4.8 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Sewer

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SDemarcationPoint (point) - The location where the wastewater service provider ownership ends, and the customer ownership begins.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., wastewater, etc.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) outsideProvider - The name of the outside provider for the Utility Feature. Value, i.e., owner of point may be 3rd party company.
m) owner - The entity that owns the feature. Domain values, i.e., ppv, usmc, usn, leased, federalOther, etc.
n) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., domesticSewage, oilyWaste, industricalWaste, etc.
o) wastewaterNodeType - The type of water utility feature i.e., sDemarcationPoint.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SMeter (point) - The location of a device or set of devices used to measure the flow of wastewater.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) isAmi - An indicator of whether or not the meter is an AMI or smart meter. Yes / No
h) Manufacturer - The name of the manufacturer of the feature.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) meterType - The type of meter. Domain valves i.e., diaphragm, orifice, rotary, other, tbd, etc.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., domesticSewage, oilyWaste, industricalWaste, etc.
o) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents i.e., smeter.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SScadaSensor (point) - The location of a device that is used to remotely measure the status of wastewater network components as part of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., wastewater, etc.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) utilityNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e.,

domesticSewage, etc.
m) wastewaterUtilityFeatureType - The type of water utility feature i.e., sScadaSensor

CLJN.CL.Feat_SUgEnclosureAccess (point) -The location of a wastewater access point to the related wastewater underground enclosure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
h) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
i) invertElevation - The elevation of the bottom of the feature in inches.
j) invertElevationUom - The invert elevation. Domain values, i.e., length equal to .0254, inch, etc.
k) numberOfPipes - The number of pipes connecting to the manhole.
l) mediald - gpsDataCollected
m) MetadataId - metaID000072
n) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., wastewater.
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) rimElevation - The elevation at the top of the feature in feet.
r) rimElevationUom - The unit of measure for rim elevation. Domain values i.e. measurement equal to 0.3048 metres, etc.
s) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., wastewater, etc.
t) wastewaterUtilityFeatureType - The type of water utility feature i.e., sUgEnclosureAccess.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SCleanOut (point) - The location of a wastewater device access point in a lateral used for maintenance purposes.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature.

(Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
g) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., copper, ductileIron, fiber, fiberglassReinforcedPolyester, galvanizedIron, galvanizedSteel, PVC, terracotta, etc.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
o) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., scleanOut.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SFitting (point) - The location of a mechanical device on the wastewater system that caps or plugs a single pipe, or connects two or more pipes.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) fittingMaterial - The material of the pipe fitting. Domain values i.e., Domain values i.e., copper, ductileIron, fiber, fiberglassReinforcedPolyester, galvanizedIron, galvanizedSteel, PVC, steel, etc.
i) fittingType - The type of pipe fitting. Domain values, i.e., bend, reducer, tee, plug, etc.
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) mediald - digitized
l) MetadataId - metaID000071
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.

o) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
p) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sFitting.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SSystemValve (point) - The location of a device that regulates, directs, or controls the flow of wastewater.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values, i.e., ductileIron, carbonSteel, etc.
n) valvePosition - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain values i.e., normallyClosed, normallyOpen, other, tbd, unknown.
o) valveType - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain values i.e., flowControl, butterfly, check, gate, postIndicator, etc.
p) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
q) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sSystemValve.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SReleaseValve (point) - The location of a wastewater device used to purge air from a force main.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.

f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values, i.e., ductileIron, carbonSteel, etc.
n) valveType - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain values i.e., airRelease.
o) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
p) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sReleaseValve.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SGreaseTrap (point) - The location of a tank which separates grease from water, collects the grease for removal, and allows the water to exit.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
k) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
l) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sGreaseTrap.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_STank (point) - The location of a container for storage of products associated with the wastewater network.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.

c) diameter - Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription- The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) hasSecondaryContainment - Yes / No
k) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., concrete, etc.
l) nominalCapacity - The unit total numeric capacity in gallons.
m) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon
n) mediald - gpsDataCollected
o) MetadataId - metaID000072
p) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
q) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc
r) storageTankProduct - The product contained in the storage tank. Domain values i.e., oilyWastewater, rawWater, wasteFuel.
s) volume - The volumetric capacity of the feature
t) volumeUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon
u) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, oilyWaste, etc.
v) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e.,stank.
w) width - The dimension of a feature in feet.
x) widthUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SOilWateSeparator (point) - The location of a device or structure placed in the wastewater stream to separate water from oil products.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse

area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) nominalCapacity - The unit total numeric capacity in gallons.
j) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, oilyWaste, etc.
n) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sOilWaterSeparator.

CLJN.CL.WastUtilNode_SPump (point) - The location of a piece of wastewater equipment that adds energy to a fluid being conveyed through a pipe or other closed conduit.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) isMainPump - Yes / No
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) pumpType - Type of pump. Domain values i.e., liftstation, booster, submersible, grinder, etc.
m) ratedFlow - The common rate of flow of each pump.
n) ratedFlowUom - The rate of flow for each pump. Domain value i.e., galMin
o) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
p) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sPump.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SPumpStation (polygon) - The location of a facility that collects and discharges wastewater via pumps.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in

service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature.
e) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) hasGeneratorBackup - Yes / No
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) isMainPump - Yes / No
l) nominalCapacity - The station total capacity in gallons.
m) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon
n) numberOfPumps - The number of pumps in the feature.
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) pumpStationType - Type of pumping station. Domain value i.e., pumpingStation, ejectorStation, liftStation, etc.
r) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
s) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., sPumpStation.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SSepticTankPoint (point) - The location of a small-scale anaerobic digester and leach field designed to treat wastewater from an individual facility, and is not connected to the wastewater collection system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., plastic, concrete, fiberglass, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., wastewater.
k) nominalCapacity - The unit total numeric capacity in gallons.
l) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature

i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) secondaryContainment - Indicates the storage tank has a secondary containment area that contains spills. Domain values i.e., concreteVault, doubleBottom, plasticPanSystem, other, etc.
o) septicTankType - The type of septic tank. Domain values, i.e., mound, septicTank, etc.
p) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
q) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
r) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, oilyWaste, etc.
s) wastewaterNodeType - The type of wastewater network node that this feature represents. i.e., tbd

CLJN.CL.WastUtilSegment (polyline) - The location of a feature used for the conveyance of wastewater. All polylines shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks except for what is naturally occurring such at nodes, etc.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., asbestosCement, pvc, etc.
j) invertElevationDownstream - Numeric number of the elevation downstream invert in inches.
k) invertElevationDownstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
l) invertElevationUpstream - Numeric number of the elevation upstream invert in inches.
m) invertElevationUpstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
n) isLined - Yes / No
o) mediald - gpsDataCollected
p) MetadataId - metaID000072
q) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
r) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
s) pipeType - The type of pipe used. Domain values i.e., box,

circular, pipArch, tbd, etc.
t) slope - The slope of the bottom of the subject item expressed as a percentage.
u) wastewaterNetworkSubType - The subtype of wastewater network in which this feature participates, i.e., domesticSewage, etc.
v) wastewaterSegmentType - The type of wastewater network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., sForceMain, sGravityMain, sLateralLine, sPressurizedServiceLine, etc.

1.4.9 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Stormwater

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.StormUtilNode_SwInlet (point) - The location where stormwater is collected and received into the utility system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. Values i.e., CATCHBASIN, ENDWALL, HEADWALL, INLET, ETC.
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) inletCoverType - The type of inlet cover. Domain values i.e., Domain values i.e., concrete, metalGate, etc.
h) inletDiameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.5, 1, 4, etc.
i) inletDiameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
j) inletOpeningSize - The size of the inlet opening in inches.
k) inletOpeningSizeUom - The unit of measure for the inlet opening size. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
l) invertElevation - The elevation of the bottom of the feature in inches.
m) invertElevationUom - The invert elevation. Domain values, i.e., length equal to .0254, inch, etc.
n) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., concrete, steel, pvc, etc.
o) mediald - gpsDataCollected
p) MetadataId - metaID000072
q) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
r) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
s) rimElevation - The elevation at the top of the feature in feet.

t) rimElevationUom - The unit of measure for rim elevation. Domain values i.e. measurement equal to 0.3048 metres, etc.
u) stormwaterInletType - The type of stormwater inlet feature. Domain values i.e., catch basin, curbinlet, grateInlet, weirInlet, etc.
v) stormwaterNodeType - The type of stormwater network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., swCatchBasin, swCleanout, swDownspout, swInlet, swInfall, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SwUgEnclosureAccess (point) - The location of a Stormwater access point to the related Stormwater underground enclosure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom- The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. Values i.e., swManhole, etc.
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) invertElevation - The elevation of the bottom of the feature in inches.
j) invertElevationUom - The invert elevation. Domain values, i.e., length equal to .0254, inch, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) networkType - The type of stormwater network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., stormwater.
n) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
o) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
p) rimElevation - The elevation at the top of the feature in feet.
q) rimElevationUom - The unit of measure for rim elevation. Domain values i.e. measurement equal to 0.3048 metres, etc.
r) stormwaterUtilityFeatureType - The type of stormwater utility feature, i.e., swUgEnclosureAccess
s) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., stormwater, etc.

CLJN.CL.StormUtilSeg (polyline) - The location of a feature used for the conveyance of stormwater. For example, a pipeline, culvert, or ditch. All polylines shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks except for what is naturally occurring such at nodes, etc.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) invertElevation - The elevation of the bottom of the feature in inches.
j) invertElevationUom - The invert elevation. Domain values, i.e., length equal to .0254, inch, etc.
k) invertElevationDownstream - Numeric number of the elevation downstream invert in inches.
l) invertElevationDownstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
m) invertElevationUpstream - Numeric number of the elevation upstream invert in inches.
n) invertElevationUpstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
o) mediald - gpsDataCollected
p) MetadataId - metaID000072
q) openDrainSurface - The surface material of the drain, typically at the bottom of the structure.
r) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
s) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
t) percentSlope - The slope of the bottom of the subject item expressed as a percentage.
u) pipeType - The type of pipe used. Domain values i.e., box, circular, pipArch, tbd, etc.
v) stormwaterSegmentType - The type of stormwater network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., swCulvert, swForceMain, swGravityMain, swLateralLine, swOpenDrain, swSwale, swTrenchDrain, tbd.

CLJN.CL.StormUtilNode_SwOilWateSepa (point) - The location of a device or structure placed in the stormwater stream to separate water from oil products.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service degradationIndex
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)

e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
h) isCovered - Yes / No
i) nominalCapacity - The numeric volume of the feature when filled to its design capacity.
j) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value. Domain values i.e., usgallon
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) stormwaterNodeType - The type of stormwater network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., swCatchBasin, swCleanout, swDownspout, swInlet, swInfall, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_SwRetentionBasinArea (polygon) - The location of a human-created area installed to improve water quality by permanently storing runoff.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) networkType - The type of stormwater network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., stormwater.
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) stormwaterUtilityFeatureType - The type of stormwater utility feature, i.e. swRetentionBasinArea
m) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., stormwater, etc.

1.4.10 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Thermal

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning

System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.TherUtilNode_TPump (point) - The location of a facility that operates to maintain flow at adequate pressure for the thermal system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
h) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
i) pumpElevation - The elevation of the pump feature in feet.
j) pumpElevationUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
k) pumpType - The type of pump.
l) ratedFlow - The numeric flow rating of the pump.
m) ratedFlowUom - The rate of flow for each pump. Domain value i.e., galMin
n) thermalNodeType - The type of thermal network node that this feature represents, tPump.

CLJN.CL.TherUtilNode_TProdStruc (point) - The location of a facility which produce steam, high-temperature water, low-temperature water, dual-temperature water or chilled water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) heightAboveSurfaceLevel - The vertical distance measured from the lowest point of the base of the feature at ground or water level to the tallest point of the feature in feet.
h) heightAboveSurfaceLevelUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected

j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) nominalCapacity - The numeric volume of the feature when filled to its design capacity
l) nominalCapacityUom - The unit of measure for nominal capacity. Domain value i.e., tons, btu, etc.
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) thermalNetworkSubType - The subtype of thermal network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., steamSupply, otherSupply, geothermalSupply (well), highTemperatureHotWaterSupply, etc.
p) thermalNodeType - The type of thermal network node that this feature represents, tProductionStructure.
q) thermalProdStrucType - The type of production structure based upon various classifications including methods of transferring heat, piping arrangement, pumping arrangement, or the relative temperature of transferred media. Examples include Boilers, Chillers, Cooling Towers, Heat Pumps, Single/Double pipe systems, Low/Medium/High Temperatures systems, etc.
r) volume - The volumetric capacity of the feature
s) volumeUom - Rate of flow in tons, btu, etc.

CLJN.CL.TherUtilNode_TCondCollector (point) - The location of a thermal related well or a tank that collects condensation.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
h) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
i) thermalNetworkSubType - The subtype of thermal network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., chilledWaterReturn, dualTemperatureWaterSupply, geothermalReturn, highTemperatureHotWaterSupply, lowTemperatureHotWaterSupply, steamSupply, etc.
j) thermalNodeType - The type of thermal network node that this feature represents, tCondCollector.

CLJN.CL.TherUtilNode_TSystemValve (point) - The location of a device that regulates, directs, or controls the flow of steam or water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the

feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
h) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
i) thermalNetworkSubType - The subtype of thermal network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., chilledWaterReturn, dualTemperatureWaterSupply, geothermalReturn, highTemperatureHotWaterSupply, lowTemperatureHotWaterSupply, steamSupply, etc.
j) thermalNodeType - The type of thermal network node that this feature represents, tSystemValve
k) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values i.e., steel, etc.
l) valvePosition - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain value i.e., normallyClose, normallyOpen, other, tbd, unknown.
m) valveType - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain values i.e., reliefValve, flowControl, gate, pressureRegulator, pressureReducing, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_TUgEnclosureAccess (point) - The location of a thermal access point to the related thermal underground enclosure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
h) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., thermal.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature

i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) thermalUtilityFeatureType - The type of thermal utility feature tUgEnclosureAccess.
n) thermalNetworkSubType - The subtype of thermal network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., steamSupply, otherSupply, geothermalSupply, highTemperatureHotWaterSupply, etc.

ThermalUtilitySegment (polyline) - The location of a feature used for the conveyance of steam, high-temperature water, low-temperature water, or chilled water. All polylines shall be drawn in the direction of flow with no breaks except for what is naturally occurring such at nodes, etc.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
n) materialType - Type of segment material. Domain values i.e., steel, castiron, etc.
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) pipeType - The type of pipe used. Domain values i.e., box, circular, pipArch, tbd, etc.
r) thermalNetworkSubType - The subtype of thermal network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., steamSupply, otherSupply, geothermalSupply, highTemperatureHotWaterSupply, etc.
s) thermalSegmentType - The type of termal network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., tMainLine,

tService Line.

1.4.11 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Utilities_Water

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WSystemValve (point) - The location of a device that regulates, directs, or controls the flow of water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - Utilize CLJN.CL.Feat_WUtilityArea to use Service Area Values i.e., Stone Bay, Onslow Beach, Handnot Point, etc.
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) turnDirectionToClose - The turn direction to close the valve. Domain values i.e., leftToClose, rightToClose, other, na, tbd, unknown, etc.
p) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values i.e., ductileIron, steel, pvc, etc.
q) valvePosition - The normal status or operating position of the valve. Domain value i.e., normallyClose, normallyOpen, other, tbd, unknown.
r) valveType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., ball, gate, postIndicator, waterServiceValve, postIndicator, fireHydrantValve, etc.
s) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater, etc.

t) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wAirGap, wControlValve, wFireHydrant, wFitting, wFlushingStation, wHydrant, wMeter, etc.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WReliefValve (point) - The location of a water related device designed to release when the set pressure is exceeded.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
h) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
i) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
n) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
o) valveMaterial - The material composition of the valve. Domain values i.e., steel, pvc, etc.
p) valveType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., wReliefValve.
q) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
r) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wReliefValve

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WPressReduStation (point) - The location of a feature which reduces the pressure from line pressure to the desired operating pressure and can switch from low to high pressure for flushing.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)

d) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
f) mediald - gpsDataCollected
g) MetadataId - metaID000072
h) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
i) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
j) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
k) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wPressureReducingStation.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WBackPrevDevice (point) - The location of a feature that is used to protect water supplies from contamination or pollution.

a) bfpType - Backflow prevention device type. Domain values i.e., ag, avb, dcva, pvb, rpz, spvb, etc.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.75, 2, etc.
e) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
f) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
m) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
n) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wBackflowPreventionDevice.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WMeter (point) - The location of a device used to measure the quantity and/or rate of water flowing through a pipe, which may be the amount of water used by the customer.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) fittingType - The type of pipe fitting. Domain values i.e., bend, tap, cap, other, tbd, etc.
i) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
j) isAmi - The yes or no indicator of whether or not the meter is an AMI or smart meter.
k) mediald - gpsDataCollected
l) MetadataId - metaID000072
m) meterType - The type of meter. Domain values i.e., turbine, rotary, etc.
n) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
o) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
p) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
q) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents, wMeter.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WHydrant (point) - Hydrants not exclusively used for firefighting. Secondary uses are flushing main lines and laterals, filling tank trucks, and providing a temporary water source for construction jobs.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) HydrantPurpose - The purpose of the Hydrant. Values i.e., fireHydant, flushedFDC, YardHydrant, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected

i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
m) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., whHydrant.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WFireHydrant (point) a valve connection on a water supply system having one or more outlets and that is used in firefighting to supply hose and fire department pumpers with water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameter1 - The diameter of the outlet.
e) diameter2 - The diameter of the outlet.
f) diameter3 - The diameter of the outlet.
g) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
h) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
i) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
j) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
k) fireConnectionType - The yes or no indicator of whether or not the fire hydrant is a fire protection connection. Yes or No
l) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
m) hydrantNumber - The equipment number as designated by the fire department that is primarily responsible for the fire hydrants operation and maintenance.
n) inletDiameter - The diameter of the inlet.
o) inletDiameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
p) mediald - gpsDataCollected
q) MetadataId - metaID000072
r) isFireConnection - The yes or no indicator of whether or not the fire hydrant is a fire protection connection. Yes or No
s) outletDiameter - The diameter of the outlet.
t) outletDiameter1 - The diameter of the outlet.
u) outletDiameter2 - The diameter of the outlet.
v) outletDiameter3 - The diameter of the outlet.
w) outletDiameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
x) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
y) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS,

PPV, Company Name, etc.
z) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents, wFireHydrant.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WFitting (point) - The location of a mechanical device that connects two or more pipes, or caps or plugs a single pipe, on the water system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameter1 - The diameter of the outlet.
e) diameter2 - The diameter of the outlet.
f) diameter3 - The diameter of the outlet.
g) diameter4 - The diameter of the outlet.
h) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
i) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
j) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
k) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
l) fittingType - The type of pipe fitting. Domain values i.e., bend, cap, tee, etc.
m) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
n) mediald - digitized
o) MetadataId - metaID000071
p) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
q) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
r) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wfitting.
s) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WPump (point) - The location of a water related piece of equipment that adds energy to a fluid, such as water, being conveyed through a pipe or other closed conduit.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review

current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) mediald - gpsDataCollected
h) MetadataId - metaID000072
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
j) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
k) pumpType - Type of pump. Domain values i.e., booster, submersible, etc.
l) ratedFlow - The common rate of flow of each pump.
m) ratedFlowUom - The rate of flow for each pump. Domain value i.e., galMin
n) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wpump.
o) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.

CLJN.CL.WateUtilNode_WStorageStructure (point) - The location of a facility that store large volumes of water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Elevation - The elevation from a specified vertical datum to the highest point on a feature.
d) elevationUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) groundElevation - The elevation of the ground at the location of the item in feet.
k) invertElevation - The elevation of the bottom of the feature in feet.
l) mediald - gpsDataCollected
m) MetadataId - metaID000072
n) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
o) overflowElevation - The elevation of the overflow device (i.e., pipe invert).
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) secondaryContainment - Indicates the storage tank has a

secondary containment area that contains spills. Domain values i.e., concreteVault, doubleBottom, plasticPanSystem, other, etc.
r) storageTankProduct - The product contained in the storage tank.
s) storageTankType - The primary type of storage tank.
t) topElevation - The elevation at the top of the feature.
u) topElevationUom The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.
v) volume - The volumetric capacity of the feature in usgallons.
w) volumeUom - Unit of measure in usgallons
x) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
y) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wstorageStructure.
z) width - The dimension of a feature in feet.
aa) widthUom - The unit of measure Domain values i.e. 0.3048 metres, feet, etc.

CLJN.CL.Feat_WUgEnclosureAccess (point) - The location of a water access point to the related water underground enclosure.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
d) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
f) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
g) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
h) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
i) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
j) lidDiameter - Diameter of the lid or cover that allows access to the manhole.
k) lidDiameterUom - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, etc.
l) lidMaterial - Material type of the manhole access lid or cover.
m) mediald - gpsDataCollected
n) MetadataId - metaID000072
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e.,

fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
r) waterUtilityFeatureType - The type of water utility feature i.e., wUgEnclosureAccess.

WateUtilNode_WSource(point) - A source of water intake to the water system including reservoirs, natural water bodies, wells, and/or feeds from external water networks. Do not delete potable from any feature class, please attribute as removed or AIP.

a) abandonedDate - The date the feature was abandoned - see feature name to add contract number for abandoned.
b) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the original construction of this feature.
c) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
d) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
e) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) featureName - The common name of the feature. Until such a time that the well is abandoned or removed. (Add contract number associated with removal or abandonment of water well)
g) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
k) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
l) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
m) removedDate - Enter Remove date; however, do not delete water well from well feature class. (Attribute contract number to remove well in featureName)
n) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
o) waterNodeType - The type of water network node that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wSource.
p) waterSourceType - Source of water, well.

CLJN.CL.Feat_WScadaSensor (point) - The location of a device that is used to remotely measure the status of water network components as part of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.

d) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities,
g) familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
h) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
i) mediald - gpsDataCollected
j) MetadataId - metaID000072
k) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., water.
l) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., water, etc.
o) waterUtilityFeatureType - The type of water utility feature is wScadaSensor.

CLJN.CL.Feat_WDemarcationPoint (point) - The location where the water service provider ownership ends, and the customer ownership begins.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
e) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
f) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
g) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
h) mediald - gpsDataCollected
i) MetadataId - metaID000072
j) networkType - The primary type of utility network to which this feature relates. Domain values, i.e., water.
k) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
l) outsideProvider - The name of the outside provider for the Utility Feature.
m) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
n) utilityNetworkSubtype - The primary subtype of utility to which this feature relates. Domain values i.e., water, etc.
o) waterUtilityFeatureType - The type of water utility feature is wDemarcationPoint.

CLJN.CL.WaterUtilitySegment (polyline) - The location of a feature used for the conveyance of water.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) dateInService - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
d) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
e) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, etc.
f) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
g) elevation - The elevation at the top of the feature.
h) elevationUom - The elevation unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
i) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
j) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
k) featureName - The common name of the feature. (Review current data for common name)
l) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
m) groundConfiguration - The configuration of the asset in relationship to the ground. Domain values i.e., aboveground, elevated, semiBuried, underground, etc.
n) invertElevationDownstream - Numeric number of the elevation downstream invert in inches.
o) invertElevationDownstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
p) invertElevationUpstream - Numeric number of the elevation upstream invert in inches.
q) invertElevationUpstreamUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, etc.
r) lateralSegmentType - The type of lateral water network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wDomesticLateral, wFireProtectionLateral, wHydrantLateral, wInlineStorageLateral, wIrrigationLateral, wTransportPipeLateral, etc.
s) materialType - The material composition of the feature. Domain values i.e., pvc, tbd, etc.
t) mediald - gpsDataCollected
u) MetadataId - metaID000072
v) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, abandoned, etc.
w) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
x) waterNetworkSubType - The subtype of water network in which this feature participates. Domain values i.e., fireProtectionWater, nonPotableWater, potableWater, rawWater, saltWater.
y) waterSegmentType - The type of wastewater network segment that this feature represents. Domain values i.e., wDistributionMain, wGravityMain, wLateral, wTransmissionMain

1.4.12 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.Wells

Locate, GPS and collect attribute data as specified for each feature listed with (GPS) accuracy as described in paragraph "Global Positioning System (GPS) Data Collection". Attribute fields may be associated with Domains, which are utilized to constrain the values allowed in a particular field, attribute table or feature class. Domains must be utilized when populating the feature where required.

CLJN.CL.WellPoint - (point) - The man-made vertical excavation penetrating the surface of the Earth used collect environmental samples or monitor fluid or gas characteristics, inject fluids, gases or thermal energy into the subsurface, or extract contamination or other impurities from the subsurface. *(Potable Water Wells used for water distribution are not to be deleted from the this feature class, if they are demolished or AIP, the contract number utilize to make any changes should be attributed in featureName and the operation status should be changed to removed)*

a) abandonedDate - The date the feature was abandoned - see feature name to add contract number for abandoned.
b) builtDate - The calendar date on which the original construction was completed for a facility.
c) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the original construction of this feature.
d) depth - The distance, measured vertically downward to the base in inches.
e) depthUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
f) Diameter - The diameter of the feature in inches. Domain value i.e., .5, .75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 3, etc.
g) diameterUom - The diameter unit of measure. Domain values, i.e., 0.0254 metres, inches etc.
h) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
i) featureDescription - Utilize CLJN.CL.Feat_WUtilityArea to use Service Area Values i.e., Stone Bay, Onslow Beach, Handnot Point, etc.
j) featureName - The common name of the feature. Until such a time that the well is abandoned or removed. (Add contract number associated with removal or abandonment of water well)
k) functionalArea - The principle activity within a landuse area. Domain values i.e., utilities, familyHousing, recreational, training, water, etc.
l) locationAccuracy - The location accuracy for the data that was collected and verified i.e., Survey Grade GPS
m) mediald - gpsDataCollected
n) MetadataId - metaID000072
o) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, removed, etc.
p) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company Name, etc.
q) removedDate - Enter Remove date; however, do not delete water well from well feature class. *(Attribute contract number to remove well in featureName)*
r) wellCapacity- The total capacity in gallons.
s) wellCapacityUom - The unit of measure of the like named value i.e., usGallon

t) wellPurposeType - The purpose of the well. Domain values extraction.
u) wellResourceType - The resource type which is being extracted, i.e. waterNonPotable.

1.4.13 Feature Dataset CLJN.CL.CadFloorPlan

All new and renovated buildings or structures shall be required to have a linear representation, "clean floor plan", for each floor. A polyline for each level will include exterior and interior walls, doors and windows, exits and stairwells, etc. No nonpermanent fixtures, such as furniture, shall be included. Please note the dataset/feature name may change, however, the attribution requirements will remain the same.

CLJN.CL.CadFloorPlan (polyline) A linear representation of the floor plan representing the outer and inner walls, doors and windows of a building or structure that has been exported into a GIS Feature. (Note - Naming convention may change in the future)

This feature will present all levels, entry, exits, windows, stairwells. No none permanent fixtures, such as furniture should be included.

a) contractNumber - The contract number associated with the feature.
b) builtDate - The date the utility equipment was put in service.
c) facilityNumber - Asset number used for visual identification of the facility.
d) featureDescription - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
e) featureName - The narrative describing the feature. (Review current data for description)
f) florid - Floor Level
g) mediald - digitized
h) MetadataId - metaID000071
i) operationalStatus - The state of usability of the feature i.e., inService, notInService, removed, etc.
j) ownerName - The name of the item owner, i.e., MCB CL, MCCS, PPV, Company

1.4.14 Non-Compliance

Failure to follow the specification outlined in this document will result in non-acceptance of data deliverable.

Note: Geospatial data delivery does not replace record drawing requirements.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 41 00

DEMOLITION
08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)

AHRI Guideline K	(2009) Guideline for Containers for Recovered Non-Flammable Fluorocarbon Refrigerants

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.6	(2006) Safety & Health Program Requirements for Demolition Operations - American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)

DLA 4145.25	(Jun 2000; Reaffirmed Oct 2010) Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gases and Their Full and Empty Cylinders; https://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/Disposition/ddsr/docs/cylinderjointpub.pdf

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

DOD 4000.25-1-M	(2006) MILSTRIP - Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIL-STD-129	(2014; Rev R; Change 1 2018; Change 2 2019; Change 3 2023) Military Marking for Shipment and Storage

U.S. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA)

FAA AC 70/7460-1	(2016; Rev L; Change 2) Obstruction Marking and Lighting

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

40 CFR 61	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

40 CFR 82	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone
49 CFR 173.301	Shipment of Compressed Gases in Cylinders and Spherical Pressure Vessels

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Definitions

1.2.1.1 Demolition

Demolition is the process of tearing apart and removing any feature of a facility together with any related handling and disposal operations.

1.2.1.2 Demolition Plan

Demolition Plan is the planned steps and processes for managing demolition activities and identifying the required sequencing activities and disposal mechanisms.

1.2.2 Demolition/Deconstruction Plan

Prepare a Demolition Plan and submit proposed demolition and removal procedures for approval before work is started. Include in the plan procedures for careful removal and disposition of materials specified to be salvaged, coordination with other work in progress a detailed description of methods and equipment to be used for each operation and of the sequence of operations.

1.2.3 General Requirements

Do not begin demolition until authorization is received from the Contracting Officer. Remove rubbish and debris from the project site. The work includes demolition and removal of resulting rubbish and debris. Remove rubbish and debris from Government property daily, unless otherwise directed. Store materials that cannot be removed daily in areas specified by the Contracting Officer. In the interest of occupational safety and health, perform the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 23, Demolition, and other applicable Sections.

1.3 ITEMS TO REMAIN IN PLACE

Comply with FAR 52.236-9 to protect existing vegetation, structures, equipment, utilities, and improvements. Coordinate the work of this section with all other work indicated. Construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. Ensure that structural elements are not overloaded. Do not overload pavements to remain.

1.3.1 Existing Construction Limits and Protection

Do not disturb existing construction beyond the extent indicated or necessary for installation of new construction. Provide protective measures to control accumulation and migration of dust and dirt in all work areas. Remove dust, dirt, and debris from work areas daily.

1.3.2 Trees

Protect trees within the project site which might be damaged during

demolition or deconstruction, and which are indicated to be left in place, by a 6 foot high fence. Erect and secure fence a minimum of 5 feet from the trunk of individual trees or follow the outer perimeter of branches or clumps of trees. Replace any tree designated to remain that is damaged during the work under this contract with like-kind or as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.3.3 Utility Service

Maintain existing utilities indicated to stay in service and protect against damage during demolition and deconstruction operations. Prior to start of work, utilities serving each area of alteration or removal will be shut off by the Government and disconnected and sealed by the Contractor.

1.3.4 Facilities

Protect electrical and mechanical services and utilities. Where removal of existing utilities and pavement is specified or indicated, provide approved barricades, temporary covering of exposed areas, and temporary services or connections for electrical and mechanical utilities. Floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, and other structural components that are designed and constructed to stand without lateral support or shoring, and are determined to be in stable condition, must remain standing without additional bracing, shoring, or lateral support until demolished or deconstructed, unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Ensure that no elements determined to be unstable are left unsupported and place and secure bracing, shoring, or lateral supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, deconstruction, or demolition work performed under this contract.

1.4 BURNING

The use of burning at the project site for the disposal of refuse and debris will not be permitted.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Demolition Plan

Existing Conditions

SD-07 Certificates

Notification

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Receipts

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit timely notification of demolition projects to Federal, State, regional, and local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Notify the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to the

commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Comply with federal, state, and local hauling and disposal regulations. In addition to the requirements of the "Contract Clauses," conform to the safety requirements contained in ASSP A10.6. Comply with the Environmental Protection Agency requirements specified. Use of explosives will not be permitted.

1.6.1 Dust and Debris Control

Prevent the spread of dust and debris to occupied portions of the building and avoid the creation of a nuisance or hazard in the surrounding area. Do not use water if it results in hazardous or objectionable conditions such as, but not limited to, ice, flooding, or pollution. Sweep pavements as often as necessary to control the spread of debris that may result in foreign object damage potential to aircraft.

1.7 PROTECTION

1.7.1 Traffic Control Signs

a. Where pedestrian and driver and aircraft safety is endangered in the area of removal work, use traffic barricades with flashing lights. Anchor barricades in a manner to prevent displacement by wind, jet or prop blast. Notify the Contracting Officer prior to beginning such work.

Provide a minimum of 2 FAA type L-810 steady burning red obstruction lights on temporary structures (including cranes) over 100 feet, but less than 200 ft, above ground level. The use of LED based obstruction lights are not permitted. For temporary structures (including cranes) over 200 ft above ground level provide obstruction lighting in accordance with FAA AC 70/7460-1. Perform light construction and installation in compliance with FAA AC 70/7460-1. Lights must be operational during periods of reduced visibility, darkness, and as directed by the Contracting Officer. Maintain the temporary services during the period of construction and remove only after permanent services have been installed and tested and are in operation.

1.7.2 Protection of Personnel

Before, during and after the demolition work continuously evaluate the condition of the structure being demolished and take immediate action to protect all personnel working in and around the project site. No area, section, or component of floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, or other structural element will be allowed to be left standing without sufficient bracing, shoring, or lateral support to prevent collapse or failure while workmen remove debris or perform other work in the immediate area.

1.8 FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE (FOD)

Aircraft and aircraft engines are subject to FOD from debris and waste material lying on airfield pavements. Remove all such materials that may appear on operational aircraft pavements due to the Contractor's operations. If necessary, the Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to install a temporary barricade at the Contractor's expense to control the spread of FOD potential debris. Provide a barricade consisting of a fence covered with a fabric designed to stop the spread of

debris. Anchor the fence and fabric to prevent displacement by winds or jet/prop blasts. Remove barricade when no longer required.

1.9 RELOCATIONS

Perform the removal and reinstallation of relocated items as indicated with workmen skilled in the trades involved. Repair or replace items to be relocated which are damaged by the Contractor with new undamaged items as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.10 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before beginning any demolition work, survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. Record existing conditions in the presence of the Contracting Officer showing the condition of structures and other facilities adjacent to areas of alteration or removal. Photographs or electronic images with a minimum resolution of 3072 x 2304 pixels, capable of a print resolution of 300 dpi, will be acceptable as a record of existing conditions. Include in the record the elevation of the top of foundation walls, finish floor elevations, possible conflicting electrical conduits, plumbing lines, alarms systems, the location and extent of existing cracks and other damage and description of surface conditions that exist prior to starting work. It is the Contractor's responsibility to verify and document all required outages which will be required during the course of work, and to note these outages on the record document. Submit survey results to the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING FACILITIES TO BE REMOVED

Inspect and evaluate existing structures onsite for reuse. Disassemble existing construction scheduled to be removed for reuse. Dismantled and removed materials are to be separated, set aside, and prepared as specified, and stored or delivered to a collection point for reuse, remanufacture, recycling, or other disposal, as specified. Designate materials for reuse onsite whenever possible.

3.1.1 Structures

a. Remove existing structures indicated in their entirety including all foundation elements. Overhead and underground utility lines will be terminated as indicated. The concrete slab, walkway, and footings shall also be removed. The demolished sites will be backfilled, leveled, and seeded unless otherwise indicated. Remove sidewalks, curbs, gutters and street light bases as indicated.

b. Demolish structures in a systematic manner from the top of the structure to the ground. Complete demolition work above each tier or floor before the supporting members on the lower level are disturbed. Demolish concrete and masonry walls in small sections. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by means of derricks, platforms hoists, or other suitable methods as approved by the Contracting Officer.

c. Locate demolition equipment throughout the structure and remove materials so as to not impose excessive loads to supporting walls, floors, or framing.

d. Building, or the remaining portions thereof, not exceeding 80 feet in height may be demolished by the mechanical method of demolition.

3.1.2 Utilities and Related Equipment

3.1.2.1 General Requirements

Do not interrupt existing utilities serving occupied or used facilities, except when authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied and used by the Government except when approved in writing and then only after temporary utility services have been approved and provided. Do not begin demolition work until all utility disconnections have been made. Shut off and cap utilities for future use, as indicated.

3.1.2.2 Disconnecting Existing Utilities

Remove existing utilities, as indicated and uncovered by work and terminate in a manner conforming to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the Contracting Officer. When utility lines are encountered but are not indicated on the drawings, notify the Contracting Officer prior to further work in that area. Remove meters and related equipment and deliver to a location on the station in accordance with instructions of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.3 Chain Link Fencing

Remove chain link fencing, gates and other related salvaged items scheduled for removal and transport to designated areas.

3.1.4 Paving and Slabs

Remove concrete and asphaltic concrete paving and slabs including aggregate base as indicated to a depth of 16 inches below new finish grade. Provide neat sawcuts at limits of pavement removal as indicated. Move, grind and store pavement and slabs designated to be recycled and utilized in this project as directed by the Contracting Officer. Remove pavement and slabs not to be used in this project from the installation at Contractor's expense.

3.1.5 Concrete

Saw concrete along straight lines to a depth of a minimum 2 inch. Make each cut in walls perpendicular to the face and in alignment with the cut in the opposite face. Break out the remainder of the concrete provided that the broken area is concealed in the finished work, and the remaining concrete is sound. At locations where the broken face cannot be concealed, grind smooth or saw cut entirely through the concrete.

3.1.6 Structural Steel

Dismantle structural steel at field connections and in a manner that will prevent bending or damage. Salvage for recycle structural steel, steel joists, girders, angles, plates, columns and shapes. Transport structural

steel shapes to a designated recycling facility, stacked according to size, type of member and length, and stored off the ground, protected from the weather.

3.1.7 Miscellaneous Metal

Salvage shop-fabricated items such as access doors and frames, steel gratings, metal ladders, wire mesh partitions, metal railings, metal windows and similar items as whole units. Salvage light-gage and cold-formed metal framing, such as steel studs, steel trusses, metal gutters, roofing and siding, metal toilet partitions, toilet accessories and similar items. Recycle scrap metal as part of demolition operations. Provide separate containers to collect scrap metal and transport to a scrap metal collection or recycling facility, in accordance with the Waste Management Plan.

3.1.8 Patching

Where removals leave holes and damaged surfaces exposed in the finished work, patch and repair these holes and damaged surfaces to match adjacent finished surfaces, using on-site materials when available. Where new work is to be applied to existing surfaces, perform removals and patching in a manner to produce surfaces suitable for receiving new work. Make finished surfaces of patched area flush with the adjacent existing surface and match the existing adjacent surface as closely as possible to texture and finish. Provide patching as specified and indicated, and include the following:

a. Concrete: Completely fill holes and depressions, left as a result of removals in existing masonry walls to remain.

3.1.9 Electrical Equipment and Fixtures

Salvage motors, motor controllers, and operating and control equipment that are attached to the driven equipment. Salvage wiring systems and components. Box loose items and tag for identification. Disconnect primary, secondary, control, communication, and signal circuits at the point of attachment to their distribution system.

3.1.9.1 Fixtures

Remove and salvage electrical fixtures. Salvage unprotected glassware from the fixture and salvage separately. Salvage incandescent, mercury-vapor, and fluorescent lamps and fluorescent ballasts manufactured prior to 1978, boxed and tagged for identification, and protected from breakage.

3.1.9.2 Electrical Devices

Remove and salvage switches, switchgear, transformers, conductors including wire and nonmetallic sheathed and flexible armored cable, regulators, meters, instruments, plates, circuit breakers, panelboards, outlet boxes, and similar items. Box and tag these items for identification according to type and size.

3.1.9.3 Wiring Ducts or Troughs

Remove and salvage wiring ducts or troughs. Dismantle plug-in ducts and wiring troughs into unit lengths. Remove plug-in or disconnecting devices

from the busway and store separately.

3.1.9.4 Conduit and Miscellaneous Items

Salvage conduit except where embedded in concrete or masonry. Consider corroded, bent, or damaged conduit as scrap metal. Sort straight and undamaged lengths of conduit according to size and type. Classify supports, knobs, tubes, cleats, and straps as debris to be removed and disposed.

3.2 CONCURRENT EARTH-MOVING OPERATIONS

Do not begin excavation, filling, and other earth-moving operations that are sequential to demolition or deconstruction work in areas occupied by structures to be demolished or deconstructed until all demolition and deconstruction in the area has been completed and debris removed. Fill holes, open basements and other hazardous openings.

3.3 DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL

3.3.1 Title to Materials

All materials and equipment removed become the property of the Contractor and must be removed from Government property. Materials approved for storage by the Contracting Officer must be removed before completion of the contract. Title to materials resulting from demolition and deconstruction, and materials and equipment to be removed, is vested in the Contractor upon approval by the Contracting Officer. The Government will not be responsible for the condition or loss of, or damage to, such property after contract award. Showing for sale or selling materials and equipment on site is prohibited.

3.3.2 Disposal of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I and Class II ODS are defined in Section, 602(a) and (b), of The Clean Air Act. Prevent discharge of Class I and Class II ODS to the atmosphere. Place recovered ODS in cylinders meeting AHRI Guideline K suitable for the type ODS (filled to no more than 80 percent capacity) and provide appropriate labeling. Turn over recovered ODS to the Contracting Officer. Dispose products, equipment and appliances containing ODS in a sealed, self-contained system (e.g. residential refrigerators and window air conditioners) in accordance with 40 CFR 82. Submit Receipts or bills of lading, as specified. Submit a shipping receipt or bill of lading for all containers of ozone depleting substance (ODS) shipped to the Defense Depot, Richmond, Virginia.

3.3.2.1 Special Instructions

No more than one type of ODS is permitted in each container. Apply a warning/hazardous label to the containers in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations. Provide a tag with the following information on all cylinders including but not limited to fire extinguishers, spheres, or canisters containing an ODS:

a. Activity name and unit identification code

b. Activity point of contact and phone number

c. Type of ODS and pounds of ODS contained

d. Date of shipment

e. National stock number (for information, call (804) 279-4525).

3.3.2.2 Fire Suppression Containers

Deactivate fire suppression system cylinders and canisters with electrical charges or initiators prior to shipment. Also, safety caps must be used to cover exposed actuation mechanisms and discharge ports on these special cylinders.

3.3.3 Transportation Guidance

Ship all ODS containers in accordance with MIL-STD-129, DLA 4145.25 (also referenced one of the following: Army Regulation 700-68, Naval Supply Instruction 4440.128C, Marine Corps Order 10330.2C, and Air Force Regulation 67-12), 49 CFR 173.301, and DOD 4000.25-1-M.

3.4 CLEANUP

Remove debris and rubbish from basement and similar excavations. Remove and transport the debris in a manner that prevents spillage on streets or adjacent areas. Apply local regulations regarding hauling and disposal.

3.5 DISPOSAL OF REMOVED MATERIALS

3.5.1 Regulation of Removed Materials

Dispose of debris, rubbish, scrap, and other nonsalvageable materials resulting from removal operations with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

3.5.2 Burning on Government Property

Burning of materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures will not be permitted on Government property.

3.5.3 Removal to Spoil Areas on Government Property

Transport noncombustible materials removed from demolition and deconstruction structures to designated spoil areas on Government property.

3.5.4 Removal from Government Property

Transport waste materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures, except waste soil, from Government property for legal disposal. Dispose of waste soil as directed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 82 00

ASBESTOS REMEDIATION
11/18, CHG 1: 11/19

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP Z9.2	(2018) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D4397	(2016) Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications
ASTM E1368	(2014) Visual Inspection of Asbestos Abatement Projects

COMPRESSED GAS ASSOCIATION (CGA)

CGA G-7	(2014) Compressed Air for Human Respiration; 6th Edition

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION (ISEA)

ANSI/ISEA Z87.1	(2020) Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 701	(2023; ERTA 1 2023) Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

NIOSH NMAM	(2016; 5th Ed) NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 340/1-90/018	(1990) Asbestos/NESHAP Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials Guidance

EPA 560/5-85-024	(1985) Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings (Purple Book)

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

29 CFR 1910.147	The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)
29 CFR 1926.51	Sanitation
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.200	Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
29 CFR 1926.1101	Asbestos
40 CFR 61-SUBPART A	General Provisions
40 CFR 61-SUBPART M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
40 CFR 763	Asbestos
42 CFR 84	Approval of Respiratory Protective Devices
49 CFR 107	Hazardous Materials Program Procedures
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVFAC)

NAVFAC P-502	(2017) Asbestos Program Management
ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(2005; Rev G) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009; Reprint Sep 2022) UL Standard for Safety High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 ACM

Asbestos Containing Materials.

1.2.2 Amended Water

Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface tension of 0.00042 psi.

1.2.3 Area Sampling

Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations which approximates the concentrations of asbestos in the theoretical breathing zone but is not actually collected in the breathing zone of an employee.

1.2.4 Asbestos

The term asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated or altered. Materials are considered to contain asbestos if the asbestos content of the material is determined to be at least one percent.

1.2.5 Asbestos Control Area

That area where asbestos removal operations are performed which is isolated by physical boundaries which assist in the prevention of the uncontrolled release of asbestos dust, fibers, or debris.

1.2.6 Asbestos Fibers

Those fibers having an aspect ratio of at least 3:1 and longer than 5 micrometers as determined by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7400.

1.2.7 Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit

0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other Federal legislation having legal jurisdiction for the protection of workers health.

1.2.8 Authorized Person

Any person authorized by the Contractor and required by work duties to be present in the regulated areas.

1.2.9 Background

The ambient airborne asbestos concentration in an uncontaminated area as measured prior to any asbestos hazard abatement efforts. Background concentrations for other (contaminated) areas are measured in similar but asbestos free locations.

1.2.10 Competent Person (CP)

A person meeting the requirements for competent person as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101 including a person capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, and is specifically trained in a training course which meet the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (

40 CFR 763) for project designer or supervisor, or its equivalent. The competent person must have a current State of North Carolina asbestos contractors or supervisors license.

1.2.11 Contractor

The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to perform the herein listed work.

1.2.12 Disposal Bag

A 6 mil thick, leak-tight plastic bag, pre-labeled in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, used for transporting asbestos waste from containment to disposal site.

1.2.13 Disturbance

Activities that disrupt the matrix of ACM, crumble or pulverize ACM, or generate visible debris from ACM. Disturbance includes cutting away small amounts of ACM, no greater than the amount which can be contained in one standard sized glovebag or waste bag, not larger than 60 inches in length and width in order to access a building component.

1.2.14 Encapsulation

The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.

1.2.15 Encapsulants

Specific materials in various forms used to chemically or physically entrap asbestos fibers in various configurations to prevent these fibers from becoming airborne. There are four types of encapsulants as follows which must comply with performance requirements as specified herein.

a. Removal Encapsulant (can be used as a wetting agent)

b. Bridging Encapsulant (used to provide a tough, durable surface coating to asbestos containing material)

c. Penetrating Encapsulant (used to penetrate the asbestos containing material encapsulating all asbestos fibers and preventing fiber release due to routine mechanical damage)

d. Lock-Down Encapsulant (used to seal off or "lock-down" minute asbestos fibers left on surfaces from which asbestos containing material has been removed).

1.2.16 Friable Asbestos Material

A term defined in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M and EPA 340/1-90/018 meaning any material which contains more than 1 percent asbestos, as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

1.2.17 Glovebag Technique

Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2.18 Government Consultant (GC)

That qualified person employed directly by the Government to monitor, sample, inspect the work or in some other way advise the Contracting Officer. The GC is normally a private consultant, but can be an employee of the Government.

1.2.19 HEPA Filter Equipment

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters must retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.

1.2.20 Model Accreditation Plan (MAP)

USEPA training accreditation requirements for persons who work with asbestos as specified in 40 CFR 763.

1.2.21 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE)

That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2.22 NESHAP

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The USEPA NESHAP regulation for asbestos is at 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

1.2.23 Nonfriable Asbestos Material

Material that contains asbestos in which the fibers have been immobilized by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos is well bound and will not normally release asbestos fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage or transportation. It is understood that asbestos fibers may be released under other conditions such as demolition, removal, or mishap.

1.2.24 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

1.2.24.1 PEL-Time Weighted Average(TWA)

Concentration of asbestos not in excess of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cc) as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA).

1.2.24.2 PEL-Excursion Limit

An airborne concentration of asbestos not in excess of 1.0 f/cc of air as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes.

1.2.25 Personal Sampling

Air sampling which is performed to determine asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of a specific employee, as performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2.26 Private Qualified Person (PQP)

That qualified person hired by the Contractor to perform the herein listed tasks.

1.2.27 Qualified Person (QP)

A Registered Architect, Professional Engineer, Certified Industrial Hygienist, consultant or other qualified person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited under a legitimate State Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763 as a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer; and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The QP must be qualified to perform visual inspections as indicated in ASTM E1368. The QP must be appropriately licensed in the State of North Carolina.

1.2.28 TEM

Refers to Transmission Electron Microscopy.

1.2.29 Time Weighted Average (TWA)

The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.

1.2.30 Transite

A generic name for asbestos cement wallboard and pipe.

1.2.31 Wetting Agent

A chemical added to water to reduce the water's surface tension thereby increasing the water's ability to soak into the material to which it is applied. An equivalent wetting agent must have a surface tension of at most 0.00042 psi.

1.2.32 Worker

Individual (not designated as the Competent Person or a supervisor) who performs asbestos work and has completed asbestos worker training required by 29 CFR 1926.1101, to include EPA Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) "Worker" training; accreditation, if required by the OSHA Class of work to be performed or by the state where the work is to be performed. The worker must be appropriately licensed in the State of North Carolina.

1.3 REQUIREMENTS

1.3.1 Description of Work

The work covered by this section includes the handling and control of asbestos containing materials and describes some of the resultant procedures and equipment required to protect workers, the environment and occupants of the building or area, or both, from contact with airborne asbestos fibers. The work also includes the disposal of any asbestos containing materials generated by the work. More specific operational procedures must be outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan called for elsewhere in this specification. The asbestos work includes the

demolition and removal of various asbestos containing materials (see drawings and Asbestos Reports. Under normal conditions non-friable or chemically bound materials containing asbestos would not be considered hazardous; however, this material may release airborne asbestos fibers during demolition and removal and therefore must be handled in accordance with North Carolina Regulations. A competent person must supervise asbestos removal work as specified herein.

Obtain necessary permits in conjunction with asbestos removal, hauling, and disposition, and furnish timely notification of such actions required by federal, state, regional, and local authorities. A permit is only required when abating more than 260 linear feet, 160 square feet, or 35 cubic feet of an asbestos-containing building material. Also if mechanical means of removing non-friable asbestos is utilized the contractor will need to provide permit. Notify the N.C. (DHHS-HHCU) and the Contracting Officer in writing 10 days prior to the commencement of work. Submit a copy of the permit to the Contracting Officer.

1.3.2 Unexpected Discovery of Asbestos

Notify the Contracting Officer if any previously untested building components suspected to contain asbestos are impacted by the work.

1.3.3 Medical Requirements

Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.3.1 Medical Examinations

Before exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other pertinent State or local directives. This requirement must have been satisfied within the 12 months prior to the start of work on this contract. The same medical examination must be given on an annual basis to employees engaged in an occupation involving asbestos and within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment in such occupation. Specifically identify x-ray films of asbestos workers to the consulting radiologist and mark medical record jackets with the word "ASBESTOS."

1.3.3.2 Medical Records

Maintain complete and accurate records of employees' medical examinations, medical records, and exposure data for a period of 50 years after termination of employment and make records of the required medical examinations and exposure data available for inspection and copying to: The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA), or authorized representatives of them, and an employee's physician upon the request of the employee or former employee.

1.3.4 Employee Training

Submit certificates, prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal, signed by each employee indicating that the employee has received training in the proper handling of materials and wastes that contain asbestos in accordance with 40 CFR 763; understands the health implications and risks involved, including the illnesses possible from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers; understands the use and limits of

the respiratory equipment to be used; and understands the results of monitoring of airborne quantities of asbestos as related to health and respiratory equipment as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 on an initial and annual basis. Organize certificates by individual worker, not grouped by type of certification. Post appropriate evidence of compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR 763. Train personnel involved in the asbestos control work in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training criteria or State training criteria whichever is more stringent. Document the training by providing: dates of training, training entity, course outline, names of instructors, and qualifications of instructors upon request by the Contracting Officer. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing administered by the PQP as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Fully cover engineering and other hazard control techniques and procedures. Asbestos workers must have a current State of North Carolina asbestos worker's license.

1.3.5 Permits, Licenses, and Notifications

Prior to the start of work, obtain necessary permits and licenses in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposition, and furnish notification of such actions required by Federal, State, regional, and local authorities. Notify the State's environmental protection agency and the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Notify the Contracting Officer and other appropriate Government agencies in writing 20 working days prior to the start of asbestos work as indicated in applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations. Submit copies of all Notifications to the Contracting Officer. Notify the local fire department 3 days prior to removing fire-proofing material from the building including notice that the material contains asbestos.

1.3.6 Environment, Safety and Health Compliance

In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with those applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of EM 385-1-1, 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, 40 CFR 763 and ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, rules, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement as defined by the Government apply.

1.3.7 Respiratory Protection Program

Establish and implement a respirator program as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101, and 29 CFR 1926.103. Submit a written description of the program to the Contracting Officer. Submit a written program manual or operating procedure including methods of compliance with regulatory statutes.

