Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
City of Manchester - Department of Aviation

REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35

FAA AIP No. 3-33-0011-TBD-2022
Bid # FY22-805-49

PROJECT MANUAL

March 2022
ISSUED FOR BID

PREPARED BY:

JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.
2 EXECUTIVE PARK DRIVE, SUITE 205
BEDFORD NH 03110

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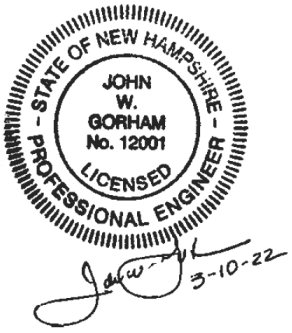
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35

FAA AIP No. 3-33-0011-TBD-2022
Bid # FY22-805-49

SEALS



Civil

Electrical

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Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
Rehabilitate Runway 17-35

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Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
Rehabilitate Runway 17-35

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ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS
CITY OF MANCHESTER - DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION
REQUEST FOR BIDS FOR

REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
at
MANCHESTER-BOSTON REGIONAL AIRPORT

City Bid # FY22-805-49
AIP # 3-33-0011-TBD-2022

The City of Manchester, New Hampshire, Department of Aviation is seeking bids for the construction of the **Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Project.** The scope of the work includes the rehabilitation of hot mix asphalt pavements by milling, hot mix asphalt overlay, pavement markings, pavement grooving, airfield lighting & signage, and FAA in-pavement approach light replacements. In addition, the project includes rehabilitation of the Taxiway A retaining wall with the addition new drainage utilities.

The project includes a Base Bid, five alternate bid items and one option. The Base Bid consists of the rehabilitation of Runway 17-35 pavement, airfield lighting & signage, FAA in-pavement approach light replacements, and priority rehabilitation areas of the Taxiway A retaining wall; Alternate 1 consists of rehabilitation of the Runway 17-35 shoulders; Alternate 2 consists of rehabilitation of the Runway 17-35 blast pads; Alternate 3 consists of the rehabilitation of the remaining portions of the Taxiway A retaining wall; Alternate 4 includes airfield improvements to the pavement surface sensor system; and Alternate 5 includes electrical manhole drainage. Award of the Alternates will be based on available funding. The option includes seal coating the runway shoulders and blast pads in lieu of the pavement rehabilitation described in Alternates 1 & 2.

Bids will be accepted only from contractors that have been pre-qualified with the Department of Aviation. Refer to the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport website at https://www.flymanchester.com/doing-business-with-mht/procurement-services/ for pre-qualification requirements.

Bid documents may be viewed and downloaded, at no cost, in Portable Document Format at the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport's website link located at Upcoming Projects | Manchester Boston Regional Airport (MHT) (flymanchester.com) https://www.flymanchester.com/doing-business-with-mht/procurement-opportunities/ Bid documents will be available after **4:00 PM on March 10, 2022.**

A pre-bid informational meeting will be held in-person at the Airport administrative offices boardroom located on the third floor of the Airport terminal at One Airport Road, Manchester, NH on **March 17, 2022 at 10:00 AM** Prospective bidders shall RSVP not less 24 hours prior to the meeting through Ms. Christina Adams at the Airport Engineering and Planning Office who can be reached at (603) 624-6539 or cadams@flymanchester.com .

Bids will be publicly opened and read aloud on **April 7, 2022, at 2:00 pm** at the Airport administrative offices boardroom located on the third floor of the Airport terminal at One Airport Road, Manchester, NH. Each bidder must deposit with his/her bid, security in the amount of 5% of the total bid. A 100% performance and payment bond will be required with the contract. The contract will be awarded to lowest responsive and responsible bidder. The Bidder shall refer to all federal, state, and local bidding requirements within the documents. The Owner reserves the right to waive any informality in the bidding or to reject any or all bids.

In this bid process and the resulting Contract, if executed, all Bidders and Contractors must fully comply with the Required Contact Provisions for Airport Improvement Program and for Obligated Sponsors contained within the Contract Documents. These provisions include, but are not restricted to, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Subcontractor participation, Equal Employment Opportunity requirements, and compliance with Federal Wage and Hour requirements (Davis-Bacon Act). All requirements of the Federal funding and, as well as all administrative regulations shall apply to this project, as if herein written out in full. The attention of prospective bidders is called

to the fact that this project is to be bid upon and the contract executed, under the Federal Funding Rules and Regulations for carrying out the provisions of:

- Civil Rights General Provisions (Title 49 United States Code, § 47123)
- Title VI Provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended and supplemented
- Buy American Preferences (Title 49 United States Code, §50101)
- Foreign Trade Restriction: Denial of Public Works Contracts on Suppliers of Goods and Services of Countries that Deny Contracts to Suppliers of Goods and Services of Countries that Deny Procurement Market Access to U.S. Contractors (DOT Regulation 49 CFR Part 30)
- Davis-Bacon Act (DOL Regulation 29 CFR Part 5)
- Affirmative Action to Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity (Executive Order 11246, as amended, and DOL Regulation 41 CFR Part 60)
- Government Debarment and Suspension and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-free Workplace (2 CFR Part 180 (Subpart C), 2 CFR part 1200, DOT Order 4200.5 DOT Suspension & Debarment Procedures & Ineligibility)

The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26, Regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation, apply to this contract. Award of this contract will be conditioned upon satisfying the requirements of this section. These requirements apply to all bidders/offerors, including those who qualify as a DBE. A DBE contract goal of **6.5%** has been established for this contract. The bidder/offeror shall make good faith efforts, as defined in Appendix A, 49 CFR Part 26, to subcontract **6.5%** of the dollar value of the prime contract to Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), as defined in 49 CFR Part 26.

Manchester-Boston Regional Airport, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award. It is the policy of the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport to practice nondiscrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin in the award or performance of this contract. All disadvantaged business enterprise firms qualifying under this solicitation are encouraged to submit bids/proposals. Award of this contract will be conditioned upon satisfying the requirements of this section.

All requests for information should be directed in writing to: John Gorham, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., located at 2 Executive Park Drive, Suite 205, Bedford, NH 03110, by email @ john.gorham@jacobs.com.

It is the bidder's responsibility to provide an e-mail address to the Engineer for use in issuance of any addenda.

END OF SECTION 00030

INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

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INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

1.01 RECEIPT AND OPENING BIDS

The City of Manchester, Department of Aviation, Manchester, New Hampshire (herein called the Owner), invites bids on the form attached hereto, all blanks of which must be appropriately filled in. Bids will be received by the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport Administration Office at One Airport Road Manchester, NH until **2:00 pm on April 7, 2022** and then at said office publicly opened and read aloud.

The envelopes containing the bid must be sealed, addressed and designated as:

Rehabilitate Runway 17-35

The Owner may consider irregular any bid not prepared and submitted in accordance with the provisions hereof and may waive any informalities or reject any and all bids. Any bid may be withdrawn prior to the above scheduled time for the opening of bids or authorized postponement thereof. Any bid received after the time and date specified shall not be considered. No bidder may withdraw a bid prior to **October 7, 2022.**

1.02 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The work under this project generally consists of the rehabilitation of Runway 17-35 along with installing new airfield lighting systems and the rehabilitation of an existing MSE retaining wall. Included in the project are pavement milling, HMA paving, airfield lighting and signage, lighting vault modifications, utility relocation, pavement markings, pavement grooving, turf establishment, and retaining wall rehabilitation.

All areas of the airport disturbed by the Contractor's operations not within the construction limits as set forth by the Owner shall be restored at least equal to original condition at no cost to the Owner.

Attention shall be directed to the Contract Documents for specific information of the work to be performed. The Contract Documents consist of the plans and project manual. The plans consist of three volumes.

1.03 PREPARATION OF BID & METHOD OF AWARD

Each bid must be prepared in strict accordance with the requirements of Section 20 of the General Provisions of these specifications.

The Owner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals for any reason the Owner deems advisable. Further, the owner reserves the right to waive technicalities if such waiver is in the best interest of the Owner and conforms to local laws and ordinances pertaining to the letting of construction contracts. Award of contract will be made by the Owner upon the recommendation of the Engineer to the lowest, eligible, responsive bidder meeting the requirements of the Owner, the Federal Aviation Administration and the State of Maine.

The Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the lowest qualified total bid for the Base Bid *plus* Additive Alternates No. 1 *through* No. 5.

If such bids exceed the available funding, the Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the

lowest qualified bid for the Base Bid *plus* Additive Alternates No. 1 *through* No. 4.

If such bids exceed the available funding, the Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the lowest qualified bid for the Base Bid *plus* Additive Alternates No. 1 *through* No. 3.

If such bids exceed the available funding, the Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the lowest qualified bid for the Base Bid *plus* Additive Alternates No. 1 *through* No. 2.

If such bids exceed the available funding, the Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the lowest qualified bid for the Base Bid *plus* Additive Alternate No. 1.

If such bids exceed the available funding, the Contract will be awarded to the Contractor with the lowest qualified Base Bid only.

Should all bids exceed the available funding for the project, the Owner may reject all bids or may delete work items altogether, if necessary to bring the Contract awarded within funds available to finance the project. Such reduction or deletion of work shall not constitute a basis for withdrawal of the proposal or for adjustment of the unit or lump sum prices bid – subject to the limitations described in Section 40 of the General Provisions. Award will be based on available funding.

Notice of the acceptance of this proposal will be given to the successful bidder by the Owner posting a letter to the bidder's address stated in said proposal. If within 15 calendar days after this day when such notice was given, the successful bidder shall fail to deliver his/her bonds properly executed and his/her contract duly signed, in consideration of such failure, this proposal and acceptance, at the option of the Owner, may become null and void, and the bid guaranty accompanying his/her proposal shall become the property of the Owner which may proceed to accept another of the proposals.

1.04 SUBCONTRACTS

The bidder is specifically advised that any person, firm, or other party to whom it is proposed to award a subcontract under this Contract must be acceptable to the Owner and the Federal Aviation Administration.

The successful bidder will be required to submit a list of his/her subcontractors within 5 business days of the opening of Bids and before the award of a contract.

1.05 BIDDER'S QUALIFICATIONS

All Bidders for projects with an estimated cost in excess of $250,000 must be pre-qualified by the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport. Refer to Section 20-02 for additional information. Refer to the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport website at https://www.flymanchester.com/doing-business-with-mht/procurement-services/ for pre-qualification requirements.

1.06 BID MODIFICATION

Any bidder may modify his/her bid by written communication at any time prior to the schedule closing time for receipt of bids, providing such written communication is received by the Owner prior to the bid closing time. The written communication should not reveal the bid price but should provide the addition or subtraction or any other modification so that the final prices or terms will not be known by the Owner until the sealed bid is opened.

1.07 PROPOSAL GUARANTY BID SECURITY

Each bid must be accompanied by cash, certified check of the bidder, or a bid bond prepared on the form of bid bond included in the Contract Documents in the amount of 5% of the bid, duly executed by the bidder as principal and having as surety thereon a surety company approved by the Owner. The bid bond shall be executed or countersigned for the surety by a person who has current power of attorney for the surety.

The bid security will be returned to all except the two lowest bidders within three days after the opening of bids, and the remaining cash, checks, or bid bonds will be returned promptly after the Owner and the accepted bidder have executed the Contract, or, if no award has been made prior to **October 7, 2022**, upon demand of the bidder at any time thereafter, so long as he has not been notified of the acceptance of his bid.

1.08 TIME OF COMPLETION AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

The Owner shall issue two separate Notice's to Proceed. Prior to commencing work, the Owner will issue the first Notice to Proceed for the purchase of electrical items. The project's electrical items are anticipated to require months to manufacturer.

The second Notice to Proceed will be for the construction. The bidder must agree to commence work on a date to be specified in the following written Notice to Proceed of the Owner and to fully complete the project within 99 calendar days. Bidder must agree to pay to the Owner as liquidated damages the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) for each and every calendar day the work remains incomplete beyond the above specified time.

In addition, Bidder must agree to pay the Owner as liquidated damages the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) for each and every calendar day the work in phase of the project that rehabilitates the runway-runway intersection remains incomplete beyond the specified time.

1.09 SECURITY FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

Simultaneously with his/her delivery of the executed Contract, the successful bidder shall furnish Surety bonds as security for faithful performance of this Contract and for the payment of all persons performing labor on the project under this Contract and furnishing materials in connection with this Contract, as specified in the General Provisions included herein. The bonds shall be of the form provided hereinafter and shall be executed by Surety acceptable to the Owner. The bonds shall be executed by or countersigned by an agent for Surety and said agent to have current power of attorney for the Surety. Each bond shall be in the amount of 100% of Contract awarded. Contractors should also submit with all bonds evidence showing the financial strength of the Surety.

Prior to the final payment for the project, the Contractor shall deliver to the Owner a Warranty Bond in the amount of 5% of the final cost of the construction.

1.10 ADDENDA AND INTERPRETATIONS

No interpretation of the meaning of the plans, specifications or other pre-bid documents will be made to any bidder orally. Every request for such interpretation shall be in writing addressed to John Gorham, Project Manager with Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., 2 Executive Park Drive, Bedford, NH 03110, by email at john.gorham@jacobs.com and to be given consideration, must be received at least three (3) working days prior to the date fixed for the public opening of bids. Any and all such interpretations and any supplemental instructions will be in the form of written addenda to the specifications which, if issued, will be mailed by certified mail with return receipt requested, sent Federal Express, or faxed, or emailed to all prospective bidders (at the respective address or fax number furnished for such purposes), not later

than one (1) working days prior to the date fixed for the opening of bids. Failure of any bidder to receive any such addendum or interpretation shall not relieve such bidder from any obligation under his/her bid as submitted. All addenda so issued shall become part of the Contract Documents. All requests for interpretation must be received at least 72 hours prior to the bid opening.

1.11 POWER OF ATTORNEY

Attorneys-in-fact or others who sign bid bonds or contract bonds must file with each bond a certified and effectively dated copy of their power of attorney.

1.12 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The bidder's attention is directed to the fact that all applicable Federal and State laws, municipal ordinances, and the rules and regulations of all authorities having jurisdiction over construction of the project shall apply to the Contract throughout, and they will be deemed to be included in the Contract the same as though therein written out in full. The Contractor shall be responsible for payment of all taxes, fees, and assessments as levied by Federal, State and Local authorities.

1.13 EXECUTION OF CONTRACT

The individual, firm, partnership, or corporation to whom or to which the Contract has been awarded shall sign the necessary agreements entering into a Contract with the Owner and return them to the Office of the Owner (with the required contract bonds) within 15 calendar days after the Contract is mailed.

1.14 APPROVAL OF CONTRACT

Approval of the Contract shall be in accordance with paragraph 30-07 of the General Provisions. No Contract is binding upon the Owner until it has been executed by the Owner and delivered to the Contractor.

1.15 FAILURE TO EXECUTE CONTRACT

Failure of a bidder to comply with any of the requirements of the proposal, failure to execute the Contract within 15 days after mailing, as specified, or failure to furnish contract bonds as required shall be just cause for the annulment of the award. In the event of such annulment of the award, the amount of bid security shall become the property of the Owner, not as a penalty but as fixed and agreed liquidated damages. Award may then be made to the next best qualified bidder, or the work re-bid, or otherwise handled as the Owner may elect.

1.16 NOTICE OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Attention is particularly called to those parts of the Contract Documents which deal with the following:

a. Inspection of work.
b. Insurance requirements.
c. Scheduling the contract work.
d. Liquidated damages for failure to complete the various portions of the specified times.
e. Airport safety and security.
f. Buy American Act.
g. Wage Rates.

1.17 EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Women will be afforded equal opportunity in all areas of employment. However, the employment of women shall not diminish the standards or requirements for the employment of minorities.

1.18 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

a. Each bidder will be required to comply with the affirmative action plan for equal employment opportunity prescribed by the OFCC, United States Department of Labor, Regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR 60), or by other designated trades used in the performance of the contract and other non-federally involved contracts in the area geographically defined in the plan.

b. The proposed contract is under and subject to Executive Order 11246 of September 26, 1965, as amended, and to the equal opportunity clause; and

c. The successful bidder will be required to submit a Certification of Nonsegregated Facilities prior to award of the contract, and to notify prospective subcontractors of the requirement for such a certification where the subcontract exceeds $10,000. Samples of the certification and the notice to subcontractors appear in the specifications.

d. When a determination has been made to award a contract or subcontract to a specific contractor, such contractor is required, prior to the award or after the award, or both, to furnish such other information as the FAA, the sponsor, or the Director of OFCC requests.

e. A bidder must indicate whether he has previously had a contract subject to the equal opportunity clause, whether he has filed all report forms required in such contract, and if not, compliance report Standard Form (SF) 100 must be submitted with his bid.

f. Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and labor provisions, when applicable, are included in the bidding documents of specifications.

g. Contractors and subcontractors may satisfy EEO requirements of paragraph 2 of the EEO contract clause by stating in all solicitations or advertisements for employees that: "All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, sex, or national origin." or by using a single advertisement in which appears in clearly distinguished type, the phrase: "an equal opportunity employer".

h. A contractor having 50 or more employees and his subcontractors having 50 or more employees and who may be awarded a subcontract of $50,000 or more will, within 120 days from contract commencement, be required to develop a written affirmative action compliance program for each of its establishments (state and local governments are exempt).

1.19 Electronically Provided Bid Documents

Bid Documents provided electronically are provided as a convenience to the Bidder and are not the controlling data for the contract. The original hard copy (paper) contract plans and specifications and modifications thereto reviewed and signed by the Engineer are the legal construction documents and shall be used for interpretations and determinations for the project, overriding any alterable electronic files. Bidder agrees to accept full responsibility for their use of the electronic files and the completeness, correctness, and/or readability of the electronic media file, and shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. and the Owner from any and all claims (including third party) arising from discrepancies between the electronic media file and the sealed drawings or report.

1.20 Option

Optional line items are provided in the Bid Proposal. The option(s) provide the owner with alternate method of executing the contract should project funding require. The option is based on a unit price(s) provided by the Bidder.

BID PROPOSAL

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PROPOSAL

for

REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
at
Manchester • Boston Regional Airport

Proposal of _____* hereinafter called "Bidder") a

corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____, a partnership, or an

individual** doing business as_____, to the **City of Manchester,**

New Hampshire, Department of Aviation (hereinafter called "Owner").

The bidder in compliance with your invitation for bids for the construction of airport improvements having examined the plans and specifications with related documents and the site of the proposed work if required, and being familiar with all of the conditions surrounding the construction of the proposed project including the availability of materials, and labor, hereby proposes to furnish all plant, labor, materials, supplies, equipment, services, and to construct the work in accordance with the Contract Documents, within the time set forth therein, and at the amount in U.S. dollars provided herein. This price is to cover all expenses incurred in performing the work required under the Contract Documents, of which this proposal is a part.

Time of Completion and Liquidated Damages

Bidder hereby agrees to commence work under this Contract on the date to be specified in written "Notice to Proceed" of the Owner, and to fully complete the project within **99 calendar days.**

Bidder further agrees to pay to the Owner, as liquidated damages, the sum of **two thousand dollars ($2,000.00)** for each and every **calendar day** that the work remains incomplete beyond the time specified for milestone dates and completion as hereinafter provided in the Contract Documents.

In addition, Bidder must agree to pay the Owner as liquidated damages the sum of **twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00)** for each and every calendar day the work in the runway 17-35 and 6-24 intersection remains incomplete beyond the specified time on the phasing plans.

Bidder acknowledges receipt of the addenda shown on the attached form entitled, **ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADDENDA**.

The name of the bidder must be exactly the same as the name under which the bidder was pre-qualified with the City of Manchester.

****** Strike out inapplicable terms.***

Bidder agrees to perform all the work described in the specifications, shown on the plans or directed, for the unit prices provided in the Bid Forms provided herein.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADDENDA

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Addendum No. _____ Date:

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
G-002-1	1 LS	Record Drawings _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
G-003-1	1 AL	Gate Guard Allowance One Hundred Thousand Dollars and _____ Cents	100,000	.00	100,000	.00
G-004-1	1 LS	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
G-004-2	1 LS	Contractor's Safety Plan Compliance Document _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
G-004-3	1 LS	Utility Locating _____Dollars and zero Cents				
G-005-1	1 LS	Engineer's Field Office _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-100-1	1 LS	Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-1	1,000 LF	Installation, Maintenance, and Removal of Silt Fence _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-3	45 LF	Erosion Sock _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
C-102-4	10 EA	Drain Inlet Protectors _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-105-1	1 LS	Mobilization _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-001-1	1 LS	Construction Access Modifications _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-002-1	1 AL	Runway Standby Time One Hundred Thousand Dollars and _____zero_____ Cents	100,000	.00	100,000	.00
M-004-1	65 EA	Remove and Reset Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Panels and Straps _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-004-3	315 LF	Concrete Wall Coping (Bolted) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-2	395 CY	NHDOT Class III Rip Rap _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-3	360 CY	NHDOT Class C Stone _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-4	1,470 SY	Geotextile _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
M-005-5	1 EA	Check Dam _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-006-1	1 LS	Flush/Clean Out Existing Underdrains of Runway 17-35 _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-007-1	1 LS	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-007-2	1 LS	SWPPP Monitoring _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1A	3,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1A _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1B	3,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1B _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1C	3,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1C _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1D	10,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1D _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-1	170,000 SY	Pavement Milling (4” Nominal Depth – Runway) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
P-101-2	5,840 SY	Pavement Milling (2" Nominal Depth – Runway Shoulder) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-152-1	540 CY	Unclassified Excavation _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-152-2	460 CY	Rock Excavation _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-152-3	105 CY	Embankment in Place _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-209-1	70 CY	Crushed Aggregate Base Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-401-1	40,000 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Surface Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-403-1	700 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Shoulders/Blast Pad Surface Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-603-1	34,500 GAL	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-605-1	20,400 LF	Saw and Seal Pavement Joints – HMA _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
P-608-1	500 SY	Emulsified Asphalt Seal Coat _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-1	145,500 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Color _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-2	81,000 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Black Borders _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-3	37,000 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Temporary _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-4	77,500 SF	Removal of Markings _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-621-1	145,000 SY	Saw-Cut Grooves _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-752-2	1 EA	Remove and Reset Flared End Section _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-105-1	57610 LF	Cable Removal _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-105-2	1 LS	Demolition in Airfield Lighting Vault _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
L-105-3	9 EA	Remove Existing Pavement Sensor _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-105-4	38 EA	Remove Existing Guidance Sign _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-105-5	6 EA	Demolition of Existing LAHSO Light Base _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
l-105-6	1,000 LF	Reaming of Existing Duct or Conduit _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-108-1	92,930 LF	No. 8 AWG, 5kV, L-824, Type C Cable, Installed in Duct Bank or Conduit _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-108-2	470 LF	No. 8 AWG, 5kV, L-824, Type C Cable, Installed in Trench _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-108-3	16,450 LF	No. 6 AWG, Solid, Bare Copper Counterpoise Wire, Installed in Trench, Above the Duct Bank or Conduit, Including Connections/Terminations _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-108-4	36 EA	3/4" x 10’ Copper Clad Steel Ground Rod _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
L-110-1	1,350 LF	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement, 24-inch Minimum Cover _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-110-2	13,120 LF	Concrete Encased Schedule 80 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement (for TDZ Lights), 10-inch Minimum Cover _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-110-3	1,700 LF	Non-Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Turf _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-110-4	410 LF	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Drainage Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-110-5	280 LF	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Ductbank, 2-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-115-1	2 EA	Electrical Handhole 4'X 4', Aircraft Rated _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-115-2	1 EA	Electrical Junction Structure, L-867, Size D _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
L-125-1	560 EA	New In-Pavement LED Runway Light on Existing Base Can _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-2	107 EA	New Elevated LED Runway Edge Light on Existing Base Can _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-3	30 EA	New In-Pavement L-868 Base Can and Steel Cover _____Dollars and _____Cents				
L-125-4	454 EA	Replace L-868 Base Can Extension _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-5	6 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, One Module _____Dollars and _____Cents				
L-125-6	6 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, Two Module _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-7	4 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, Three Module _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-8	16 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign, Size 4 _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
L-125-5.9	4 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign on Existing Foundation, Size 3, One Module _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-10	2 EA	New Lighted Guidance Sign on Existing Foundation, Size 3, Three Module _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-11	1 LS	Photometric Acceptance Testing _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-12	25 EA	Field Lighting Arrestor _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-13	120 EA	Connection of TDZ Light to New Conduit _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-14	1 LS	Temporary Lighting _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-15	1 LS	Temporary Lighting (Phases 1, 2 & 3 – Except Phase 1A) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-16	1 LS	Light Base Measurements _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-125-17	300 EA	Light Base Broken Bolt Removal _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

BASE BID

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
L-140-1	9 EA	Runway Weather Sensor _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-140-2	13,240 LF	Runway Weather Sensor Type V Extension Cable _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-140-3	1 AL	Base Bid - Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning ___Fifty Thousand____Dollars and _____zero_____ Cents	50,000	.00	50,000	.00
L-150-1	16 EA	Adjust Existing FAA MALS Approach Light _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-2	49 EA	Adjust Existing FAA ALSF-2 Threshold Light _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-3	96 EA	New FAA ALSF-2 Approach Light on Existing Base Can _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-6	1 LS	Light Base Measurements – FAA Approach Lights _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

BASE BID SUMMARY

TOTAL BASE BID:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).
(amount in figures)

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #1 – Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Shoulders (9,250' x 25' Wide)

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
C-105-1	1 LS	Mobilization _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1A	2,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1A _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1B	1,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1B _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1C	500 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1C _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-2	40,950 SY	Pavement Milling (2" Nominal Depth – Runway Shoulder) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-403-1	4,850 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Shoulders/Blast Pad Surface Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-603-1	4,100 GAL	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-605-1	620 LF	Saw and Seal Pavement Joints – HMA _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-751-1	75 EA	Adjust Existing Underdrain Cleanout _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-901-1	990 SY	Seeding _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #1 – Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Shoulders (9,250' x 25' Wide)

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
T-905-1	495 SY	Topsoil (Obtained on Site or Removed from Stockpile) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-905-2	495 SY	Topsoil (Furnished from Off the Site) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-1	2 EA	Adjust Existing FAA MALS Approach Light _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #1 SUMMARY

TOTAL ADD ALT #1:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #2 – Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Blast Pads (200' x 200')

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
C-105-1	1 LS	Mobilization _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1A	1,000 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1A _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1B	500 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1B _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-008-1C	250 LF	Crack Repair – Type 1C _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-3	9,290 SY	Pavement Milling (2-Inch Nominal Depth-Runway Blast Pad) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-403-1	1,037 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Shoulders/Blast Pad Surface Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-603-1	930 GAL	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #2 – Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Blast Pads (200' x 200')

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
P-605-1	470 LF	Saw and Seal Pavement Joints – HMA _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-1	7,750 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Color _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-2	5,350 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Black Borders _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-4	630 SF	Removal of Markings _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-1	5 EA	Adjust Existing FAA MALS Approach Light _____Dollars and _____Cents				
L-150-4	34 EA	Remove and Reinstall Existing FAA ALSF-2 Elevated Approach Light _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
L-150-5	1 LS	Modifications to Existing Elevated Approach Light Concrete Foundation _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-901-1	300 SY	Seeding _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #2 – Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 Blast Pads (200' x 200')

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
T-905-1	150 SY	Topsoil (Obtained on Site or Removed from Stockpile) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-905-2	150 SY	Topsoil (Furnished from Off the Site) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #2 SUMMARY

TOTAL ADD ALT #2:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
G-002-1	1 LS	Record Drawings _____Dollars and _____Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
G-003-1	1 AL	Gate Guards Allowance _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
G-004-1	1 LS	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-1	20 LF	Installation, Maintenance and Removal of Silt Fence _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-2	1,345 LF	Straw Wattles _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-3	55 LF	Erosion Sock _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-4	7 EA	Drain Inlet Protectors _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-102-5	3,005 SY	Erosion Control Blanket _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
C-105-1	1 LS	Mobilization _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-004-1	420 EA	Remove and Reset Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Panels and Straps _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-004-2	1,050 LF	Concrete Wall Coping _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
M-004-3	160 LF	Concrete Wall Coping (Bolted) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-004-4	35 EA	Wall Strap Splicing _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-004-5	20 EA	Wall Tie-Off _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-1	140 CY	NHDOT Class I Riprap _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-2	55 CY	NHDOT Class III Riprap _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-4	485 SY	Geotextile _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
M-005-5	1 EA	Check Dam _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-4	1,110 SY	Pavement Removal (4" Depth) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-5	140 LF	Removal of Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-101-6	1 EA	Removal of Structures _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
P-152-1	2,065 CY	Unclassified Excavation _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-152-2	450 CY	Rock Excavation _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-152-3	100 CY	Embankment in Place _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-209-1	190 CY	Crushed Aggregate Base Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-403-1	260 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Shoulders/Blast Pad Surface Course _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-403-2	350 TON	Asphalt Mix Pavement – Surface Course (Hand Work) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-603-1	130 GAL	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-605-1	1,005 LF	Saw and Seal Pavement Joints – HMA _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
P-620-1	50 SF	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Color _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
D-701-1	190 LF	12-Inch PVC Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-701-2	190 LF	15-Inch PVC Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-701-3	460 LF	18-Inch PVC Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-701-4	90 LF	24-Inch RCP Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-701-5	25 LF	30-Inch RCP Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-701-6	470 SY	NHDOT Board Insulation, 2" Thick _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-751-1	1 EA	60-Inch Diameter Catch Basin _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-751-2	5 EA	3'x 2' Drop Inlet _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-751-4	1 EA	Adjust Frames and Covers _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #3 – Rehabilitate 1,300' +/- of Taxiway A Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Wall & Related Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES			
			UNIT PRICE		EXTENSION	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
D-752-1	1 EA	24-Inch Flared End Section _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
D-752-2	1 EA	Remove and Reset Flared End Section _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-901-1	3,630 SY	Seeding _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-905-1	1,815 SY	Topsoil (Obtained Onsite or Removed from Stockpile) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				
T-905-2	1,815 SY	Topsoil (Furnished from Off the Site) _____Dollars and _____ Cents				

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #3 SUMMARY

TOTAL ADD ALT #3:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #4 Runway Weather Information System Upgrades

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES UNIT PRICE	
			Dollars	Cents
L-140-4	1 AL	Add Alternate #4 - Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars and _____ Cents	75,000	.00
L-140-5	1 LS	Add Alternate #4 - Contractor Support of RWIS System Manufacturer _____Dollars and _____ Cents		

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #4 SUMMARY

TOTAL ADD ALT #4:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #5 EMH Drainage Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES UNIT PRICE	
			Dollars	Cents

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

ADD ALT #5 EMH Drainage Improvements

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES UNIT PRICE	
			Dollars	Cents
D-701-1	1,800 LF	4-Inch Schedule 80 PVC Pipe _____Dollars and _____ Cents		

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #5 SUMMARY

TOTAL ADD ALT #4:

_____dollars
(amount in words)

($_____).

Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
BID FORM

Optional Bid Items – Seal Coat

ITEM NO.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY/ UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND UNIT PRICE (IN WORDS)	FIGURES UNIT PRICE	
			Dollars	Cents
P-608-1	Up to 39,200 SY (Runway Shoulders)	Asphalt Surface Treatment _____Dollars and _____ Cents		
P-608-1	Up to 8,900 SY (Blast Pads)	Asphalt Surface Treatment _____Dollars and _____ Cents		

The stated prices shall include-all plant, labor, materials, supplies, equipment, services, incidentals, expenses, overhead, profit, insurance, etc., perform all work required by the Contract Documents.

The bidder agrees that the Owner may base the low bid on the Base Bid plus any or all of the Additive Alternates, if applicable.

The bidder understands that the Owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities in the bidding.

The bidder agrees that this bid shall be good and may not be withdrawn prior to **180 calendars** from the bid opening.

The bidder agrees that the Owner may reduce the quantities or may delete work items altogether if necessary to bring the contract awarded within funds available to finance the project. Such reduction or deletion of work shall not constitute a basis for withdrawal of this proposal.

Upon receipt of written notice of acceptance of this bid, bidder will execute the formal contract provided within 15 calendar days and deliver the Surety Bonds as required by the General Provisions. The bid security attached in the sum of _____ _____ is to become the property of the Owner in the event the contract and bonds are not executed within the time above set forth, as liquidated damages for the delay and additional expenses to the Owner caused thereby.

Respectfully submitted:

Name of Bidder: _____

By: _____

Name and Title: _____

Business Address: _____

(Affix corporate seal if bid is by a corporation)

CERTIFICATE AS TO CORPORATE PRINCIPAL

PROPOSAL

I, _____ certify that I am the _____ of the corporation named as Bidder in the above Proposal; that _____ who signed the said Proposal on behalf of the Bidder was then _____ of said Corporation; that I know his/her signature and his/her signature thereto is genuine; and that said Proposal was duly signed, sealed and attested to for and in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its governing body and is within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____
(Signature)

(Corporate Seal)

BID BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, THE UNDERSIGNED,

_____

(Name of Principal)

as PRINCIPAL, and _____

(Name of Surety)

as SURETY, are held and are firmly bound unto **The City of Manchester, New Hampshire, Department of Aviation** hereinafter called the Owner, in the penal sum of

_____

lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which sum well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that whereas the Principal has submitted the accompanying Bid Amount of _____ for

REHABILITATE RUNWAY 17-35
at
Manchester • Boston Regional Airport

NOW, THEREFORE, if the Principal shall not withdraw said bid within 180 calendar days after the opening thereof, and shall within fifteen (15) calendar days after the prescribed forms are presented to him/her for signature, enter into a written Contract with the Owner in accordance with the bid as accepted, and give bonds with good and sufficient Surety or sureties, as may be required, for the faithful performance and proper fulfillment of such Contract; or in the event of the withdrawal of said bid within the period specified, or the failure to enter into such Contract and give such bonds within the time specified, if the Principal shall pay the Owner the difference between the amount specified in said bid and the amount for which the Owner may procure the required work or supplies or both, if the latter amount be in excess of the former, then the above obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above named Principal and Surety have executed this instrument under their several seals this _____day of _____, name and corporate seal of each corporate party being hereto affixed and these presents duly signed by its undersigned representative, pursuant to authority of its governing body.