1.3.7.1 Respirator Program Records

Submit records of the respirator program as required by 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.7.2 Respirator Fit Testing

The Contractor's PQP must conduct a qualitative or quantitative fit test conforming to 29 CFR 1926.103 for each worker required to wear a respirator, and any authorized visitors who enter a regulated area where respirators are required to be worn. A respirator fit test must be performed prior to initially wearing a respirator and every 12 months thereafter. If physical changes develop that will affect the fit, a new fit test must be performed. Functional fit checks must be performed each time a respirator is put on and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

1.3.7.3 Respirator Selection and Use Requirements

Provide respirators, and ensure that they are used as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 and in accordance with CGA G-7 and the manufacturer's recommendations. Respirators must be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NIOSH, under the provisions of 42 CFR 84, for use in environments containing airborne asbestos fibers. For air-purifying respirators, the particulate filter must be high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA)/(N-,R-,P-100). The initial respirator selection and the decisions regarding the upgrading or downgrading of respirator type must be made by the Contractor's Designated IH based on the measured or anticipated airborne asbestos fiber concentrations to be encountered.

1.3.8 Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor

The Contractor must be represented on site by a supervisor, trained using the model Contractor accreditation plan as indicated in the Federal statutes for all portions of the herein listed work.

1.3.9 Hazard Communication

Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1926.59 and provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all materials brought to the site.

1.3.10 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout, tagout, tryout, fall protection, and confined space entry procedures and equipment and work procedures to be used in the removal and demolition of materials containing asbestos. The plan, not to be combined with other hazard abatement plans, must be prepared, signed, and sealed by the PQP. Provide a Table of Contents for each abatement submittal, which follows the sequence of requirements in the contract. The plan must include but not be limited to the precise personal protective equipment to be used including, but not limited to, respiratory protection, type of whole-body protection and if reusable coveralls are to be employed decontamination methods (operations and quality control plan), the location of asbestos control areas including clean and dirty areas, buffer zones, showers, storage areas, change rooms, removal method, interface of trades involved in the construction, sequencing of asbestos related work, disposal plan, type of wetting agent and asbestos sealer to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air monitoring strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan must also include (both fire and medical emergency) response plans and an Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) in accordance with

EM 385-1-1. The Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan must be approved in writing prior to starting any asbestos work. The Contractor, Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor, CP and PQP must meet with the Contracting Officer prior to beginning work, to discuss in detail the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, including work procedures and safety precautions. Once approved by the Contracting Officer, the plan will be enforced as if an addition to the specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan must be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the Contracting Officer prior to starting work.

1.3.11 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of each testing laboratory selected for the sampling, analysis, and reporting of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers along with evidence that each laboratory selected holds the appropriate State license and permits and certification that each laboratory is American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited and that persons counting the samples have been judged proficient by current inclusion on the AIHA Asbestos Analysis Registry (AAR) and successful participation of the laboratory in the Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program. Where analysis to determine asbestos content in bulk materials or transmission electron microscopy is required, submit evidence that the laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos analysis. The testing laboratory firm must be independent of the asbestos contractor and must have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.3.12 Landfill Approval

Submit written evidence that the landfill is approved for asbestos disposal by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, Air Enforcement Section (38W12), and local regulatory agencies. Within three working days after delivery, submit detailed delivery tickets, prepared, signed, and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill. Submit a copy of the waste shipment records within one day of the shipment leaving the project site.

1.3.13 Transporter Certification

Submit written evidence that the transporter is approved to transport asbestos waste in accordance with the DOT requirements of 49 CFR 171, 49 CFR 172 and 49 CFR 173 as well as registration requirements of 49 CFR 107 and all other State and local regulatory agency requirements.

1.3.14 Medical Certification

Provide a written certification for each worker and supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103 as prescribed by law. Submit certificates prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL

PROCEDURES: (NOTE: Submit personnel qualifications, Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan and only items that are required per the abatement plan.)

SD-03 Product Data

Amended Water

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for All Materials

Respirators

Local Exhaust Equipment

Pressure Differential Automatic Recording Instrument

Vacuums

Glovebags

SD-06 Test Reports

Air Sampling Results

Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Clearance Sampling

Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report

SD-07 Certificates

Employee Training

Notifications

Respiratory Protection Program

Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Testing Laboratory

Landfill Approval

Delivery Tickets

Waste Shipment Records

Transporter Certification

Medical Certification

Private Qualified Person Documentation

Designated Competent Person

Worker's License

Contractor's License

Equipment Used to Contain Airborne Asbestos Fibers

Water Filtration Equipment

Vacuums

Ventilation Systems

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Permits and Licenses

Notifications

Respirator Program Records

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Private Qualified Person Documentation

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Private Qualified Person (PQP) selected to prepare the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, direct monitoring and training, and documented evidence that the PQP has successfully completed training in and is accredited and where required is certified as, a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer as described by 40 CFR 763 and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The PQP must be appropriately licensed in the State of North Carolina as a Project Monitor. The PQP and the asbestos contractor must not have an employee/employer relationship or financial relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest. The PQP must be a first tier subcontractor.

1.5.2 Designated Competent Person Documentation

The Designated Competent Person must be experienced in the administration and supervision of asbestos abatement projects including exposure assessment and monitoring, work practices, abatement methods, protective measures for personnel, setting up and inspecting asbestos abatement work areas, evaluating the integrity of containment barriers, placement and operation of local exhaust systems, ACM generated waste containment and disposal procedures, decontamination units installation and maintenance requirements, site safety and health requirements, notification of other employees onsite. The Designated Competent Person must be on-site at all times when asbestos abatement activities are underway.Submit training certification and a current State of North Carolina Asbestos Contractor's and Supervisor's License. Submit evidence that the Designated Competent Person has a minimum of 2 years of on-the-job asbestos abatement experience relevant to OSHA designated competent person requirements. The Designated Competent Person must be a first tier subcontractor.

1.5.3 Worker's License

Submit documentation that workers meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M and have a current State of North Carolina Asbestos Workers License.

1.5.4 Contractor's License

Submit a copy of the asbestos contractor's license issued by the State of North Carolina. Submit the following certification along with the license: "I certify that the personnel I am responsible for during the course of this project fully understand the contents of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART MEM 385-1-1, and the Federal, State and local requirements for those asbestos abatement activities that they will be involved in." This certification statement must be signed by the Company's President or Chief Executive.

1.5.5 Air Sampling Results

Complete fiber counting and provide results to the PQP and GC for review within 16 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Submit sampling results to the Contracting Officer and the affected Contractor employees where required by law within three working days, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing air sampling, the employee that analyzed the sample, and the PQP and GC. Notify the Contractor and the Contracting Officer immediately of any variance in the pressure differential which could cause adjacent unsealed areas to have asbestos fiber concentrations in excess of 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or background whichever is higher. In no circumstance must levels exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

1.5.6 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24-hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the asbestos control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the PQP and GC for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24-hours from the end of each work day.

1.5.7 Preconstruction Conference

Conduct a safety preconstruction conference to discuss the details of the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, Accident Prevention Plan (APP) including the AHAs required in specification Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. The safety preconstruction conference must include the Contractor and their Designated Competent Person, Designated IH and Project Supervisor and the Contracting Officer. Deficiencies in the APP will be discussed. Onsite work must not begin until the APP has been accepted.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 DUCT TAPE

Industrial grade duct tape of appropriate widths suitable for bonding sheet plastic and disposal container.

2.2 DISPOSAL CONTAINERS

Leak-tight (defined as solids, liquids, or dust that cannot escape or spill out) disposal containers must be provided for ACM wastes as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101. Disposal containers can be in the form of:

a. Disposal Bags

b. Fiberboard Drums

c. Cardboard Boxes

2.3 SHEET PLASTIC

Sheet plastic must be polyethylene of 6 mil minimum thickness and must be provided in the largest sheet size necessary to minimize seams. Film must be clear and conform to ASTM D4397, except as specified below:

2.3.1 Flame Resistant

Where a potential for fire exists, flame-resistant sheets must be provided. Film must be frosted and must conform to the requirements of NFPA 701.

2.3.2 Reinforced

Reinforced sheets must be provided where high skin strength is required, such as where it constitutes the only barrier between the regulated area and the outdoor environment. The sheet stock must consist of translucent, nylon-reinforced or woven-polyethylene thread laminated between 2 layers of polyethylene film. Film must meet flame resistant standards of NFPA 701.

2.4 MASTIC REMOVING SOLVENT

Mastic removing solvent must be nonflammable and must not contain methylene chloride, glycol ether, or halogenated hydrocarbons. Solvents used onsite must have a flash point greater than 140 degrees F.

2.5 LEAK-TIGHT WRAPPING

Two layers of 6 mil minimum thick polyethylene sheet stock must be used for the containment of removed asbestos-containing components or materials such as large tanks, boilers, insulated pipe segments and other materials. Upon placement of the ACM component or material, each layer must be individually leak-tight sealed with duct tape.

2.6 VIEWING INSPECTION WINDOW

Where feasible, a minimum of one clear, 1/8 inch thick, acrylic sheet, 18 by 24 inches, must be installed as a viewing inspection window at eye level on a wall in each containment enclosure. The windows must be sealed leak-tight with industrial grade duct tape.

2.7 WETTING AGENTS

Removal encapsulant (a penetrating encapsulant) must be provided when conducting removal abatement activities that require a longer removal time or are subject to rapid evaporation of amended water. The removal encapsulant must be capable of wetting the ACM and retarding fiber release during disturbance of the ACM greater than or equal to that provided by amended water.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT

Provide the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative, with at least two complete sets of personal protective equipment including decontaminating reusable coveralls as required for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area. Provide equivalent training to the Contracting Officer or a designated representative as provided to Contractor employees in the use of the required personal protective equipment. Provide manufacturer's certificate of compliance for all equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers.

3.1.1 Air Monitoring Equipment

The Contractor's PQP must approve air monitoring equipment. The equipment must include, but must not be limited to:

a. High-volume sampling pumps that can be calibrated and operated at a constant airflow up to 16 liters per minute.

b. Low-volume, battery powered, body-attachable, portable personal pumps that can be calibrated to a constant airflow up to approximately 3.5 liters per minute, and a self-contained rechargeable power pack capable of sustaining the calibrated flow rate for a minimum of 10 hours. The pumps must also be equipped with an automatic flow control unit which must maintain a constant flow, even as filter resistance increases due to accumulation of fiber and debris on the filter surface.

c. Single use standard 25 mm diameter cassette, open face, 0.8 micron pore size, mixed cellulose ester membrane filters and cassettes with 50 mm electrically conductive extension cowl, and shrink bands for personal air sampling.

d. A flow calibrator capable of calibration to within plus or minus 2 percent of reading over a temperature range of minus 4 to plus 140 degrees F and traceable to a NIST primary standard.

3.1.2 Respirators

Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services.

3.1.2.1 Respirators for Handling Asbestos

Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, removal and or demolition of asbestos materials with respiratory protection as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Breathing air must comply with CGA G-7.

3.1.3 Exterior Whole Body Protection

3.1.3.1 Outer Protective Clothing

Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "non-breathable," or reusable "non-breathable" whole body outer protective clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings. Provide disposable plastic or

rubber gloves to protect hands. Cloth gloves may be worn inside the plastic or rubber gloves for comfort, but must not be used alone. Make sleeves secure at the wrists, make foot coverings secure at the ankles, and make clothing secure at the neck by the use of tape. Reusable whole body outer protective clothing must be either disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste upon exiting from the asbestos regulated work area or be properly decontaminated.

3.1.3.2 Work Clothing

Provide cloth work clothes for wear under the outer protective clothing and foot coverings and either dispose of or properly decontaminate them as recommended by the PQP after each use.

3.1.3.3 Personal Decontamination Unit

Provide a temporary, negative pressure unit with a separate decontamination locker room and clean locker room with a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4)(ii) through (V) in between for personnel required to wear whole body protective clothing. Provide two separate lockers for each asbestos worker, one in each locker room. Keep street clothing and street shoes in the clean locker. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated disposable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area and seal in impermeable bags or containers for disposal. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated reusable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area, seal in two impermeable bags, label outer bag as asbestos contaminated waste, and transport for decontamination. Do not wear work clothing between home and work. Locate showers between the decontamination locker room and the clean locker room and require that all employees shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Wastewater filters must be installed in series with the first stage pore size 20 microns and the second stage pore size of 5 microns. Dispose of filters and residue as asbestos waste. Discharge clean water to the sanitary system. Dispose of asbestos contaminated work clothing as asbestos contaminated waste or properly decontaminate as specified in the Contractor's Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan. Keep the floor of the decontamination unit's clean room dry and clean at all times. Proper housekeeping and hygiene requirements must be maintained. Provide soap and towels for showering, washing and drying. Cloth towels provided must be disposed of as ACM waste or must be laundered in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101. Physically attach the decontamination units to the asbestos control area. Construct both a personnel decontamination unit and an equipment decontamination unit onto and integral with each asbestos control area.

3.1.3.4 Decontamination of Reusable Outer Protective Clothing

When reusable outer protective clothing is used, transport the double bagged clothing to a previously notified commercial/industrial decontamination facility for decontamination. Perform non-destructive testing to determine the effectiveness of asbestos decontamination. If representative sampling is used, ensure the statistical validity of the sampling results. If representative sampling is used, reject any entire batch in which any of the pieces exceed 40 fibers per square millimeter. Inspect reusable protective clothing prior to use to ensure that it will provide adequate protection and is not or is not about to become ripped,

torn, deteriorated, or damaged, and that it is not visibly contaminated. Notify, in writing, all personnel involved in the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

3.1.3.5 Eye Protection

Provide eye protection that complies with ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 when operations present a potential eye injury hazard. Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.

3.1.4 Regulated Areas

All Class I, II, and III asbestos work must be conducted within regulated areas. The regulated area must be demarcated to minimize the number of persons within the area and to protect persons outside the area from exposure to airborne asbestos. Control access to regulated areas, ensure that only authorized personnel enter, and verify that Contractor required medical surveillance, training and respiratory protection program requirements are met prior to allowing entrance.

3.1.5 Load-out Unit

Provide a temporary load-out unit that is adjacent and connected to the regulated area. Attach the load-out unit in a leak-tight manner to each regulated area.

3.1.6 Warning Signs and Labels

Provide warning signs printed in English and at all approaches to asbestos control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary protective steps required before entering the area. Provide labels and affix to all asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, and other products contaminated with asbestos. Containers with preprinted warning labels conforming to the requirements are acceptable

3.1.6.1 Warning Sign

Provide vertical format conforming to 29 CFR 1926.200, and 29 CFR 1926.1101 minimum 20 by 14 inches displaying the following legend in the lower panel:

Legend	Notation
DANGER	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
ASBESTOS	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
MAY CAUSE CANCER	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block

Legend	Notation
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block

Spacing between lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

3.1.6.2 Warning Labels

Provide labels conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 of sufficient size to be clearly legible, displaying the following legend:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
MAY CAUSE CANCER
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS
DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST

3.1.7 Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system in the asbestos control area in accordance with ASSP Z9.2 and 29 CFR 1926.1101 that will provide at least four air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment must be operated 24-hours per day, until the asbestos control area is removed and must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the control area of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the asbestos control area. Filters on exhaust equipment must conform to ASSP Z9.2 and UL 586. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes.

3.1.8 Tools

Vacuums must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums must conform to ASSP Z9.2 and UL 586. Do not use power tools to remove asbestos containing materials unless the tool is equipped with effective, integral HEPA filtered exhaust ventilation systems. Remove all residual asbestos from reusable tools prior to storage or reuse. Reusable tools must be thoroughly decontaminated prior to being removed from the regulated areas.

3.1.9 Rental Equipment

If rental equipment is to be used, furnish written notification to the rental agency concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

3.1.10 Glovebags

Submit written manufacturers proof that glovebags will not break down under expected temperatures and conditions.

3.1.11 Single Stage Decontamination Area

A decontamination area (equipment room/area) must be provided for Class I work involving less than 25 feet or 10 square feet of TSI or surfacing ACM, and for Class II and Class III asbestos work operations where exposures exceed the PELs or where there is no negative exposure assessment. The equipment room or area must be adjacent to the regulated area for the decontamination of employees, material, and their equipment which could be contaminated with asbestos. The area must be covered by an impermeable drop cloth on the floor or horizontal working surface. The area must be of sufficient size to accommodate cleaning of equipment and removing personal protective equipment without spreading contamination beyond the area.

3.1.12 Decontamination Area Exit Procedures

Ensure that the following procedures are followed:

a. Before leaving the regulated area, remove all gross contamination and debris from work clothing using a HEPA vacuum.

b. Employees must remove their protective clothing in the equipment room and deposit the clothing in labeled impermeable bags or containers for disposal or laundering.

c. Employees must not remove their respirators until showering.

d. Employees must shower prior to entering the clean room. If a shower has not been located between the equipment room and the clean room or the work is performed outdoors, ensure that employees engaged in Class I asbestos jobs: a) Remove asbestos contamination from their work suits in the equipment room or decontamination area using a HEPA vacuum before proceeding to a shower that is not adjacent to the work area; or b) Remove their contaminated work suits in the equipment room, without cleaning worksuits, and proceed to a shower that is not adjacent to the work area.

3.2 WORK PROCEDURE

Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M,NAVFAC P-502, and as specified herein. Use wet or if given prior EPA approval, dry removal procedures as listed in the asbestos hazard abatement plan and negative pressure enclosure techniques. Wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. No eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or applying cosmeticsis permitted in the asbestos work or control areas. Personnel of other trades not engaged in the removal and demolition of asbestos containing material must not be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of

asbestos unless all the personnel protection and training provisions of this specification are complied with by the trade personnel. Power to the regulated area must be locked-out and tagged in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.147. Disconnect electrical service when wet removal is performed and provide temporary electrical service with verifiable ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection prior to the use of any water. All electrical work must be performed by a licensed electrician. Stop abatement work in the regulated area immediately when the airborne total fiber concentration: (1) equals or exceeds 0.01 f/cc, or the pre-abatement concentration, whichever is greater, outside the regulated area; or (2) equals or exceeds 1.0 f/cc inside the regulated area. Correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer, including visual inspection and air sampling. Work must resume only upon notification by the Contracting Officer. Corrective actions must be documented. If an asbestos fiber release or spill occurs outside of the asbestos control area, stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer including clearance sampling, prior to resumption of work.

3.2.1 Building Ventilation System and Critical Barriers

Building ventilation system supply and return air ducts in a regulated area must be shut down and isolated by lockable switch or other positive means in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.147. Edges to wall, ceiling and floor surfaces must be sealed with industrial grade duct tape.

a. A Competent Person must supervise the work.

b. For indoor work, critical barriers must be placed over all openings to the regulated area.

c. Impermeable dropcloths must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

3.2.2 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent work. Where such work is damaged or contaminated as verified by the Contracting Officer using visual inspection or sample analysis, it must be restored to its original condition or decontaminated by the Contractor at no expense to the Government as deemed appropriate by the Contracting Officer. This includes inadvertent spill of dirt, dust, or debris in which it is reasonable to conclude that asbestos may exist. When these spills occur, stop work immediately. Then clean up the spill. When satisfactory visual inspection and air sampling results are obtained from the PQP work may proceed at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.3 Furnishings

Furniture and equipment will be removed from the area of work by the Government before asbestos work begins.

3.2.4 Precleaning

Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

3.2.5 Asbestos Control Area Requirements

3.2.5.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure

Removal of asbestos contaminated acoustical ceiling tiles, spray applied fireproofing, thermal system insulation, gypsum wallboard/joint compound require the use of a negative pressure enclosure. Block and seal openings in areas where the release of airborne asbestos fibers can be expected. Establish an asbestos negative pressure enclosure with the use of curtains, portable partitions, or other enclosures in order to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers from the contaminated asbestos work area. Negative pressure enclosure development must include protective covering of uncontaminated walls, and ceilings with a continuous membrane of two layers of minimum 6-mil plastic sheet sealed with tape to prevent water or other damage. Provide two layers of 6-mil plastic sheet over floors and extend a minimum of 12 inches up walls. Seal all joints with tape. Provide local exhaust system in the asbestos control area. Openings will be allowed in enclosures of asbestos control areas for personnel and equipment entry and exit, the supply and exhaust of air for the local exhaust system and the removal of properly containerized asbestos containing materials. Replace local exhaust system filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

3.2.5.2 Glovebag

If the construction of a negative pressure enclosure is infeasible for the removal of asbestos containing materials. Use alternate techniques as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated area with the use of rope or other continuous barriers, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control areas. The PQP must conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in asbestos handling (removal, disposal, transport and other associated work) throughout the duration of the project. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter whichever is greater, stop work, evacuate personnel in adjacent areas or provide personnel with approved protective equipment at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. This sampling may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate. If adjacent areas are contaminated as determined by the Contracting Officer, clean the contaminated areas, monitor, and visually inspect the area as specified herein.

3.2.5.3 Regulated Area for Class II Removal

Removal of asbestos containing floor tile/mastic, carpet/mastic, sealants, are Class II removal activities. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape; install critical barriers, splash guards and signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. Place impermeable dropcloths on surfaces beneath removal activity extending out 3 feet in all directions. A detached decontamination system may be used. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If workers the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop

work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.6 Removal Procedures

Wet asbestos material with a fine spray of amended water during removal, cutting, or other handling so as to reduce the emission of airborne fibers. Remove material and immediately place in 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water or wetting agent in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the Contracting Officer for approval. For example, in the case where both piping and insulation are to be removed, the Contractor may elect to wet the insulation, wrap the pipes and insulation in plastic and remove the pipe by sections. Containerize asbestos containing material while wet. Do not allow asbestos material to accumulate or become dry. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing material as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

3.2.6.1 Sealing Contaminated Items Designated for Disposal

Remove contaminated architectural, mechanical, and electrical appurtenances such as venetian blinds, full-height partitions, carpeting, duct work, pipes and fittings, radiators, light fixtures, conduit, panels, and other contaminated items designated for removal by completely coating the items with an asbestos lock-down encapsulant at the demolition site before removing the items from the asbestos control area. These items need not be vacuumed. The asbestos lock-down encapsulant must be tinted a contrasting color and spray-applied by airless method. Thoroughness of sealing operation must be visually gauged by the extent of colored coating on exposed surfaces. Lock-down encapsulants must comply with the performance requirements specified herein.

3.2.6.2 Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges

Contain edges of asbestos insulation to remain that are exposed by a removal operation. Wet and cut the rough ends true and square with sharp tools and then encapsulate the edges with a 1/4 inch thick layer of non-asbestos containing insulating cement troweled to a smooth hard finish. When cement is dry, lag the end with a layer of non-asbestos lagging cloth, overlapping the existing ends by at least 4 inches. When insulating cement and cloth is an impractical method of sealing a raw edge of asbestos, take appropriate steps to seal the raw edges as approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.7 Methods of Compliance

3.2.7.1 Mandated Practices

The specific abatement techniques and items identified must be detailed in the Contractor's AHAP. Use the following engineering controls and work practices in all operations, regardless of the levels of exposure:

a. Vacuum cleaners equipped with HEPA filters.

b. Wet methods or wetting agents except where it can be demonstrated that the use of wet methods is unfeasible due to the creation of electrical hazards, equipment malfunction, and in roofing.

c. Prompt clean-up and disposal.

d. Inspection and repair of polyethylene.

e. Cleaning of equipment and surfaces of containers prior to removing them from the equipment room or area.

3.2.7.2 Control Methods

Use the following control methods:

a. Local exhaust ventilation equipped with HEPA filter;

b. Enclosure or isolation of processes producing asbestos dust;

c. Where the feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels attainable and must supplement them by the use of respiratory protection.

3.2.7.3 Unacceptable Practices

The following work practices must not be used:

a. High-speed abrasive disc saws that are not equipped with point of cut ventilator or enclosures with HEPA filtered exhaust air.

b. Compressed air used to remove asbestos containing materials, unless the compressed air is used in conjunction with an enclosed ventilation system designed to capture the dust cloud created by the compressed air.

c. Dry sweeping, shoveling, or other dry clean up.

d. Employee rotation as a means of reducing employee exposure to asbestos.

3.2.8 Class I Work Procedures

In addition to requirements of paragraphs MANDATED PRACTICES and CONTROL METHODS, the following engineering controls and work practices must be used:

a. A Competent Person must supervise the installation and operation of the control methods.

b. For jobs involving the removal of more than 25 feet or 10 square feet of TSI or surfacing material, place critical barriers over all openings to the regulated area.

c. HVAC systems must be isolated in the regulated area by sealing with a double layer of plastic or air-tight rigid covers.

d. Impermeable dropcloths (6 mil or greater thickness) must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

e. Where a negative exposure assessment has not been provided or where exposure monitoring shows the PEL was exceeded, the regulated area must be ventilated with a HEPA unit and employees must use PPE.

3.2.9 Specific Control Methods for Class I Work

Use Class I work procedures, control methods and removal methods for the following ACM:

a. Spray Applied Fireproofing

b. Gypsum Wallboard and Joint Compound

c. Thermal System Insulation and Mudded Pipe Fittings

d. Plaster and Textured Ceilings and Walls

e. Vermiculite

3.2.9.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE) System

The system must provide at least four air changes per hour inside the containment. The local exhaust unit equipment must be operated 24-hours per day until the containment is removed. The NPE must be smoke tested for leaks at the beginning of each shift and be sufficient to maintain a minimum pressure differential of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Pressure differential must be monitored continuously, 24-hours per day, with an automatic manometric recording instrument and Records must be provided daily on the same day collected to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer must be notified immediately if the pressure differential falls below the prescribed minimum. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the regulated area. The NPE must terminate outdoors unless an alternate arrangement is allowed by the Contracting Officer. All filters used must be new at the beginning of the project and must be periodically changed as necessary and disposed of as ACM waste.

3.2.9.2 Glovebag Systems

Glovebags must be used without modification, smoke-tested for leaks, and completely cover the circumference of pipe or other structures where the work is to be done. Glovebags must be used only once and must not be moved. Glovebags must not be used on surfaces that have temperatures exceeding 150 degrees F. Prior to disposal, glovebags must be collapsed using a HEPA vacuum. Before beginning the operation, loose and friable material adjacent to the glovebag operation must be wrapped and sealed in 2 layers of plastic or otherwise rendered intact. At least two persons must perform glovebag removal. Asbestos regulated work areas must be established for glovebag abatement. Designated boundary limits for the asbestos work must be established with rope or other continuous barriers and all other requirements for asbestos control areas must be maintained, including area signage and boundary warning tape.

a. Attach HEPA vacuum systems to the bag to prevent collapse during removal of ACM.

b. The negative pressure glove boxes must be fitted with gloved apertures and a bagging outlet and constructed with rigid sides from metal or other material which can withstand the weight of the ACM and water used during removal. A negative pressure must be created in the system using a HEPA filtration system. The box must be smoke tested for leaks prior to each use.

3.2.9.3 Mini-Enclosure

Single bulkhead containment, Double bulkhead containment, or Mini-containment (small walk-in enclosure) to accommodate no more than two persons, may be used if the disturbance or removal can be completely contained by the enclosure. The mini-enclosure must be inspected for leaks and smoke tested before each use. Air movement must be directed away from the employee's breathing zone within the mini-enclosure.

3.2.9.4 Wrap and Cut Operation

Prior to cutting pipe, the asbestos-containing insulation must be wrapped with polyethylene and securely sealed with duct tape to prevent asbestos becoming airborne as a result of the cutting process. The following steps must be taken: install glovebag, strip back sections to be cut 6 inches from point of cut, and cut pipe into manageable sections.

3.2.9.5 Class I Removal Method

Class I ACM must be removed using a control method described above. Prepare work area as previously specified. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area. Spread one layer of 6-mil seamless plastic sheeting on the floor below the work area. Remove asbestos containing spray applied fireproofing using a scraper and wet methods and immediately place into 6-mil thickness disposal bag. After removal of the material use a wire brush to clean the exposed substrate to remove residual material. Continue wet cleaning until surfaces are free of visible debris. Cut manageable sections of gypsum wallboard and joint compound and immediately place into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Make every effort to keep the material from falling to the floor of the work area. Use a wire brush and wet clean to remove residual material from studs. Continue wet cleaning until the surface is clean of visible material and encapsulate stud walls. Remove ACM thermal system insulation and mudded pipe fittings using mechanical means and wet methods and immediately place into 6-mil thickness disposal bag. Continue wet cleaning until surfaces are free of visible debris. Remove ACM plaster ceilings or walls using mechanical means and adequately wet methods and immediately place into 6-mil thickness disposal bag. Make every effort to keep the material from falling to the floor of the work area. Continue wet cleaning until surfaces are free of visible debris. Remove ACM textured ceiling finish using a scraper and wet methods and immediately place into 6-mil thickness disposal bag. Floors are considered contaminated from fallen textured ceiling finish. Clean up debris on floor and dispose of carpet as asbestos contaminated material. After removal of the material use a wire brush to clean the exposed concrete ceiling to remove residual material. Continue wet cleaning until surfaces are free of visible debris. Remove ACM vermiculite using mechanical means and adequately wet methods and immediately place into 6-mil thickness disposal bag. Make every effort to keep the material from falling to the floor of the work area. Continue wet cleaning until surfaces are free of visible debris. Bag all asbestos debris which has fallen to the floor as asbestos-containing debris. Place all debris in plastic disposal bags of 6-mil minimum thickness. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag,

wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing materials as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers or the designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work, and immediately correct the situation.

3.2.10 Class II Work Procedures

In addition to the requirements of paragraphs MANDATED PRACTICES and CONTROL METHODS, the following engineering controls and work practices must be used:

a. A Competent Person must supervise the work.

b. For indoor work, critical barriers must be placed over all openings to the regulated area.

c. Impermeable dropcloths must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

3.2.11 Specific Control Methods for Class II Work

3.2.11.1 Vinyl and Asphaltic Flooring Materials, Carpet and Mastic

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. A detached decontamination system may be used. When removing vinyl floor tile and mastic, carpet and mastic which contains ACM, use the following practices. Remove floor tile, carpet and mastic using adequately wet methods. Remove floor tiles, carpet and mastic intact (if possible). Wetting is not required when floor tiles are heated and removed intact. Do not sand flooring or its backing. Scrape residual adhesive and backing using wet methods. Mechanical chipping is prohibited unless performed in a negative pressure enclosure. Dry sweeping is prohibited. Use vacuums equipped with HEPA filter, disposable dust bag, and metal floor tool (no brush) to clean floors. Place debris into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing materials as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If workers the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.11.2 Sealants and Mastic

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers and signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. Spread 6-mil plastic sheeting on the ground around the perimeter of the work area extending out in all directions. Using adequately wet methods, carefully remove the ACM sealants and mastics using a scraper of knife blade. As it is removed place the material into a disposal bag. Make every effort to keep the asbestos material from falling to the ground or work area floor below. Dry sweeping is prohibited. Use vacuums equipped with HEPA filter and disposable dust bag. Place debris into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing materials as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or at designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.11.3 Suspect Fire Doors

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. A detached decontamination system may be used. Spread 6-mil plastic sheeting on the ground beneath the work area and around the perimeter of the work area extending out in all directions. Remove door intact from hinges and wrap with 6-mil plastic sheeting. Inspect the interior areas of the door to determine if ACM is present. If ACM is not present the door may be disposed of as general construction debris. If ACM is present place whole door in enclosed container for disposal. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.11.4 Roofing Materials

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. When removing roofing materials which contain ACM as described in 29 CFR 1926.1101(g)(8)(ii), use the following practices. Roofing material must be removed in an intact state. Wet methods must be used to remove roofing materials that are not intact, or that will be rendered not intact during removal, unless such wet methods are not feasible or will create safety hazards. When removing built-up roofs, with asbestos-containing roofing felts and an aggregate surface, using a power roof cutter, all dust resulting from the cutting operations must be collected by a HEPA

dust collector, or must be HEPA vacuumed by vacuuming along the cut line. Asbestos-containing roofing material must not be dropped or thrown to the ground, but must be lowered to the ground via covered, dust-tight chute, crane, hoist or other method approved by the Contracting Officer. Any ACM that is not intact must be lowered to the ground as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of the work shift. While the material remains on the roof it must be kept wet or placed in an impermeable waste bag or wrapped in plastic sheeting. Intact ACM must be lowered to the ground as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of the work shift. Unwrapped material must be transferred to a closed receptacle. Critical barriers must be placed over roof level heating and ventilation air intakes. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.11.5 Cementitious Siding and Shingles or Transite Panels

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. When removing cementitious asbestos-containing siding, shingles or Transite panels use the following work practices. Intentionally cutting, abrading or breaking is prohibited. Each panel or shingle must be sprayed with amended water prior to removal. Nails must be cut with flat, sharp instruments. Unwrapped or unbagged panels or shingles must be immediately lowered to the ground via covered dust-tight chute, crane or hoist, or placed in an impervious waste bag or wrapped in plastic sheeting and lowered to the ground no later than the end of the work shift. Place debris into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.11.6 Gaskets

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. Gaskets must be thoroughly wetted with amended water prior to removal and immediately placed in a disposal container. If a gasket is visibly deteriorated and unlikely to be removed intact, removal must be undertaken within a glovebag. Any scraping to remove residue must be performed wet. Place debris into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to

remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.12 Abatement of Asbestos Contaminated Soil

Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. Asbestos contaminated soil must be removed from areas to a minimum depth of 2 inches. Soil must be thoroughly dampened with amended water and then removed by manual shoveling into labeled containers. Place debris into a 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag or other approved container. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.13 Air Sampling

Perform sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, the Contractor's air monitoring plan and as specified herein. Sampling performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 must be performed by the PQP. Sampling performed for environmental and quality control reasons must be performed by the PQP. Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Monitoring may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate. Results of breathing zone samples must be posted at the job site and made available to the Contracting Officer. Submit all documentation regarding initial exposure assessments, negative exposure assessments, and air-monitoring results.

3.2.13.1 Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work

Provide area air sampling and establish the baseline one day prior to the masking and sealing operations for each demolition and removal site. Establish the background by performing area sampling in similar but uncontaminated sites in the building.

3.2.13.2 Sampling During Asbestos Work

The PQP must provide personal and area sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. Breathing zone

samples must be taken for at least 25 percent of the workers in each shift, or a minimum of two, whichever is greater. Air sample fiber counting must be completed and results provided within 24-hours (breathing zone samples), and 8 hours (environmental/clearance monitoring) after completion of a sampling period. In addition, provided the same type of work is being performed, provide area sampling at least once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop all work, correct the condition(s) causing the increase, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Where alternate methods are used, perform personal and area air sampling at locations and frequencies that will accurately characterize the evolving airborne asbestos levels. The written results must be signed by testing laboratory analyst, testing laboratory principal and the Contractor's PQP. The air sampling results must be documented on a Contractor's daily air monitoring log.

3.2.13.3 Final Clearance Requirements, NIOSH PCM Method

For PCM sampling and analysis using NIOSH NMAM Method 7400, the fiber concentration inside the abated regulated area, for each airborne sample, must be less than 0.01 f/cc. The abatement inside the regulated area is considered complete when every PCM final clearance sample is below the clearance limit. If any sample result is greater than 0.01 total f/cc, the asbestos fiber concentration (asbestos f/cc) must be confirmed from that same filter using NIOSH NMAM Method 7402 (TEM) at Contractor's expense. If any confirmation sample result is greater than 0.01 asbestos f/cc, abatement is incomplete and cleaning must be repeated at the Contractor's expense. Upon completion of any required recleaning, resampling with results to meet the above clearance criteria must be done at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.13.4 Sampling After Final Clean-Up (Clearance Sampling)

Provide area sampling of asbestos fibers using aggressive air sampling techniques as defined in the EPA 560/5-85-024 and establish an airborne asbestos concentration of less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter after final clean-up but before removal of the enclosure or the asbestos work control area. After final cleanup and the asbestos control area is dry but prior to clearance sampling, the PQP and GC must perform a visual inspection in accordance with ASTM E1368 to ensure that the asbestos control and work area is free of any accumulations of dirt, dust, or debris. Prepare a written report signed and dated by the PQP documenting that the asbestos control area is free of dust, dirt, and debris and all waste has been removed. The asbestos fiber counts from these samples must be less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or be not greater than the background, whichever is greater. Should any of the final samples indicate a higher value take appropriate actions to re-clean the area and repeat the sampling and TEM analysis at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.13.5 Air Clearance Failure

If clearance sampling results fail to meet the final clearance requirements, pay all costs associated with the required recleaning, resampling, and analysis, until final clearance requirements are met.

3.2.14 Lock-Down

Prior to removal of plastic barriers and after pre-clearance clean up of gross contamination, the PQP must conduct a visual inspection of all areas affected by the removal in accordance with ASTM E1368. Inspect for any visible fibers.

3.2.15 Site Inspection

While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor must be subject to on-site inspection by the Contracting Officer who may be assisted by or represented by safety or industrial hygiene personnel. If the work is found to be in violation of this specification, the Contracting Officer or his representative will issue a stop work order to be in effect immediately and until the violation is resolved. All related costs including standby time required to resolve the violation must be at the Contractor's expense.

3.3 CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

3.3.1 Housekeeping

Essential parts of asbestos dust control are housekeeping and clean-up procedures. Maintain surfaces of the asbestos control area free of accumulations of asbestos fibers. Give meticulous attention to restricting the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the general area. Use HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners. DO NOT BLOW DOWN THE SPACE WITH COMPRESSED AIR. When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the Contracting Officer will attest that the area is safe before the signs can be removed. After final clean-up and acceptable airborne concentrations are attained but before the HEPA unit is turned off and the enclosure removed, remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Reestablish HVAC mechanical, and electrical systems in proper working order. The Contracting Officer will visually inspect all surfaces within the enclosure for residual material or accumulated dust or debris. The Contractor must re-clean all areas showing dust or residual materials. If re-cleaning is required, air sample and establish an acceptable asbestos airborne concentration after re-cleaning. The Contracting Officer must agree that the area is safe in writing before unrestricted entry will be permitted. The Government must have the option to perform monitoring to determine if the areas are safe before entry is permitted.

3.3.2 Title to Materials

All waste materials, except as specified otherwise, become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of as specified in applicable local, State, and Federal regulations and herein.

3.3.3 Disposal of Asbestos

3.3.3.1 Procedure for Disposal

Coordinate all waste disposal manifests with the Contracting Officer and NAVFAC EV. Collect asbestos waste, contaminated waste water filters, asbestos contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos contaminated clothing which may produce airborne

concentrations of asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 6 mils thick, cartons, drums or cans). Wastes within the containers must be adequately wet in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Affix a warning and Department of Transportation (DOT) label to each container including the bags or use at least 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag. Clearly indicate on the outside of each container the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated. Prevent contamination of the transport vehicle (especially if the transport vehicle is a rented truck likely to be used in the future for non-asbestos purposes). These precautions include lining the vehicle cargo area with plastic sheeting (similar to work area enclosure) and thorough cleaning of the cargo area after transport and unloading of asbestos debris is complete. Dispose of waste asbestos material at an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or State-approved asbestos landfill off Government property. For temporary storage, store sealed impermeable bags in asbestos waste drums or skids. An area for interim storage of asbestos waste-containing drums or skids will be assigned by the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative. Comply with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, State, regional, and local standards for hauling and disposal. Sealed plastic bags may be dumped from drums into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Damaged bags must remain in the drum and the entire contaminated drum must be buried. Uncontaminated drums may be recycled. Workers unloading the sealed drums must wear appropriate respirators and personal protective equipment when handling asbestos materials at the disposal site.

3.3.3.2 Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report

Direct the PQP to record and report, to the Contracting Officer, the amount of asbestos containing material removed and released for disposal. Deliver the report for the previous day at the beginning of each day shift with amounts of material removed during the previous day reported in linear feet or square feet as described initially in this specification and in cubic feet for the amount of asbestos containing material released for disposal.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 83 00

LEAD REMEDIATION
11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP Z9.2	(2018) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 701	(2023; ERTA 1 2023) Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

HUD 6780	(1995; Errata Aug 1996;Rev Ch. 7 - 1997) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing

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

29 CFR 1926.21	Safety Training and Education
29 CFR 1926.33	Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records
29 CFR 1926.55	Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.62	Lead
29 CFR 1926.65	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.1126	Chromium
29 CFR 1926.1127	Cadmium

40 CFR 260	Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 745	Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVFAC)

ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(2005; Rev G) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009; Reprint Sep 2022) UL Standard for Safety High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Abatement

Measures defined in 40 CFR 745, Section 223, designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards.

1.2.2 Action Level

Employee exposure, without regard to use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8-hour period.

1.2.3 Area Sampling

Sampling of lead concentrations within the lead control area and inside the physical boundaries which is representative of the airborne lead

concentrations but is not collected in the breathing zone of personnel (approximately 5 to 6 feet above the floor).

1.2.4 Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)

As used in this section refers to a person retained by the Contractor who is certified as an industrial hygienist and who is trained in the recognition and control of lead, cadmium and chromium hazards in accordance with current federal, State, and local regulations. CIH must be certified for comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. The Certified Industrial Hygienist must be independent of the Contractor and must have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.2.5 Competent Person (CP)

As used in this section, refers to a person employed by the Contractor who is trained in the recognition and control of lead hazards in accordance with current federal, State, and local regulations and has the authority to take prompt corrective actions to control the lead hazard. The Contractor may provide more than one CP as required to supervise and monitor the work. The CP must be a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene or a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) certified by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals or a licensed lead-based paint abatement Supervisor/Project Designer in the State of North Carolina.

1.2.6 Contaminated Room

Refers to a room for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE).

1.2.7 Deleading

Activities conducted by a person who offers to eliminate lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards or paints containing cadmium/chromium or to plan such activities in commercial buildings, bridges or other structures.

1.2.8 Eight-Hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)

Airborne concentration of lead, cadmium, chromium to which an employee is exposed, averaged over an 8-hour workday as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.2.9 High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter Equipment

HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment with a UL 586 filter system capable of collecting and retaining lead, cadmium, chromiumcontaminated particulate. A high efficiency particulate filter demonstrates at least 99.97 percent efficiency against 0.3 micron or larger size particles.

1.2.10 Lead

Metallic lead, inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excludes other forms of organic lead compounds. The use of the term Lead in this section also refers to paints which contain detectable concentrations of Cadmium and Chromium. For the purposes of the section lead-based paint (LBP) and paint with lead (PWL) also contains cadmium and chromium.

1.2.11 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

Paint or other surface coating that contains lead in excess of 1.0 milligrams per centimeter squared or 0.5 percent by weight.

1.2.12 Lead-Based Paint Activities

In the case of target housing or child occupied facilities, lead-based paint activities include; a lead-based paint inspection, a risk assessment, or abatement of lead-based paint hazards.

1.2.13 Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Paint-lead hazard, dust-lead hazard or soil-lead hazard as identified in 40 CFR 745, Section 65. Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.

1.2.14 Lead Control Area

A system of control methods to prevent the spread of lead dust, paint chips or debris to adjacent areas that may include temporary containment, floor or ground cover protection, physical boundaries, and warning signs to prevent unauthorized entry of personnel. HEPA filtered local exhaust equipment may be used as engineering controls to further reduce personnel exposures or building/outdoor environmental contamination.

1.2.15 Lead Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

Fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average as determined by 29 CFR 1926.62. If an employee is exposed for more than 8-hours in a work day, determine the PEL by the following formula:

PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air) = 400/No. hrs worked per day

1.2.16 Material Containing Lead/Paint with Lead (MCL/PWL)

Any material, including paint, which contains lead as determined by the testing laboratory using a valid test method. The requirements of this section does not apply if no detectable levels of lead are found using a quantitative method for analyzing paint or MCL using laboratory instruments with specified limits of detection (usually 0.01 percent). An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument is not considered a valid test method.

1.2.17 Personal Sampling

Sampling of airborne lead concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee to determine the 8-hour time weighted average concentration in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Samples must be representative of the employees' work tasks. Breathing zone must be considered an area within a hemisphere, forward of the shoulders, with a radius of 6 to 9 inches and centered at the nose or mouth of an employee.

1.2.18 Physical Boundary

Area physically roped or partitioned off around lead, cadmium, chromium control area to limit unauthorized entry of personnel.

1.3 DESCRIPTION

Construction activities impacting PWL or material containing lead, cadmium, chromium which are covered by this specification include the demolition or removal of material containing lead, cadmium, chromium in various conditions, located in various buildings and structures as indicated on the drawings. The work covered by this section includes work tasks and the precautions specified in this section for the protection of building occupants and the environment during and after the performance of the hazard abatement activities.

1.3.1 Protection of Existing Areas To Remain

Project work including, but not limited to, lead hazard abatement work, storage, transportation, and disposal must be performed without damaging or contaminating adjacent work and areas. Where such work or areas are damaged or contaminated, restore work and areas to the original condition.

1.3.2 Coordination with Other Work

Coordinate with work being performed in adjacent areas to ensure there are no exposure issues. Explain coordination procedures in the Lead Compliance Plan and describe how the Contractor will prevent lead, cadmium and chromium exposure to other contractors and Government personnel performing work unrelated to lead, cadmium and chromium activities.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES: (NOTE: Submit personnel qualifications, lead waste management plan and only items that are required per management plan.)

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Competent Person Qualifications

Training Certification

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report

Lead Waste Management Plan

Licenses, Permits and Notifications

Occupant Protection Plan

Lead Compliance Plan

Written Evidence of TSD Approval

Medical Examinations

SD-03 Product Data

Respirators

Vacuum Filters

Negative Air Pressure System

Materials and Equipment

Expendable Supplies

Local Exhaust Equipment

Pressure Differential Automatic Recording Instrument

Pressure Differential Log

SD-06 Test Reports

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report

Sampling Results

Pressure Differential Recordings For Local Exhaust System

SD-07 Certificates

Testing Laboratory

Third Party Consultant Qualifications

Occupant Notification

Notification of the Commencement of LBP Hazard Abatement

Clearance Certification

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Hazardous Waste Manifest

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Qualifications

1.5.1.1 Competent Person (CP)

Submit name, address, and telephone number of the CP selected to perform responsibilities specified in paragraph COMPETENT PERSON (CP) RESPONSIBILITIES. Provide documented construction project-related experience with implementation of OSHA's Lead in Construction standard (29 CFR 1926.62); experience with the use of respirators, personal protective equipment and other exposure reduction methods to protect employee health. Demonstrate a minimum of 5 years experience implementing OSHA's Lead in Construction standard (29 CFR 1926.62). Submit proper documentation that the CP is trained, licensed and certified in accordance with federal, State North Carolina and local laws. The competent person must be a licensed lead-based paint abatement Supervisor/Project Designer in the State of North Carolina.

1.5.1.2 Training Certification

Submit a certificate for each worker and supervisor, signed and dated by the accredited training provider, stating that the employee has received

the required lead, cadmium and chromium training specified in 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and is certified to perform or supervise deleading, lead removal or demolition activities in the State of North Carolina.

1.5.1.3 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the testing laboratory selected to perform the air, soil, and wipe analysis, testing, and reporting of airborne concentrations of lead, cadmium and chromium. Use a laboratory participating in the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) by being accredited by either the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that is successfully participating in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program to perform sample analysis. Laboratories selected to perform blood lead analysis must be OSHA approved.

1.5.1.4 Third Party Consultant Qualifications

Submit the name, address and telephone number of the third party consultant selected to perform the wipe sampling for determining concentrations of lead, cadmium and chromium in dust. Submit proper documentation that the consultant is trained and certified as an inspector technician or inspector/risk assessor by the USEPA authorized State (or local) certification and accreditation program.

1.5.1.5 Certified Risk Assessor

The Certified Risk Assessor must be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 745, Section 226 and be responsible to perform the clearance sampling, clearance sample data evaluation and summarize clearance sampling results in a section of the abatement report. The risk assessor must sign the abatement report to indicate clearance requirements for the contract have been met.

1.5.2 Requirements

1.5.2.1 Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities

a. Verify training meets all federal, State, and local requirements.

b. Review and approve Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan for conformance to the applicable referenced standards.

c. Continuously inspect LBP/PWL or MCL work for conformance with the approved plan.

d. Perform (or oversee performance of) air sampling. Recommend upgrades or downgrades (whichever is appropriate based on exposure) on the use of PPE (respirators included) and engineering controls.

e. Ensure work is performed in strict accordance with specifications at all times.

f. Control work to prevent hazardous exposure to human beings and to the environment at all times.

g. Supervise final cleaning of the lead, cadmium, chromium control area,

take clearance wipe samples if necessary; review clearance sample results and make recommendations for further cleaning.

h. Certify the conditions of the work as called for elsewhere in this specification.

i. The CP must be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 745, Section 226 and is responsible for development and implementation of the occupant protection plan, the abatement report and supervise lead, cadmium and chromium hazard abatement work activities.

1.5.2.2 Lead Compliance Plan

Submit a detailed job-specific plan of the work procedures to be used in the disturbance of LBP/PWL or MCL. Include in the plan a sketch showing the location, size, and details of lead control areas, critical barriers, physical boundaries, location and details of decontamination facilities, viewing ports, and mechanical ventilation system. Include a description of equipment and materials, work practices, controls and job responsibilities for each activity from which lead is emitted. Include in the plan, eating, drinking, smoking, hygiene facilities and sanitary procedures, interface of trades, sequencing of lead related work, collected waste water and dust containing lead and debris, air sampling, respirators, personal protective equipment, and a detailed description of the method of containment of the operation to ensure that lead is not released outside of the lead control area. Include site preparation, cleanup and clearance procedures. Include occupational and environmental sampling, training and strategy, sampling and analysis strategy and methodology, frequency of sampling, duration of sampling, and qualifications of sampling personnel in the air sampling portion of the plan. Include a description of arrangements made among contractors on multicontractor worksites to inform affected employees and to clarify responsibilities to control exposures.

The plan must be developed and signed by a certified Lead Project Designer in the State of North Carolina. The plan must include the name and certification number of the person signing the plan.

In occupied buildings, the plan must also include an occupant protection program that describes the measures that will be taken during the work to notify and protect the building occupants.

1.5.2.3 Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report

If initial monitoring is necessary, submit occupational and environmental sampling results to the Contracting Officer within three working days of collection, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing the analysis, the employee that performed the sampling, and the CP.

In order to reduce the full implementation of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 the Contractor must provide documentation. Submit a report that supports the determination to reduce full implementation of the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62,29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and supporting the Lead Compliance Plan.

a. The initial monitoring must represent each job classification, or if working conditions are similar to previous jobs by the same employer, provide previously collected exposure data that can be used to estimate worker exposures per 29 CFR 1926.62,29 CFR 1926.1126,

29 CFR 1926.1127. The data must represent the worker's regular daily exposure to lead for stated work.

b. Submit worker exposure data gathered during the task based trigger operations of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 with a complete process description. This includes manual demolition, manual scraping, manual sanding, heat gun, power tool cleaning, rivet busting, cleanup of dry expendable abrasives, abrasive blast enclosure removal, abrasive blasting, welding, cutting and torch burning where lead containing coatings are present.

c. The initial assessment must determine the requirement for further monitoring and the need to fully implement the control and protective requirements including the lead compliance plan per 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.5.2.4 Medical Examinations

Submit pre-work blood lead levels and post-work blood lead levels for all workers performing lead activities during the execution of the work. Initial medical surveillance as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 must be made available to all employees exposed to lead at any time (one day) above the action level. Full medical surveillance must be made available to all employees on an annual basis who are or may be exposed to lead in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year or as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Adequate records must show that employees meet the medical surveillance requirements of 29 CFR 1926.33, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Provide medical surveillance to all personnel exposed to lead as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Maintain complete and accurate medical records of employees for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

1.5.2.5 Training

Train each employee performing work that disturbs lead, cadmium, chromium, who performs LBP/MCL/PWL disposal, and air sampling operations prior to the time of initial job assignment and annually thereafter, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.21, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, 40 CFR 745 and State North Carolina and local regulations where appropriate.

1.5.2.6 Respiratory Protection Program

a. Provide each employee required to wear a respirator a respirator fit test at the time of initial fitting and at least annually thereafter as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

b. Establish and implement a respiratory protection program as required by 29 CFR 1926.103, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 29 CFR 1926.55.

1.5.2.7 Hazard Communication Program

Establish and implement a Hazard Communication Program as required by 29 CFR 1926.59.

1.5.2.8 Lead Waste Management

The Lead Waste Management Plan must comply with applicable requirements of federal, State, and local hazardous waste regulations and address:

a. Identification and classification of wastes associated with the work.

b. Estimated quantities of wastes to be generated and disposed of.

c. Names and qualifications of each contractor that will be transporting, storing, treating, and disposing of the wastes. Include the facility location and a 24-hour point of contact. Furnish two copies of USEPA, State (in accordance with North Carolina and local hazardous waste permits.

d. Names and qualifications (experience and training) of personnel who will be working on-site with hazardous wastes.

e. List of waste handling equipment to be used in performing the work, to include cleaning, volume reduction, and transport equipment.

f. Spill prevention, containment, and cleanup contingency measures including a health and safety plan to be implemented in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.65.

g. Work plan and schedule for waste containment, removal and disposal. Proper containment of the waste includes using acceptable waste containers (e.g., 55-gallon drums) as well as proper marking/labeling of the containers. Clean up and containerize wastes daily.

h. Include any process that may alter or treat waste rendering a hazardous waste non hazardous.

i. Unit cost for hazardous waste disposal according to this plan.

1.5.2.9 Environmental, Safety and Health Compliance

In addition to the detailed requirements of this specification, comply with laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of federal, State, and local authorities regarding lead, cadmium and chromium. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, EM 385-1-1, ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters regarding interpretation of standards to the Contracting Officer for resolution before starting work. Where specification requirements and the referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements apply.Licensing and certification in the State of North Carolina is required.

1.5.3 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24-hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the lead, cadmium, chromium control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the PQP for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24-hours from the end of each work day.

1.5.4 Licenses, Permits and Notifications

Certify and submit in writing to the state's environmental protection agency responsible for lead hazard abatement activities and the Contracting Officer at least 10 days prior to the commencement of work that licenses, permits and notifications have been obtained. All associated fees or costs incurred in obtaining the licenses, permits and notifications are included in the contract price.

1.5.5 Occupant Protection Plan

The certified project designer must develop and implement an Occupant Protection Plan describing the measures and management procedures to be taken during lead hazard abatement activities to protect the building occupants/building facilities and the outside environment from exposure to any lead contamination while lead hazard abatement activities are performed.

1.5.6 Pre-Construction Conference

Along with the CP, meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss in detail the Lead Waste Management Plan and the Lead Compliance Plan, including procedures and precautions for the work.

1.6 EQUIPMENT

1.6.1 Respirators

Furnish appropriate respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services, for use in atmospheres containing lead dust, fume and mist. Respirators must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.6.2 Special Protective Clothing

Personnel exposed to lead contaminated dust must wear proper disposable, uncontaminated, reusable protective whole body clothing, head covering, gloves, eye, and foot coverings as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Furnish proper disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Reduce the level of protection only after obtaining approval from the CP.

1.6.3 Rental Equipment Notification

If rental equipment is to be used during PWL or MCL handling and disposal, notify the rental agency in writing concerning the intended use of the equipment.

1.6.4 Vacuum Filters

UL 586 labeled HEPA filters.

1.6.5 Equipment for Government Personnel

Furnish the Contracting Officer with two complete sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) daily, as required herein, for entry into and inspection of the lead, cadmium and chromium removal work within the lead, cadmium and chromium controlled area. Personal protective equipment must

include disposable whole body covering, including appropriate foot, head, eye, and hand protection. PPE remains the property of the Contractor. The Government will provide respiratory protection for the Contracting Officer.

1.6.6 Abrasive Removal Equipment

The use of powered machine for vibrating, sanding, grinding, or abrasive blasting is prohibited unless equipped with local exhaust ventilation systems equipped with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.

1.6.7 Negative Air Pressure System

1.6.7.1 Minimum Requirements

Do not proceed with work in the area until containment is set up and HEPA filtration systems are in place. The negative air pressure system must meet the requirements of ASSP Z9.2 including approved HEPA filters in accordance with UL 586. Negative air pressure equipment must be equipped with new HEPA filters, and be sufficient to maintain a minimum pressure differential of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Negative air pressure system minimum requirements are listed as follows:

a. The unit must be capable of delivering its rated volume of air with a clean first stage filter, an intermediate filter and a primary HEPA filter in place.

b. The HEPA filter must be certified as being capable of trapping and retaining mono-disperse particles as small as 0.3 micrometers at a minimum efficiency of 99.97 percent.

c. The unit must be capable of continuing to deliver no less than 70 percent of rated capacity when the HEPA filter is 70 percent full or measures 2.5 inches of water static pressure differential on a magnehelic gauge.

d. Equip the unit with a manometer-type negative pressure differential monitor with minor scale division of 0.02 inch of water and accuracy within plus or minus 1.0 percent. The manometer must be calibrated daily as recommended by the manufacturer.

e. Equip the unit with a means for the operator to easily interpret the readings in terms of the volumetric flow rate of air per minute moving through the machine at any given moment.

f. Equip the unit with an electronic mechanism that automatically shuts the machine off in the event of a filter breach or absence of a filter.

g. Equip the unit with an audible horn that sounds an alarm when the machine has shut itself off.

h. Equip the unit with an automatic safety mechanism that prevents a worker from improperly inserting the main HEPA filter.

1.6.7.2 Auxiliary Generator

Provide an auxiliary generator with capacity to power a minimum of 50 percent of the negative air machines at any time during the work. When

power fails, the generator controls must automatically start the generator and switch the negative air pressure system machines to generator power. The generator must not present a carbon monoxide hazard to workers.

1.6.8 Vacuum Systems

Vacuum systems must be suitably sized for the project, and filters must be capable of trapping and retaining all mono-disperse particles as small as 0.3 micrometers (mean aerodynamic diameter) at a minimum efficiency of 99.97 percent. Properly dispose of used filters that are being replaced.

1.6.9 Heat Blower Guns

Heat blower guns must be flameless, electrical, paint-softener type with controls to limit temperature to 1,100 degrees F. Heat blower must be (grounded) 120 volts ac, and must be equipped with cone, fan, glass protector and spoon reflector nozzles.

1.7 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.7.1 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent areas. Where existing work is damaged or contaminated, restore work to its original condition or better as determined by the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Keep materials and equipment needed to complete the project available and on the site. Submit a description of the materials and equipment required; including Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for material brought onsite to perform the work.

2.1.1 Expendable Supplies

Submit a description of the expendable supplies required.

2.1.1.1 Polyethylene Bags

Disposable bags must be polyethylene plastic and be a minimum of 6 mils thick (4 mils thick if double bags are used) or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance; and capable of being made leak-tight. Leak-tight means that solids, liquids or dust cannot escape or spill out.

2.1.1.2 Polyethylene Leak-tight Wrapping

Wrapping used to wrap lead, cadmium, chromium contaminated debris must be polyethylene plastic that is a minimum of 6 mils thick or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance.

2.1.1.3 Polyethylene Sheeting

Sheeting must be polyethylene plastic with a minimum thickness of 6 mil, or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance; and be provided in the largest sheet size reasonably accommodated by the project to minimize the number of seams.

Where the project location constitutes an out of the ordinary potential for fire, or where unusual fire hazards cannot be eliminated, provide flame-resistant polyethylene sheets which conform to the requirements of NFPA 701.

2.1.1.4 Tape and Adhesive Spray

Tape and adhesive must be capable of sealing joints between polyethylene sheets and for attachment of polyethylene sheets to adjacent surfaces. After dry application, tape or adhesive must retain adhesion when exposed to wet conditions, including amended water. Tape must be minimum 2 inches wide, industrial strength.

2.1.1.5 Containers

When used, containers must be leak-tight and be labeled in accordance with EPA, DOT and OSHA standards.

2.1.1.6 Chemical Paint Strippers

Chemical paint strippers must not contain methylene chloride and be formulated to prevent stain, discoloration, or raising of the substrate materials.

2.1.1.7 Chemical Paint Stripper Neutralizer

Neutralizers for paint strippers must be compatible with the substrate and suitable for use with the chemical stripper that has been applied to the surface.

2.1.1.8 Detergents and Cleaners

Detergents or cleaning agents must not contain trisodium phosphate and have demonstrated effectiveness in lead, cadmium and chromium control work using cleaning techniques specified by HUD 6780 guidelines.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Protection

3.1.1.1 Notification

a. Notify the Contracting Officer 20 days prior to the start of any lead, cadmium and chromium work.

b. Occupant Notification

Submit occupant written acknowledgment of the delivery of lead hazard information pamphlet (EPA 747-K-99-001 "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home") prior to commencing the renovation work for each affected unit using language provided in 40 CFR 745 Subpart E.

c. Notification of the Commencement of LBP Hazard Abatement

Submit a copy of the notification of the commencement of LBP hazard abatement to the Contracting Officer according to the procedures established by Waste Management Plan.

3.1.1.2 Lead Control Area

a. Physical Boundary - Provide physical boundaries around the lead, cadmium, chromium control area by roping off the area designated in the work plan or providing curtains, portable partitions or other enclosures to ensure that lead will not escape outside of the lead control area. Prohibit the general public from accessing the lead control areas.

b. Warning Signs - Provide warning signs at approaches to lead, cadmium, chromium control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary precautions before entering the area. Signs must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.

3.1.1.3 Furnishings

The Government will remove furniture and equipment from the building before lead, cadmium and chromium work begins.

3.1.1.4 Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

Shut down, lock out, and isolate HVAC systems that supply, exhaust, or pass through the lead control areas. Seal intake and exhaust vents in the lead control area with 6 mil plastic sheet and tape. Seal seams in HVAC components that pass through the lead, cadmium, chromium control area.

3.1.1.5 Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system in the lead control area in accordance with ASSP Z9.2, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126 and 29 CFR 1926.1127 that will provide at least 4 air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment must be operated 24-hours per day, until the lead control area is removed and must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the lead control area of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the lead control area. Filters on exhaust equipment must conform to ASSP Z9.2 and UL 586. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes.

3.1.1.6 Negative Air Pressure System Containment

a. Operate the negative air pressure systems to provide at least 4 air changes per hour inside the containment. Operate the local exhaust unit equipment continuously until the containment is removed. Smoke test the negative air pressure system for leaks at the beginning of each shift. The certified supervisor is responsible to continuously monitor and keep a pressure differential log with an automatic manometric recording instrument. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately if the pressure differential falls below the prescribed minimum. Submit the continuously monitored pressure differential log, as specified. Do not use the building ventilation system as the local exhaust system. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors unless the Contracting Officer allows an alternate arrangement. All

filters must be new at the beginning of the project and be periodically changed as necessary to maintain specified pressure differential and disposed of as lead, cadmium and chromium contaminated waste.

b. Discontinuing Negative Air Pressure System. Operate the negative air pressure system continuously during abatement activities unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer. At the completion of the project, units must be run until full cleanup has been completed and final clearance testing requirements have been met. Dismantling of the negative air pressure systems must conform to written decontamination procedures and be approved by the Contracting Officer be as presented in the Lead Compliance Plan. Seal the HEPA filter machine intakes with polyethylene to prevent environmental contamination.

3.1.1.7 Decontamination Shower Facility

Provide clean and contaminated change rooms and shower facilities in accordance with this specification and 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

3.1.1.8 Eye Wash Station

Provide suitable facilities within the work area for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes where eyes may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials.

3.1.1.9 Mechanical Ventilation System

a. Use adequate ventilation to control personnel exposure to lead, cadmium and chromium in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. To the extent feasible, use local exhaust ventilation or other collection systems, approved by the CP. Evaluate and maintain local exhaust ventilation systems in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

b. Vent local exhaust outside the building and away from building ventilation intakes or ensure system is connected to HEPA filters.

c. Use locally exhausted, power actuated tools or manual hand tools.

3.1.1.10 Personnel Protection

Personnel must wear and use protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, or drinking or application of cosmetics is not permitted in the lead, cadmium, chromium control area. No one will be permitted in the lead, cadmium, chromium control area unless they have been appropriately trained and provided with protective equipment.

3.2 ERECTION

3.2.1 Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Control Area Requirements

Establish a lead, cadmium, chromium control area by completely establishing barriers and physical boundaries around the area or structure where PWL or MCL removal operations will be performed.

3.3 APPLICATION

3.3.1 Lead Work

Perform lead work in accordance with approved Lead Compliance Plan. Use procedures and equipment required to limit occupational exposure and environmental contamination with lead, cadmium, chromium when the work is performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, and as specified herein. Dispose of all PWL or MCL and associated waste in compliance with federal, State, and local requirements.

3.3.2 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead Removal

Provide methodology for removing lead, cadmium, chromium in the Lead Compliance Plan. Select lead removal processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead contaminated dust or other lead contaminated debris or waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of lead. Describe this removal process in the Lead Compliance Plan.

Provide methodology for lead, LBP/PWL removal and processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead contaminated dust or other lead contaminated debris/waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of lead. Describe this lead,, cadmium and chromium, LBP/PWL removal/control process in the Lead Compliance Plan.

3.3.2.1 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead - Indoor Removal

Perform removal in the lead control areas using enclosures, barriers or containments. Collect residue and debris for disposal in accordance with federal, State, and local requirements.

3.3.2.2 Paint with Lead or Material Containing Lead - Outdoor Removal

Perform outdoor removal as indicated in federal, State, and local regulations and in the Lead Compliance Plan. The worksite preparation (barriers or containments) must be job dependent and presented in the Lead Compliance Plan.

3.3.3 Personnel Exiting Procedures

Whenever personnel exit the lead controlled area, they must perform the following procedures and must not leave the work place wearing any clothing or equipment worn in the control area:

a. Vacuum all clothing before entering the contaminated change room.

b. Remove protective clothing in the contaminated change room, and place them in an approved impermeable disposal bag.

c. Change to clean clothes prior to leaving the clean clothes storage area.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Tests

3.4.1.1 Air and Wipe Sampling

Conduct sampling for lead in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and as specified herein. Air and wipe sampling must be directed or performed by the CP.

a. The CP must be on the job site directing the air and wipe sampling and inspecting the PWL or MCL removal work to ensure that the requirements of the contract have been satisfied during the entire PWL or MCL operation.

b. Collect personal air samples on employees who are anticipated to have the greatest risk of exposure as determined by the CP. In addition, collect air samples on at least twenty-five percent of the work crew or a minimum of two employees, whichever is greater, during each work shift.

c. Submit results of air samples, signed by the CP, within 72-hours after the air samples are taken.

d. Conduct area air sampling daily, on each shift in which lead and lead-based paint removal operations are performed, in areas immediately adjacent to the lead control area. Conduct sufficient area monitoring to ensure unprotected personnel are not exposed at or above 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air. If 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air is reached or exceeded, stop work, correct the conditions(s) causing the increased levels. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Determine if condition(s) require any further change in work methods. Resume removal work only after the CP and the Contracting Officer give approval.

3.4.1.2 Sampling After Removal

After the visual inspection, conduct soil sampling if bare soil is present during external removal operations and collect soil samples according to the HUD protocol contained in HUD 6780 to determine the lead content of settled dust in micrograms per square meter foot of surface area and parts per million (ppm) for soil.

3.5 CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

3.5.1 Cleanup

Maintain surfaces of the lead control area free of accumulations of dust and debris. Restrict the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the work area. Do not dry sweep or use pressurized air to clean up the area. At the end of each shift and when the lead operation has been completed, clean the controlled area of all visible contamination by vacuuming with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner, wet mopping the area and wet wiping the area as indicated by the Lead Compliance Plan. Reclean areas showing dust or debris. After visible dust and debris is removed, wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces in the controlled area. If adjacent areas become contaminated at any time during the work, clean, visually inspect, and then wipe sample all contaminated areas. The CP must then certify in writing that the area has been cleaned

of lead contamination before clearance testing.

3.5.1.1 Clearance Certification

The CP must certify in writing that air samples collected outside the lead control area during paint removal operations are less than 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air; the respiratory protection used for the employees was adequate; the work procedures were performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127; and that there were no visible accumulations of material and dust containing lead left in the work site. Do not remove the lead control area or roped off boundary and warning signs prior to the Contracting Officer's acknowledgement of receipt of the CP certification.

For exterior work, soil samples taken at the exterior of the work site must be used to determine if soil lead, cadmium, chromium levels have increased at a statistically significant level (significant at the 95 percent confidence limit) from the soil lead, cadmium, chromium levels prior to the operation. If soil lead, cadmium, chromium levels either show a statistically significant increase above soil lead, cadmium, chromium levels prior to work or soil lead, cadmium, chromium levels above any applicable federal or state standard for lead, cadmium, chromium in soil, the soil must be remediated.

3.5.2 Disposal

a. Dispose of material, whether hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with all laws and provisions and all federal, State or local regulations. Ensure all waste is properly characterized. The result of each waste characterization (TCLP for RCRA materials) will dictate disposal requirements.

b. Contractor is responsible for segregation of waste. Collect lead contaminated waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and lead contaminated clothing that may produce airborne concentrations of lead particles. Label the containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262 and corresponding state regulations.

c. Dispose of leadcontaminated material classified as hazardous waste at an EPA or State approved hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility off Government property.

d. Accumulate waste materials in U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 178) approved 55 gallon drums or appropriately sized container for smaller volumes. Properly label each drum to identify the type of hazardous material (49 CFR 172). For hazardous waste, the collection container requires marking/labeling in accordance with 40 CFR 262 and corresponding state regulations during the accumulation/collection timeframe. The Contracting Officer or an authorized representative will assign an area for accumulation of waste containers. Coordinate authorized accumulation volumes and time limits with the host installation environmental function.

e. Handle, store, transport, and dispose lead or lead contaminated waste in accordance with 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, and 40 CFR 265. Comply with land disposal restriction notification requirements as required by 40 CFR 268.

f. All lead waste generation, management,and disposal will be coordinated with the host installation environmental function.

3.5.2.1 Disposal Documentation

Coordinate all disposal or off-site shipments of lead waste with the host installation environmental function. Submit written evidence of TSD approval to demonstrate the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSD) is approved for lead disposal by the EPA, State or local regulatory agencies. Submit one copy of the completed hazardous waste manifest, signed and dated by the initial transporter in accordance with 40 CFR 262. Provide a certificate that the waste was accepted by the disposal facility.

3.5.2.2 Payment for Hazardous Waste

Payment for disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste will not be made until a signed copy of the manifest from the treatment or disposal facility is received and approved by the Contracting Officer. The manifest must detail and certify the amount of lead containing materials or non-hazardous waste delivered to the treatment or disposal facility.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 03 30 53

MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE (CIVIL WORK)
05/14

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

Perform all work in accordance with ACI 318.

1.2 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI)

ACI 117	(2010; R 2015) Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials and Commentary
ACI 301	(2020) Specifications for Structural Concrete
ACI 304R	(2000; R 2009) Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete
ACI 305R	(2020) Guide to Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306R	(2016) Guide to Cold Weather Concreting
ACI 318	(2019; R 2022) Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-19) and Commentary (ACI 318R-19)
ACI 347R	(2014; Errata 1 2017) Guide to Formwork for Concrete
ACI SP-66	(2004) ACI Detailing Manual

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A615/A615M	(2022) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A1064/A1064M	(2022) Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
ASTM C31/C31M	(2024) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33/C33M	(2023) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates

ASTM C39/C39M	(2023) Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C94/C94M	(2023) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C143/C143M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150/C150M	(2022) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C172/C172M	(2017) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C173/C173M	(2024) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
ASTM C231/C231M	(2024) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C260/C260M	(2010a; R 2016) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C494/C494M	(2019; E 2022) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C618	(2023; E 2023) Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C685/C685M	(2017) Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing
ASTM C1064/C1064M	(2023) Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C1602/C1602M	(2022) Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D75/D75M	(2019) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D1752	(2018) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber, Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials

ASTM E1745 (2017; R 2023) Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs

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

40 CFR 247 Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for Products Containing Recovered Materials

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Air-Entraining Admixture
Water-Reducing or Retarding Admixture
Curing Materials
Expansion Joint Filler Strips, Premolded
Conveying and Placing Concrete
Formwork
Mix Design Data
Ready-Mix Concrete
Mechanical Reinforcing Bar Connectors
Fly Ash

SD-06 Test Reports

Aggregates
Concrete Mixture Proportions
Compressive Strength Testing
Slump
Air Content
Water

SD-07 Certificates

Cementitious Materials
Pozzolan
Aggregates
Delivery Tickets

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Government retains the option to sample and test aggregates and concrete to determine compliance with the specifications. Provide facilities and labor as may be necessary to assist the Government in procurement of representative test samples. Obtain samples of aggregates at the point of batching in accordance with ASTM D75/D75M. Sample concrete in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M. Determine slump and air content in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M and ASTM C231/C231M, respectively, when cylinders are molded. Prepare, cure, and transport compression test specimens in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M. Test compression test specimens in accordance with ASTM C39/C39M. Take samples for strength tests not less than once each shift in which concrete is produced. Provide a minimum of four 6 x 12 inch or six 4 x 8 inch

specimens from each sample; two 6 x 12 inch or three 4 x 8 inch to be tested at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan or slag cement is used) for acceptance. Two 6 x 12 inch or three 4 x 8 inch will be tested at 7 days for information.

2.1.1 Strength

Acceptance test results are the average strengths of two 6 x 12 inch or three 4 x 8 inch specimens tested at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan or slag cement is used). The strength of the concrete is considered satisfactory so long as the average of all three consecutive acceptance test results equal or exceed the specified compressive strength, f'c, and no individual acceptance test result falls below f'c by more than 500 psi.

2.1.2 Construction Tolerances

Apply a Class "C" finish to all surfaces except those specified to receive a Class "D" finish. Apply a Class "D" finish to all post-construction surfaces which will be permanently concealed. Surface requirements for the classes of finish required are as specified in ACI 117.

2.1.3 Concrete Mixture Proportions

Concrete mixture proportions are the responsibility of the Contractor. Mixture proportions must include the dry weights of cementitious material(s); the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate; the specific gravities, absorptions, and saturated surface-dry weights of fine and coarse aggregates; the quantities, types, and names of admixtures; and quantity of water per yard of concrete. Provide materials included in the mixture proportions of the same type and from the same source as will be used on the project. The specified compressive strength f'c is 4,000 psi at 28 days (90 days if pozzolan is used). The maximum nominal size coarse aggregate is 3/4 inch, in accordance with ACI 304R. The air content must be between 4.5 and 7.5 percent with a slump between 2 and 5 inches. The maximum water-cementitious material ratio is 0.50. Submit the applicable test reports and mixture proportions that will produce concrete of the quality required, ten days prior to placement of concrete.

2.2 MATERIALS

Submit manufacturer's literature from suppliers which demonstrates compliance with applicable specifications for the specified materials.

2.2.1 Cementitious Materials

Submit Manufacturer's certificates of compliance, accompanied by mill test reports, attesting that the concrete materials meet the requirements of the specifications in accordance with the Special Clause "CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE". Also, certificates for all material conforming to EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG), in accordance with 40 CFR 247. Provide cementitious materials that conform to the appropriate specifications listed:

2.2.1.1 Portland Cement

ASTM C150/C150M, Type I, including false set requirements with tri-calcium aluminates (C3A) content less than 10 percent and a maximum cement-alkali content of 0.80 percent Na2Oe (sodium oxide) equivalent.

2.2.1.2 Pozzolan

Provide pozzolan that conforms to ASTM C618, Class F, including requirements of Tables 1A and 2A.

2.2.2 Aggregates

For fine and coarse aggregates meet the quality and grading requirements of ASTM C33/C33M, Class Designations 4M or better. Submit certificates of compliance and test reports for aggregates showing the material(s) meets the quality and grading requirements of the specifications under which it is furnished.

2.2.3 Admixtures

Provide admixtures, when required or approved, in compliance with the appropriate specification listed. Retest chemical admixtures that have been in storage at the project site, for longer than 6 months or that have been subjected to freezing, at the expense of the Contractor at the request of the Contracting Officer and will be rejected if test results are not satisfactory.

2.2.3.1 Air-Entraining Admixture

Provide air-entraining admixture that meets the requirements of ASTM C260/C260M.

2.2.3.2 Water-Reducing or Retarding Admixture

Provide water-reducing or retarding admixture meeting the requirements of ASTM C494/C494M, Type A, B, or D.

2.2.4 Water

Mixing and curing water in compliance with the requirements of ASTM C1602/C1602M; free of injurious amounts of oil, acid, salt, or alkali. Submit test report showing water complies with ASTM C1602/C1602M.

2.2.5 Reinforcing Steel

Provide reinforcing bars conforming to the requirements of ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, deformed. Provide welded steel wire reinforcement conforming to the requirements of ASTM A1064/A1064M. Detail reinforcement not indicated in accordance with ACI 301 and ACI SP-66. Provide mechanical reinforcing bar connectors in accordance with ACI 301 and provide 125 percent minimum yield strength of the reinforcement bar.

2.2.6 Expansion Joint Filler Strips, Premolded

Expansion joint filler strips, premolded of sponge rubber conforming to ASTM D1752, Type I.

2.2.7 Formwork

Design and engineer the formwork as well as its construction in accordance with ACI 301 Section 2 and 5 and ACI 347R. Fabricate of wood, steel, or other approved material.

2.2.8 Form Coatings

Provide form coating in accordance with ACI 301.

2.2.9 Vapor Barrier

ASTM E1745 Class A polyethylene sheeting, minimum 10 mil thickness or other equivalent material with a maximum permeance rating of 0.04 perms per ASTM E96/E96M.

Consider plastic vapor retarders and adhesives with a high recycled content, low toxicity low VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) levels.

2.2.10 Curing Materials

Provide curing materials in accordance with ACI 301, Section 5.

2.3 READY-MIX CONCRETE

Provide ready-mix concrete with mix design data conforming to ACI 301 Part 4. Submit delivery tickets in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M for each ready-mix concrete delivery, include the following additional information: .

a. Type and brand cement

b. Cement content in 94-pound bags per cubic yard of concrete

c. Maximum size of aggregate

d. Amount and brand name of admixture

e. Total water content expressed by water cementitious material ratio

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Prepare construction joints to expose coarse aggregate. The surface must be clean, damp, and free of laitance. Construct ramps and walkways, as necessary, to allow safe and expeditious access for concrete and workmen. Remove snow, ice, standing or flowing water, loose particles, debris, and foreign matter. Satisfactorily compact earth foundations. Make spare vibrators available. Placement cannot begin until the entire preparation has been accepted by the Government.

3.1.1 Embedded Items

Secure reinforcement in place after joints, anchors, and other embedded items have been positioned. Arrange internal ties so that when the forms are removed the metal part of the tie is not less than 2 inches from concrete surfaces permanently exposed to view or exposed to water on the finished structures. Prepare embedded items so they are be free of oil and other foreign matters such as loose coatings or rust, paint, and scale. The embedding of wood in concrete is permitted only when specifically authorized or directed. Provide all equipment needed to place, consolidate, protect, and cure the concrete at the placement site and in good operating condition.

3.1.2 Formwork Installation

Forms must be properly aligned, adequately supported, and mortar-tight. Provide smooth form surfaces, free from irregularities, dents, sags, or holes when used for permanently exposed faces. Chamfer all exposed joints and edges , unless otherwise indicated.

3.1.3 Production of Concrete

3.1.3.1 Ready-Mixed Concrete

Provide ready-mixed concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M except as otherwise specified.

3.1.3.2 Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing

Conform to ASTM C685/C685M.

3.2 CONVEYING AND PLACING CONCRETE

Convey and place concrete in accordance with ACI 301, Section 5.

3.2.1 Cold-Weather Requirements

Place concrete in cold weather in accordance with ACI 306R

3.2.2 Hot-Weather Requirements

Place concrete in hot weather in accordance with ACI 305R

3.3 FINISHING

3.3.1 Temperature Requirement

Do not finish or repair concrete when either the concrete or the ambient temperature is below 50 degrees F.

3.3.2 Finishing Formed Surfaces

Remove all fins and loose materials , and surface defects including filling of tie holes. Repair all honeycomb areas and other defects. Remove all unsound concrete from areas to be repaired. Ream or chip surface defects greater than 1/2 inch in diameter and holes left by removal of tie rods in all surfaces not to receive additional concrete and fill with dry-pack mortar. Brush-coat the prepared area with an approved epoxy resin or latex bonding compound or with a neat cement grout after dampening and filling with mortar or concrete. Use a blend of portland cement and white cement in mortar or concrete for repairs to all surfaces permanently exposed to view so that the final color when cured is the same as adjacent concrete.

3.3.3 Finishing Unformed Surfaces

3.3.3.1 Expansion and Contraction Joints

Provide 1/2 inch thick transverse expansion joints where new work abuts an existing concrete. Provide expansion joints at a maximum spacing of 30 feet on center in sidewalks, unless otherwise indicated. Provide contraction joints at a maximum spacing of 5 linear feet in sidewalks,

unless otherwise indicated. Cut contraction joints at a minimum of 1 inch(es) deep with a jointing tool after the surface has been finished.

3.4 CURING AND PROTECTION

Cure and protect in accordance with ACI 301, Section 5.

3.5 FORM WORK

Provide form work in accordance with ACI 301, Section 2 and Section 5.

3.5.1 Removal of Forms

Remove forms in accordance with ACI 301, Section 2.

3.6 STEEL REINFORCING

Reinforcement must be free from loose, flaky rust and scale, and free from oil, grease, or other coating which might destroy or reduce the reinforcement's bond with the concrete.

3.6.1 Fabrication

Shop fabricate steel reinforcement in accordance with ACI 318 and ACI SP-66. Provide shop details and bending in accordance with ACI 318 and ACI SP-66.

3.6.2 Splicing

Perform splices in accordance with ACI 318 and ACI SP-66.

3.6.3 Supports

Secure reinforcement in place by the use of metal or concrete supports, spacers, or ties.

3.7 EMBEDDED ITEMS

Before placing concrete, take care to determine that all embedded items are firmly and securely fastened in place. Provide embedded items free of oil and other foreign matter, such as loose coatings of rust, paint and scale. Embedding of wood in concrete is permitted only when specifically authorized or directed.

3.8 TESTING AND INSPECTING

Report the results of all tests and inspections conducted at the project site informally at the end of each shift. Submit written reports weekly. Deliver within three days after the end of each weekly reporting period. See Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL.

3.8.1 Field Testing Technicians

The individuals who sample and test concrete must have demonstrated a knowledge and ability to perform the necessary test procedures equivalent to the ACI minimum guidelines for certification of Concrete Field Testing Technicians, Grade I.

3.8.2 Preparations for Placing

Inspect foundation or construction joints, forms, and embedded items in sufficient time prior to each concrete placement to certify that it is ready to receive concrete.

3.8.3 Sampling and Testing

a. Obtain samples and test concrete for quality control during placement. Sample fresh concrete for testing in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M. Make six test cylinders.

b. Test concrete for compressive strength at 7 and 28 days for each design mix and for every 100 cubic yards of concrete. Test two cylinders at 7 days; two cylinders at 28 days; and hold two cylinders in reserve. Conform test specimens to ASTM C31/C31M. Perform compressive strength testing conforming to ASTM C39/C39M.

c. Test slump at the site of discharge for each design mix in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M. Check slump twice during each shift that concrete is produced for each strength of concrete required.

d. Test air content for air-entrained concrete in accordance with ASTM C231/C231M. Test concrete using lightweight or extremely porous aggregates in accordance with ASTM C173/C173M. Check air content at least twice during each shift that concrete is placed for each strength of concrete required.

e. Determine temperature of concrete at time of placement in accordance with ASTM C1064/C1064M. Check concrete temperature at least twice during each shift that concrete is placed for each strength of concrete required.

3.8.4 Action Required

3.8.4.1 Placing

Do not begin placement until the availability of an adequate number of acceptable vibrators, which are in working order and have competent operators, has been verified. Discontinue placing if any lift is inadequately consolidated.

3.8.4.2 Air Content

Whenever an air content test result is outside the specification limits, adjust the dosage of the air-entrainment admixture prior to delivery of concrete to forms.

3.8.4.3 Slump

Whenever a slump test result is outside the specification limits, adjust the batch weights of water and fine aggregate prior to delivery of concrete to the forms. Make the adjustments so that the water-cementitious material ratio does not exceed that specified in the submitted concrete mixture proportion and the required concrete strength is still met.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 00 00

EARTHWORK
08/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO T 180	(2017) Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and a 457-mm (18-in.) Drop

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C600	(2017) Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C117	(2023) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM D698	(2012; E 2014; E 2015) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/cu. ft. (600 kN-m/cu. m.))
ASTM D1140	(2017) Standard Test Methods for Determining the Amount of Material Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Soils by Washing
ASTM D1556/D1556M	(2015; E 2016) Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	(2012; E 2015) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D2321	(2020) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications

ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D4318	(2017; E 2018) Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4829	(2021) Standard Test Method for Expansion Index of Soils
ASTM D5268	(2019) Topsoil Used for Landscaping Purposes
ASTM D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D8167/D8167M	(2023) Standard Test Method for In-Place Bulk Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by a Low-Activity Nuclear Method (Shallow Depth)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2024) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Structural Fill

Soil material placed to support buildings, walls, pads, and other similar facilities.

1.2.2 Topsoil

Surface layer of primarily organic soil capable of supporting vegetation growth.

1.2.3 Utility Bedding Material

Fill placed to directly support pipes, conduits, cables, and appurtenant structures. Bedding may also be used to provide a cushion between utilities and bedrock, obstacles, obstructions and other unyielding materials.

1.2.4 Satisfactory Materials

Satisfactory materials for fill, backfill, and/or any in-situ soils to remain in place comprise any materials classified by ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, and SW. Maximum particle size to be no greater than one-half of the allowable lift thickness in any dimension.

1.2.5 Unsatisfactory Materials

Materials which do not comply with the requirements for satisfactory

materials are unsatisfactory. Unsatisfactory materials also include man-made fills; trash; refuse; backfills from previous construction; roots and other organic matter or frozen material. Notify the Contracting Officer when encountering any contaminated materials.

1.2.6 Cohesionless Materials

Cohesionless materials include materials classified in ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, SW, and SP. Materials classified as GM and SM will be identified as cohesionless only when the fines are nonplastic. Perform testing, required for classifying materials, in accordance with ASTM D4318, ASTM C117, ASTM C136/C136M and ASTM D1140.

1.2.7 Cohesive Materials

Cohesive materials include materials classified as GC, SC, ML, CL, MH, and CH. Materials classified as GM and SM will be identified as cohesive only when the fines are plastic. Perform testing, required for classifying materials, in accordance with ASTM D4318, ASTM C117, ASTM C136/C136M and ASTM D1140.

1.2.8 Hard/Unyielding Materials

Hard/Unyielding materials comprise weathered rock, dense consolidated deposits, or conglomerate materials which are not included in the definition of "rock" with stones greater than 6 inches in any dimension or as defined by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller. These materials usually require the use of heavy excavation equipment, ripper teeth, or jack hammers for removal.

1.2.9 Unstable Material

Unstable materials are too weak to adequately support the utility pipe, conduit, equipment, or appurtenant structure. Satisfactory material may become unstable due to ineffective drainage, dewatering, becoming frozen, excessive loading.

1.2.10 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are defined as soils that have an expansion index greater than 20 when tested in accordance with ASTM D4829.

1.2.11 Rock

Solid homogeneous interlocking crystalline material with firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits, neither of which can be removed without systematic drilling and blasting, drilling and the use of expansion jacks or feather wedges, or the use of backhoe-mounted pneumatic hole punchers or rock breakers; also large boulders, buried masonry, or concrete other than pavement exceeding 1/2 cubic yard in volume. Removal of hard material will not be considered rock excavation because of intermittent drilling and blasting that is performed merely to increase production.

1.2.12 Capillary Water Barrier

A layer of clean, poorly graded crushed rock, stone, or natural sand or gravel having a high porosity which is placed beneath a building slab with or without a vapor barrier to cut off the capillary flow of pore water to

the area immediately below a slab.

1.2.13 Degree of Compaction (Proctor)

Degree of compaction required, except as noted in the second sentence, is expressed as a percentage of the maximum density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D1557 abbreviated as a percent of laboratory maximum density. Since ASTM D1557 applies only to soils that have 30 percent or less by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve, express the degree of compaction for material having more than 30 percent by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve as a percentage of the maximum density in accordance with AASHTO T 180-21 paragraph 1.5, Note 1.

1.3 CRITERIA FOR BIDDING

Base bids on the following criteria:

a. Surface elevations are as indicated.

b. Pipes or other artificial obstructions, except those indicated, will not be encountered.

c. Hard materials will not be encountered.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Disposition of Surplus Materials

Preconstruction Meeting; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Dewatering Performance Records

Material Test Report

Pipe Inspection Report

1.5 QUALITY CONTROL

1.5.1 Preconstruction Meeting

Conduct a preconstruction meeting at the jobsite at least five business days prior to the start of earthwork operations on the project. The preconstruction meeting is to be arranged by the Contractor and is to follow the written agenda submitted prior to the meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to review the requirements of this specification and the associated plans. The following individuals must be in attendance at this meeting: Contractor's Project Manager and Project Superintendent, earthwork subcontractor's Project Manager and Site Foreman, Contractor's Geotechnical Engineer and Testing Agency, Government Geotechnical Engineer and Civil Engineer, and Government Construction Manager and Engineering

Technician.

The minutes of this meeting are to be recorded by the Contractor and published via email within 48 hours to all attendees. The minutes must be re-published within 48 hours via email pending any subsequent comments from the attendees.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

2.1.1 Structural Fill

Materials classified as GW, GP,or SW in accordance with ASTM D2487. Select material type appropriate for the intended purpose.

2.1.2 Topsoil

Material suitable for topsoil obtained from offsite areas is defined as: Natural, friable soil representative of productive, well-drained soils in the area, free of subsoil, stumps, rocks larger than one inch diameter, brush, weeds, toxic substances, and other material detrimental to plant growth. Amend topsoil pH range to obtain a pH of 5.5 to 7. Topsoil material will be in accordance with ASTM D5268.

2.1.3 Utility Bedding Material

Except as specified otherwise in the individual piping section, provide bedding for buried piping in accordance with AWWA C600 or ASTM D2321 as appropriate for the type of pipe being installed. Install bedding for plastic piping to spring line of pipe. Utility bedding material may include the following:

2.1.3.1 Class I

Angular, 0.25 to 1.5 inch, graded stone, including a number of fill materials that have regional significance such as coral, slag, cinders, crushed stone, and crushed shells.

2.1.3.2 Class II

Coarse sands and gravels with maximum particle size of 1.5 inch, including various graded sands and gravels containing small percentages of fines, generally granular and noncohesive, either wet or dry. Soil Types GW, GP, SW, and SP are included in this class as specified in ASTM D2487.

2.1.3.3 Sand

Clean, coarse-grained sand classified as SW or SP by ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill.

2.1.3.4 Gravel and Crushed Stone

Clean, coarsely graded natural gravel, crushed stone or a combination thereof having a classification of GW in accordance with ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill. Do not exceed maximum particle size of 3 inches.

2.2 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION MARKERS

Provide polyethylene plastic warning tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried utility lines. Provide tape on rolls, 3 inches minimum width, color coded as specified below for the intended utility with warning and identification imprinted in bold black letters continuously over the entire tape length. Warning and identification to read, "CAUTION, BURIED (intended service) LINE BELOW" or similar wording. Provide permanent color and printing, unaffected by moisture or soil.

Warning Tape Color Codes	
Red	Electric
Yellow	Gas, Oil; Dangerous Materials
Orange	Telephone and Other Communications
Blue	Water Systems
Green	Sewer Systems
White	Steam Systems
Gray	Compressed Air

2.2.1 Warning Tape for Metallic Piping

Provide acid and alkali-resistant polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above, with a minimum thickness of 0.003 inch and a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise, and 1250 psi crosswise, with a maximum 350 percent elongation.

2.2.2 Detectable Warning Tape for Non-Metallic Piping

Provide polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above, with a minimum thickness of 0.004 inch, and a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise and 1250 psi crosswise. Manufacture tape with integral wires, foil backing, or other means of enabling detection by a metal detector when tape is buried up to 3 feet deep. Encase metallic element of the tape in a protective jacket or provide with other means of corrosion protection.

2.2.3 Detection Wire for Non-Metallic Piping

Insulate a single strand, solid copper detection wire with a minimum of 12 AWG.

2.3 BORROW

Provide borrow materials from sources located outside of Government property meeting the requirements of paragraph STRUCTURAL FILL.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION

Perform all work specified in accordance with applicable requirements of the Corps of Engineers publication EM 385-1-1 Safety and Health Requirements Manual.

Use equipment of type and size appropriate for the site conditions (soil character and moisture content). Maintenance of exposed subgrades and fills is the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor is required to prevent damage by ineffective drainage, dewatering, and heavy loads and equipment by implementing precautionary measures. Repair or replace any defects or damage.

3.1.1 Underground Utilities

Location of the existing utilities indicated is approximate. Physically verify the location and elevation of the existing utilities indicated prior to starting construction. The Contractor is responsible for protecting utilities from damage during construction.

3.1.2 Drainage and Dewatering

Provide for the collection and disposal of surface and subsurface water encountered during construction.

3.1.2.1 Drainage

Provide for the collection and disposal of surface and subsurface water encountered during construction. Construct storm drainage features (ponds/basins) at the earliest stages of site development, and throughout construction grade the construction area to provide positive surface water runoff away from the construction activity and provide temporary ditches, swales, and other drainage features and equipment as required to keep soils from becoming unstable, prevent erosion, or undermining of foundations. Remove unstable material from working platforms for equipment operation and soil support for subsequent construction features and provide new material as specified herein. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to assess the site conditions to employ necessary measures to permit construction to proceed.

3.1.2.2 Dewatering

Control groundwater flowing toward or into excavations to prevent sloughing of excavation slopes and walls, boils, uplift and heave in the excavation and to eliminate interference with orderly progress of construction. French drains, sumps, ditches or trenches are not allowed within 3 feet of the foundation of any structure, except with specific written approval, and after specific contractual provisions for restoration of the foundation area have been made. Perform control measures by the time the excavation reaches the water level in order to maintain the integrity of the in-situ material. While the excavation is open, maintain the water level continuously, at least 2 feet below the working level. Operate dewatering system continuously until construction work below existing water levels is complete. Measure and record performance of dewatering system at same time each day by use of observation wells or piezometers installed in conjunction with the dewatering system. Submit dewatering performance records weekly.

3.1.3 Protection of Graded Surfaces

Protect newly backfilled, graded, and topsoiled areas from traffic, erosion, and settlements that may occur. Repair or reestablish damaged grades, elevations, or slopes.

3.2 BORROW

Select borrow material to meet the requirements and conditions of the fill for which it is to be used. Obtain borrow material from from approved private sources. Unless otherwise provided in the contract, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining the right to procure material, pay royalties and other charges involved, and bear the expense of developing the sources, including rights-of-way for hauling from the owners. Unless specifically provided, do not obtain borrow within the limits of the project site without prior written approval.

3.2.1 Contractor Furnished Borrow Area(s)

Obtain approved borrow materials from approved offsite sources. If a borrow source is selected that is not a commercial entity from which soil material is directly purchased, submit a Borrow Plan that includes the borrow source location, geotechnical test results showing the fill material meets the Contract requirements, and any Federal, State, and local permits required for excavation and reclamation of the borrow area.

3.3 SURFACE PREPARATION

3.3.1 Clearing and Grubbing

Clear and grub as specified in Section 31 11 00 CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

3.3.2 Stripping

Strip site where indicated on the plans. Strip existing surface materials to a depth of 3 inches below the existing ground surface in areas designated as Clear and Grub on the plans. Strip existing surficial soils to a depth of 6 inches in all other areas. Strip in all areas within the planned limits of disturbance. All stripped materials not suitable for reuse as topsoil will be wasted in specified disposal area. Screen all stripped soils to remove roots and organic materials prior disposal.

3.3.3 Stockpiling Operations

Place and grade stockpiles of satisfactory and unsatisfactory materials. Keep stockpiles in a neat and well drained condition, giving due consideration to drainage at all times. Clear, grub, and seal by rubber-tired equipment, the ground surface at stockpile locations; separately stockpile excavated satisfactory and unsatisfactory materials. Protect stockpiles of satisfactory materials from contamination which may destroy the quality and fitness of the stockpiled material. Do not create stockpiles that could obstruct the flow of any stream, endanger a partly finished structure, impair the efficiency or appearance of any structure, or be detrimental to the completed work in any way. If the Contractor fails to protect the stockpiles, and any material becomes unsatisfactory, remove and replace such material with satisfactory material from approved sources.

3.4 EXCAVATION

Excavate to contours, elevation, and dimensions indicated. Excavate soil disturbed or weakened by Contractor's operations, and soils softened or made unstable for subsequent construction due to exposure to weather. Use material removed from excavations meeting the specified requirements in the construction of fills, embankments, subgrades, shoulders, bedding (as backfill), and for similar purposes to minimize surplus material and to minimize additional material to brought on site. Do not excavate below indicated depths except to remove unstable material as determined by the Government and confirmed by the Contracting Officer. Remove and replace excavations below the grades shown with appropriate materials as directed by the Contracting Officer.

If at any time during excavation, including excavation from borrow areas, the Contractor encounters material that may be classified as rock or as hard/unyielding material, uncover such material, and notify the Contracting Officer. Do not proceed with the excavation of this material until the Contracting Officer has classified the materials as common excavation or rock excavation. Failure on the part of the Contractor to uncover such material, notify the Contracting Officer, and allow sufficient time for classification and delineation of the undisturbed surface of such material will cause the forfeiture of the Contractor's right of claim to any classification or volume of material to be paid for other than that allowed by the Contracting Officer for the areas of work in which such deposits occur.

3.4.1 Trench Excavation Requirements

Excavate the trench as recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe to be installed. Slope trench walls below the top of the pipe, or make vertical, and of such width as recommended by the manufacturer. Provide vertical trench walls where no manufacturer installation instructions are available. Do not exceed the trench width of 24 inches below the top pipe plus pipe outside diameter (O.D.) for pipes of less than 24 inches inside diameter, and do not exceed 36 inches plus pipe outside diameter for pipe sizes larger than 24 inches inside diameter. Where recommended trench widths are exceeded, provide redesign, stronger pipe, or special installation procedures. The Contractor is responsible for the cost of redesign, stronger pipe, or special installation procedures without any additional cost to the Government.

3.4.1.1 Bottom Preparation

Grade the bottoms of trenches accurately to provide uniform bearing and support for the bottom quadrant of each section of the pipe. Excavate bell holes to the necessary size at each joint or coupling to eliminate point bearing. Remove stones of 3 inch or greater in any dimension, or as recommended by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller, to avoid point bearing.

3.4.1.2 Removal of Unyielding Material

Where unyielding material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, notify the Contracting Officer. Following approval, remove such material 24 inch below the required grade and replaced with suitable materials as provided in paragraph FILLING AND COMPACTION.

3.4.1.3 Removal of Unstable Material

Where unstable material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, remove such material to the depth directed and replace it to the proper grade with suitable material as provided in paragraph FILLING AND COMPACTION. When removal of unstable material is required due to the Contractor's fault or neglect in performing the work, the Contractor is responsible for excavating the resulting material and replacing it without additional cost to the Government.

3.4.1.4 Water Lines

Excavate trenches to a depth that provides a minimum cover of 3 feet from the existing ground surface, or from the indicated finished grade, whichever is lower, to the top of the pipe.

3.4.2 Underground Utilities

Perform work adjacent to utilities in accordance with procedures outlined by utility owner. Excavation made with power-driven equipment is not permitted within 2 feet of known utility or subsurface construction. For work immediately adjacent to or for excavations exposing a utility or other buried obstruction, excavate by hand. Start hand excavation on each side of the indicated obstruction and continue until the obstruction is uncovered or until clearance for the new grade is assured. Support uncovered lines or other existing work affected by the contract excavation until approval for backfill is granted by the Contracting Officer. Report damage to utility lines or subsurface construction immediately to the Contracting Officer.

3.5 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

3.5.1 General Requirements

Shape subgrade to line, grade, and cross section as indicated. Remove unsatisfactory and unstable material in surfaces to receive fill or in excavated areas, structural fill. Do not place material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, contain frost, or otherwise containing unstable material. Scarify the surface to a depth of 4 inches prior to placing fill. Step or bench sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal prior to scarifying. Place 4 inches of loose fill and blend with scarified material. When subgrade is part fill and part excavation or natural ground, scarify to a depth of 8 inches.

3.5.2 Subgrade for Structures, Spread Footings, and Concrete Slabs

Do not excavate below depth shown for structures, spread footings, and concrete slabs. If over excavation occurs, compact disturbed material to 95 percent of ASTM D1557. After final rolling, the surface of the subgrade for buildings and pavements must not show deviations greater than 0.05 foot when tested with a 12-foot straightedge applied both parallel and at right angles to the centerline of the area.

3.5.3 Subgrade for Pavements

Compact top 12 inches of subgrade for pavements to at least 95 percent of ASTM D1557. After final rolling, the surface of the subgrade for buildings and pavements must not show deviations greater than 0.05 foot when tested with a 12-foot straightedge applied both parallel and at right

angles to the centerline of the area.

3.6 FILLING AND COMPACTION

Prepare ground surface on which backfill is to be placed and provide compaction requirements for backfill materials in conformance with the applicable portions of paragraphs for SUBGRADE PREPARATION. Do not place material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, or other approved equipment well suited to the soil being compacted. Moisten material as necessary to provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used. Fill and backfill to contours, elevations, and dimensions indicated. Compact and test each lift before placing overlaying lift.

3.6.1 Trench Backfill

Backfill trenches to the grade shown. Backfill the trench to 2 feet above the top of pipe prior to performing the required pressure tests. Leave the joints and couplings uncovered during the pressure test.

3.6.1.1 Replacement of Unyielding Material

Replace unyielding material removed from the bottom of the trench with satisfactory material or initial backfill material.

3.6.1.2 Replacement of Unstable Material

Replace unstable material removed from the bottom of the trench or excavation with satisfactory material placed in layers not exceeding 6 inches loose thickness.

3.6.1.3 Bedding and Initial Backfill

Provide bedding of the type and thickness shown. Place initial backfill material and compact it with approved tampers to a height of at least one foot above the utility pipe or conduit. Bring up the backfill evenly on both sides of the pipe for the full length of the pipe. Take care to ensure thorough compaction of the fill under the haunches of the pipe. Except where shown or when specified otherwise in the individual piping section, provide bedding for buried piping in accordance with PART 2 paragraph UTILITY BEDDING MATERIAL. Compact backfill to top of pipe to 85 percent of ASTM D1557. Provide plastic piping with bedding to spring line of pipe.

3.6.1.4 Final Backfill

Do not begin backfill until construction below finish grade has been approved, underground utilities systems have been inspected, tested and approved, forms removed, and the excavation cleaned of trash and debris. Bring backfill to indicated finish grade. Where pipe is coated or wrapped for protection against corrosion, the backfill material up to an elevation 2 feet above sewer lines and one foot above other utility lines need to be free from stones larger than one inch in any dimension. Heavy equipment for spreading and compacting backfill are not to be operated closer to foundation or retaining walls than a distance equal to the height of backfill above the top of footing; compact remaining area in layers not more than 4 inches in compacted thickness with power-driven hand tampers suitable for the material being compacted. Place backfill carefully

around pipes or tanks to avoid damage to coatings, wrappings, or tanks. Do not place backfill against foundation walls prior to 7 days after completion of the walls. As far as practicable, bring backfill up evenly on each side of the wall and sloped to drain away from the wall.

Fill the remainder of the trench, except for special materials for buildings and pavements with satisfactory material. Place backfill material and compact as follows:

3.6.1.4.1 Buildings and Pavements

Place backfill up to the required elevation as specified. Do not permit water flooding or jetting methods of compaction. Compact as specified for Structural Fill.

3.6.1.4.2 Turfed or Seeded Areas and Miscellaneous Areas

Deposit backfill in layers of a maximum of 12 inches loose thickness, and compact it to 85 percent maximum density for cohesive soils and 90 percent maximum density for cohesionless soils. Apply this requirement to all other areas not specifically designated above.

3.6.1.5 Displacement of Features

After other required tests have been performed and the trench backfill compacted to the finished grade surface, inspect the pipe to determine whether unexpected or damaging displacement has occurred. Conduct walk-through inspection of pipe sizes larger than 48 inches. Inspect pipes smaller than 48 inches using remote methods using closed circuit television, sonar, or hybrid that can provide a 360-degree inspection of the pipe. Prepare and submit a pipe inspection report consisting of digital video or photos. If, in the judgment of the Contracting Officer, the interior of the pipe shows poor alignment or any other defects that would cause improper functioning of the system, replace or repair the defects as directed at no additional cost to the Government.

3.6.1.6 Buried Tape And Detection Wire

3.6.1.6.1 Buried Warning and Identification Tape

Provide buried utility lines with utility identification tape. Bury tape 12 inches below finished grade; under pavements and slabs, bury tape 6 inches below top of subgrade.

3.6.1.6.2 Buried Detection Wire

Bury detection wire directly above non-metallic piping at a distance not to exceed 12 inches above the top of pipe. Extend the wire continuously and unbroken, from manhole to manhole. Terminate the ends of the wire inside the manholes at each end of the pipe, with a minimum of 3 feet of wire, coiled, remaining accessible in each manhole. Furnish insulated wire over its entire length. Install wires at manholes between the top of the corbel and the frame, and extend up through the chimney seal between the frame and the chimney seal. For force mains, terminate the wire in the valve pit at the pump station end of the pipe.

3.6.2 Structural Fill Placement

Place fill and backfill beneath and adjacent to structures in successive

horizontal layers of loose material not more than 8 inches in depth, or in loose layers not more than 4 inches in depth when using hand-operated compaction equipment. Do not place over wet or frozen materials. Compact to at least 90 percent of laboratory maximum density for cohesive materials or 95 percent of laboratory maximum density for cohesionless materials, except as otherwise specified. Perform compaction in such a manner as to prevent wedging action or eccentric loading upon or other damage to the structure. Moisture condition fill and backfill material to within range of plus 2 or minus 2 percent of optimum moisture content at the time of compaction.

3.6.3 Backfill for Appurtenances

After the manhole, catchbasin, inlet, or similar structure has been constructed and the concrete has been allowed to cure for 7 days, place backfill in such a manner that the structure is not be damaged by the shock of falling earth. Deposit the backfill material, compact it as specified for final backfill, and bring up the backfill evenly on all sides of the structure to prevent eccentric loading and excessive stress.