In presence of: _____SEAL

Individual Principal

_____

_____

Business Address

_____SEAL

Individual Principal

_____

_____

Business Address

Attest:

_____ _____

Corporate Principal

_____ _____

Business Address

Affix Corporate Seal

By: _____

Attest:

_____

_____ _____

Corporate Surety

_____

Business Address

Affix Corporate Seal

By:_____

Attorney-in-Fact

** Power of attorney for person(s) signing for surety company must be attached to this bond.*

CERTIFICATE AS TO CORPORATE PRINCIPAL

BID BOND

I, _____ , certify that I am the

_____ of the Corporation named as principal in the within

bond; that _____ , who signed the said bond on

behalf of the Principal was then _____

of said Corporation; that I know his/her signature, and his/her signature thereto is genuine, and that said bond was duly signed, sealed, and attested to for and in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its governing body.

_____

Affix Corporate Seal

CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE FOR AIP PROJECTS

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CERTIFICATIONS TO ACCOMPANY PROPOSAL BID FORMS

1.01 ALL CONTRACTS

a. The bidder (proposer) must supply all the information required by the proposal forms and specifications.

b. The City of Manchester Department of Aviation, New Hampshire, in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, hereby notifies all bidders that they (bidders) must affirmatively insure that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for award.

1.02 INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

a. Section 60-1.7(b) of the Regulations of the Secretary of Labor requires each bidder or prospective prime Contractor and proposed subcontractors, where appropriate, to state in the bid whether it has participated in any previous contract or subcontract subject to the equal opportunity clause; and if so, whether it has filed with the Joint Reporting Committee, the Director, an agency, or the former President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity all reports due under the applicable filing requirements. In any case in which a bidder or prospective prime Contractor or proposed subcontractor has participated in a previous contract subject to Executive Orders 10Y25, 11114, or 11246 and has not filed a report due under the applicable filing requirements, no contract nor subcontract shall be awarded unless such Contractor submits a report covering the delinquent period or such other period specified by the FAA or the Director, OFCC.

b. To achieve these requirements, the Bidder shall complete and sign the attached statement.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CERTIFICATION

The Bidder (has / has not)* participated in a previous contract subject to the equal opportunity clause prescribed by Executive Order 10925, or Executive Order 11246, or Executive Order 11114.

The Bidder (has / has not)* submitted all compliance reports in connection with any such contract due under the applicable filing requirements; and that representations indicating submission of required compliance reports signed by proposed subcontractors will be obtained prior to award of subcontracts.

If the Bidder has participated in a previous contract subject to the equal opportunity clause and has not submitted compliance reports due under applicable filing requirements, the Bidder (Proposer) shall submit a compliance report on Standard Form 100, "Employee Information Report EE0-1" prior to the award of contract.

The Bidder (has / has not) been considered for sanction due to violation of Executive Order 11246, as amended.

Dated _____ , 20____ _____

Legal Name of Person, Firm or Corporation

By: _____

_____

Title

Strike out inappropriate term.

CERTIFICATION OF NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

1. Notice to Prospective Federal Assisted Construction Contractors.

   a. A Certification of nonsegregated Facilities must be submitted prior to the award of a contract exceeding $10,000 which is not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause.

   b. Contractors receiving contract awards exceeding $10,000 which are not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause will be required to provide for the forwarding of the notice to prospective subcontractors for supplies and construction contracts where the subcontracts exceed $10,000 and are not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause. NOTE: The penalty for making false statements in offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

2. Notice to Prospective Construction Subcontractors.

   a. A Certificate of Nonsegregated Facilities must be submitted prior to the award of a subcontract exceeding $10,000 which is not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause.

   b. Contractors receiving subcontract awards exceeding $10,000 which are not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause will be required to provide for the forwarding of this notice to prospective subcontractors for supplies and construction contracts where the subcontractors exceed $10,000 and are not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause. NOTE: The penalty for making false statements in offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

3. Notice to Prospective Contractors of Requirement for Certification for Nonsegregated Facilities.

   A Certification of Nonsegregated Facilities must be submitted prior to the award of a contract or subcontract exceeding $10,000 which is not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause.

CERTIFICATION OF NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES (CONTRACTORS/ SUBCONTRACTORS)

The Contractor certifies that he/she does not maintain or provide for his/her employees any segregated facilities at any of his/her establishments, and that he/she does not permit his/her employees to perform their services at any location, under his/her control, where segregated facilities are maintained. The construction contractor certifies further that he will not maintain or provide for his/her employees any segregated facilities at any of his/her establishments, and that he/she will not permit his/her employees to perform their services at any location, under his/her control, where segregated facilities are maintained. The contractor agrees that a breach of this certification is a violation of the equal opportunity clause in this contract. As used in this certification, the term "segregated facilities" means any waiting rooms, work areas, restrooms and washrooms, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, locker rooms and other storage or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing facilities provided for employees which are segregated by explicit directive or are in fact segregated on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, because of habit, local custom, or any other reason. The contractor agrees that (except where he/she has obtained identical certifications from proposed subcontractors for specific time periods) he/she will obtain identical certifications from proposed subcontractors prior to the award of subcontracts exceeding $10,000 which are not exempt from the provisions of the equal opportunity clause, and that he/she will retain such certifications in his/her files.

Certification - The information above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Name and Title of Signer (Please type)

_____ _____

Signature *Date*

NOTE: The penalty for making false statements in offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Certificate of Buy American Compliance for Manufactured Products

(Non-building construction projects, equipment acquisition projects)

As a matter of bid responsiveness, the bidder or offeror must complete, sign, date, and submit this certification statement with their proposal. The bidder or offeror must indicate how they intend to comply with 49 USC § 50101 by selecting one on the following certification statements. These statements are mutually exclusive. Bidder must select one or the other (not both) by inserting a checkmark (✓) or the letter "X".

☐ Bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it will comply with 49 USC § 50101 by:

a) Only installing steel and manufactured products produced in the United States, or;
b) Installing manufactured products for which the FAA has issued a waiver as indicated by inclusion on the current FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing, or;
c) Installing products listed as an Excepted Article, Material or Supply in Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108.

By selecting this certification statement, the bidder or offeror agrees:

1. To provide to the Owner evidence that documents the source and origin of the steel and manufactured product.
2. To faithfully comply with providing US domestic product
3. To furnish US domestic product for any waiver request that the FAA rejects
4. To refrain from seeking a waiver request after establishment of the contract, unless extenuating circumstances emerge that the FAA determines justified.
5.

☐ The bidder or offeror hereby certifies it cannot comply with the 100% Buy American Preferences of 49 USC § 50101(a) but may qualify for either a Type 3 or Type 4 waiver under 49 USC § 50101(b). By selecting this certification statement, the apparent bidder or offeror with the apparent low bid agrees:

1. To the submit to the Owner within 15 calendar days of the bid opening, a formal waiver request and required documentation that support the type of waiver being requested.
2. That failure to submit the required documentation within the specified timeframe is cause for a non-responsive determination may result in rejection of the proposal.
3. To faithfully comply with providing US domestic products at or above the approved US domestic content percentage as approved by the FAA.
4. To refrain from seeking a waiver request after establishment of the contract, unless extenuating circumstances emerge that the FAA determines justified.
5.

Required Documentation

Type 3 Waiver - The cost of the item components and subcomponents produced in the United States is more that 60% of the cost of all components and subcomponents of the "item". The required documentation for a type 3 waiver is:

a) Listing of all product components and subcomponents that are not comprised of 100% US domestic content (Excludes products listed on the FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing and products excluded by Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108; products of unknown origin must be considered as non-domestic products in their entirety)
b) Cost of non-domestic components and subcomponents, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly at place of manufacture.
c) Percentage of non-domestic component and subcomponent cost as compared to total "item" component and subcomponent costs, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly at place of manufacture.

Type 4 Waiver – Total cost of project using US domestic source product exceeds the total project cost using non-domestic product by 25%. The required documentation for a type 4 of waiver is:

a) Detailed cost information for total project using US domestic product
b) Detailed cost information for total project using non-domestic product

False Statements: Per 49 USC § 47126, this certification concerns a matter within the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration and the making of a false, fictitious or fraudulent certification may render the maker subject to prosecution under Title 18, United States Code.

Date	Signature
Company Name	Title

GOALS AND ASSURANCES FOR DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The Contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex, in the performance of this contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT assisted contracts. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate.

The requirements of CFR 49 Part 26, Regulations of the U. S. Department of Transportation, apply to this contract. It is the policy of The City of Manchester-Department of Aviation to practice nondiscrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin in the award or performance of this contract. All firms qualifying under this solicitation are encouraged to submit bids/proposals. Award of this contract will be conditioned upon satisfying the requirements of this bid specification. These requirements apply to all bidders/offerors, including those who qualify as a DBE. A DBE goal of **"6.5"** percent has been established for this contract. The bidder/offeror shall make good faith efforts, as defined in Appendix A, 49 CRF Part 26 (Attachment 1), to meet the contract goal for DBE participation in the performance of this contract.

The bidder/offeror will be required to submit the following information (1) the names and addresses of DBE firms that will participate in this contract; (2) a description of the work that each DBE will perform; (3) the dollar amount of the participation of each DBE Firm participating; (4) written documentation of the bidder/offeror's commitment to use a DBE subcontractor whose participation it submits to meet the contract as provided in the commitment made under (4); and (5) if the contract goal is not met, evidence of good faith efforts.

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE) UTILIZATION

The undersigned bidder/offeror has satisfied the requirements of the bid specification in the following manner (please check the appropriate space):

_____ The bidder/offeror is committed to a minimum of **6.5**% DBE utilization on this contract.

_____ The bidder/offeror (if unable to meet the DBE goal of **6.5**%) is committed to a minimum of ____ % DBE utilization on this contract and submits documentation demonstrating good faith efforts.

Name of bidder/offeror's firm:

_____

State Registration No. _____

By _____ _____
(Signature) (Title)

DBE LETTER OF INTENT

Name of bidder'/offeror's firm:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Name of DBE firm:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Telephone:_____

Description of work to be performed by DBE firm:

_____

_____

_____

_____

The bidder/offeror is committed to utilizing the above-named DBE firm for the work described above. The estimated dollar value of this work is $ _____.

Affirmation

The above named DBE firm affirms that it will perform the portion of the contract for the estimated dollar value as stated above.

By: _____
(Signature) (Title)

If the bidder/offeror does not receive award of the prime contract, any and all representations in this letter of Intent and Affirmation shall be null and void.

(Submit this page for each DBE subcontractor.)

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION (For Bids Exceeding $25,000)

The bidder/offeror certifies, by submission of this proposal or acceptance of this contract, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency. It further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause without modification in all lower tier transactions, solicitations, proposals, contracts, and subcontracts. Where the bidder/offeror/contractor or any lower tier participant is unable to certify to this statement, it shall attach an explanation to this solicitation/proposal.

Certification - The information above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name and Title of Signer (Please type)

Signature Date

NOTE: The penalty for making false statements in offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

(31 USC § 1352 – Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 2 CFR part 200, Appendix II(J), 49 CFR part 20, Appendix A)

The Bidder or Offeror certifies by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Bidder or Offeror, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

CERTIFICATION OF OFFERER/BIDDER REGARDING TAX DELINQUENCY AND FELONY CONVICTIONS

The applicant must complete the following two certification statements. The applicant must indicate its current status as it relates to tax delinquency and felony conviction by inserting a checkmark (□) in the space following the applicable response. The applicant agrees that, if awarded a contract resulting from this solicitation, it will incorporate this provision for certification in all lower tier subcontracts.

Certifications

1) The applicant represents that it is (□) is not (□) a corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

2) The applicant represents that it is (□) is not (□) is not a corporation that was convicted of a criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Note

If an applicant responds in the affirmative to either of the above representations, the applicant is ineligible to receive an award unless the sponsor has received notification from the agency suspension and debarment official (SDO) that the SDO has considered suspension or debarment and determined that further action is not required to protect the Government's interests. The applicant therefore must provide information to the owner about its tax liability or conviction to the Owner, who will then notify the FAA Airports District Office, which will then notify the agency's SDO to facilitate completion of the required considerations before award decisions are made.

Term Definitions

Felony conviction: Felony conviction means a conviction within the preceding twenty-four (24) months of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law and includes conviction of an offense defined in a section of the U.S. code that specifically classifies the offense as a felony and conviction of an offense that is classified as a felony under 18 U.S.C. § 3559.

Tax Delinquency: A tax delinquency is any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

TRADE RESTRICTION CERTIFICATION

49 USC § 50104, 49 CFR Part 30

By submission of an offer, the Offeror certifies that with respect to this solicitation and any resultant contract, the Offeror –

1) is not owned or controlled by one or more citizens of a foreign country included in the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR);

2) has not knowingly entered into any contract or subcontract for this project with a person that is a citizen or national of a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the USTR; and

3) has not entered into any subcontract for any product to be used on the Federal project that is produced in a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms published by the USTR.

This certification concerns a matter within the jurisdiction of an agency of the United States of America and the making of a false, fictitious, or fraudulent certification may render the maker subject to prosecution under Title 18 USC Section 1001.

The Offeror/Contractor must provide immediate written notice to the Owner if the Offeror/Contractor learns that its certification or that of a subcontractor was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. The Contractor must require subcontractors provide immediate written notice to the Contractor if at any time it learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

Unless the restrictions of this clause are waived by the Secretary of Transportation in accordance with 49 CFR 30.17, no contract shall be awarded to an Offeror or subcontractor:

1) who is owned or controlled by one or more citizens or nationals of a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms published by the USTR or
2) whose subcontractors are owned or controlled by one or more citizens or nationals of a foreign country on such USTR list or
3) who incorporates in the public works project any product of a foreign country on such USTR list.

Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render, in good faith, the certification required by this provision. The knowledge and information of a contractor is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

The Offeror agrees that, if awarded a contract resulting from this solicitation, it will incorporate this provision for certification without modification in all lower tier subcontracts. The Contractor may rely on the certification of a prospective subcontractor that it is not a firm from a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by USTR, unless the Offeror has knowledge that the certification is erroneous.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when making an award. If it is later determined that the Contractor or subcontractor knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may direct through the Owner cancellation of the contract or subcontract for default at no cost to the Owner or the FAA.

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CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

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Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
Rehabilitate Runway 17-35

CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this _____day of _____, 2022,

(execution date by Owner) by and between **City of Manchester - Department of Aviation,** hereinafter

called "OWNER" and

_____

doing business as a corporation hereinafter called "CONTRACTOR".

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the payments and agreements hereinafter mentioned:

1. The CONTRACTOR will commence and complete the project entitled

Rehabilitate Runway 17-35
AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM NO. 3-33-0011-TBD-2021

2. CONTRACTOR will furnish all of the material, supplies, tools, equipment, labor and other services necessary for the construction and completion of the PROJECT described herein.

3. The CONTRACTOR will commence the work required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS on or before a date to be specified in the NOTICE TO PROCEED and will complete the work within the **99 calendar days** from the effective date of the NOTICE TO PROCEED unless the period for completion is extended otherwise by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

The contractor shall pay as liquidated damages the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) for each and every calendar day that the work remains incomplete beyond the above specified time, as provided in the General Provisions

In addition, Bidder must agree to pay the Owner as liquidated damages the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) for each and every calendar day the work in phase II work area remains incomplete beyond the specified time.

4. The CONTRACTOR agrees to perform all of the WORK described in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS and comply with the terms therein for the sum of_____, or as shown in the BID Schedule.

5. The term "CONTRACT DOCUMENTS" means and includes the following:
- (A) This Agreement
- (B) Addenda as listed herein
- (C) Advertisement for Bids
- (D) Information for Bidders
- (E) Signed Copy of Proposal
- (F) General Provisions
- (G) Supplemental General Provisions
- (H) FAA Provisions for AIP Projects
- (I) SPCD
- (J) Technical Specifications
- (K) Drawings (as listed in Schedule of Drawings)

In the event that any provision in any component part of this Contract conflicts with any provision of any other component part, the provision of the component part first enumerated in this Paragraph 5 shall govern. The various provisions in Addenda shall be construed in the order of preference of the component part of the
Contract which each modified.

Addenda Issued:

Addendum No.	Dated
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. The OWNER will pay to the CONTRACTOR in the manner and at such times as set forth in the General Provisions such amounts as required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

7. This Agreement shall be binding upon all parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.

8. The Contractor shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the Owner, the United States of America, the Engineer, the Engineer's consultants, and their officers, board members, agents and employees (the "Indemnities") from and against all losses, suits, claims, liabilities, penalties, fines, judgments, costs and expenses, including without limitation attorneys' fees, consultants' fees and experts' fees arising out of, or in any manner predicated upon personal injury, death or property damage resulting from, relating to, caused by or arising out of (or which may be claimed to arise out of) the Contractor's performance of its obligations under this Agreement; and is caused in whole or in part by any negligent or willful act or omission of the Contractor, its subcontractors, anyone directly or indirectly employed by either the Contractor or its subcontractors, or anyone for whose acts any of the foregoing may be liable. The agreements contained in the preceding sentence do not extend to claims for damages caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnities without contributory fault on the part of any person, firm, or corporation.

In any and all claims against the Indemnitee or any one of the Indemnitees by any employee of the Contractor, its subcontractors, anyone directly or indirectly employed by an employee or subcontractor of the Contractor, or anyone for whose acts of such employees and subcontractors may be liable, the indemnification obligation shall not be limited to in any way by a limitation on the amount of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for the Contractor or any subcontractor under workers compensation acts, disability benefit acts or other employee benefits acts.

In the event that any action or proceeding is brought against the Indemnitee or any one of the Indemnitee by reason of any matter for which the Contractor has hereby agreed to indemnify, hold harmless and defend, the Contractor, upon notice from the Indemnitee or any one of them, covenants to resist or defend such action or proceeding with counsel acceptable to the Indemnitee or any one of them as the case may

be.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the **City of Manchester - Department of Aviation** which is hereby reserved to the **City of Manchester - Department of Aviation**.

The provision of this indemnification shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement, and the Contractor's obligations hereunder shall apply whenever any one of the Indemnitees incurs costs or liabilities described above.

9. This Contract is executed in a number of counterparts, each of which is an original and constitutes the entire agreement between the parties. This contract shall be construed according to the laws of the **City of Manchester - Department of Aviation**. No portion of this contract shall be understood to waive the sovereign immunity of the **City of Manchester - Department of Aviation**. This contract shall not be amended, except as specified in the General Provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed, or caused to be executed by their duly authorized officials, this Agreement in Six (6) Originals on the date first above written.

CITY OF MANCHESTER - DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

Witnessed:

By: _____

_____
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: _____

Name: _____
(type or print)

(SEAL)

Title: _____

CONTRACTOR

Witnessed:

By: _____

_____
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: _____

Name: _____
(type or print)

Title: _____

(SEAL)

ARTICLE 5. CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

The Contractor shall furnish Certificates of Insurance as described in Section 00822, INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS of the General Conditions in Volume II, and shall list the policies as follows:

Type of Insurance	Limits of Policy Coverage	Number	Insurance Co.	Expiration Date
Workman's Compensation				
General Liability				
Automobile Liability				
Builder's Risk				

These Insurance Certificates as well as Performance and Payment Bonds must be furnished at or before the time of the execution of this document. Such certificates shall, with respect to comprehensive general liability and auto liability insurance, name the City of Manchester, Departments of Aviation and Risk Management, the Program Manager, when designated, and any Architect and Engineering firms designated by the Owner as an additional insured (except worker's compensation).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to these presents have executed this Contract in seven (7) counterparts each of which shall be deemed an original, as of the year and day first above mentioned.

(Seal)
ATTEST:

_____ By: _____

Witness Contractor Date

_____ By: _____

Witness Department of Aviation Date

CONTRACT BONDS

FORM OF PERFORMANCE BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That we, _____

an individual*, a partnership*, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____

_____* having a usual place of business in the State of _____

_____ as Principal, and _____

_____

a corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____

and having a usual place of business in the State of _____

as Surety, are holden and stand firmly bound and obligated unto the City of Manchester, New Hampshire, Department of Aviation (hereinafter the Owner), its successors and assigns, in the sum of _____

_____

_____---- Dollars ($

_____).

lawful money of the United States of America, to and for the true payment whereof, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. WHEREAS, the said Principal has by means of a written agreement dated_____

_____ , 20_____ , entered into a Contract with the Owner for: **Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 at Manchester-Boston Regional Airport.**

a copy of which Contract is attached hereto and by reference made a part hereon.

*Strike out inapplicable terms.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that if the said Principal and his/her subcontractors shall well and truly keep and perform all the agreements, terms and conditions in said Contract set forth and specified to be by said Principal kept and performed, and shall well and truly indemnify and save harmless the Owner against all counsel fees paid or incurred by the Owner as a result of a breach of any condition of this bond, and against all claims and suits for damage to person or property arising from carelessness or want of due care, or any act or omission on the part of said Principal during the performance of said Contract, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force and virtue.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that said Surety, for value received, hereby stipulates and agrees that no extension of time, or change in, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract or to the work to be performed there under or the Contract Documents accompanying the same and no failure or refusal of the Owner to withhold any monies from the Principal shall in any way affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such extension of time, change, alterations or addition to the terms of the Contract or the work or to the Contract Documents.

In the event that the Contract is abandoned by the Principal, or is terminated by the Owner under the provisions of said Contract, said Surety hereby further agrees that said Surety shall, if requested in writing by the Owner, take action as is necessary to complete said Contract.

This bond shall become effective at the same time as the Contract annexed hereto for the work hereinbefore mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set out hands and seals to this bond this _____ day of _____, 2022.

WITNESS:

(SEAL)

Name of Principal

By: _____

WITNESS:

(SEAL)

Name of Surety

Power of Attorney for person signing for the Surety Company must be attached.

CERTIFICATE AS TO CORPORATE PRINCIPAL

PERFORMANCE BOND

I, _____, certify that I am the _____ of the

Corporation named as Principal in the within bond; that, _____ who

signed the said bond on behalf of the principal was then _____,

of said Corporation; that I know his/her signature and his/her signature thereto is genuine; and that said bond was duly signed, sealed and attested to for and in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its governing body and is within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____ SEAL

(Power of attorney of person(s) signing Bond for Surety Company must be attached.)

NOTE: Date of Bond must not be prior to date of Contract. If Principal is Partnership, all partners must execute bond.

FORM OF PAYMENT BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That we, _____

individual *, a partnership*, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of

_____*

having a usual place of business in the State of_____,

as Principal, and _____ ,

a corporation organized under the laws of the State of _____ , and

having a usual place of business in the State of_____ ,

as Surety, are holden and stand firmly bound and obligated unto the City of Manchester, New Hampshire, Department of Aviation

(hereinafter the Owner), its successors and assigns, in the sum of_____

_____Dollars ($ _____), lawful money of the United States of America, to and for the true payment whereof, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the said Principal has by means of a written agreement dated _____ , 20_____ entered into a Contract with the Owner for:

Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 at Manchester-Boston Regional Airport.

a copy of which Contract is attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

* Strike out inapplicable terms.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CONDITION Of this obligation is such that is the said Principal and his/her subcontractors shall pay for all labor performed or furnished, for all equipment hired, including trucks, for all material used or employed in such construction, including lumber so employed which is not incorporated in the work, and for fuels, lubricants, power, tools, hardware, and supplies purchased by said principal and used in carrying out said Contract, and for labor and parts furnished upon the order of said contractor for the repair of equipment used in carrying out said Contract, this agreement to make such payments being in compliance with the requirements of Section 16 of Chapter 447, of New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Annotated, 1955, to furnish security there under and being in fact such security, and if said Principal shall well and fully indemnify and save harmless the Owner against all counsel fees paid or incurred by the Owner as a result of a breach of any condition of this bond, and against all claims and suits for damage to person or property arising from carelessness or want of due care, or any act or omission on the part of said Principal during the performance of said Contract, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force and virtue.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that said Surety, for value received, hereby stipulates and agrees (1) that no extension of time, or change in, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract or to the work to be performed there under or the Contract Documents accompanying the same and no failure or refusal of the Owner to withhold any monies from the Principal shall in any way affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such extension of time, change, alterations, or addition to the terms of the Contract or the work or to the Contract Documents; (2) that in case of liabilities not covered by said Section 16 of Chapter 447 RSA, as amended, but covered by this bond, then the provisions of this bond shall control.

In addition to the obligations of the undersigned enumerated above, the bond is also made for the use and benefit of all persons, firms and corporations, who may furnish any material or perform any labor on account of said Contract, or rent or hire out any appliances or equipment used or employed in the execution of said Contract and they and each of them are hereby made Obligees hereunder the same as if their own proper respective names were written herein as such, and they and each of them may proceed or sue hereon, and in case of failure of said Principal to carry out the foregoing provisions made for the use and benefit of any said persons, firms and corporations, the Owner as an additional remedy may maintain an action against the undersigned in its own name, but in trust for and for the benefit of said persons, firms and corporations.

This bond shall become effective at the same time as the Contract annexed hereto for the work hereinbefore mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have set our hands and seals to this bond, this _____ day of _____, 20_____ In presence of:

_____SEAL
Individual Principal

_____
Business Address

_____SEAL
Individual Principal

_____
Business Address

Attest:

_____ _____SEAL
Corporate Principal

By:_____

Attest:

_____ _____SEAL
Corporate Surety

_____
Business Address

Countersigned: By: _____

By: _____

CERTIFICATE AS TO CORPORATE PRINCIPAL

PAYMENT BOND

I, _____ , certify that I am the

_____ of the Corporation named as Principal in

the within bond; that, _____ who signed the said

bond on behalf of the principal was then _____,

of said Corporation; that I know his/her signature and his/her signature thereto is genuine; and that said bond was duly signed, sealed and attested to for and in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its governing body and is within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____ SEAL

(Power of attorney of person(s) signing Bond for Surety Company must be attached.)

NOTE: Date of Bond must not be prior to date of Contract. If Principal is Partnership, all partners must execute bond.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY COVENANT

It is hereby understood and agreed that the CONTRACTOR is responsible for health and safety on this project including, but not limited to, compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations, codes, rules, orders, laws and ordinances regarding health and safety and shall, at all times, exercise and enforce reasonable precautions for the safety and welfare of all persons and property associated with or affected by this project. The CONTRACTOR's responsibility shall include providing adequate equipment and facilities necessary (including, if required, removal to a hospital) to furnish first aid to any person or person's who may be injured on the project site.

The CONTRACTOR further agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the OWNER and the ENGINEER from any expense, cost or loss including but not limited to fines, demands, suits, legal fees, or penalties, including costs of corrective measures, that the CONTRACTOR, OWNER or ENGINEER may sustain by reason of the CONTRACTOR's failure to provide a safe workplace or to comply with all health and safety laws, rules and regulations in connection with the performance of this Contract.

To achieve the safety goals for this project, the CONTRACTOR shall designate a SAFETY OFFICER whose duty shall be to monitor the project on a daily basis in order to insure that all required safety measures are strictly adhered to and site safety is insured. The SAFETY OFFICER shall act for the CONTRACTOR on safety issues and shall have the right to shut down work on the site until safety deficiencies have been corrected. The project SAFETY OFFICER is designated as:

NAME:_____

TITLE:_____

CONTRACT BONDS

WARRANTY BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That we_____, , an individual*, a partnership*, a company organized under the laws of the State of_____ , having a usual place of business in the State of_____ , as Principal, and

_____ a company organized under the laws of the State of , and having a usual place of business in the State of , as Surety, are holden and stand firmly bound and obligated unto the , , (hereinafter the Owner), its successors and assigns, in the sum of _____ _____($_____.00), lawful money of the United States of America, to and for the true payment whereof, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the said Principal has, by means of a written agreement dated _____,2022, entered into a Contract with the Owner for a copy of which contract is attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

* Strike out inapplicable terms.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CONDITION of this obligation is such that is the said Principal and his subcontractors shall remedy any defects due the contractor's failure to conform to the contract requirements or to faulty materials or workmanship, defect of equipment, or design furnished by the contractor, and pay for any damage to other work resulting therefrom, which shall appear **within a period of one year from the date of final acceptance** of the work provided for in the Contract, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the Owner shall give Contractor and Surety notice of Observed defects with reasonable promptness.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that said Surety, for value received, hereby stipulates and agrees that no extension of time, or change in, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract or to the work to be performed thereunder or the specifications accompanying the same and no failure or refusal of the Owner to withhold any monies from the Principal shall in any way affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such extension of time, change, alterations, or addition to the terms of the Contract or the work or to the specifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have set our hands and seals to this bond, this _____ day of _____, 20_____ In presence of:

_____SEAL
Individual Principal

_____
Business Address

_____SEAL
Individual Principal

_____
Business Address

Attest:

_____ _____SEAL
Corporate Principal

By:_____

Attest:

_____ _____SEAL
Corporate Surety

_____
Business Address

Countersigned: By: _____

By: _____

CERTIFICATE AS TO CORPORATE PRINCIPAL

WARRANTY BOND

I, _____ , certify that I am the

_____ of the Corporation named as Principal in

the within bond; that, _____ who signed the said

bond on behalf of the principal was then _____,

of said Corporation; that I know his/her signature and his/her signature thereto is genuine; and that said bond was duly signed, sealed and attested to for and in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its governing body and is within the scope of its corporate powers.

_____ SEAL

`Part 1 – General Contract Provisions

Section 10 Definition of Terms

When the following terms are used in these specifications, in the contract, or in any documents or other instruments pertaining to construction where these specifications govern, the intent and meaning shall be defined as follows:

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
10-01	**AASHTO**	The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.
10-02	**Access Road**	The right-of-way, the roadway and all improvements constructed thereon connecting the airport to a public roadway.
10-03	**Advertisement**	A public announcement, as required by local law, inviting bids for work to be performed and materials to be furnished.
10-04	**Airport**	Airport means an area of land or water which is used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of aircraft; an appurtenant area used or intended to be used for airport buildings or other airport facilities or rights of way; airport buildings and facilities located in any of these areas, and a heliport.
10-05	**Airport Improvement Program (AIP)**	A grant-in-aid program, administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
10-06	**Air Operations Area (AOA)**	The term air operations area (AOA) shall mean any area of the airport used or intended to be used for the landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft. An air operation area shall include such paved or unpaved areas that are used or intended to be used for the unobstructed movement of aircraft in addition to its associated runway, taxiway, or apron.
10-07	**Apron**	Area where aircraft are parked, unloaded or loaded, fueled and/or serviced.
10-08	**ASTM International (ASTM)**	Formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).
10-09	**Award**	The Owner's notice to the successful bidder of the acceptance of the submitted bid.
10-10	**Bidder**	Any individual, partnership, firm, or corporation, acting directly or through a duly authorized representative, who submits a proposal for the work contemplated.
10-11	**Building Area**	An area on the airport to be used, considered, or intended to be used for airport buildings or other airport facilities or rights-of-way together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon.
10-12	**Calendar Day**	Every day shown on the calendar.
10-13	**Certificate of Analysis (COA)**	The COA is the manufacturer's Certificate of Compliance (COC) including all applicable test results required by the specifications.
10-14	**Certificate of Compliance (COC)**	The manufacturer's certification stating that materials or assemblies furnished fully comply with the requirements of the

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
		contract. The certificate shall be signed by the manufacturer's authorized representative.
10-15	**Change Order**	A written order to the Contractor covering changes in the plans, specifications, or proposal quantities and establishing the basis of payment and contract time adjustment, if any, for work within the scope of the contract and necessary to complete the project.
10-16	**Contract**	A written agreement between the Owner and the Contractor that establishes the obligations of the parties including but not limited to performance of work, furnishing of labor, equipment and materials and the basis of payment. The awarded contract includes but may not be limited to: Advertisement, Contract form, Proposal, Performance bond, payment bond, General provisions, certifications and representations, Technical Specifications, Plans, Supplemental Provisions, standards incorporated by reference and issued addenda.
10-17	**Contract Item (Pay Item)**	A specific unit of work for which a price is provided in the contract.
10-18	**Contract Time**	The number of calendar days or working days, stated in the proposal, allowed for completion of the contract, including authorized time extensions. If a calendar date of completion is stated in the proposal, in lieu of a number of calendar or working days, the contract shall be completed by that date.
10-19	**Contractor**	The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation primarily liable for the acceptable performance of the work contracted and for the payment of all legal debts pertaining to the work who acts directly or through lawful agents or employees to complete the contract work.
10-20	**Contractors Quality Control (QC) Facilities**	The Contractor's QC facilities in accordance with the Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP).
10-21	**Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)**	Details the methods and procedures that will be taken to assure that all materials and completed construction required by the contract conform to contract plans, technical specifications and other requirements, whether manufactured by the Contractor, or procured from subcontractors or vendors.
10-22	**Control Strip**	A demonstration by the Contractor that the materials, equipment, and construction processes result in a product meeting the requirements of the specification.
10-23	**Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP)**	The overall plan for safety and phasing of a construction project developed by the airport operator or developed by the airport operator's consultant and approved by the airport operator. It is included in the invitation for bids and becomes part of the project specifications.
10-24	**Drainage System**	The system of pipes, ditches, and structures by which surface or subsurface waters are collected and conducted from the airport area.
10-25	**Engineer**	The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation duly authorized by the Owner to be responsible for engineering, inspection, and/or observation of the contract work and acting directly or through an authorized representative.