3.6.4 Compaction

3.6.4.1 General Site

Compact underneath areas designated for vegetation and areas outside the 5 foot line of the paved area or structure to 85 percent of ASTM D698 or ASTM D1557.

3.6.4.2 Adjacent Areas

Compact areas within 5 feet of structures to 95 percent of ASTM D698 or ASTM D1557.

3.7 FINISHING/FINISH OPERATIONS

During construction, keep embankments and excavations shaped and drained. Maintain ditches and drains along subgrade to drain effectively at all times. Do not disturb the finished subgrade by traffic or other operation. Protect and maintain the finished subgrade in a satisfactory condition until ballast, subbase, base, or pavement is placed. Do not permit the storage or stockpiling of materials on finished subgrade. Do not lay subbase, base course, ballast, or pavement until the subgrade has been checked and approved, and in no case place subbase, base, surfacing, pavement, or ballast on a muddy, spongy, frozen or otherwise unstable subgrade.

Finish the surface of excavations, embankments, and subgrades to a smooth and compact surface in accordance with the lines, grades, and cross sections or elevations shown. Provide the degree of finish for graded areas within 0.1 foot of the grades and elevations indicated except as indicated for subgrades specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION. Finish gutters and ditches in a manner that will result in effective drainage. Finish the surface of areas to be turfed to a smoothness suitable for the application of turfing materials. Repair graded, topsoiled, or backfilled areas prior to acceptance of the work, and re-established grades to the required elevations and slopes.

3.7.1 Grading Around Structures

Construct areas within 5 feet outside of each building and structure line true-to-grade, shape to drain, and maintain free of trash and debris until final inspection has been completed and the work has been accepted.

3.7.2 Grading

Finish grades as indicated within one-tenth of one foot. Grade areas to drain water away from structures. Maintain areas free of trash and debris. For existing grades that will remain but which were disturbed by Contractor's operations, grade as directed.

3.7.3 Topsoil and Seed

Provide as specified in Section 32 92 23 SODDING.

3.8 DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL

Remove from Government property all surplus or other soil material not required or not suitable for filling or backfilling, along with brush, refuse, stumps, roots, and timber. Properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Prepare plan for Disposition of Surplus Materials to include permissions document to dispose of nonsalable products.

3.9 TESTING

Perform testing as indicated in Table 1. Submit Material Test Reports within 7 days of tests being completed.

Material Type list materials to be tested as identified in paragraph DEFINITIONS	Location of Material	Test Method	Test Frequency
Structural Fill	-Excavations -Trench Backfill	Density - ASTM D1556/D1556M, ASTM D6938. When ASTM D6938 or ASTM D8167/D8167M is used, check the calibration curves and adjust using only the sand cone method as described in ASTM D1556/D1556M.	One test per 2000 square feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of fill or backfill areas compacted by other than hand-operated machines. Double testing frequency for areas compacted by hand-operated machines. If ASTM D6938 is used, check in-place densities by ASTM D1556/D1556M as follows: One check test per lift for every 6 tests.
Structural Fill	-Excavations -Trench Backfill	Moisture Density Relationship - ASTM D1557	One representative test per 500 cubic yards of fill and backfill, or when any change in material occurs which may affect the optimum moisture content or laboratory maximum density. Sample to be taken from stockpile or location of placement.

Material Type list materials to be tested as identified in paragraph DEFINITIONS	Location of Material	Test Method	Test Frequency
Structural Fill	-Excavations -Trench Backfill	Gradation - ASTM C136/C136M	One representative test per 500 cubic yards of fill and backfill, or when any change in material occurs which may affect the optimum moisture content or laboratory maximum density. Sample to be taken from stockpile or location of placement.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 11 00

CLEARING AND GRUBBING
11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Tree Wound Paint

SD-04 Samples

Tree Wound Paint

1.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the site, and handle in a manner which will maintain the materials in their original manufactured or fabricated condition until ready for use.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Protection

3.1.1.1 Roads and Walks

Keep roads and walks free of dirt and debris at all times.

3.1.1.2 Trees, Shrubs, and Existing Facilities

Protect trees and vegetation to be left standing from damage incident to clearing, grubbing, and construction operations by the erection of barriers or by such other means as the circumstances require.

3.1.1.3 Utility Lines

Protect existing utility lines that are indicated to remain from damage. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of damage to or an encounter with an unknown existing utility line. The Contractor is responsible for the repair of damage to existing utility lines that are indicated or made known to the Contractor prior to start of clearing and grubbing operations. When utility lines which are to be removed are encountered within the area of operations, notify the Contracting Officer in ample time to minimize interruption of the service. Refer to Section 01 30 00 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS and Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS for additional utility protection.

3.2 CLEARING

Clearing consists of the felling, trimming, and cutting of trees into sections and the satisfactory disposal of the trees and other vegetation designated for removal, including downed timber, snags, brush, and rubbish occurring within the areas to be cleared. Clearing also includes the removal and disposal of structures that obtrude, encroach upon, or otherwise obstruct the work. Cut off flush with or below the original ground surface trees, stumps, roots, brush, and other vegetation in areas to be cleared, except such trees and vegetation as may be indicated or directed to be left standing.

3.2.1 Tree Removal

Where indicated or directed, remove trees and stumps that are designated as trees from areas outside those areas designated for clearing and grubbing. This work includes the felling of such trees and the removal of their stumps and roots as specified in paragraph GRUBBING. Dispose of trees as specified in paragraph DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS.

3.2.2 Pruning

Trim trees designated to be left standing within the cleared areas of dead branches 1-1/2 inches or more in diameter; and trim branches to heights and in a manner as indicated. Neatly cut limbs and branches to be trimmed close to the bole of the tree or main branches.

3.2.3 Grubbing

Grubbing consists of the removal and disposal of stumps, roots larger than 3 inches in diameter, and matted roots from the designated grubbing areas. Remove material to be grubbed, together with logs and other organic or metallic debris not suitable for foundation purposes, to a depth of not less than 18 inches below the original surface level of the ground in areas indicated to be grubbed and in areas indicated as construction areas under this contract, such as areas for buildings, and areas to be paved. Fill depressions made by grubbing with suitable material and compact to make the surface conform with the original adjacent surface of the ground.

3.3 DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS

Dispose of excess materials in accordance with the approved solid waste management permit and include those materials in the solid waste management report.

All wood or wood like materials, except for salable timber, remaining from clearing, prunning or grubbing such as limbs, tree tops, roots, stumps, logs, rotten wood, and other similiar materials is the property of the Contractor and dispose of as specified. All non-saleable timber and wood or wood like materials remaining from timber harvesting such as limbs, tree tops, roots, stumps, logs, rotten wood, and other similiar materials is the property of the Contractor and dispose of as specified.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 11 23

AGGREGATE BASE COURSE
05/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C29/C29M	(2023) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C117	(2023) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C131/C131M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM D75/D75M	(2019) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D1556/D1556M	(2015; E 2016) Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	(2012; E 2015) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D3665	(2012; R 2017) Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D4318	(2017; E 2018) Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4718/D4718M	(2015) Standard Practice for Correction of Unit Weight and Water Content for Soils Containing Oversize Particles

ASTM D4791	(2019) Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D5821	(2013; R 2017) Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D7928	(2017) Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Fine-Grained Soils Using the Sedimentation (Hydrometer) Analysis
ASTM E11	(2022) Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NCDOT)

NCDOT	(2024) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures

1.2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this specification, the following definitions apply.

1.2.1 Aggregate Base Course

Aggregate base course (ABC) is well graded, durable aggregate uniformly moistened and mechanically stabilized by compaction.

1.2.2 Degree of Compaction

Degree of compaction required, except as noted in the second sentence, is expressed as a percentage of the maximum laboratory dry density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D1557 abbreviated as a percent of laboratory maximum dry density. Since ASTM D1557 applies only to soils that have 30 percent or less by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve, express the degree of compaction for material having more than 30 percent by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4 inch sieve as a percentage of the laboratory maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D1557 Method C and corrected with ASTM D4718/D4718M.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Plant, Equipment, and Tools

SD-06 Test Reports

Initial Tests

In-Place Tests

Sampling And Testing

Field Density

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Perform sampling and testing using a laboratory approved in accordance with Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL. Do not start work requiring testing until the testing laboratory has been inspected and approved. Test the materials to establish compliance with the specified requirements and perform testing at the specified frequency. Furnish copies of test results within 24 hours of completion of the tests.

1.4.1 Sampling

Take samples for laboratory testing in conformance with ASTM D75/D75M. When deemed necessary, the sampling will be observed by the Contracting Officer.

1.4.2 Tests

Perform the following tests in conformance with the applicable standards listed:

1.4.2.1 Gradation Analysis

Perform gradation analysis in conformance with ASTM C117 and ASTM C136/C136M using sieves conforming to ASTM E11. Perform particle-size analysis of the soils in conformance with ASTM D7928.

1.4.2.2 Liquid Limit and Plasticity Index

Determine liquid limit and plasticity index in accordance with ASTM D4318.

1.4.2.3 Moisture-Density Determinations

Determine the laboratory maximum dry density and optimum moisture content in accordance with paragraph DEGREE OF COMPACTION.

1.4.2.4 Field Density Tests

Measure field density in accordance with ASTM D1556/D1556M, or ASTM D6938. For the method presented in ASTM D1556/D1556M use the base plate as shown in the drawing. For the method presented in ASTM D6938 check the calibration curves and adjust them, if necessary, using only the sand cone method as described in Annex A2 of ASTM D6938. Use ASTM D6938 to determine the moisture content of the soil. Check the calibration curves furnished with the moisture gauges along with density calibration checks as described in ASTM D6938. Make the calibration checks of both the density and moisture gauges using the prepared containers of material method, as described in Annex A2 of ASTM D6938, on each different type of material being tested at the beginning of a job and at intervals as directed. Submit calibration curves and related test results prior to using the

device or equipment being calibrated.

a. Submit certified copies of test results for approval not less than 30 days before material is required for the work.

b. Submit calibration curves and related test results prior to using the device or equipment being calibrated.

c. Submit copies of field test results within 24 hours after the tests are performed.

1.4.2.5 Wear Test

Perform wear tests on ABC course material in conformance with ASTM C131/C131M.

1.4.2.6 Flat and Elongated Pieces

Determine flat and elongated pieces on ABC course material in conformance with ASTM D4791, Method A.

1.4.2.7 Fractured Faces

Perform fractured faces test on ABC coarse aggregate in comformance with ASTM D5821.

1.4.2.8 Weight of Slag

Determine weight per cubic foot of slag in accordance with ASTM C29/C29M on the ABC course material.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Perform construction when the atmospheric temperature is above 35 degrees F. When the temperature falls below 35 degrees F, protect all completed areas by approved methods against detrimental effects of freezing. Correct completed areas damaged by freezing, rainfall, or other weather conditions to meet specified requirements.

1.6 ACCEPTANCE

1.6.1 Tolerances

Acceptance of ABC is based on compliance with the tolerances presented in Table 1. Remove any materials found to be non-compliant and replace with compliant material or rework, as directed, to meet the requirements of this specification

TABLE 1

Measurement	Tolerance
Grade	Plus 1/4 inch, Minus 1/2 inch
Smoothness	Plus/Minus 3/8 inch

TABLE 1	
Individual Test Total Thickness	Plus/Minus
Average Job Thickness	Plus/Minus
Compaction	Minimum 100 percent

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 AGGREGATES

Provide ABC conforming to NCDOT, Section 1005.

2.2 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

2.2.1 Initial Tests

Perform one of each of the following initial tests on the proposed material prior to commencing construction to demonstrate that the proposed material meets all specified requirements when furnished. Complete this testing for each source if materials from more than one source are proposed.

a. Gradation Analysis.

b. Liquid limit and plasticity index.

c. Moisture-density relationship.

d. Wear.

e. Flat and Elongated Pieces.

f. Fractured Faces.

g. Weight per cubic foot of Slag.

2.2.2 Approval of Material

Select the source of the material 30 days prior to the time the material will be required in the work. Tentative approval of material will be based on initial test results. Final approval of the materials will be based on sieve analysis, liquid limit, and plasticity index tests performed on samples taken from the completed and fully compacted courses.

2.3 EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND MACHINES

All plant, equipment, and tools used in the performance of the work are subject to approval by the Government before the work is started. Maintain all plant, equipment, and tools in satisfactory working condition at all times. Submit a list of proposed equipment, including descriptive data. Use equipment capable of minimizing segregation, producing the required compaction, meeting grade controls, thickness control, and smoothness requirements as set forth herein.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

When the ABC is constructed in more than one lift, clean the previously constructed lift of loose and foreign matter by sweeping with power sweepers or power brooms. Use hand brooms in areas where power cleaning is not practicable. Provide adequate drainage during the entire period of construction to prevent water from collecting or standing on the working area.

3.2 OPERATION OF AGGREGATE SOURCES

Condition aggregate sources on private lands in accordance with local laws or authorities. Clear, strip, and excavate as required. Condition aggregate sources on Government property to readily drain and leave in a satisfactory condition upon completion of the work.

3.3 STOCKPILING MATERIAL

Clear and level storage sites prior to stockpiling of material. Stockpile all materials, including approved material available from excavation and grading, in the manner and at the locations designated. Stockpile aggregates on the cleared and leveled areas designated to prevent segregation. Stockpile materials obtained from different sources separately.

3.4 PREPARATION OF UNDERLYING COURSE

Clean the underlying course or subgrade of all foreign substances prior to constructing the base course(s). Do not construct base course(s) on underlying course or subgrade that is frozen. Construct the surface of the underlying course or subgrade to meet specified compaction and surface tolerances. Correct ruts or soft yielding spots in the underlying courses, areas having inadequate compaction, and deviations of the surface from the specified requirements set forth herein by loosening and removing soft or unsatisfactory material and adding approved material, reshaping to line and grade, and recompacting to specified density requirements. For cohesionless underlying courses or subgrades containing sands or gravels, as defined in ASTM D2487, stabilize the surface prior to placement of the base course(s). Stabilize by mixing ABC into the underlying course and compacting by approved methods. Proof roll in accordance with paragraph PROOF ROLLING. Consider the stabilized material as part of the underlying course and meet all requirements of the underlying course. Do not allow traffic or other operations to disturb the finished underlying course and maintain in a compliant condition until the base course is placed.

3.5 GRADE CONTROL

Provide a finished and completed base course conforming to the lines, grades, and cross sections shown. Place line and grade stakes as necessary for control.

3.6 MIXING AND PLACING MATERIALS

3.6.1 Mixing

Mix the coarse and fine aggregates in a stationary plant, or in a traveling plant. Make adjustments in mixing procedures or in equipment to

obtain true grades, to minimize segregation or degradation, to obtain the required water content, and to produce a satisfactory base course meeting all requirements of this specification.

3.6.2 Placing

Place the mixed material on the prepared subgrade or subbase in lifts of uniform thickness with an approved spreader. Place the lifts so that when compacted they are true to the grades or levels required with the least possible surface disturbance. Where the base course is placed in more than one lift, clean the previously constructed lift of loose and foreign matter by sweeping with power sweepers, power brooms, or hand brooms. Make adjustments in placing procedures or equipment to obtain true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to adjust the water content, and to produce an acceptable base course.

3.7 LAYER THICKNESS

Compact the completed base course to the thickness indicated. Limit individual compacted lifts to a maximum thickness of 6 inches and a minimum thickness of 3 inches. Compact the base course(s) to a total thickness that is within the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE of the thickness indicated. Where the measured thickness is more than 1/2 inch deficient, correct such areas by scarifying, adding new material of proper gradation, reblading, and recompacting as directed. Where the measured thickness is more than 1/2 inch thicker than indicated, the course will be considered as conforming to the specified thickness requirements. However, the requirements for wearing course thickness and plan grade are still applicable. The average job thickness will be the average of all thickness measurements taken for the job and within the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE of the thickness indicated.

3.8 COMPACTION

Compact each lift of the base course, as specified, with approved compaction equipment. For cohesive soils, maintain water content during the compaction procedure to within plus or minus 2 percent of the optimum water content determined from laboratory tests as specified and for cohesionless soils, maintain the water content to facilitate compaction without bulking. Begin rolling at the outside edge of the surface and proceed to the center, overlapping on successive trips at least one-half the width of the roller. Slightly vary the length of alternate trips of the roller. Adjust speed of the roller as needed so that displacement of the aggregate does not occur. Compact mixture with hand-operated power tampers in all places not accessible to the rollers. Continue compaction until each lift is compacted through the full depth to meet the compaction requirements of Table 1. Make such adjustments in compacting or finishing procedures to obtain true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to reduce or increase water content, and to produce a compliant base course. Remove any materials found to be non-compliant and replace with compliant material or rework, as directed, to meet the requirements of this specification.

3.9 PROOF ROLLING

In addition to the compaction specified, proof roll areas designated on the drawings by application of two coverages of a heavy pneumatic-tired roller having four or more tires abreast, each tire loaded to a minimum of 30,000 pounds and inflated to a minimum of 125 psi. A coverage is defined

as the application of one tire print over the designated area. In the areas designated, apply proof rolling to the top of the underlying material on which the base course is laid and to the top of each layer of base course. Maintain water content of the underlying material and each lift of the base course as specified in Paragraph COMPACTION from start of compaction to completion of proof rolling of that lift. Remove any base course materials or any underlying materials that produce permanent deformation exceeding 3/8 inch by proof rolling and replace with satisfactory materials. Then recompact and proof roll to meet these specifications.

3.10 EDGES OF BASE COURSE

Place the base course(s) so that the completed section is a minimum of one-half foot wider, on all sides, than the next lift that will be placed above it. Place approved material along the outer edges of the base course in sufficient quantity to compact to the thickness of the course being constructed. When the course is being constructed in two or more lifts, simultaneously roll and compact at least a 2 foot width of this shoulder material with the rolling and compacting of each lift of the base course.

3.11 FINISHING

Finish the surface of the top lift of base course after final compaction and proof rolling by cutting any overbuild to grade and rolling with a steel-wheeled roller. Do not add thin lifts of material to the top lift of base course to meet grade. If the elevation of the top lift of base course exceeds the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE, scarify the top lift to a depth of at least 3 inches and blend new material in and compacted and proof rolled to bring to grade. Make adjustments to rolling and finishing procedures to minimize segregation and degradation, obtain grades, maintain moisture content, and produce an acceptable base course. If the surface become rough, corrugated, uneven in texture, or traffic marked prior to completion, scarify the non-compliant portion and rework and recompact it or replace as directed.

3.12 SMOOTHNESS TEST

Construct the top lift so that the surface shows no deviations exceeding the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE when tested with a 12 foot straightedge. Test the entire area in both a longitudinal and a transverse direction on parallel lines. Perform the transverse lines at a maximum spacing of 15 feet or less apart, as directed. Perform the longitudinal lines at the centerline of each placement lane, regardless of whether multiple lanes are allowed to be paved at the same time, and at the 1/8th point in from each side of the lane. Hold the straightedge in contact with the surface and moved ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. Determine the amount of surface irregularity by placing the freestanding (unleveled) straightedge on the pavement surface and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the pavement surface. Determine measurements along the entire length of the straight edge. Correct deviations exceeding this amount by removing material and replacing with new material, or by reworking existing material and compacting it to meet these specifications.

3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.13.1 In-Place Tests

Perform each of the following in-place tests on samples taken from the placed and compacted ABC. Determine sample locations using random sampling in accordance with ASTM D3665. Take samples and test at the rates indicated.

a. Perform density tests on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one set of tests for every 250 square yards, or portion thereof, of completed area. Gradations containing more than 30 percent retained on the ¾ inch sieve can produce inconsistent compacted density values when tested in accordance with paragraph DEGREE OF COMPACTION.

b. Perform gradation analysis on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one sieve analysis for every 500 square yards, or portion thereof, of material placed.

c. Perform liquid limit and plasticity index tests at the same frequency as the sieve analysis.

d. Measure the thickness of the base course at intervals providing at least one measurement for each 500 square yards of base course or part thereof. Measure the thickness using test holes, at least 3 inch in diameter through the base course.

3.13.2 Approval of Material

Final approval of the materials will be based on tests for gradation, liquid limit, and plasticity index performed on samples taken from the completed and fully compacted course(s).

3.14 TRAFFIC

Do not allow traffic on the completed base course.

3.15 MAINTENANCE

Maintain the base course in a satisfactory condition until the full pavement section is completed and accepted. Immediately repair any defects and repeat repairs as often as necessary to keep the area intact. Retest any base course that was not paved over prior to the onset of winter to verify that it still complies with the requirements of this specification. Rework or replace any area of base course that is damaged as necessary to comply with this specification.

3.16 DISPOSAL OF UNSATISFACTORY MATERIALS

Dispose of any unsuitable materials that have been removed outside the limits of Government-controlled land. No additional payments will be made for materials that have to be replaced.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 11 26

HOT-MIX BITUMINOUS BASE COURSE FOR ROADS AND STREETS
05/20

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 156	(2013; R 2017) Standard Specification for Requirements for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures

ASPHALT INSTITUTE (AI)

AI MS-2	(2015) Asphalt Mix Design Methods

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C183/C183M	(2022) Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM D75/D75M	(2019) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D140/D140M	(2016) Standard Practice for Sampling Asphalt Materials
ASTM D1856	(2009; R 2015) Recovery of Asphalt from Solution by Abson Method
ASTM D2041/D2041M	(2011) Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2172/D2172M	(2017; E 2018) Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Extraction of Asphalt Binder from Asphalt Mixtures
ASTM D2726/D2726M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D3665	(2012; R 2017) Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	(2016) Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NCDOT)

NCDOT	(2024) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Sources of Aggregates

Job Mix Formula

SD-06 Test Reports

Sources of Aggregates

Bituminous Materials

Test Section

Service Record

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Batch Tickets

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Qualifications

Perform sampling and testing using an approved commercial testing laboratory or on-site facilities. Submit accreditation of the commercial laboratory by an independent evaluation authority, indicating conformance to ASTM D3666, including all applicable test procedures. Do not start work requiring testing until the facilities have been inspected and approved. Schedule and provide payment for laboratory inspections. Additional payment or a time extension due to failure to acquire the required laboratory validation is not allowed. Maintain this certification for the duration of the project.

1.3.2 Test Results

Verify that materials comply with the specification. When a material source is changed, test the new material for compliance. When deficiencies are found, repeat the initial analysis and retest the material already placed to determine the extent of unacceptable material. Replace or repair all in-place unacceptable material to conform to the contract requirements. Submit copies of field tests results within 24 hours after the tests are performed and certified copies of tests results for approval not less than 30 days before material is required for the work.

1.3.3 Batch Tickets

Provide batch tickets in accordance with AASHTO M 156.

1.3.4 Aggregates

Select sources of aggregates and submit a plan for operation of a new source of aggregates at least 45 days in advance of starting production. If a previously developed source is selected, submit test results with evidence that central plant hot-mix bituminous pavements constructed with the aggregates have had a satisfactory service record of at least 5 years under similar climatic conditions. Include in the service record a tabulation of aggregate gradation and quality test results, typical hot-mix asphalt mix design using the aggregate, and a list of representative paving projects using the aggregate. Make such tests and other investigations as necessary to determine whether or not aggregates meeting the requirements specified can be produced from the proposed sources. Sample aggregates in accordance with ASTM D75/D75M and test them at the start of production.

1.3.5 Mineral Filler

Sample mineral filler in accordance with ASTM C183/C183M.

1.3.6 Bituminous Materials

Select sources where bituminous materials are obtained in advance of time when materials will be required in the work. Sample bituminous materials in accordance with ASTM D140/D140M. Submit test results not less than 30 days before such material is required for use in the work.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not construct bituminous courses when the underlying course contains free surface water, or when temperature of the surface of the underlying course is below 40 degrees F, unless otherwise directed.

1.5 ACCEPTANCE

1.5.1 Tolerances

Acceptance of bituminous base course is based on compliance with the tolerances presented in Table 1. Remove and replace bituminous base course represented by the failing tests or submit repair plan for approval.

TABLE 1

Attribute	Measurement
Plant Mixture	
Delivery to Laydown Machine	Minimum 250 deg F
Laboratory Air Voids	3 to 5 percent
Finished Mat	

TABLE 1	
Mat Density (avg of 4 cores/lot)	Minimum 92 percent of TMD
Joint Density (avg of 4 cores/lot)	Minimum 90.5 percent of TMD
Grade	plus/minus 0.05 foot
Smoothness	plus/minus 3/8 inch
Longitudinal Joint Offset	Minimum 1 foot
Transverse Joint Offset	Minimum

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 AGGREGATES

Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone, crushed slag, crushed gravel screenings, sand, and mineral filler, as required. Provide in accordance with NCDOT, Section 1012.

2.2 BITUMINOUS MATERIALS

2.2.1 Asphalt Cement

Provide asphalt cement binder conforming to NCDOT, Section 1020.

2.3 COMPOSITION OF MIXTURE

2.3.1 Job-Mix Formula (JMF)

2.3.1.1 Develop the JMF

Provide an asphalt mix composed of a mixture of well-graded aggregate, mineral filler if required, and asphalt binder. Size the aggregate fractions, handle in separate size groups, and combine in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of Table 2. Submit proposed JMF; do not produce hot-mix asphalt for payment until a JMF has been approved.

2.3.1.1.1 Binder Course

NCDOT, materials for the construction of the binder course shall be Type I-19.0C.

2.3.1.1.2 Surface Course

NCDOT, materails for construction of the surface course shall be Type RS-9.5C.

2.3.2 JMF Requirements

Submit in writing the job mix formula for approval at least 30 days prior to the start of the test section including as a minimum:

a. Percent passing each sieve size.

b. Percent of asphalt binder.

c. Percent of each aggregate and mineral filler to be used.

d. Asphalt performance grade.

e. Number of blows of hand-held hammer per side of molded specimen. (NA for Superpave)

f. Number of gyrations of Superpave gyratory compactor, (NA for Marshall mix design)

g. Laboratory mixing temperature.

h. Lab compaction temperature.

i. Temperature-viscosity relationship of the asphalt cement.

j. Plot of the combined gradation on the 0.45 power gradation chart, stating the nominal maximum size.

k. Graphical plots of stability (NA for Superpave), flow (NA for Superpave), air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate, and unit weight versus asphalt content as shown in AI MS-2.

l. Specific gravity and absorption of each aggregate.

m. Percent natural sand.

n. Percent particles with 2 or more fractured faces (in coarse aggregate).

o. Fine aggregate angularity.

p. Percent flat or elongated particles (in coarse aggregate).

q. Tensile Strength Ratio(TSR).

r. Antistrip agent (if required) and amount.

s. List of all modifiers and amount.

t. Correlation of hand-held hammer with mechanical hammer (NA for Superpave).

u. Percentage and properties (asphalt content, binder properties, and aggregate properties) of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) in accordance with paragraph RECYCLED HOT-MIX ASPHALT, if RAP is used.

2.3.2.1 Adjustment to JMF

The JMF for each mixture is in effect until a new formula is approved in writing. Should a change in sources of any materials be made, perform a new mix design and obtain approval before the new material is used. Make minor adjustments within the specification limits to the JMF to optimize mix volumetric properties. Adjustments to the original JMF are limited to plus or minus 4 percent on the No. 4 and coarser sieves; plus or minus 3 percent on the No. 8 to No. 50 sieves; and plus or minus 1 percent on the No. 100 sieve. Adjustments to the JMF are limited to plus or minus 1.0

percent on the No. 200 sieve. Asphalt content adjustments are limited to plus or minus 0.40 from the original JMF. If adjustments are needed that exceed these limits, develop a new mix design.

2.4 EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND MACHINES

2.4.1 Bituminous Plant

Provide a bituminous plant of such capacity to produce the quantities of bituminous mixtures required for the project within the completion time of the contract. Provide hauling equipment, paving machines, rollers, miscellaneous equipment, and tools in sufficient numbers and capacity and in proper working condition to place the bituminous paving mixtures at a rate equal to the plant output. Provide a sufficient number of adequately trained personnel during paving operations to produce a pavement meeting the requirements in this specification.

2.4.2 Mixing Plants

Provide mixing plants in accordance with AASHTO M 156 which are automatic or semiautomatic controlled, commercially manufactured units designed, coordinated, and operated to consistently produce a mixture within the job-mix formula (JMF). Prequalify drum or batch mixers at the production rate to be used during actual mix production. The prequalification tests include extraction in accordance with ASTM D2172/D2172M and recovery of the asphalt binder in accordance with ASTM D1856.

2.4.3 Asphalt Paver

Provide asphalt pavers which are self-propelled, with an activated screed, heated as necessary, and capable of spreading and finishing courses of hot-mix asphalt which will meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade, with sufficient power to propel itself and the hauling equipment without adversely affecting the finished surface. Provide a receiving hopper of sufficient capacity to permit a uniform spreading operation and equipped with a distribution system to place the mixture uniformly in front of the screed without segregation and produce a finished surface of the required evenness and texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging the mixture. If screed extensions are used to increase the paving width, provide auger extensions to distribute the hot mix along the additional screed length. Equip the paver with a control system capable of automatically maintaining the specified screed elevation. Automatically actuate the control system from either a reference line and/or through a system of mechanical sensors or sensor-directed mechanisms or devices which will maintain the paver screed at a predetermined transverse slope and at the proper elevation to obtain the required surface.

2.4.4 Hauling Equipment

Provide trucks for hauling hot-mix asphalt having tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the mixture from adhering to them, lightly coat the truck beds with a release agent specifically designed for use with hot mix asphalt. Provide each truck with a suitable cover to protect the mixture from adverse weather. When necessary to maintain the mixture at the specified temperature, insulate or heat truck beds and securely fasten covers (tarps).

2.4.5 Rollers

Provide the number, type, and weight of rollers sufficient to compact the mixture to the required density while it is still in a workable condition. Do not use equipment which causes excessive crushing of the aggregate or displacement of the asphalt mixture.

2.4.6 Straightedge

Furnish and maintain at the site, in good condition, one 12 foot straightedge for each bituminous paver for use in testing the finished surface. Construct straightedges of aluminum with blades of box or box-girder cross section and a flat bottom reinforced to insure rigidity and accuracy. Provide handles to facilitate movement on pavement.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONDITIONING OF UNDERLYING COURSE

Prior to placing the bituminous base course, clean the underlying surface of foreign or objectionable matter.

3.2 TRANSPORTATION OF BITUMINOUS MIXTURE

Transport the bituminous mixture from the paving plant to the site in trucks having tight, clean, smooth beds lightly coated with an approved release agent to prevent adhesion of mixture to truck bodies. Drain excessive release agent prior to loading. Cover each load with canvas or other approved material of ample size to protect mixture from weather and prevent loss of heat. Reject loads that have crusts of cold, unworkable material or have become wet by rain. Do not haul over freshly placed material.

3.3 PLACING

Do not place bituminous mixtures without ample time to complete placement and compaction during daylight hours, unless artificial lighting is provided.

3.3.1 Offsetting Joints in Bituminous Base Course

Place the bituminous base course so that longitudinal joints are offset from joints in the underlying course by at least 1 foot. Offset transverse joints by at least 2 feet from transverse joints in the underlying course.

3.3.2 Use of Laydown Machine

Reject mixtures having temperatures less than 250 degrees F when delivered to the laydown machine. Adjust the laydown machine and regulate the speed so that the surface of the course being laid will be smooth and continuous without tears and pulls, and of such depth that, when compacted, the surface conforms to the cross section, grade, and contour indicated. Begin placement of the mixture along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one-way slope. Place the mixture as nearly continuous as possible, and adjust the speed of placing to permit proper compaction. When segregation occurs in the mixture during placing, suspend the laydown operation until the cause is determined and corrected. Correct irregularities in alignment of the course left by the

laydown machine by trimming directly behind machine. Immediately after trimming, thoroughly compact the edges of the course by tamping laterally with a lute. Do not permit distortion of the course during tamping.

3.3.3 Placing Strips Succeeding Initial Strips

In placing each succeeding strip after the initial strip has been spread and compacted as specified below, overlap the screed of the laydown machine 1/2 to 1 inch over the previously placed strip and sufficiently high so that compaction will produce a smooth, dense joint. Use a lute to push back the mixture placed on the edge of the previously placed strip to the edge of the strip being placed. Do not broadcast material onto the mat. Remove and waste excess mixture.

3.3.4 Hand Spreading in Lieu of Machine Spreading

In areas where the use of machine spreading is impractical, spread the mixture by hand. Prevent segregation during spreading. Do not broadcast material onto the mat. Remove and waste excess mixture. Maintain grade and smoothness tolerances presented in Table 1.

3.4 COMPACTION OF MIXTURE

Begin compaction as soon after placing as the mixture will bear roller without undue displacement. Do not permit delays in compacting the freshly placed mixture. After the initial rolling, perform preliminary tests of the crown, grade, and smoothness. Correct deficiencies so that the finished course will conform to requirements for the grade and smoothness specified in subpart: ACCEPTANCE. After meeting crown, grade, and smoothness requirements, continue rolling until a mat density of at least 92 percent of the theoretical maximum density (TMD) determined in accordance with ASTM D2041/D2041M is obtained. Roll the joints until until a joint density of at least 90.5 percent of the theoretical maximum density (TMD) determined in accordance with ASTM D2041/D2041M is obtained. Thoroughly compact areas inaccessible to rollers with hot hand tampers.

3.4.1 Correcting Deficient Areas

Remove mixtures that become contaminated or are defective. Do not permit skin patching of an area that has been rolled. Cut holes the full thickness of the base course so that the sides are perpendicular and parallel to the direction of traffic and the edges are vertical. Spray sides with tack coat. Place hot mix asphalt in the holes in sufficient quantity so that the finished surface will conform to grade, smoothness, and density requirements.

3.5 JOINTS

3.5.1 General

Carefully construct joints between old and new pavements or between successive day's work or joints that have become cold to establish a continuous bond between old and new sections of the course. Construct joints having the same texture, density, and smoothness as other sections of the course. Clean contact surfaces of previously constructed pavements that have become coated with dust, sand, or other objectionable material by brushing or cut back with approved power saw, as approved. Spray the surface against which new material is placed with a thin, uniform coat of

tack coat. Apply the material far enough in advance of placement of the fresh mixture to insure adequate curing. Take care to prevent damage or contamination of sprayed surface.

3.5.2 Transverse Joints

Pass the roller over the unprotected end of freshly placed mixture only when placing of the course is discontinued or when delivery of the mixture is interrupted to the extent that the unrolled material may become cold. In all cases, cut back the edge of the previously placed course a mimimum of 2 inches to expose an even, straight, vertical surface for the full thickness of the course. In continuing placement of the strip, position the mechanical spreader on the transverse joint so that sufficient hot mixture will be spread to obtain a joint after rolling that conforms to the required density and smoothness specified herein.

3.5.3 Longitudinal Joints

Cut back edges of a previously placed strip that have cooled or are irregular, honeycombed, poorly compacted, damaged, or otherwise defective. In all cases, cut back the edge of the previously placed course a mimimum of 2 inches to expose an even, straight, vertical surface for the full thickness of the course.

3.6 EDGES OF PAVEMENT

Neatly trim outside edges adjacent to shoulders.

3.7 QUALITY CONTROL

Perform tests in sufficient numbers and at the locations and times directed to ensure that materials, mixtures and compaction meet specified requirements. Obtain samples of finished pavement, including samples that span the longitudinal joint. Sample bituminous materials during construction when shipments of bituminous materials are received or when necessary to assure that some condition of handling or storage has not been detrimental to the bituminous material.

3.7.1 Sampling

Obtain plant mix and in-place samples on a lot and sublot basis. Each full day's production or a maximum of 1000 tons is considered a lot. Divide the lot into four (4) equal sublots and obtain random samples in accordance with ASTM D3665 within each sublot. Obtain plant mix samples from the haul truck or from behind the paver. Test for grade and smoothness on a total lot basis.

3.7.2 In-Place Density

Take one random core (4 inches or larger in diameter) from the mat (interior of the lane) of each sublot, and one random core from the joint (immediately over joint) of each sublot, with each random core the full thickness of the layer being placed. When the random core is less than 1 inch thick, do not include in the analysis. In this case, take another random core. After air drying to a constant weight, determine the density of each core in accordance with ASTM D2726/D2726M. Determine percent compaction using the TMD. Evaluate for acceptance in accordance with subpart: ACCEPTANCE. Remove and replace unacceptible lots.

3.7.3 Laboratory Air Voids and Theoretical Maximum Density

Calculate laboratory air voids by determining the bulk density of each lab compacted specimen using the laboratory-prepared, thoroughly dry method of ASTM D2726/D2726M and determining the theoretical maximum density of each sublot sample using ASTM D2041/D2041M. Use the latest theoretical maximum density value to calculate the laboratory air voids for each sublot. Evaluate for acceptance in accordance with subpart: ACCEPTANCE. Complete and report all laboratory air void tests within 24 hours after completion of construction of each lot.

3.7.4 Plan Grade

Provide finished surfaces conforming, within tolerances specified, to the lines, grades, and cross sections indicated. Do not permit finished surfaces to vary more than the tolerances provided in subpart: ACCEPTANCE from the plan gradeline and elevation established and approved at the site. Maintain finished surfaces flush with finished surfaces of abutting pavements. Do not permit deviations from the plan gradeline and elevation in areas of pavements where closer conformance with plan grade and elevation is required for the proper functioning of drainage and other appurtenant structures involved.

3.7.5 Surface Smoothness

Provide finished surfaces not deviating from the testing edge of a straightedge more than the tolerances of subpart: ACCEPTANCE in any direction.

3.7.6 Temperatures

Check temperatures at least four times per lot, at necessary locations, to determine the temperature at the dryer, the asphalt cement in the storage tank, the asphalt mixture at the plant, and the asphalt mixture at the job site.

3.8 PROTECTION OF PAVEMENT

After final rolling of the pavement, do not permit vehicular traffic of any kind until the pavement has cooled to ambient temperature.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 17 23

PAVEMENT MARKINGS
08/16, CHG 5: 11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D6628	(2003; R 2015) Standard Specification for Color of Pavement Marking Materials

INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE REPAIR INSTITUTE (ICRI)

ICRI 03732	(1997) Selecting and Specifying Concrete Surface Preparation for Sealers, Coatings, and Polymer Overlays

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)

SAE AMS-STD-595A	(2017) Colors used in Government Procurement

U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

MUTCD	(2009; Rev 2012) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS TT-P-1952	(2015; Rev F; Notice 1) Paint, Traffic and Airfield Markings, Waterborne

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Surface Preparation Equipment List

Application Equipment List

Exterior Surface Preparation

Safety Data Sheets

Waterborne Paint

SD-06 Test Reports

Waterborne Paint

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications

Waterborne Paint

Volatile Organic Compound, (VOC)

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Waterborne Paint

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Regulatory Requirements

Submit certificate stating that the proposed pavement marking paint meets the Volatile Organic Compound, (VOC) regulations of the local Air Pollution Control District having jurisdiction over the geographical area in which the project is located. Submit Safety Data Sheets for each product.

1.3.2 Qualifications

Submit documentation certifying that pertinent personnel are qualified for equipment operation and handling of applicable chemicals. The documentation should include experience on five projects of similar size and scope with references for all personnel.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver paint materials, thermoplastic compound materials, and reflective media in original sealed containers that plainly show the designated name, specification number, batch number, color, date of manufacture, manufacturer's directions, and name of manufacturer.

Provide storage facilities at the job site for maintaining materials at temperatures recommended by the manufacturer.

1.5 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.5.1 Environmental Requirements

1.5.1.1 Weather Limitations for Application

Apply pavement markings to clean, dry surfaces, and unless otherwise approved, only when the air and pavement surface temperature is at least 5 degrees F above the dew point and the air and pavement temperatures are within the limits recommended by the pavement marking manufacturer. Allow pavement surfaces to dry after water has been used for cleaning or rainfall has occurred prior to striping or marking. Test the pavement surface for moisture before beginning work each day and after cleaning. Do not commence marking until the pavement is sufficiently dry and the pavement condition has been approved by the Contracting Officer. Employ the "plastic wrap method" to test the pavement for moisture as specified in paragraph TESTING FOR MOISTURE.

1.5.1.2 Weather Limitations for Removal of Pavement Markings on Roads and Automotive Parking Areas

Pavement surface must be free of snow, ice, or slush; with a surface temperature of at least 40 degrees F and rising at the beginning of operations, except those involving shot or sand blasting or grinding. Cease operation during thunderstorms, or during rainfall, except for waterblasting and removal of previously applied chemicals. Cease waterblasting where surface water accumulation alters the effectiveness of material removal.

1.5.2 Traffic Controls

Place warning signs conforming to MUTCD near the beginning of the worksite and well ahead of the worksite for alerting approaching traffic from both directions. Place small markers along newly painted lines or freshly placed raised markers to control traffic and prevent damage to newly painted surfaces or displacement of raised pavement markers. Mark painting equipment with large warning signs indicating slow-moving painting equipment in operation.

When traffic must be rerouted or controlled to accomplish the work, provide necessary warning signs, flag persons, and related equipment for the safe passage of vehicles.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 EQUIPMENT

2.1.1 Surface Preparation and Paint Removal

2.1.1.1 Surface Preparation Equipment for Roads and Automotive Parking Areas

Submit a surface preparation equipment list by serial number, type, model, and manufacturer. Include descriptive data indicating area of coverage per pass, pressure adjustment range, tank and flow capacities, and safety precautions required for the equipment operation. Mobile equipment must allow for removal of markings without damaging the pavement surface or joint sealant. Maintain machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work in satisfactory operating condition.

2.1.1.1.1 Sandblasting Equipment

Use mobile sandblasting equipment capable of producing a pressurized stream of sand and air that effectively removes paint from the surface without filling voids with debris in asphalt or tar pavements or removing joint sealants in Portland cement concrete pavements. Include with the equipment and air compressor, hoses, and nozzles of adequate size and capacity for removing paint. Equip the compressor with traps and coalescing filters that maintain the compressed air free of oil and water.

2.1.1.1.2 Waterblasting Equipment

Use mobile waterblasting equipment capable of producing a pressurized stream of water that effectively removes paint from the pavement surface without significantly damaging the pavement. Provide equipment, tools, and machinery which are safe and in good working order at all times.

2.1.1.1.3 Grinding or Scarifying Equipment

Use equipment capable of removing surface contaminates, paint build-up, or extraneous markings from the pavement surface without leaving any residue. Clean the surface by hydro blast to remove surface contaminates and ash after a weed torch is used to remove paint.

2.1.1.1.4 Chemical Removal Equipment

Use chemical equipment capable of applying and removing chemicals and paint from the pavement surface, leaving only non-toxic biodegradable residue without scarring or other damage to the pavement or joints and joint seals.

2.1.2 Application Equipment

Submit application equipment list appropriate for the material(s) to be used. Include manufacturer's descriptive data and certification for the planned use that indicates area of coverage per pass, pressure adjustment range, tank and flow capacities, and all safety precautions required for operating and maintaining the equipment. Provide and maintain machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work in satisfactory operating condition, or remove them from the work site. Provide mobile and maneuverable application equipment to the extent that straight lines can be followed and normal curves can be made in a true arc.

2.1.2.1 Paint Application Equipment

2.1.2.1.1 Hand-Operated, Push-Type Machines

Provide hand-operated push-type applicator machine of a type commonly used for application of water based paint or two-component, chemically curing paint, thermoplastic, or preformed tape, to pavement surfaces for small marking projects, such as legends and cross-walks, automotive parking areas, or surface painted signs. Provide applicator machine equipped with the necessary tanks and spraying nozzles capable of applying paint uniformly at coverage specified. Hand operated spray guns may be used in areas where push-type machines cannot be used.

2.1.2.1.2 Self-Propelled or Mobile-Drawn Spraying Machines

Provide self-propelled or mobile-drawn spraying machine with suitable arrangements of atomizing nozzles and controls to obtain the specified results. Provide machine having a speed during application capable of applying the stripe widths indicated at the paint coverage rate specified herein and of even uniform thickness with clear-cut edges.

2.1.2.1.2.1 Road Marking

Provide equipment used for marking roads capable of placing the prescribed number of lines at a single pass as solid lines, intermittent lines, or a combination of solid and intermittent lines using a maximum of three different colors of paint as specified.

2.1.2.1.2.2 Hand Application

Provide spray guns for hand application of paint in areas where the mobile paint applicator cannot be used.

2.2 MATERIALS

Use waterborne paint for roads. Use non-reflectorized waterborne paint for automotive parking areas. The maximum allowable VOC content of pavement markings is 150 grams per liter. Color of markings are indicated on the drawings and must conform to ASTM D6628 for roads and automotive parking areas and SAE AMS-STD-595A for airfields. Provide materials conforming to the requirements specified herein.

2.2.1 Waterborne Paint

FS TT-P-1952, Type I or II.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

3.1.1 Testing for Moisture

Test the pavement surface for moisture before beginning pavement marking after each period of rainfall, fog, high humidity, or cleaning, or when the ambient temperature has fallen below the dew point. Do not commence marking until the pavement is sufficiently dry and the pavement condition has been approved by the Contracting Officer or authorized representative.

Employ the "plastic wrap method" to test the pavement for moisture as follows: Cover the pavement with a 12 inch by 12 inch section of clear plastic wrap and seal the edges with tape. After 15 minutes, examine the plastic wrap for any visible moisture accumulation inside the plastic. Do not begin marking operations until the test can be performed with no visible moisture accumulation inside the plastic wrap. Re-test surfaces when work has been stopped due to rain.

3.2 EXTERIOR SURFACE PREPARATION

Thoroughly clean surfaces to be marked before application of the paint. Remove dust, dirt, and other granular surface deposits by sweeping, blowing with compressed air, rinsing with water, or a combination of these methods as required. Remove rubber deposits, existing paint markings, residual curing compounds, and other coatings adhering to the pavement by water blasting.

a. For Portland Cement Concrete pavement, grinding, light shot blasting, or light scarification, to a resulting profile equal to ICRI 03732 CSP 2, CSP 3, and CSP 4, respectively, can be used in addition to water blasting on most pavements, to either remove existing coatings, or for surface preparation.

b. Scrub affected areas, where oil or grease is present on old pavements to be marked, with several applications of trisodium phosphate solution or other approved detergent or degreaser and rinse thoroughly after each application. After cleaning oil-soaked areas, seal with shellac or primer recommended by the manufacturer to prevent bleeding through the new paint. Do not commence painting in any area until pavement surfaces are dry and clean.

3.3 APPLICATION

Apply pavement markings to dry pavements only.

3.3.1 Paint

Apply paint with approved equipment at rate of coverage specified herein. Provide guidelines and templates as necessary to control paint application. Take special precautions in marking numbers, letters, and symbols. Manually paint numbers, letters, and symbols. Sharply outline all edges of markings. The maximum drying time requirements of the paint specifications will be strictly enforced, to prevent undue softening of bitumen, and pickup, displacement, or discoloration by tires of traffic. If there is a deficiency in drying of the markings, painting operations must cease until the cause of the slow drying is determined and corrected.

3.3.1.1 Waterborne Paint

3.3.1.1.1 Roads

Apply paint at a rate of 105 plus or minus 5 square feet per gallon.

3.3.2 Cleanup and Waste Disposal

Keep the worksite clean and free of debris and waste from the removal and application operations. Dispose of debris at approved sites.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Material Inspection

Examine material at the job site to determine that it is the material referenced in the report of test results or certificate of compliance. Provide test results substantiating conformance to the specified requirements with each certificate of compliance.

3.4.2 Dimensional Tolerances

Apply all markings in the standard dimensions provide in the drawings. New markings may deviate a maximum of 10 percent larger than the standard dimension. The maximum deviation allowed when painting over an old marking is up to 20 percent larger than the standard dimensions.

3.4.3 Bond Failure Verification

Inspect newly applied markings for signs of bond failure based on visual inspection and comparison to results from Test Stripe Demonstration paragraph.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 92 23

SODDING
04/06, CHG 1: 08/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C602	(2023) Agricultural Liming Materials
ASTM D4972	(2018) Standard Test Methods for pH of Soils

TURFGRASS PRODUCERS INTERNATIONAL (TPI)

TPI GSS	(1995) Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

DOA SSIR 42	(2022) Kellogg Soil Survey Laboratory Methods Manual, Soil Survey Investigations Report, No. 42, Version 6.0

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Stand of Turf

100 percent ground cover of the established species.

1.3 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK applies to this section for pesticide use and plant establishment requirements, with additions and modifications herein.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Fertilizer

Include physical characteristics, and recommendations.

SD-06 Test Reports

Topsoil composition tests (reports and recommendations).

SD-07 Certificates

Sod farm certification for sods. Indicate type of sod in accordance with TPI GSS.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery

1.5.1.1 Sod Protection

Protect from drying out and from contamination during delivery, on-site storage, and handling.

1.5.1.2 Fertilizer Delivery

Deliver to the site in original, unopened containers bearing manufacturer's chemical analysis, name, trade name, trademark, and indication of conformance to state and federal laws. Instead of containers, fertilizer may be furnished in bulk with certificate indicating the above information.

1.5.2 Storage

1.5.2.1 Sod Storage

Lightly sprinkle with water, cover with moist burlap, straw, or other approved covering; and protect from exposure to wind and direct sunlight until planted. Provide covering that will allow air to circulate so that internal heat will not develop. Do not store sod longer than 24 hours. Do not store directly on concrete or bituminous surfaces.

1.5.2.2 Topsoil

Prior to stockpiling topsoil, treat growing vegetation with application of appropriate specified non-selective herbicide. Clear and grub existing vegetation three to four weeks prior to stockpiling topsoil.

1.5.2.3 Handling

Do not drop or dump materials from vehicles.

1.6 TIME RESTRICTIONS AND PLANTING CONDITIONS

1.6.1 Restrictions

Do not plant when the ground is frozen, snow covered, muddy, or when air temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

1.7 TIME LIMITATIONS

1.7.1 Sod

Place sod a maximum of thirty six hours after initial harvesting, in accordance with TPI GSS as modified herein.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SODS

2.1.1 Classification

Centipede sod, nursery grown, certified as classified in the TPI GSS. Machine cut sod at a uniform thickness of 3/4 inch within a tolerance of 1/4 inch, excluding top growth and thatch. Each individual sod piece shall be strong enough to support its own weight when lifted by the ends. Broken pads, irregularly shaped pieces, and torn or uneven ends will be rejected. Wood pegs and wire staples for anchorage shall be as recommended by sod supplier.

2.1.2 Purity

Sod species shall be genetically pure, free of weeds, pests, and disease.

2.1.3 Composition

2.1.3.1 Sod Farm Overseeding

At the sod farm provide sod with overseeding of annual rye grass seed.

2.2 TOPSOIL

2.2.1 On-Site Topsoil

Surface soil stripped and stockpiled on site and modified as necessary to meet the requirements specified for topsoil in paragraph COMPOSITION. When available topsoil shall be existing surface soil stripped and stockpiled on-site in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

2.2.2 Off-Site Topsoil

Conform to requirements specified in paragraph COMPOSITION. Additional topsoil shall be furnished by the Contractor.

2.2.3 Composition

Containing from 5 to 10 percent organic matter as determined by the topsoil composition tests of the Organic Carbon, 6A, Chemical Analysis Method described in DOA SSIR 42. Maximum particle size, 3/4 inch, with maximum 3 percent retained on 1/4 inch screen. The pH shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D4972. Topsoil shall be free of sticks, stones, roots, and other debris and objectionable materials. Other components shall conform to the following limits:

Silt	25-50 percent
Clay	10-30 percent
Sand	20-35 percent
pH	5.5 to 7.0

Soluble Salts	600 ppm maximum

2.3 SOIL CONDITIONERS

Add conditioners to topsoil as required to bring into compliance with "composition" standard for topsoil as specified herein.

2.3.1 Lime

Commercial grade hydrate limestone containing a calcium carbonate equivalent (C.C.E.) as specified in ASTM C602 of not less than 110 percent.

2.4 FERTILIZER

2.4.1 Granular Fertilizer

Organic, granular controlled release fertilizer containing the following minimum percentages, by weight, of plant food nutrients:

10 percent available nitrogen
10 percent available phosphorus
10 percent available potassium

2.5 WATER

Source of water shall be approved by Contracting Officer and of suitable quality for irrigation containing no element toxic to plant life.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Extent Of Work

Provide soil preparation (including soil conditioners), fertilizing, and sodding of all newly graded finished earth surfaces, unless indicated otherwise, and at all areas inside or outside the limits of construction that are disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

3.1.2 Soil Preparation

Provide 4 inches of off-site topsoil or on-site topsoil to meet indicated finish grade. After areas have been brought to indicated finish grade, incorporate fertilizer into soil a minimum depth of 4 inches by disking, harrowing, tilling or other method approved by the Contracting Officer. Remove debris and stones larger than 3/4 inch in any dimension remaining on the surface after finish grading. Correct irregularities in finish surfaces to eliminate depressions. Protect finished topsoil areas from damage by vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

3.1.2.1 Soil Conditioner Application Rates

Apply soil conditioners at rates as determined by laboratory soil analysis of the soils at the job site. For bidding purposes only apply at rates for the following:

Lime 200 pounds per acre.

3.2 SODDING

3.2.1 Finished Grade and Topsoil

Prior to the commencement of the sodding operation, the Contractor shall verify that finished grades are as indicated on drawings; the placing of topsoil, smooth grading, and compaction requirements have been completed in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

The prepared surface shall be a maximum 1 inch below the adjoining grade of any surfaced area. New surfaces shall be blended to existing areas. The prepared surface shall be completed with a light raking to remove from the surface debris and stones over a minimum 5/8 inch in any dimension.

3.2.2 Placing

Place sod a maximum of 36 hours after initial harvesting, in accordance with TPI GSS as modified herein.

3.2.3 Sodding Slopes and Ditches

For slopes 2:1 and greater, lay sod with long edge perpendicular to the contour. For V-ditches and flat bottomed ditches, lay sod with long edge perpendicular to flow of water. Anchor each piece of sod with wood pegs or wire staples maximum 2 feet on center. On slope areas, start sodding at bottom of the slope.

3.2.4 Finishing

After completing sodding, blend edges of sodded area smoothly into surrounding area. Air pockets shall be eliminated and a true and even surface shall be provided. Frayed edges shall be trimmed and holes and missing corners shall be patched with sod.

3.2.5 Rolling

Immediately after sodding, firm entire area except for slopes in excess of 3 to 1 with a roller not exceeding 90 pounds for each foot of roller width.

3.2.6 Watering

Start watering areas sodded as required by daily temperature and wind conditions. Apply water at a rate sufficient to ensure thorough wetting of soil to minimum depth of 6 inches. Run-off, puddling, and wilting shall be prevented. Unless otherwise directed, watering trucks shall not be driven over turf areas. Watering of other adjacent areas or plant material shall be prevented.

3.3 RESTORATION

Restore to original condition existing turf areas which have been damaged during turf installation operations. Keep clean at all times at least one paved pedestrian access route and one paved vehicular access route to each building. Clean other paving when work in adjacent areas is complete.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 11 00

WATER DISTRIBUTION
02/18, CHG 2: 11/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C605	(2021) Underground Installation of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe and Fittings
AWWA C800	(2021) Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C94/C94M	(2023) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM D1784	(2020) Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
ASTM D1785	(2015; E 2018) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC), Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120
ASTM D2241	(2015) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
ASTM D2466	(2017) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
ASTM D2467	(2015) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80
ASTM D2855	(2015) Standard Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings

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

FCCCHR List	(continuously updated) List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 24	(2022) Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
NFPA 704	(2022) Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)

NSF/ANSI 14	(2023) Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials
NSF/ANSI 61	(2022) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Water Transmission Mains

Water transmission mains include water piping having diameters greater than 14 inch, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.2.2 Water Mains

Water mains include water piping having diameters 4 through 14 inch, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.2.3 Water Service Lines

Water service lines include water piping from a water main to a building service at a point approximately 5 feet from building or the point indicated on the drawings, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.2.4 Additional Definitions

For additional definitions refer to the definitions in the applicable referenced standard.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Water Service Line, Fittings, Joints and Coupling

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts. Inlcude information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.

Pipe Restraint

Backflow Preventer

SD-07 Certificates

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings

Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

Backflow Tester Certification

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

PVC Piping

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements

Use NSF/ANSI 61 or NSF/ANSI 14 materials for potable water systems to comply with lead free content requirements as defined by the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act effective January 2014.

Comply with NFPA 24 for materials, installation, and testing of fire main piping and components.

1.4.2 Qualifications

1.4.2.1 Backflow Preventers

1.4.2.1.1 Backflow Preventer Certificate

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

1.4.2.1.1.1 Backflow Tester Certificate

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

1.4.2.1.1.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

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

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery and Storage

Inspect materials delivered to site for required pipe markings and damage. Unload and store with minimum handling and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to prevent cuts, scratches and other damage.

Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store plastic piping, jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes, fittings, valves, and other accessories free of dirt and debris or other contaminates.

1.5.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, valves, fire hydrants, and other accessories in accordance with applicable AWWA standard, manufacturer's instructions and in a manner to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Avoid injury to coatings and linings on pipe and fittings; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Do not place other material, hooks, or pipe inside a pipe or fitting after the coating has been applied. Inspect the pipe for defects before installation. Carry, do not drag pipe to the trench. Use of pinch bars and tongs for aligning or turning pipe will be permitted only on the bare ends of the pipe. Clean the interior of pipe and accessories of foreign matter before being lowered into the trench and keep them clean during laying operations by plugging. Replace defective material without additional expense to the Government. Store rubber gaskets, not immediately installed, under cover or out of direct sunlight.

Handle PVC pipe, fittings, and accessories in accordance with AWWA C605.

1.5.3 Miscellaneous Plastic Pipe and Fittings

Handle Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), pipe and fittings in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Store plastic piping and jointing materials that are not to be installed immediately under cover out of direct sunlight.

Storage facilities shall be classified and marked in accordance with NFPA 704.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Provide all materials in accordance with AWWA C800 and as indicated herein. Provide valves and fittings with pressure ratings equivalent to the pressure ratings of the pipe.

2.1.1 Pipe, Fittings, Joints And Couplings

Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts, except submit both drawings and cuts for push-on and rubber-gasketed bell-and-spigot joints. Include information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.

2.1.1.1 Plastic Piping

2.1.1.1.1 PVC Piping

2.1.1.1.1.1 Pipe and Fittings

Provide ASTM D1784 cell class 12454 pipe and fittings of the same PVC material.

a. ASTM D1785, Schedule 40 with ASTM D2466 Schedule 40 or ASTM D2467 Schedule 80 fittings.

b. ASTM D2241 pipe and fittings with SDR as necessary to provide 150 psi minimum pressure rating with ASTM D2466 Schedule 40 or ASTM D2467 Schedule 80 fittings.

2.1.1.1.1.2 Joints and Connections

Fittings may be joined by the solvent-cement method or threading.

2.1.1.1.1.3 Solvent Joining

Provide solvent joints in accordance with ASTM D2855.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

2.2.1 Pipe Restraint

2.2.1.1 Thrust Blocks

Use ASTM C94/C94M concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 days or use concrete of a mix not leaner than one part cement, two and one half parts sand, and five parts gravel, having the same minimum compressive strength.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Install all materials in accordance with the applicable reference standard, manufacturers instructions and as indicated herein.

3.1.1 Piping

3.1.1.1 General Requirements

Install pipe, fittings, joints and couplings in accordance with the applicable referenced standard, the manufacturer's instructions and as specified herein.

3.1.2 Pipe Restraint

3.1.2.1 Concrete Thrust Blocks

Install concrete thrust blocks where indicated.

3.2 CLEANUP

Upon completion of the installation of water lines and appurtenances, remove all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERAGE
05/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C94/C94M	(2023) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C150/C150M	(2022) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C270	(2019a; E 2019) Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
ASTM D2321	(2020) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D3034	(2016) Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D3212	(2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM F477	(2014; R 2021) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F949	(2020) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor's License

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Pipeline Materials

Gravity Pipe

SD-07 Certificates

Portland Cement

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Installer Qualifications

Install specified materials by a licensed underground utility Contractor licensed for such work in the state where the work is to be performed. Verify installing Contractor's License is current and state certified or state registered.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery and Storage

Check upon arrival; identify and segregate as to types, functions, and sizes. Store off the ground in a manner affording easy accessibility and not causing excessive rusting or coating with grease or other objectionable materials.

1.4.1.1 Piping

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage; store with minimum of handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective coverings. Store plastic piping and jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes and fittings free of dirt and debris.

1.4.1.2 Cement, Aggregate, and Reinforcement

As specified in Section 03 30 53 MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE (CIVIL WORK).

1.4.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, and other accessories in such manner as to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Take special care not to damage linings of pipe and fittings; if lining is damaged, make satisfactory repairs. Carry, do not drag, pipe to trench.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Provide materials conforming to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below. Submit manufacturer's product specification,standard drawings or catalog cuts.

2.1.1 Gravity Pipe

2.1.1.1 Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe and Associated Fittings

2.1.1.2 PVC Gravity Sewer Piping

2.1.1.2.1 PVC Gravity Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D3034, SDR 35, or ASTM F949 with ends suitable for elastomeric gasket joints.

2.1.1.2.2 PVC Gravity Joints and Jointing Material

Provide joints conforming to ASTM D3212. Gaskets are to conform to ASTM F477.

2.1.2 Cement Mortar

Provide cement mortar conforming to ASTM C270, Type M with Type II cement.

2.1.3 Portland Cement

Submit certificates of compliance stating the type of cement used in manufacture of concrete pipe, fittings, septic tanks, and precast manholes. Provide portland cement conforming to ASTM C150/C150M, Type II for concrete used in concrete pipe, concrete pipe fittings, septic tanks, and manholes and type optional for cement used in concrete cradle, concrete encasement, and thrust blocking.

2.1.4 Portland Cement Concrete

Provide portland cement concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M, compressive strength of 4000 psi at 28 days, except for concrete cradle and encasement or concrete blocks for manholes. Concrete used for cradle and encasement is to have a compressive strength of 2500 psi minimum at 28 days. Protect concrete in place from freezing and moisture loss for 7 days.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Installation Drawings

Submit Installation Drawings showing complete detail, both plan and side view details with proper layout and elevations.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Backfill after inspection by the Contracting Officer. Before, during, and after installation, protect plastic pipe and fittings from any environment that would result in damage or deterioration to the material. Keep a copy of the manufacturer's instructions available at the construction site at all times and follow these instructions unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

These general requirements apply except where specific exception is made in the following paragraphs entitled "Special Requirements."

3.2.1.1 Earthwork

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

3.2.1.2 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Inspect each pipe and fitting before and after installation; replace those found defective and remove from site. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Lay nonpressure pipe with the bell ends in the upgrade direction. Adjust spigots in bells to give a uniform space all around. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots will not be permitted. Replace by one of the proper dimensions, pipe or fittings that do not allow sufficient space for installation of joint material. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads.

3.2.2 Special Requirements

3.2.2.1 Installation of PVC Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for laying and joining pipe and fittings. Make joints with the gaskets specified for joints with this piping and assemble in accordance with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for assembly of joints. Make joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.2.3 Concrete Work

Cast-in-place concrete is included in Section 03 30 53 MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE (CIVIL WORK). Support the pipe on a concrete cradle, or encased in concrete where indicated or directed.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. Be able to produce evidence, when required, that each item of work has been constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

-- End of Section --

ADDRESS VERIFICATION REPORT

==========

This report lists any Reference Organization that appears in a Section Reference Article without a corresponding listing in either the Sources for Reference Publications Section (01 42 00, 01420, or 01090) or the Supplemental Reference List.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

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SECTION	REFERENCE ORGANIZATION

ALL REFERENCE ADDRESSES HAVE BEEN VERIFIED

BRACKET VERIFICATION REPORT

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This report lists all brackets remaining in the text.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

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SECTION	SUBPART	BRACKETS	EXPLANATORY NOTES

NO BRACKETS FOUND IN TEXT

REFERENCE VERIFICATION REPORT

Duplicate References

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This report lists References that are found in both the Section Reference Article and the Supplemental Reference List.

The Reference descriptions listed are from the Supplemental Reference List.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

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SECTION	**REFERENCE**

ALL REFERENCES HAVE BEEN VERIFIED

REFERENCE VERIFICATION REPORT

Unresolved References

==========

This report lists all References that appear in a Section, but that are not listed in either that Section's Reference Article or the Supplemental Reference List.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

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SECTION	SUBPART	REFERENCE

ALL REFERENCES HAVE BEEN VERIFIED

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.
23-0036

TITLE AND LOCATION
IR DEMO PACKAGE FY24

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		01 14 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			List of Contact Personnel	1.3.1.1														
		01 20 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Schedule of Prices	1.3	G													
		01 30 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			View Location Map	1.3														
			Progress and Completion	1.4														
			Pictures															
		01 31 23.13 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			List of Contractor's Personnel	1.4.2	G													
		01 31 50	SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Interim DD-1354, Transfer &	1.2														
			Acceptance of Military Real															
			Property															
		01 32 16.00 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Baseline Construction Schedule	1.2	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Monthly Updates	1.4														
		01 33 00	SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Submittal register	1.4.1														
			Complete Submittal Package	1.6.1														
		01 35 26	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			APP - Construction	1.8.1	G													
			Dive Operations Plan	1.17	G													
			Accident Prevention Plan (APP)	1.8	G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															

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							SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		01 35 26	Monthly Exposure Reports	1.4														
			Notifications and Reports	1.13														
			Accident Reports	1.13.2	G													
			LHE Inspection Reports	1.13.3														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation	1.5														
			Checklist															
			Crane Operators/Riggers	1.7.1.5														
			Standard Lift Plan	1.8.3.2	G													
			Critical Lift Plan	1.8.3.3	G													
			Naval Architecture Analysis	1.8.3.4	G													
			Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)	1.9														
			Confined Space Entry Permit	1.10.1														
			Hot Work Permit	1.10.1														
			Certificate of Compliance	1.13.4														
			Third Party Certification of	1.13.5														
			Floating Cranes and															
			Barge-Mounted Mobile Cranes															
			License Certificates	1.15														
			Radiography Operation Planning	1.15.1	G													
			Work Sheet															
			Portable Gauge Operations	1.15.1	G													
			Planning Worksheet															
		01 35 29.13	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Work Zones	3.9.1	G													
			Decontamination Facilities	3.10.1	G													

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		01 35 29.13	SD-03 Product Data																
			Amendments to the APP/SSHP	1.4	G														
			Exposure Monitoring/Air	3.5															
			Sampling Program																
			Site Control Log	3.9.2															
			SSHO's Daily Inspection Logs	1.8															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Certificate Of Worker/Visitor	1.7															
			Acknowledgement																
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals																
			Safety And Health Phase-Out	1.9	G														
			Report																
		01 45 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Contractor Quality Control (CQC)	1.5.2	G														
			Plan																
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Verification Statement	1.12.3															
		01 50 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Traffic Control Plan	3.4.1															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Backflow Preventers	1.3															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Backflow Preventer Tests	3.5															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Backflow Tester	1.3.1															
			Backflow Preventers	1.3															

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		01 57 19	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Environmental Protection Plan	1.6.1														
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Abrasive blasting	3.7.1														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Solid waste disposal permit	1.4.1														
			Disposal permit for hazardous waste	1.4.2														
			Environmental training documentation	1.2														
			Permit to transport hazardous waste	1.4.3														
			Hazardous waste certification	1.4.4														
			Environmental Plan Review	1.6.3														
			Annual Report of Products Containing Recovered Materials	2.1														
		01 78 00	SD-03 Product Data															
			Warranty Management Plan	1.6.1														
			Warranty Tags	1.6.4														
			Final Cleaning	3.5														
			Spare Parts Data	1.5														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Instructions	1.6.1														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data															

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		01 78 00	Operation and Maintenance	3.4	G													
			Manuals															
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			As-Built Drawings	3.2	G													
			Record Drawings	3.3	G													
			As-Built Record of Equipment	1.6.1														
			and Materials															
			Final Approved Shop Drawings	3.7														
			Certification of EPA Designated	2.1	G													
			Items															
			Certification Of USDA Designated	2.2	G													
			Items															
			Interim DD FORM 1354	3.6	G													
			Checklist for DD FORM 1354	3.6	G													
			Equipment Inventory Update	3.1	G													
		01 78 23	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Training Plan	3.1.1	G													
			Training Outline	3.1.3	G													
			Training Content	3.1.2	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Training Video Recording	3.1.4	G													
			Validation of Training Completion	3.1.6	G													
		01 78 24.00 20	SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			eOMSI, Progress Submittal	1.4.1	G													
			eOMSI, Prefinal Submittal	1.4.2	G													

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		01 78 24.00 20	eOMSI, Final Submittal	1.4.3	G													
		01 78 30.00 22	SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			GIS Data Deliverables	1.3.9	G													
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SECTION VERIFICATION REPORT

==========

This report lists all Sections that are referenced in other Sections, but that are not in the Job or Master.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

==========

SECTION	SUBPART	SECTION REFERENCED

ALL SECTIONS HAVE BEEN VERIFIED

SUBMITTAL LIST

==========
This report lists all the submittal numbers and descriptions found in the Section Submittal Articles, along with the Section and subpart in which the descriptions appear. The explanatory text immediately below each submittal description is for information only, and appears in the Submittal Procedure Section, but does not appear in the Sections listed in this report.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.
==========

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submittals that are required prior to or commencing with the start of work on site.

SECTION: 01 14 00 **SUBPART:** 1.1

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SECTION: 01 30 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

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SECTION: 01 57 19 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 41 00 **SUBPART:** 1.5

SECTION: 02 83 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 31 00 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-02 Shop Drawings

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

SECTION: 01 35 29.13 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-03 Product Data

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

SECTION: 01 35 29.13 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 50 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 01 78 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 82 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 83 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 03 30 53 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 31 11 00 **SUBPART:** 1.1

SECTION: 32 11 23 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 32 11 26 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 32 17 23 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 32 92 23 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 33 11 00 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-04 Samples

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

SECTION: 31 11 00 **SUBPART:** 1.1

SD-06 Test Reports

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

SECTION: 01 35 26 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 45 00 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 50 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 01 57 19 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 82 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 83 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 03 30 53 **SUBPART:** 1.3

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SECTION: 32 11 23 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 32 11 26 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 32 17 23 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 32 92 23 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SD-07 Certificates

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

SECTION: 01 32 16.00 20 **SUBPART:** 1.1

SECTION: 01 35 26 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 35 29.13 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 50 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 02 41 00 **SUBPART:** 1.5

SECTION: 02 82 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 02 83 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 03 30 53 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 32 17 23 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 32 92 23 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 33 11 00 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 33 30 00 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preprinted material describing installation of a product, system or material, including special notices and (SDS)concerning impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

SECTION: 01 78 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 32 17 23 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SECTION: 33 11 00 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative at the job site, in the vicinity of the job site, or on a sample taken from the job site, on a portion of the work, during or after installation, to confirm compliance with manufacturer's standards or instructions. The documentation must be signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory or agency and state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test.

SECTION: 32 11 26 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Data provided by the manufacturer, or the system provider, including manufacturer's help and product line documentation, necessary to maintain and install equipment, for operating and maintenance use by facility personnel.

SECTION: 01 78 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 01 78 23 **SUBPART:** 1.2

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

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

SECTION: 01 31 50 **SUBPART:** 1.1

SECTION: 01 33 00 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 35 29.13 **SUBPART:** 1.3

SECTION: 01 57 19 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SECTION: 01 78 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

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SECTION: 01 78 30.00 22 **SUBPART:** 1.2

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SECTION: 02 83 00 **SUBPART:** 1.4

SUBMITTAL VERIFICATION REPORT

==========
Search for "Submittal Formatting Requirements" in SpecsIntact help for more information about the contents of this report.
==========

Section Submittal Discrepancies

==========
Sections that do not cite Submittal Items in both the Submittal Article and elsewhere in the text, that cite invalid Classifications, or that contain Submittal Descriptions, Classifications, or multiply-defined Submittal Items outside the Submittal Article:

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.
==========

SECTION SUBPART SUBMITTAL DISCREPANCY

Discrepancies Between Submittal Articles and Submittal Procedures Section

==========
Submittal Descriptions from Section Submittal Articles that differ from Descriptions in the Submittal Procedures Section (01 33 00, 01330, or 01300), or that are missing from the Submittal Procedures Section:

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.
==========

STANDARD DESCRIPTION
SECTION SUBPART INVALID DESCRIPTION

All the Submittal Descriptions in Sections processed match.

REFERENCE TITLE REPORT

==========

This report lists Reference Identifiers with conflicting Reference Titles in two or more Section Reference Articles.

HINT: With this file opened as a report from the SI Processed Files folder, double-clicking a Section number will open the Section in the Editor.

==========

SECTION	REFERENCE	REFERENCE TITLE

ALL REFERENCES HAVE BEEN VERIFIED

CONTRACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDE

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

September 2023

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard and Emergency Response Act
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASHARA	Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act
ASD	Accumulation Start Date
ASO	Air Station Order
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
AUL	Authorized Use List

B

BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Base Order

C

C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAMA	Coastal Area Management Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CETEP	Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Commanding General
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act

D

DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DLADS	Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services
DM	Decision Memorandum
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
DoN	Department of Navy
DOT	Department of Transportation

E

EA	Environmental Assessment
ECATTS	Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training, and Tracking System
ECON	Environmental Conservation Branch
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act
ELLAP	Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program
EMD	Environmental Management Division
EMS	Environmental Management System
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
F	
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
FSC	Facilities Support Contracts
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
G	
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	Green Procurement
H	
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard
HHCU	Health Hazards Control Unit (North Carolina)
HM	Hazardous Material
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
I	
I&E	Installation and Environment Department
IGI&S	Installation Geospatial Information & Services
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
L	
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LDA	Land-Disturbing Activities
LID	Low Impact Development
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
M	
MAG	Marine Aircraft Group
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MCIEAST	Marine Corps Installations East
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
N	
NAPL	Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid

NC	North Carolina
NCAC	North Carolina Administrative Code
NCDAQ	North Carolina Department of Air Quality
NCDCM	North Carolina Division of Coastal Management
NCDEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NCDFR	North Carolina Division of Forest Resources
NCDWR	North Carolina Division of Water Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	National Response Center
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O	
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substance
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OWS	Oil-Water Separator
P	
P2	Pollution Prevention
PACM	Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant
PPA	Pollution Prevention Act
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPV	Public-Private Venture
PWD	Public Works Division
Q	
QRP	Qualified Recycling Program
R	
RACM	Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Section
ROICC	Resident Officer in Charge of Construction
RRP	Renovation, Repair, and Painting
S	
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
SARA	Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act
SCM	Stormwater Control Measure
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan

SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (*Also referred to as SPPP in NC*)
T	
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TSD	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal
TSI	Thermal System Insulation
U	
ULCP	Unit Level Contingency Plan
USC	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UW	Universal Waste
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
X	
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence

Record of Changes

Date	Description of Changes	Page #	Name/Initials

Contractor Phone Directory

In the event of an emergency, refer to the emergency numbers below. All non-emergency contractor inquirers regarding the operations at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station New River should be directed to the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) or Contract Representative. The ROICC or Contract Representative will either directly contact or refer contractors to the appropriate Division or Organization.

Emergency and Important Non-Emergency Numbers

Fire and Emergency Services Division 911

Ambulance 911

Hearing Impaired ..... (910) 451-4444

CHEMTREC (Emergency 24-hour/ Outside MCB Camp Lejeune) ..... (800) 424-9300

Hazardous Chemical Spill 911

Military Police 911

National Response Center (NRC, Outside MCB Camp Lejeune) ..... Toll Free (800) 424-8802

Provost Marshall Office 911

Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

Operator/ Directory Assistance ..... (910) 451-1113

Confined Space Program Manager ..... (910) 451-7454

..... (910) 451-5725

Environmental Management Division ..... (910) 451-5003

-Environmental Compliance Branch ..... (910) 451-5837

Asbestos Management ..... (910) 451-0718

Resource Conservation and Recovery Section ..... (910) 451-1482

Hazardous Material Consolidation Site ..... (910) 451-1482

Free Issue ..... (910) 451-1718

Recycling Center, Building 982 ..... (910) 451-4214

Qualified Recycling Program Manager ..... (910) 451-2037

-Environmental Conservation Branch ..... (910) 451-9384

Fish & Wildlife ..... (910) 451-9384

Forestry Management ..... (910) 451-9384

NEPA ..... (910) 451-4542

Conservation Law Enforcement ..... (910) 451-2196/5226

-Environmental Quality Branch

Air Quality .....(910) 451-5836
Storage Tanks Manager .....(910) 451-9641

Water Quality .....(910) 451-9518

Explosives and Ordnance Disposal.....(910) 451-5419

Public Works Division .....(910) 451-5307

-Contracts Branch .....(910) 451-0034

-Officer In Charge of Construction (Main) .....(910) 451-2581 (x5237)

-Public Works Base Utility Director .....(see Water Line Break or Steam Generation)

Water Line Break/Wastewater Line Break.....(910) 451-7190 (x223)

Steam Generation and High Voltage.....(910) 581-1249

-Public Works Solid Waste Division/Landfill .....(910) 451-4998

Range Control .....(910) 451-3064

Installation Geospatial Information & Services .....(910) 451-4755

Safety Department.....(910) 451-5725

Marine Corps Air Station New River

Confined Space Program.....(910) 449-4964

Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Management Program ....(910) 449-4533

Installation and Environment (Director) .....(910) 449-5442

-Installation and Environment (Deputy Director) .....(910) 449-5441

-Installation and Environment (Environmental Supervisor).....(910) 449-6143

-Installation and Environment (GIS Manager) .....(910) 449-4731

-Installation and Environment (Hazardous Waste Manager) .....(910) 449-5997

-Conservation Law Enforcement.....(910) 449-4776

.....(910) 449-4777

Explosives Safety Officer .....(910) 449-5443

Military Police (Non-Emergency).....(910) 449-4248

-Officer In Charge of Construction .....(910) 449-5587

Safety Department.....(910) 449-5440

1.0 Contractor Environmental Guide Overview

Environmental protection is an integral part of the Marine Corps mission in order to protect public health, preserve environmental quality, comply with regulatory requirements, and develop and strengthen relationships between the Marine Corps community and external stakeholders. The purpose of this Contractor Environmental Guide is to assist contractors working aboard Marine Corps Installations East's (MCIEAST's) Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River in maintaining the mission by complying with Federal and State environmental laws and regulations, as well as the United States Marine Corps (USMC) and installation environmental policies. This guide is written in accordance with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2 and designed to answer many of the environmental questions that arise, as well as to provide pertinent information on environmental topics and training requirements.

Note: This document should be used only as a guide to environmental issues contractors may face while working aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River. It is expected that contractors will work closely with the Environmental Management Division (EMD) at MCB Camp Lejeune, the Installation and Environment Department (I&E) at MCAS New River, and Contract Representatives regarding environmental management issues, concerns, and/or questions. Should the need arise, this guide provides contractors with EMD, I&E, and emergency response points of contact (POC). All initial inquiries should be directed to the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) or Contract Representative, who will either direct the contractor or contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification regarding an environmental issue is necessary. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions.

Note: It is very important to note that this guide is designed to provide requirements specific to MCB Camp Lejeune-issued contracts. It is the contractor's responsibility to know and comply with all Federal, State, and local regulations. MCB Camp Lejeune environmental personnel will assist contractors with compliance issues; however, the primary burden of regulatory identification, familiarity, and compliance lies with the contractor. This training *does not* replace any required regulatory environmental training or certification as per contract requirements. All required environmental training should be completed *prior* to working at MCIEAST installations.

Note: It is the contractor's responsibility to review the project-specific contract and specifications. Additional environmental requirements, submissions, and/or meetings not documented in this guide may be required.

1.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are used throughout this guide. Consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions about these definitions or concepts, who will contact the appropriate environmental office for clarification, as necessary.

1.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Environment.** Surroundings, to include all surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface area, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States, including manmade structures, indoor air environments, natural resources, and archeological and cultural resources.
- **Environmental Management Division.** MCB Camp Lejeune's division responsible for environmental issues and compliance at MCB Camp Lejeune.

- **Installation and Environment Department.** MCAS New River's department responsible for environmental issues and compliance at MCAS New River.
- **Environmental Management System (EMS).** A systematic approach for integrating environmental considerations and accountability into day-to-day decision-making and long-term planning processes across all missions, practices, and functions. The EMS institutionalizes processes for continual environmental improvement and reducing risks to mission through ongoing planning, review, and preventive or corrective action.

1.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Environmental Requirement.** A defined standard pertaining to environmental compliance, pollution prevention (P2), or natural/cultural resources, subject to uniform application. Environmental requirements may be in the form of a law, regulation, Executive Order (EO), policy, ordinance, permit, Base Order (BO), or other form that prescribes a standard.
- **Executive Order.** Legally binding orders given by the President, as head of the Executive Branch, to direct Federal agencies and officials in their execution of congressionally established laws or policies.
- **MCB Camp Lejeune.** Throughout this document, MCB Camp Lejeune includes all real property and associated outlying areas.
- **Marine Corps Order.** A directive of continuing authority or information, meant to be a permanent reference, and requiring continuing action issued by Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC). In accordance with MCO 5215.1K (10 May 2007), all MCOs shall, where applicable: establish, describe, or change existing policy, programs and major activities, and organizations; define missions; assign responsibilities; issue procedural guidance; and be written in standardized format.
- **Resident Officer In Charge of Construction.** The ROICC administers construction contracts and is the contractor's first line of contact with the government.
- **Regulatory Requirements.** Government (including Federal, States, and local) environmental regulations implemented by environmental statutes. Federal regulations often establish minimum standards for State and local governments' implementing programs.
- **Statutory Requirements.** Federal environmental statutes are laws that generally require compliance by U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) installations.

1.2 Installation Background

MCB Camp Lejeune was established in 1941 in Onslow County, along the southern coast of North Carolina (NC). MCB Camp Lejeune is just south of MCAS New River. MCB Camp Lejeune takes advantage of 156,000 acres and 11 miles of beach capable of supporting amphibious operations, 32 gun positions, 48 tactical landing zones, three state-of-the-art training facilities, and 80 live fire ranges for its training mission.

The primary function of MCB Camp Lejeune is national defense, providing a home installation for the II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Force Service Support Group, and other combat units and support commands. MCB Camp Lejeune's mission is to maintain combat-ready units for expeditionary deployment. MCB Camp Lejeune maintains and utilizes supply warehouses, maintenance shops, hazardous material storage, non-hazardous and hazardous waste storage, bulk fuel storage and transfer facilities, fleet parking, housing areas, recreational areas, two golf courses, and a marina.

MCAS New River is the principal USMC helicopter operating location on the East Coast and supports aircrew training in the CH-53 helicopter. It is also the evaluation and prospective bed-down site for the V-22 Osprey. The mission of MCAS New River is to provide the necessary support for its Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) tenant units, MAG-26 and MAG-29.

1.2.1 Environmental Management Division and Installation and Environment Department

MCB Camp Lejeune's EMD, within the GF Department, is responsible for all natural resource and environmental matters aboard the installation. EMD works closely with activities at MCB Camp Lejeune, educating and training personnel to comply with environmental laws while accomplishing the military mission.

The I&E Department at MCAS New River works closely with the EMD on environmental compliance and protection matters. Due to various joint operations, MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River participate together in one EMS. See Figures 1-1 and 1-2 below for organization charts of EMD and I&E.

Figure 1-1: Environmental Management Division (MCB Camp Lejeune) Organization Chart

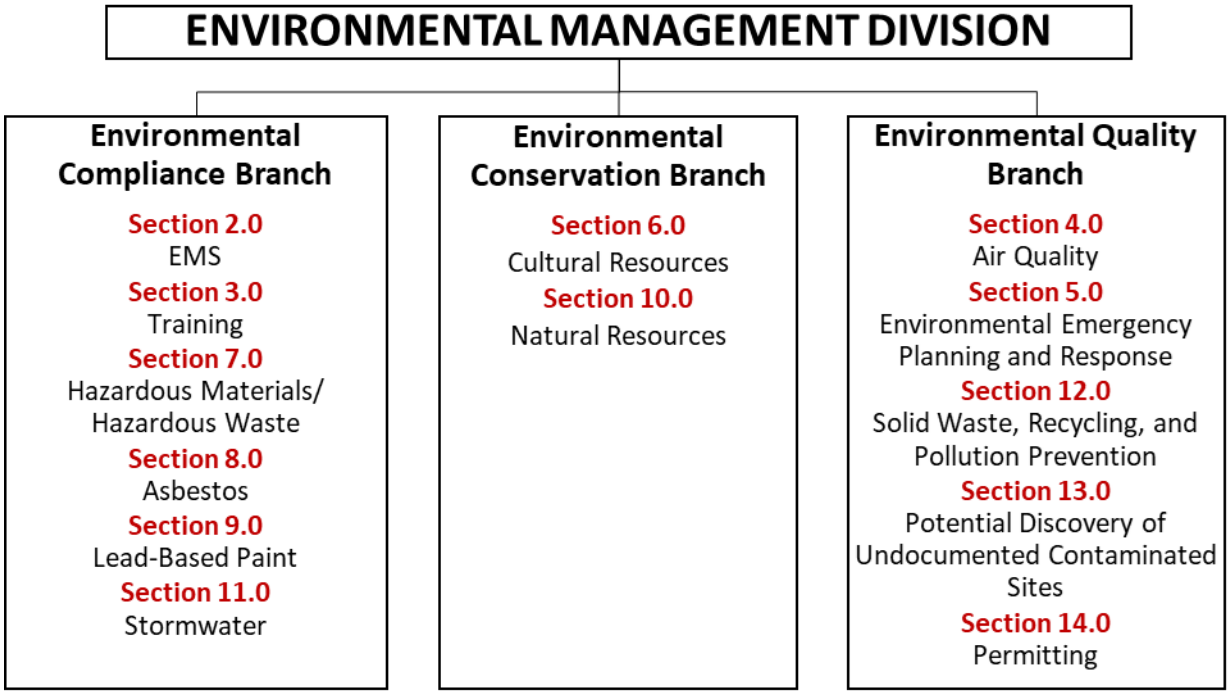
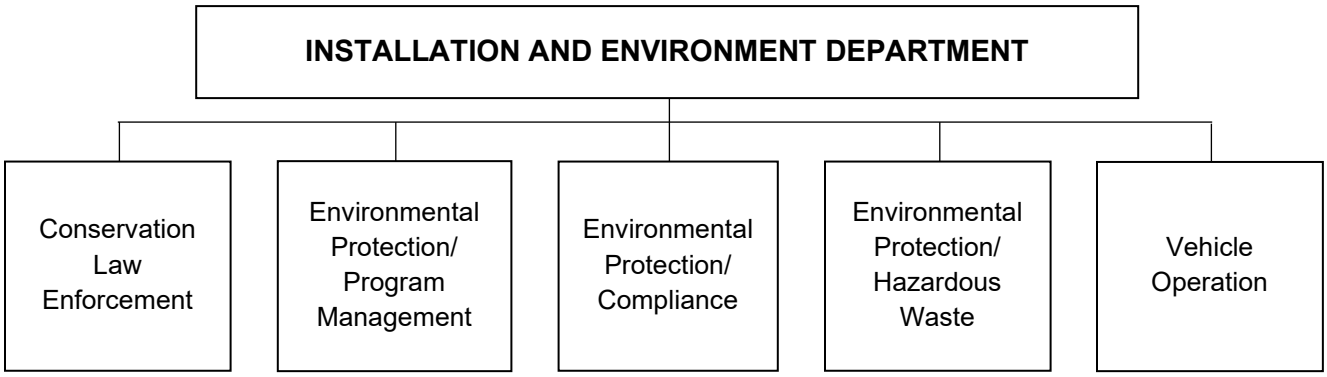


Figure 1-2: Installation and Environment Department (MCAS New River) Organization Chart



1.2.2 Expectations

Contractors aboard the installation exhibiting commitment to strict compliance with environmental laws and regulations assist MCB Camp Lejeune in providing the best possible training facilities for today's Marines and Sailors, while honoring our environmental responsibilities and objectives. Violation of environmental laws may result in severe civil or criminal penalties and fines.

1.3 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard MCB Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable environmental regulations and requirements, which include but may not be limited to:

- **EO 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards (October 13, 1978).** Requires all facilities owned by or leased to or by the military to be designed, operated, and maintained in compliance with all applicable environmental standards. Military and civilian personnel must cooperate with Federal, State, and local environmental protection agencies and comply with applicable standards and criteria issued by these agencies to the extent permitted by law.
- **EO 13834, Efficient Federal Operations (May 17, 2018).** EO 13834 was revoked except for Sections 6, 7, and 11 by EO 13990 and revoked in full by EO 14057. The Implementing Instructions for EO 13834 (April 2019) provides instructions to Federal agencies regarding the implementation of EO 13834 including agency planning, reporting requirements (e.g., Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [EPCRA] reporting), and accountability.
- **EO 14096, Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All (April 21, 2023).** EO 14096 requires that each agency make achieving environmental justice part of its mission and requires each agency to report in accordance with sections 301 through 313 of EPCRA after considering applicable EPA guidance and without regard to the Standard Industrial Classification or North American Industry Classification System delineations. Implementation instructions for EO 14096 have not yet been released and should be available within 6 months of the date of the EO.
- **MCO 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Program Volumes 1-21 (11 June 2018).** USMC policies and responsibilities for compliance with environmental statutes and regulations, as well as the management of USMC environmental programs.

1.3.1 Contractor Environmental Guide

This guide consists of the following information:

- MCB Camp Lejeune Contractor Environmental Guide
  - EMS overview and requirements
  - Environmental program-specific requirements
- MCB Camp Lejeune General EMS and Environmental Awareness Training for Contractors and Vendors
- Signature Page

Prior to beginning work onsite, or within 30 days of beginning work onsite, all contractors and their employees performing work aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must review these materials and complete EMS and General Environmental Awareness training. This guide summarizes the EMS and environmental programs at MCB Camp Lejeune, as well as key requirements associated with the various environmental issues contractors may encounter while performing work aboard the installation. Contractors are expected to work with their ROICC or Contract Representatives and EMD/I&E when environmental concerns or issues arise.

1.3.2 Environmental and EMS Training

In accordance with DoD instructions and MCOs, EMD has implemented a Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP). The goal of the CETEP is to ensure that appropriate environmental instruction and related information are provided to all levels of the Marine Corps in the most effective and efficient manner to achieve full compliance with all applicable environmental training requirements. A major component of the CETEP is to provide general environmental awareness training to all individuals associated with the installation, including contractors.

In addition to CETEP requirements, MCB Camp Lejeune has implemented an installation-wide EMS. The EMS highlights the fact that the authority and principal responsibility for controlling environmental impacts belong to those commands, units, offices, and personnel (including contractors) whose activities have the potential to impact the environment.

All contractors are required to receive both EMS and general environmental awareness training at the level necessary for their job function within the Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training, and Tracking System (ECATTS).

As such, contractors working aboard MCB Camp Lejeune will do the following:

- Conduct job responsibilities in compliance with environmental regulations and in conformance with EMS requirements.
- Complete all applicable environmental training and maintain associated records as per contract requirements.
- Complete EMS and general environmental awareness training and be aware of and understand the MCB Camp Lejeune Environmental Policy.
- Contact their ROICC or Contract Representative immediately regarding environmental and/or EMS issues.

Prior to beginning work onsite or within 30 days, all contractors must sign and date the signature page and return it to the installation Contract Representative. Anyone who works on a contract at any point during the contract period must receive this information and training.

1.4 Points of Contact

EMD Branches and phone numbers are found in the Contractor's Phone Directory on page xi of this guide. All initial inquiries regarding an environmental issue should be directed to the ROICC or Contract Representative, who will either direct the contractor to or contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary. In the case of a spill or environmental emergency, immediately dial 911. Additional emergency response procedures are provided in Section 5.0 of this guide.

Table 1-1: Contacts in Case of Spill

For spills of:	Call:
Hazardous waste	**911**
Unknown materials	**911**
Material on a permeable surface	**911**
Any amount of a material	**911**
Non-hazardous waste	**911**

2.0 Environmental Management System

MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River jointly operate an EMS, which provides a systematic way of continually implementing environmental requirements and evaluating performance. The EMS is founded on the principles of MCB Camp Lejeune's Environmental Policy, which is endorsed by the Commanding General (CG). Three key principles of the Environmental Policy are to:

- Comply with relevant environmental laws and regulations;
- Prevent pollution; and
- Continually improve the EMS.

The EMS promotes sustained mission readiness through actively identifying and implementing opportunities for efficient resource use. The USMC implements EMS at all levels to continually improve environmental compliance programs and meet evolving EOs and DoD requirements for mission sustainability. The EMS highlights the fact that the authority and principal responsibility for controlling environmental impacts belong to those commands, units, offices, and personnel (including contractors and vendors) whose activities have the potential to impact the environment. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions.

2.1 Key Definition and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with an EMS. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions about these definitions or concepts.

2.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Environment.** Surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation.
- **Environmental Aspect.** A characteristic of an organization's activities, products, or services that may cause, in normal operation or upset mode, an impact to an environmental or other resource. Each practice may have several aspects.
- **Environmental Impact.** An effect, beneficial or adverse, of a practice's aspect on an environmental or other resource. Each practice may have several impacts.
- **Environmental Resources.** Sensitive environmental receptors (e.g., air, water, natural resources) or cultural or historic assets at MCB Camp Lejeune or MCAS New River, in the surrounding community, within the ecosystem, or beyond, that may be impacted by the operation of practices.
- **Practice.** A unit process that supports a military mission and may impact environmental resources. (It is the ability to impact an environmental resource that is key to defining a practice. However, practices may also impact other resources.)
- **Practice Owner.** Person(s) responsible for control of practices. EMS procedures use the term *practice owner* when the assignment of more specific responsibilities is left to the owning organizations.
- **Requirement.** Legislation, regulation, or policy issued by any Executive, Federal, State, local, DoD, Department of Navy (DoN), or USMC authority that addresses environmental considerations and requires action.

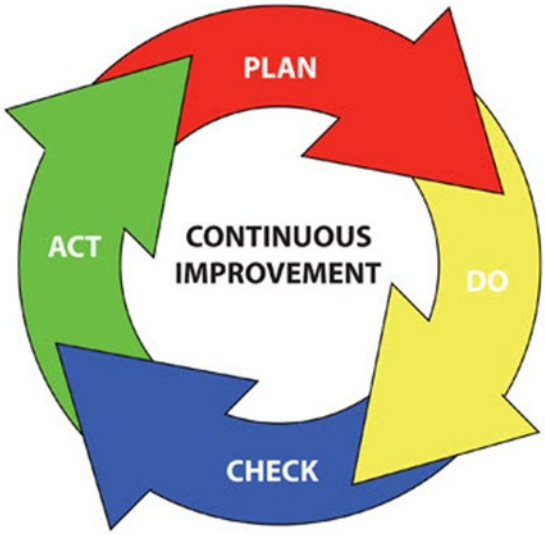
2.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Environmental Management System.** A systematic approach for integrating environmental considerations and accountability into day-to-day decision-making and long-term planning

processes across all missions, activities, and functions. The EMS institutionalizes processes for continual environmental improvement and reducing risks to mission through ongoing planning, review, and preventive or corrective action.

- **Environmental Policy.** Public commitment by senior leaders to the management of the installation's environmental affairs, including environmental compliance, pollution prevention, natural/cultural resource management, cleanup, risk to mission, and continual improvement of the EMS.
- **Plan, Do, Check, Act.** Four-step model by which the EMS carries out change – Plan: establish objectives and processes, Do: implement and execute the plan, Check: study and analyze the results, Act: take action based on what you learned.

Figure 2-1: Plan, Do, Check, Act Cycle



2.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements concerning EMS, which include but may not be limited to:

- **EO 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability (December 8, 2021).** EO 14057 outlines a coordinated, whole-of-government approach, along with individual agency goals and actions, to transform Federal procurement and operations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and environmental impacts and secure a transition to clean energy and sustainable technologies. The Implementing Instructions for EO 14057 (August 2022) states that agencies should continue to use effective management strategies, such as EMS, if it aligns with and supports their agency needs and facilitates implementation and progress toward EO goals.
- **DoD Instruction 4715.17, Environmental Management Systems (April 15, 2009, and Incorporating Change 2 from August 31, 2018).** DoD Instruction 4715.17, in accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for achieving conformance with EMS.
- **MCO 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Program Volume 2 (11 June 2018).** Volume 2 establishes policy and responsibilities for effective environmental program

management through execution of the USMC EMS. The goal of the EMS is to enable USMC units, tenants, commands, installations, and regions to achieve, maintain, and proactively address environmental compliance and protection requirements while sustaining resources essential to combat training and readiness. This Volume further states that USMC shall implement functional EMSs at all appropriate levels (e.g., installation) to facilitate the continual improvement of USMC environmental compliance programs while meeting evolving EO and DoD policy requirements for mission sustainability.

2.3 Environmental Management System

An EMS is a systematic way to identify and eliminate or minimize the installation's environmental risk-to-mission. MCB Camp Lejeune's EMS identifies practices and their aspects as a starting point for prioritizing environmental management initiatives. Each installation practice, such as construction/renovation/demolition, equipment operation/maintenance/disposal, landscaping, or pesticide/herbicide management and application, has one or more environmental aspects. The following figure illustrates simplified potential interactions of one practice, construction/renovation/demolition, with the environment.

Figure 2-2: Potential Interactions of Construction and Demolition Activities with the Environment

2.4 EMS Responsibilities

Contractors are expected to understand that the practices they support on the installation may interact with and have impacts on the environment. Therefore, it is expected that contractors will do the following:

- Review the Contractor Environmental Guide.
- Be aware of the Environmental Policy (Attachment 2-1)
- Conduct practices in a way that avoids and/or minimizes impacts to the environment by complying with all applicable Federal, State, and local environmental regulations and BOs.
- Be familiar with spill response procedures.
- Report all environmental emergencies and spills.
- Report any environmental problems or concerns promptly and notify the ROICC or contract representative.
- Respond to data collection efforts upon request.

2.5 Contractor Environmental Guide and EMS

The Contractor Environmental Guide comprises sections that are categorized based on the type of environmental requirements routinely encountered by contractors at MCB Camp Lejeune. The following matrix is derived from MCB Camp Lejeune's EMS Working Group sessions and relates the contents of this guide to the practices aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. It is provided to assist contractors in narrowing down specific requirements that may apply to onsite activities.

Table 2-1: Practices Identified Under MCB Camp Lejeune's EMS

MCB Camp Lejeune 2020 Practices	Env. Emergency Response/Spill Response, Section 5.0	HM/HW, Section 7.0	Potential Discovery of Undocumented Contaminated Sites, Section 13.0	Asbestos, Section 8.0	Lead-Based Paint, Section 9.0	Stormwater, Section 11.0	Solid Waste, Recycling, and P2, Section 12.0	Training, Section 3.0	Cultural Resources, Section 6.0	Permitting, Section 14.0	Air Quality, Section 4.0	Natural Resources, Section 10.0
Battery management	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune	●	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune				●	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune				
Boat operation/ maintenance		●									●	
Boat, ramp, dock cleaning						●						
Boiler operation		●									●	
Building operation/ maintenance/repair		●		●			●					
Channel dredging						●						
Chlorination		●									●	
Composting						●	●					
Construction/demolition/ renovation				●	●	●	●		●			
Cooling tower operation and maintenance		●										
Degreasing		●									●	
Drinking water management		●										
Engine operation and maintenance		●									●	
Equipment operation/ maintenance/disposal		●		●			●					
Erosion/runoff control						●						●
Fish stocking												
Fueling and fuel management/storage		●				●					●	
Grease traps							●					
Habitat management		●									●	●
HCP operation		●										
HM storage		●				●					●	
HM transportation		●									●	
HW disposal offsite transport		●					●					
HW satellite accumulation area		●									●	
HW storage (<90 days)		●										
HW transportation		●		●	●						●	

MCB Camp Lejeune 2020 Practices	Env. Emergency Response/Spill Response, Section 5.0	HM/HW, Section 7.0	Potential Discovery of Undocumented Contaminated Sites, Section 13.0	Asbestos, Section 8.0	Lead-Based Paint, Section 9.0	Stormwater, Section 11.0	Solid Waste, Recycling, and P2, Section 12.0	Training, Section 3.0	Cultural Resources, Section 6.0	Permitting, Section 14.0	Air Quality, Section 4.0	Natural Resources, Section 10.0
Land clearing	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune		Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune			●	●	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune	●			●
Landfill gas energy recovery system												
Landscaping		●				●						
Laundry		●										
Live fire range operations		●				●					●	●
Livestock operations						●	●					
Metal working		●					●				●	
Non-destructive inspection		●										
ODS/halon management		●									●	
Packaging/unpackaging							●					
Paint booth											●	
Paint gun cleaning		●									●	
Paint removal		●			●		●				●	
Painting		●					●				●	
Parts replacement		●		●			●					
Pesticide/herbicide management and application		●				●						
Polishing		●					●				●	
Pumping station/force main		●										
Range residue clearance		●				●	●					
Recreational facilities operation		●					●					
Road construction and maintenance						●	●		●	●	●	●
Rock-crushing operations							●				●	
Roofing kettle		●										
Sewers												
Sidewalk and road deicing		●				●						
Soil excavation/grading						●			●			●
Solid waste collection/transportation							●				●	

MCB Camp Lejeune 2020 Practices	Env. Emergency Response/Spill Response, Section 5.0	HM/HW, Section 7.0	Potential Discovery of Undocumented Contaminated Sites, Section 13.0	Asbestos, Section 8.0	Lead-Based Paint, Section 9.0	Stormwater, Section 11.0	Solid Waste, Recycling, and P2, Section 12.0	Training, Section 3.0	Cultural Resources, Section 6.0	Permitting, Section 14.0	Air Quality, Section 4.0	Natural Resources, Section 10.0
Storage tank management	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune	●	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune				●	Applicable To All Practices Conducted Aboard MCB Camp Lejeune			●	
Stormwater collection/conveyance						●						
Surface washing												
Swimming pool operation and maintenance		●										
Timber management												●
Universal waste storage/ collection		●										
Urban wildlife management							●					●
UXO/EOD operations		●									●	
Vehicle maintenance		●					●				●	
Vehicle parking						●						
Wash rack						●						

3.0 Training

The contractor is responsible for ensuring that every employee completes a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches the employee to perform his or her duties in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements. To minimize the environmental impact of MCB Camp Lejeune operations, all contractors are required to receive both EMS and general environmental awareness training at the level necessary for their job function.

To minimize the environmental impact of MCB Camp Lejeune operations, all civilian and military personnel, including contractors, are required to receive both EMS and general environmental awareness training at the level necessary for their job function. Required training can be conducted through ECATTS.

NOTE: The contractor is responsible for knowing and complying with Federal, State, and local regulations. MCB Camp Lejeune environmental personnel will assist contractors with compliance issues; however, the primary burden of regulatory identification, familiarity, and compliance lies with the contractor. This training ***does not*** replace any required regulatory training as per contract requirements. Required training should be completed ***prior*** to working at MCB Camp Lejeune. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section.

3.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with contractor training. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

3.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Explicitly Required Training.** Training expressly required by specific laws, regulations, or policies that apply due to the nature of work assignments, job functions, and/or specific licensing or certification requirements mandated by environmental laws, regulations, or policies.
- **Implicitly Required Training.** Instruction/information that is not expressly required by laws, regulations, or policies, but that may be reasonably inferred as being required to maintain compliance or is determined through EMS to reduce overall environmental risk.

3.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP).** The USMC training program designed to ensure that high-quality, efficient, and effective environmental training, education, and information are provided at all levels of the USMC.
- **Environmental Management System (EMS).** The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining the Environmental Policy.
- **EMS Training.** All contractors are required to receive EMS training at the level necessary for their job function.
- **General Environmental Awareness Training.** Instruction designed to ensure that MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River personnel become familiar with the installation environmental policies and programs for regulatory compliance, natural resource conservation, P2, and environmental protection. General EMS and Environmental Awareness Training for contractors and vendors is required for all MCB Camp Lejeune contractors. Required training can be conducted through ECATTS.

3.1.3 Environmental Management System

Training is potentially applicable to all EMS practices conducted aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

3.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard MCB Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements concerning training.

3.3 Training Requirements

3.3.1 General Environmental Awareness

In accordance with DoD instructions and MCO, the EMD at MCB Camp Lejeune has implemented a CETEP. A major component of the CETEP is to provide general environmental awareness training to all individuals associated with the installation, including contractors and vendors. Prior to or within 30 days of beginning work onsite, all contractors and their employees performing work aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must receive general environmental awareness training.

3.3.2 Environmental Management System (EMS)

In addition to CETEP requirements, MCB Camp Lejeune has implemented an installation-wide EMS per DoD and USMC EMS policy. The EMS highlights the fact that the authority and principal responsibility for controlling environmental impacts belong to those commands, units, offices, and personnel (including contractors and vendors) whose activities have the potential to impact the environment.

Prior to or within 30 days of beginning work onsite, all contractors and their employees performing work aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must receive EMS training.

3.3.3 Recordkeeping

Upon completion of the required training in ECATTS, the contractor must provide the completed training certificate to the contracting representative if required. The contracting representative must maintain these records in the contract file.

All training records, including other applicable environmental training, must be maintained onsite for review.

4.0 Air Quality

The Air Quality Program is responsible for ensuring that the installation complies with all applicable Federal, State, and local air quality regulations. The ROICC or Contract Representative will provide a copy of BO 5090.6A, Air Quality Management, which has additional information.

4.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with air quality. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

4.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Criteria Pollutants.** Pollutants that the EPA Administrator has determined will cause or contribute to air pollution, that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare, and for which air quality criteria have been established (i.e., sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulate matter).
- **Dust-Causing Activity.** Any activity that has the potential to generate dust, including but not limited to construction and demolition (C&D), blasting and sanding, construction of haul roads, land clearing, or fallow fields.
- **Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).** Air pollutants identified in 42 United States Code (USC) 7412, that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or have adverse environmental and ecological effects.
- **Ozone-Depleting Substance (ODS).** Chemicals, such as certain refrigerants, which cause depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer - primarily chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) and their blends.
- **Particulate Matter.** A criteria air pollutant that includes dust, soot, and other small materials that are released into and transported by air.
- **Title V Operating Permit.** Permit issued under the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990 for all major sources of air pollution. All emission sources at the installation must be listed on the permit.