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
10-26	**Equipment**	All machinery, together with the necessary supplies for upkeep and maintenance; and all tools and apparatus necessary for the proper construction and acceptable completion of the work.
10-27	**Extra Work**	An item of work not provided for in the awarded contract as previously modified by change order or supplemental agreement, but which is found by the Owner's Engineer or Resident Project Representative (RPR) to be necessary to complete the work within the intended scope of the contract as previously modified.
10-28	**FAA**	The Federal Aviation Administration. When used to designate a person, FAA shall mean the Administrator or their duly authorized representative.
10-29	**Federal Specifications**	The federal specifications and standards, commercial item descriptions, and supplements, amendments, and indices prepared and issued by the General Services Administration.
10-30	**Force Account**	**a.** Contract Force Account - A method of payment that addresses extra work performed by the Contractor on a time and material basis. **b.** Owner Force Account - Work performed for the project by the Owner's employees.
10-31	**Intention of Terms**	Whenever, in these specifications or on the plans, the words "directed," "required," "permitted," "ordered," "designated," "prescribed," or words of like import are used, it shall be understood that the direction, requirement, permission, order, designation, or prescription of the Engineer and/or Resident Project Representative (RPR) is intended; and similarly, the words "approved," "acceptable," "satisfactory," or words of like import, shall mean approved by, or acceptable to, or satisfactory to the Engineer and/or RPR, subject in each case to the final determination of the Owner. Any reference to a specific requirement of a numbered paragraph of the contract specifications or a cited standard shall be interpreted to include all general requirements of the entire section, specification item, or cited standard that may be pertinent to such specific reference.
10-32	**Lighting**	A system of fixtures providing or controlling the light sources used on or near the airport or within the airport buildings. The field lighting includes all luminous signals, markers, floodlights, and illuminating devices used on or near the airport or to aid in the operation of aircraft landing at, taking off from, or taxiing on the airport surface.
10-33	**Major and Minor Contract Items**	A major contract item shall be any item that is listed in the proposal, the total cost of which is equal to or greater than 20% of the total amount of the award contract. All other items shall be considered minor contract items.
10-34	**Materials**	Any substance specified for use in the construction of the contract work.
10-35	**Modification of Standards (MOS)**	Any deviation from standard specifications applicable to material and construction methods in accordance with FAA Order 5300.1.

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
10-36	**Notice to Proceed (NTP)**	A written notice to the Contractor to begin the actual contract work on a previously agreed to date. If applicable, the Notice to Proceed shall state the date on which the contract time begins.
10-37	**Owner**	The term "Owner" shall mean the party of the first part or the contracting agency signatory to the contract. Where the term "Owner" is capitalized in this document, it shall mean airport Sponsor only. The Owner for this project is City of Manchester – Department of Aviation.
10-38	**Passenger Facility Charge (PFC)**	Per 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 158 and 49 United States Code (USC) § 40117, a PFC is a charge imposed by a public agency on passengers enplaned at a commercial service airport it controls.
10-39	**Pavement Structure**	The combined surface course, base course(s), and subbase course(s), if any, considered as a single unit.
10-40	**Payment bond**	The approved form of security furnished by the Contractor and their own surety as a guaranty that the Contractor will pay in full all bills and accounts for materials and labor used in the construction of the work.
10-41	**Performance bond**	The approved form of security furnished by the Contractor and their own surety as a guaranty that the Contractor will complete the work in accordance with the terms of the contract.
10-42	**Plans**	The official drawings or exact reproductions which show the location, character, dimensions and details of the airport and the work to be done and which are to be considered as a part of the contract, supplementary to the specifications. Plans may also be referred to as 'contract drawings.'
10-43	**Project**	The agreed scope of work for accomplishing specific airport development with respect to a particular airport.
10-44	**Proposal**	The written offer of the bidder (when submitted on the approved proposal form) to perform the contemplated work and furnish the necessary materials in accordance with the provisions of the plans and specifications.
10-45	**Proposal guaranty**	The security furnished with a proposal to guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract if their own proposal is accepted by the Owner.
10-46	**Quality Assurance (QA)**	Owner's responsibility to assure that construction work completed complies with specifications for payment.
10-47	**Quality Control (QC)**	Contractor's responsibility to control material(s) and construction processes to complete construction in accordance with project specifications.
10-48	**Quality Assurance (QA) Inspector**	An authorized representative of the Engineer and/or Resident Project Representative (RPR) assigned to make all necessary inspections, observations, tests, and/or observation of tests of the work performed or being performed, or of the materials furnished or being furnished by the Contractor.
10-49	**Quality Assurance (QA) Laboratory**	The official quality assurance testing laboratories of the Owner or such other laboratories as may be designated by the Engineer or RPR. May also be referred to as Engineer's, Owner's, or QA Laboratory.
10-50	**Resident Project Representative (RPR)**	The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation duly authorized by the Owner to be responsible for all necessary inspections,

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
		observations, tests, and/or observations of tests of the contract work performed or being performed, or of the materials furnished or being furnished by the Contractor and acting directly or through an authorized representative.
10-51	**Runway**	The area on the airport prepared for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.
10-52	**Runway Safety Area (RSA)**	A defined surface surrounding the runway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk of damage to aircraft. See the construction safety and phasing plan (CSPP) for limits of the RSA.
10-53	**Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD)**	Details how the Contractor will comply with the CSPP.
10-54	**Specifications**	A part of the contract containing the written directions and requirements for completing the contract work. Standards for specifying materials or testing which are cited in the contract specifications by reference shall have the same force and effect as if included in the contract physically.
10-55	**Sponsor**	A Sponsor is defined in 49 USC § 47102(24) as a public agency that submits to the FAA for an AIP grant; or a private Owner of a public-use airport that submits to the FAA an application for an AIP grant for the airport.
10-56	**Structures**	Airport facilities such as bridges; culverts; catch basins, inlets, retaining walls, cribbing; storm and sanitary sewer lines; water lines; underdrains; electrical ducts, manholes, handholes, lighting fixtures and bases; transformers; navigational aids; buildings; vaults; and other manmade features of the airport that may be encountered in the work and not otherwise classified herein.
10-57	**Subgrade**	The soil that forms the pavement foundation.
10-58	**Superintendent**	The Contractor's executive representative who is present on the work during progress, authorized to receive and fulfill instructions from the RPR, and who shall supervise and direct the construction.
10-59	**Supplemental Agreement**	A written agreement between the Contractor and the Owner that establishes the basis of payment and contract time adjustment, if any, for the work affected by the supplemental agreement. A supplemental agreement is required if: (1) in scope work would increase or decrease the total amount of the awarded contract by more than 25%: (2) in scope work would increase or decrease the total of any major contract item by more than 25%; (3) work that is not within the scope of the originally awarded contract; or (4) adding or deleting of a major contract item.
10-60	**Surety**	The corporation, partnership, or individual, other than the Contractor, executing payment or performance bonds that are furnished to the Owner by the Contractor.
10-61	**Taxilane**	A taxiway designed for low-speed movement of aircraft between aircraft parking areas and terminal areas.
10-62	**Taxiway**	The portion of the air operations area of an airport that has been designated by competent airport authority for movement of aircraft to and from the airport's runways, aircraft parking areas, and terminal areas.

Paragraph Number	Term	Definition
10-63	**Taxiway/Taxilane Safety Area (TSA)**	A defined surface alongside the taxiway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk of damage to an aircraft. See the construction safety and phasing plan (CSPP) for limits of the TSA.
10-64	**Work**	The furnishing of all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals necessary or convenient to the Contractor's performance of all duties and obligations imposed by the contract, plans, and specifications.
10-65	**Working day**	A working day shall be any day other than a legal holiday, Saturday, or Sunday on which the normal working forces of the Contractor may proceed with regular work for at least six (6) hours toward completion of the contract. When work is suspended for causes beyond the Contractor's control, it will not be counted as a working day. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays on which the Contractor's forces engage in regular work will be considered as working days.
10-66	**Owner Defined terms**	None

END OF SECTION 10

Section 20 Proposal Requirements and Conditions

20-01 Advertisement (Notice to Bidders). Refer to Invitation for Bids.

20-02 Qualification of bidders. Each bidder shall submit evidence of competency and evidence of financial responsibility to perform the work to the Owner at the time of bid opening.

Evidence of competency, unless otherwise specified, shall consist of statements covering the bidder's past experience on similar work, and a list of equipment and a list of key personnel that would be available for the work.

Each bidder shall furnish the Owner satisfactory evidence of their financial responsibility. Evidence of financial responsibility, unless otherwise specified, shall consist of a confidential statement or report of the bidder's financial resources and liabilities as of the last calendar year or the bidder's last fiscal year. Such statements or reports shall be certified by a public accountant. At the time of submitting such financial statements or reports, the bidder shall further certify whether their financial responsibility is approximately the same as stated or reported by the public accountant. If the bidder's financial responsibility has changed, the bidder shall qualify the public accountant's statement or report to reflect the bidder's true financial condition at the time such qualified statement or report is submitted to the Owner.

Unless otherwise specified, a bidder may submit evidence that they are prequalified with the State Highway Division and are on the current "bidder's list" of the state in which the proposed work is located. Evidence of State Highway Division prequalification may be submitted as evidence of financial responsibility in lieu of the certified statements or reports specified above.

Bidders must be pre-qualified for this project in accordance with the City of Manchester Procurement Code. Refer to the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport website at https://www.flymanchester.com/doing-business-with-mht/procurement-services/ for pre-qualification requirements.

Each bidder shall submit "evidence of competency" and "evidence of financial responsibility" to the Owner at the time of bidding. Refer to the Bid Proposal.

20-03 Contents of proposal forms. The Owner's proposal forms state the location and description of the proposed construction; the place, date, and time of opening of the proposals; and the estimated quantities of the various items of work to be performed and materials to be furnished for which unit bid prices are asked. The proposal form states the time in which the work must be completed, and the amount of the proposal guaranty that must accompany the proposal. The Owner will accept only those Proposals properly executed on physical forms or electronic forms provided by the Owner. Bidder actions that may cause the Owner to deem a proposal irregular are given in paragraph 20-09 *Irregular proposals*.

Mobilization is limited to the percent of the total project cost as defined in Specification C-105 "Mobilization".

A pre-bid conference is required on this project to discuss as a minimum, the following items: material requirements; submittals; Quality Control/Quality Assurance requirements; the construction safety and phasing plan including airport access and staging areas; and unique airfield paving construction requirements. Refer to the Invitation for Bids for the time, date, and additional information.

20-04 Issuance of proposal forms. The Owner reserves the right to refuse to issue a proposal form to a prospective bidder if the bidder is in default for any of the following reasons:

a. Failure to comply with any prequalification regulations of the Owner, if such regulations are cited, or otherwise included, in the proposal as a requirement for bidding.

b. Failure to pay, or satisfactorily settle, all bills due for labor and materials on former contracts in force with the Owner at the time the Owner issues the proposal to a prospective bidder.

c. Documented record of Contractor default under previous contracts with the Owner.

d. Documented record of unsatisfactory work on previous contracts with the Owner.

20-05 Interpretation of estimated proposal quantities. An estimate of quantities of work to be done and materials to be furnished under these specifications is given in the proposal. It is the result of careful calculations and is believed to be correct. It is given only as a basis for comparison of proposals and the award of the contract. The Owner does not expressly, or by implication, agree that the actual quantities involved will correspond exactly therewith; nor shall the bidder plead misunderstanding or deception because of such estimates of quantities, or of the character, location, or other conditions pertaining to the work. Payment to the Contractor will be made only for the actual quantities of work performed or materials furnished in accordance with the plans and specifications. It is understood that the quantities may be increased or decreased as provided in the Section 40, paragraph 40-02, Alteration of Work and Quantities, without in any way invalidating the unit bid prices.

20-06 Examination of plans, specifications, and site. The bidder is expected to carefully examine the site of the proposed work, the proposal, plans, specifications, and contract forms. Bidders shall satisfy themselves to the character, quality, and quantities of work to be performed, materials to be furnished, and to the requirements of the proposed contract. The submission of a proposal shall be prima facie evidence that the bidder has made such examination and is satisfied to the conditions to be encountered in performing the work and the requirements of the proposed contract, plans, and specifications.

Coring logs and other records of subsurface investigations and tests are available for inspection of bidders. It is understood and agreed that such subsurface information, whether included in the plans, specifications, or otherwise made available to the bidder, was obtained, and is intended for the Owner's design and estimating purposes only. Such information has been made available for the convenience of all bidders. It is further understood and agreed that each bidder is solely responsible for all assumptions, deductions, or conclusions which the bidder may make or obtain from their own examination of the boring logs and other records of subsurface investigations and tests that are furnished by the Owner.

20-07 Preparation of proposal. The bidder shall submit their proposal on the forms furnished by the Owner. All blank spaces in the proposal forms, unless explicitly stated otherwise, must be correctly filled in where indicated for each and every item for which a quantity is given. The bidder shall state the price (written in ink or typed) both in words and numerals which they propose for each pay item furnished in the proposal. In case of conflict between words and numerals, the words, unless obviously incorrect, shall govern.

The bidder shall correctly sign the proposal in ink. If the proposal is made by an individual, their name and post office address must be shown. If made by a partnership, the name and post office address of each member of the partnership must be shown. If made by a corporation, the person signing the proposal shall give the name of the state where the corporation was chartered and the name, titles, and business address of the president, secretary, and the treasurer. Anyone signing a proposal as an agent shall file evidence of their authority to do so and that the signature is binding upon the firm or corporation.

20-08 Responsive and responsible bidder. A responsive bid conforms to all significant terms and conditions contained in the Owner's invitation for bid. It is the Owner's responsibility to decide if the exceptions taken by a bidder to the solicitation are material or not and the extent of deviation it is willing to accept.

A responsible bidder has the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement, as defined in 2 CFR § 200.318(h). This includes such matters as Contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

20-09 Irregular proposals. Proposals shall be considered irregular for the following reasons:

a. If the proposal is on a form other than that furnished by the Owner, or if the Owner's form is altered, or if any part of the proposal form is detached.

b. If there are unauthorized additions, conditional or alternate pay items, or irregularities of any kind that make the proposal incomplete, indefinite, or otherwise ambiguous.

c. If the proposal does not contain a unit price for each pay item listed in the proposal, except in the case of authorized alternate pay items, for which the bidder is not required to furnish a unit price.

d. If the proposal contains unit prices that are obviously unbalanced.

e. If the proposal is not accompanied by the proposal guaranty specified by the Owner.

f. If the applicable Disadvantaged Business Enterprise information is incomplete.

The Owner reserves the right to reject any irregular proposal and the right to waive technicalities if such waiver is in the best interest of the Owner and conforms to local laws and ordinances pertaining to the letting of construction contracts.

20-10 Bid guarantee. Each separate proposal shall be accompanied by a bid bond, certified check, or other specified acceptable collateral, in the amount specified in the proposal form. Such bond, check, or collateral, shall be made payable to the Owner.

20-11 Delivery of proposal. Each proposal submitted shall be placed in a sealed envelope plainly marked with the project number, location of airport, and name and business address of the bidder on the outside. When sent by mail, preferably registered, the sealed proposal, marked as indicated above, should be enclosed in an additional envelope. No proposal will be considered unless received at the place specified in the advertisement or as modified by Addendum before the time specified for opening all bids. Proposals received after the bid opening time shall be returned to the bidder unopened.

20-12 Withdrawal or revision of proposals. A bidder may withdraw or revise (by withdrawal of one proposal and submission of another) a proposal provided that the bidder's request for withdrawal is received by the Owner in writing **or** by email before the time specified for opening bids. Revised proposals must be received at the place specified in the advertisement before the time specified for opening all bids.

20-13 Public opening of proposals. Proposals shall be opened, and read, publicly at the time and place specified in the advertisement. Bidders, their authorized agents, and other interested persons are invited to attend. Proposals that have been withdrawn (by written or telegraphic request) or received after the time specified for opening bids shall be returned to the bidder unopened.

20-14 Disqualification of bidders. A bidder shall be considered disqualified for any of the following reasons:

a. Submitting more than one proposal from the same partnership, firm, or corporation under the same or different name.

b. Evidence of collusion among bidders. Bidders participating in such collusion shall be disqualified as bidders for any future work of the Owner until any such participating bidder has been reinstated by the Owner as a qualified bidder.

c. If the bidder is considered to be in "default" for any reason specified in paragraph 20-04, *Issuance of Proposal Forms*, of this section.

20-15 Discrepancies and Omissions. A Bidder who discovers discrepancies or omissions with the project bid documents shall immediately notify the Owner's Engineer of the matter. A bidder that has doubt as to the true meaning of a project requirement may submit to the Owner's Engineer a written request for interpretation no later than three (3) business days prior to bid opening.

Any interpretation of the project bid documents by the Owner's Engineer will be by written addendum issued by the Owner. The Owner will not consider any instructions, clarifications or interpretations of the bidding documents in any manner other than written addendum.

END OF SECTION 20

Section 30 Award and Execution of Contract

30-01 Consideration of proposals. After the proposals are publicly opened and read, they will be compared on the basis of the summation of the products obtained by multiplying the estimated quantities shown in the proposal by the unit bid prices. If a bidder's proposal contains a discrepancy between unit bid prices written in words and unit bid prices written in numbers, the unit bid price written in words shall govern.

Until the award of a contract is made, the Owner reserves the right to reject a bidder's proposal for any of the following reasons:

a. If the proposal is irregular as specified in Section 20, paragraph 20-09, *Irregular Proposals.*

b. If the bidder is disqualified for any of the reasons specified Section 20, paragraph 20-14, *Disqualification of Bidders.*

In addition, until the award of a contract is made, the Owner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, waive technicalities, if such waiver is in the best interest of the Owner and is in conformance with applicable state and local laws or regulations pertaining to the letting of construction contracts; advertise for new proposals; or proceed with the work otherwise. All such actions shall promote the Owner's best interests.

30-02 Award of contract. The award of a contract, if it is to be awarded, shall be made within **180** calendar days of the date specified for publicly opening, unless otherwise specified herein.

If the Owner elects to proceed with an award of contract, the Owner will make award to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the bid documents, is the lowest in price.

30-03 Cancellation of award. The Owner reserves the right to cancel the award without liability to the bidder, except return of proposal guaranty, at any time before a contract has been fully executed by all parties and is approved by the Owner in accordance with paragraph 30-07 *Approval of Contract.*

30-04 Return of proposal guaranty. All proposal guaranties, except those of the two lowest bidders, will be returned immediately after the Owner has made a comparison of bids as specified in the paragraph 30-01, *Consideration of Proposals.* Proposal guaranties of the two lowest bidders will be retained by the Owner until such time as an award is made, at which time, the unsuccessful bidder's proposal guaranty will be returned. The successful bidder's proposal guaranty will be returned as soon as the Owner receives the contract bonds as specified in paragraph 30-05, *Requirements of Contract Bonds.*

30-05 Requirements of contract bonds. At the time of the execution of the contract, the successful bidder shall furnish the Owner a surety bond or bonds that have been fully executed by the bidder and the surety guaranteeing the performance of the work and the payment of all legal debts that may be incurred by reason of the Contractor's performance of the work. The surety and the form of the bond or bonds shall be acceptable to the Owner. Unless otherwise specified in this subsection, the surety bond or bonds shall be in a sum equal to the full amount of the contract.

30-06 Execution of contract. The successful bidder shall sign (execute) the necessary agreements for entering into the contract and return the signed contract to the Owner, along with the fully executed surety bond or bonds specified in paragraph 30-05, *Requirements of Contract Bonds,* of this section, within **15** calendar days from the date mailed or otherwise delivered to the successful bidder.

30-07 Approval of contract. Upon receipt of the contract and contract bond or bonds that have been executed by the successful bidder, the Owner shall complete the execution of the contract in accordance with local laws or ordinances and return the fully executed contract to the Contractor. Delivery of the fully executed contract to the Contractor shall constitute the Owner's approval to be bound by the successful bidder's proposal and the terms of the contract.

30-08 Failure to execute contract. Failure of the successful bidder to execute the contract and furnish an acceptable surety bond or bonds within the period specified in paragraph 30-06, *Execution of Contract,* of this section shall be just cause for cancellation of the award and forfeiture of the proposal guaranty, not as a penalty, but as liquidated damages to the Owner.

END OF SECTION 30

Section 40 Scope of Work

40-01 Intent of contract. The intent of the contract is to provide for construction and completion, in every detail, of the work described. It is further intended that the Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation, and supplies required to complete the work in accordance with the plans, specifications, and terms of the contract.

40-02 Alteration of work and quantities. The Owner reserves the right to make such changes in quantities and work as may be necessary or desirable to complete, in a satisfactory manner, the original intended work. Unless otherwise specified in the Contract, the Owner's Engineer or RPR shall be and is hereby authorized to make, in writing, such in-scope alterations in the work and variation of quantities as may be necessary to complete the work, provided such action does not represent a significant change in the character of the work.

For purpose of this section, a significant change in character of work means: any change that is outside the current contract scope of work; any change (increase or decrease) in the total contract cost by more than 25%; or any change in the total cost of a major contract item by more than 25%.

Work alterations and quantity variances that do not meet the definition of significant change in character of work shall not invalidate the contract nor release the surety. Contractor agrees to accept payment for such work alterations and quantity variances in accordance with Section 90, paragraph 90-03, *Compensation for Altered Quantities*.

Should the value of altered work or quantity variance meet the criteria for significant change in character of work, such altered work and quantity variance shall be covered by a supplemental agreement. Supplemental agreements shall also require consent of the Contractor's surety and separate performance and payment bonds. If the Owner and the Contractor are unable to agree on a unit adjustment for any contract item that requires a supplemental agreement, the Owner reserves the right to terminate the contract with respect to the item and make other arrangements for its completion.

40-03 Omitted items. The Owner, the Owner's Engineer or the RPR may provide written notice to the Contractor to omit from the work any contract item that does not meet the definition of major contract item. Major contract items may be omitted by a supplemental agreement. Such omission of contract items shall not invalidate any other contract provision or requirement.

Should a contract item be omitted or otherwise ordered to be non-performed, the Contractor shall be paid for all work performed toward completion of such item prior to the date of the order to omit such item. Payment for work performed shall be in accordance with Section 90, paragraph 90-04, *Payment for Omitted Items*.

40-04 Extra work. Should acceptable completion of the contract require the Contractor to perform an item of work not provided for in the awarded contract as previously modified by change order or supplemental agreement, Owner may issue a Change Order to cover the necessary extra work. Change orders for extra work shall contain agreed unit prices for performing the change order work in accordance

with the requirements specified in the order, and shall contain any adjustment to the contract time that, in the RPR's opinion, is necessary for completion of the extra work.

When determined by the RPR to be in the Owner's best interest, the RPR may order the Contractor to proceed with extra work as provided in Section 90, paragraph 90-05, *Payment for Extra Work*. Extra work that is necessary for acceptable completion of the project, but is not within the general scope of the work covered by the original contract shall be covered by a supplemental agreement as defined in Section 10, paragraph 10-59, *Supplemental Agreement*.

If extra work is essential to maintaining the project critical path, RPR may order the Contractor to commence the extra work under a Time and Material contract method. Once sufficient detail is available to establish the level of effort necessary for the extra work, the Owner shall initiate a change order or supplemental agreement to cover the extra work.

Any claim for payment of extra work that is not covered by written agreement (change order or supplemental agreement) shall be rejected by the Owner.

40-05 Maintenance of traffic. It is the explicit intention of the contract that the safety of aircraft, as well as the Contractor's equipment and personnel, is the most important consideration. The Contractor shall maintain traffic in the manner detailed in the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP).

a. It is understood and agreed that the Contractor shall provide for the free and unobstructed movement of aircraft in the air operations areas (AOAs) of the airport with respect to their own operations and the operations of all subcontractors as specified in Section 80, paragraph 80-04, *Limitation of Operations*. It is further understood and agreed that the Contractor shall provide for the uninterrupted operation of visual and electronic signals (including power supplies thereto) used in the guidance of aircraft while operating to, from, and upon the airport as specified in Section 70, paragraph 70-15, *Contractor's Responsibility for Utility Service and Facilities of Others*.

b. With respect to their own operations and the operations of all subcontractors, the Contractor shall provide marking, lighting, and other acceptable means of identifying personnel, equipment, vehicles, storage areas, and any work area or condition that may be hazardous to the operation of aircraft, fire-rescue equipment, or maintenance vehicles at the airport in accordance with the construction safety and phasing plan (CSPP) and the safety plan compliance document (SPCD).

c. When the contract requires the maintenance of an existing road, street, or highway during the Contractor's performance of work that is otherwise provided for in the contract, plans, and specifications, the Contractor shall keep the road, street, or highway open to all traffic and shall provide maintenance as may be required to accommodate traffic. The Contractor, at their expense, shall be responsible for the repair to equal or better than preconstruction conditions of any damage caused by the Contractor's equipment and personnel. The Contractor shall furnish, erect, and maintain barricades, warning signs, flag person, and other traffic control devices in reasonable conformity with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) (http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/), unless otherwise specified. The Contractor shall also construct and maintain in a safe condition any temporary connections necessary for ingress to and egress from abutting property or intersecting roads, streets or highways. Unless otherwise specified herein, the Contractor will not be required to furnish snow removal for such existing road, street, or highway.

40-06 Removal of existing structures. All existing structures encountered within the established lines, grades, or grading sections shall be removed by the Contractor, unless such existing structures are otherwise specified to be relocated, adjusted up or down, salvaged, abandoned in place, reused in the work or to remain in place. The cost of removing such existing structures shall not be measured or paid for directly, but shall be included in the various contract items.

Should the Contractor encounter an existing structure (above or below ground) in the work for which the disposition is not indicated on the plans, the Resident Project Representative (RPR) shall be notified prior to disturbing such structure. The disposition of existing structures so encountered shall be immediately determined by the RPR in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

Except as provided in Section 40, paragraph 40-07, *Rights in and Use of Materials Found in the Work*, it is intended that all existing materials or structures that may be encountered (within the lines, grades, or grading sections established for completion of the work) shall be used in the work as otherwise provided for in the contract and shall remain the property of the Owner when so used in the work.

40-07 Rights in and use of materials found in the work. Should the Contractor encounter any material such as (but not restricted to) sand, stone, gravel, slag, or concrete slabs within the established lines, grades, or grading sections, the use of which is intended by the terms of the contract to be embankment, the Contractor may at their own option either:

a. Use such material in another contract item, providing such use is approved by the RPR and is in conformance with the contract specifications applicable to such use; or,

b. Remove such material from the site, upon written approval of the RPR; or

c. Use such material for the Contractor's own temporary construction on site; or,

d. Use such material as intended by the terms of the contract.

Should the Contractor wish to exercise option a., b., or c., the Contractor shall request the RPR's approval in advance of such use.

Should the RPR approve the Contractor's request to exercise option a., b., or c., the Contractor shall be paid for the excavation or removal of such material at the applicable contract price. The Contractor shall replace, at their expense, such removed or excavated material with an agreed equal volume of material that is acceptable for use in constructing embankment, backfills, or otherwise to the extent that such replacement material is needed to complete the contract work. The Contractor shall not be charged for use of such material used in the work or removed from the site.

Should the RPR approve the Contractor's exercise of option a., the Contractor shall be paid, at the applicable contract price, for furnishing and installing such material in accordance with requirements of the contract item in which the material is used.

It is understood and agreed that the Contractor shall make no claim for delays by reason of their own exercise of option a., b., or c.

The Contractor shall not excavate, remove, or otherwise disturb any material, structure, or part of a structure which is located outside the lines, grades, or grading sections established for the work, except where such excavation or removal is provided for in the contract, plans, or specifications.

40-08 Final cleanup. Upon completion of the work and before acceptance and final payment will be made, the Contractor shall remove from the site all machinery, equipment, surplus and discarded materials, rubbish, temporary structures, and stumps or portions of trees. The Contractor shall cut all brush and woods within the limits indicated and shall leave the site in a neat and presentable condition. Material cleared from the site and deposited on adjacent property will not be considered as having been disposed of satisfactorily, unless the Contractor has obtained the written permission of the property Owner.

END OF SECTION 40

Section 50 Control of Work

50-01 Authority of the Resident Project Representative (RPR). The RPR has final authority regarding the interpretation of project specification requirements. The RPR shall determine acceptability of the quality of materials furnished, method of performance of work performed, and the manner and rate of performance of the work. The RPR does not have the authority to accept work that does not conform to specification requirements.

50-02 Conformity with plans and specifications. All work and all materials furnished shall be in reasonably close conformity with the lines, grades, grading sections, cross-sections, dimensions, material requirements, and testing requirements that are specified (including specified tolerances) in the contract, plans, or specifications.

If the RPR finds the materials furnished, work performed, or the finished product not within reasonably close conformity with the plans and specifications, but that the portion of the work affected will, in their opinion, result in a finished product having a level of safety, economy, durability, and workmanship acceptable to the Owner, the RPR will advise the Owner of their determination that the affected work be accepted and remain in place. The RPR will document the determination and recommend to the Owner a basis of acceptance that will provide for an adjustment in the contract price for the affected portion of the work. Changes in the contract price must be covered by contract change order or supplemental agreement as applicable.

If the RPR finds the materials furnished, work performed, or the finished product are not in reasonably close conformity with the plans and specifications and have resulted in an unacceptable finished product, the affected work or materials shall be removed and replaced or otherwise corrected by and at the expense of the Contractor in accordance with the RPR's written orders.

The term "reasonably close conformity" shall not be construed as waiving the Contractor's responsibility to complete the work in accordance with the contract, plans, and specifications. The term shall not be construed as waiving the RPR's responsibility to insist on strict compliance with the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications during the Contractor's execution of the work, when, in the RPR's opinion, such compliance is essential to provide an acceptable finished portion of the work.

The term "reasonably close conformity" is also intended to provide the RPR with the authority, after consultation with the Sponsor and FAA, to use sound engineering judgment in their determinations to accept work that is not in strict conformity but will provide a finished product equal to or better than that required by the requirements of the contract, plans and specifications.

The RPR will not be responsible for the Contractor's means, methods, techniques, sequences, or procedures of construction or the safety precautions incident thereto.

50-03 Coordination of contract, plans, and specifications. The contract, plans, specifications, and all referenced standards cited are essential parts of the contract requirements. If electronic files are provided and used on the project and there is a conflict between the electronic files and hard copy plans, the hard copy plans shall govern. A requirement occurring in one is as binding as though occurring in all. They

are intended to be complementary and to describe and provide for a complete work. In case of discrepancy, calculated dimensions will govern over scaled dimensions; contract technical specifications shall govern over contract general provisions, plans, cited standards for materials or testing, and cited advisory circulars (ACs); contract general provisions shall govern over plans, cited standards for materials or testing, and cited ACs; plans shall govern over cited standards for materials or testing and cited ACs. If any paragraphs contained in the Special Provisions conflict with General Provisions or Technical Specifications, the Special Provisions shall govern.

From time to time, discrepancies within cited testing standards occur due to the timing of the change, edits, and/or replacement of the standards. If the Contractor discovers any apparent discrepancy within standard test methods, the Contractor shall immediately ask the RPR for an interpretation and decision, and such decision shall be final.

The Contractor shall not take advantage of any apparent error or omission on the plans or specifications. In the event the Contractor discovers any apparent error or discrepancy, Contractor shall immediately notify the Owner or the designated representative in writing requesting their written interpretation and decision.

50-04 List of Special Provisions. Refer to Supplemental Provisions.

50-05 Cooperation of Contractor. The Contractor shall be supplied with three hard copies or an electronic PDF of the plans and specifications. The Contractor shall have available on the construction site at all times one hardcopy each of the plans and specifications. Additional hard copies of plans and specifications may be obtained by the Contractor for the cost of reproduction.

The Contractor shall give constant attention to the work to facilitate the progress thereof and shall cooperate with the RPR and their inspectors and with other Contractors in every way possible. The Contractor shall have a competent superintendent on the work at all times who is fully authorized as their agent on the work. The superintendent shall be capable of reading and thoroughly understanding the plans and specifications and shall receive and fulfill instructions from the RPR or their authorized representative.

50-06 Cooperation between Contractors. The Owner reserves the right to contract for and perform other or additional work on or near the work covered by this contract.

When separate contracts are let within the limits of any one project, each Contractor shall conduct the work not to interfere with or hinder the progress of completion of the work being performed by other Contractors. Contractors working on the same project shall cooperate with each other as directed.

Each Contractor involved shall assume all liability, financial or otherwise, in connection with their own contract and shall protect and hold harmless the Owner from any and all damages or claims that may arise because of inconvenience, delays, or loss experienced because of the presence and operations of other Contractors working within the limits of the same project.

The Contractor shall arrange their work and shall place and dispose of the materials being used to not interfere with the operations of the other Contractors within the limits of the same project. The Contractor shall join their work with that of the others in an acceptable manner and shall perform it in proper sequence to that of the others.