4.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Emission Sources.** Please have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact EMD before beginning any air emissions emitting activity to determine whether any permitting, monitoring, reporting, testing, and/or recordkeeping requirements apply.
- **Permitted Sources.** Ensure that construction/authorization permits are in place prior to beginning construction and/or prior to the arrival onsite of new or additional emission sources (emergency generators, paint booths, etc.).

4.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractors associated with air quality include the following:

- Boat operation/maintenance
- Boiler operation
- Chlorination
- Degreasing
- Engine operation and maintenance
- Fueling and fuel management/storage

- Hazardous materials (HM) storage/HM transportation
- Hazardous waste (HW) satellite accumulation area (SAA)/HW transportation
- Live fire range operations
- Metal working
- ODS/halon management
- Paint booth operations/Paint gun cleaning/Paint removal
- Polishing
- Road construction and maintenance
- Rock crushing operations
- Solid waste collection/transportation
- Storage tank management
- Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)/Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operations
- Woodworking
- Vehicle maintenance

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include degradation of air quality, degradation of quality of life, and depletion of nonrenewable resources.

4.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding air quality, which include but may not be limited to:

- **Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.** Protect human health and clean air resources by establishing standards and regulations for the control of air pollutants.
- **Title V Operating Permit.** Operating permit required for any major stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of any criteria air pollutant or 25 tons per year of HAPs and outlines the requirements to address and ensure air quality compliance.
- **BO 5090.6A, Air Quality Management.** Implements policies and procedures at the installation level that all personnel must follow in order to demonstrate compliance with the Title V permit and USMC requirements.
- **Base Bulletin 5090, Open Burning of Vegetative Debris.** Outlines procedures for conducting open burning in accordance with State regulations and installation procedures.
- **North Carolina Department of Air Quality (NCDAQ) Rules.** Outlines all State-specific air quality rules, control requirements, procedures for permits, and approvals contained in 15A North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) 02D and 02Q applicable to North Carolina entities.

4.3 Permit Requirements

The installation has a single permit, the CAA Title V Construction and Operating Permit that includes all stationary air emission sources at the facility; therefore, all permit application submittals to the NCDAQ must be coordinated through the EMD. The NCDAQ will review and process the application and then issue a permit to construct and operate or to modify the emission source(s). A permit may be required prior to the construction of any emission source. Timely submittal of the permit application is required to obtain the final permit prior to commencing construction. The most common types of emission sources at the installation are as follows:

- Boilers
- Generators
- Engine test stands
- Surface coating/painting operations

- Paint removal (chemical and mechanical), abrasive blasting, or other surface preparation activities
- Fuel storage and fuel dispensing
- Grinding
- Woodworking
- Welding
- ODS/refrigerant recovery and recycling operations (industrial chillers, refrigerators, air conditioning compressors, cleaning agents, etc.)
- Bulk chemical and flammable materials storage

4.4 Additional Activities of Concern

Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative for additional information regarding activities that do not necessarily require modification to the Title V permit, but that must be coordinated with or tracked by EMD or the NCDAQ. Examples of these activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Use, Maintenance, and Management of Refrigerants and other ODS.** Includes installation, recovery, replacement, conversion, or service of refrigerant-containing equipment (chillers, refrigerators, air conditioning condensers, etc.). All contractors will use Best Management Practices (BMP) during refrigerant management activities. All HVAC technicians will maintain their appropriate State-specific licenses and present them to the ROICC or Contract Representative upon request.
- **Small Emergency Generators.** Includes the installation and temporary use of emergency generators during electrical failures and construction activities. All contractors will coordinate with the ROICC or Contract Representative to determine if the intended generator may be exempted or must be temporarily permitted for the intended use.
- **Open Burning (e.g., right-of-way clearing, storm debris burning).** Open burning activities aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River must coordinated through EMD and the Fire Department. Open burning activities are only permissible for land clearing and right-of-way maintenance when the following conditions are met:
    - The wind direction at the time the burning is initiated is away from any public transport roads within 250 feet so they are not affected by smoke, ash, or other air pollutants from the burning.
    - The burning is at least 1,000 feet from any residential building, unless an air curtain burner is used. If an air curtain burner is used, the location should be at least 500 feet from a residential building.
    - Heavy oils, asphaltic materials (e.g., shingles and other roofing materials), items containing natural or synthetic rubber, or any materials other than vegetative plant growth are not burned.
    - Initial burning must begin between 0800 and 1800. After 1800, no material may be added to the fire until 0800 the following day.
    - No fires may be started, and no vegetation may be added to existing fires, when the North Carolina Division of Forest Resources (NCDFR) has banned burning for that area.
    - Air Curtain Burners are required to have an Air Permit unless they are temporary burners to be used in instances in natural disasters.

Situations that require a regulatory exemption evaluation by the NCDAQ Regional Office Supervisor are coordinated through EMD's Environmental Quality Branch Air Quality Program Manager. The ROICC or Contract Representative will address any additional questions or provide a copy of Base Bulletin 5090, which contains a summary of the installation's open burning requirements.

The four designated sites at MCB Camp Lejeune that are permitted for storing and/or burning storm debris are in the following areas: Mainside at the borrow pit near the Piney Green landfill, Courthouse Bay, Camp Johnson, and Camp Geiger. Only storm debris may be accumulated at these sites. EMD must notify the NCDAQ if the installation intends to burn the storm debris at one of these sites. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative for more information.

- **Fire training outside of designated fire training pits.** State approval is required to conduct fire training outside of the designated fire training pits. First, complete the Notification of Open Burning for the Training of Firefighting Personnel form. The form is available at the following site: https://www.deq.nc.gov/air-quality/compliance/openburning/ob-firefighting-training-notification-form-1272021/download?attachment

  An accredited North Carolina Asbestos Inspector must inspect any structure to be burned to ensure that it is free from asbestos before the training exercise. Turn in the completed form to EMD for submittal to NCDAQ and the Division of Public Health, Health Hazards Control Unit. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative for additional information.

- **Dust-causing activities (e.g., concrete and rock crushing).** Wet suppression is required during the entire dust-causing operation. Ensure that an adequate water supply is available and coordinate with the Fire and Emergency Services Division if access to a fire hydrant is necessary. Applicable wet suppression may be required during temporary concrete crushing operations during C&D activities.
- **Noise Management.** USMC commands engaged in any activity resulting in noise emissions must comply with Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements for the control and management of environmental noise to minimize disruption to the local community. To the maximum extent practicable, personnel should limit the use of power tools, machinery, construction equipment, and other noisy devices to normal working hours.

5.0 Environmental Emergency Planning and Response

Emergency planning and response can reduce injuries, protect employees, reduce asset losses, minimize downtime, and minimize environmental impacts of uncontrolled releases of pollutants to air, land, and water. The purpose of emergency planning is to prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from environmental emergencies while minimizing any potential impacts to human health and the environment. Contractors operating aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must be aware of and adhere to all environmental emergency response procedures and notification requirements to minimize detrimental effects from inadvertent releases.

Procedures relating to emergencies caused by unforeseen site conditions are addressed in Section 5.0 of this guide. Additional inquiries should be directed to the ROICC or Contract Representative. If it is an environmental emergency, contact 911 immediately.

5.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with environmental emergency response and spill response requirements. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions.

5.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Berm.** A mound used to prevent the spread of a contaminant.
- **Discharge.** Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping not explicitly permitted.
- **Navigable waters.** The waters of the United States and territorial seas, including waters that have been or may be used for commerce, waters subject to tidal flow, interstate waters and wetlands, and all other waters (intrastate lakes, rivers, streams intermittent streams, flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairies, wet meadows, natural ponds, tributaries, etc.).
- **Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL).** A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products or oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, vegetable oil, animal oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes.
- **Release.** Pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, hazardous substance, or extremely hazardous substance (EHS). Releases may be aboveground, belowground, or to water.
- **Spill Event.** The reportable discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in 40 CFR 110.

5.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Environmental Emergency Response Contacts.** The following table identifies the emergency contact information for various spill scenarios. In addition to these emergency response contacts, the ROICC or Contract Representative should be notified immediately after an incident.

Table 5-1: Environmental Emergency Response Contacts

For spills of:	Call:	Follow-up:
Hazardous waste	**911**	Spill Report
Unknown materials	**911**	Spill Report
Material on a permeable surface	**911**	Spill Report
Any amount of a material	**911**	Spill Report
Material that reaches stormwater inlets or waterways	**911**	Illicit Discharge Report
Non-hazardous waste	451-1482	911

- Contractors have containment and cleanup responsibilities following a spill, and there may be additional follow-up reporting or requirements. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative for additional guidance.

5.1.3 Environmental Management System

Environmental planning and response are potentially applicable to all EMS practices conducted aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

5.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard MCB Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding emergency response and spill response procedures, which include but may not be limited to:

- **CAA of 1970, Section 112r.** Mandates the prevention and control of air emissions and specifies emergency planning where the potential exists for accidental release of hazardous air pollutants.
- **Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972.** Establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The CWA establishes that there should be no discharges of oil or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, which may affect natural resources under the management of the United States.
- **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.** Authorizes a Federal response to any release or threatened release of hazardous substance into the environment. This act defines hazardous substances by reference to substances that are listed or designated under other environmental statutes.
- **EPCRA of 1986, Section 304.** Establishes requirements for the reporting of a release to ensure a quick response by local emergency responders. Notification requirements apply to two chemical lists: the CERCLA Hazardous Substance list and the EHS list. The “List of Lists” provides a comprehensive identification of hazardous substances and EHSs. In addition, facilities may be required to submit a list of their hazardous materials inventory maintained onsite or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to response personnel.
- **Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.** Addresses oil storage at facilities and emphasizes preparedness and response activities. This act prohibits the harmful discharge of oil and hazardous substances into waters of the United States. The OPA requires contingency planning for “worst case” discharges and demonstrated response capabilities through planning, equipment, training, and exercises.
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.** Protects human health and the environment from the hazards associated with HW handling, generation, transportation,

treatment, storage, and disposal. Subtitle C of RCRA requires owners and operators of HW facilities to develop comprehensive management plans that address spill prevention and cleanup.

5.3 Spill Notification

5.3.1 POL/HazMat Spill Notification Procedures

In accordance with MCB Camp Lejeune notification requirements any discharge of oil or hazardous materials must be immediately reported to the MCB Camp Lejeune Fire Department at 911.

Contractors must develop a Unit Level Contingency Plan (ULCP) that addresses spill response for their specific sites and potential spill types. MCB Camp Lejeune maintains a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan that establishes the procedures to prevent an oil spill and documents existing oil spill prevention structures, procedures, and equipment. The Installation SPCC Plan provides general information for any type of response actions needed for spills aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. Contractors engaged in the handling and transfer of POL or HM must develop a ULCP that addresses the spill response for their specific sites and potential spill types. This ULCP must be maintained onsite, and all personnel working within that site must be made aware of its location and use.

In the event of a spill, contact ROICC/Contract Representative after contacting emergency response to obtain a spill report form. Return the completed spill report form to EMD (Fax to (910) 451-3471) and to the ROICC or Contract Representative. A copy of the spill reporting form is included as Attachment 5-1. The following information must be provided when reporting a spill:

- Name and phone number
- Location of spill (building number, street)
- Number and type of injuries, if any
- Type and amount of spilled material
- Source of the spill (container, vehicle, etc.)
- Action being taken, if any, to control the spill
- Estimated time of spill

Do not wait to report a spill, even if all of the required information is not immediately available.

5.3.2 Wastewater Spill and Water Line Break Notification

Contractors operating aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of water and wastewater utilities in their specific work/project area.

5.3.2.1 Wastewater Spills

In the event of a wastewater spill, contact the Public Works Base Utilities at (910) 451-7190 (x225) to report the incident. In addition, the incident should be immediately reported to the ROICC or Contract Representative. The contractor will be responsible for providing the following information:

- Name and phone number
- Location of spill (building number, street address)
- Type and amount of spilled material
- Source of the spill
- Action being taken, if any, to control the spill
- Estimated time of spill

5.3.2.2 Water Line Breaks

In the event of a water line break, contact the Public Works Base Utilities at (910) 451-7190 (x225) to report the incident. In addition, the incident should be immediately reported to the ROICC or Contract Representative. The contractor will be responsible for providing the following information:

- Name and phone number
- Location of spill (building number, street address)
- Reason for the break
- Estimated time of the break

5.4 Follow Up

If surface run-off is contaminated, the contractor will, under the advisement of the Fire Department or EMD, construct a temporary berm or containment area. Contaminated surface water will be removed in accordance with all safety and environmental requirements for the installation. Notify the Resource Conservation and Recovery Section (RCRS) at (910) 451-1482, which will provide concurrence for temporary containment areas and removal of contaminated runoff.

If solid or HW was generated as the result of a spill, refer to Sections 12.0 and 7.0 of this guide for disposal requirements.

6.0 Cultural Resource

MCB Camp Lejeune enjoys a rich history, and remnants of our past may be found throughout the real properties that make up the installation. All personnel at MCB Camp Lejeune are responsible for ensuring the cultural resources entrusted to the USMC care remain intact and available for future generations. Contractors are responsible for notifying the ROICC or Contract Representative immediately if suspected archaeological sites, artifacts, or human remains are encountered.

6.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with cultural resource management. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

6.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Archaeological Resource.** Defined by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) as any material remains of past human life or activities that are at least 100 years old and are capable of providing scientific or human understanding of past human behavior and cultural adaptation, including the site on which the remains are located. Examples include pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials/remains, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items or structures. Non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, are not considered archaeological resources unless found in an archaeological context. (According to the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] of 1966, some historic properties can achieve significance within the past 50 years if they are of exceptional importance [National Register Criteria Consideration G].)
- **Cultural Resource.** A generic term for the collective evidence of the past activities and accomplishments of people, including buildings, structures, districts, sites, features, and objects of significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture, per MCO P5090.2.
- **Effect.** Any condition of a project that may cause a change in the quality of the historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural character of a property that qualifies it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A project is considered to have an effect on a historic or cultural property when any aspect of the project changes the integrity of the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association of the property that contributes to its significance.
- **Historic Property.** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object significant in United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture and included, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP per the NHPA of 1966 and MCO P5090.2.
- **State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).** The person designated to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

6.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Notification.** Contractors must notify the ROICC or Contract Representative if any cultural resources are encountered.
- **Policy.** DoD policy is to preserve significant historic and archaeological resources.

6.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with cultural resources include:

- Construction/demolition/renovation
- Land clearing
- Road construction and maintenance
- Soil excavation/grading

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include damage, destruction, alteration, theft, or demolition of historic properties.

6.2 Overview of Requirements

It is DoD policy to integrate the archeological and historic preservation requirements of applicable laws with the planning and management of activities under DoD control; to minimize expenditures through judicious application of options available in complying with applicable laws; and to encourage practical, economically feasible rehabilitation and adaptive use of significant historical resources.

Contractors operating aboard MCB Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding cultural resources, which include but may not be limited to:

- **BO 5090.8A.** Sets forth regulations and establishes responsibilities associated with management of archaeological and historic resources aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.
- **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (16 USC 469 *et seq.*).** Amends the Reservoir Salvage Act to extend its provisions beyond the construction of dams to any terrain alteration resulting from any Federal construction project or federally licensed project, activity, or program.
- **Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470 *et seq.*).** Requires Federal land managers to issue permits for the excavation or removal of artifacts from lands under their jurisdiction. The ARPA requires that relevant Native American tribes be notified of permit issuance if significant religious or cultural sites will be affected. It prohibits the excavation, damage, alteration, theft, or defacement of an archaeological site or artifacts unless permitted by the Federal Land Manager.
- **DoD Directive 4710.1, Archaeological and Historic Resources Management.** Provides policy for the management of archaeological and historic resources on land and in water under DoD control.
- **EO 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment May 13, 1971.** Requires all Federal agencies to administer cultural properties under their control. Agencies are required to direct their policies, plans, and programs so that significant sites and structures are preserved.
- **Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-292, 16 USC 461 *et seq.*).** States that it is Federal policy to preserve historic and prehistoric properties of national significance.
- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC 4321 *et seq.*).** States that it is Federal government policy to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires the consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution.
- **NHPA of 1966 (54 USC 300101 *et seq.*).** Establishes historic preservation as a national policy and requires Federal agencies undertaking actions that may affect NRHP-eligible historic

properties to consult State historic preservation offices and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 110 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to inventory, evaluate, identify, and protect cultural resources that are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- **Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-541).** Encourages adaptive reuse of historic buildings as administrative facilities for Federal agencies.
- **Title 36 CFR Part 65, National Historic Landmarks Program.** Identifies and designates National Historic Landmarks and encourages the long-range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States.

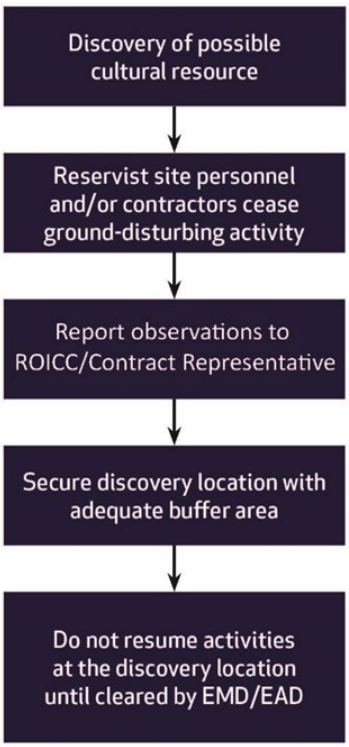
6.3 Procedures

All contractors are expected to follow these procedures:

- Notify the ROICC or Contract Representative immediately concerning any encounter with suspected archaeological sites, artifacts, human remains, or any other suspected cultural resources during contractor activities.
- Stop work in the immediate area of the discovery until directed by the Contract Representative to resume work.

Be particularly aware of surroundings when working in a designated historic area. The Camp Lejeune Installation Geospatial Information & Services (IGI&ES) Office of the Geospatial Services Division can provide resource mapping of known cultural resource areas for all planners, project managers, contractors, and others through formal request. The ROICC or Contract Representative will assist with making arrangements to request access for Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping.

Figure 6-1: Possible Cultural Resource Discovery Flow Chart



7.0 Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Management

All persons on a USMC installation are subject to compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations and permit conditions addressing the proper management of hazardous materials and waste. Mishandling these wastes and materials may result in violation notices, fines, and/or penalties. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates HW through the RCRA, which provides specific regulatory definitions for HW and its management. RCRA governs all HW from the point of generation to ultimate disposal, including HW generated by contractors aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River. Hazardous materials, including those used by contractors aboard the installation, are also regulated by EPCRA. Additionally, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) has issued more stringent rules and regulations governing HM and HW management that also apply to contractors.

7.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with HM, HW, and their management. Direct questions or concerns about the information in this section to the ROICC or Contract Representative, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

7.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Less than 90-day Accumulation Facility.** These facilities are used to accumulate HW temporarily until it is either manifested and shipped off site for disposal or transferred to a permitted storage facility. HW may be accumulated for less than 90 days in these facilities. MCB Camp Lejeune's Less than 90-day Accumulation facility is located on Michael Road.
- **Generator.** Any person whose activity or process produces HW or whose activity or process subjects HW to regulation.
- **Hazardous Material.** A chemical compound, or a combination of compounds, posing or capable of posing a significant risk to public health, safety, or the environment as a result of its quantity, concentration, or physical/chemical/infectious properties.
- **Hazardous Waste.** Any discarded material (including solid, liquid, or gas) or combination of discarded materials which, due to quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:
  - Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or cause a serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or
  - Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.
- **Manifest.** A document that allows all parties involved in HW management (e.g., generators, transporters, disposal facilities, EPA, State agencies) to track the movement of HW from the point of generation to the point of ultimate treatment, storage, or disposal. All hazardous waste manifests for waste generated aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must be reviewed and released by personnel from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Section, EMD at (910) 451-1482.
- **Non–RCRA-Regulated Waste.** Waste that is not regulated or is exempt from regulation under RCRA HW requirements but has other regulatory requirements for proper management.
- **Satellite Accumulation Area.** Designated areas at or near the point of generation, where HW is accumulated. Generators may accumulate up to 55 gallons of HW or one quart of acute HW at a satellite area. When 55 gallons of HW (or 1 quart of acute HW) are exceeded, the generator must date the container and transfer it to an approved Less than 90-day site or long-term HW storage facility within 72 hours. An EMD authorization for an SAA must be obtained and posted at the site

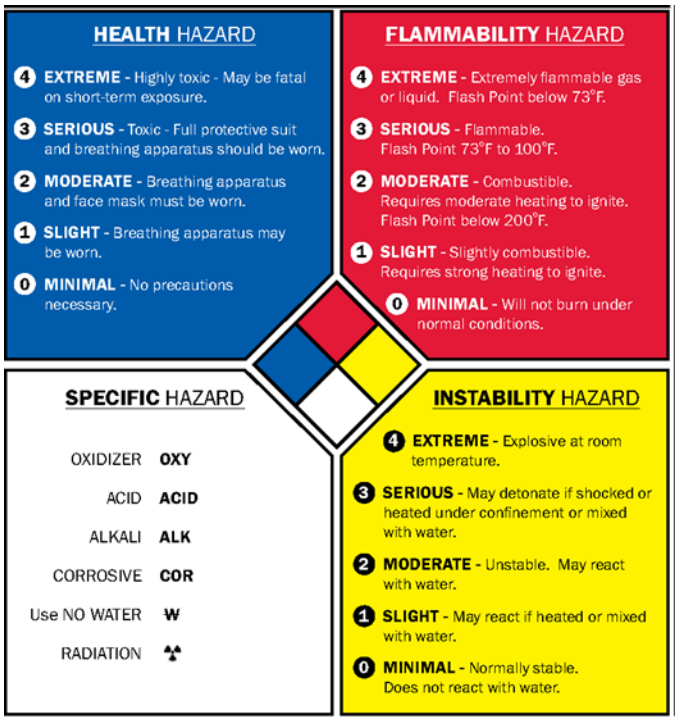
prior to generation or accumulation of waste. EMD authorization will establish individual limits for each SAA. No SAA authorizations will exceed 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acute HW. In accordance with installation policy, storage of HW in an SAA should not exceed 365 days even if the container is not full.

- **Safety Data Sheet.** A document that provides information about (1) chemical properties, environmental hazards, and health hazards and (2) protective measures, along with safety precautions, for handling, storing, and transporting. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), 29 CFR 1910.1200(g), was revised in 2012 to mandate the use of a single Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) by manufacturers, distributors and importers to communicate information on chemical-related hazards. The information contained in the SDS is standardized in a 16-section format. Employers must ensure that the SDSs for all hazardous chemicals in the workplace are readily accessible to employees.
- **Treatment.** Any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any HW to neutralize the waste; or to recover energy or material resources from the waste; or to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous, safer to transport, store, or dispose of, or amenable for recovery or storage, or reduction in volume.
- **Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Facilities.** TSD facilities conduct HW treatment, storage, or disposal operations and require an RCRA part B permit for final approval to operate. The part B permit is maintained to accurately identify the most current operations at the TSD facility. MCB Camp Lejeune does not have a TSD facility.
- **Universal Waste (UW).** Universal waste regulations streamline HW management standards for batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, aerosol cans, and fluorescent lamps. The regulations govern the collection and management of these widely generated wastes, thus facilitating environmentally sound collection and proper recycling or treatment. In North Carolina, batteries, thermostats, obsolete agricultural pesticides, aerosol cans and fluorescent lamps may be managed under the UW Rule. UW must be transferred off site within 1 year of the date when the material was first identified as waste.
- **Used Oil.** Any oil that has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties. Used oil may be suitable for further use and is economically recyclable; therefore, it is managed as a separate category of material.

7.1.2 Key Concepts

- **HW Management.** The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of HW. In addition, HW Management includes processes to reduce the HW's effect on the environment and to recover resources from it.
- **HW Minimization.** The USMC policy is to reduce the quantity of HW disposed of by source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal. The highest priorities are reduction of HW generation, and recycling. The goal of the USMC is to achieve continuous reduction of HW generation through P2 initiatives, BMPs, and use of the best available demonstrated technology.
- **National Fire Protection Association.** The United States trade association that creates and maintains private, copyrighted standards and codes, including the diamond hazard label in Figure 7-1 below that is used by emergency personnel to quickly and easily identify the risks posed by hazardous materials.

Figure 7-1: Diamond Hazard Label



7.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with HM and HW management include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Battery management
- Boat operation/maintenance
- Boiler operation
- Building operation/maintenance/repair
- Chlorination
- Cooling tower operation and maintenance
- Construction/renovation/demolition
- Degreasing
- Drinking water management
- Engine operation and maintenance
- Equipment operation/maintenance/disposal
- Fueling and fuel management/storage
- Habitat Management
- HCP operation
- HM storage
- HM transportation
- HW disposal offsite transport
- HW satellite accumulation area
- HW storage (<90 days)
- HW transportation
- Laboratory

- Landscaping
- Laundry
- Live fire range operations
- Metal working
- Non-destructive inspection
- ODS/halon management
- Paint gun cleaning
- Paint removal
- Painting
- Parts replacement
- Pesticide/herbicide management and application
- Polishing
- Pumping station/force main
- Range residue clearance
- Recreational facilities operation
- Roofing kettle
- Sidewalk and road deicing
- Storage tank management
- Swimming pool operation and maintenance
- Universal waste storage/collection
- UXO/EOD operations
- Vehicle maintenance

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include depletion of the HW landfill, depletion of non-renewable resources, and degradation of soil quality.

7.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard MCB Lejeune and MCAS New River must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding HM and HW, which include but may not be limited to:

- **BO 5090.9, Hazardous Material/Waste Management/Air Station Order (ASO) 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Program for MCAS New River.** Establishes procedures and general responsibilities for the disposal of HM and HW under environmental permits and authorizations.
- **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.** Establishes requirements regarding emergency planning and the reporting of hazardous chemical storage and usage.
- **Hazardous Material Transportation Act (HMTA) of 1975.** The principal Federal law regulating the transportation of HM. Established to mitigate the risks to health, property, and the environment inherent in the transportation of HM in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce. The HMTA is administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and regulates the shipping, marking, labeling, placarding, and recordkeeping requirements for HM, including HW and military munitions.
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.** Establishes standards for HW generators as necessary to protect human health and the environment by instituting statutory standards for generators and transporters of HW that will ensure the following: proper recordkeeping and reporting; use of manifest system; use of appropriate labels and containers; containerization and

accumulation time; and proper management of TSD facilities. In addition, it gives the EPA and State agencies access authority to facility premises and all records regarding HW management.

- **40 CFR Subchapter I (Parts 260–299), Solid Wastes.** Federal regulations promulgated under the 1976 RCRA that regulate HW management, generators, transporters, and owners or operators of TSD facilities. North Carolina has adopted the Federal HW rules by reference.

Because the installation is designated as a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of HW, all HW generated aboard MCB Camp Lejeune must meet the regulatory requirements of this generator designation. An LQG may maintain three types of HW accumulation/storage areas: satellite, Less than 90-day, and permitted. Typically, HW is accumulated at an SAA and later transferred to a Less than 90-day or permitted storage area.

Both MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River maintain Hazardous Waste Management Plans (HWMP) that outline the specific requirements for managing HM and HW. The HWMP identifies and provides guidance to implement all regulatory HW management activities and is available to all personnel who accumulate, generate, transport (including on-installation transportation), treat, store, or dispose of HW.

Contractors are responsible for the management of all HM and the ultimate disposition of any HW generated aboard MCB Camp Lejeune during a contract performance period. The ROICC or Contract Representative will contact Environmental personnel who will provide additional guidance and oversight to verify compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing the generation, handling, and disposal of HM, HW, UW, used oil, petroleum-contaminated materials, RCRA-regulated HW, and non–RCRA-regulated waste.

Depending on the type of project, contractors may be required to submit a site-specific HWMP to the ROICC or the Contract Representative prior to beginning work. Additionally, the Contracting Officer may require a Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log and corresponding SDSs for all materials to be used during the execution of the contract. EMD/I&E will use the SDSs to help contractors establish their Hazardous Material Storage and SAAs.

7.3 Hazardous Materials Requirements

If a project uses HM:

- Reduce/reuse/recycle when possible; meet contract requirements for recycling.
- All contractors exceeding 30 days in a calendar year must submit an Authorized Use List (AUL) using the Marine Corps Installation East Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Initial AUL Build Form (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ/G-F/EMD/34), Attachment 7-3, to lejeune_aul@usmc.mil for review and approval.
- Segregate incompatible materials. Consult the SDS or material manufacturers with questions about a material's compatibility. Some examples of incompatible materials likely to be used by contractors are:
  - *Corrosives* (e.g., batteries, stripping and cleaning compounds containing acids or bases) and Flammables (e.g., fuels, oils, paints, and adhesives)
  - *Corrosives and Oxidizers* (e.g., peroxide, perchlorates, sodium hypochlorite/bleach, or calcium hypochlorite)
  - *Oxidizers and Flammables*
- All compatible materials should be segregated and stored within designated storage lockers or cabinets (i.e., flammable materials should be stored in designated flammable storage lockers or cabinets and corrosives should be stored in designated corrosives storage lockers or cabinets).

- Do not store large quantities of materials. Keep on hand only what can be used.
- Maintain an inventory of all HM maintained onsite, with adequate controls in place to prevent unauthorized access.
- Do not dump any HM into floor drains, sinks, oil-water separators (OWS), or storm drains, or onto the ground.
- Store containers that hold 55 gallons or more (including in-use electrical generators and portable equipment) in proper secondary containment. Permanent secondary containment must be inspected weekly, temporary secondary containment must be inspected daily; all inspections and drainage of stormwater from secondary containment must be documented.
- Maintain SDSs and appropriate spill control/cleanup materials onsite at all times.
- Provide HM storage and usage information for regulatory reporting to the appropriate environmental office upon request.
- Stop work immediately if a project unearths any unknown HM (e.g., munitions and explosives of concern [MEC], discarded military munitions [DMM], or UXO), and immediately report the situation to the ROICC or Contract Representative.
- Do not leave HM (or HW) onsite once the contract is completed. Remove it from the installation or make arrangements through the ROICC or Contract Representative to contact RCRS or I&E for turn-in procedures upon completion of the contract.

Figure 7-2: NAVOSHENTRACEN Compatibility Chart

NAVOSHENVTRACEN COMPATIBILITY CHART

HMUG GROUP	HCC see note 2	GROUP NAME	EXAMPLES	INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	EXAMPLES	REACTION IF MIXED
1	C1, C2, C4, C5	ACIDS	Battery Acid Paint Removers De-Rust Spray	FLAMMABLES/ COMBUSTIBLES ALKALIS/BASES/CAUSTICS OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22)	Degreasers, Carbon Removers, Anti-Fogging Compounds	HEAT Gas Generation VIOLENT REACTION
2	F1 to F7, P1, T6, V3, V4	ADHESIVES	Epoxies Isocyanates Diethylenetriamine	ACIDS ALKALIS/BASES/CAUSTICS OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 18)		HEAT FIRE HAZARD
3	B1, B2	ALKALIES BASES/ CAUSTICS	Ammonia Sodium Hydroxide Cleaners	ACIDS/OXIDIZERS FLAMMABLES/COMBUSTIBLES (HMUG Groups 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22)	Battery acid, Paint Removers, De-Rust Sprays, Paints, Solvents	HEAT Gas Generation VIOLENT REACTION
4	C1-C4, B1-B3, F2 to F7, T4, T6, V2-V4	CLEANING COMPOUNDS	Degreasers Carbon Removers Antifogging Compounds	DETERGENTS/SOAPS OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 7, 18)	Calcium Hypochlorite, Sodium Nitrite, Hydrogen Peroxide	HEAT FIRE HAZARD
5	G1 to G9	COMPRESSED GASES	Acetylene, Propane, Nitrogen, Argon, Helium, Oxygen	HEAT SOURCES Consult paragraph C23 for specific handling and stowage guidance (HMUG Groups 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19)		FIRE HAZARD EXPLOSION HAZARD
6	F2 to F5, T6, V2, V3, V4	CORROSION PREVENTIVE COMPOUNDS	Corrosion Inhibitors Chemical Conversion Compounds	ACIDS/BASES OXIDIZERS IGNITION SOURCES (HMUG Group 1, 3, 18, 20)		FIRE HAZARD
7	B3	DETERGENTS/ SOAPS	Trisodium Phosphate Scouring Powders Disinfectants	ACID-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS (HMUG Groups 1, 4, 18)	Battery Acid, Paint Removers Do-Rust Sprays	VIOLENT REACTION HEAT
8	F8, V6, V7	GREASES	Lithium Grease Silicone Molybdenum	OXIDIZERS ALKALIS/BASES/CAUSTICS (HMUG Groups 3, 5, 18)		FIRE HAZARD HEAT
9	T6, V4, V6, V7	HYDRAULIC FLUIDS	Petroleum-Based Synthetic Fire-Resistant	CORROSIVES, OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 5, 18)		VIOLENT REACTION
10	F2 to F4, T4, T6, V2-V6	INSPECTION PENETRANTS	Petroleum-Based Dyes	CORROSIVES, OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 5, 18)	Battery Acid Caustic Soda Chlorine laundry bleach Calcium Hypochlorito Hydrogen Peroxide OBA Canisters Paint Removers	
11	F4, T5, V2, V3, V4, V6	LUBRICANTS/ OILS	General Purpose, Gear, Turbine, Weapons			EXPLOSION HAZARD
12	F2 to F6, P1, T3, T4, T6, V1-V4	PAINT MATERIALS	Primers, Enamels, Urethanes, Lacquers, Varnishes, Non-Skid, Thinners	ACIDS, OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 5, 18)		HEAT FIRE HAZARD
13	C1-C4, B1-B3, D1	PHOTO CHEMICALS	Developers, Stopbath, Toners, Bleaches, Replenishers	ACIDS HEAVY METALS (HMUG Groups 1, 18, 20)		HEAT FIRE HAZARD
14	F4	POLISH/WAX COMPOUNDS	Buffing Compounds Metal Polishes General Purpose Waxes	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 18)		HEAT, FIRE HAZARD VIOLENT REACTION
15	F2 to F6, T3, T4, T6, V1-V4	SOLVENTS	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) Toluene, Xylene Acetone	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS BATTERIES (HMUG Groups 1, 5, 18, 21, 22)	Battery Acid Calcium Hypochlorite Sodium Nitrite Sodium Hydroxide	HEAT FIRE HAZARD
16	T6, T7, Z1	THERMAL INSULATION	Asbestos Fiberglass Glass Wool	MATERIAL IS NOT REACTIVE KEEP DRY		NO REACTION
17	C1-C4, B1-B3, D1	WATER TEST/ TREATMENT CHEMICALS	Nitric Acid Mercuric Nitrate Caustic Soda	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS HEAVY METALS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 18, 20, 21)		HEAT VIOLENT REACTION
18	D1 to D4	OXIDIZERS	Calcium Hypochlorite Laundry Bleach OBA Canisters	PETROLEUM BASED MATERIALS FUELS, SOLVENTS, CORROSIVES, HEAT (HMUG Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22)		FIRE HAZARD VIOLENT REACTION EXPLOSION HAZARD TOXIC GAS GENERATION
19	F1 to F4, V4, V5, V6	FUELS	JP4, JP5 Gasoline Diesel Fuel	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 5, 18)	Battery Acid Calcium Hypochlorito Sodium Nitrite Sodium Hydroxide	FIRE HAZARD TOXIC GAS GENERATION
20	T6, V7, Z2	HEAVY METALS	Mercury Lead Beryllium	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS WATER TREATMENT/PHOTO CHEMICALS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 6, 13, 17, 18, 21)		VIOLENT REACTION GENERATION OF TOXIC AND FLAMMABLE GAS
21	Z4 to Z7	BATTERIES	Lead-Acid Dry-Cell Alkaline	SOLVENTS HEAVY METALS OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 15, 17, 18, 20)	Xylene Toluene Alcohol	HEAT VIOLENT REACTION TOXIC GAS GENERATION TOXIC
22	T2 to T6	PESTICIDES	Insecticides, Fungicides Rodenticides Fumigants	CORROSIVES OXIDIZERS (HMUG Groups 1, 3, 15, 18)		TOXIC GAS GENERATION

1. This chart is to be used as a ***GUIDE ONLY!***
2. Compare the desired HMUG Group/HCC in the left column with the Incompatible Material(s) of that Group in the center column on the same row. Mixing of the HMUG Group/HCC with the Incompatible Material(s) may result in the reaction(s) listed in the right column.
3. Not all applicable HCCs are listed; only the most frequently encountered HCCs (except N1) are listed.

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7.4 Hazardous Waste Requirements

The appropriate environmental office must be notified before any HW is generated on projects managed by the ROICC or the Facilities Support Contracts (FSC). Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact RCRS or I&E with questions regarding whether or not a waste meets the definition of HW. Installation personnel must approve all regulated waste and HW storage locations.

If a project generates HW:

- Minimize generation through waste minimization and P2 techniques.
- Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact RCRS or I&E with questions regarding how to manage the waste. Do not mix waste types (e.g., used oil rags and solvent rags).
- Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact RCRS or I&E for turn-in procedures as wastes are generated to determine if waste can be disposed of on the installation.
- Do not dump any HW into floor drains, sinks, OWSs, or storm drains, or onto the ground. Do not place HW into general/municipal trash dumpsters.
- Ensure that HW drums are properly labeled and lids are secured (wrench tight).
- Ensure that SAAs are managed properly and storage limits are not exceeded; have the ROICC or Contract Representative consult RCRS or I&E prior to creating a new SAA.

7.4.1 Storage

All HW must be properly containerized, stored, and labeled at the time the waste is first generated. HW must be stored in containers that meet applicable specifications of the DOT. HW labels, as required by the EPA and the NCDEQ, must contain the following information.

- Words: HAZARDOUS WASTE.
- Content: Noun name found on the specific Profile Sheet provided by RCRS or I&E.
- Accumulation Start Date (ASD): For HW accumulated in an SAA, the ASD will be affixed once the container is filled or at the 1-year anniversary, whichever comes first.
- Hazard indicator (ignitable, corrosive, toxic, reactive)
- Number of Containers: Reflects the total number of containers (e.g., 1 of 1, etc.).

Any HW generated by contractors must be stored in an approved HW SAA. Contractors who need an SAA should contact the ROICC or Contract Representative, who will contact RCRS or I&E personnel to help the contractor establish each SAA. A summary of procedures follows:

- The HW generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of a specific HW stream (or up to one quart of acute HW) in a container at or near the point of generation.
- The containers must be under the control of the contractor generating the waste and must be kept closed (wrench tight) at all times except when adding waste.
- HW containers must be inspected weekly using the *Satellite Accumulation Area* (SAA) *Weekly Inspection Form*, included as Attachment 7.1. Written records noting discrepancies and corrective actions must be maintained for a period of 3 years. Copies of inspection reports should be provided to the ROICC or Contract Representative.
- The generating contractor shall monitor the level of waste in the SAA container and contact the ROICC or Contract Representative to coordinate disposal or determine if the contractor can turn in the HW to RCRS or I&E before the container is full. If the SAA container becomes full, the generating contractor has 72 hours (3 days) to arrange for the transport of the HW to an RCRA Part B permitted storage area. Storage of HW in an SAA should not exceed 365 days, even if the container is not full.

7.4.2 Manifesting and Disposal

All disposal of HW generated by contractors must be coordinated with the RCRS on Camp Lejeune or I&E EAD on MCASNR. HW generated aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River must be transported off the installation by a permitted HW transporter and must include a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest form (EPA Form 8700-22) or an equivalent approved manifest. The following procedures must be followed for disposal of HW:

- Use the MCB Camp Lejeune or MCAS New River EPA identification number for disposal of all contractor-generated HW.
- HW may only be transported by authorized personnel or permitted companies. Prior to transportation offsite, the HW generator must ensure that all DOT requirements for labeling, marking, placarding, and containerizing are met. The HW generator must also ensure that the transporter has obtained the installation's EPA identification number for the transportation of HW and that an appropriate waste manifest accompanies each shipment.
- The HW manifest can only be signed by personnel from the installation who have been designated in writing by the CG. The ROICC or Contract Representative should contact RCRS or I&E about manifesting regulated and non-regulated wastes offsite. Under NO circumstances can a contractor, ROICC, or Contract Representative sign a HW manifest or use another EPA identification number for wastes generated at the installation.
- All HW must be submitted to a permitted TSD facility. HW generators must certify that the facility receiving the waste employs the most practical and current treatment, storage, or disposal methods for minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

7.5 Non-RCRA-Regulated Waste Requirements

Non-RCRA-regulated wastes include used oil (when recycled), non-terne (tin and lead alloy) plated oil filters (not mixed with listed waste), CFC refrigerants (from totally enclosed equipment), certain Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing wastes, asbestos, and batteries not managed as UW.

7.5.1 Used Oil and Oil Filters

Used motor oil itself is not regulated as HW in North Carolina if it is recycled or burned for energy recovery. If used oil is not recycled, the generator must determine prior to disposal whether it is HW. Used oil must be collected in drums or another approved container marked "Used Oil." If the used oil storage container has a volume of 55 gallons or more, it must be stored in secondary containment.

- Do not dump used oil into drains, sinks, or trash containers, or onto the ground.
- Do not store used oil in open buckets or drip pans, damaged or rusted containers, or containers that cannot be fully closed.
- Do not mix used oil with other waste materials.

Terne plated oil filters contain an alloy of tin and lead. They are considered HW due to their lead content and are typically located on industrial and heavy-duty vehicles and equipment. All other used oil filters are not regulated as HW in North Carolina as long as they are not mixed with listed HW. To qualify for this exclusion, the following conditions must be met:

- Used oil filters must be gravity hot-drained by puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or filter dome and hot draining into a "Used Oil" storage drum. "Hot-drained" means that the oil filter is drained at a temperature that approximates the temperature at which the engine operates.

- Any incidental spillage that occurs must be cleaned up with dry sweep, rags, or “absorbent matting.”
- Drained used oil filters must be collected in a container that is in good condition and is labeled with the words “Drained Used Oil Filters.”
- No other waste streams should be deposited in containers collecting used oil filters for disposal.
- Coordinate with the ROICC or Contract Representative to turn-in drained used oil filters and or dry sweep to RCRS or I&E.

7.5.2 Used Antifreeze

Antifreeze is composed of regulated chemicals, including ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, and during typical use may become contaminated with traces of fuel or metal particles (i.e., lead, cadmium, or chromium). It may also become HW if it has been mixed with other wastes, such as gasoline or solvents. Additional characterization may be required to determine whether or not used antifreeze is HW. Used antifreeze that is not recycled may be regulated as HW if the results from the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) indicate metal contents that meet or exceed RCRA thresholds.

The State of North Carolina does not regulate used antifreeze as HW, as long as it is recycled by reuse, distillation, filtration, or ion exchange. Used antifreeze must be stored in closed containers on an impermeable concrete surface with adequate spill controls (secondary containment, appropriate stocked spill kits, etc.). Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative to determine if used antifreeze can be given to RCRS or I&E.

7.5.3 Petroleum-Contaminated Wipes and Oily Rags

Petroleum-contaminated wipes and oily rags are to be managed as non-regulated waste. Follow these procedures:

- Store oil-contaminated wipes and oily rags in metal containers because of their flammability/combustibility and to protect them from the weather.
- Do not throw these non-regulated waste items into solid waste dumpsters or garbage cans.
- Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative to determine if petroleum-contaminated wipes and oily rags can be given to RCRS or I&E.

7.5.4 Used Electronic Equipment

Used electronic equipment may contain lead solder or PCB oils (e.g., light ballast). Turn in these items as they are generated. Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact RCRS or I&E for proper handling and/or turn-in procedures.

7.5.5 New and Used Batteries

- Store compatible batteries together (e.g., lithium batteries should be stored with other lithium batteries).
- Store batteries off the ground to prevent them from coming into contact with water.
- Store lead-acid batteries away from an open flame.
- Place rechargeable batteries in plastic bags before storing them with other rechargeable batteries.
- Do not dispose of batteries unless authorized.
- Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact RCRS or I&E for proper handling and/or turn-in procedures.

8.0 Asbestos

Asbestos was widely used in many products (especially building parts) prior to 1990 for its fire resistance, strength, and affordability. However, exposure to friable asbestos can lead to lung diseases including cancer. Contractors working aboard the installation must follow all Federal, State, and local regulations/specifications for the proper notification, removal, disposal, and management of all asbestos-containing materials (ACM) associated with demolition and renovation project. If you have any additional questions, please call (910) 451-7018.

8.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with asbestos and its management. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate EMD program if additional clarification is necessary.

8.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Abatement.** Work performed to repair, maintain, remove, isolate, or encapsulate ACM.
- **Asbestos.** Asbestos is the generic term for a group of naturally occurring fibrous silicate minerals, including those that typically exhibit high tensile strength, flexibility, and resistance to thermal, chemical, and electrical conditions. Asbestos was commonly used in installed products such as roofing shingles, floor tiles, cement pipe and sheeting, roofing felts, insulation, ceiling tiles, fire-resistant drywall, and acoustical products.
- **Asbestos-Containing Material.** Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos, per 29 CFR 1926.1101.
- **Category I Non-friable ACM.** Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos, per 40 CFR 61, Subpart M.
- **Category II Non-friable ACM.** Any material, excluding Category I non-friable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure, per 40 CFR 61, Subpart M.
- **Demolition.** The wrecking or removal of any load-bearing walls or structure with any related handling operations.
- **Friable.** Any ACM that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure (may include damaged ACM that was previously identified as non-friable), per 40 CFR 763.
- **Glove Bag.** A sealed compartment with attached inner gloves that are used for handling ACM. Glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small-scale asbestos stripping operations.
- **Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material (PACM).** Thermal system insulation (TSI) and surfacing material found in buildings constructed no later than 1980, per 29 CFR 1926.1101.
- **Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM).** Includes friable ACM, Category I non-friable ACM that has become friable, Category I non-friable ACM that has been sanded, ground, cut, etc., and Category II non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition or renovation, per 40 CFR 61, Subpart M.
- **Removal.** Stripping, chipping, sanding, sawing, drilling, scraping, sucking, and other methods of separating material from its installed location in a building.
- **Renovation.** Altering a facility or its components in any way, including stripping or removal of RACM, per 40 CFR 61, Subpart M.

8.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Demolition Notification.** North Carolina law requires notification for all demolition, regardless of whether asbestos is present, 10 working days prior to starting demolition.
- **Disposal.** ACM waste can be accepted at the MCB Camp Lejeune Sanitary Landfill. Work with the ROICC or Contract Representative to coordinate the disposal through the MCB Camp Lejeune Sanitary Landfill. Asbestos waste is only accepted on Mondays through Thursdays from 0700 to 1000.
- **Removal Requirements.** Permits for asbestos removal or demolition must be obtained when the ACM present exceeds 260 linear feet, 160 square feet, or 35 cubic feet. Additionally, proper work practice procedures must be followed during demolition or renovation operations.
- **Renovation Notification.** If ACM is present within a structure, North Carolina law requires notification of renovation 10 working days prior to starting renovation.

8.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with asbestos management include the following:

- Building operation/maintenance/repair
- Construction/demolition/renovation
- Equipment operation/maintenance/disposal
- HW transportation
- Parts replacement

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include soil contamination and degradation of water quality, air quality, and the potential exposure of installation occupants.

8.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding ACM, which include but may not be limited to:

- **Asbestos General Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1001 – Asbestos.** Applies to all occupational exposures to asbestos in all industries covered by OSHA.
- **Asbestos Hazard and Emergency Response Act (AHERA), 1986.** AHERA was written primarily to provide officials in schools, grades K-12, with rules and guidance for the management of ACM.
- **Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA), 1992.** This act extended AHERA regulations to cover public and commercial buildings.
- **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), Subpart A, General Provisions, and 40 CFR 61 – Subpart M – National Emission Standard for Asbestos.** Includes standards for asbestos demolition and renovation, disposal, and administrative requirements.
- **Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Facilities Management Guide for Asbestos and Lead.** Summarizes asbestos and lead requirements that routinely affect facilities operations, to protect workers, building occupants, and the environment.
- **Naval Facilities Guide Specifications and Engineering Control of Asbestos Materials.** Covers the requirements for safety procedures and requirements for the demolition, removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, and disposal of ACM.
- **North Carolina Asbestos Hazard Management Program, NC General Statutes, Chapter 130A, Article 19; 10A NCAC 41C.0601–.0608 and .0611.** Incorporates 40 CFR 763 and 29 CFR

1926.1101 by reference and outlines criteria for asbestos exposures in public areas, accreditation of persons conducting asbestos management activities, and asbestos permitting and fee requirements.

- **Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, Asbestos, 29 CFR 1926.1101.** Regulates asbestos in construction, demolition, alteration, repair, maintenance, or renovation of structures that contain asbestos.

8.3 Responsibilities Before a Demolition or Renovation Project

Prior to starting a demolition or renovation project, contractors must:

- Determine whether ACM, PACM, and/or RACM are present in the buildings involved in the project.
- Complete the necessary notifications to the State of North Carolina and obtain any necessary permits for the removal of ACM, PACM, and/or RACM.
- Understand what actions to take if ACM, PACM, and/or RACM are unexpectedly encountered during project execution.
- Remove all non-friable and friable ACM in accordance with all Federal, State, and local regulations, prior to demolition activities.
- Know how to properly dispose of ACM and provide any waste disposal manifests generated for disposal.

8.3.1 Identification of ACM and PACM

Contract documents will identify the presence of known ACM, PACM, and RACM. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with questions regarding the presence of these materials as identified in the contract documents. An inspection conducted by a North Carolina Health Hazards Control Unit (HHCU) licensed asbestos inspector may be necessary to confirm the location and quantities of any ACM, PACM, and/or RACM and determine if any previously unidentified materials are present.

8.3.2 Notification

To maintain accurate files and records, the ROICC or Contract Representative is required to notify the Asbestos Program Manager, who is part of I&E, of all work involving asbestos removals, including glove bag projects.

The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Form 3768, *Asbestos Permit Application and Notification for Demolition and Renovation*, must be submitted to the North Carolina HHCU 10 working days in advance of demolition activities, regardless of whether asbestos is present.

This form must be posted onsite during the entire duration of the project. Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact the Asbestos Program Manager with questions or concerns about requirements for notification of demolition or renovation.

8.3.3 Removal

Any ACM, PACM, and/or RACM present must be removed before the area is disturbed during renovation or demolition activities (except in certain rare instances). Certification and handling requirements for asbestos removal are provided in 10A NCAC 41C and the Asbestos NESHAP. Refer to these regulations for detailed requirements.

8.3.4 Training

North Carolina regulations require that all persons who perform asbestos management activities in the State of North Carolina must be accredited by the North Carolina HHCU under the appropriate accreditation category (i.e., Building Inspector, Project Supervisor, and/or Abatement Worker). Training documentation should be available upon request.

8.4 Responsibilities During a Demolition or Renovation Project

North Carolina regulations require that DHHS Form 3768, *Asbestos Permit Application and Notification for Demolition and Renovation*, be acquired by the contractor and posted onsite during all permitted projects. Contractors must post this form when the project will remove the following: 260 linear feet, 160 square feet, or 35 cubic feet of RACM or asbestos that might become regulated as a result of handling. The form must also be posted for nonscheduled asbestos removal that will exceed these numbers in a calendar year.

During a renovation or demolition project, if the contractor suspects the presence of additional ACM (other than the materials identified in contract documents), the contractor must immediately report the suspected area to the ROICC or Contract Representative. Before proceeding, the facility must be inspected by an asbestos inspector licensed by the North Carolina HHCU. The individual performing the asbestos survey will coordinate with the ROICC or Contract Representative throughout the process. A legible copy of the building inspection report must be provided to the North Carolina HHCU prior to each demolition and upon request for renovations; a building inspection report will be acceptable only if the inspection was performed during the 3 years prior to the demolition. A copy of the report should also be forwarded to the Asbestos Program Manager.

For specific work procedures and requirements for glove bag projects, refer to 29 CFR 1926.1101.

8.5 Disposal of ACM Waste

Contractors can dispose of ACM waste at the MCB Camp Lejeune Sanitary Landfill after first coordinating with the MCB Camp Lejeune Landfill office through the ROICC or Contract Representative. The contractor must provide the MCB Camp Lejeune Landfill with Form DHHS 3787, *North Carolina Health Hazards Control Unit's Asbestos Waste Shipment Record*. The contractor must submit this form to the North Carolina HHCU for all permitted asbestos removal projects.

9.0 Lead-Based Paint

Lead was used in paint for its color and water-resistant properties until it was banned in 1978 for its highly toxic properties that may cause a range of health problems especially in young children. Improper removal of lead-based paint (LBP) may result in paint chips and dust, which may contaminate a structure inside and out. The North Carolina DHHS regulations require any person who performs an inspection, risk assessment, or abatement to be certified. North Carolina DHHS also requires a person to obtain a permit for conducting an abatement of a child-occupied facility or target housing. If you have any additional questions, please call Base Safety at (910) 450-5930.

9.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with LBP activities. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate Environmental Department or Safety Representative if additional clarification is necessary.

9.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Abatement.** The permanent removal or elimination of all LBP hazards.
- **Demolition.** The removal of any load-bearing walls or structure.
- **Inspection.** A surface-by-surface investigation to determine the presence of LBP, and a report explaining the results of the investigation.
- **Lead-Based Paint.** Surface coatings that contain lead in amounts equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, as measured by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) or laboratory analysis, or more than 0.5 percent by weight, per 40 CFR 745.
- **Lead-Containing Paint.** Surface coatings that contain lead in any amount greater than the laboratory reporting limit but less than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or less than 0.5 percent by weight, per 29 CFR 1926.62 and 29 CFR 1910.1025; also contained in 40 CFR 745 Subpart L and adopted by the State of North Carolina under North Carolina General Statute Chapter 130A, Article 19A.
- **Renovation.** Alteration of a facility or its components in any way.
- **Target Housing.** Any housing constructed before 1978, with the exception of housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities (unless a child under the age of six lives there) and residential dwellings where the living areas are not separated from the sleeping areas (efficiencies, studio apartments, dormitories, etc.).

9.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Disposal.** Analysis is required to determine proper disposal of waste (non-hazardous or hazardous). A TCLP analysis must be conducted to determine whether lead levels have exceeded 5 parts per million (ppm), which is the RCRA threshold for HW determination.
- **LBP Survey.** An LBP survey is required prior to disturbing painted surfaces to determine whether the paint meets the criteria of lead containing over 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or over 0.5 percent by weight.
- **Training.** LBP training requirements set forth by the OSHA must be followed by all personnel involved in all LBP removal activities. MCB Camp Lejeune Base Safety tracks this training for contract staff, as the Safety Office houses the Lead Program Manager.

9.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with LBP include the following:

- Construction/demolition/renovation
- HW transportation
- Paint removal

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include the potential degradation of soil, water, and air environments, and the potential exposure of installation occupants.

9.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and requirements regarding LBP activities, which include but may not be limited to:

- **Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, Facilities Management Guide for Asbestos and Lead.** Summarizes asbestos and lead requirements that routinely impact facilities operations in order to protect workers, building occupants, and the environment.
- **Lead-Based Paint Hazard Management Program, NC General Statutes, Chapter 130A, Article 19A. Section 130A-453.01 through 453.11.** Requires a person who performs an inspection, risk assessment, abatement, or abatement design work in a child-occupied facility (daycares, pre-schools, etc.) or housing built before 1978 to be certified and establishes the requirements for certification, including the oversight of required training. It also requires a person who conducts an abatement of a child-occupied facility or target housing to obtain a permit for the abatement; establishes work practice standards for LBP abatement activities; and has adopted requirements included in 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart L and 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart D.
- **Lead-Based Paint Hazard Management Program for Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP), 10A NCAC 41C.0900.** Common renovation activities may create hazardous lead dust and chips by disturbing LBP, which may be harmful to adults and children. This article requires that dust sampling technicians, firms, and individuals performing renovation, repair, and painting projects for compensation that disturb LBP in housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. Child-occupied facilities include, but are not limited to, childcare facilities and schools (with children under the age of 6) that were built before 1978.
- **10A NCAC 41C.0800, Lead-Based Paint Hazard Management Program.** Requires (1) all individuals and firms involved in LBP activities to be certified and (2) all LBP activities to be carried out in accordance with 40 CFR 745.
- **29 CFR 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction.** Contains the OSHA requirements for construction activities where workers may come into contact with lead.
- **40 CFR Part 745, Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures.** Ensures that (1) LBP abatement professionals, including workers, supervisors, inspectors, risk assessors, and project designers, are well trained in conducting LBP activities; and (2) inspections for the identification of LBP, risk assessments for the evaluation of LBP hazards, and abatements for the permanent elimination of LBP hazards are conducted safely, effectively, and reliably by requiring certification of professionals.

9.3 Responsibilities Before Renovation or Demolition

Ordinary renovation and maintenance activities may create dust that contains lead, but following lead-safe work practices may help mitigate or prevent lead hazards. The North RRP Program (10A NCAC 41C.0900) mandates that contractors, property managers, and others working for compensation in homes and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 be trained in and use lead-safe work practices, as Building constructed prior to 1978 are assumed to contain LBP. In addition, it mandates that contractors provide the owner and occupants with *The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right* information pamphlet, which are found at the following website:

http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/lead/pdf/RenovateRight.pdf

Individuals must be certified by the State of North Carolina to perform RRP activities for compensation in housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978. A firm engaged in regulated renovation activities (such as RRP that disturbs more than 6 square feet of interior painted surfaces or 20 square feet of exterior painted surfaces, or dust sampling after renovation) must be a certified renovation firm.

To address the hazards associated with the improper abatement or removal of LBP, any person who performs an inspection, risk assessment, abatement, or abatement design work in a child-occupied facility (child development centers, preschools, etc.) or housing built before 1978 must be certified by the State of North Carolina. Any person who conducts an abatement of a child-occupied facility or target housing must also obtain a permit for the abatement. Individuals conducting LBP abatement activities in North Carolina, such as inspections, risk assessments, LBP hazards abatement, clearance testing, or abatement project design in housing and child-occupied facilities built before 1978, must be certified by the State of North Carolina. A firm engaged in abatement activities must be a certified lead abatement firm.

Prior to any renovation or demolition aboard the installation that involves the disturbance of painted surfaces, an LBP survey must be completed by a North Carolina certified inspector, retained through the ROICC or Public Works Division (PWD). Certain projects will use PWD staff to conduct the sampling, and other projects will use contracted personnel. Buildings constructed prior to 1978 are assumed to contain LBP; therefore, no LBP survey is necessary. The LBP survey (through sampling and analysis) will determine whether painted surfaces meet the criteria of LBP (lead content equal to or greater than 1.0 milligram per square centimeter as measured by XRF or lab analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight). Naval Facilities Guide Specifications and contract documents must be implemented for contracts where LBP is to be abated/removed prior to demolition or renovation.

If the area is to be reoccupied, final clearance must be conducted, including a visual inspection and sample collection, prior to reoccupation. Clearance on all projects involving abatement must be done by a certified risk assessor or a certified LBP inspector. Clearance for RRP projects may be conducted by a certified risk assessor, certified LBP inspector, or certified dust sampling technician.

9.4 Permits

Contractors must obtain a North Carolina LBP Abatement Permit from North Carolina DHHS when lead paint is removed from targeted housing (child-occupied facilities or housing built prior to 1978).

9.5 Disposal

If the LBP survey determines that LBP will be abated as part of a renovation or demolition project, the contractor must take analytical samples to determine whether the waste material is hazardous. Usually, a TCLP sample is collected from a “representative” sample of the material removed. The laboratory

conducting the sample analysis must be accredited by the Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP). A list of these accredited labs is available by contacting (703) 849-8888 or visiting:

http://apps.aiha.org/qms_aiha/public/pages/reports/publicScopeView.aspx?ProgramCode=37&Version=2.

If the LBP is removed from the underlying building material, then the paint is the waste stream. If the LBP is removed with the building material, then both materials are considered the waste stream.

If the lead content is below HW regulatory disposal levels, consult the ROICC or Contract Representative to determine whether if the contract allows for the disposal of the material in the MCB Camp Lejeune Sanitary Landfill. Lead waste is only accepted on Mondays through Thursdays from 0700 to 1000.

If the abated LBP is above HW regulatory levels, refer to Section 7.0 of this guide for information on HW management and disposal requirements.

9.6 Training

Before the project begins, workers who are subject to lead exposure during abatement or removal activities must be trained according to the OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1926.62 concerning lead exposure in construction, and they must receive all training and certification specified by 10A NCAC 41C.0800 and 10A NCAC 41C.0900. The contractor is responsible for providing this training certification before initiating any work aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

10.0 Natural Resources

The installation has stewardship and recovery responsibilities over the natural resources on the installation. These responsibilities are regulated under numerous laws described in this section. The installation ensures compliance with these laws through an interdisciplinary process of review and coordination of all activities occurring on the installation.

Contractors working on the installation are responsible for complying with conditions and measures imposed on their work as a result of this process; these responsibilities include preserving the natural resources associated with the work site, restoring work sites to an equivalent or improved condition after the work is complete, and confining construction activities to the limits of the work area indicated or specified. The contractor is advised that the installation is subject to strict compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

10.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with natural resources management. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the Environmental Conservation Branch (ECON).

10.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Conservation.** The planned management, use, and protection of natural resources to provide their sustained use and continued benefit to present and future generations.
- **Ecosystem.** A dynamic, natural complex of living organisms interacting with each other and with their associated nonliving environment.
- **Habitat.** An area where a plant or animal species lives, grows, and reproduces, and the environment that satisfies its life requirements.
- **Natural Resource.** The naturally occurring assets that provide use benefits through the provision of raw materials and energy used in economic activity and that are subject primarily to depletion through human use. They are subdivided into four categories: mineral and energy resources, soil resources, water resources and biological resources. Endangered or Threatened Species. Federally listed taxon that is “in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range” or “likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.”
- **Riparian Buffer.** Vegetated area bordering a body of water, such as a stream, lake, or pond.
- **Timber.** A type of forest product used to create lumber, veneer, engineered wood products, poles, pilings, paper products, biofuel, etc.
- **Waters of the United States.** All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce; including tidal waters, tributaries, ponds, lakes, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and adjacent wetlands; as defined in 33 USC 1251 et seq. Section 328.3. Waters of the United States associated with MCB Camp Lejeune include rivers, streams, sounds, waterways, ponds, and wetlands.
- **Wetland.** Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas, per the EPA.
- **Streams.** A body of concentrated flowing water in a natural low area or natural channel on the land surface as defined in 15A NCAC 02B .0233(2).

10.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Ecosystem Management.** A goal-driven approach to managing natural and cultural resources that considers the environment as a complex system functioning as a whole, not as a collection of parts, and recognizes that people and their social and economic needs are a part of the whole.
- **Environmental Planning.** The process of incorporating environmental protection into overall project planning. All projects that involve Federal funding are required to engage in environmental planning and document the process according to NEPA 1969 (see section 10.2).
- **Forest Management.** The art and science of managing forests and associated resources for human and environmental benefits.

10.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with natural resources include the following:

- Erosion/runoff control
- Habitat management
- Land clearing
- Building and parking lot construction
- Dock and ramp construction
- Live fire range operations
- Range construction
- Road construction and maintenance
- Soil excavation/grading
- Soil/debris/waste stockpiling and laydown yards
- Soil excavation/grading
- Timber management

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include harmful air emissions, sedimentation, water pollution, degradation of habitat, damage to timber, and impacts to wildlife and protected species.

10.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding natural resources, which include but may not be limited to:

- **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as Amended (16 USC 688 *et seq.*).** Prohibits taking, possessing, and transporting bald eagles and golden eagles and importing and exporting their parts, nests, or eggs. The definition of “take” includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb.
- **BO 5090.11A, Protected Species Program.** Sets forth regulations and establishes responsibilities to ensure the conservation of threatened and endangered species and species at risk aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.
- **BO 5090.12, Environmental Impact Review Procedures.** Implements NEPA 1969 and NEPA policy and guidance in Chapter 12 of MCO P5090.2A.
- **Clean Water Act of 1972.** The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the placement of dredged or fill material into wetlands, lakes, streams, rivers, estuaries and certain other types of waters. The goal of Section 404 is to avoid and minimize losses to wetlands and other waters and to compensate for unavoidable loss through mitigation and restoration. Section 401 of the CWA provides states and authorized tribes

with an important tool to help protect the water quality of federally regulated waters within their borders, in collaboration with federal agencies.

- **Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) (16 USC 1451 *et seq*.).** Requires that Federal actions affecting any land/water use or coastal zone natural resource be implemented consistent with the enforceable policies of an approved State coastal management program. Requires concurrence from the State before taking an action affecting the use of land, water, or natural resources of the coastal zone.
- **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 *et seq*.).** Requires federal agencies, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or the NOAA Fisheries Service, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. The law also prohibits any action that causes a "taking" of any federally listed species.
- **EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, 24 May 1977**. Addresses Federal agency actions required to identify and protect wetlands, minimize the risk of wetlands destruction or modification, and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.
- **EO 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, 10 January 2001.** Requires each Federal agency taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations to develop and implement a plan to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations.
- **Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA), as Amended (16 USC 1361 *et seq*.).** Mandates a moratorium on the killing, capturing, harming, and importing of marine mammals and marine mammal products. The MMPA also prohibits the taking of any marine mammal, including to harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill any marine mammal, including any of the following: collection of dead animals or their parts, restraint or detention of a marine mammal, tagging a marine mammal, the negligent or intentional operation of an aircraft or vessel, or any other negligent or intentional act that results in disturbing or molesting a marine mammal.
- **Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as Amended (16 USC 703 *et seq*.).** Protects migratory birds (listed in 50 CFR 10.13) and their nests and eggs and establishes a permitting process for the taking of migratory birds by establishing a Federal prohibition to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird."
- **MCO P5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual.** Provides guidance and instruction to installations to ensure the protection, conservation, and management of watersheds, wetlands, natural landscapes, soils, forests, fish and wildlife, and other natural resources as vital USMC assets.
- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321 *et seq*.).** Requires Federal agencies, including the USMC, to consider the environmental impacts of projects prior to implementation. All projects that support military training, minor and major military construction, maintenance, and natural resources management actions are reviewed for potential environmental impacts. Contractors must obtain and review any NEPA documentation associated with their projects. All NEPA documentation can be obtained from the ROICC or Contract Representative.

- **Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.** Prohibits the excavation, filling, or alteration of the course, condition, or capacity of any port, harbor, or channel without prior approval from the Chief of Engineers.
- **Sikes Act of 1960, as Amended (16 USC 670 *et seq*.).** Requires military installations to manage natural resources for multipurpose uses and public access appropriate for those uses, as well as ensuring no net loss to training, testing or other defined missions of the installation through the development and implementation of an INRMP.
- **Neuse River Basin Riparian Buffer Rules (15A NCAC 02B.0233).** Require a 50-foot riparian buffer that is divided into two zones. The 30 feet closest to the water (Zone 1) must remain undisturbed. The outer 20 feet (Zone 2) may include managed vegetation, such as lawns or shrubbery. The riparian buffer rules also require diffuse flow of stormwater runoff. The buffers apply to intermittent streams, perennial streams, lakes, ponds, estuaries, and modified natural streams that are depicted on the most recent printed version of the soil survey map prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the 1:24,000 scale quadrangle topographic map prepared by the U.S. Geologic Survey.
- **Wetland Buffer.** MCB Camp Lejeune requires a 50-foot buffer around all wetlands and streams. Any ground disturbing activity within the buffer area will require coordination with the base EMD.
- **North Carolina Wetland Standards (15A NCAC 02B .0231).** A set of Standards set in Rule by the NC Division of Water Resources. The water quality standards for all wetlands are designed to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the quality and uses of wetlands and other waters of the State influenced by wetlands.

10.3 National Environmental Policy Act

Staff specialists from various installation departments participate in the NEPA process, which coordinates the review of projects and documents any potential environmental impacts for projects to incorporate into the design process. Any expansion or relocation of the site or a design change that would impact resources not previously reviewed, may require the project to go back through the NEPA review process.

The documentation of this review process occasionally includes mandatory conditions affecting the design and construction/ implementation of the project. The documentation, when completed, is provided to the action proponent, who is expected to provide it to the ROICC or Contract Representative.

Consult the ROICC or Contract Representative to obtain and review any NEPA documentation associated with the project. The documentation marks the end of the NEPA review process; it does not constitute approval for the proponent of the action to implement the action. This documentation is most often a Decision Memorandum (DM) but is sometimes an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement. Some contracts may include stipulations from the NEPA document that must be implemented prior to the onset of work to prevent environmental impacts and violations of Federal or State rules and regulations. Stipulations could include replacing monitoring wells if damages occur from contractor operations, stopping work if contamination is encountered, notification that a wetlands permit is required, seasonal restrictions, etc.

10.4 Timber

Contractors must ensure that the ROICC or Contract Representative notify the EMD's Forest Management Program prior to conducting site work. Potential timber resources are identified during the NEPA process. The contractor is responsible for advising the ROICC or Contract Representative to notify EMD's Forest Management Program at (910) 451-9384 prior to beginning site work. Additionally, the ROICC or Contract Representative and/or contractor is required to notify the Forest Management

Program if the contract has been amended with modifications to the site location. Timber will not be released to contractors without the approval of the Forest Management Program.

MCB Camp Lejeune manages its forest in accordance with the installation INRMP. The Forest Management Program maintains first right of refusal for all timber products on construction projects and will determine whether the Government will harvest the timber or release it to the contractor. The Government retains exclusive rights to all forest products on construction projects. If the Government elects to harvest the timber, only merchantable timber will be removed.

Contractors must adhere to the following requirements when performing site work that may impact timber resources:

- Do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without authorization from the ROICC or Contract Representative.
- Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guy wires to nearby trees for anchorages without authorization from the ROICC or Contract Representative. (If these actions are authorized, the contractor is responsible for any resultant damage.)
- Protect existing trees that are to remain in place and that may be injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations.
- With the ROICC or Contract Representative's approval, use approved methods of excavation to remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed.
- With the ROICC or Contract Representative's approval, remove trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations, and replace with equivalent, undamaged trees and landscape features.

Please refer to Section 12.0 for disposal information for land-clearing debris.

10.5 Wildlife and Protected Species

The contractor must not disturb wildlife (birds, nesting birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish) or the native habitat adjacent to the project area except when indicated or specified. Water flows may not be altered; the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife may not be significantly disturbed, except as indicated or specified.

Specific requirements regarding protected areas on the installation apply to contractor activities. Nine federally threatened and endangered species are currently managed at MCB Camp Lejeune – red-cockaded woodpecker, green sea turtle, loggerhead sea turtle, rough-leaved loosestrife, seabeach amaranth, piping plover, red knot, eastern black rail, and American alligator. Consult the ROICC or Contract Representative to determine if there are any project requirements regarding any threatened or endangered species.

With the exception of improved roadways, entry into a threatened or endangered species site or shorebird nesting area marked with signs and/or white paint is prohibited without written permission from installation personnel. BO 5090.11 lists threatened and endangered species that may be encountered at the installation. The following restrictions apply on the installation unless written permission is explicitly provided:

- Work on Onslow Beach or Brown's Island is not permitted between April 1 and October 31. Traffic on the beaches should be limited to below the high tide line.
- Vehicles and lighting are prohibited on the beaches overnight between May 1 and October 31.

- Construction activities are prohibited within 1,500 feet of a bald eagle's nest (JD, MC, and IF Training area).
- Cutting or damaging pine trees is not permitted.
- Altering hydrology through excavation, ditching, etc., is prohibited.
- Wildlife must not be disturbed, captured, or fed (including snakes and alligators). For assistance with a situation involving wildlife, please call (910) 451-5226 or email CLJN_LWRS@usmc.mil.

10.6 Wetlands and Streams

Wetlands and streams are protected per the CWA as waters of the United States. These areas are important for water quality, as habitat, for flood storage, and to prevent erosion. Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas, per the EPA.

The base contains both freshwater and saltwater or coastal wetlands.

Coastal wetlands are specifically defined as any marsh subject to regular or occasional flooding by wind or lunar tides and also contains one or more of 10 specific plant species. They generally are located adjacent to sounds and estuaries. They are characterized by marsh grasses and rarely contain trees. Coastal wetlands are regulated by the NC Division of Coastal Management (NCDCM) in addition to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and NC Division of Water Resources (NCDWR) that regulate streams and freshwater wetlands.

A stream is a body of concentrated flowing water in a natural low area or natural channel on the land surface. There are three stream types: ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial.

Ephemeral streams are features that only carry stormwater in direct response to precipitation. They may have a well-defined channel and they typically lack the biological, hydrological, and physical characteristics commonly associated with intermittent or continuous conveyances of water. These features are typically not regulated by NCDWR or USACE.

Intermittent streams have a well-defined channel that contains water for only part of the year (typically during winter and spring). The flow may be heavily supplemented by stormwater. When dry, they typically lack the biological and hydrological characteristics commonly associated with continuous conveyances of water. These features are regulated by NCDWR and typically regulated by USACE.

Perennial streams have a well-defined channel that contains water year-round during a year with normal rainfall. Groundwater is the primary source of water, but they also carry stormwater. They exhibit the typical biological, hydrological, and physical characteristics commonly associated with the continuous conveyance of water. These features are regulated by NCDWR and typically regulated by USACE.

10.6.1 Impacts

Impacts to wetlands and streams includes activities that result in adding or removing soil/construction materials, ditching and/or draining, grading, impounding, piping, addition of pollutants, and permanent conversion of vegetation type. Any disturbance to the soil or substrate (bottom material) of a wetland or water body, including a stream bed or protected buffer, is an impact and may adversely affect the soils, vegetation, and hydrology of an area.

In accordance with MCO P5090.2, all facilities and operational actions must avoid, to the maximum degree feasible, wetlands destruction or degradation, regardless of the wetland size or legal necessity for a permit. Any identified and mapped boundaries of the legally defined wetlands on all USMC lands within the project area will be distributed to the ROICC or Contract Representative for use and included in all design products, including drawings, plans, and figures.

In order to prevent impacts, there is a 50-foot buffer around all streams and wetlands on Camp Lejeune in which unauthorized ground disturbance is not allowed. Safety fencing shall be installed around wetlands, streams and the buffer in project areas where they are not to be impacted, to prevent any accidental impacts to the wetland features. This safety fence also serves as a visual cue to the construction workers/contractors to stay out of these areas.

Prior to the onset of construction, coordination with the ECON of EMD should have taken place during project design to ensure CWA permitting issues are addressed by the contractor at the earliest opportunity. Contractors must incorporate avoidance and minimization measures to the maximum extent practicable to protect wetlands, streams, and waters of the United States. Any proposed action that would significantly affect wetlands or streams must be coordinated with the CG of MCB Camp Lejeune. Contractors must incorporate avoidance and minimization measures to comply with the national policy to permit no overall net loss wetlands.

All unavoidable potential impacts to wetlands or streams require prior coordination as described in this section. Failure to acquire written authorization for impacts to wetlands and/or waters of the United States may result in significant project delays or design modifications. Impacts within a project are cumulative, meaning that if there is an increase in impacts, permits may no longer be valid and result in additional NEPA and permitting requirements. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative if you have concerns there will be about additional impacts.

10.6.2 Permitting

No discharge of fill material, mechanized land clearing, or any other activity is allowed in jurisdictional wetlands or streams without the proper approvals. If work in wetlands is required, know who is responsible for obtaining permits and what the terms and conditions of permits require. The contractor may be responsible for obtaining the following permits (including pre-permit coordination, preparation, and submission of all permit applications and appropriate drawings after review and concurrence by the installation) and complying with all regulations and requirements stipulated by USACE and the State of North Carolina as conditions upon issuance of the permits:

- USACE, Section 404 Permit (individual or applicable nationwide permit); CWA of 1977, as Amended (Public Law 95-217, 33 U. S. C. 1251 et seq.)
- NCDWR, Section 401 Water Quality Certification – (15A NCAC 02H) NCDEQ; CWA of 1977, as Amended (Public Law 95-217, 33 U. S. C. 1251 et seq.)
- NCDWR, Discharges to Federally Non-jurisdictional Wetlands and Federally Non-jurisdiction Classified Waters (15A NCAC 02H). 1400 State issued Individual Certification Temporarily adopted Effective May 28, 2019
- NCDWR, Isolated Wetland and Isolated Waters Rules (15A NCAC 02H.1300) Effective 5/28/21
- NCDCM, Federal Consistency Determination (15A NCAC 07) NCDEQ; CZMA of 1972 (16 USC 1451 et seq.)

Two types of activities generally require a permit from the USACE:

- **Activities within navigable waters.** Activities such as dredging, constructing docks and bulkheads, and placing navigation aids require review under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 to ensure that they will not cause an obstruction to navigation.
- **Activities in wetlands and waters of the United States (regulated by Section 404 of the CWA of 1972).** A major aspect of the regulatory program under Section 404 of the CWA is determining which areas qualify for protection as wetlands. Contractors should contact the USACE, the NCDWR, or the NCDCM if there is any question about whether activities could impact wetlands, streams, or protected buffers.

Contractors working on the installation shall not perform ANY work in waters or wetlands of the United States or State without an approved permit (even if the work is temporary). Examples of temporary discharges include dewatering of dredged material prior to final disposal and temporary fills for access roadways, cofferdams, storage, laydown yards, spoil/waste piles and work areas. Areas to be cleared of vegetation also need to be approved by the USACE and NCDWR.

It is the responsibility of the contractor constructing the project to:

1. Keep a copy of all USACE and NCDWR permits at the job site. It is the project contractor's responsibility to review and follow the conditions of these permits and permit plans.
2. Review and comply the stream and wetlands conditions of these permits and permit plans. Any questions or concerns relating to the issued permits and their implementation, the ROICC or Contract Representative should call the Environmental Planning office at (910) 451-6287.
3. Review the permit drawings for constructability and report concerns to your ROICC or Contract Representative. Any construction drawing that has a USACE or NCDWR permit for the project will reference the permit plans in the construction drawings. This is necessary to maintain compliance with the permit conditions. If your construction drawings do not show locations of all streams, wetlands, and AECs within 50 feet of the project boundary, please request this information from your ROICC or contract representative.
4. Compare construction drawings with the permit drawings to make sure the construction drawings are consistent with the permit drawings and report their findings to the Environmental Planning Office at (910) 451-6287 and ROICC or Contract Representative.
5. Protect the 50-foot stream and wetland buffer from impacts. This can be done with the installation of a safety fence along the buffer boundary to provide a visible reminder to avoid these areas.
6. Report any violation in wetlands/streams, outside the permitted areas to the base Environmental Planning office at (910) 451-6287, the Compliance Branch of ECB at (910) 450-5806, and the ROICC or Contract Representative.
7. Report any turbidity found in streams to the Compliance Branch of ECB at (910) 450-5806, the Environmental Planning Office at (910) 451-6287, and ROICC or Contract Representative. It is also the responsibility of the project contractor to locate the source of the turbidity and eliminate/repair the issue.
8. Solely be responsible for any non-compliance issues with the USACE or NCDWR issued permits. The project construction contractor will be required to restore and mitigate for the wetland/stream non-compliance issues to the satisfaction of the Regulatory Agencies.

10.7 Temporary Construction

Traces of temporary construction facilities, such as haul roads, work areas, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other signs of construction, should be

removed upon completion of a contract or project. Temporary roads, parking areas, and similar temporarily used areas should be graded to conform to surrounding contours and the area restored, to the degree practical, to its state prior to any disturbing activities. The use of fabric to be placed on original ground prior to the construction of temporary roads, stockpiles, waste and other temporary features is encouraged as it makes the restoration of these areas easier and more cost effective.

11.0 Stormwater

MCIEAST – MCB CAMLEJ PWD is responsible for stormwater permits associated with construction, industrial, or municipal activities that discharge to outfalls leading to receiving waters. The most applicable permit for contractors is the construction permit since the majority of the contractor activities are affiliated with construction/renovation. However, the contractor is also responsible for adhering to the requirements of the industrial and municipal permits held by MCIEAST – MCB CAMLEJ for all of the contractor activities on the installation. All contractors are responsible for the implementation of the necessary stormwater control measures (SCM) to prevent stormwater pollution runoff from land disturbing activities (and associated construction permit requirements) as well as industrial and municipal activities. The general requirements for each area, as they apply to contractors, are discussed in the following subsections.

11.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with stormwater. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

11.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Stormwater Control Measures.** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs include structural and nonstructural stormwater controls, operation and maintenance procedures, treatment requirements, and practices to control site runoff (e.g., sediment, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from material storage). Website: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater
- **NCG01.** The permit which provides the approval for development activities that meet the requirements for coverage under a stormwater general permit.
- **Discharge (Pollutant).** The addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source, including, but not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of any pollutant; this excludes discharges in compliance with a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
- **Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan.** Any plan, amended plan, or revision to an approved plan submitted to the North Carolina Division of Land Resources or its delegated authority in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 113A-57. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans show the devices and practices that are required to retain sediment generated by the land-disturbing activity within the boundaries of the tract during construction and upon development of the tract. *Note that in North Carolina, the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan and the NCG010000 Construction General Permit are considered the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for a construction site. Website:* https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/erosion-and-sediment-control
- **Land Disturbance.** Areas that are subject to clearing, excavating, grading, stockpiling, and placement/removal of earth material.
- **Nonpoint Source Discharge.** All discharges from stormwater runoff that isn't attributed to a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance. (*See also point source discharge definition below.*)
- **Point Source Discharge.** Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but specifically not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel conduit, well, discrete fissure, container,

rolling stock, or concentrated animal feeding operation from which pollutants are or may be discharged to waters of the State.

- **Stormwater (Runoff).** The portion of precipitation (rain and/or snowmelt) that does not naturally infiltrate into the ground or evaporate but flows via overland flows, channels, or pipes into a defined surface water channel or stormwater system during and immediately following a storm event. As the runoff flows over the land or impervious surfaces (such as streets, parking lots, and building rooftops), it accumulates sediment and/or other pollutants that could pollute receiving streams.
- **Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities.** The discharge of stormwater from construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavating, that result in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 acre, per 40 CFR 122.
- **Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities.** The discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas from an applicable industrial plant or activity, per 40 CFR 122.
- **Stormwater Associated with Municipal Activities.** The discharge of stormwater from municipal activities, including public works shops, vehicle maintenance shops and other municipal activities with the potential to cause stormwater pollution.

11.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA).** In December 2007, Section 438 of EISA was issued. This section requires that Federal facility projects over 5,000 square feet must “maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow.” In January 2010, the DoD Policy of Implementing Section 438 of the EISA was issued; this document includes a flowchart with implementation steps.
- **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping practices refer to the maintenance of a clean and orderly facility to prevent potential pollution sources from coming into contact with stormwater. Good housekeeping requires maintaining all areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges by ensuring that they stay in a clean, orderly state. Practices pay particular attention to areas where raw materials are stockpiled, material handling areas, liquid storage areas, and loading/unloading areas. Good housekeeping is one of the six minimum control measures (MCM) of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit requirements.
- **Low Impact Development (LID).** LID is a holistic approach that incorporates site-specific ecosystem and watershed-based considerations for planning and design. The goal of LID is to mimic a site’s predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to the source. LID seeks to control non-point source pollutants “nature’s way” through the application of plant-soil-water mechanisms that maintain and protect the ecological and biological integrity of receiving waters and wetlands.
- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.** The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits. The NPDES stormwater program regulates stormwater discharges from three potential stormwater sources, as follows:
- **Construction Activities.** Land disturbing activities which disturb one or more acres need an NPDES permit. At a minimum, these permits require the development of a site-specific Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan to address sediment controls during construction and upon development of the tract. As previously noted, the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan and

the NCG010000 Construction General Permit are considered the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for a construction site in North Carolina. In the applicable areas of the installation, a State Stormwater Management Permit and coverage under the Construction General Permit may be required. Construction site erosion and sediment runoff control is also one of the six MCMs of the MS4 permit requirements.

  - **Industrial Activities.** Owners and operators of industrial facilities that fall into any of the 30 industrial sectors identified by EPA stormwater regulations need an NPDES Phase II permit if stormwater is discharged directly into surface water (or MS4). The permit regulations specify steps that facility operators must take prior to becoming eligible for permit coverage and actions that must be taken to continue coverage under an existing permit. These steps and actions include, but are not limited to, effluent limits, monitoring, inspection, sampling, reporting, and corrective action requirements.
  - **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.** Owners and operators of MS4s need an NPDES Phase II permit. An MS4 is a system of pipes and drainage ditches within an urbanized area used to collect storm runoff and convey it to receiving waters. Polluted runoff is commonly transported through MS4s, from which it is often discharged untreated into local waterbodies.

- **Operational Requirements.** Equipment, discharge, and material use requirements that apply to all construction and industrial activities.
- **Post-Construction Requirements.** The management of stormwater generated on a stable, established site after the construction process is complete. The Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) sets forth requirements for post-construction stormwater program elements. Post-Construction is one of the six MCMs of the MS4 permit requirements.
- **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** A plan required by permits provided under NPDES that provides guidance to prevent stormwater pollution from construction, industrial, or municipal activities.

11.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with stormwater include the following:

- Boat, ramp, dock cleaning
- Channel dredging
- Composting
- Construction/demolition/renovation
- Erosion/runoff control
- Fueling and fuel management/storage
- HM storage
- Land clearing
- Laundry
- Landscaping
- Livestock operations
- Pesticide/herbicide management and application
- Range residue clearance
- Road construction and maintenance
- Sewers
- Sidewalk and road deicing
- Soil excavation/grading

- Stormwater collection/conveyance
- Surface washing
- Vehicle parking
- Wash rack

Other activities that contractors could be involved in that may cause stormwater pollution include:

- Grounds maintenance (herbicide, pesticides, fertilizer, etc.)
- Outdoor material storage
- Building/roof repairs
- Industrial activities

11.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding potential stormwater contamination, which include but may not be limited to:

- **Clean Water Act of 1972.** Establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The CWA establishes that no oil or hazardous substances should be discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, which may affect natural resources under the management of the United States through the following goals: (1) eliminate the introduction of pollutants into waters of the United States, and (2) develop water quality, which protects and propagates fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water.
- **40 CFR 122, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.** Requires industrial, construction, and municipal stormwater permits for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into waters of the United States.
- **15A NCAC Chapter 4.** Requires all persons conducting a land-disturbing activity to take all reasonable measures to protect all public and private property from damage caused by the release of sediments from the activity. The primary tool used to accomplish the objective is the development of an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan.
    - Identify critical areas
    - Limit exposure areas
    - Limit time of exposure
    - Control surface water
    - Control sedimentation
    - Manage stormwater runoff
- **15A NCAC 02H.1000 Stormwater Management.** The State Stormwater Management Program requires all persons conducting land-disturbing activities that (1) require a Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) Major Development Permit or an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, and (2) are located within coastal counties or drain to specific classifications of water bodies, to protect surface waters and highly productive aquatic resources from the adverse impacts of uncontrolled high-density development or the potential failure of stormwater control measures. To receive permit approval, projects must limit the density of development, reduce the use of conventional collection systems in favor of vegetative systems, and incorporate post-construction, structural SCMs.

11.3 Prior to Site Work

Contractors are responsible for preparing project-specific permit applications and related plans and coordinating the permit review schedule with the ROICC or Contract Representative. Contractors are required to address the following in the below section prior to beginning site work.

11.3.1 Construction Notifications

Any project involving land-disturbing activities aboard the installation must be reviewed by the installation's NEPA Review Board prior to the onset of work so that potential impacts of the project and associated mitigation measures (if necessary) can be determined. Documentation of this review should have been provided to the ROICC or Contract Representative and may include mandatory conditions affecting the construction/implementation of the project. Consult the ROICC or Contract Representative to obtain or review any NEPA documentation associated with the project in the contract.

11.3.2 Familiarity with the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

Discharges of industrial stormwater have the potential to contain contaminants from industrial activity. Because of this, MCB Camp Lejeune holds a Stormwater Phase II industrial permit. This type of discharge is defined and regulated in 40 CFR 122, the EPA final rule regarding NPDES stormwater permitting.

Daily industrial operations discharging stormwater aboard MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River are covered under an individual NPDES permit. In accordance with the permit, the installation maintains an industrial SWPPP that identifies potential sources of pollution that may affect the water quality of stormwater discharges associated with an industrial activity. Refer to the end of this section for more information on contractor responsibilities associated with this permit.

11.3.3 Project-Specific Construction Permits

Contractors are responsible for preparing all project-specific stormwater permit applications and related plans and for coordinating the permit review schedule with the ROICC or Contract Representative. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ PWD is the responsible party for all project-specific stormwater permits located outside of Public-Private Venture (PPV) housing. All permit-required plans and applications must be submitted to the appropriate MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ organization to go through internal approval prior to submission to the appropriate State agency. The permit review schedule should allow adequate time for internal review prior to State submission deadlines. Adequate review time fluctuates and is based on the type of permit application. Stormwater compliance should be coordinated with the appropriate PPV partner for housing-related projects outside the jurisdiction of MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ.

Permit coverage is required under the North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000 (General Permit) for construction activities that disturb one acre or more of land. Two copies of a proposed Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to the NC DEQ Sedimentation Control Commission (or to an approved local program) at least 30 days prior to beginning construction activity to obtain coverage under the General Permit. After receiving Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan approval, an electronic Notice of Intent form must be submitted to receive a Certificate of Coverage under the permit. No land-disturbing activities may take place prior to receiving a Certificate of Coverage. A copy of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan, NCG010000 permit, and the Certificate of Coverage will be kept on file at the job site at all times while the site is active. The approved plan is considered a requirement or condition of the General Permit; deviation from the approved plan will constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of the permit unless prior approval for the deviations has been obtained.

11.4 Responsibilities During Site Work

The contractor is responsible for maintaining the quality of the stormwater runoff and preventing pollution of stormwater at the construction/job site. The job site may be inspected by installation environmental personnel to ensure compliance with the contractor's construction and/or the installation's industrial SWPPP, municipal stormwater plan and applicable permits. The following requirements apply to all projects occurring at the installation that have the potential to impact water quality:

- Any changes to the project area that do not comply with the approved Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, alter the approved post-construction stormwater conveyance system, or could otherwise significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged should be immediately communicated to the ROICC or Contract Representative.
- All permitted erosion and sedimentation control projects will be inspected by the contractor at least once every 7 calendar days (unless discharges to a 303(d)-listed water body are occurring) and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than 0.5 inch of rain per 24-hour period, as required by the North Carolina General Permit No. NCG010000 (General Permit). Inspection results shall be maintained by the designated contractor throughout the duration of the active construction project.
- Equipment used during the project activities must be operated and maintained in such a manner as to prevent the potential or actual pollution of the surface or ground waters of the State.
- POL products (e.g., fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids), coolants (e.g., antifreeze), or any other substance shall not be discharged onto the ground, into surface waters, or down storm drains (to include leaking vehicles, heavy equipment, pumps and/or structurally deficient containers of hazardous materials).
- Spent fluids shall be disposed of in a manner so as not to enter surface or ground waters of the State, or storm drains. Disposal of spent fluids is outlined in Section 7.0.
- Implement spill prevention measures, clean up all spills immediately, and follow spill reporting requirements presented in Section 5.0. Any spilled fluids shall be cleaned up to the extent practicable and disposed of in a manner so as not to allow their entry into the water (surface or ground) of the State. Refer to Section 5.0 for emergency and spill response procedures.
- Herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer use shall be consistent with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and shall be used in accordance with label restrictions. Refer to Section 7.0 for additional information on Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management.
- Particular care must be used when storing materials outside. Materials and equipment stored outside that could potentially affect the quality of stormwater runoff include, but are not limited to, garbage dumpsters, vehicles, miscellaneous metals, chemical storage, fuels storage, wood products, and empty storage drums. These materials should be stored under cover whenever practicable. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions about whether an outdoor storage practice is acceptable.
- Use good housekeeping practices to maintain clean and orderly work areas, paying particular attention to those areas that may contribute pollutants to stormwater.
- For industrial activities, refer to the link below for more information on SCMs to prevent stormwater pollution. EPA Industrial Fact Sheet Series for Activities Covered by EPA's multi-sector general stormwater permit: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities-fact-sheets-and-guidance#factsheet.

12.0 Solid Waste, Recycling, and Pollution Prevention (P2)

The installation has a proactive P2 and recycling program. Contractors should minimize the amount of solid waste requiring disposal in a landfill. This section addresses solid waste, including both municipal solid waste (MSW) and C&D waste. HM and HW are discussed in Section 7.0 of this guide. Contractors are required to comply with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations for proper disposal and recycling of all solid wastes.

12.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with solid waste, recycling, and pollution prevention. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

12.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Construction and Demolition Debris.** Inert materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges. C&D waste often contains bulky, heavy materials such as concrete, lumber (from buildings), asphalt (from roads and roofing shingles), gypsum (the main component of drywall), and glass (from windows).
- **Green Procurement (GP).** The purchase of products and services that are environmentally preferable, when compared with competing products that serve the same purpose, in accordance with federally mandated “green” procurement preference programs. GP is intended to have a lesser or reduced negative effect on human health and the environment, and to permit fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.
- **Pollution Prevention.** Reducing the amount of pollution entering waste streams or otherwise released to the environment through source reduction and process efficiencies.
- **Recycling.** Activities that may include collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use as raw materials in the manufacturing of new products. Recycling also includes using, reusing, or reclaiming materials, as well as processes that regenerate a material or recover a usable product from it.
- **Municipal Solid Waste.** Any solid materials discarded, including garbage, construction debris, commercial refuse, non-hazardous materials, non-recyclable wood, or other non-recyclable material per BO 11350.2D, Refuse Disposal Procedures.

12.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Pollution Prevention/Green Procurement.** Installation contractors are strongly encouraged to use P2 and GP practices.
- **Qualified Recycling Program (QRP).** An organized operation that diverts or recovers scrap or waste streams and that identifies, segregates, and maintains the integrity of the recyclable materials in order to maintain or enhance the marketability of the materials.
- **Recycling.** Recycling is required on the installation. The MCB Camp Lejeune Landfill (Base Landfill) Recycling Center accepts specified recyclables according to the schedule in Table 12-1. Call (910) 451-4214 prior to a bulk turn-in.
- **Solid Waste.** Solid waste is disposed of in accordance with contract specifications (off the installation or at the Base Landfill). Data related to disposal off the installation (to include C&D waste) must be provided to the ROICC or Contract Representative on a monthly basis.

- **Source Reduction.** Any practice that reduces the amount of any HM, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, and disposal that potentially reduce the hazard to public health and the environment. Source reduction may include equipment or technology modification; process or procedure modification; reformulation or redesign of products; substitution of raw materials; and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

12.1.3 Environmental Management System

Contractor practices associated with solid waste, recycling, and P2 include the following:

- Battery management
- Building operation/maintenance/repair
- Composting
- Construction/demolition/renovation
- Equipment operation/maintenance/disposal
- Grease traps
- HW disposal offsite transport
- Land clearing
- Livestock operations
- Metal working
- Packaging/unpackaging
- Paint removal
- Painting
- Parts replacement
- Polishing
- Range residue clearance
- Recreational facilities operation
- Road construction maintenance
- Rock crushing operations
- Solid waste collection/transportation
- Storage tank management
- Urban wildlife management
- Vehicle maintenance

The potential impacts of these activities on the environment include soil degradation, surface water quality degradation, depletion of landfill space, and depletion of nonrenewable resources.

12.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding solid waste disposal, recycling, and P2, which include but may not be limited to:

- **BO 5090.17, Solid Waste Reduction – Qualified Recycling Program.** Provides guidance for solid waste reduction, P2, and management of recyclable materials.
- **BO 11350.2D, Refuse Disposal Procedures.** Establishes procedures for the separation, collection, and disposal of refuse and the disposal of waste wood products.
- **DoD Instruction 4715.4, Pollution Prevention.** Establishes the DoD requirement for installation QRPs, calls for GP.

- **EO 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability.** Leading the Nation on a firm path to net-zero emissions by 2050 and achieving the policy set forth in section 101 of this order will require bold action to transform Federal procurement and operations and secure a transition to clean, zero-emission technologies.
- **Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990 (42 USC 13101 et seq.).** Establishes the national policy that "pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible," and establishes the following hierarchy: source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal.
- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.** Governs the disposal of solid waste and establishes Federal waste disposal standards and requirements for State and regional authorities. The objectives of Subtitle D are to assist in developing and encouraging methods for the disposal of solid waste that are environmentally sound and that maximize the utilization of valuable resources recoverable from solid waste.
- **Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) of 1965.** Requires Federal facilities to comply with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements concerning the disposal and management of solid wastes, including permitting, licensing, and reporting requirements. The SWDA encourages the reuse of waste through recycling and requires the procurement of products that contain recycled materials.

12.3 Solid Waste Requirements

Contractors shall follow all Federal, State, and local requirements regarding the collection, storage, and disposal of solid waste. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative for additional information regarding solid waste requirements.

At a minimum, the following actions are required for all contractors:

1. Prior to performing work that will or may generate solid waste at the installation, all contractors must provide their ROICC or Contract Representative with a copy of their Solid Waste Disposal Permit unless the use of the Base Landfill is authorized for disposal. If the Base Landfill is authorized, the contractor must contact the Base Landfill Operations Clerk to ensure the contract is registered in the Landfill Tracking System. Recycling should be coordinated with the ROICC or Contract Representative and the Landfill Manager.
2. Provide the weight of ALL waste, both MSW and C&D that is either disposed of or recycled to the ROICC or Contract Representative, with a copy to the Landfill Manager. This requirement does not apply if the landfill/recycling facility picks up or accepts materials directly from the contractor. If contractors transport waste offsite for disposal, it is mandatory that they track the material weight and provide that information to their ROICC or Contract Representative for input into the annual Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary.

In addition, contractors producing solid waste on the installation are required to take these steps:

- Pick up solid waste, separate it according to material type, and place it in covered containers of the correct type that are regularly emptied for recycling or landfilling.
- Verify that the solid waste contains no HM or HW.
- Prevent contamination of the site and the surrounding areas when handling and disposing of waste.
- Leave the project site clean upon completion of a project.

12.3.1 MCB Camp Lejeune Landfill Acceptable Waste Streams

To dispose of waste at the Base Landfill, contractors must be authorized with a valid construction pass and placard representing the related contract. Contractors must also contact the Landfill Operator prior to unloading refuse. Contact the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions regarding use of the landfill or to coordinate disposal.

The Base Landfill accepts certain types of solid waste under the conditions specified in Table 12- 1. Base Landfill hours of operation are 0730 to 1530, Monday through Friday, but ACM waste must be delivered between 0700 and 1000, Monday through Thursday. Each material must be separated into different loads. Please utilize the base website for any changes. (https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Disposal)

Figure 12-1: Base Landfill Requirements

No Personal Property/Off-Base Trash Accepted	
Landfill Operating Hours	
0700-1500 Monday-Thursday 0700-1400 Friday	
Wood Products	
The following products may be mixed together and delivered to the landfill: • Scrap lumber (unpainted) • Embark boxes (broken down) • Pallets (broken/untreated)	The following products must be separated and delivered to the landfill: • Trees (cut to 10 feet or less and free of soil) • Leaves and scrubs • Serviceable pallets
Lead Based Painted Wood Products	
• Delivered before 1400 Monday – Thursday • Not accepted on Friday	• Cut in less than 8-foot lengths • Wrapped in 6-millimeter plastic bags/sealed
Asbestos (all types)	
• Appointment needed (451-5011/2946) • Delivered by 1000 (Mon – Thurs.) • Not accepted on Friday	• Double wrapped in 6-millimeter plastic bags • Sealed with duct tape • Labeled and manifested prior to delivery
Organic Products	
• Leaves, pine straw, grass, and shrub clippings • No bags or containers allowed	• No twigs or limbs over 2 inches in diameter • Less than 6-foot lengths
Concrete	
• Delivered separately from other items • Wire and rebar must be cut off flush with exposed surfaces	• Concrete and culverts (no longer than 3ft x 3ft) • Bricks and blocks • Mortar products
Soil	
Non-contaminated soil accepted	
Recyclable Products **(Must be separated and dropped off at a designated recycling drop-off point or at a Recycling Center)**	
• Wood pallets (delivered separately) • White paper (mixed flat or shredded) • Newspaper • Military publications (binders removed) • Scrap fired brass shells (.50 cal and below, MDAS required)	• Plastic and glass (containers or bottles) • Toner cartridges • Cardboard (delivered separately if in bulk) • Vinyl siding (delivered separately, in less than 6-foot lengths) • Scrap Metal (iron, steel, aluminum, copper, copper wire) • Appliances (Refrigerators must be purged of refrigerant by EMI and accompanied with paperwork) • Concertina/Barbed Wire (only accepted if cut into 3 foot sections or less)

Other Related Information	
Asphalt may be accepted in small quantities, as needed, at the discretion of the Landfill Manager (large quantities of asphalt must be taken off the installation).	
All furniture must be accompanied by DD Form 1348 classification of rejected by Base Property Office.	
All other Base or USMC property must be accompanied by a DD Form 1348 downgraded to scrap by DLADS. Call (910) 451-4214 for more information.	
Scrap materials related to Ordinance or Ammunition, including containers, tubes, and packing, must also be accompanied by Material Documented As Safe (MDAS) certifications, and copies of the certifier and verifier's appointment letters.	
Phone Numbers:	
• Landfill Manager 451-4998 • Recycling Coordinator 451-4214 • Recycling Manager 451-2037 • Landfill Fax 451-9935	• Landfill Clerk 451-2946 • EMD 451-5837 • EOD 451-0558
Unacceptable Items	
• Hazardous Waste • Liquid Waste • Paint and Paint Cans • Electronics • Computer Equipment • Batteries (Can be turned in at Bldg. 901) • Oyster Shells	• Contaminated Soil • Tires • 55-Gallon Drums • Oil Filters • Petroleum Containers • Regulated Medical Waste • PCBs or PCB containers • Demilitarized Waste • Construction and Demolition Debris (unless specified in the contract)

12.4 Recycling Requirements

The installation's QRP is managed by the EMD in collaboration with the Public Works Division. Reducing solid waste saves money and helps protect the environment by conserving natural resources. Additionally, USMC facilities are mandated to recycle, and the installation must meet solid waste diversion goals specified in EO 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability.

12.4.1 Recycling Center

The MCB Camp Lejeune Recycling Center, Building 982, is co-located with the Base Landfill on Piney Green Road. Normal working hours are Monday through Friday, 0730–1530. All materials should be brought to the Recycling Center. Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact the Recycling Center at (910) 451-4214 for additional details. See Table 12-1 for acceptable types and categories of materials.

The following types and categories of materials are accepted for recycling but must be delivered to the Recycling Center on Piney Green Road:

- Scrap metal
- Steel (high temperature, corrosion resistant)
- Brass (includes spent/fired munitions)
- Copper and copper wire
- Aluminum (plate, sheet, scrap) and aluminum cans

Special arrangements may be made for other materials (C&D waste) or larger volumes of commonly recycled materials from events such as C&D. Regulations set forth in BO 11350.2D must be followed.

12.4.2 Other Recyclables

- **Asphalt Pavement.** Asphalt must be removed and delivered to an asphalt recycling facility. Contractors must provide a record of the total tons of asphalt recycled and the corporate name and location of the recycling facility to their ROICC or Contract Representative, with a copy to the Landfill Manager.
- **Empty Metal Paint Cans.** Take empty metal paint cans to Building S-962 for recycling. Turn in all HM cans or HM containers that are generated from MCB Camp Lejeune or MEF contracts to Building S-962 on Michael Road on the scheduled contractor turn-in day. Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact EMD for more information. Any waste generated from this process must be managed appropriately.
- **Other Metals.** Take other metals to the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLADS). Follow the guidelines of BO 5090.17 and utilize: https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Disposal
- **Red Rag Recycling.** Contractors should seek a red rag program to supply and launder shop rags. This service supplies clean rags and picks them up after use. The rags are laundered offsite and returned.
- **Universal Waste.** See Section 7.0 of this guide for management procedures.
- **Unused Hazardous Materials.** Turn in these materials to the RCRS, Building 977 on Michael Road. Have the ROICC or Contract Representative contact the Free Issue Point at (910) 451-1482.
- **White Rag Recycling.** White rags are used in painting (these have no dye and thus do not interfere with these types of operations) and may be laundered offsite in a program analogous to the red rags service.

12.5 Pollution Prevention and Green Procurement

MCB Camp Lejeune is subject to GP requirements. GP implements environmentally protective principles in the procurement arena and includes preferential use of the following:

- Recovered materials products
- Biobased products
- Water- and energy-efficient products
- Alternatives to ozone-depleting substances
- Non-toxic and less-toxic products
- Electronics that meet Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) standards
- Products that do not contain toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, and other pollutants targeted for reduction and elimination by the DoD
- Alternative fuel use/increased fuel efficiency
- Environmentally preferable purchasing practices

Contractors are encouraged to employ GP practices whenever feasible.

13.0 Potential Discovery of Undocumented Contaminated Sites

MCB Camp Lejeune was placed on the EPA National Priorities List (NPL), effective November 4, 1989. To ensure the protection of human health and the environment, a proactive Installation Restoration Program (IRP) has been established and is in the process of assessing and remediating various sites on the installation. Numerous investigations have been performed to ensure that all of the installation's contaminated sites have been found, but additional contaminated areas may still exist. It is the contractor's responsibility to notify the ROICC or Contract Representative of any unforeseen site conditions while on the installation. It is recommended that any contractors performing intrusive activities on the installation be properly trained in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120(e). If intrusive activities are planned in known contaminated areas, all required environmental training should be completed prior to working at MCB Camp Lejeune. Copies of training records should be available upon request by Federal or State regulators.