50-07 Construction layout and stakes. The Engineer/RPR shall establish necessary horizontal and vertical control. The establishment of Survey Control and/or reestablishment of survey control shall be by a State Licensed Land Surveyor. Contractor is responsible for preserving integrity of horizontal and vertical controls established by Engineer/RPR. In case of negligence on the part of the Contractor or their employees, resulting in the destruction of any horizontal and vertical control, the resulting costs will be deducted as a liquidated damage against the Contractor.

Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor will check all control points for horizontal and vertical accuracy and certify in writing to the RPR that the Contractor concurs with survey control established for the project. All lines, grades and measurements from control points necessary for the proper execution and control of the work on this project will be provided to the RPR. The Contractor is responsible to establish all layout required for the construction of the project.

Copies of survey notes will be provided to the RPR for each area of construction and for each placement of material as specified to allow the RPR to make periodic checks for conformance with plan grades, alignments and grade tolerances required by the applicable material specifications. Surveys will be provided to the RPR prior to commencing work items that cover or disturb the survey staking. Survey(s) and notes shall be provided in the following format(s): AutoCAD and/or Microsoft Word.

Laser, GPS, String line, or other automatic control shall be checked with temporary control as necessary. In the case of error, on the part of the Contractor, their surveyor, employees or subcontractors, resulting in established grades, alignment or grade tolerances that do not concur with those specified or shown on the plans, the Contractor is solely responsible for correction, removal, replacement and all associated costs at no additional cost to the Owner.

No direct payment will be made, unless otherwise specified in contract documents, for this labor, materials, or other expenses. The cost shall be included in the price of the bid for the various items of the Contract.

50-08 Authority and duties of Quality Assurance (QA) inspectors. QA inspectors shall be authorized to inspect all work done and all material furnished. Such QA inspection may extend to all or any part of the work and to the preparation, fabrication, or manufacture of the materials to be used. QA inspectors are not authorized to revoke, alter, or waive any provision of the contract. QA inspectors are not authorized to issue instructions contrary to the plans and specifications or to act as foreman for the Contractor.

QA Inspectors are authorized to notify the Contractor or their representatives of any failure of the work or materials to conform to the requirements of the contract, plans, or specifications and to reject such nonconforming materials in question until such issues can be referred to the RPR for a decision.

50-09 Inspection of the work. All materials and each part or detail of the work shall be subject to inspection. The RPR shall be allowed access to all parts of the work and shall be furnished with such information and assistance by the Contractor as is required to make a complete and detailed inspection.

If the RPR requests it, the Contractor, at any time before acceptance of the work, shall remove or uncover such portions of the finished work as may be directed. After examination, the Contractor shall restore said portions of the work to the standard required by the specifications. Should the work thus exposed or examined prove acceptable, the uncovering, or removing, and the replacing of the covering or making good of the parts removed will be paid for as extra work; but should the work so exposed or examined

prove unacceptable, the uncovering, or removing, and the replacing of the covering or making good of the parts removed will be at the Contractor's expense.

Provide advance written notice to the RPR of work the Contractor plans to perform each week and each day. Any work done or materials used without written notice and allowing opportunity for inspection by the RPR may be ordered removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Should the contract work include relocation, adjustment, or any other modification to existing facilities, not the property of the (contract) Owner, authorized representatives of the Owners of such facilities shall have the right to inspect such work. Such inspection shall in no sense make any facility owner a party to the contract, and shall in no way interfere with the rights of the parties to this contract.

50-10 Removal of unacceptable and unauthorized work. All work that does not conform to the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications will be considered unacceptable, unless otherwise determined acceptable by the RPR as provided in paragraph 50-02, *Conformity with Plans and Specifications*.

Unacceptable work, whether the result of poor workmanship, use of defective materials, damage through carelessness, or any other cause found to exist prior to the final acceptance of the work, shall be removed immediately and replaced in an acceptable manner in accordance with the provisions of Section 70, paragraph 70-14, *Contractor's Responsibility for Work.*

No removal work made under provision of this paragraph shall be done without lines and grades having been established by the RPR. Work done contrary to the instructions of the RPR, work done beyond the lines shown on the plans or as established by the RPR, except as herein specified, or any extra work done without authority, will be considered as unauthorized and will not be paid for under the provisions of the contract. Work so done may be ordered removed or replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Upon failure on the part of the Contractor to comply with any order of the RPR made under the provisions of this subsection, the RPR will have authority to cause unacceptable work to be remedied or removed and replaced; and unauthorized work to be removed and recover the resulting costs as a liquidated damage against the Contractor.

50-11 Load restrictions. The Contractor shall comply with all legal load restrictions in the hauling of materials on public roads beyond the limits of the work. A special permit will not relieve the Contractor of liability for damage that may result from the moving of material or equipment.

The operation of equipment of such weight or so loaded as to cause damage to structures or to any other type of construction will not be permitted. Hauling of materials over the base course or surface course under construction shall be limited as directed. No loads will be permitted on a concrete pavement, base, or structure before the expiration of the curing period. The Contractor, at their own expense, shall be responsible for the repair to equal or better than preconstruction conditions of any damage caused by the Contractor's equipment and personnel.

50-12 Maintenance during construction. The Contractor shall maintain the work during construction and until the work is accepted. Maintenance shall constitute continuous and effective work prosecuted day by day, with adequate equipment and forces so that the work is maintained in satisfactory condition at all times.

In the case of a contract for the placing of a course upon a course or subgrade previously constructed, the Contractor shall maintain the previous course or subgrade during all construction operations.

All costs of maintenance work during construction and before the project is accepted shall be included in the unit prices bid on the various contract items, and the Contractor will not be paid an additional amount for such work.

50-13 Failure to maintain the work. Should the Contractor at any time fail to maintain the work as provided in paragraph 50-12, *Maintenance during Construction,* the RPR shall immediately notify the Contractor of such noncompliance. Such notification shall specify a reasonable time within which the Contractor shall be required to remedy such unsatisfactory maintenance condition. The time specified will give due consideration to the exigency that exists.

Should the Contractor fail to respond to the RPR's notification, the Owner may suspend any work necessary for the Owner to correct such unsatisfactory maintenance condition, depending on the exigency that exists. Any maintenance cost incurred by the Owner, shall be recovered as a liquidated damage against the Contractor.

50-14 Partial acceptance. If at any time during the execution of the project the Contractor substantially completes a usable unit or portion of the work, the occupancy of which will benefit the Owner, the Contractor may request the RPR to make final inspection of that unit. If the RPR finds upon inspection that the unit has been satisfactorily completed in compliance with the contract, the RPR may accept it as being complete, and the Contractor may be relieved of further responsibility for that unit. Such partial acceptance and beneficial occupancy by the Owner shall not void or alter any provision of the contract.

50-15 Final acceptance. Upon due notice from the Contractor of presumptive completion of the entire project, the RPR and Owner will make an inspection. If all construction provided for and contemplated by the contract is found to be complete in accordance with the contract, plans, and specifications, such inspection shall constitute the final inspection. The RPR shall notify the Contractor in writing of final acceptance as of the date of the final inspection.

If, however, the inspection discloses any work, in whole or in part, as being unsatisfactory, the RPR will notify the Contractor and the Contractor shall correct the unsatisfactory work. Upon correction of the work, another inspection will be made which shall constitute the final inspection, provided the work has been satisfactorily completed. In such event, the RPR will make the final acceptance and notify the Contractor in writing of this acceptance as of the date of final inspection.

50-16 Claims for adjustment and disputes. If for any reason the Contractor deems that additional compensation is due for work or materials not clearly provided for in the contract, plans, or specifications or previously authorized as extra work, the Contractor shall notify the RPR in writing of their intention to claim such additional compensation before the Contractor begins the work on which the Contractor bases the claim. If such notification is not given or the RPR is not afforded proper opportunity by the Contractor for keeping strict account of actual cost as required, then the Contractor hereby agrees to waive any claim for such additional compensation. Such notice by the Contractor and the fact that the RPR has kept account of the cost of the work shall not in any way be construed as proving or substantiating the validity of the claim. When the work on which the claim for additional compensation is based has been completed, the Contractor shall, within 10 calendar days, submit a written claim to the RPR who will present it to the Owner for consideration in accordance with local laws or ordinances.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as a waiver of the Contractor's right to dispute final payment based on differences in measurements or computations.

50-17 Value Engineering Cost Proposal. This section not applicable to this project.

END OF SECTION 50

Section 60 Control of Materials

60-01 Source of supply and quality requirements. The materials used in the work shall conform to the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications. Unless otherwise specified, such materials that are manufactured or processed shall be new (as compared to used or reprocessed).

In order to expedite the inspection and testing of materials, the Contractor shall furnish documentation to the RPR as to the origin, composition, and manufacture of all materials to be used in the work. Documentation shall be furnished promptly after execution of the contract but, in all cases, prior to delivery of such materials.

At the RPR's option, materials may be approved at the source of supply before delivery. If it is found after trial that sources of supply for previously approved materials do not produce specified products, the Contractor shall furnish materials from other sources.

The Contractor shall furnish airport lighting equipment that meets the requirements of the specifications; and is listed in AC 150/5345-53, *Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program* and *Addendum*, that is in effect on the date of advertisement.

60-02 Samples, tests, and cited specifications. All materials used in the work shall be inspected, tested, and approved by the RPR before incorporation in the work unless otherwise designated. Any work in which untested materials are used without approval or written permission of the RPR shall be performed at the Contractor's risk. Materials found to be unacceptable and unauthorized will not be paid for and, if directed by the RPR, shall be removed at the Contractor's expense.

Unless otherwise designated, quality assurance tests will be made by and at the expense of the Owner in accordance with the cited standard methods of ASTM, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), federal specifications, Commercial Item Descriptions, and all other cited methods, which are current on the date of advertisement for bids.

The testing organizations performing on-site quality assurance field tests shall have copies of all referenced standards on the construction site for use by all technicians and other personnel. Unless otherwise designated, samples for quality assurance will be taken by a qualified representative of the RPR. All materials being used are subject to inspection, test, or rejection at any time prior to or during incorporation into the work. Copies of all tests will be furnished to the Contractor's representative at their request after review and approval of the RPR.

A copy of all Contractor QC test data shall be provided to the RPR daily, along with printed reports, in an approved format, on a weekly basis. After completion of the project, and prior to final payment, the Contractor shall submit a final report to the RPR showing all test data reports, plus an analysis of all results showing ranges, averages, and corrective action taken on all failing tests. The Contractor may submit reports electronically in PDF format in lieu of hard copies.

The Contractor shall employ a Quality Control (QC) testing organization to perform all Contractor required QC tests in accordance with Item C-100 Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP).

60-03 Certification of compliance/analysis (COC/COA). The RPR may permit the use, prior to sampling and testing, of certain materials or assemblies when accompanied by manufacturer's COC stating that such materials or assemblies fully comply with the requirements of the contract. The certificate shall be signed by the manufacturer. Each lot of such materials or assemblies delivered to the work must be accompanied by a certificate of compliance in which the lot is clearly identified. The COA is the manufacturer's COC and includes all applicable test results.

Materials or assemblies used on the basis of certificates of compliance may be sampled and tested at any time and if found not to be in conformity with contract requirements will be subject to rejection whether in place or not.

The form and distribution of certificates of compliance shall be as approved by the RPR.

When a material or assembly is specified by "brand name or equal" and the Contractor elects to furnish the specified "or equal," the Contractor shall be required to furnish the manufacturer's certificate of compliance for each lot of such material or assembly delivered to the work. Such certificate of compliance shall clearly identify each lot delivered and shall certify as to:

a. Conformance to the specified performance, testing, quality or dimensional requirements; and,

b. Suitability of the material or assembly for the use intended in the contract work.

The RPR shall be the sole judge as to whether the proposed "or equal" is suitable for use in the work.

The RPR reserves the right to refuse permission for use of materials or assemblies on the basis of certificates of compliance.

60-04 Plant inspection. The RPR or their authorized representative may inspect, at its source, any specified material or assembly to be used in the work. Manufacturing plants may be inspected from time to time for the purpose of determining compliance with specified manufacturing methods or materials to be used in the work and to obtain samples required for acceptance of the material or assembly.

Should the RPR conduct plant inspections, the following conditions shall exist:

a. The RPR shall have the cooperation and assistance of the Contractor and the producer with whom the Contractor has contracted for materials.

b. The RPR shall have full entry at all reasonable times to such parts of the plant that concern the manufacture or production of the materials being furnished.

c. If required by the RPR, the Contractor shall arrange for adequate office or working space that may be reasonably needed for conducting plant inspections. Place office or working space in a convenient location with respect to the plant.

It is understood and agreed that the Owner shall have the right to retest any material that has been tested and approved at the source of supply after it has been delivered to the site. The RPR shall have the right to reject only material which, when retested, does not meet the requirements of the contract, plans, or specifications.

60-05 Engineer/ Resident Project Representative (RPR) field office. The Contractor shall provide dedicated space for the use of the engineer, RPR, and inspectors, as a field office for the duration of the project. This space shall be located conveniently near the construction and shall be separate from any

space used by the Contractor. The Contractor shall furnish water, sanitary facilities, heat, air conditioning, and electricity.

60-06 Storage of materials. Materials shall be stored to assure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Stored materials, even though approved before storage, may again be inspected prior to their use in the work. Stored materials shall be located to facilitate their prompt inspection. The Contractor shall coordinate the storage of all materials with the RPR. Materials to be stored on airport property shall not create an obstruction to air navigation nor shall they interfere with the free and unobstructed movement of aircraft. Unless otherwise shown on the plans and/or CSPP, the storage of materials and the location of the Contractor's plant and parked equipment or vehicles shall be as directed by the RPR. Private property shall not be used for storage purposes without written permission of the Owner or lessee of such property. The Contractor shall make all arrangements and bear all expenses for the storage of materials on private property. Upon request, the Contractor shall furnish the RPR a copy of the property Owner's permission.

All storage sites on private or airport property shall be restored to their original condition by the Contractor at their expense, except as otherwise agreed to (in writing) by the Owner or lessee of the property.

60-07 Unacceptable materials. Any material or assembly that does not conform to the requirements of the contract, plans, or specifications shall be considered unacceptable and shall be rejected. The Contractor shall remove any rejected material or assembly from the site of the work, unless otherwise instructed by the RPR.

Rejected material or assembly, the defects of which have been corrected by the Contractor, shall not be returned to the site of the work until such time as the RPR has approved its use in the work.

60-08 Owner furnished materials. The Contractor shall furnish all materials required to complete the work, except those specified, if any, to be furnished by the Owner. Owner-furnished materials shall be made available to the Contractor at the location specified.

All costs of handling, transportation from the specified location to the site of work, storage, and installing Owner-furnished materials shall be included in the unit price bid for the contract item in which such Owner-furnished material is used.

After any Owner-furnished material has been delivered to the location specified, the Contractor shall be responsible for any demurrage, damage, loss, or other deficiencies that may occur during the Contractor's handling, storage, or use of such Owner-furnished material. The Owner will deduct from any monies due or to become due the Contractor any cost incurred by the Owner in making good such loss due to the Contractor's handling, storage, or use of Owner-furnished materials.

END OF SECTION 60

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Section 70 Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public

70-01 Laws to be observed. The Contractor shall keep fully informed of all federal and state laws, all local laws, ordinances, and regulations and all orders and decrees of bodies or tribunals having any jurisdiction or authority, which in any manner affect those engaged or employed on the work, or which in any way affect the conduct of the work. The Contractor shall at all times observe and comply with all such laws, ordinances, regulations, orders, and decrees; and shall protect and indemnify the Owner and all their officers, agents, or servants against any claim or liability arising from or based on the violation of any such law, ordinance, regulation, order, or decree, whether by the Contractor or the Contractor's employees.

70-02 Permits, licenses, and taxes. The Contractor shall procure all permits and licenses, pay all charges, fees, and taxes, and give all notices necessary and incidental to the due and lawful execution of the work.

70-03 Patented devices, materials, and processes. If the Contractor is required or desires to use any design, device, material, or process covered by letters of patent or copyright, the Contractor shall provide for such use by suitable legal agreement with the Patentee or Owner. The Contractor and the surety shall indemnify and hold harmless the Owner, any third party, or political subdivision from any and all claims for infringement by reason of the use of any such patented design, device, material or process, or any trademark or copyright, and shall indemnify the Owner for any costs, expenses, and damages which it may be obliged to pay by reason of an infringement, at any time during the execution or after the completion of the work.

70-04 Restoration of surfaces disturbed by others. The Owner reserves the right to authorize the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of any public or private utility service, FAA or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) facility, or a utility service of another government agency at any time during the progress of the work. To the extent that such construction, reconstruction, or maintenance has been coordinated with the Owner, such authorized work (by others) must be shown on the plans and is indicated as follows:

No known projects at time of bidding.

Except as listed above, the Contractor shall not permit any individual, firm, or corporation to excavate or otherwise disturb such utility services or facilities located within the limits of the work without the written permission of the RPR.

Should the Owner of public or private utility service, FAA, or NOAA facility, or a utility service of another government agency be authorized to construct, reconstruct, or maintain such utility service or facility during the progress of the work, the Contractor shall cooperate with such Owners by arranging and performing the work in this contract to facilitate such construction, reconstruction or maintenance by others whether or not such work by others is listed above. When ordered as extra work by the RPR, the Contractor shall make all necessary repairs to the work which are due to such authorized work by others, unless otherwise provided for in the contract, plans, or specifications. It is understood and agreed that the

Contractor shall not be entitled to make any claim for damages due to such authorized work by others or for any delay to the work resulting from such authorized work.

70-05 Federal Participation. The United States Government has agreed to reimburse the Owner for some portion of the contract costs. The contract work is subject to the inspection and approval of duly authorized representatives of the FAA Administrator. No requirement of this contract shall be construed as making the United States a party to the contract nor will any such requirement interfere, in any way, with the rights of either party to the contract.

70-06 Sanitary, health, and safety provisions. The Contractor's worksite and facilities shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements for health, safety and sanitary provisions.

70-07 Public convenience and safety. The Contractor shall control their operations and those of their subcontractors and all suppliers, to assure the least inconvenience to the traveling public. Under all circumstances, safety shall be the most important consideration.

The Contractor shall maintain the free and unobstructed movement of aircraft and vehicular traffic with respect to their own operations and those of their own subcontractors and all suppliers in accordance with Section 40, paragraph 40-05, *Maintenance of Traffic*, and shall limit such operations for the convenience and safety of the traveling public as specified in Section 80, paragraph 80-04, *Limitation of Operations*.

The Contractor shall remove or control debris and rubbish resulting from its work operations at frequent intervals, and upon the order of the RPR. If the RPR determines the existence of Contractor debris in the work site represents a hazard to airport operations and the Contractor is unable to respond in a prompt and reasonable manner, the RPR reserves the right to assign the task of debris removal to a third party and recover the resulting costs as a liquidated damage against the Contractor.

70-08 Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP). The Contractor shall complete the work in accordance with the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) developed in accordance with AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction. The CSPP is located with section G-001 of the Technical Specifications.

70-09 Use of explosives. The use of explosives is not permitted on this project.

70-10 Protection and restoration of property and landscape. The Contractor shall be responsible for the preservation of all public and private property and shall protect carefully from disturbance or damage all land monuments and property markers until the Engineer/RPR has witnessed or otherwise referenced their location and shall not move them until directed.

The Contractor shall be responsible for all damage or injury to property of any character, during the execution of the work, resulting from any act, omission, neglect, or misconduct in manner or method of executing the work, or at any time due to defective work or materials, and said responsibility shall not be released until the project has been completed and accepted.

When or where any direct or indirect damage or injury is done to public or private property by or on account of any act, omission, neglect, or misconduct in the execution of the work, or in consequence of the non-execution thereof by the Contractor, the Contractor shall restore, at their expense, such property to a condition similar or equal to that existing before such damage or injury was done, by repairing, or otherwise restoring as may be directed, or the Contractor shall make good such damage or injury in an acceptable manner.

70-11 Responsibility for damage claims. The Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Engineer/RPR and the Owner and their officers, agents, and employees from all suits, actions, or claims, of any character, brought because of any injuries or damage received or sustained by any person, persons, or property on account of the operations of the Contractor; or on account of or in consequence of any neglect in safeguarding the work; or through use of unacceptable materials in constructing the work; or because of any act or omission, neglect, or misconduct of said Contractor; or because of any claims or amounts recovered from any infringements of patent, trademark, or copyright; or from any claims or amounts arising or recovered under the "Workmen's Compensation Act," or any other law, ordinance, order, or decree. Money due the Contractor under and by virtue of their own contract considered necessary by the Owner for such purpose may be retained for the use of the Owner or, in case no money is due, their own surety may be held until such suits, actions, or claims for injuries or damages shall have been settled and suitable evidence to that effect furnished to the Owner, except that money due the Contractor will not be withheld when the Contractor produces satisfactory evidence that he or she is adequately protected by public liability and property damage insurance.

70-12 Third party beneficiary clause. It is specifically agreed between the parties executing the contract that it is not intended by any of the provisions of any part of the contract to create for the public or any member thereof, a third-party beneficiary or to authorize anyone not a party to the contract to maintain a suit for personal injuries or property damage pursuant to the terms or provisions of the contract.

70-13 Opening sections of the work to traffic. If it is necessary for the Contractor to complete portions of the contract work for the beneficial occupancy of the Owner prior to completion of the entire contract, such "phasing" of the work must be specified below and indicated on the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) and the project plans. When so specified, the Contractor shall complete such portions of the work on or before the date specified or as otherwise specified.

Refer to the Safety and Phasing Plans and the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP).

Upon completion of any portion of work listed above, such portion shall be accepted by the Owner in accordance with Section 50, paragraph 50-14, *Partial Acceptance*.

No portion of the work may be opened by the Contractor until directed by the Owner in writing. Should it become necessary to open a portion of the work to traffic on a temporary or intermittent basis, such openings shall be made when, in the opinion of the RPR, such portion of the work is in an acceptable condition to support the intended traffic. Temporary or intermittent openings are considered to be inherent in the work and shall not constitute either acceptance of the portion of the work so opened or a waiver of any provision of the contract. Any damage to the portion of the work so opened that is not attributable to traffic which is permitted by the Owner shall be repaired by the Contractor at their expense.

The Contractor shall make their own estimate of the inherent difficulties involved in completing the work under the conditions herein described and shall not claim any added compensation by reason of delay or increased cost due to opening a portion of the contract work.

The Contractor must conform to safety standards contained AC 150/5370-2 and the approved CSPP.

Contractor shall refer to the plans, specifications, and the approved CSPP to identify barricade requirements, temporary and/or permanent markings, airfield lighting, guidance signs and other safety requirements prior to opening up sections of work to traffic.

70-14 Contractor's responsibility for work. Until the RPR's final written acceptance of the entire completed work, excepting only those portions of the work accepted in accordance with Section 50, paragraph 50-14, *Partial Acceptance*, the Contractor shall have the charge and care thereof and shall take every precaution against injury or damage to any part due to the action of the elements or from any other cause, whether arising from the execution or from the non-execution of the work. The Contractor shall rebuild, repair, restore, and make good all injuries or damages to any portion of the work occasioned by any of the above causes before final acceptance and shall bear the expense thereof except damage to the work due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control of and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor, including but not restricted to acts of God such as earthquake, tidal wave, tornado, hurricane or other cataclysmic phenomenon of nature, or acts of the public enemy or of government authorities.

If the work is suspended for any cause whatever, the Contractor shall be responsible for the work and shall take such precautions necessary to prevent damage to the work. The Contractor shall provide for normal drainage and shall erect necessary temporary structures, signs, or other facilities at their own expense. During such period of suspension of work, the Contractor shall properly and continuously maintain in an acceptable growing condition all living material in newly established planting, seeding, and sodding furnished under the contract, and shall take adequate precautions to protect new tree growth and other important vegetative growth against injury.

70-15 Contractor's responsibility for utility service and facilities of others. As provided in paragraph 70-04, *Restoration of Surfaces Disturbed by Others*, the Contractor shall cooperate with the owner of any public or private utility service, FAA or NOAA, or a utility service of another government agency that may be authorized by the Owner to construct, reconstruct or maintain such utility services or facilities during the progress of the work. In addition, the Contractor shall control their operations to prevent the unscheduled interruption of such utility services and facilities.

To the extent that such public or private utility services, FAA, or NOAA facilities, or utility services of another governmental agency are known to exist within the limits of the contract work, the approximate locations have been indicated on the plans and/or in the contract documents.

Refer to the "Underground Utilities and Cables" section of the Supplemental Provisions for a list of known contact information for utilities within or adjacent to the work area(s).

It is understood and agreed that the Owner does not guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of the location information relating to existing utility services, facilities, or structures that may be shown on the plans or encountered in the work. Any inaccuracy or omission in such information shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to protect such existing features from damage or unscheduled interruption of service.

It is further understood and agreed that the Contractor shall, upon execution of the contract, notify the Owners of all utility services or other facilities of their plan of operations. Such notification shall be in writing addressed to "The Person to Contact" as provided in this paragraph and paragraph 70-04, *Restoration of Surfaces Disturbed By Others.* A copy of each notification shall be given to the RPR.

In addition to the general written notification provided, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to keep such individual Owners advised of changes in their plan of operations that would affect such Owners.

Prior to beginning the work in the general vicinity of an existing utility service or facility, the Contractor shall again notify each such Owner of their plan of operation. If, in the Contractor's opinion, the Owner's assistance is needed to locate the utility service or facility or the presence of a representative of the Owner is desirable to observe the work, such advice should be included in the notification. Such notification shall be given by the most expeditious means to reach the utility owner's "Person to Contact" no later than two normal business days prior to the Contractor's commencement of operations in such general vicinity. The Contractor shall furnish a written summary of the notification to the RPR.

The Contractor's failure to give the two days' notice shall be cause for the Owner to suspend the Contractor's operations in the general vicinity of a utility service or facility.

Where the outside limits of an underground utility service have been located and staked on the ground, the Contractor shall be required to use hand excavation methods within 3 feet (1 m) of such outside limits at such points as may be required to ensure protection from damage due to the Contractor's operations.

Should the Contractor damage or interrupt the operation of a utility service or facility by accident or otherwise, the Contractor shall immediately notify the proper authority and the RPR and shall take all reasonable measures to prevent further damage or interruption of service. The Contractor, in such events, shall cooperate with the utility service or facility owner and the RPR continuously until such damage has been repaired and service restored to the satisfaction of the utility or facility owner.

The Contractor shall bear all costs of damage and restoration of service to any utility service or facility due to their operations whether due to negligence or accident. The Owner reserves the right to deduct such costs from any monies due or which may become due the Contractor, or their own surety.

70-15.1 FAA facilities and cable runs. The Contractor is hereby advised that the construction limits of the project include existing facilities and buried cable runs that are owned, operated and maintained by the FAA. The Contractor, during the execution of the project work, shall comply with the following:

a. The Contractor shall permit FAA maintenance personnel the right of access to the project work site for purposes of inspecting and maintaining all existing FAA owned facilities.

b. The Contractor shall provide notice to the FAA Air Traffic Organization (ATO)/Technical Operations/System Support Center (SSC) Point-of-Contact through the airport director a minimum of seven (7) calendar days prior to commencement of construction activities in order to permit sufficient time to locate and mark existing buried cables and to schedule any required facility outages.

c. If execution of the project work requires a facility outage, the Contractor shall contact the FAA Point-of-Contact a minimum of 72 hours prior to the time of the required outage.

d. Any damage to FAA cables, access roads, or FAA facilities during construction caused by the Contractor's equipment or personnel whether by negligence or accident will require the Contractor to repair or replace the damaged cables, access road, or FAA facilities to FAA requirements. The Contractor shall not bear the cost to repair damage to underground facilities or utilities improperly located by the FAA.

e. If the project work requires the cutting or splicing of FAA owned cables, the FAA Point-of-Contact shall be contacted a minimum of 72 hours prior to the time the cable work commences. The FAA reserves the right to have a FAA representative on site to observe the splicing of the cables as a condition of acceptance. All cable splices are to be accomplished in accordance with FAA specifications and require approval by the FAA Point-of-Contact as a condition of acceptance by the Owner. The Contractor is hereby advised that FAA restricts the location of where splices may be installed. If a cable splice is

required in a location that is not permitted by FAA, the Contractor shall furnish and install a sufficient length of new cable that eliminates the need for any splice.

70-16 Furnishing rights-of-way. The Owner will be responsible for furnishing all rights-of-way upon which the work is to be constructed in advance of the Contractor's operations.

70-17 Personal liability of public officials. In carrying out any of the contract provisions or in exercising any power or authority granted by this contract, there shall be no liability upon the Engineer, RPR, their authorized representatives, or any officials of the Owner either personally or as an official of the Owner. It is understood that in such matters they act solely as agents and representatives of the Owner.

70-18 No waiver of legal rights. Upon completion of the work, the Owner will expeditiously make final inspection and notify the Contractor of final acceptance. Such final acceptance, however, shall not preclude or stop the Owner from correcting any measurement, estimate, or certificate made before or after completion of the work, nor shall the Owner be precluded or stopped from recovering from the Contractor or their surety, or both, such overpayment as may be sustained, or by failure on the part of the Contractor to fulfill their obligations under the contract. A waiver on the part of the Owner of any breach of any part of the contract shall not be held to be a waiver of any other or subsequent breach.

The Contractor, without prejudice to the terms of the contract, shall be liable to the Owner for latent defects, fraud, or such gross mistakes as may amount to fraud, or as regards the Owner's rights under any warranty or guaranty.

70-19 Environmental protection. The Contractor shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations controlling pollution of the environment. The Contractor shall take necessary precautions to prevent pollution of streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs with fuels, oils, asphalts, chemicals, or other harmful materials and to prevent pollution of the atmosphere from particulate and gaseous matter.

Refer to spec. C-102, Temp. Air & Water Poll., Soil Eros. & Siltation Control for additional information.

70-20 Archaeological and historical findings. Unless otherwise specified in this subsection, the Contractor is advised that the site of the work is not within any property, district, or site, and does not contain any building, structure, or object listed in the current National Register of Historic Places published by the United States Department of Interior.

Should the Contractor encounter, during their operations, any building, part of a building, structure, or object that is incongruous with its surroundings, the Contractor shall immediately cease operations in that location and notify the RPR. The RPR will immediately investigate the Contractor's finding and the Owner will direct the Contractor to either resume operations or to suspend operations as directed.

Should the Owner order suspension of the Contractor's operations in order to protect an archaeological or historical finding, or order the Contractor to perform extra work, such shall be covered by an appropriate contract change order or supplemental agreement as provided in Section 40, paragraph 40-04, *Extra Work,* and Section 90, paragraph 90-05, *Payment for Extra Work.* If appropriate, the contract change order or supplemental agreement shall include an extension of contract time in accordance with Section 80, paragraph 80-07, *Determination and Extension of Contract Time*.

70-21 Insurance Requirements. Refer to Supplemental Provisions for insurance requirements.

END OF SECTION 70

Section 80 Execution and Progress

80-01 Subletting of contract. The Owner will not recognize any subcontractor on the work. The Contractor shall at all times when work is in progress be represented either in person, by a qualified superintendent, or by other designated, qualified representative who is duly authorized to receive and execute orders of the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

The Contractor shall perform, with his organization, an amount of work equal to at least **25** percent of the total contract cost.

Should the Contractor elect to assign their contract, said assignment shall be concurred in by the surety, shall be presented for the consideration and approval of the Owner, and shall be consummated only on the written approval of the Owner.

The Contractor shall provide copies of all subcontracts to the RPR 14 days prior to being utilized on the project. As a minimum, the information shall include the following:

- Subcontractor's legal company name.
- Subcontractor's legal company address, including County name.
- Principal contact person's name, telephone and fax number.
- Complete narrative description, and dollar value of the work to be performed by the subcontractor.
- Copies of required insurance certificates in accordance with the specifications.
- Minority/ non-minority status.

80-02 Notice to proceed (NTP). The Owners notice to proceed will state the date on which contract time commences. The Contractor is expected to commence project operations within 10 days of the NTP date. The Contractor shall notify the RPR at least 1 week in advance of the time contract operations begins. The Contractor shall not commence any actual operations prior to the date on which the notice to proceed is issued by the Owner.

80-03 Execution and progress. Unless otherwise specified, the Contractor shall submit their coordinated construction schedule showing all work activities for the RPR's review and acceptance prior to the preconstruction meeting. The Contractor's progress schedule, once accepted by the RPR, will represent the Contractor's baseline plan to accomplish the project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contract. The RPR will compare actual Contractor progress against the baseline schedule to determine that status of the Contractor's performance. The Contractor shall provide sufficient materials, equipment, and labor to guarantee the completion of the project in accordance with the plans and specifications within the time set forth in the proposal.

If the Contractor falls significantly behind the submitted schedule, the Contractor shall, upon the RPR's request, submit a revised schedule for completion of the work within the contract time and modify their operations to provide such additional materials, equipment, and labor necessary to meet the revised

schedule. Should the execution of the work be discontinued for any reason, the Contractor shall notify the RPR at least 24 hours in advance of resuming operations.

The Contractor shall not commence any actual construction prior to the date on which the NTP is issued by the Owner.

The project schedule shall be prepared as a network diagram in Critical Path Method (CPM), Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT), or other format, or as otherwise specified. It shall include information on the sequence of work activities, milestone dates, and activity duration. The schedule shall show all work items identified in the project proposal for each work area and shall include the project start date and end date.

The Contractor shall maintain the work schedule and provide an update and analysis of the progress schedule on a twice monthly basis, or as otherwise specified in the contract. Submission of the work schedule shall not relieve the Contractor of overall responsibility for scheduling, sequencing, and coordinating all work to comply with the requirements of the contract.

80-04 Limitation of operations. The Contractor shall control their operations and the operations of their subcontractors and all suppliers to provide for the free and unobstructed movement of aircraft in the air operations areas (AOA) of the airport.

When the work requires the Contractor to conduct their operations within an AOA of the airport, the work shall be coordinated with airport operations (through the RPR) at least 1 week prior to commencement of such work, unless more time is specified in the safety and phasing plans/CSPP. The Contractor shall not close an AOA until so authorized by the RPR and until the necessary temporary marking, signage and associated lighting is in place as provided in Section 70, paragraph 70-08, *Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP)*.

When the contract work requires the Contractor to work within an AOA of the airport on an intermittent basis (intermittent opening and closing of the AOA), the Contractor shall maintain constant communications as specified; immediately obey all instructions to vacate the AOA; and immediately obey all instructions to resume work in such AOA. Failure to maintain the specified communications or to obey instructions shall be cause for suspension of the Contractor's operations in the AOA until satisfactory conditions are provided. The areas of the AOA identified in the Construction Safety Phasing Plan (CSPP) and as listed below, cannot be closed to operating aircraft to permit the Contractor's operations on a continuous basis and will therefore be closed to aircraft operations intermittently as follows:

The Contractor shall be required to conform to safety standards contained in AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction and the approved CSPP.

80-04.1 Operational safety on airport during construction. All Contractors' operations shall be conducted in accordance with the approved project Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) and the Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) and the provisions set forth within the current version of AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction. The CSPP included within the contract documents conveys minimum requirements for operational safety on the airport during construction activities. The Contractor shall prepare and submit a SPCD that details how it proposes to comply with the requirements presented within the CSPP.

The Contractor shall implement all necessary safety plan measures prior to commencement of any work activity. The Contractor shall conduct routine checks to assure compliance with the safety plan measures.

The Contractor is responsible to the Owner for the conduct of all subcontractors it employs on the project. The Contractor shall assure that all subcontractors are made aware of the requirements of the CSPP and SPCD and that they implement and maintain all necessary measures.

No deviation or modifications may be made to the approved CSPP and SPCD unless approved in writing by the Owner. The necessary coordination actions to review Contractor proposed modifications to an approved CSPP or approved SPCD can require a significant amount of time.

80-05 Character of workers, methods, and equipment. The Contractor shall, at all times, employ sufficient labor and equipment for prosecuting the work to full completion in the manner and time required by the contract, plans, and specifications.

All workers shall have sufficient skill and experience to perform properly the work assigned to them. Workers engaged in special work or skilled work shall have sufficient experience in such work and in the operation of the equipment required to perform the work satisfactorily.

Any person employed by the Contractor or by any subcontractor who violates any operational regulations or operational safety requirements and, in the opinion of the RPR, does not perform his work in a proper and skillful manner or is intemperate or disorderly shall, at the written request of the RPR, be removed immediately by the Contractor or subcontractor employing such person, and shall not be employed again in any portion of the work without approval of the RPR.

Should the Contractor fail to remove such person or persons, or fail to furnish suitable and sufficient personnel for the proper execution of the work, the RPR may suspend the work by written notice until compliance with such orders.

All equipment that is proposed to be used on the work shall be of sufficient size and in such mechanical condition as to meet requirements of the work and to produce a satisfactory quality of work. Equipment used on any portion of the work shall not cause injury to previously completed work, adjacent property, or existing airport facilities due to its use.

When the methods and equipment to be used by the Contractor in accomplishing the work are not prescribed in the contract, the Contractor is free to use any methods or equipment that will accomplish the work in conformity with the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications.

When the contract specifies the use of certain methods and equipment, such methods and equipment shall be used unless otherwise authorized by the RPR. If the Contractor desires to use a method or type of equipment other than specified in the contract, the Contractor may request authority from the RPR to do so. The request shall be in writing and shall include a full description of the methods and equipment proposed and of the reasons for desiring to make the change. If approval is given, it will be on the condition that the Contractor will be fully responsible for producing work in conformity with contract requirements. If, after trial use of the substituted methods or equipment, the RPR determines that the work produced does not meet contract requirements, the Contractor shall discontinue the use of the substitute method or equipment and shall complete the remaining work with the specified methods and equipment. The Contractor shall remove any deficient work and replace it with work of specified quality, or take such other corrective action as the RPR may direct. No change will be made in basis of payment for the

contract items involved nor in contract time as a result of authorizing a change in methods or equipment under this paragraph.

80-06 Temporary suspension of the work. The Owner shall have the authority to suspend the work wholly, or in part, for such period or periods the Owner may deem necessary, due to unsuitable weather, or other conditions considered unfavorable for the execution of the work, or for such time necessary due to the failure on the part of the Contractor to carry out orders given or perform any or all provisions of the contract.

In the event that the Contractor is ordered by the Owner, in writing, to suspend work for some unforeseen cause not otherwise provided for in the contract and over which the Contractor has no control, the Contractor may be reimbursed for actual money expended on the work during the period of shutdown. No allowance will be made for anticipated profits. The period of shutdown shall be computed from the effective date of the written order to suspend work to the effective date of the written order to resume the work. Claims for such compensation shall be filed with the RPR within the time period stated in the RPR's order to resume work. The Contractor shall submit with their own claim information substantiating the amount shown on the claim. The RPR will forward the Contractor's claim to the Owner for consideration in accordance with local laws or ordinances. No provision of this article shall be construed as entitling the Contractor to compensation for delays due to inclement weather or for any other delay provided for in the contract, plans, or specifications.

If it becomes necessary to suspend work for an indefinite period, the Contractor shall store all materials in such manner that they will not become an obstruction nor become damaged in any way. The Contractor shall take every precaution to prevent damage or deterioration of the work performed and provide for normal drainage of the work. The Contractor shall erect temporary structures where necessary to provide for traffic on, to, or from the airport.

80-07 Determination and extension of contract time. The number of calendar days shall be stated in the proposal and contract and shall be known as the Contract Time.

If the contract time requires extension for reasons beyond the Contractor's control, it shall be adjusted as follows:

80-07.1 Contract time based on calendar days. Contract Time based on calendar days shall consist of the number of calendar days stated in the contract counting from the effective date of the Notice to Proceed and including all Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and non-work days. All calendar days elapsing between the effective dates of the Owner's orders to suspend and resume all work, due to causes not the fault of the Contractor, shall be excluded.

At the time of final payment, the contract time shall be increased in the same proportion as the cost of the actually completed quantities bears to the cost of the originally estimated quantities in the proposal. Such increase in the contract time shall not consider either cost of work or the extension of contract time that has been covered by a change order or supplemental agreement. Charges against the contract time will cease as of the date of final acceptance.

80-08 Failure to complete on time. For each calendar day or working day, as specified in the contract, that any work remains uncompleted after the contract time (including all extensions and adjustments as provided in paragraph 80-07, *Determination and Extension of Contract Time*) the sum specified in the contract and proposal as liquidated damages (LD) will be deducted from any money due or to become due the Contractor or their own surety. Such deducted sums shall not be deducted as a penalty but shall be

considered as liquidation of a reasonable portion of damages including but not limited to additional engineering services that will be incurred by the Owner should the Contractor fail to complete the work in the time provided in their contract.

Liquidated Damaged can also be found in the Information for Bidders, 1.08 Time of Completion and Liquidated Damages.

The maximum construction time allowed for Schedules will be the sum of the time allowed for individual schedules but not more than **99 calendar** days. Permitting the Contractor to continue and finish the work or any part of it after the time fixed for its completion, or after the date to which the time for completion may have been extended, will in no way operate as a wavier on the part of the Owner of any of its rights under the contract.

80-09 Default and termination of contract. The Contractor shall be considered in default of their contract and such default will be considered as cause for the Owner to terminate the contract for any of the following reasons, if the Contractor:

a. Fails to begin the work under the contract within the time specified in the Notice to Proceed, or

b. Fails to perform the work or fails to provide sufficient workers, equipment and/or materials to assure completion of work in accordance with the terms of the contract, or

c. Performs the work unsuitably or neglects or refuses to remove materials or to perform anew such work as may be rejected as unacceptable and unsuitable, or

d. Discontinues the execution of the work, or

e. Fails to resume work which has been discontinued within a reasonable time after notice to do so, or

f. Becomes insolvent or is declared bankrupt, or commits any act of bankruptcy or insolvency, or

g. Allows any final judgment to stand against the Contractor unsatisfied for a period of 10 days, or

h. Makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or

i. For any other cause whatsoever, fails to carry on the work in an acceptable manner.

Should the Owner consider the Contractor in default of the contract for any reason above, the Owner shall immediately give written notice to the Contractor and the Contractor's surety as to the reasons for considering the Contractor in default and the Owner's intentions to terminate the contract.

If the Contractor or surety, within a period of 10 days after such notice, does not proceed in accordance therewith, then the Owner will, upon written notification from the RPR of the facts of such delay, neglect, or default and the Contractor's failure to comply with such notice, have full power and authority without violating the contract, to take the execution of the work out of the hands of the Contractor. The Owner may appropriate or use any or all materials and equipment that have been mobilized for use in the work and are acceptable and may enter into an agreement for the completion of said contract according to the terms and provisions thereof or use such other methods as in the opinion of the RPR will be required for the completion of said contract in an acceptable manner.

All costs and charges incurred by the Owner, together with the cost of completing the work under contract, will be deducted from any monies due or which may become due the Contractor. If such

expense exceeds the sum which would have been payable under the contract, then the Contractor and the surety shall be liable and shall pay to the Owner the amount of such excess.

80-10 Termination for national emergencies. The Owner shall terminate the contract or portion thereof by written notice when the Contractor is prevented from proceeding with the construction contract as a direct result of an Executive Order of the President with respect to the execution of war or in the interest of national defense.

When the contract, or any portion thereof, is terminated before completion of all items of work in the contract, payment will be made for the actual number of units or items of work completed at the contract price or as mutually agreed for items of work partially completed or not started. No claims or loss of anticipated profits shall be considered.

Reimbursement for organization of the work, and other overhead expenses, (when not otherwise included in the contract) and moving equipment and materials to and from the job will be considered, the intent being that an equitable settlement will be made with the Contractor.

Acceptable materials obtained or ordered by the Contractor for the work and that are not incorporated in the work shall, at the option of the Contractor, be purchased from the Contractor at actual cost as shown by receipted bills and actual cost records at such points of delivery as may be designated by the RPR.

Termination of the contract or a portion thereof shall neither relieve the Contractor of their responsibilities for the completed work nor shall it relieve their surety of its obligation for and concerning any just claim arising out of the work performed.

80-11 Work area, storage area and sequence of operations. The Contractor shall obtain approval from the RPR prior to beginning any work in all areas of the airport. No operating runway, taxiway, or air operations area (AOA) shall be crossed, entered, or obstructed while it is operational. The Contractor shall plan and coordinate work in accordance with the approved CSPP and SPCD.

END OF SECTION 80

Section 90 Measurement and Payment

90-01 Measurement of quantities. All work completed under the contract will be measured by the RPR, or their authorized representatives, using United States Customary Units of Measurement.

The method of measurement and computations to be used in determination of quantities of material furnished and of work performed under the contract will be those methods generally recognized as conforming to good engineering practice.

Unless otherwise specified, longitudinal measurements for area computations will be made horizontally, and no deductions will be made for individual fixtures (or leave-outs) having an area of 9 square feet (0.8 square meters) or less. Unless otherwise specified, transverse measurements for area computations will be the neat dimensions shown on the plans or ordered in writing by the RPR.

Unless otherwise specified, all contract items which are measured by the linear foot such as electrical ducts, conduits, pipe culverts, underdrains, and similar items shall be measured parallel to the base or foundation upon which such items are placed.

The term "lump sum" when used as an item of payment will mean complete payment for the work described in the contract. When a complete structure or structural unit (in effect, "lump sum" work) is specified as the unit of measurement, the unit will be construed to include all necessary fittings and accessories.

When requested by the Contractor and approved by the RPR in writing, material specified to be measured by the cubic yard (cubic meter) may be weighed, and such weights will be converted to cubic yards (cubic meters) for payment purposes. Factors for conversion from weight measurement to volume measurement will be determined by the RPR and shall be agreed to by the Contractor before such method of measurement of pay quantities is used.

Measurement and Payment Terms

Term	Description
Excavation and Embankment Volume	In computing volumes of excavation, the average end area method will be used unless otherwise specified.
Measurement and Proportion by Weight	The term "ton" will mean the short ton consisting of 2,000 pounds (907 km) avoirdupois. All materials that are measured or proportioned by weights shall be weighed on accurate, independently certified scales by competent, qualified personnel at locations designated by the RPR. If material is shipped by rail, the car weight may be accepted provided that only the actual weight of material is paid for. However, car weights will not be acceptable for material to be passed through mixing plants. Trucks used to haul material being paid for by weight shall be weighed empty daily at such times as the RPR directs, and each truck shall bear a plainly legible identification mark.
Measurement by Volume	Materials to be measured by volume in the hauling vehicle shall be hauled in approved vehicles and measured therein at the point of delivery. Vehicles for this purpose may be

Term	Description
	of any size or type acceptable for the materials hauled, provided that the body is of such shape that the actual contents may be readily and accurately determined. All vehicles shall be loaded to at least their water level capacity, and all loads shall be leveled when the vehicles arrive at the point of delivery.
Asphalt Material	Asphalt materials will be measured by the gallon (liter) or ton (kg). When measured by volume, such volumes will be measured at 60°F (16°C) or will be corrected to the volume at 60°F (16°C) using ASTM D1250 for asphalts. Net certified scale weights or weights based on certified volumes in the case of rail shipments will be used as a basis of measurement, subject to correction when asphalt material has been lost from the car or the distributor, wasted, or otherwise not incorporated in the work. When asphalt materials are shipped by truck or transport, net certified weights by volume, subject to correction for loss or foaming, will be used for computing quantities.
Cement	Cement will be measured by the ton (kg) or hundredweight (km).
Structure	Structures will be measured according to neat lines shown on the plans or as altered to fit field conditions.
Timber	Timber will be measured by the thousand feet board measure (MFBM) actually incorporated in the structure. Measurement will be based on nominal widths and thicknesses and the extreme length of each piece.
Plates and Sheets	The thickness of plates and galvanized sheet used in the manufacture of corrugated metal pipe, metal plate pipe culverts and arches, and metal cribbing will be specified and measured in decimal fraction of inch.
Miscellaneous Items	When standard manufactured items are specified such as fence, wire, plates, rolled shapes, pipe conduit, etc., and these items are identified by gauge, unit weight, section dimensions, etc., such identification will be considered to be nominal weights or dimensions. Unless more stringently controlled by tolerances in cited specifications, manufacturing tolerances established by the industries involved will be accepted.
Scales	Scales must be tested for accuracy and serviced before use. Scales for weighing materials which are required to be proportioned or measured and paid for by weight shall be furnished, erected, and maintained by the Contractor, or be certified permanently installed commercial scales. Platform scales shall be installed and maintained with the platform level and rigid bulkheads at each end. Scales shall be accurate within 0.5% of the correct weight throughout the range of use. The Contractor shall have the scales checked under the observation of the RPR before beginning work and at such other times as requested. The intervals shall be uniform in spacing throughout the graduated or marked length of the beam or dial and shall not exceed 0.1% of the nominal rated capacity of the scale, but not less than one pound (454 grams). The use of spring balances will not be permitted. In the event inspection reveals the scales have been "overweighing" (indicating more than correct weight) they will be immediately adjusted. All materials received subsequent to the last previous correct weighting-accuracy test will be reduced by the percentage of error in excess of 0.5%. In the event inspection reveals the scales have been under-weighing (indicating less than correct weight), they shall be immediately adjusted. No additional payment to the Contractor will be allowed for materials previously weighed and recorded. Beams, dials, platforms, and other scale equipment shall be so arranged that the operator and the RPR can safely and conveniently view them. Scale installations shall have available ten standard 50-pound (2.3 km) weights for testing the weighing equipment or suitable weights and devices for other approved equipment. All costs in connection with furnishing, installing, certifying, testing, and maintaining scales; for furnishing check weights and scale house; and for all other items specified in

Term	Description
	this subsection, for the weighing of materials for proportioning or payment, shall be included in the unit contract prices for the various items of the project.
Rental Equipment	Rental of equipment will be measured by time in hours of actual working time and necessary traveling time of the equipment within the limits of the work. Special equipment ordered in connection with extra work will be measured as agreed in the change order or supplemental agreement authorizing such work as provided in paragraph 90-05 *Payment for Extra Work.*
Pay Quantities	When the estimated quantities for a specific portion of the work are designated as the pay quantities in the contract, they shall be the final quantities for which payment for such specific portion of the work will be made, unless the dimensions of said portions of the work shown on the plans are revised by the RPR. If revised dimensions result in an increase or decrease in the quantities of such work, the final quantities for payment will be revised in the amount represented by the authorized changes in the dimensions.

90-02 Scope of payment. The Contractor shall receive and accept compensation provided for in the contract as full payment for furnishing all materials, for performing all work under the contract in a complete and acceptable manner, and for all risk, loss, damage, or expense of whatever character arising out of the nature of the work or the execution thereof, subject to the provisions of Section 70, paragraph 70-18, *No Waiver of Legal Rights.*

When the "basis of payment" subsection of a technical specification requires that the contract price (price bid) include compensation for certain work or material essential to the item, this same work or material will not also be measured for payment under any other contract item which may appear elsewhere in the contract, plans, or specifications.

90-03 Compensation for altered quantities. When the accepted quantities of work vary from the quantities in the proposal, the Contractor shall accept as payment in full, so far as contract items are concerned, payment at the original contract price for the accepted quantities of work actually completed and accepted. No allowance, except as provided for in Section 40, paragraph 40-02, *Alteration of Work and Quantities,* will be made for any increased expense, loss of expected reimbursement, or loss of anticipated profits suffered or claimed by the Contractor which results directly from such alterations or indirectly from their own unbalanced allocation of overhead and profit among the contract items, or from any other cause.

90-04 Payment for omitted items. As specified in Section 40, paragraph 40-03, *Omitted Items,* the RPR shall have the right to omit from the work (order nonperformance) any contract item, except major contract items, in the best interest of the Owner.

Should the RPR omit or order nonperformance of a contract item or portion of such item from the work, the Contractor shall accept payment in full at the contract prices for any work actually completed and acceptable prior to the RPR's order to omit or non-perform such contract item.

Acceptable materials ordered by the Contractor or delivered on the work prior to the date of the RPR's order will be paid for at the actual cost to the Contractor and shall thereupon become the property of the Owner.

In addition to the reimbursement hereinbefore provided, the Contractor shall be reimbursed for all actual costs incurred for the purpose of performing the omitted contract item prior to the date of the RPR's order. Such additional costs incurred by the Contractor must be directly related to the deleted contract

item and shall be supported by certified statements by the Contractor as to the nature the amount of such costs.

90-05 Payment for extra work. Extra work, performed in accordance with Section 40, paragraph 40-04, *Extra Work*, will be paid for at the contract prices or agreed prices specified in the change order or supplemental agreement authorizing the extra work.

90-06 Partial payments. Partial payments will be made to the Contractor at least once each month as the work progresses. Said payments will be based upon estimates, prepared by the RPR, of the value of the work performed and materials complete and in place, in accordance with the contract, plans, and specifications. Such partial payments may also include the delivered actual cost of those materials stockpiled and stored in accordance with paragraph 90-07, *Payment for Materials on Hand*. No partial payment will be made when the amount due to the Contractor since the last estimate amounts to less than five hundred dollars.

a. From the total of the amount determined to be payable on a partial payment, 10 percent of such total amount will be deducted and retained by the Owner for protection of the Owner's interests. Unless otherwise instructed by the Owner, the amount retained by the Owner will be in effect until the final payment is made except as follows:

(1) Contractor may request release of retainage on work that has been partially accepted by the Owner in accordance with Section 50-14. Contractor must provide a certified invoice to the RPR that supports the value of retainage held by the Owner for partially accepted work.

(2) In lieu of retainage, the Contractor may exercise at its option the establishment of an escrow account per paragraph 90-08.

b. The Contractor is required to pay all subcontractors for satisfactory performance of their contracts no later than 30 days after the Contractor has received a partial payment. Contractor must provide the Owner evidence of prompt and full payment of retainage held by the prime Contractor to the subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. A subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed when all the tasks called for in the subcontract have been accomplished and documented as required by the Owner. When the Owner has made an incremental acceptance of a portion of a prime contract, the work of a subcontractor covered by that acceptance is deemed to be satisfactorily completed.

c. When at least 95% of the work has been completed to the satisfaction of the RPR, the RPR shall, at the Owner's discretion and with the consent of the surety, prepare estimates of both the contract value and the cost of the remaining work to be done. The Owner may retain an amount not less than twice the contract value or estimated cost, whichever is greater, of the work remaining to be done. The remainder, less all previous payments and deductions, will then be certified for payment to the Contractor.

It is understood and agreed that the Contractor shall not be entitled to demand or receive partial payment based on quantities of work in excess of those provided in the proposal or covered by approved change orders or supplemental agreements, except when such excess quantities have been determined by the RPR to be a part of the final quantity for the item of work in question.

No partial payment shall bind the Owner to the acceptance of any materials or work in place as to quality or quantity. All partial payments are subject to correction at the time of final payment as provided in paragraph 90-09, *Acceptance and Final Payment*.

The Contractor shall deliver to the Owner a complete release of all claims for labor and material arising out of this contract before the final payment is made. If any subcontractor or supplier fails to furnish such a release in full, the Contractor may furnish a bond or other collateral satisfactory to the Owner to indemnify the Owner against any potential lien or other such claim. The bond or collateral shall include all costs, expenses, and attorney fees the Owner may be compelled to pay in discharging any such lien or claim.

90-07 Payment for materials on hand. Partial payments may be made to the extent of the delivered cost of materials to be incorporated in the work, provided that such materials meet the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications and are delivered to acceptable sites on the airport property or at other sites in the vicinity that are acceptable to the Owner. Such delivered costs of stored or stockpiled materials may be included in the next partial payment after the following conditions are met:

a. The material has been stored or stockpiled in a manner acceptable to the RPR at or on an approved site.

b. The Contractor has furnished the RPR with acceptable evidence of the quantity and quality of such stored or stockpiled materials.

c. The Contractor has furnished the RPR with satisfactory evidence that the material and transportation costs have been paid.

d. The Contractor has furnished the Owner legal title (free of liens or encumbrances of any kind) to the material stored or stockpiled.

e. The Contractor has furnished the Owner evidence that the material stored or stockpiled is insured against loss by damage to or disappearance of such materials at any time prior to use in the work.

It is understood and agreed that the transfer of title and the Owner's payment for such stored or stockpiled materials shall in no way relieve the Contractor of their responsibility for furnishing and placing such materials in accordance with the requirements of the contract, plans, and specifications.

In no case will the amount of partial payments for materials on hand exceed the contract price for such materials or the contract price for the contract item in which the material is intended to be used.

No partial payment will be made for stored or stockpiled living or perishable plant materials.

The Contractor shall bear all costs associated with the partial payment of stored or stockpiled materials in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

90-08 Payment of withheld funds. At the Contractor's option, if an Owner withholds retainage in accordance with the methods described in paragraph 90-06 *Partial Payments*, the Contractor may request that the Owner deposit the retainage into an escrow account. The Owner's deposit of retainage into an escrow account is subject to the following conditions:

a. The Contractor shall bear all expenses of establishing and maintaining an escrow account and escrow agreement acceptable to the Owner.

b. The Contractor shall deposit to and maintain in such escrow only those securities or bank certificates of deposit as are acceptable to the Owner and having a value not less than the retainage that would otherwise be withheld from partial payment.

c. The Contractor shall enter into an escrow agreement satisfactory to the Owner.

d. The Contractor shall obtain the written consent of the surety to such agreement.

90-09 Acceptance and final payment. When the contract work has been accepted in accordance with the requirements of Section 50, paragraph 50-15, *Final Acceptance*, the RPR will prepare the final estimate of the items of work actually performed. The Contractor shall approve the RPR's final estimate or advise the RPR of the Contractor's objections to the final estimate which are based on disputes in measurements or computations of the final quantities to be paid under the contract as amended by change order or supplemental agreement. The Contractor and the RPR shall resolve all disputes (if any) in the measurement and computation of final quantities to be paid within 30 calendar days of the Contractor's receipt of the RPR's final estimate. If, after such 30-day period, a dispute still exists, the Contractor may approve the RPR's estimate under protest of the quantities in dispute, and such disputed quantities shall be considered by the Owner as a claim in accordance with Section 50, paragraph 50-16, *Claims for Adjustment and Disputes*.

After the Contractor has approved, or approved under protest, the RPR's final estimate, and after the RPR's receipt of the project closeout documentation required in paragraph 90-11, *Contractor Final Project Documentation*, final payment will be processed based on the entire sum, or the undisputed sum in case of approval under protest, determined to be due the Contractor less all previous payments and all amounts to be deducted under the provisions of the contract. All prior partial estimates and payments shall be subject to correction in the final estimate and payment.

If the Contractor has filed a claim for additional compensation under the provisions of Section 50, paragraph 50-16, *Claims for Adjustments and Disputes*, or under the provisions of this paragraph, such claims will be considered by the Owner in accordance with local laws or ordinances. Upon final adjudication of such claims, any additional payment determined to be due the Contractor will be paid pursuant to a supplemental final estimate.

90-10 Construction warranty.

a. In addition to any other warranties in this contract, the Contractor warrants that work performed under this contract conforms to the contract requirements and is free of any defect in equipment, material, workmanship, or design furnished, or performed by the Contractor or any subcontractor or supplier at any tier.

b. This warranty shall continue for a period of one year from the date of final acceptance of the work, except as noted. If the Owner takes possession of any part of the work before final acceptance, this warranty shall continue for a period of one year from the date the Owner takes possession. However, this will not relieve the Contractor from corrective items required by the final acceptance of the project work. Light Emitting Diode emitting diode (LED) light fixtures with the exception of obstruction lighting, must be warranted by the manufacturer for a minimum of four (4) years after date of installation inclusive of all electronics.

c. The Contractor shall remedy at the Contractor's expense any failure to conform, or any defect. In addition, the Contractor shall remedy at the Contractor's expense any damage to Owner real or personal

property, when that damage is the result of the Contractor's failure to conform to contract requirements; or any defect of equipment, material, workmanship, or design furnished by the Contractor.

d. The Contractor shall restore any work damaged in fulfilling the terms and conditions of this clause. The Contractor's warranty with respect to work repaired or replaced will run for one year from the date of repair or replacement.

e. The Owner will notify the Contractor, in writing, within 7 days after the discovery of any failure, defect, or damage.

f. If the Contractor fails to remedy any failure, defect, or damage within 14 days after receipt of notice, the Owner shall have the right to replace, repair, or otherwise remedy the failure, defect, or damage at the Contractor's expense.

g. With respect to all warranties, express or implied, from subcontractors, manufacturers, or suppliers for work performed and materials furnished under this contract, the Contractor shall: (1) Obtain all warranties that would be given in normal commercial practice; (2) Require all warranties to be executed, in writing, for the benefit of the Owner, as directed by the Owner, and (3) Enforce all warranties for the benefit of the Owner.

h. This warranty shall not limit the Owner's rights with respect to latent defects, gross mistakes, or fraud.

90-11 Contractor Final Project Documentation. Approval of final payment to the Contractor is contingent upon completion and submittal of the items listed below. The final payment will not be approved until the RPR approves the Contractor's final submittal. The Contractor shall:

a. Provide two (2) copies of all manufacturer's warranties specified for materials, equipment, and installations.

b. Provide weekly payroll records (not previously received) from the general Contractor and all subcontractors.

c. Complete final cleanup in accordance with Section 40, paragraph 40-08, *Final Cleanup*.

d. Complete all punch list items identified during the Final Inspection.

e. Provide complete release of all claims for labor and material arising out of the Contract.

f. Provide a certified statement signed by the subcontractors, indicating actual amounts paid to the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) subcontractors and/or suppliers associated with the project.

g. When applicable per state requirements, return copies of sales tax completion forms.

h. Manufacturer's certifications for all items incorporated in the work.

i. All required record drawings, as-built drawings or as-constructed drawings.

j. Project Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual(s).

k. Security for Construction Warranty.

l. Equipment commissioning documentation submitted, if required.

m. Provide project photographs in accordance with specification G-002 Record Documents

END OF SECTION 90

FAA
Airports

Contract Provision Guidelines for Obligated Sponsors and Airport Improvement Program Projects

(Issued 06/19/2018)

Contents

Meaning of cell values

- Info –Sponsor has discretion on whether to include clause in its contracts.
- Limited – Provision with limited applicability depending on circumstances of the procurement.
- n/a – Provision that is not applicable for that procurement type.
- NIS – Provision that does not need to be included or referenced in the solicitation document
- REF – Provision to be incorporated into the solicitation by reference.
- REQD - Provision the sponsor must incorporate into procurement documents.

Table 1 – Applicability of Provisions

Provisions/Clauses	Dollar Threshold	Solicitation	Professional Services	Construction	Equipment	Property (Land)	Non-AIP Contracts
Access to Records and Reports	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Affirmative Action Requirement	$10,000	REQD	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Breach of Contract	$150,000	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Buy American Preferences	$ 0	REF	Limited	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
(1) Buy American Statement	$ 0	NIS	Limited	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
(2) BA – Total Facility	$ 0	NIS	Limited	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
(3) B.A. – Manufactured Product	$ 0	NIS	Limited	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
Civil Rights – General	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD
Civil Rights - Title VI Assurances	$ 0	REF	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD
(1) Notice - Solicitation	$ 0	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD
(2) Clause - Contracts	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD
(3) Clause – Transfer of U.S. Property	$ 0	NIS	n/a	n/a	n/a	Limited	REQD
(4) Clause – Transfer of Real Property	$ 0	NIS	n/a	n/a	n/a	REQD	REQD
(5) Clause - Construct/Use/Access to Real Property	$ 0	NIS	n/a	n/a	n/a	REQD	REQD
(6) List – Pertinent Authorities	$0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD
Clean Air/Water Pollution Control	$150,000	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards	$100,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Copeland Anti-Kickback	$ 2,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Davis Bacon Requirements	$ 2,000	REF	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Debarment and Suspension	$25,000	REF	REQD	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise	$ 0	REF	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Distracted Driving	$3,500	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Energy Conservation Requirements	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Equal Employment Opportunity	$10,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
(1) EEO Contract Clause	$10,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
(2) EEO Specification	$10,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Federal Fair Labor Standards Act	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	Info
Foreign Trade Restriction	$ 0	REF	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Lobbying Federal Employees	$ 100,000	REF	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	Info
Prohibition of Segregated Facilities	$10,000	NIS	Limited	REQD	Limited	Limited	n/a
Recovered Materials	$10,000	REF	Limited	REQD	REQD	Limited	n/a
Rights to Inventions	$ 0	NIS	Limited	Limited	Limited	n/a	n/a
Seismic Safety	$ 0	NIS	Limited	Limited	Limited	n/a	n/a
Tax Delinquency and Felony Conviction	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Termination of Contract	$10,000	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a
Veteran's Preference	$ 0	NIS	REQD	REQD	REQD	REQD	n/a

ACCESS TO RECORDS AND REPORTS

(2 CFR § 200.333, 2 CFR § 200.336, FAA Order 5100.38)

The Contractor must maintain an acceptable cost accounting system. The Contractor agrees to provide the Owner, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives access to any books, documents, papers and records of the Contractor which are directly pertinent to the specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts and transcriptions. The Contractor agrees to maintain all books, records and reports required under this contract for a period of not less than three years after final payment is made and all pending matters are closed.

NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION to ENSURE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

(41 CFR part 60-4, Executive Order 11246)

1. The Offeror's or Bidder's attention is called to the "Equal Opportunity Clause" and the "Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications" set forth herein.

2. The goals and timetables for minority and female participation, expressed in percentage terms for the Contractor's aggregate workforce in each trade on all construction work in the covered area, are as follows:

Timetables

Goals for minority participation for each trade: 0.7%

Goals for female participation in each trade: 6.9%

These goals are applicable to all of the Contractor's construction work (whether or not it is Federal or federally assisted) performed in the covered area. If the Contractor performs construction work in a geographical area located outside of the covered area, it shall apply the goals established for such geographical area where the work is actually performed. With regard to this second area, the Contractor also is subject to the goals for both its federally involved and non-federally involved construction.

The Contractor's compliance with the Executive Order and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4 shall be based on its implementation of the Equal Opportunity Clause, specific affirmative action obligations required by the specifications set forth in 41 CFR 60-4.3(a) and its efforts to meet the goals. The hours of minority and female employment and training must be substantially uniform throughout the length of the contract, and in each trade, and the Contractor shall make a good faith effort to employ minorities and women evenly on each of its projects. The transfer of minority or female employees or trainees from Contractor to Contractor or from project to project for the sole purpose of meeting the Contractor's goals shall be a violation of the contract, the Executive Order and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4. Compliance with the goals will be measured against the total work hours performed.

3. The Contractor shall provide written notification to the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) within 10 working days of award of any construction subcontract in excess of $10,000 at any tier for construction work under the contract resulting from this solicitation. The notification shall list the name, address, and telephone number of the subcontractor; employer identification number of the subcontractor; estimated dollar amount of the subcontract; estimated starting and completion dates of the subcontract; and the geographical area in which the subcontract is to be performed.

4. As used in this notice and in the contract resulting from this solicitation, the "covered area" is New Hampshire, Rockingham County.