13.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with unforeseen site conditions. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

13.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Free Product.** A discharged HM/HW, POL, or environmental pollutant that is present in the environment as a floating or sinking non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) that exists in its free state (i.e., exceeds the solubility limit of liquids or saturation limit of soil/solids).
- **National Priorities List.** List of sites of national priority among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.
- **Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants.** A broad term that includes all petroleum and associated products or oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, vegetable oil, animal oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes.
- **Unforeseen Site Condition.** A potentially hazardous or unanticipated site condition encountered on a job site.
- **Munitions and Explosives of Concern.** Military munitions that may pose explosives safety risks, including MEC, UXO, DMM, and munitions constituents present in a high enough concentration to present an explosives hazard.

13.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Notification.** Contractors must notify the ROICC or Contract Representative, in writing, of any unforeseen site conditions prior to disturbing them.
- **Response.** Contractors must stop working and evacuate work areas if unforeseen site contaminants, HM, or MEC/DMM/UXO are suspected to be present.

13.1.3 Environmental Management System

Unforeseen site conditions are potentially applicable to all EMS practices conducted aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

13.2 Overview of Requirements

Contractors operating aboard the installation must be aware of and adhere to all applicable regulations and requirements regarding unforeseen site conditions, which include but may not be limited to:

- **CERCLA of 1980 and Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.** Establishes the Nation's HW site cleanup program.
- **Occupational Safety and Health Standards, 29 CFR 1910.** Federal standards that govern occupational health and safety to ensure the protection of employees from recognized hazards, such as exposure to toxic chemicals, excessive noise levels, mechanical dangers, heat or cold stress, or unsanitary conditions. The standards include provisions for many facets of employee safety and health, including, but not limited to: employee training, personal protective equipment, HM communication, medical surveillance, and emergency planning.

13.3 Unforeseen Site Condition Procedures

Contractors must promptly, before the conditions are disturbed, give a written notice to the ROICC or Contract Representative of any (1) subsurface or latent physical conditions at the site that differ materially from those indicated in the contract, or (2) any unknown physical conditions at the site, of an unusual nature, that differ materially from those ordinarily encountered.

The ROICC or Contract Representative will investigate the site conditions promptly after receiving the notice.

The most common unforeseen conditions at MCB Camp Lejeune typically relate to POL contamination and MEC/DMM/UXO. Procedures for these scenarios are provided in the following sections.

13.3.1 Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

The condition most frequently encountered that requires EMD assistance is the presence of a POL odor while excavating. If there is an odor or encounter any free product during any construction or excavation activities, take the following actions:

- Stop work.
- Immediately clear the area of all personnel to a safe distance upwind of the suspected area.
- Call the Fire and Emergency Services Division (911) immediately if personnel are affected or injured by the suspected contaminant.
- Call the Fire and Emergency Services Division to properly secure the area.
- Notify the ROICC or Contract Representative so that the EMD Spill Response Team will be contacted to determine the appropriate course of action.

Please note that if contaminated soil is removed during excavation activities, the soil will have to be characterized prior to disposition. While it is staged and awaiting characterization sampling results, contaminated soil is to be placed within a bermed area on an impervious surface or barrier and securely covered with plastic or appropriate material. Sample results and characterization will determine the ultimate disposition of the soil. In accordance with installation policy, contaminated soils are not permitted to be reintroduced into excavations.

13.3.2 Munitions and Ordnance

MCB Camp Lejeune has been in operation as a military training installation since the early 1940s. As such, munitions or an ordnance item may be encountered during site excavation or construction activities. MEC, DMM, or UXO at MCB Camp Lejeune and its outlying areas typically include flares, mines, grenades, rockets, artillery projectiles, bulk explosives, fuses, or blasting caps. These items may vary in condition from very good/easily recognizable to unrecognizable, fragmented, or corroded scrap metal. MEC, DMM, or UXO may be encountered on the ground surface, partially buried, or completely buried.

Contractors operating aboard the installation should follow the “3R” concept if a possible munitions or ordnance item is discovered: **“Recognize, Retreat, and Report.”**

- Recognize. Contractors with the potential to encounter any possible MEC, DMM, or UXO should have a basic knowledge of these items. The item does not have to be specifically recognized or identified, but it is important for personnel to recognize the potential hazard.
- Retreat. If a suspected MEC, DMM, or UXO item is encountered, leave the immediate area and DO NOT DISTURB the item. If possible, note the general size and shape of the item, any markings, and the location.
- Report. Report all occurrences to the appropriate authority, including any observations (e.g., size, shape, markings, and location).

If a project unearths any potential MEC/DMM/UXO, recognize the potential hazard. Stop work immediately, and have all personnel clear the immediate area. Report the situation and any observations to the ROICC or Contract Representative, who will then report the item to Range Control and EOD. The following link is to a 6-minute “UXO Safety” awareness training video that provides additional guidance.

http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/ExplosivesSafety/ %20trainingandguides.aspx

For other emergency response procedures, please refer to Section 5.0 of this guide.

14.0 Permitting

Contractors operating aboard the installation must ensure that all relevant environmental permits are obtained before work commences onsite. Contractors must work with their ROICC or Contract Representative to determine permitting responsibilities prior to beginning work. Contractors must adhere to all permit conditions. Examples of environmentally related permits are provided in Section 14.3.

14.1 Key Definitions and Concepts

The following key definitions and concepts are associated with contractor permitting requirements. Please consult the ROICC or Contract Representative with any questions or concerns about the information in this section, who will contact the appropriate environmental office if additional clarification is necessary.

14.1.1 Key Definitions

- **Major Source.** Any source that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of any criteria air pollutant in accordance with Title V of the CAA.
- **Permit.** A legally enforceable document required by statutory regulation for potential sources of pollution that is required for operations that may have an environmental impact. Permits may be administered at the Federal, State, or local level.
- **Target Housing.** Any housing constructed before 1978, with the exception of housing for the elderly and persons with disabilities (unless a child under the age of 6 lives or is expected to live there) and residential dwellings where the living areas are not separated from the sleeping areas (efficiencies, studio apartments, dormitories, etc.).

14.1.2 Key Concepts

- **Permits.** Prior to beginning work aboard the installation, consult applicable permit requirements and ensure that they are met before work begins. Copies of all applicable permits/authorizations should be retained onsite for the life of the project. Additional information on North Carolina permits is found at the following web page:

  http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/deao/ea/pa

Consult the ROICC or Contract Representative for additional information concerning the contract's permit requirements. The contractor is responsible for ensuring that all required permits are acquired prior to any work aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

14.1.3 Environmental Management System

Currently, no practices are associated with permitting under the EMS.

14.2 Overview of Requirements

Please refer to the individual sections of this guide for applicable permitting regulations and requirements for each environmental media. Many permits have specific timetables for submittal prior to project initiation. Contractors must consult the permit requirements and ensure that all pertaining permits are obtained in the required timeframe.

14.3 Project Permits and Approvals

Prior to work being awarded, the installation-associated action proponent should have had an environmental review by EMD's NEPA Section to comply with NEPA 1969. The outcome of this review would be in the form of a Decision Memorandum or an Environmental Assessment. Contractors must

refer to their contract and the requirements outlined in the NEPA documentation for specific permitting requirements. EMD Program Managers are available for guidance; however, if the contractor is tasked with preparing permit applications, the contractor is expected to have the capability and expertise required to complete the submittals in accordance with the guidance provided by the regulatory agency that issues the permit. In addition, EMD must be provided with copies of all permits submitted to the NCDEQ. In some cases, EMD must submit the permit application. Please direct questions to the ROICC or Contract Representative.

Some permits that may be required are discussed in applicable sections of this guide. The following list of permits is not meant to be all-inclusive; please be aware that other permits may also be required. The NCDEQ website (https://deq.nc.gov/) is a useful reference for determining required permits and obtaining necessary forms. In addition, any inspection and/or data collection required by the permits must be retained onsite for review upon request.

14.3.1 Stormwater (Section 11.0)

- **NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit for Construction Activities (also referred to as General Permit No. NCG010000).** Required for all land-disturbing activities (LDA) that exceed 1 acre; also requires an accompanying Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan.
- **General Permit SWG050000.** Required for residential development activities within the 20 coastal counties (including Onslow County) located within 1/2 mile and draining to class SA waters that disturb less than 1 acre if adding more than 10,000 sf of built upon area that will result in a built upon area greater than 12 percent.
- **High-Density Stormwater Permit.** Required when (1) the LDA exceeds 1 acre and impervious surfaces are greater than or equal to 25 percent of the total project area adjacent to non-SA waters (waters classified as SA are tidal salt waters that are used for commercial shellfishing or marketing purposes) or greater than or equal to 12 percent of the total project area adjacent to SA water; or (2) total development exceeds 10,000 square feet of impervious surface.
- **Low-Density Stormwater Permit.** Required when the LDA exceeds 1 acre and impervious surfaces are less than 25 percent when adjacent to non-SA waters or less than 12 percent when adjacent to SA waters.

14.3.2 Asbestos (Section 9.0)

- **Asbestos Permit Application and Notification for Demolition/Renovation.** DHHS Form 3768, available at the following website (under Forms & Applications):

http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/asbestos/ahmp.html

14.3.3 Lead-Based Paint (Section 9.0)

North Carolina Lead-Based Paint Abatement Permit Application. Any person or firm conducting an abatement of a child-occupied facility or target housing is required to obtain a Lead Hazard Management Plan Permit. The application is available at the following website:

http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/lead/pdf/LeadAbatePermit08-07.pdf

14.3.4 Air Quality (Section 4.0)

- Construction Permits. Construction permits are required for all new stationary sources and all existing stationary sources that are added to or are modified with new equipment that may emit

air pollutants. Permits may be required for the construction or modification of the following types of emission sources:

- Boilers
- Generators
- Engine test stands
- Surface coating/painting operations
- Refrigerant recovery and recycling operations for other ozone-depleting substances (ODSs), such as industrial chillers, refrigerators, air conditioning compressors, or cleaning agents.
- Chemical or mechanical paint removal, abrasive blasting, grinding, or other surface preparation activities
- Fuel storage and fuel dispensing
- Woodworking shops
- Welding shops
- Bulk chemical or flammables storage
- Open burning
- Fire training
- Rock crushing or other dust-causing activities

- New Source Review Permit. A New Source Review permit is a pre-construction permit that authorizes the construction of new major sources of air pollution or major modifications of existing sources.

14.3.5 Wetlands (Section 10.6)

Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit. Contractors working aboard the installation will not perform any work in waters of the United States or wetlands (see definition below) without an approved permit (even if the work is temporary). Unavoidable impacts to wetlands or waters of the United States will require coordination and written approval from USACE for a Section 404 CWA permit (individual or applicable nationwide permit), the NCDWR for a Section 401c Water Quality certification, and the NCDCM for a Federal Consistency Determination. Failure to acquire written authorization for making impacts to wetlands and/or waters of the United States may result in significant project delays or design modifications. Website link:

http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/sec404.cfm

14.3.6 Drinking Water/Wastewater

- **Approval of Engineering Plans and Specifications for Water Supply Systems.** Applicants must submit engineering plans and specifications at least 30 days prior to the date upon which the Authorization to Construct is desired. Authorization to Construct must be obtained prior to onset of work.
- **MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 5090.16 Drinking Water Systems and Water Conservation.** Establishes and implements requirements for drinking water supply wells, treatment/distribution systems, and water conservation objectives. Outlines planning and management requirements for drinking water-related processes and infrastructure.
- **MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 5090.5 Grease Control Program Standard Operating Procedures.** Outlines procedures to be implemented by all new and existing non-residential food preparation facilities aboard the Installation and shall be instituted by all area commanders that oversee and are involved with the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities that generate and/or work with Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG).

- **Wastewater Extension Permit.** NCDEQ Form FTA 04-16 (Fast Track), ASEA 04-16, SSEA 04-16. Applicant submitting any of these Forms should plan accordingly to allow the State approximately 90 days to issue the permit. The Wastewater Extension Permit must be obtained prior to onset of work.

14.3.7 Aboveground Storage Tanks

- **Removals/Closures/Installations.** When removing, closing, or installing an Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) that contains Petroleum, Oils, or Lubricants, contractors must provide the Base Tank Manager (William Ratliff (910) 451-5878) with tank information prior to completion of work. Information should include at a minimum Tank Identification Number with building number (e.g., A98-01A), Tank Volume (gallons), Tank Contents, GPS Coordinates (decimal degrees) along with any other closure documentation available.
- **Contact Tank Manager.** Coordination with the Base EMD tank manager is recommended for any work removing, closing, or installing an AST.

Attachment 2-1 – Marine Corps Installations East Policy Statement on Environmental Management and Conservation

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST POLICY STATEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

Marine Corps Installations East (MCIEAST) is a key national defense asset where Marines, Sailors and their families live, work, and train. MCIEAST offers unique and irreplaceable training venues in which to hone our warfighting capabilities, enable Force readiness, and prepare for future conflict. Protecting these critical assets through sound, professional environmental management and compliance is crucial for its continued, sustained availability. Failure to adequately protect natural and cultural resources and environmental non-compliance carry significant risk to our mission through fines, lawsuits, and readiness impacts such as restrictions on how, when, and where we train; delays in new construction; failure of facilities and equipment; and degraded relationships with regulatory agencies and the public whose support we need for our continued mission success. We must meet our environmental and sustainability responsibilities, meet or exceed our goals, minimize the risk to mission, and strive for continuous improvement by:

- Complying with all applicable environmental legislation, regulations, and policy in order to protect human health and the environment;
- Conserving the natural and cultural resources entrusted to us by the American people;
- Promoting environmental sustainability through pollution prevention, source reduction, recycling, sustainable procurement, water and energy efficiency and conservation, use of native plants in landscaping, and adaptive reuse of existing infrastructure;
- Initiating environmental planning actions early in project planning and involving all appropriate internal and external stakeholders;
- Proactively engaging with regulatory agencies and the public to foster partnerships and build trust.
- Remediating areas of contamination that are the result of past disposal practices; and
- Eliminating preventable accidental releases of Aqueous Film Forming Foam.

U.S. Marine Corps operational and tactical success is linked to responsible stewardship of the environment, while we enable our tenant organizations to conduct realistic, full-spectrum training in support of their readiness and mission requirements. We must understand and fulfill our collective roles in protecting the environment within our training venues, our bases, and our stations. I expect our Commanders and all personnel aboard our installations to take a personal interest in meeting our environmental responsibilities and protecting our mission. Our future Marine Corps operational readiness depends on it.

R. A. GNECCO
Sergeant Major, U. S. Marine Corps

A. GARCIA JR.
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Commander

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Environmental Management Division is located in Building 12 at (910) 451-5003.

Attachment 5-1 – MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE Spill Report Form

MCIEAST-MCB CAMP
LEJEUNE SPILL REPORT

*** SHADED AREAS RCRS USE ONLY ***

TITLE/LOCATION

DATE | TIME

RESPONSE NAME/UNIT:

SPILL CATEGORY (SELECT ONE) ☐ HAZMAT ☐ HAZWASTE ☐ POL ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ OTHER

PRODUCT SPILLED

QUANITY SPILLED

LATITUDE | LONGITUDE

HOW WAS SPILL DISCOVERED

SOURCE OF THE SPILL

CAUSE OF THE SPILL

MISSION IMPACT

WERE SAMPLES TAKEN (CHECK ONE) YES ☐ NO ☐

ANALYSES REQUESTED / PERFORMED ON SAMPLES

DID THE SPILL (CHECK ONE)

ENTER A WATERWAY?	REACH WITHIN 100' OF SURFACE WATER?	REACH WITHIN 1500' OF A WATER SUPPLY WELL?	GO OFF BASE?
☐ YES ☐ NO	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐	YES ☐ NO ☐

HOW WAS THE SPILL CONTAINED?

WHAT DANGERS DID THE SPILL PRESENT?

WHAT WERE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS?

WHAT RECOVERY EFFORTS WERE USED?

IF OIL SPILLED, WHAT PERCENT WAS RECOVERED?

HOW WERE RESIDUALS DISPOSED OF?

WEATHER CONDITIONS?

REPORTABLE SPILL? (CHECK ONE) ☐ YES ☐ NO WAS A REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTED: ☐ YES ☐ NO

AGENCY NAME (IF) ☐ NCDEQ NCDEQ REPORT# ☐ NCDEM NCDEM REPORT#

REGULATORY DRIVER

NRC NOTIFIED ☐ YES ☐ NO NRC INCIDENT NUMBER:

WHAT MEASURES WERE PUT IN PLACE TO PREVENT RECURRENCE?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

SPILL POC | E-MAIL | PHONE

Attachment 7-1 – MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Weekly Inspection Form

MCIEAST-MCB CAMP LEJEUNE
Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Weekly Inspection

Bldg Number/Location of HW Site:				
Unit Inspected:	Inspection Date:			
Inspected By:	Inspection Time:			
REQUIREMENT	**Regulation Citation**	**Yes**	**No**	**Location of Discrepancy *and* Proposed Corrective Action**
1. Is housekeeping maintained in acceptable manner?	§262.251			
2. Is waste accumulated at or near the point of generation and "under the control of the operator?"	§262.15(a)			
3. HW container is marked with the words Hazardous Waste, Hazard Indicator (i.e., toxic, flammable), and contents name.	§262.15(a)(5)			
4. HW container has less than 55 gallons of HW or less than 1 quart or acute HW.	§262.15(a)			
5. HW container in serviceable condition, non-leaking, free of rust and deterioration?	§262.15(a)			
6. Waste is compatible with container that it is stored in.	§262.15(a)(2)			
7. Each container is closed except when adding or removing waste.	§262.15(a)(4)(i)			
8. Weekly inspections are conducted?	§262.17(a)(1)(v)			
9. Is ULCP prominently posted?	§262.262			
10. Are "Dangerous-Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" signs posted so that they may be seen from any approach?	§265.14(c)			
11. Are "No Smoking" signs posted?	§262.17(a)(1)(vi)(B)			
12. Does the site have emergency communication system or two man rule in effect? If the two man rule is implemented is there a sign with the legend "Two Man Rule in Effect" posted?	§262.252			
13. Are properly charged fire extinguishers, eye wash stations present and are they inspected monthly?	§262.253			
14. Is the proper spill response equipment readily available?	§262.261			
15. Is 911 spill response sign posted and is the post indicator valve in good operating condition and secured in the closed position? Are there any structural defects such as cracked concrete?				
16. Is the site designated, recognizable, and is the EMD SAA Authorization letter posted within the site as to be visible to personnel placing waste into the container?				
17. Are all hazardous wastes properly segregated and stored in the designated site?	§262.15(a)(3)			

Attachment 7-2 – Weekly Hazardous Waste (HW) Storage Area Inspection Form

Weekly Hazardous Waste Storage
Area Inspection Form

Squadron: _____ Inspector: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Question	Yes	No	Corrective Actions or N/A
1. Is the HW container located at or near the point of generation?			
2. Is the HW container DOT approved?			
3. Is the HW container marked correctly with the words “Hazardous Waste,” correct noun name of contents, NSN’S and unit designator?			
4. Is the HW container closed and wrench tight when no one is adding to the container?			
5. If a funnel is left in place, does that funnel have a plug or ball valve to be considered closed or secured?			
6. Is the HW container in good condition? (no excessive rust or dents in critical areas, seals are in place, no bulging or collapsing and no signs of spillage or leakage)			
7. Is the Spill Contingency Plan posted and in plain view?			
8. Is the SAA Site approval letter from EAD posted at the SAA site?			
9. Is the SAA Site limited to Authorized Personnel only?			
10. Is the HW container below the proper ullage for a liquid to expand? (4 inches from the top)			
11. Are SAA HW containers moved to the 90-Day Site within 72 hours when filled to the proper ullage or weight capacity of the container?			
12. (90-Day Site only) Are all palletized waste streams correctly marked with “Hazardous Waste” or “Universal Waste,” noun name of the waste, NSN and unit designator on the pallet or wall of the waste structure?			
13. (90-Day Site only) Are all HW containers turned in prior to the 90th day after the ASD?			
14. Are adequate spill response supplies readily available for use in case of spill or leakage?			
15. Is there a means of emergency communication between storage facilities and working spaces?			
16. Is the SAA site or 90-Day Site in a good state of police?			

Attachment 7-3 – Marine Corps Installations East Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Initial AUL Build Form

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE INITIAL AUL BUILD FORM

Unit/Tenant Name:	Point of Contact:
Work Center Name:	Telephone:
Building:	

1. NSN/LSN	2. Manufacture	3. Material Name	4. Part #	5. MOHQ	6. Justification

Maximum on Hand Quanity (MOHQ) will be based on a 90 day

Initial Authorized Use List (AUL) Build Form Instruction

UNIT/TENANT NAME: Provide the name of the unit/tenant where the material will be stored.
POINT OF CONTACT: Provide the name of person completing the Initial AUL build form.
WORK CENTER NAME: Should be the section (armory, maintenance, supply, boats, etc.) that will be using the HM.
PHONE NUMBER: Contact number for the POC.
BUILDING NUMBER: Enter the building number where the Work Center is located.

1. NSN/LSN: Enter the National Stock Number (NSN) (9150-00-111-6255) or Local Stock Number (LSN) (8010-MC-000-0863), using standard formatting.

2. MANUFACTURE: Enter the name as it appears on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Manufacture is only required for materials with an LSN, for ALL NSN materials use “ALL MANUFACTURES.” If the material does not have an NSN/LSN assigned to it, the manufacture is required.

3. MATERIAL NAME: Enter the name as it appears on the MSDS from the manufacturer. If appropriate, a common or brand name (i.e., WD-40, Castrol motor oil) may be entered in parentheses.

4. PART NUMBER: Enter the part number for the material with an LSN. If the material does not have an LSN/NSN assigned, provide the part number.

5. ESTIMATED MOHQ: Enter how much of the HM you will need for no more than a 90-day supply based on standard operations, not on “worst case”, surge, or emergency operations.

6. JUSTIFICATION: Provide the proper reference that requires the use of the material. EXAMPLE: Technical Manual/Order (TM 9-2320-280-10), Owner's Manual (Johnson Operation/Maintenance Manual), Base Order (B.O. 11014.1K Facilities Maintenance) etc. Use “Special Authorization” for HMs that are deemed mission essential and may not have a guiding reference. Commanders Special Authorization (CSA) may be used on a case-by-case basis.

Environmental Standard Operating Procedure (ESOP) 5090.10.2
Last Date Updated: June 20, 2024

TITLE: Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) Environmental Media Screening Procedures for Construction Sites on Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCB CAMLEJ) and Marine Corps Air Station New River (MCAS NR)

RELATED MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO: 5090.10

PURPOSE: To define procedures for managing environmental media (e.g., soils, groundwater, surface water, etc.) and construction debris at construction sites on MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS NR (the Base).

BACKGROUND:
Historic management of construction across the Base has identified a need to develop processes to maintain environmental compliance. This ESOP has been expanded from only soils to include different media and contaminant impacts summarized below. In addition to the purpose outlined above, this ESOP addresses the requirements outlined in the 30 Jan 2021 Naval Facilities Mid-Atlantic OPSNOTE 2021-001, which requires a Standard Operating Procedure to address management of excess soil and construction debris.

Environmental Response Sites
As part of the environmental response programs, the Base has identified several sites that have contamination to soil and/or groundwater. Site-specific contaminants impact management options for disposal of soils and/or groundwater. Environmental responses at these sites are administered under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

PFAS
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a family of chemicals with evolving regulatory requirements, and PFAS-impacted soil and water require special handling considerations. The existence of PFAS-impacted media resulting from the use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam and other industrial uses has been discovered across the Base. While PFAS compounds PFOA and PFOS were early compounds of concern, the list of PFAS compounds of concern continues to expand and currently includes PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (and its salts), and PFBS.

Base impacts were identified in September 2021, with the investigation of suspect PFAS areas during the Site Investigation step in the CERCLA process. Limited sampling has been conducted, and understanding the full nature and extent of PFAS impacts on the Base will occur over time. This guidance provides guidelines for managing PFAS-impacted soil and groundwater on the Base to protect human health and the environment.

Environmental Review Process

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), construction projects are required to submit a Request for Environmental Impact Review (REIR) to the NEPA coordinator. This process allows subject matter experts to review and comment on applicable environmental compliance requirements. These requirements along with guidance and contact information are documented in the Decision Memorandum (DM).

APPLICABILITY:

This ESOP applies to organizations and contractors conducting intrusive work on the Base where the removal or addition of soil or other environmental media is expected. Moving media from either the originating construction site or Base property is considered removal of media. This applies to topsoil, grub material, unsuitable soil, groundwater, surface water, and other media. This ESOP should be used as guidance for installation procedures and does not circumvent the need/recommendation for sample collection by knowledgeable environmental professionals.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Environmental Management Division (EMD) is responsible for communicating environmental requirements during the NEPA REIR process and supporting the planning and construction process to include providing supporting documentation where existing data is available and review of environmental sampling data.

The Public Works Division (PWD) sections charged with planning or implementing construction projects are responsible for incorporating the below procedural requirements into scope, specifications, and funding of projects.

The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) is responsible for implementing the requirements included in the construction contract and will provide required documentation to the appropriate EMD personnel within 30 days of project completion to ensure appropriate record keeping.

PROCEDURE:

Note: A list of program contacts is listed in Appendix A.

1. Project managers will submit project descriptions to evaluate environmental requirements through the NEPA REIR process. Please contact the NEPA coordinator to begin. Once completed, the project manager should review the DM for environmental requirements.
   Note: If your project site changes, you will need to coordinate the new boundaries with the NEPA program.
2. Project managers will coordinate with the EMD early in the project (design kickoff or Request for Proposal development) to discuss concerns with known soil and/or groundwater contamination or

unexploded ordnance (UXO). If a DM has not been generated for this project, please contact the NEPA coordinator to begin the REIR process, see Appendix A for contact information.

a. If your construction site is identified with PFAS impacts or is within a PFAS buffer area, site-specific additional sampling may be required to advise dewatering management and soil disposal requirements. The 'Sampling and Laboratory Information' section provides details on media-specific sampling methods.

3. All construction workers must receive "3R" UXO Safety Awareness Training. The Project DM will specify if a roster of attendance must be maintained on-site for the ROICC to review. Training can be obtained by watching the MCB CAMLEJ specific video online at: https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Offices-Staff/Environmental-Mgmt/Training-Video/
4. If at any time during construction suspect munitions-related items are identified, on-site personnel will immediately stop work and notify **Emergency Response (911)** then Blackburn (910-451-3064/4449). Base Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) will provide proper identification and coordinate with the Explosive Safety Officer (ESO). Additionally, incidents should be reported to the ROICC and EMD Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The sooner incidents are reported to EMD and the ESO the sooner follow-on UXO construction support actions can be managed and determined.
5. Contact information for any programs identified in this ESOP are included in **Appendix A**.
6. Follow the below media specific procedures:

a. **Soils coming onto a project site (fill):**

- Soils brought from off-Base must be received from a permitted borrow pit or permitted soils land-farm. Analytical data must be provided upon request.
- Petroleum impacted soils excavated from a construction site to be removed from the project site for any reason must be analyzed using EPA methods 8260 & 8270 to confirm that contaminant levels are below the lesser of the soil to groundwater (STG) or residential maximum soil contaminant concentration levels (MSCCs) before being considered for "unrestricted use". MSCC Tables are provided as Enclosure (1). Petroleum impacted soils above the lesser of their respective STG or residential MSCCs must be properly disposed at an appropriate permitted disposal facility.
- If soils are brought from any other on-base source a soil characterization must be completed using US Environmental Protections Agency (EPA) methods 6010 (metals), 8260 (VOCs), 8270 (SVOCs), and 1633 (PFAS) must be used to confirm that contaminant levels are below the lesser of the STG or residential MSCCs (See Enclosure (1).
- If soils brought from any other off-base source a

soil characterization must be completed using US Environmental Protections Agency (EPA) methods 6010 (metals), 8260 (VOCs), 8270 (SVOCs), 8081 (pesticides), 8151 (herbicides), and 1633 (PFAS) must be used to confirm that contaminant levels are below the lesser of the STG or residential MSCCs (See Enclosure (1).

- Sampling data can be provided to IR program contacts if you are unsure if soil analytical data meets acceptance criteria.

b. Soils excavated from an on-base construction site (cut):

All soils leaving a project site:

Surplus soil shall be mechanically screened* before leaving its originating site to remove all objects greater than 3 inches and deleterious material (organic debris such as roots, stumps, timber) or construction debris. Dispose of deleterious material and objects larger than 3 inches in accordance with state and federal regulations, and applicable contract requirements. Construction debris, to include hazardous and non-hazardous waste, shall be properly disposed in accordance with the RCRA and applicable federal and state regulations.

*In special circumstances (i.e., site is <1 acre) manual screening can be done with proper justification and written approval by the ROICC. Details on how the screening is being performed shall additionally be provided to the ROICC. Spreading material out on the ground in lifts, for example, and manually removing debris larger than 3 inches is an adequate method to visually inspect soil prior to leaving a site. Observing an excavator direct load into a dump truck is not considered an acceptable method of screening soil.

The contractor shall provide a daily written certification statement, signed by the Quality Control (QC) Manager, indicating volume, in cubic yards (CY), stating that the material is free of deleterious material greater than 3 inches, stating where the surplus soil was delivered, and confirming the material is free of contaminants. Documentation regarding disposal of deleterious material shall also be provided in writing.

Uncontaminated, screened, surplus soil can be stored at one of the designated locations on government property (see stipulations below), reused on base at another approved location, or it can be disposed off-base as determined by the contractor. The government has first right of refusal for screened soil. Written documentation of proper screening and where the soil will be going is required a minimum 10 days prior to allowing any soil to leave the base. The contractor could be held civilly and/or

criminally liable if it transports soil impacted with contaminants, munitions, solid waste, or other possible harmful contaminants to any location without proper approval from the Government and in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations.

Proper documentation and waste characterization is required for transporting and disposing of contaminated soils or debris (i.e., hazardous or non-hazardous waste manifest signed by a Base representative designated in writing by the Commanding General to sign hazardous waste manifests). The waste manifests must properly characterize, document volume and concentrations, and should be coordinated with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Section (RCRS) or Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Control Program (CHRIMP), see Appendix A for contact information. Under no circumstances shall a contractor sign on behalf of the government on a waste profile or a waste manifest. Contaminated soils cannot be stored on base or transported off-base without proper documentation.

A review of the project DM will provide guidance on whether your site is known or suspected of having contaminated soil. Additional documentation on what contaminants and contaminant levels can be requested from the program specified in the DM. EMD contacts are listed at the end of this ESOP.

NOTE: Rubbish and other construction debris shall be transported off-base for disposal in accordance with RCRA and federal and state solid waste regulations. A minimum 24-hours advanced written notice shall be provided to the Contracting Office of the Contractor's intention to dispose of rubbish and debris off-base. Disposal at sites or landfills not holding a valid state of North Carolina permit is prohibited. The prohibition also applies to sites where a permit may have been applied for but not yet obtained. If construction debris has been disposed off-base outside the parameter of this ESOP at a site without state permits or not in accordance with regulatory requirements, the Contractor is to remove, transport, and relocate the debris to a state-approved site at the Contractor's expense. Any fines, penalties, or fees related to the illegal disposal of construction debris will be paid by the Contractor, not the Government. All soil transported off its originating site shall be screened for construction debris and other trash by the Contractor generating the waste prior to transportation, either on-base or off-base.

i. PFAS-impacted soils (non-comingled)
PFAS-impacted soils are defined as soil with any

detections of PFAS compounds (presence/absence). Laboratory guidance is provided in the 'Laboratory Information' section below. Currently, there are no promulgated State of North Carolina or federal soil cleanup standards. However, the State of North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) verbally clarified that soils containing PFAS compounds may only be disposed of in a subtitle C or D landfill.[2] Additional constraints may exist on accepting NCDEQ permitted facilities.
All PFAS analytical results should be provided to EMD. Your project DM will state if PFAS impacted soils are expected on site. PFAS-impacted soil, with no other contaminants, may be managed with the following options:

- Left on-site (Preferred):
  - PFAS-Impacted or potentially-impacted materials (i.e., soil) can be left on site (i.e., within the original construction footprint/area of disturbance) in a manner which minimizes cross-contamination and prevents the spread of the impacted footprint. Soils will be managed to prevent runoff, i.e., stockpiled on site with sediment and erosion controls. Soil not impacted by PFAS can be used as fill for a PFAS-impacted site, but PFAS-impacted soil cannot be transported to other, non-contiguous sites on the Base that are not permitted to receive the waste, even if the other areas are also impacted by PFAS. Sampling is not required if the soil does not leave the site.
- Landfilled:
  - PFAS-impacted soil leaving the construction site of origin must go to a lined, permitted landfill and will require sampling and testing of the soil as determined by the accepting landfill. It cannot be reused/recycled, or land-farmed. Testing requirements for the receiving facility may vary. Coordination with the receiving facilities should be included in planning stages to confirm PFAS acceptance levels and sampling requirements.
    ON BASE LANDFILL: Any acceptance of PFAS-impacted soils will need to be negotiated with the Base Landfill contacts listed in appendix A.
    OFF BASE LANDFILL: PFAS impacted soils can be disposed of at an off-base permitted

subtitle D (non-hazardous landfill). This will require disclosure that the soil contains or may contain PFAS. PFAS-impacted soils can be disposed of at a Subtitle C landfill (hazardous waste landfill); however, this may be costly. A copy of the landfill's current permit license, EPA ID, and a recent Enforcement and Compliance History Online report from the EPA's website must be provided to the appropriate installation material collection section, along with the Waste Profile to validate the receiving facility is approved and not out of compliance.

- Manifesting requirements: All impacted soils leaving the Base will be manifested through the appropriate installation material collection section:

  MCB CAMLEJ: Resource Conservation and Recovery Section (RCRS),
  MCAS NR: Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Control Program (CHRIMP)

  Once analytical data are generated, a waste profile must be created. The waste manifests must properly characterize, document volume and concentrations, and clearly indicate that PFAS compounds are present and should be coordinated with RCRS/CHRIMP, see appendix A.

- No Impacts: Areas outside of known PFAS impacts may require PFAS sampling if receiving facilities have their own sampling requirements, which may require PFAS testing even if the base does not. If soil and/or groundwater are determined to be "impacted" at any point, including if the contractor has tested the soil due to off-base soil receiving facility testing requirements, the requirements outlined above for impacted media will apply. Due to the limited nature and extent of installation PFAS data available, appropriate precautions and contingency cost planning should be done in the project planning process.
- For PFAS impacted soils comingled with other contaminants see following sections.

ii. <u>Petroleum impacted soils:</u>

- Soil may remain on the construction site footprint and/or placed back into the excavation if Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) are below 50

mg/kg and Diesel Range Organics (DRO) are below 100 mg/kg using the Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) Gasoline Range Organics/Diesel Range Organics method referenced in 'Sampling and Laboratory Information' below.

- Alternatively, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) allows the use of EPA methods 8260 for Volatile Organic Carbons (VOCs) & 8270 Semi-Volatile Organic Carbons(SVOCs) to be used to confirm that contaminant levels are below the lesser of the STG or residential MSCCs, see enclosure (1). If soils remain on site, PFAS sampling is not required.
- Soil leaving the construction site to be reused (i.e., to be used as backfill elsewhere) must be characterized using EPA methods 8260 (VOCs) & 8270 (SVOCs) to confirm that contaminant levels are below the lesser of the STG or residential MSCCs. Note: accepting facilities may require additional sampling, including PFAS.
- Soils leaving the project site with detections of GRO above 50 mg/kg or DRO above 100 mg/kg using the TPH GRO/DRO method or soils above the lesser of the STG or residential MSCCs must be disposed of at a NC permitted land application or landfill facility.
    - If this soil has PFAS impacts it should be disposed of at a permitted subtitle D or C landfill (lined landfill) and follow the same requirements listed above for landfilled PFAS soils, see Section 5.b.i.
    - Note: NC Land application facilities are likely to require PFAS sampling prior to accepting material.

iii. Contaminated (other than PFAS or Petroleum) Soil

If contaminated soils are suspected or confirmed through presence of UXO, odors, visual staining, or were previously identified in the project (i.e., constructing in a known impacted area), affected soils must be properly characterized, manifested, transported, and disposed of in accordance with RCRA and federal and state regulations.

- Soils deemed non-hazardous through waste characterization are to be disposed of at a permitted subtitle D landfill or an offsite treatment facility permitted to receive such wastes. Non-hazardous soils can be disposed at the on-base landfill, accompanied by their waste

profile, with acceptance from landfill personnel. Disposal requirements should be confirmed with the receiving facility.

- Soils deemed hazardous through waste characterization are to be disposed of at a permitted subtitle C treatment, storage, and disposal facility. Any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) associated with the generation of hazardous waste must be properly contained and disposed of in the same manner. Disposal requirements should be confirmed with the receiving facility.
- Soils comingled with any contaminant and PFAS impacts should be disposed of at a permitted subtitle D or C landfill (lined landfill), based on the hazardous/non-hazardous characterization.

iv. On-Base Reuse on an Active Construction Site

If not taken to one of the soil storage locations listed below, screened, uncontaminated (by PFAS, petroleum, or other compounds as described above), surplus soil can be reused on base at another construction site, if the following conditions are met:

- The proposed site has an active erosion control permit, managed by PWD, in place.
- The soil has already been mechanically screened by the construction contractor **prior to** leaving its originating construction site (cannot be screened at the new location).
- The contractor has received written authorization to use the soil at the new construction site by the ROICC for both the originating and receiving sites (i.e., for reuse, not to be "disposed of" at the new site).
- The contractor shall provide ROICC a daily written certification statement to the ROICC, signed by the QC Manager, indicating volume, in Cubic Volume (CY), and stating that the material is free of deleterious material greater than 3 inches, where the surplus soil was delivered, and confirming the material is free of contaminants.
- Documentation regarding disposal of deleterious material shall also be provided by the construction contractor to the ROICC in writing.

v. On-Base Surplus Soil Storage Locations

Screened, uncontaminated (by PFAS, petroleum, or other compounds as described above), surplus soil can be

stored at the following on-Base designated locations, if authorized by the area manager. The project manager should coordinate with the area manager prior to contract award and while developing the design or Request for Proposals. Verify again at the start of project to determine capacity available and contact POCs listed below 7 to 10 days in advance to coordinate delivery of material at the storage locations. Provide an estimate of the volume of soil to be delivered and an estimated timeline for soil delivery.
On base locations include the following:

Area managed by PWD for use as daily cover:

A. Base landfill, located on Piney Green Road, building 982, approximate coordinates 34°41'26.9"N 77°19'27.4"W. All deliveries will be screened and weighed at the Landfill scale house. The contractor shall provide temporary silt fencing around designated stockpile areas as needed. The project manager will coordinate with landfill contacts listed in Appendix A. Landfill use letters will be provided by the ROICC so that deliveries can be tracked.
This site operates Monday through Thursday between 0730 and 1500 and on Friday between 0700 and 1400.

B. Area managed by G-3/5 for reuse on training areas for various maintenance activities:
3.5-acre storage, adjacent to Tactical Landing Zone Condor off Verona Loop Road, approximate coordinates 34°38'07.3"N 77°26'41.7"W.
The project manager will coordinate with G-3/5 Project Development Specialist, listed in Appendix A, to determine capacity available at the storage location, prior to delivery.
This site operates Monday through Thursday between 0730 and 1500.

- All contractors will be provided a designated area by the ROICC, as defined by the storage location manager and the ROICC, in which they will be responsible for all management of soil, to include: constructing and maintaining a perimeter silt fence; installing signage to identify the Contract, Contractor point of contact (POC), and Government POC; frequent shaping of stockpiled material to ensure economical use of space and proper drainage, as determined by the Landfill Manager or G-3/5 Project Development Specialist; applying grass seed as needed or monthly at a minimum to

minimize erosion; properly closing out site by removing silt fencing/signage, and properly shaping and seeding the stockpiled material.

- The contractor is responsible for providing all material, equipment, and labor for placement and management of the surplus material at the designated on-base locations. Grade surplus material to a flat condition and slope to provide positive drainage daily.
- The contractor is responsible for submitting the following verification documents to the ROICC and the storage location manager for review and approval at the end of each day soil is delivered, worked, and/or site work is completed.
- The contractor is responsible for providing photographic documentation that surplus soil has been properly placed. Photograph will include time and date of image. Photos of each truck delivery are required.
- The contractor is responsible to provide a certification statement, signed by the QC Manager, indicating volume, in cubic yards (CY), stating that the material is free of deleterious material greater than 3 inches, stating where the surplus soil was delivered, and confirming the material is free of contaminants.
- If soil delivered does not meet the requirements outlined in this ESOP (i.e., it is not properly screened, or is not being stacked and managed properly at the on-base soil storage location), the contractor will be responsible for correcting or removing said soil and will no longer be allowed to use on-base soil storage locations.

vi. Off-Base Disposal of Surplus Soil

Screened, uncontaminated (by PFAS, petroleum, or other compounds as described above), surplus soil can be disposed of off-base if the following conditions are met:

- Soil has been properly screened on-site, prior to removal, as outlined in the previous sections.
- The contractor shall provide a daily written certification statement to the ROICC, signed by the QC Manager, indicating volume, in CY, and stating that the material is free of deleterious material greater than 3 inches, where the surplus soil was delivered, and confirming the material is free of contaminants.

- The contractor shall provide documentation regarding disposal of deleterious material to the ROICC in writing.

vii. Addressing Munitions Concerns

The above screening stipulations will likely capture any potential munitions-related items (should they be present). However, sites with a potential for munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) may require an additional level of UXO construction support. The project DM will explain if your site is in one of these areas. Sites recommended to have UXO soil screening or UXO construction support include the following:

- Construction is located on a Munitions Response Program (MRP) Site, which is a former live-fire range that has been officially closed and assessed under the CERLA. MRP sites that are currently or have previously been assessed and documented to have MEC/MPPEH present will have UXO screening requirements specific to their project site. Contact the IR Program Manager for details on what munitions have been found and what level of UXO construction support will be required. Reference MCO 8020.10 for guidance.
- Construction is located within operational training area. This may require some level of UXO construction support, depending on the current and historic use of the property. Consult with G-3/5 and the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Explosives Safety Officer (not EMD) on what level of UXO screening and/or construction support is warranted.
- Documentation exists that the property was previously used for training (maneuver and live fire areas, to include firing lines and impact areas), and was administratively closed as a training area in accordance with MCO 5090.2, Volume 10 (administrative closure), **and** there exists documentation or evidence that MEC or MPPEH have been found on or close to the property.
    - Recent construction on sites documented as non-live fire maneuver areas have resulted in practice munitions being discovered during survey and ground intrusive activities supporting construction. Consult with the IR Program Manager, Base EOD, and/or the ESO on whether additional UXO construction support is warranted.

- Documentation exists that MCB CAMLEJ EOD has responded to and identified munitions-related items on the proposed project site. This may include the current project (i.e., if munitions items are found during the project, UXO screening and/or construction support may be required to complete the project). The items found will determine what level of UXO screening or construction support are warranted (e.g., finding a flare would not necessarily require soil screening, but finding a 3.5" practice rocket might).
  - This can be determined through interviews of EOD or MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Explosives Safety Office (ESO) personnel.
  - Confirm with MARCORSYSCOM and the ESO if the items found by EOD require soil screening and/or UXO construction support.
- Exceptions:
  - Sites currently or previously assessed under the MRP with documentation concluding no further action (NFA) with regards to munitions would **not** need to be rescreened for UXO or require the soil from that site to remain on base. The IR Program Manager will identify sites that have been assessed under the MRP.
    Note: soil screening to remove deleterious material is still required.
  - Sites that have already been developed and are being redeveloped (i.e., demolish and rebuild, installation of utilities, etc.), regardless of their historic use as a training area are not recommended for UXO soil screening, unless EOD has responded to the area, or if there is past or current documentation to indicate the presence of munitions-related items (i.e., MRP).
    Note: soil screening to remove deleterious material is still required.

c. **Groundwater**

i. PFAS Impacted groundwater:
PFAS-impacted groundwater is defined as any exceedances of PFAS levels per current DoD guidance.

- Dewatering PFAS-impacted groundwater: Per Department of Navy Policy, groundwater impacted above 70 parts per trillion (ppt) PFOA and/or PFOS must be treated to below 70 ppt prior to release (additional permitting may be required); otherwise, it must be containerized and properly manifested for disposal at a permitted

facility. For construction sites identified as impacted and groundwater concentrations are unknown, sampling must be conducted to determine PFAS concentrations in groundwater if dewatering is required. If groundwater is found to be above 70 ppt PFOA and PFOS (combined), treatment is required prior to discharging onsite.
Note: In April 2024, EPA finalized National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for five PFAS and their mixtures (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, or HPFO-DA). The EPA or the State may eventually list certain PFAS as hazardous wastes under regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. In anticipation of additional regulations and implementing policy, it is recommended to use MCL concentrations in lieu of the above DON policy of a combined 70 ppt of PFOS and PFOA.
Coordinate with the Installation restoration program to confirm current DON policy for PFAS management.

- Extracted groundwater with confirmed PFAS below applicable maximum contaminant levels (and not containing any other contaminants) does not currently require special management.
  a. Currently applies to five PFAS compounds and their mixtures (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, or HPFO-DA).
- Soils leaving the originating construction site within known groundwater should be tested for PFAS impacts unless existing soil data is available.

ii. Petroleum and VOC Impacted Groundwater:
Sites with known VOC impacted groundwater plumes will be identified in the project DM. Groundwater extracted (through dewatering, etc.) from these areas must be properly tested, manifested through RCRS/CHRIMP, and disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Contact the IR program, for more information. Refer to the most current *Investigation and Remediation Waste Management Plan* for additional guidance.

- If contaminated groundwater is suspected or confirmed through presence of odors, visual staining, or was previously identified in the project (i.e., constructing in a known impacted area) affected groundwater must be properly tested, manifested, and disposed of in accordance

with applicable federal and state RCRA regulations.

- Contaminated groundwater must be containerized, characterized to determine if it is hazardous or non-hazardous, manifested, and disposed of or treated at an appropriately permitted facility. Any PPE associated with the generation of hazardous waste must be properly contained and disposed of in the same manner. Disposal requirements should be confirmed with the receiving facility.

d. **Leachate, Sediment and/or Surface water**

It is unlikely that construction would require collecting these environmental samples. In the event leachate, sediment or surface water sampling is required, coordinate with the IR Program.

i. For PFAS or Petroleum/VOC impacts, follow groundwater sampling guidance listed above.

ii. Contractors and planners can use Table 1 to determine which sample method to use depending on their target media. However, this is not an exhaustive list and should be used as supplemental guidance

e. **Drilling Mud Disposal**

The contractor, prior to using drilling fluid additives, must submit the Safety Data Sheets to Contract Representative and EMD/RCRS for review to ensure harmful chemicals are not being injected into the ground. Excess soil cuttings and drilling fluids shall be managed to not impact surface water or stormwater conveyance systems. Assuming the material is not contaminated by regulated compounds or impacted by PFAS, excess drilling mud and soil cuttings can either be spread on site around the borehole, or once dried on site, transported to the base landfill for use as daily cover. Material transported to the base landfill must be coordinated in advance with the Base Landfill Manager and must pass paint filter test for excess moisture. Additional testing requirements may be required, coordinate with the landfill manager.

f. Concrete and construction debris

Concrete sampling should be coordinated with the IR program, see appendix A for contact information. There are limited sampling methods available for concrete/construction debris. In most applications, a swipe sample can be collected and tested using many established sampling methods shown in Table 1. However, with emerging contaminants, such as PFAS, these methods may not be appropriate.

g. **Drinking Water, Wastewater, and Biosolids**
Sampling for Drinking Water or Wastewater/Biosolids should not be conducted as part of construction and are beyond the scope of this ESOP. If you have a project requiring sampling of drinking water, wastewater or biosolids please coordinate with the Water Quality Program points of contact listed in Appendix A.

h. **Other Media**
If your work requires sampling of any media not listed within this ESOP, please coordinate with the IR Program.

Sampling and Laboratory Information:

The publicly accessible Department of Defense (DoD) Environment, Safety & Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) database should be used as a starting point when selecting a laboratory for a project. It does not provide all information needed (e.g., version of method or requirements and list of analyte lists under accreditation). To ensure the laboratory you select is accredited for your project analytes, the project manager/chemist must review the laboratory's scope of accreditation, which is found on their accreditation body's website.

To find a DoD-Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accredited laboratory, use the following link under the heading "Search Accredited Labs" on the Environmental Data Quality Workgroup page on the DENIX website:
http://www.denix.osd.mil/edqw/home/
(https://www.denix.osd.mil/edqw/accreditation/accreditedlabs/index.html)

A list of DoD-ELAP laboratories that are currently accredited to perform analysis of drinking water samples can be generated by performing a method search for the analytical method (e.g., EPA 537.1). To determine the version of EPA Method the laboratory is accredited for, the laboratory's DoD-ELAP Scope of Accreditation Certificate must be reviewed.

PFAS sampling protocols have stringent requirements, very low detection levels, and cross contamination is a concern. It is recommended that an experienced environmental professional, particularly those in the environmental remediation and site assessment industry, should collect samples and interpret results. Please consult your environmental professional on disposal facilities that will accept PFAS-impacted media. See below and Table 1 for PFAS testing methods.

- Drinking Water: Both EPA Method 533, which analyzes for 25 PFAS Compounds, and EPA Method 537.1, which analyzes for an additional 4 PFAS compounds, should be used to sample drinking water ONLY.

- **All other media (to include Soil or groundwater): EPA Method 1633, which analyzes for 40 different PFAS compounds, is currently the only DoD approved method for PFAS testing in media other than drinking water.**

- Regardless of the media analyzed, the most up-to-date, DoD-approved method should be utilized and performed by an appropriate DoD-ELAP accredited laboratory.

POL impacted wastes are typically tested using TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO (Method 8015C) and RCRA 9 Metals (Method SW846-6010B/7000).

Media impacted with contaminants other than PFAS or Petroleum should be characterized through Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analyses listed in Table 1. Note: If you are unsure what the most appropriate method is, contact the IR Program.

Table 1 – Summary of Applicable Sampling Methods

METHOD	Contaminant Family	Media Matrix
Method 8015	Petroleum Organics	water, aqueous wastes, extracts
Method 6010	Metals	groundwater, digested aqueous and solid matrices
Method 7000	Metals	groundwater, aqueous samples, soils, sludges, sediments
Method 1010	Ignitability	petroleum products, biodiesel
Method 9040	Corrosivity	aqueous wastes, multiphase wastes
Method 8081	Pesticides	solid matrices, liquid matrices
Method 8082	PCBs	solid matrices, aqueous matrices, tissue, oils, wipe samples
Method 8151	Herbicides	water, soils, wastes
Method 8260	VOCs	ground and surface water, aqueous sludges, soils, and sediments
Method 827O	SVOCs	solid waste matrices, soils, air sampling media, water samples
Method 9012	reactive cyanide	wastes, leachates
Method 9034	reactive sulfide	sample extracts
Method 1633	PFAS	media other than drinking water
Method 537.1	PFAS	drinking water ONLY
Method 533	PFAS	drinking water ONLY

RECORD RETENTION: Copies of soil screening documentation/ certification shall be maintained in accordance with Navy Document retention policies (reference SECNAV M5210.1), shall be kept on-site through the duration of the construction project, and shall be made available for inspection upon request. Copies of all waste manifests, including those for soil going to the base landfill, shall be maintained by the EMD RCRS/CHRIMP for at least 30 years after the calendar year in which they are created.

REGULATORY CITATION:

MCO 5090.2
BO5090.12
OPNAVINST 8020.15B-MCO 8020.13A
MCO 8020.10
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 5090.10
MCO 8023.3B
DDESB TP-18
SECNAV M5210.1
RCRA, 42 USC 6901
CERCLA of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601 and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Decision Memorandum ER13-321 (dtd 24 Oct 2013)
OPSNOTE 2021-001

TRAINING:

"3R" UXO Safety Training, available through the ROICC, OICC, EMD, or following website:

https://www.lejeune.marines.mil/Offices-Staff/Environmental-Mgmt/Training-Video/

REFERENCES:

CH2M, 2023. *Investigation and Remediation Waste Management Plan Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station New River, North Carolina.*

[1] DASN (E) Policy Memo, "Additional Aqueous Film Forming Foam Control, Removal, and Disposal Requirements," 6 March 2018

[2] Based on Discussions with NCDEQ and MCIEAST on Disposal of PFAS containing Soils.

[3] Discussion with PWO CDR Campbell and E-mail from B. Woodall dated 5 October 2021.

ENCLOSURES:

(1) NCDEQ's Maximum Soil Contaminant Concentration Levels (MSCCs)

Acronyms:

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability
CHRIMP	Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Control Program
CY	Cubic Yards
DENIX	DoD Environment, Safety & Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange
DM	Decision Memorandum
DoD	Department of Defense
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
EMD	Environmental Management Division
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EPA	US Environmental Protections Agency
ESO	Explosive Safety Officer
ESOP	Environmental Standard Operating Procedure
GRO	Gasoline Range Organics
IR	Installation Restoration
MCAS NR	Marine Corps Air Station New River
MCB CAMLEJ	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ	Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MPPEH	Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard
MRP	Munitions Response Program
MSCCs	Maximum Soil Contaminant Concentrations
NCDEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
POC	Point of Contact
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWD	Public Works Division
QC	Quality Control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Section
REIR	Request for Environmental Impact Review
ROICC	Resident Officer in Charge of Construction

STG	Soil to Groundwater
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Carbons
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
UXO	UneXploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Carbons

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