BREACH OF CONTRACT TERMS

(2 CFR § 200 Appendix II(A))

Any violation or breach of terms of this contract on the part of the Contractor or its subcontractors may result in the suspension or termination of this contract or such other action that may be necessary to enforce the rights of the parties of this agreement.

Owner will provide Contractor written notice that describes the nature of the breach and corrective actions the Contractor must undertake in order to avoid termination of the contract. Owner reserves the right to withhold payments to Contractor until such time the Contractor corrects the breach or the Owner elects to terminate the contract. The Owner's notice will identify a specific date by which the Contractor must correct the breach. Owner may proceed with termination of the contract if the Contractor fails to correct the breach by the deadline indicated in the Owner's notice.

The duties and obligations imposed by the Contract Documents and the rights and remedies available thereunder are in addition to, and not a limitation of, any duties, obligations, rights and remedies otherwise imposed or available by law.

BUY AMERICAN PREFERENCE

(Title 49 USC § 50101)

The Contractor agrees to comply with 49 USC § 50101, which provides that Federal funds may not be obligated unless all steel and manufactured goods used in AIP funded projects are produced in the United States, unless the Federal Aviation Administration has issued a waiver for the product; the product is listed as an Excepted Article, Material Or Supply in Federal Acquisition Regulation subpart 25.108; or is included in the FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued list.

A bidder or offeror must complete and submit the Buy America certification included herein with their bid or offer. The Owner will reject as nonresponsive any bid or offer that does not include a completed Certificate of Buy American Compliance.

Certificate of Buy American Compliance for Manufactured Products

As a matter of bid responsiveness, the bidder or offeror must complete, sign, date, and submit this certification statement with their proposal. The bidder or offeror must indicate how they intend to comply with 49 USC § 50101 by selecting one on the following certification statements. These statements are mutually exclusive. Bidder must select one or the other (not both) by inserting a checkmark (✓) or the letter "X".

☐ Bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it will comply with 49 USC § 50101 by:

a) Only installing steel and manufactured products produced in the United States;

b) Installing manufactured products for which the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has issued a waiver as indicated by inclusion on the current FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing; or

c) Installing products listed as an Excepted Article, Material or Supply in Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108.

By selecting this certification statement, the bidder or offeror agrees:

1. To provide to the Owner evidence that documents the source and origin of the steel and manufactured product.
2. To faithfully comply with providing U.S. domestic product.
3. To furnish U.S. domestic product for any waiver request that the FAA rejects
4. To refrain from seeking a waiver request after establishment of the contract, unless extenuating circumstances emerge that the FAA determines justified.

☐ The bidder or offeror hereby certifies it cannot comply with the 100 percent Buy American Preferences of 49 USC § 50101(a) but may qualify for either a Type 3 or Type 4 waiver under 49 USC § 50101(b). By selecting this certification statement, the apparent bidder or offeror with the apparent low bid agrees:

1. To the submit to the Owner within 15 calendar days of the bid opening, a formal waiver request and required documentation that supports the type of waiver being requested.

2. That failure to submit the required documentation within the specified timeframe is cause for a non-responsive determination may result in rejection of the proposal.
3. To faithfully comply with providing U.S. domestic products at or above the approved U.S. domestic content percentage as approved by the FAA.
4. To refrain from seeking a waiver request after establishment of the contract, unless extenuating circumstances emerge that the FAA determines justified.

Required Documentation

Type 3 Waiver – The cost of the item components and subcomponents produced in the United States is more that 60 percent of the cost of all components and subcomponents of the "item". The required documentation for a Type 3 waiver is:

a) Listing of all product components and subcomponents that are not comprised of 100 percent U.S. domestic content (Excludes products listed on the FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing and products excluded by Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108; products of unknown origin must be considered as non-domestic products in their entirety).
b) Cost of non-domestic components and subcomponents, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly at place of manufacture.
c) Percentage of non-domestic component and subcomponent cost as compared to total "item" component and subcomponent costs, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly at place of manufacture.

Type 4 Waiver – Total cost of project using U.S. domestic source product exceeds the total project cost using non-domestic product by 25 percent. The required documentation for a Type 4 of waiver is:

a) Detailed cost information for total project using U.S. domestic product
b) Detailed cost information for total project using non-domestic product

False Statements: Per 49 USC § 47126, this certification concerns a matter within the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration and the making of a false, fictitious or fraudulent certification may render the maker subject to prosecution under Title 18, United States Code.

Date	Signature
Company Name	Title

GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS

(49 USC § 47123)

The Contractor agrees to comply with pertinent statutes, Executive Orders and such rules as are promulgated to ensure that no person shall, on the grounds of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability be excluded from participating in any activity conducted with or benefiting from Federal assistance.

This provision binds the Contractor and subcontractors from the bid solicitation period through the completion of the contract. This provision is in addition to that required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Title VI Solicitation Notice:

The City of Manchester – Department of Aviation, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 USC §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders or offerors that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Title VI Clauses for Compliance with Nondiscrimination Requirements

During the performance of this contract, the Contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor"), agrees as follows:

1. **Compliance with Regulations:** The Contractor (hereinafter includes consultants) will comply with the Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities, as they may be amended from time to time, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract.
2. **Nondiscrimination:** The Contractor, with regard to the work performed by it during the contract, will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. The Contractor will not participate directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities, including employment practices when the contract covers any activity, project, or program set forth in Appendix B of 49 CFR part 21.
3. **Solicitations for Subcontracts, including Procurements of Materials and Equipment:** In all solicitations, either by competitive bidding or negotiation made by the Contractor for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials, or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier will be notified by the Contractor of the contractor's obligations under this contract and the Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.
4. **Information and Reports:** The Contractor will provide all information and reports required by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto and will permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by the sponsor or the Federal Aviation Administration to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities and instructions. Where any

information required of a contractor is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish the information, the Contractor will so certify to the sponsor or the Federal Aviation Administration, as appropriate, and will set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.

5. **Sanctions for Noncompliance:** In the event of a Contractor's noncompliance with the non-discrimination provisions of this contract, the sponsor will impose such contract sanctions as it or the Federal Aviation Administration may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:

    a. Withholding payments to the Contractor under the contract until the Contractor complies; and/or

    b. Cancelling, terminating, or suspending a contract, in whole or in part.

6. **Incorporation of Provisions:** The Contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs one through six in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto. The Contractor will take action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the sponsor or the Federal Aviation Administration may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if the Contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, the Contractor may request the sponsor to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of the sponsor. In addition, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities

During the performance of this contract, the Contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor") agrees to comply with the following non-discrimination statutes and authorities; including but not limited to:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
- 49 CFR part 21 (Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation—Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);
- The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 USC § 4601) (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC § 794 *et seq.*), as amended (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR part 27;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 USC § 6101 *et seq.*) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 USC § 471, Section 47123), as amended (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (PL 100-209) (broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms "programs or activities" to include all of the programs or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);

- Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities (42 USC §§ 12131 – 12189) as implemented by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR parts 37 and 38;
- The Federal Aviation Administration's Nondiscrimination statute (49 USC § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, which ensures nondiscrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations;
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your programs (70 Fed. Reg. at 74087 to 74100);
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (20 USC 1681 et seq).

CLEAN AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

2 CFR § 200, Appendix II(G)

Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders, and regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 USC § 740-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 USC § 1251-1387). The Contractor agrees to report any violation to the Owner immediately upon discovery. The Owner assumes responsibility for notifying the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Contractor must include this requirement in all subcontracts that exceeds $150,000.

CONTRACT WORKHOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT REQUIREMENTS

(2 CFR § 200, Appendix II(E))

1. Overtime Requirements.

No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.

2. Violation; Liability for Unpaid Wages; Liquidated Damages.

In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause, the Contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause, in the sum of $10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause.

3. Withholding for Unpaid Wages and Liquidated Damages.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or the Owner shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2) of this clause.

4. Subcontractors.

The Contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) and also a clause requiring the subcontractor to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this clause.

COPELAND "ANTI-KICKBACK" ACT

(2 CFR § 200, Appendix II(D), 29 CFR Parts 3 and 5)

Contractor must comply with the requirements of the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (18 USC 874 and 40 USC 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulation 29 CFR part 3. Contractor and subcontractors are prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed on the project to give up any part of the compensation to which the employee is entitled. The Contractor and each Subcontractor must submit to the Owner, a weekly statement on the wages paid to each employee performing on covered work during the prior week. Owner must report any violations of the Act to the Federal Aviation Administration.

DAVIS-BACON REQUIREMENTS

(2 CFR § 200, Appendix II(D), 29 CFR Part 5)

1. Minimum Wages.

(i) All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR Part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalent thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the Contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of paragraph (1)(iv) of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR Part 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: *Provided* that the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under (1)(ii) of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) shall be posted at all times by the Contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can easily be seen by the workers.

(ii)(A) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

(1) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination;

(2) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(3) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(B) If the Contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(C) In the event the Contractor, the laborers, or mechanics to be employed in the classification, or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Administrator for determination. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(D) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to subparagraphs (1)(ii) (B) or (C) of this paragraph, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

(iii) Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

(iv) If the Contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the Contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program: *Provided* that the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the Contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the Contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

2. Withholding.

The Federal Aviation Administration or the sponsor shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld from the Contractor under this contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the Contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the Federal Aviation Administration may, after written notice to the Contractor, Sponsor, Applicant, or Owner, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

3. Payrolls and Basic Records.

(i) Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the Contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each

such worker; his or her correct classification; hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act); daily and weekly number of hours worked; deductions made; and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act, the Contractor shall maintain records that show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and that show the costs anticipated or the actual costs incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

(ii)(A) The Contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the Federal Aviation Administration if the agency is a party to the contract, but if the agency is not such a party, the Contractor will submit the payrolls to the applicant, Sponsor, or Owner, as the case may be, for transmission to the Federal Aviation Administration. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (*e.g.* the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH–347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at *www.dol.gov/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm* or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker and shall provide them upon request to the Federal Aviation Administration if the agency is a party to the contract, but if the agency is not such a party, the Contractor will submit them to the applicant, sponsor, or Owner, as the case may be, for transmission to the Federal Aviation Administration, the Contractor, or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the sponsoring government agency (or the applicant, Sponsor, or Owner).

(B) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the Contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(1) The payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under 29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii), the appropriate information is being maintained under 29 CFR § 5.5 (a)(3)(i), and that such information is correct and complete;

(2) Each laborer and mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or

indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations 29 CFR Part 3;

(3) Each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(C) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph (3)(ii)(B) of this section.

(D) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the Contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under Section 1001 of Title 18 and Section 231 of Title 31 of the United States Code.

(iii) The Contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph (3)(i) of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the sponsor, the Federal Aviation Administration, or the Department of Labor and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the Contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the Federal agency may, after written notice to the Contractor, Sponsor, applicant, or Owner, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

4. Apprentices and Trainees.

(i) Apprentices. Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Bureau, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice. The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the Contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed. Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the

apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination. In the event the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Bureau, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the Contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(ii) Trainees. Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration. Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination that provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate that is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the Contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(iii) Equal Employment Opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees, and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR Part 30.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements.

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR Part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

6. Subcontracts.

The Contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses contained in 29 CFR Part 5.5(a)(1) through (10) and such other clauses as the Federal Aviation Administration may by appropriate instructions require, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR Part 5.5.

7. Contract Termination: Debarment.

A breach of the contract clauses in paragraph 1 through 10 of this section may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act Requirements.

All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR Parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

9. Disputes Concerning Labor Standards.

Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR Parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the Contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. Certification of Eligibility.

(i) By entering into this contract, the Contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the Contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

(ii) No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

(iii) The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 USC 1001.

CERTIFICATION OF OFFERER/BIDDER REGARDING DEBARMENT

(2 CFR part 180 (Subpart C), 2 CFR part 1200, DOT Order 4200.5)

By submitting a bid/proposal under this solicitation, the bidder or offeror certifies that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred or suspended by any Federal department or agency from participation in this transaction.

CERTIFICATION OF LOWER TIER CONTRACTORS REGARDING DEBARMENT

(2 CFR part 180 (Subpart C), 2 CFR part 1200, DOT Order 4200.5)

The successful bidder, by administering each lower tier subcontract that exceeds $25,000 as a "covered transaction", must verify each lower tier participant of a "covered transaction" under the project is not presently debarred or otherwise disqualified from participation in this federally assisted project. The successful bidder will accomplish this by:

1. Checking the System for Award Management at website: http://www.sam.gov.
2. Collecting a certification statement similar to the Certification of Offerer /Bidder Regarding Debarment, above.
3. Inserting a clause or condition in the covered transaction with the lower tier contract.

If the Federal Aviation Administration later determines that a lower tier participant failed to disclose to a higher tier participant that it was excluded or disqualified at the time it entered the covered transaction, the FAA may pursue any available remedies, including suspension and debarment of the non-compliant participant.

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

(49 CFR part 26)

Contract Assurance (§ 26.13) –

The Contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of Department of Transportation-assisted contracts. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the Owner deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

1) Withholding monthly progress payments;
2) Assessing sanctions;
3) Liquidated damages; and/or
4) Disqualifying the Contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

Prompt Payment (§26.29) – The prime contractor agrees to pay each subcontractor under this prime contract for satisfactory performance of its contract no later than 15 days from the receipt of each payment the prime contractor receives from The Owner. The prime contractor agrees further to return retainage payments to each subcontractor within 15 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. Any delay or postponement of payment from the above referenced time frame may occur only for good cause following written approval of The Owner. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors.

DISTRACTED DRIVING

(Executive Order 13513, DOT Order 3902.10)

In accordance with Executive Order 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving", (10/1/2009) and DOT Order 3902.10, "Text Messaging While Driving", (12/30/2009), the Federal Aviation Administration encourages recipients of Federal grant funds to adopt and enforce safety policies that decrease crashes by distracted drivers, including policies to ban text messaging while driving when performing work related to a grant or subgrant.

In support of this initiative, the Owner encourages the Contractor to promote policies and initiatives for its employees and other work personnel that decrease crashes by distracted drivers, including policies that ban text messaging while driving motor vehicles while performing work activities associated with the project. The Contractor must include the substance of this clause in all sub-tier contracts exceeding $3,500 that involve driving a motor vehicle in performance of work activities associated with the project.

ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

(2 CFR § 200, Appendix II(H))

Contractor and Subcontractor agree to comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency as contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 USC 6201*et seq*).

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CLAUSE

(2 CFR 200, Appendix II(C), 41 CFR § 60-1.4, 41 CFR § 60-4.3, Executive Order 11246)

During the performance of this contract, the Contractor agrees as follows:

(1) The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The Contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identify, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff, or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

(2) The Contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(3) The Contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the Contractor's commitments under this section and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

(4) The Contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(5) The Contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.

(6) In the event of the Contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the Contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(7) The Contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (7) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for

noncompliance*: Provided, however,* that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency the Contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

STANDARD FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

1. As used in these specifications:

a. "Covered area" means the geographical area described in the solicitation from which this contract resulted;

b. "Director" means Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, or any person to whom the Director delegates authority;

c. "Employer identification number" means the Federal social security number used on the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, U.S. Treasury Department Form 941;

d. "Minority" includes:

(1) Black (all persons having origins in any of the Black African racial groups not of Hispanic origin);

(2) Hispanic (all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race);

(3) Asian and Pacific Islander (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); and

(4) American Indian or Alaskan native (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining identifiable tribal affiliations through membership and participation or community identification).

2. Whenever the Contractor, or any subcontractor at any tier, subcontracts a portion of the work involving any construction trade, it shall physically include in each subcontract in excess of $10,000 the provisions of these specifications and the Notice which contains the applicable goals for minority and female participation and which is set forth in the solicitations from which this contract resulted.

3. If the Contractor is participating (pursuant to 41 CFR part 60-4.5) in a Hometown Plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the covered area either individually or through an association, its affirmative action obligations on all work in the Plan area (including goals and timetables) shall be in accordance with that Plan for those trades which have unions participating in the Plan. Contractors shall be able to demonstrate their participation in and compliance with the provisions of any such Hometown Plan. Each contractor or subcontractor participating in an approved plan is individually required to comply with its obligations under the EEO clause and to make a good faith effort to achieve each goal under the Plan in each trade in which it has employees. The overall good faith performance by other contractors or subcontractors toward a goal in an approved Plan does not excuse any covered contractor's or subcontractor's failure to take good faith efforts to achieve the Plan goals and timetables.

4. The Contractor shall implement the specific affirmative action standards provided in paragraphs 7a through 7p of these specifications. The goals set forth in the solicitation from which this contract

resulted are expressed as percentages of the total hours of employment and training of minority and female utilization the Contractor should reasonably be able to achieve in each construction trade in which it has employees in the covered area. Covered construction contractors performing construction work in a geographical area where they do not have a Federal or federally assisted construction contract shall apply the minority and female goals established for the geographical area where the work is being performed. Goals are published periodically in the Federal Register in notice form, and such notices may be obtained from any Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs office or from Federal procurement contracting officers. The Contractor is expected to make substantially uniform progress in meeting its goals in each craft during the period specified.

5. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement nor the failure by a union with whom the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement to refer either minorities or women shall excuse the Contractor's obligations under these specifications, Executive Order 11246, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

6. In order for the non-working training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted in meeting the goals, such apprentices and trainees shall be employed by the Contractor during the training period and the Contractor shall have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees shall be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor.

7. The Contractor shall take specific affirmative actions to ensure equal employment opportunity. The evaluation of the Contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to achieve maximum results from its actions. The Contractor shall document these efforts fully and shall implement affirmative action steps at least as extensive as the following:

a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which the Contractor's employees are assigned to work. The Contractor, where possible, will assign two or more women to each construction project. The Contractor shall specifically ensure that all foremen, superintendents, and other onsite supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the Contractor's obligation to maintain such a working environment, with specific attention to minority or female individuals working at such sites or in such facilities.

b. Establish and maintain a current list of minority and female recruitment sources, provide written notification to minority and female recruitment sources and to community organizations when the Contractor or its unions have employment opportunities available, and maintain a record of the organizations' responses.

c. Maintain a current file of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each minority and female off-the-street applicant and minority or female referral from a union, a recruitment source, or community organization and of what action was taken with respect to each such individual. If such individual was sent to the union hiring hall for referral and was not referred back to the Contractor by the union or, if referred, not employed by the Contractor, this shall be documented in the file with the reason therefore along with whatever additional actions the Contractor may have taken.

d. Provide immediate written notification to the Director when the union or unions with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has not referred to the Contractor a minority

person or female sent by the Contractor, or when the Contractor has other information that the union referral process has impeded the Contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.

e. Develop on-the-job training opportunities and/or participate in training programs for the area which expressly include minorities and women, including upgrading programs and apprenticeship and trainee programs relevant to the Contractor's employment needs, especially those programs funded or approved by the Department of Labor. The Contractor shall provide notice of these programs to the sources compiled under 7b above.

f. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the Contractor in meeting its EEO obligations; by including it in any policy manual and collective bargaining agreement; by publicizing it in the company newspaper, annual report, etc.; by specific review of the policy with all management personnel and with all minority and female employees at least once a year; and by posting the company EEO policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.

g. Review, at least annually, the company's EEO policy and affirmative action obligations under these specifications with all employees having any responsibility for hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, or other employment decisions, including specific review of these items, with onsite supervisory personnel such superintendents, general foremen, etc., prior to the initiation of construction work at any job site. A written record shall be made and maintained identifying the time and place of these meetings, persons attending, subject matter discussed, and disposition of the subject matter.

h. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy externally by including it in any advertising in the news media, specifically including minority and female news media, and providing written notification to and discussing the Contractor's EEO policy with other contractors and subcontractors with whom the Contractor does or anticipates doing business.

i. Direct its recruitment efforts, both oral and written, to minority, female, and community organizations, to schools with minority and female students; and to minority and female recruitment and training organizations serving the Contractor's recruitment area and employment needs. Not later than one month prior to the date for the acceptance of applications for apprenticeship or other training by any recruitment source, the Contractor shall send written notification to organizations, such as the above, describing the openings, screening procedures, and tests to be used in the selection process.

j. Encourage present minority and female employees to recruit other minority persons and women and, where reasonable, provide after school, summer, and vacation employment to minority and female youth both on the site and in other areas of a contractor's workforce.

k. Validate all tests and other selection requirements where there is an obligation to do so under 41 CFR part 60-3.

l. Conduct, at least annually, an inventory and evaluation at least of all minority and female personnel, for promotional opportunities and encourage these employees to seek or to prepare for, through appropriate training, etc., such opportunities.

m. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments, and other personnel practices do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the EEO policy and the Contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.

n. Ensure that all facilities and company activities are non-segregated except that separate or single user toilet and necessary changing facilities shall be provided to assure privacy between the sexes.

o. Document and maintain a record of all solicitations of offers for subcontracts from minority and female construction contractors and suppliers, including circulation of solicitations to minority and female contractor associations and other business associations.

p. Conduct a review, at least annually, of all supervisor's adherence to and performance under the Contractor's EEO policies and affirmative action obligations.

8. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations, which assist in fulfilling one or more of their affirmative action obligations (7a through 7p). The efforts of a contractor association, joint contractor union, contractor community, or other similar groups of which the Contractor is a member and participant may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under 7a through 7p of these specifications provided that the Contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on the employment of minorities and women in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the Contractor's minority and female workforce participation, makes a good faith effort to meet its individual goals and timetables, and can provide access to documentation which demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the Contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the Contractor's and failure of such a group to fulfill an obligation shall not be a defense for the Contractor's noncompliance.

9. A single goal for minorities and a separate single goal for women have been established. The Contractor, however, is required to provide equal employment opportunity and to take affirmative action for all minority groups, both male and female, and all women, both minority and non-minority. Consequently, if the particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner (for example, even though the Contractor has achieved its goals for women generally), the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a specific minority group of women is underutilized.

10. The Contractor shall not use the goals and timetables or affirmative action standards to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

11. The Contractor shall not enter into any subcontract with any person or firm debarred from Government contracts pursuant to Executive Order 11246.

12. The Contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and of the Equal Opportunity Clause, including suspension, termination, and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and its implementing regulations, by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. Any contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

13. The Contractor, in fulfilling its obligations under these specifications, shall implement specific affirmative action steps, at least as extensive as those standards prescribed in paragraph 7 of these

specifications, so as to achieve maximum results from its efforts to ensure equal employment opportunity. If the Contractor fails to comply with the requirements of the Executive Order, the implementing regulations, or these specifications, the Director shall proceed in accordance with 41 CFR part 60-4.8.

14. The Contractor shall designate a responsible official to monitor all employment related activity to ensure that the company EEO policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions hereof as may be required by the Government, and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee, the name, address, telephone number, construction trade, union affiliation if any, employee identification number when assigned, social security number, race, sex, status (e.g., mechanic, apprentice, trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in an easily understandable and retrievable form; however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, contractors shall not be required to maintain separate records.

15. Nothing herein provided shall be construed as a limitation upon the application of other laws which establish different standards of compliance or upon the application of requirements for the hiring of local or other area residents (e.g. those under the Public Works Employment Act of 1977 and the Community Development Block Grant Program).

FEDERAL FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE)

(29 USC § 201, et seq)

All contracts and subcontracts that result from this solicitation incorporate by reference the provisions of 29 CFR part 201, the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), with the same force and effect as if given in full text. The FLSA sets minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor standards for full and part-time workers.

The Contractor has full responsibility to monitor compliance to the referenced statute or regulation. The Contractor must address any claims or disputes that arise from this requirement directly with the U.S. Department of Labor – Wage and Hour Division.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

(31 USC § 1352 – Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 2 CFR part 200, Appendix II(J), 49 CFR part 20, Appendix A)

The Bidder or Offeror certifies by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Bidder or Offeror, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

PROHIBITION OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES

41 CFR § 60

(a) The Contractor agrees that it does not and will not maintain or provide for its employees any segregated facilities at any of its establishments, and that it does not and will not permit its employees to perform their services at any location under its control where segregated facilities are maintained. The Contractor agrees that a breach of this clause is a violation of the Equal Employment Opportunity clause in this contract.

(b) "Segregated facilities," as used in this clause, means any waiting rooms, work areas, rest rooms and wash rooms, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, locker rooms and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing facilities provided for employees that are segregated by explicit directive or are in fact segregated on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin because of written or oral policies or employee custom. The term does not include separate or single-user rest rooms or necessary dressing or sleeping areas provided to assure privacy between the sexes.

(c) The Contractor shall include this clause in every subcontract and purchase order that is subject to the Equal Employment Opportunity clause of this contract.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

29 CFR part 1910

All contracts and subcontracts that result from this solicitation incorporate by reference the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910 with the same force and effect as if given in full text. The employer must provide a work environment that is free from recognized hazards that may cause death or serious physical harm to the employee. The employer retains full responsibility to monitor its compliance and their subcontractor's compliance with the applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (20 CFR Part 1910). The employer must address any claims or disputes that pertain to a referenced requirement directly with the U.S. Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PROCUREMENT OF RECOVERED MATERIALS

2 CFR § 200.322, 40 CFR Part 247, Solid Waste Disposal Act

Contractor and subcontractor agree to comply with Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the regulatory provisions of 40 CFR Part 247. In the performance of this contract and to the extent practicable, the Contractor and subcontractors are to use products containing the highest percentage of recovered materials for items designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under 40 CFR Part 247 whenever:

1) The contract requires procurement of $10,000 or more of a designated item during the fiscal year; or
2) The contractor has procured $10,000 or more of a designated item using Federal funding during the previous fiscal year.

The list of EPA-designated items is available at www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensive-procurement-guidelines-construction-products.

Section 6002(c) establishes exceptions to the preference for recovery of EPA-designated products if the contractor can demonstrate the item is:

a) Not reasonably available within a timeframe providing for compliance with the contract performance schedule;
b) Fails to meet reasonable contract performance requirements; or
c) Is only available at an unreasonable price.

CERTIFICATION OF OFFERER/BIDDER REGARDING TAX DELINQUENCY AND FELONY CONVICTIONS

The applicant must complete the following two certification statements. The applicant must indicate its current status as it relates to tax delinquency and felony conviction by inserting a checkmark (✓) in the space following the applicable response. The applicant agrees that, if awarded a contract resulting from this solicitation, it will incorporate this provision for certification in all lower tier subcontracts.

Certifications

1) The applicant represents that it is (✓) is not (✓) a corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

2) The applicant represents that it is (✓) is not (✓) is not a corporation that was convicted of a criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Note

If an applicant responds in the affirmative to either of the above representations, the applicant is ineligible to receive an award unless the sponsor has received notification from the agency suspension and debarment official (SDO) that the SDO has considered suspension or debarment and determined that further action is not required to protect the Government's interests. The applicant therefore must provide information to the owner about its tax liability or conviction to the Owner, who will then notify the FAA Airports District Office, which will then notify the agency's SDO to facilitate completion of the required considerations before award decisions are made.

Term Definitions

> **Felony conviction:** Felony conviction means a conviction within the preceding twenty-four (24) months of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law and includes conviction of an offense defined in a section of the U.S. code that specifically classifies the offense as a felony and conviction of an offense that is classified as a felony under 18 U.S.C. § 3559.
>
> **Tax Delinquency**: A tax delinquency is any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability.

TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE (CONSTRUCTION & EQUIPMENT CONTRACTS)

The Owner may terminate this contract in whole or in part at any time by providing written notice to the Contractor. Such action may be without cause and without prejudice to any other right or remedy of Owner. Upon receipt of a written notice of termination, except as explicitly directed by the Owner, the Contractor shall immediately proceed with the following obligations regardless of any delay in determining or adjusting amounts due under this clause:

1. Contractor must immediately discontinue work as specified in the written notice.
2. Terminate all subcontracts to the extent they relate to the work terminated under the notice.
3. Discontinue orders for materials and services except as directed by the written notice.
4. Deliver to the Owner all fabricated and partially fabricated parts, completed and partially completed work, supplies, equipment and materials acquired prior to termination of the work, and as directed in the written notice.
5. Complete performance of the work not terminated by the notice.
6. Take action as directed by the Owner to protect and preserve property and work related to this contract that Owner will take possession.

Owner agrees to pay Contractor for:

1) completed and acceptable work executed in accordance with the contract documents prior to the effective date of termination;

2) documented expenses sustained prior to the effective date of termination in performing work and furnishing labor, materials, or equipment as required by the contract documents in connection with uncompleted work;

3) reasonable and substantiated claims, costs, and damages incurred in settlement of terminated contracts with Subcontractors and Suppliers; and

4) reasonable and substantiated expenses to the Contractor directly attributable to Owner's termination action.

Owner will not pay Contractor for loss of anticipated profits or revenue or other economic loss arising out of or resulting from the Owner's termination action.

The rights and remedies this clause provides are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract.

TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT (CONSTRUCTION)

Section 80-09 of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-10 establishes conditions, rights, and remedies associated with Owner termination of this contract due to default of the Contractor.

TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT (EQUIPMENT)

The Owner may, by written notice of default to the Contractor, terminate all or part of this Contract if the Contractor:

1. Fails to commence the Work under the Contract within the time specified in the Notice- to-Proceed;
2. Fails to make adequate progress as to endanger performance of this Contract in accordance with its terms;

3. Fails to make delivery of the equipment within the time specified in the Contract, including any Owner approved extensions;
4. Fails to comply with material provisions of the Contract;
5. Submits certifications made under the Contract and as part of their proposal that include false or fraudulent statements; or
6. Becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.

If one or more of the stated events occur, the Owner will give notice in writing to the Contractor and Surety of its intent to terminate the contract for cause. At the Owner's discretion, the notice may allow the Contractor and Surety an opportunity to cure the breach or default.

If within [10] days of the receipt of notice, the Contractor or Surety fails to remedy the breach or default to the satisfaction of the Owner, the Owner has authority to acquire equipment by other procurement action. The Contractor will be liable to the Owner for any excess costs the Owner incurs for acquiring such similar equipment.

Payment for completed equipment delivered to and accepted by the Owner shall be at the Contract price. The Owner may withhold from amounts otherwise due the Contractor for such completed equipment, such sum as the Owner determines to be necessary to protect the Owner against loss because of Contractor default.

Owner will not terminate the Contractor's right to proceed with the Work under this clause if the delay in completing the work arises from unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. Examples of such acceptable causes include: acts of God, acts of the Owner, acts of another Contractor in the performance of a contract with the Owner, and severe weather events that substantially exceed normal conditions for the location.

If, after termination of the Contractor's right to proceed, the Owner determines that the Contractor was not in default, or that the delay was excusable, the rights and obligations of the parties will be the same as if the Owner issued the termination for the convenience the Owner.

The rights and remedies of the Owner in this clause are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract.

TRADE RESTRICTION CERTIFICATION

49 USC § 50104, 49 CFR Part 30

By submission of an offer, the Offeror certifies that with respect to this solicitation and any resultant contract, the Offeror –

1) is not owned or controlled by one or more citizens of a foreign country included in the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR);

2) has not knowingly entered into any contract or subcontract for this project with a person that is a citizen or national of a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the USTR; and

3) has not entered into any subcontract for any product to be used on the Federal project that is produced in a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms published by the USTR.

This certification concerns a matter within the jurisdiction of an agency of the United States of America and the making of a false, fictitious, or fraudulent certification may render the maker subject to prosecution under Title 18 USC Section 1001.

The Offeror/Contractor must provide immediate written notice to the Owner if the Offeror/Contractor learns that its certification or that of a subcontractor was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances. The Contractor must require subcontractors provide immediate written notice to the Contractor if at any time it learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

Unless the restrictions of this clause are waived by the Secretary of Transportation in accordance with 49 CFR 30.17, no contract shall be awarded to an Offeror or subcontractor:

1) who is owned or controlled by one or more citizens or nationals of a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms published by the USTR or
2) whose subcontractors are owned or controlled by one or more citizens or nationals of a foreign country on such USTR list or
3) who incorporates in the public works project any product of a foreign country on such USTR list.

Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render, in good faith, the certification required by this provision. The knowledge and information of a contractor is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

The Offeror agrees that, if awarded a contract resulting from this solicitation, it will incorporate this provision for certification without modification in all lower tier subcontracts. The Contractor may rely on the certification of a prospective subcontractor that it is not a firm from a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by USTR, unless the Offeror has knowledge that the certification is erroneous.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when making an award. If it is later determined that the Contractor or subcontractor knowingly rendered an erroneous

certification, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may direct through the Owner cancellation of the contract or subcontract for default at no cost to the Owner or the FAA.

VETERAN'S PREFERENCE

49 USC § 47112(c)

In the employment of labor (excluding executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), the Contractor and all sub-tier contractors must give preference to covered veterans as defined within Title 49 United States Code Section 47112. Covered veterans include Vietnam-era veterans, Persian Gulf veterans, Afghanistan-Iraq war veterans, disabled veterans, and small business concerns (as defined by 15 USC 632) owned and controlled by disabled veterans. This preference only applies when there are covered veterans readily available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates.

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DAVIS-BACON FEDERAL WAGE RATES

"General Decision Number: NH20220013 01/07/2022

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20210013

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Highway

County: Rockingham County in New Hampshire.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (excluding tunnels, building structures in rest area projects & railroad construction; bascule, suspension & spandrel arch bridges designed for commercial navigation, bridges involving marine construction; and other major bridges).

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60).

If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022, Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $15.00 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2022.

If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022, Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $11.25 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2022.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/07/2022

* SUNH2011-029 08/15/2011

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER (Excluding Form Work)	$ 23.13	2.51
CARPENTER (Form Work Only)	$ 20.57	1.06
ELECTRICIAN	$ 23.22	2.78
INSTALLER - GUARDRAIL	$ 22.29	11.84
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING	$ 18.00	0.00
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL	$ 34.45	17.20
LABORER: Blaster Rock	$ 28.38	9.46
LABORER: Common or General	$ 16.99	2.60
LABORER: Flagger	$ 10.42	1.37
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping	$ 16.77	0.00
LABORER: Landscape	$ 14.65	0.00
LABORER: Pipelayer	$ 18.29	4.33
OPERATOR: Auger	$ 26.07	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe	$ 27.72	4.17
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader	$ 19.25	0.00

OPERATOR: Bucket.....$ 30.00 0.00

OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....$ 24.59 6.11

OPERATOR: Crane.....$ 23.95 3.29

OPERATOR: Drill Rig Caissons....$ 36.86 19.78

OPERATOR: Excavator.....$ 24.72 5.58

OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....$ 25.16 6.97

OPERATOR: Loader.....$ 24.10 5.72

OPERATOR: Mechanic.....$ 16.92 3.44

OPERATOR: Oiler.....$ 29.54 16.15

OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....$ 23.43 0.00

OPERATOR: Roller.....$ 22.27 6.57

OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....$ 27.24 7.90

TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....$ 17.59 2.99

TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....$ 21.43 6.30

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is

like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of ""identifiers"" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than ""SU"" or ""UAVG"" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union, which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Survey Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SU"" identifier indicate that no one rate prevailed for this classification in the survey and the published rate is derived by computing a weighted average rate based on all the rates reported in the survey for that classification. As this weighted average rate includes all

rates reported in the survey, it may include both union and non-union rates. Example: SULA2012-007 5/13/2014. SU indicates the rates are survey rates based on a weighted average calculation of rates and are not majority rates. LA indicates the State of Louisiana. 2012 is the year of survey on which these classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 5/13/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

Survey wage rates are not updated and remain in effect until a new survey is conducted.

Union Average Rate Identifiers

Classification(s) listed under the UAVG identifier indicate that no single majority rate prevailed for those classifications; however, 100% of the data reported for the classifications was union data. EXAMPLE: UAVG-OH-0010 08/29/2014. UAVG indicates that the rate is a weighted union average rate. OH indicates the state. The next number, 0010 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 08/29/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

* an existing published wage determination
* a survey underlying a wage determination
* a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
* a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour Division National Office Branch of Wage Surveys. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

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END OF GENERAL DECISION"

"General Decision Number: NH20220012 01/07/2022

Superseded General Decision Number: NH20210012

State: New Hampshire

Construction Type: Highway

County: Hillsborough County in New Hampshire.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (excluding tunnels, building structures in rest area projects & railroad construction; bascule, suspension & spandrel arch bridges designed for commercial navigation, bridges involving marine construction; and other major bridges).

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60).

If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022, Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $15.00 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2022.

If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022, Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. The contractor must pay all covered workers at least $11.25 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2022.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/07/2022

* SUNH2011-028 08/15/2011

	Rates	Fringes
CARPENTER (Excluding Form Work)	$ 24.27	1.06
CARPENTER (Form Work Only)	$ 19.93	1.06
ELECTRICIAN	$ 23.22	2.78
INSTALLER: Guardrail	$ 20.50	6.30
IRONWORKER, REINFORCING	$ 20.18	0.00
IRONWORKER, STRUCTURAL	$ 34.45	17.20
LABORER: Blaster Rock	$ 29.50	11.21
LABORER: Common or General	$ 16.99	2.60
LABORER: Flagger	$ 11.79	1.37
LABORER: Highway/Parking Lot Striping	$ 17.95	0.00
LABORER: Landscape	$ 14.40	0.00
LABORER: Pipelayer	$ 17.63	2.72
OPERATOR: Auger	$ 26.07	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe	$ 27.05	7.95
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader	$ 19.25	0.00

OPERATOR: Bucket.....$ 25.19 0.00

OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....$ 25.39 5.09

OPERATOR: Crane.....$ 23.37 2.21

OPERATOR: Drill Rig Caissons....$ 33.46 19.78

OPERATOR: Excavator.....$ 24.98 6.56

OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....$ 25.75 6.00

OPERATOR: Loader.....$ 25.40 7.51

OPERATOR: Mechanic.....$ 25.12 3.44

OPERATOR: Oiler.....$ 29.54 16.15

OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....$ 28.88 17.05

OPERATOR: Roller.....$ 25.23 9.69

OPERATOR: Post Driver/Pounder....$ 23.16 6.32

TRUCK DRIVER, Includes all axles including Dump Trucks (Excludes Low Bed Trucks).....$ 17.42 3.37

TRUCK DRIVER: Low Bed Truck.....$ 20.77 4.27

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is

like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of ""identifiers"" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

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A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

* an existing published wage determination
* a survey underlying a wage determination
* a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
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2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

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The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

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Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

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END OF GENERAL DECISION"

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

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I. CONTRACT DOCUMENT DRAWINGS

Attention shall be directed to the General Provisions and to the Supplemental General Provisions for complete definition and enumeration of the Contract Documents. Attention shall be paid to the drawings, specifications, and addenda enumerated in Paragraph I of the Supplemental General Provisions which form a part of this contract.

A. Dimensions

The drawings are made to scale, unless otherwise noted, but all working dimensions shall be taken from the figured dimensions or by actual measurements at the work, and in no case by scaling the prints. The Contractor (and his/her subcontractors) shall study and compare all drawings and verify all figures before laying out or constructing the work and shall be responsible for any and all errors in the Contract work which might have been avoided thereby. Whether or not an error is believed to exist, deviations from the drawings and the dimensions given thereon shall be made only after approval in writing is obtained from the Engineer. The Contractor (and his/her subcontractors) shall take all measurements of existing established conditions notwithstanding the figured dimensions are not in agreement with the Contractor's (or his/her subcontractors) measurements, the Engineer shall be immediately notified and the Engineer will promptly adjust same.

B. Diagrammatic Drawings

1. Work and Materials Included

Plans or drawings where the work is shown diagrammatically indicate approved working systems. Every piece of material, fitting, fixture or small equipment is not shown nor is every difficulty or interference that may be encountered. To carry out the true intent and purpose of the Contract Documents, all necessary parts to make complete, approved working systems, or installations shall be included as if detailed on the drawings.

2. Location of Construction

The location of construction or installations shown on the drawings, unless exactly dimensioned, shall be considered as approximate only. The Contractor (and his/her subcontractors) shall adjust the position of the construction and installation in accordance with good working practices and as directed or approved by the Engineer to meet interferences, provide proper clearance and provide proper access space for operations and maintenance.

C. Typical Details

Where shown on the drawings, typical details shall apply to each and every item of the Contract work where such items are incorporated and the detail is applicable. Unless noted otherwise, such typical details shall be applicable in full.

II. SPECIAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

A. The project will be financially aided by grants from the Federal Aviation Administration (U. S. Government) and from the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics All work done under this Contract will be subject to the rules and regulations and the approval of said Administration and Department. The Contractor shall provide authorized representatives of said Administration and Department with proper access to the work for inspection purposes at any time during the preparation for or progress on the Contract work.

B. The Contractor shall throughout the course of the work give proper notice to the Engineer and all others having jurisdiction of his/her schedule of operations. It shall be the Contractor's

responsibility to have all parts of the work inspected and approved by the proper authorities as required.

C. All applicable inspection and certification requirements of the Standard Specifications referred to herein will be enforced, in addition to any other inspections or certifications deemed necessary by the Engineer.

III. "OR EQUAL" CLAUSE

Whenever a material, article or piece of equipment is identified on the plans or in the specifications by reference to manufacturer's or vendor's names, trade names, catalogue numbers, etc., it is intended merely to establish a standard; and, any material, article, or equipment of other manufacturers and vendors which will perform adequately the duties imposed by the general design will be considered equally acceptable provided the material, article, or equipment so proposed, is, in the opinion of the Engineer, of equal substance and function. It shall not be purchased or installed by the Contractor without the Engineer's written approval.

IV. PROTECTION OF LIVES AND HEALTH

To protect the lives and health of his/her employees under the contract, the Contractor shall comply with all pertinent provisions of the "Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction" issued by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and shall maintain an accurate record of all cases of death, occupational disease, and injury requiring medical attention or causing loss of time from work, arising out of and in the course of employment on work under the Contract. He/she alone shall be responsible for the safety, efficiency, and adequacy of his/her plant, appliances, and methods, and for any damage which may result from their failure of their improper construction, maintenance, or operation.

V. INSURANCE

A. General

1. The Contractor, under any circumstances, shall not commence work under this Contract until he/she has obtained all the insurance required by these Specifications. The Owner and the Engineer shall be named as certificate holder on all policies. The types and minimum amounts of the insurance to be provided by the contractor shall be as specified below.

B. Types and Minimum Limits

1. Workmen's Compensation Insurance

The Contractor shall procure and shall maintain during the life of this Contract Workmen's Compensation Insurance as required by applicable State of territorial law for all of his/her employees to be engaged in work at the site of the project under this Contract and, in case of any such work sublet, the Contractor shall require the subcontractor similarly to provide Workmen"s Compensation Insurance for all the latter's employees to be engaged in such work unless such employees are covered by the protection afforded by the Contractor's Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

In case any class of employees engaged in hazardous work on this project under this Contract is not protected under the Workmen's Compensation Statute, the Contractor shall provide and shall cause each subcontractor to provide adequate employer's liability insurance for the protection of such of his/her employees as are not otherwise protected.

2. Contractor's Public Liability and Property, Damage and Vehicle Liability and Property Damage Insurance

The Contractor shall procure and shall maintain during the life of this Contract, Contractor's Public Liability Insurance, Contractor's Property Damage Insurance, and Vehicle Liability Insurance. The Public Liability and Property Damage policies shall be extended to cover completed operations for a period of one year following acceptance of the contract work. The limits of insurance coverage shall be as follows:

For bodily injury:
$ 500,000.00 Each person
$ 1,000,000.00 Each person

For property damage:

$ 1,000,000.00 Each accident
$ 3,000,000.00 Aggregate

The insurance required under this subparagraph shall provide adequate protection for the contractor against damage claims which may arise from operation under this contract, whether such operations be by the insured or by anyone directly or indirectly employed by him/her and also against any damage or injury to aircraft or persons in aircraft operating on or near the project site. The insurance shall also cover damage or injury resulting from the use, storage, handling or transportation of explosives in connection with the contract work.

3. Subcontractor's Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance and Vehicle Liability Insurance

The Contractor shall either (a) require each of his/her subcontractors to procure, and to maintain during the life of his/her subcontract, Subcontractor's Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance and Vehicle Liability and Property Damage Insurance of the types and amount specified in (2) above or (b) insure the activities of all subcontractors under the Contractor's own policies specified in (2) above.

4. Builder's Risk Insurance and/or All Risk Property Damage Insurance (Fire and Extended Coverage)

Until the project is completed and accepted by the Owner the Contractor is required to maintain Builder's Risk Insurance and/or All Property Damage Insurance (Fire and Extended Coverage) on a 100 percent completed value basis on all materials and workmanship utilized all portions of the project for the benefit of the Owner, the Contractor and subcontractor as their interests may appear.

Builder's Risk Insurance is only required for construction of structures or buildings including work on existing structures and/or buildings.

5. Owner's, Contractor's Protective Insurance

The Contractor shall procure and maintain during the life of this Contract at his/her own expense and shall furnish to the Owner a separate Owner's Contractor's Protective Policy providing public liability and property damage with the following minimum limits:

For bodily injury:
$ 500,000.00 Each person
$ 1,000,000.00 Each accident

For property damage:
$ 1,000,000.00 Each accident
$ 3,000,000.00 Aggregate

C. Insurance Certificates

1. The Contractor shall furnish the Owner at the time of executing the Contract, Certificates of Insurance showing clearly the types and amounts of insurance coverage, the operations covered, effective dates, and expiration dates for all of the required insurance coverage. Certificates of Insurance shall be endorsed essentially as follows: "None of the coverage indicated on the Certificate will be modified or cancelled without ten days prior written notice to the Owner." The Certificates of Insurance shall clearly state all of the requirements specified in all these subparagraphs and shall state the month and year of the Contract. Acceptance of the insurance certificates by the Owner shall not relieve or decrease the liability of the Contractor under the Contract.

VI. SPECIAL HAZARDS

The Contractor's and Subcontractor's Public Liability, Property Damage, Vehicle Liability, and Vehicle Property Damage insurance coverage shall provide adequate protection against the following special hazards:

A. Damage or injury to aircraft or persons in aircraft operating on or near the project site, resulting from any operations under this Contract.

B. Damage or injury resulting from the use, storage, handling or transportation of explosives in connection with the Contract work.

VII. PRICING OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER OR SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT DOCUMENTATION

A. GENERAL

1. The contract language contained in this Section will supplement and take precedence over all other Change Order (CO) or Supplemental Agreement (SA) pricing contract provisions in the Contract Documents provided by the Owner, Design-Builder (Contractor), Construction Manager (Contractor), General Contractor (Contractor) and/or Architect/Owner. It is understood that these contract provisions will govern the pricing and administration of all change order proposals to be submitted by the Construction Manager and/or the General Contractor and/or the Trade Contractors and/or the Subcontractors and/or all other lower tier sub-subcontractors (all referred to as “Contractor” in this Section). In the event of a conflict between the other Contract Documents used for the Project, the change order pricing contract provisions in this Section shall govern.

2. Contractor agrees that it will incorporate the provisions of this Section into all agreements with lower tier Contractors. It is understood that these change order pricing provisions apply to all types of contracts and/or subcontracts specifically including lump sum (or fixed price contracts), and/or, unit price contracts. It is further understood that these change order provisions will apply to all methods of change order pricing specifically including lump sum change order proposals and unit price change order proposals.

3. Whenever change order or Supplemental Agreement proposals to adjust the contract price become necessary, the Owner will have the right to select the method of pricing to be used by the Contractor in accordance with the pricing provisions found in this Section. The options will be (1) lump sum change order proposal, or (2) unit price change order proposal as defined in the following provisions.

4. The word "Change Order" in this section applies to both Change Orders and Supplemental Agreements as defined by Section 10-15 and 10-59 of the General Provisions of these specifications.

B. CHANGE ORDER TYPES

1. Lump Sum Change Orders. Provides a single lump sum amount for extra work that comprises of multiple task and a well-defined amount of effort.

2 Unit Price Change Orders. Provides a per unit amount for a single task that will be measured for payment upon completion of the task.

3. If a CO proposal is not acceptable to the Owner and prompt agreement between the two parties cannot be reached, the Owner at its sole option, may order the Contractor to proceed with the work on a "Time and Material" basis. The resulting CO will be treated as a Lump Sum CO for determining cost. The Time and Material worksheet contained in Technical Specification Section G- 001 will be used to track time and materials on a daily basis and must be signed by the Contractor and the
Engineer each day.

C. CHANGE ORDER PROPOSALS

1. The following will apply to all types of Change Orders:

a. For all labor the Contractor shall receive the rate of the personnel reasonably anticipated to perform the work, or in the case of Time and Materials, the wage actually paid as shown by his certified payroll, which shall be at least the minimum rate established by the Contract Documents.

1. The labor rate shall include allowable overhead labor burden defined as employer's net actual cost of payroll taxes (FICA, Medicare, SUTA, FUTA), net actual cost for employer's cost of union benefits (or other usual and customary fringe benefits if the employees are not union employees), and net actual cost to employer for worker's compensation insurance.

2. For all foremen in direct charge of the work the Contractor shall receive the actual wage paid the foremen, as shown on (his certified payroll). No part of the salary or expense of anyone above the grade of foreman and having general supervision of the work will be included in the labor item.

3. Contractor shall receive the actual cost of such labor and labor burden, to which shall be added a maximum of fifteen percent (15%) of the sum thereof.

b. For all materials used by the Contractor, he shall receive the actual cost of such materials, less any allowable cash discounts, delivered on the work, including delivery charges as shown by original receipted bills, to which shall be added a maximum of five percent (5%) of the sum thereof.

c. For any major power operated machinery, trucks or equipment, which it may be necessary to use, the Owner shall allow the Contractor the rental price as set forth in the standard schedule of equipment rental prices established by the Rental Rate Blue Book for Construction Equipment, current edition as published by Dataquest, or equivalent publication.

1. Should the proper completion of the work require equipment of a type not covered by the above-mentioned schedule, the Owner shall allow the Contractor a reasonable rental price to be agreed upon in writing before the work is begun.

2. No percentage shall be added to the amounts of any of the above stated equipment rental prices, but the price as set forth in the schedule or agreed upon shall be total compensation allowed for the use of such equipment.

3. Major equipment is defined as tools and equipment with an individual purchase cost of more than $750.

d. For all cost of all insurance, bonds, and taxes imposed by law on labor employed on the work, the Contractor shall receive the actual amount paid without being marked up.

1. In the event the Contractor has been required to furnish comprehensive general liability insurance and/or performance and/or payment bonds as part of the base contract price, a final contract change order will be processed to account for the Contractor's net increase or decrease in comprehensive general liability insurance costs and/or bond premium costs associated with change orders to Contractor's base contract price.

e. All extra work performed by a subcontractor will be according to the above requirements as if the work were preformed directly by the Contractor. Extra work performed by a subcontractor may be marked up by the General Contractor by a maximum of five percent (5%). If there are second and third tier subcontractors, subcontractors can markup lower tier subcontractors by a maximum of five percent (5%), the aggregate mark-up of all subcontractors involved shall be a maximum of twenty percent (20%), including the General Contractors markup. The maximum mark-up for all labor, materials and subcontractors is twenty-five percent (25%).

f. In no event will any lump sum or percentage amounts for "contingency" be allowed to be added as a separate line item in change order estimates. Unknowns attributable to

labor hours will be accounted for when estimating labor hours anticipated performing the work. Unknowns attributable to material scrap and waste will be estimated as part of material costs.

g. The Contractor's proposals for changes in the contract amount or time shall be submitted within seven (7) calendar days of the Owner's request, unless the Owner extends such period of time due to the circumstances involved. If such proposals are not received in a timely manner, if the proposals are not acceptable to Owner, or if the changed work should be started immediately to avoid damage to the project or costly delay, the Owner may direct the Contractor to proceed with the changes without waiting for the Contractor's proposal or for the formal change order to be issued. In the case of an unacceptable Contractor proposal, the Owner may direct the Contractor to proceed with the changed work on a time and material basis with an agreed upon "not-to-exceed" price for the work to be performed. Such directions to the Contractor by the Owner shall be confirmed in writing within seven (7) calendar days. The cost or credit, and or time extensions will be determined by negotiations as soon as practical thereafter and incorporated in a Change Order to the Contract.

D. UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES IN THE WORK

Contractor shall not be entitled to an increase in the Contract Price or an extension of the Contract Times with respect to any work performed that is not required by the Contract Documents, as amended, modified, or supplemented.

VIII. PERMITS

a. The Engineer will provide the awarded Contractor any state and local permits after the bid. The following permits are anticipated.
   1. FAA approval of the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan.
   2. FAA approval of the Temporary Runway (Form 7480)
   3. NHDES Alteration of Terrain permit for the Retaining Wall Rehabilitation project.
   4. NHDES Wetland Permit for the Runway 35 Service Road (if included in the project).

b. The Contract documents have to the greatest extent practical provided the anticipated conditions of the FAA and NHDES permits.

c. Upon receipt of the listed permits, the Engineer and Contractor will review the permit conditions and if required modify the contract documents accordingly. Should additional and/or a change in the work be required that has a cost impact, the Contractor will be compensated for the additional and/or change in the work per the Change Order process.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

G-001	Special Work Requirements (Includes CSPP and SPCD)
G-002	Record Documents
G-003	Gate Guard Allowance
G-004	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic
G-005	Engineer Field Office
C-100	Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)
C-102	Temporary Air and Water Pollution, Soil Erosion, and Siltation Control
C-105	Mobilization
C-110	Method of Estimating Percentage of Material Within Specification Limits (PWL)
M-001	Construction Access Modifications
M-002	Runway Standby Time
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M-005	Riprap & Geotextiles
M-007	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
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P-603	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat
P-605	Joint Sealants for Pavements
P-606	Adhesive Compounds, Two Component for Sealing Wires and Lights in Pavement
P-608	Emulsified Asphalt Sealcoat
P-610	Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures
P-620	Runway and Taxiway Marking
P-621	Saw-Cut Grooves
D-701	Pipe for Storm Drains and Culverts
D-751	Manholes, Catch Basins, Inlets, and Inspection Holes
D-752	Concrete Culverts, Headwalls, and Miscellaneous Drainage Structures
L-105	Alterations, Removal, and Demolition
L-108	Underground Power Cable for Airports
L-110	Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits
L-115	Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures
L-125	Installation of Airport Lighting Systems
L-140	Runway Weather Information System
L-150	Modifications to FAA Approach Lighting Systems
T-901	Seeding
T-905	Topsoil
T-908	Mulching
F-162	Chain-Link Fence

Item G-001 Special Work Requirements

GENERAL

001-1.1 General. The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that the contract work does not damage private property or create any hazard to aircraft operations, and to bring to the Contractor's attention special coordination that the Contractor should be aware of that may be unique to airfield construction or unique to the Owner's Facility. It is Contractor's responsibility to conduct all work in strict accordance with the requirements set forth herein and to fully cooperate with the Resident Project Representative (RPR) in every way necessary to fulfill the purposes of these requirements as set forth above.

001-1.2 Work Limitations. All work shall be performed during the hours of 6 AM to 6 PM Monday through Friday. Work on weekends is permitted. Request to work on weekends shall be submitted to the RPR 72 hours in advance. Work may not be allowed on specific days as determined by the RPR and/or the Owner. Such days will notcount towards exhausted contract time.

The following specification sections and regulations further define how work must be executed.

- General Provisions Section 80-04 Limitation of Operations
- General Provisions Section 80-04.1 Operational Safety on Airport During Construction
- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2 (latest revision) "Operational Safety on Airports during Construction"
- The Construction Safety and Phasing Plans
- Airport Security and Compliance Requirements

001-1.3 Prior Notification. In accordance with Item C-100 Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) section 100-4 *Project Progress Schedule* of the Technical Specifications, the Contractor shall provide an overall project schedule prior to the pre-construction meeting. This schedule shall be updated during the project as specified.

In addition, the Contractor shall coordinate with the RPR and Owner and submit a detailed written weekly schedule of work that provides the work task by specification number for each day of the following week. The weekly schedule shall be submitted each week for the duration of the project, a minimum of 3-days prior to the week covered by the schedule.

In accordance with Section 80-04 of the General Provisions, the Contractor shall notify the RPR at least 48 hours in advance of the time he intends to start work or begin work in a new work area. It should be noted by the Contractor that 48 hours is the minimum time required by the Owner to issue a proper Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) of the pending construction activities. The Contractor's weekly construction schedules will also provide advance notice. The RPR and/or Owner may disallow work in areas not included in the weekly schedule and for which the required 48-hours advance notice is not provided. Such instance shall not be a valid claim for delays. Prior to the beginning of work each day, the Contractor's Site Superintendent shall meet with the RPR to discuss the day's work schedule. The Contractor must notify the RPR at least 24-hours in advance of any items that will require acceptance testing. 72-hours' notice must be provided for testing on Mondays or testing the day immediately following a Holiday.

001-1.4 Operational Safety. Work performed under this contract will require safety and phasing in accordance with FAA regulations defined in Section 80-04.1 *Operational Safety on Airports During Construction* of the General Provisions. The Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to ensure the safety of operating aircraft, as well as his/her own equipment and personnel.

001-1.5 Coordination. The Contractor must coordinate all operations with the RPR and/or Owner. The

RPR or Owner will handle coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Control Tower, and Tenants.

001-1.6 Regulations. All work shall be performed in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2 (latest revision), "*Operational Safety on Airports during Construction*".

001-1.7 Construction Safety and Phasing Plans (CSPP). In addition, all work shall be performed in accordance with the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plans. The plans have been prepared by the Owner and RPR and approved by the FAA. It outlines the site-specific requirements for safely performing the work in accordance with AC 150/5370-2 (latest revision). The Contractor shall review, in detail, the Construction Safety and Phasing Plans.

Refer to the Construction Safety and Phasing Plans at the end of this specification.

001-1.8 Contractor's Safety Plan Compliance (SPCD). Once the Contractor has read and fully understands the CSPP, they shall prepare and submit for approval a Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) as required by FAA AC 150/5370-2 (latest revision).

Similar to a shop drawing the SPCD, including all requirements of this specification, shall be submitted to the RPR for review prior to the Pre-Construction Meeting. The SPCD must be reviewed and approved by the Owner prior to issuance of the notice-to-proceed.

The Contractor shall designate an individual as the Site Safety officer (SSO). The SSO may be the Contractor's Site Superintendent who is responsible for day-to-day operations on the site. The SSO shall be on site daily and work on a daily basis to implement and enforce the CSPP and SPCD. The SSO shall conduct daily inspections. Among other items, the daily inspections shall include inspection of the barricades, lights, closure markers and protection of the taxiway/runway safety and object free areas. When necessary, the SSO will work with the RPR and Owner on safety related items.

001-1.9 Barricades. The Contractor shall place and maintain construction barricades to clearly define and close work areas to aircraft operations. The barricades are shown in the safety and phasing plans. Barricades shall be placed as shown or as directed by the RPR and/or Owner. Barricades shall meet the minimum requirement of FAA AC 150/5370-2 (latest revision). Refer to details in the contract documents. All temporary lights and barricades shall be weighted against jet blasts (100 mph). The barricades shall be supplied by the Contractor. The Contractor will maintain ownership of the barricades at the completion of the project. Reference Section 70-08 *Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP)* of the General Provisions for further requirements.

001-1.10 Runway and Taxiway Closure Markers. The Contractor shall transport, place, and maintain runway and taxiway closure markers to clearly define surfaces closed to aircraft operations. The Runway Closure and Taxiway Closure Markers shall be supplied by the Owner. The required markers are shown in the contract drawings. Markers shall be placed as shown or as directed by the RPR and/or Owner. Closure Markers shall meet the minimum requirement of FAA AC 150/5370-2 (latest revision). The method and procedure for securing the markers from dislodging must be approved by the Owner and RPR. Refer to marker details in the contract documents.

001-1.11 Height Restrictions. No equipment will be allowed to penetrate the Runway approach surfaces and transitions defined in 49 CFR Part 77 when the runway is active. Tall equipment, such as cranes or boom trucks, will be required to have a flag attached to the highest point. Additionally, during periods of darkness or reduced visibility a red light at the highest point shall also be required.

001-1.12 Marking of Vehicles and Equipment. Each motorized vehicle operating on the airport shall be equipped with an amber flashing light. All equipment must have a 3-foot square flag consisting of

international orange and white squares not less than one foot square displayed in full view above the vehicle.

Equipment must also have an amber flashing light when operated during periods of limited visibility including darkness, fog, and rain. When not in use, all equipment shall be returned to the designated staging area and lowered to the maximum extent possible. All Contractor and subcontractor vehicles shall have the company identification plainly visible on both sides of the vehicle in order to identify the vehicle.

001-1.13 Setback Requirements. No construction operations shall be carried on within 129.5 feet from the centerline of any active taxiway or within 250 feet of the centerline of any active runway unless prior approval has been obtained and such actions are included in the phasing plans. The distances above represent the Taxiway Object Free Area and the Runway Object Free Area respectively.

001-1.14 Protection of Restricted Areas. The Contractor shall stake and permanently mark on the ground with a readily recognizable marking (football field marking, flagging, cones, or similar material) the restriction lines adjacent to the work area so that workmen can readily recognize the limitations. The restricted areas are defined in the phasing plans and contract drawings.

001-1.15 Trenches and Excavations. The Contractor will not be permitted to leave any trenches or other excavations open at night, on weekends or at other times when the Contractor is not on the site, except as approved by the RPR. Open trenches must be clearly defined, confined to the work area(s), and completely surrounded with construction barricades. In addition, no excavations exceeding three inches (3”) in depth shall be left open within the object free areas while the runway, taxiways, or aprons, are in use. All excavations in paved areas must be backfilled and the pavement repaired and properly cured prior to the area being opened to traffic.

001-1.16 Grading of Temporary Conditions. The following applies when runways or taxiways must be re-opened. The Contractor shall ensure that the work area within the safety areas of the runways, taxiways and aprons are graded away from the pavements at a maximum slope of 5% and shall be left in such condition that it will drain readily and effectively and will not pose a hazard to aircraft. No piles of soil shall be left unspread, no drops or projections in excess of three inches, no sharp changes in grade will be permitted, and the surface shall be thoroughly compacted.

001-1.17 Radio Control and Communication. At a minimum, the Contractor shall have two-way communications between the superintendent, escorts, and gate guards to coordinate access to and from the work site. No FAA or airport frequency shall be used for this purpose.

When work areas are adjacent to, within, or require traversing active movement areas (such as taxiways and the runway) the Contractor shall have on site at all times at least two radios capable of monitoring the airport ground frequency (121.9). The radio shall be capable of reliable two-way communications from any location on the airport. The Contractor shall, before the start of construction, test his/her radio(s) with the appropriate agencies to demonstrate the capabilities and to demonstrate the performance of the operator and the equipment. Only MHT Operations will communicate directly with the ATCT. The Contractor shall operate these radios, at his/her expense

001-1.18 Flagpersons. The Contractor shall provide flagpersons or uniformed officers at locations where the haul routes enter public streets or highways from airport property in accordance with the applicable local requirements. Additionally, the Contractor shall provide flag persons whenever the service road is restricted to one lane of traffic.

001-1.19 Owner Provided Escorts. The Owner will provide escorts throughout the duration of construction. Contractor to coordinate schedule of activities at least one weak in advance so that the Owner can schedule escorts.

001-1.20 Contractor Provided Escorts. Not required.

001-1.21 Haul Routes. When public highways must be used for haul routes, it will become the Contractors responsibility to obtain the proper permits needed for this function and to obey all rules and regulations pertinent to the public highways.

Haul routes on the airport are shown on the contract drawings and the safety plans. The Contractors vehicles and equipment shall operate within the limits of the indicated haul route.

The Contractor's personnel and vehicles will not have access to the entire airport but shall be limited to the designated work area(s), staging area(s), and haul route(s).

All paved haul roads or access roads shall be kept clean at all times to prevent the accumulation of dirt and mud and the generation of dust by sweeping, washing or other methods as directed by the Airport. Unpaved haul roads, if any, shall be maintained by blading and filling when directed by the Airport and dust shall be controlled at all times.

All paved haul roads disturbed shall be restored to their original condition or better before the contract will be considered complete. All restoration and dust control on haul roads shall be at the Contractors expense.

All non-paved areas on the airport which are disturbed by the Contractors operations shall be scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth not less than five inches (5"). Clods shall be broken and the top three inches (3") of soil shall be worked into a satisfactory seedbed by disking, or by use of cultipackers, rollers, drags, harrows, or other appropriate means. This area shall be seeded, fertilized, and mulched.

001-1.22 Security and Contractor Provided Gate Guards. The Contractor shall comply with all airport security requirements as directed by the Owner. The Contractor's personnel, equipment, materials, and deliveries shall be subject to security checks prior to or while on airport property. Any delays incurred due to security inspections shall not be a valid claim for delays.

The Contractor is responsible for maintaining controlled access to the airfield via any and all project access gates. The Contractor must provide an Owner approved security gate guard during all work hours. Gate guards are required to have an Airport issued SIDA badge. Refer to Section G-003 Gate Guard Allowance. The Contractor shall only allow access to personnel directly working on the project. The access gate will be opened and closed by a MHT Airport Operations Specialist.

Personal Vehicles (POV) are not permitted on the Airfield. The Contractor shall provide safe and adequate transportation to and from the area where POVs are parked and the work area(s).

001-1.23 Disposal of Surplus and Unsuitable Materials. All surplus and unsuitable materials not identified to be retained by the Owner, whether suitable or unsuitable, shall be legally disposed of by the Contractor off airport property. No separate measurement or payment will be made for the handling, hauling or disposal, but rather shall be incidental to the item that generated that material.

001-1.24 Storm Water Management. The Contractor is responsible for managing all storm water for the duration of the project including all diversion and dewatering of the site. The Contractor is also responsible for repairing all damage caused by storm water. All costs associated with the storm water management shall be incidental to the overall project. The Contractor shall follow all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and N.H. Department of Environmental Service regulations.

001-1.25 U. S. EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit for Stormwater Discharges during Construction. The Contractor shall refer to Section C-102 *Temporary Air and Water Pollution, Soil Erosion, And Siltation Control* for additional information

concerning the notification requirements to be covered under the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) NPDES Construction General Permit for Stormwater Discharges during Construction and the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Additional information relating to the submission of the

001-1.26 Storage of Materials and Equipment. The area for storing materials and parking/servicing equipment is shown in the contract drawings. The Contractor will be required to return all equipment to the appropriate Contractor's staging area at the end of work, each day, unless otherwise approved.

Equipment shall be parked in the designated area when not in use.

The Contractor shall provide all necessary temporary fencing and gates to protect materials and equipment from pilferage. The Owner is not responsible for any vandalized equipment or materials stored on the property.

Any area occupied or utilized by the Contractor shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition satisfactory to the Owner. At the completion of the project, all Contractors' facilities shall be removed promptly and in a workman like manner and the area left clean and free of all debris or surplus material. The Contractor is responsible for restoring to original condition any areas used for the Contractor's operation at no additional cost to the Owner.

001-1.27 Maintenance of the Construction Site. The Contractor shall keep the construction site free of paper, boxes, and other debris that could be blown onto the runways, taxiways, and/or aprons.

All airport pavements shall be kept clear and clean at all times. All rocks, mud, and other debris carried on to the airport pavement by the Contractor's equipment must be report to the RPR or Airport Operations. Airport Operations will then close the affected area to air traffic and the Contractor will immediately sweep the area to the satisfaction of Airport Operations.

The Contractor shall have access to the equipment for the application of water to control dust within the construction site and on haul roads. The equipment shall be equipped with a shut-off control valve which can be operated from the cab by the operator. The Contractor shall apply water for dust control as necessary to prevent dust from the construction site and/or haul roads from being a hazard to aircraft and from being a nuisance to the public as direct by the RPR. All water shall be supplied by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall maintain at the job site at all times while the construction under this contract is in progress a self-propelled, self-contained vacuum sweeper with rotating brooms and with a 4-cubic yard capacity approved by the RPR. The sweeper shall operate as necessary to keep active aircraft pavements, access roads and the work areas clean. At the close of each day's work, all active aircraft pavements and airport paved roads used or dirtied by the Contractor shall again be swept.

The Contractor shall also be responsible for supplying any other equipment as may be necessary to clean all areas that are contaminated as a result of his/her operations to the complete satisfaction of the RPR and the Owner.

Trucks loaded in the construction area shall have loads trimmed as necessary to ensure that no particles, stones, or debris will fall off and that no legal load limits are exceeded.

The Contractor shall be particularly careful not to track foreign material onto pavements outside of the work area(s) (e.g., tack-coat, rocks, etc). The Contractor shall be responsible for removing foreign materials from vehicle tires prior to the vehicle leaving its work area.

001-1.28 Maintenance of the Existing Airfield Lighting. All existing airfield lighting systems required to safely operate aircraft shall be operational each night and during inclement weather throughout the construction period.

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to check the operation of the existing lights each day, to notify the RPR and the Owner of any problems and make any repairs necessary due to his/her operation.

The Contractor shall furnish and install all materials necessary to provide temporary lighting and make any temporary connections to keep the existing airfield lighting operational until the new lighting fixtures, cables, etc. can be installed.

001-1.29 Smoking. Absolutely no smoking will be permitted within the AOA. Any Contractor violating this rule shall be asked to leave the premises.

001-1.30 Employee Identification Badges. Full-time competent and responsible employees of the Contractor, such as superintendents and foremen, shall obtain an Airport SIDA badge. Additionally, employees who will be onsite for more than two continuous weeks shall obtain an Airport SIDA badge. The SIDA badge requires finger printing screening and a criminal history check. The badge application process may take up to fourteen (14) days, the Contractor shall plan accordingly.

The Contractor shall have a minimum of 1/2 (50%) of on-site workers, including sub-contractors, submit to the badging process, unless otherwise approved by MHT Operations Management. Badged individuals must display their Airport issued badges on their outermost garment at all times while on the airfield.

Refer to the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) and Supplemental Provision documents for more information and costs associated with obtaining badges and vehicle permit stickers. The costs associated with security access badges are the responsibility of the Contractor and shall not be paid for by the Owner.

At all times while on the airfield, non-badged workers must be:
1. Within 100 feet of a badged worker
2. Within visual contact of a badged worker
3. Able to respond to the requests of a badged worker
4. Able to command the attention of a badged worker.

Any non-badged workers will not be allowed on the airfield without valid picture identification acceptable to the TSA (current and valid driver's license, passport, etc.), and shall remain with a badged worker or Airport escort at all times.

The Contractor shall provide the Owner with a list of employees on the job site and their badge number. The list shall include subcontractors and employees. The list shall be updated and submitted weekly.

Upon completion of the contract the Contractor shall turn all the badges into the Owner for disposal.

001-1.31 Record Documents. The Contractor shall provide all Final Project Documentation as specified throughout the projects specifications and summarized in FAA General Provisions Section 90 *Measurement and Payment* paragraph 90-11 *Contractor Final Project Documentation*. The Record Drawings shall also include digital submission in AutoCAD and PDF formats.

MATERIALS

001-2.1 Materials. Prior to ordering, the Contractor shall submit shop drawings to the RPR for all materials to be used on the project. The submittals and shop drawings shall include a manufacturer's certification that each product meets the specified standard(s), when applicable. Materials not reviewed and approved prior to any installation for the project are subject to having the Contractor remove the unacceptable materials and replaced with approved materials at no additional expense to the Owner.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

001-3.1 Mobilization. Mobilization shall be measured in accordance with Item C-105 *Mobilization* lump sum item.

001-3.2 Safety and Phasing. Safety and Phasing items as outlined in Section G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic* and the Contract Documents shall include: Contractor provided barricades, cones, taxiway closure signs, lighted X for runway closure, construction signs, furnishing and installing blank panels for existing guidance signs, covering lights during closures as indicated, disabling circuits during closures as indicated, routing new temporary FAA L-824 cable with temporary connections to keep light circuits active as indicated, lockout/tagout of circuits, maintenance of the construction site, sweeping, application of water for dust control and clean-up of stockpiles on pavements, flaggers, radios, training, badging, badging fees, preparation of required schedules, and all requirements of the project safety and phasing plans. It shall alsoinclude all work associated with the Owner provided barricades. Assembly, transport, placement, repositioning, maintaining, disassembly and removal of all safety and phasing items shall not be measuredseparately but rather shall be considered incidental to the item. All Safety and Phasing materials and workwill not be measured separately and shall be incidental to the lump sum item for the requirements outlinedin Section G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic.*

001-3.3 Contractor's Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD). The Contactor's preparation and submission of the SPCD will not be measured separately and shall be incidental to the lump sum item for the requirements outlined in Section G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic*.

001-3.4 Safety Barricades. Safety barricades will not be separately measured and shall be incidental to the lump sum item as outlined in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic*.

001-3.5 Gate Guard - Allowance. Measurement for this allowance will be as outlined in Item G-003 *Gate Guard Allowance Item.*

001-3.6. **USEPA NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges during Construction/SWPPP.** The preparation of the SWPPP and submission of the Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the USEPA NPDES CGP will not be measured separately and shall be incidental to the lump sum item as outlined in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic*.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

001-4.1 Mobilization. Mobilization will be paid for in accordance with the Item C-105 Mobilization lump sum item.

001-4.2 Safety and Phasing. Payment for all Safety and Phasing materials and work will not be paid for separately and will be incidental to lump sum item as outlined in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic.* Payment thereof shall constitute full compensation for all labor, preparation, materials, equipment, expenses and incidentals. Payment shall be made after review and upon acceptance of the document by the Owner and in accordance with the requirements in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic* Basis of Payment.

001-4.3 Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD). Payment for the preparing, furnishing materials and implementing the SPCD, will not be paid for separately and will be incidental to lump sum item as outlined in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic.* Payment thereof shall constitute full compensation for all labor, preparation, materials, equipment, expenses, and incidentals. Payment shall be made after review and upon acceptance of the document by the Owner and in accordance with the

requirements in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic* Basis of Payment.

001-4.4 Safety Barricades. Safety barricades will not be paid for separately and will be incidental to the lump sum item as outlined in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic*. Payment thereof shall constitute full compensation for all labor, preparation, materials, equipment, expenses and incidentals. Payment shall be made after review and upon acceptance of the materials by the Owner and in accordance with the requirements in Item G-004 *Maintenance and Protection of Traffic* Basis of Payment.

001-4.5 Gate Guard - Allowance. Payment for this allowance will be paid as outlined in Item G-003 *GateGuard Allowance Item.*

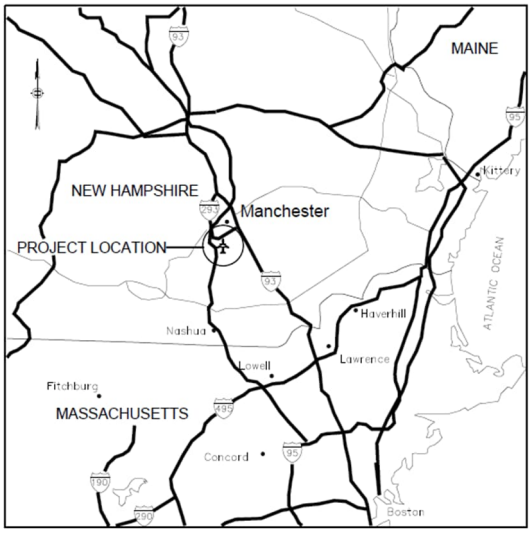
Payment shall be made under:

Refer to the individual item descriptions from this Section for measurement and payment as referencedabove. These referenced items from this section are to be measured and paid under other referenced item sections of the Contract. Any other items, not identified under the Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment as outlined above, shall be considered incidental to the overall project and will not be measured or paid for separately.

Construction Safety and Phasing Plans Follows

Manchester – Boston Regional Airport
Rehabilitate Runway 17-35
FAA AIP #: 3-33-0011-TBD-2022

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND PHASING PLAN (CSPP)



Presented by:

Jacobs Engineering
March 2022

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1. GENERAL

It is imperative that all personnel who may have a role in the safety and/or security of Manchester-Boston Regional Airport, and any associated construction and staging areas, be thoroughly familiar with their responsibilities as described herein, all personnel involved in the project are mutually responsible for the safety and security of Manchester-Boston Regional Airport and the traveling public. Safety and security must be the main priority when coordinating daily activities and work assignments.

Manchester-Boston Regional Airport is owned and operated by the City of Manchester, Department of Aviation. When the term "Airport" or "Airport Operator" is used herein it shall be understood to mean the City of Manchester, Department of Aviation.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The base bid work to be completed consists of the following:

- Rehabilitate approximately 9,250-feet of Runway 17-35 full width
- Rehabilitate Runway 17-35 In-pavement approach lights
- Rehabilitate all runway and shoulder pavements in the runway-runway intersection
- Upgrade the FAA in-pavement approach lights
- Airport lighting and signage & related airfield electrical improvements
- Rehabilitate the south Taxiway A retaining wall and detention pond

Additive Alternates (ADD-ALT) consist of the following:

- ADD-ALT #1 Mill and overlay shoulders of Runway 17-35
- ADD-ALT #2 Mill and overlay the blast pads of Runway 17-35
- ADD-ALT #3 Rehabilitate the Taxiway A Retaining Wall
- ADD-ALT #4 RWIS RPU Upgrades not in the base bid
- ADD-ALT #5 Electrical Manhole Drainage
- Sealcoat shoulders and blast pads as funds allow if funds are not available for ADD-ALTs #1 and #2.

General work items include:

- Construction safety and phasing to include barricades, lights, and signs
- Installation of temporary security gate (north and south) to allow Contractor access
- Construction of a required temporary access haul road
- Temporary 6,291' runway during intersection work
- Removal of existing HMA pavement
- Excavation and embankment
- Installation of new airfield drainage system to drain existing electrical system
- Removal of structures, pipes, ducts and electrical equipment (lights, signs, etc.)
- New pavement marking
- New runway airfield guidance signs

- New runway 17-35 edge lights
- New Centerline and touch-down lighting fixture and cable replacement
- New Taxiway centerline lighting fixture and cable installation
- Replacement of pavement temperature and moisture sensors
- Airfield lighting vault work to support new lighting systems
- Light base adjustments for all existing base cans to be reused within paving limits
- Replacement of Runway 17 & 35 approach lighting
- Erosion and sediment control measures
- Crack repairs of existing milled surfaces
- New hot mix asphalt pavements
- Pavement grooving
- Retaining wall construction
- Drainage

The project is anticipated to be completed in 9 phases. Construction phases are shown on the Construction Safety and Phasing drawings which are included by reference to the Project Plans.

3. COORDINATION

The Airport Operator will notify tenants, FBO's, local users, and any field operations personnel of the planned construction activity via the following methods or a combination thereof: public 'flyers', notification calls/emails/letters, local publication briefings, and project meetings.

The project shall be coordinated among the MHT, FAA, Engineer and Contractor in the following manner:

a. Pre-Bid Meeting

At the pre-bid meeting, the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) will be introduced as the standard for operational safety during construction in accordance with FAA AC 150/5370-2G (current edition). Contractors will be made aware of the operational impacts on certain aspects of their construction and should plan accordingly. In addition, Contractors will be informed of the requirement for producing a Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) prior to beginning construction. The SPCD describes how the Contractor plans to comply with the requirements of the CSPP.

b. Pre-Construction Meeting

In addition to the standard agenda items concerning the award of construction, this meeting will again present the CSPP. During the pre-construction meeting, the Contractor will be informed of the specific operations impacts to construction and safety requirements. Prior to the construction Notice to Proceed, the Contractor must meet the requirements of providing an approved SPCD.

c. Contractor progress meetings

Weekly progress meetings will be held with the Airport Operator, Contractor and Engineer. Safety is a required standing agenda item and will include both operational and personal safety. Airport tenants and users will be invited to these progress meetings.

In addition to progress meetings, the Airport Operator, Contractor and Engineer will meet prior to the end of each phase in order to coordinate the location, limits, NOTAMS, and notices required for the next construction phase work area.

d. Scope or Schedule Changes

Changes to the scope of work or construction schedule as detailed here-in may require portions of this document to be revised and submitted for approval by the Airport Operator and/or the FAA. Approval may take up to 45 working days.

e. FAA ATO & SEC Coordination

Runway 17-35 will be closed during construction.
Refer to the Section 5 entitled 'AREAS AND OPERATIONS AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY' of this document for additional information.

f. Contact Information:

Reference Section 11.a. entitled *'List of Responsible Representatives/ Points of Contact'*.

4. PHASING

This project is divided into specific phases of construction to minimize disruptions and maintain a safe environment for airport operations. The work will be completed in 9 construction phases. Construction will take place during daytime and nighttime hours. Contractor must coordinate with Airport Operations before beginning all construction phases.

a. Phase Elements

(1) Areas closed to aircraft operations:

Phase 1 – Refer to drawing no. G-101.
This is a two-part phase. Phase 1A all areas open with a 1 hour PPR for any work within the runway safety area. During Phase 1A Taxiway E will be utilized for the airport operations of crossing Runway 17-35. Phase 1B includes closure of the following:

- Runway 17-35
- Taxiway K1 and K2
- Taxiway A from Taxiway E to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway A1 and A2
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway H closed from 'E' to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway D closed from 'A' to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A3 closed
- Taxiway B closed

Phase 2 – Refer to drawing no. G-102:

- Runway 17-35 temporary runway is open
- Runway 6-24
- Taxiway K1 and K2
- Taxiway J
- Taxiway M

Phase 3 – Refer to drawing no. G-103:

- Utilize 270’ wide active movement area of Taxiway E for airport operations in Phase 3A
- Utilize 270’ wide active movement area of Taxiway B for airport operations in Phase 3B
- Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway A1 and A2
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway H closed from ‘E’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway D closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A3 closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed (during sub-phase 3 B)
- Taxiway B closed (during sub-phase 3 A)

Phase 4 – Refer to drawing no. G-104:

- Work within the RSA of RW 6-24 shall require coordination with the Airport and have an associated 1 hour PPR
- Runway 17-35 close during work shift
- Taxiway K1 and K2
- Taxiway B
- Taxiway A3
- Taxiway D closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘H’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway H closed from ‘E’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway J
- Taxiway M
- Taxiway A1 and A2

Phase 5 –Refer to drawing no. G-104:

- Work within the RSA of RW 6-24 shall require coordination with the Airport and have an associated 1 hour PPR
- Runway 17-35 close during work shift
- Taxiway K1 and K2
- Taxiway B
- Taxiway A3
- Taxiway D closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘H’ to Runway 17-35

- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway H closed from ‘E’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway A1 and A2

Phase 6 – Refer to drawing no. G-104:

- Work within the RSA of RW 6-24 shall require coordination with the Airport and have an associated 1 hour PPR
- Runway 17-35 close during work shift
- Taxiway K1 and K2
- Taxiway B
- Taxiway A3
- Taxiway D closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed from ‘H’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway H closed from ‘E’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway A1 and A2

Phase 7 & 8 – Refer to drawing no. G-105:

- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway A1 and A2
- Taxiway F closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Work outside of the TOFA does not require movement area closures
- Work inside the TOFA will require movement area closures

Phase 9 – Refer to drawing no. G-106:

- Work within the TOFA of an active taxiway shall require coordination for a movement area closure with the Airport
- Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A closed from ‘E’ to Runway 35 end
- Taxiway A1 and A2
- Taxiway F
- Taxiway H closed from ‘E’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway D closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway A3 closed from ‘A’ to Runway 17-35
- Taxiway E closed (during sub-phase 3 B)
- Taxiway E closed (during sub-phase 3 A)
- Taxiway K1 and K2

(2) Phase Durations:

Phase 1 – 14 Calendar Days

Phase 2 – 7 Calendar Days

Phase 3 – 62 Calendar Days

Phase 4 – 3 Calendar Days

Phase 5 – 10 Calendar Days

Phase 6 – 3 Calendar Days

Phase 7 – 21 Calendar Days (concurrent with phase 3)

Phase 8 – 65 Calendar Days (concurrent with phase 3)

Phase 9 – 62 Calendar Days (concurrent with phase 3)

Overall Project Duration: 99 Calendar Days

(3) Taxi Routes (See Section 4.a for closures):

Contractor to coordinate setup of construction safety signs and barricades.

Note 1: Airport operations will coordinate with Air Traffic Control (ATC) for movement during closures.

Phase 1A – Taxiway E will be utilized for all airport operations of crossing Runway 17-35.

Phase 1B – See note 1.

Phase 2 – See note 1.

Phase 3 – Utilize 270' wide active movement area for airport operations in phase 3A and phase 3B. See note 1.

Phase 4/5/6 – Airport operations full access during non-working periods. See note 1.

Phase 7/8 – Operations to be completed concurrently with phase 3. See note 1.

Phase 9 – See note 1. Work within the TOFA of an active taxiway will require a movement area closure for that work.

(4) Emergency Access Routes:

- The Contractor shall ensure emergency services shall always have access to all areas of the airport. Airport Operations shall notify ARFF 72 hours prior to the start of construction.

(5) Construction Staging Areas:

- The construction staging area for this project shall be located as shown on the attached drawings.

- Any deviations from the planned staging area location will be as determined by the Airport.

- The height of equipment and stockpiles shall be limited to 20 feet as shown on the reference Construction Safety and Phasing Plan drawings.

- Equipment stationed within a staging area shall not obstruct nor impede aircraft or airport vehicle movement or any protected imaginary surface.

(6) Construction Access and Haul Routes:

- Access to the airfield shall be via the designated haul routes and existing airport access Gate #9 as shown on the attached drawings. Two additional temporary construction security gates will be used for construction as well. See drawing no. G-005 for locations.

- Airport Operations will lock the access gate when the Contractor is not on-site. During all work hours the Contractor's security guard shall control access by allowing only authorized vehicles and personnel into the Airport.

(7) Impacts to Visual Aids/NAVAIDS:

- Runway 17 MALSR rehabilitation and construction.

(8) Lighting and Marking Changes:

- The Contractor shall disable portions of the existing airport lighting by disconnecting electrical and covering or removing lights and removing and replacing sign panels with blank panels. Refer to the drawings for the locations of the lights and signs.

- Centerline markings leading into work areas shall be removed by the Contractor as shown on the attached drawings.

(9) Available Runway Length:

- Runway 6-24 – 7,651 feet during Phases 1, 3,7, 8 & 9.
- Temporary Runway 17-35 - 6,291 feet during Phase 2.
- Runway 17-35 – 9,250 feet during non-work shift of Phases 4, 5 & 6.

(10) Declared Distances:

- Takeoff distance of Runway 17-35 reduced in Phase 2.

(11) Required Hazard Marking and Lighting:

- Refer to Section 7.b for vehicle marking and lighting.

(12) Lead Times:

- The Contractor shall provide 72-hour advanced notice prior to the start of work and advancement to the next Phase of work.

b. Construction Safety and Phasing Plan Drawings

- Refer to the Construction Safety and Phasing Plan Drawings found in Volume 1 of the plans with reference to drawings G-004. G-100 to G106 and G201-G203.

5. AREAS AND OPERATIONS AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

a. Identification of Affected Areas

(1) Closing, or partial closing of runways, taxiways and aprons:
Refer to Section 4.a entitled '*Phase Elements*'.

(2) Closing of Emergency access routes:
Emergency response access routes will not be impeded during construction. The work to be performed will occur in a manner that allows existing pavements to be always accessible and traversable by emergency response crews. ARFF response to both runways will be reviewed and confirmed with the Airport Operator prior to the commencement of any construction phase of this project.

(3) Closing of access routes used by airport and FBO support vehicles:
Vehicular access routes used by the airport will not be closed. All will be advised to avoid work areas whenever possible due to areas where construction vehicles will be traveling.

(4) Interruption of utilities, including water supplies for firefighting:
Utilities, including water supplies for firefighting, will not be interrupted during construction. If required, the contractor shall provide advance notice of any utility interruptions.

(5) Approach/departure surfaces affected by heights of objects:
Object heights are specified so as to not affect the approach/departure surfaces.

(6) Construction areas:
Refer to the construction areas, storage areas, and access/haul routes as shown on the referenced Construction Safety and Phasing Plans. All work conducted by the Contractor within the Taxiway Object Free Area (TOFA) shown on the drawings will be conducted with a partial or total closure of the Taxiway. All Contractor escorts will monitor radios when traversing active aircraft areas and ensure that construction equipment will give the right of way to aircraft. The Contractor shall ensure that all construction equipment shall give the right of way to aircraft. The Airport will provide escorts whenever the Contractor is working in the AOA. Contractor vehicle operators will always remain with the escort when traveling to and from the work site. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining pavements free of foreign object debris (FOD) by sweeping any construction debris from the pavements. The sweeper shall be motorized. The sweeper shall be equipped with a vacuum and have not less than a 6 cubic yard storage container. The sweeper shall apply water prior to sweeping to minimize dust.

b. Mitigation of Effects

(1) Temporary changes to runway and/or taxi operations:
Taxiway operations will be impacted during each phase of the project. Refer to Section 4.a above. The Contractor will give a minimum of 1-week advance notice to the Airport Operator for any phase that requires a taxiway closure. The Airport Operator will coordinate all taxiway restrictions with the appropriate FAA Airports Regional or District Office and issue NOTAMs as required.

Should there be a need for a temporary change of the Runway or adjacent taxiway condition, such as during an emergency, the Airport Operator will notify and coordinate with the Contractor. The Contractor will remove the barricades/safety items as quickly as possible. Everyone will remain clear of the area until notified by the Airport Operator that work may resume.

(2) Detours for Emergency and other airport vehicles:
Emergency response access to areas of the airport will not be impeded during construction. When possible, all vehicles will be advised to avoid work areas due to general construction operations.

(3) Maintenance of essential utilities:
Essential utilities are not expected to be impacted during the construction activity. Should an unforeseen utility be encountered and determined to be essential, the contractor shall clear the area around the utility, and it shall be protected.

(4) Temporary changes to air traffic control procedures:
Aircraft ground traffic patterns will be impacted during this project due to partial taxiway closures. Refer to Section 4.a above

6. PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION AIDS (NAVAIDS)

Impacts to NAVAIDs will be coordinated with the local FAA technical service representative through MHT and the Resident Engineer. Equipment/materials stockpiles are not permitted in the AOA without approval of the Airport or Resident Engineer. Clearance of all NAVAID critical areas will be maintained. The Contractor will be required to verify the location of all utilities in the field prior to starting excavation. Any impact to NAVAIDs, airfield lighting circuits, communication or power circuits shall be immediately communicated to MHT Operations through the Engineer for coordination with the FAA, ATC, and any other relevant stakeholder.

7. CONTRACTOR ACCESS

The Contractor shall be provided with an escort by the Airport for all Phases. Refer to Section 4.a for airport access and haul routes in the referenced Construction Safety and Phasing Plan drawings.

a. Location of Stockpiled Construction Materials
All stockpiles and construction materials shall be located within the Contractor's construction staging area. If there is any deviation from the planned area, then the Contractor must obtain approval regarding the location of the stockpiled materials from

the Airport. No materials shall be stockpiled within the TOFA or ROFA. The TOFA and ROFA dimensions are shown on the referenced Construction Safety and Phasing Plan drawings.

b. Vehicle and Pedestrian Operations

1. Construction Site Parking:
   - Contractor employee parking shall be in the Contractor's staging area as shown. It is the Contractor's responsibility to establish a privately owned vehicle (POV) parking area and safely transport work crews from the POV parking area to the construction site. The Contractor must obtain approval regarding the location of the parked vehicles from the Airport prior to the start of construction. No personal vehicles shall operate on the airport outside of the designated parking area.

2. Construction Equipment Parking:
   - The Contractor shall park and service all construction vehicles in an area designated by the Airport outside the TOFA. Inactive equipment shall not be parked on a closed taxiway or runway. Return all equipment to the construction staging area at night, on weekends, holidays and when not in use.

3. Access and haul roads:
   - The haul routes are defined as shown on the referenced Construction Safety and Phasing Plan drawings. The Contractor shall not use any access or haul roads other than those approved. The Contractor's equipment shall not operate on any taxiways that are open to aircraft.

   - When required, the Contractor's equipment shall yield and give way to all aircraft. When aircraft and construction equipment are passing, the Contractor shall provide a minimum of 50 ft. clear distance between the equipment and wingtips.

   - The Contractor shall keep the haul routes clear of debris or FOD at all times.

4. Marking and lighting of vehicles:
   - All vehicles shall comply with FAA AC 150/5210-5D, Painting, Marking, and Lighting of Vehicles Used on an Airport.

   - All vehicles to be used on the airport shall have the company logo or name visible and legibly identified on both sides of vehicle.

   - Each construction vehicle shall be equipped with an approved yellow rotating or flashing beacon light and this light must be unobstructed from view.

   - Each piece of construction equipment shall have a 3' x 3' orange/white checkered flag attached to their highest point.

5. Description of proper vehicle operations:
   - Contractor vehicle operators shall always remain with the Airport escort while traveling to or from the work site.

- At all times, vehicles shall give right of way to any passing aircraft.

- When within the Airport Operations Area (AOA), all construction vehicles must remain within the designated work areas and travel along the planned haul routes.

- If a vehicle is inoperable due to a mechanical emergency, it must be moved to a safe area, away from aircraft and airport vehicles, for normal repairs that take less than 10 minutes or removed from within the AOA for complex repairs requiring extended time.

- Repairs involving the use of petrochemicals and other flammable fluids, flammable aerosols and powders, and small parts and accessories that can easily become FOD shall not be conducted on the airfield.

- Vehicles that lose communications shall immediately return to the Contractor staging area along the approved haul route.

6. Required escorts:
   - The Contractor shall be provided with an escort by the Airport for all Phases.

7. Training requirements for vehicle drivers:
   - Prior to operating on the Airfield, the Airport shall brief the Contractor on the features of the airfield and areas affected by the construction activity. This includes but is not limited to; the location of airport runway and taxiway safety areas, airfield signage, NAVAIDs, special airport markers, fueling areas, and aircraft parking and transit areas, heavy pedestrian crossing areas, and areas with obstructed views.

   - The Contractor's badged employees shall also be briefed by the Airport on how to interpret the airport signage encountered along the haul routes and within the work area.

8. Situational awareness:
   - At all times, vehicles shall give the right of way to any passing aircraft.

   - Aircraft with their rotating beacons and/or strobe lights flashing are typical indications that the engine is running or that the engine start procedure has begun.

   - The Contractor shall treat all aircraft with caution, regardless of whether they are occupied or not.

9. Radio Communications:
   - The Contractor's site superintendent will be required to carry a portable radio to communicate with the gate guard(s) and Airport Operations.

   - The Airport Communications Center monitors four airport operating (granite) frequencies – i.e. Channels 1 through 4. All emergency calls and emergency communication shall take place on granite channel 1. When there is an emergency in progress, all communications relative to the emergency shall take

place on channel 1. All other granite users shall utilize other assigned frequencies until the emergency has been resolved and the emergency alert is terminated by the airport communications center.

- The ATCT will have direct communication with the Airport Operations personnel who are providing contractor escorts and operation safety oversight. This communication will take place on the MHT ground frequency.

10. Maintenance of the secured area of the airport:
    - All personnel with regular job duties and responsibilities within the Airport Operations Area, including contractors, subcontractors, general workers and/or security personnel will obtain an MHT Security Identification Badge. In addition, all applicants will attend an airport security briefing prior to being granted access to any secure area.

    - All authorized visitors and short-term workers will be issued a temporary escorted badge. Issuance of escorted badges will be noted in the daily security access log. The log and badges will be returned to airport operations at the close of each workday. The contractor's MHT badged supervisor(s) are required to coordinate AOA escort assignments with airport operations. An escorted worker will be informed (by the contractor) as to their MHT badged escort and will at all times remain within line of sight of the escort.

    - All personnel and vehicles that are granted access to the AOA will submit to random security inspections conducted by airport law enforcement, security, operations, and Transportation Security Administration personnel. Random inspections may occur at any time and may take place at the perimeter gates, on the AOA, and/or within other secure areas of the airport. Mirrors will be used to ensure a thorough inspection of the undercarriage of vehicles.

    - Security Gate #9 will be manned by an Airport approved security guard during normal business hours. The following procedures will be followed for contractor access:
        - Gate guards will have an approved means of communication -i.e. - "granite" radio contact with his/her supervisors, the contractor, airport operations, and Airport Communications in the event of an emergency.

        - Vehicle Inspections will take place on the public side of the security fence prior to the gate being opened.

        - All personnel entering an AOA access gate will sign the daily security/AOA access log (once per day for all personnel except when leaving the secured area or hauling material off site). The daily log will be maintained by the gate guard and turned over to airport operations at the close of each workday.

8. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. Trash

The Contractor will immediately secure and clean up all FOD upon observation of the objects. The Contractor will be required to keep the work areas clean of trash and food waste which might attract wildlife. If wildlife is observed in the vicinity of the worksite the

Contractor or Engineer will notify the Airport Operator of the type and last known location of the sighting. The Airport Operator will determine the appropriate course of action if so required.

b. Standing Water
The Contractor shall not permit standing water in the work site.

c. Poorly Maintained Fencing and Gates
Access gates that are opened or utilized for the purpose of construction vehicle and work crew access must be closed and locked. Fence in need of maintenance will be identified and reported to Airport Operator as necessary.

d. Wildlife Encounters
Notify either the Airport Operator or Engineer in the case of any wildlife encounters.

9. FOREIGN OBJECT DEBRIS (FOD) MANAGEMENT

The Contractor will implement the following FOD management procedures for the duration of the project. The work areas and adjacent airport areas will be kept free of unsecured paper, boxes, litter and other debris that could be blown onto the runways and taxiways or pose a hazard to aircraft.

Access roads and haul routes used by the Contractor will be maintained and kept clean throughout the course of work to prevent the accumulation of dirt and mud and the generation of dust by sweeping, washing or other methods approved by the Engineer.

Immediately prior to the end of each work shift, all airport pavements to be re-opened must be inspected by the Contractor, Airport Operator and Engineer to ensure these areas are swept clean, free of FOD and that the pavement markings, signage and lights are unobstructed.

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) MANAGEMENT

The Contractor will comply with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations controlling pollution of the environment and hazardous waste. The Contractor will always have on hand and accessible the MSDS sheets for all chemicals on site. All construction equipment will be serviced and refueled in the Contractor's staging area. Approved secondary containment will be used during servicing and refueling. Airport Operations and or the Engineer must be notified of any spills. The Airport Operator will notify the appropriate responders. The Contractor will have a HAZMAT management procedure manual in place. Copies will be available upon request and must be included with the Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD).

11. NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The resident engineer and site superintendent are available 24-hours a day for any emergency involving the construction of the project. Any emergency involving the construction of the project will be notified to the airport, airfield maintenance, resident engineer, contractor, and engineer. Before beginning any construction activity, the contractor will, through airport

operations and the resident engineer, ensure that all appropriate safeguards are in place and that all required notifications e.g., Notices to Airmen (NOTAMS) have been disseminated.

a. List of Responsible Representatives/ Points of Contact

A list of responsible representatives and the associated contact numbers shall be maintained in this document and shall be distributed to the Contractor, Engineer, and Airport. Any updates to the original list in this document must be made promptly and the full list reflecting those amendments shall be redistributed separately.

1. Emergency (Airport Comm. Center)	603-628-6222
2. Airport Owner/Operator	603-628-6539
3. Engineer	Name & # (TBD)
4. Contractor (Office)	Name & # (TBD)
5. Contractor (Site Superintendent)	Name & # (TBD)
6. Tech Ops	603-621-1762

b. Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs)

- NOTAMs must be issued to advise pilots and other airport users of the construction activity, closure period and other operational impacts. **Only the Airport Operator will initiate or cancel NOTAMs and is the only entity that can close or open any part of the Airfield.** The Airport Operator must coordinate the issuance, maintenance and cancellation of NOTAMs about airport conditions resulting from the construction activities with tenants and the local air traffic facility and must provide information on the closed or hazardous conditions on the airport movement areas to the FAA Flight Service Station (FSS) so that it can issue a NOTAM. Any person having reason to believe that a NOTAM is missing, incomplete, or inaccurate must notify the Airport Operator immediately.

c. Emergency Notification Procedures

- The Airport shall be the first point of contact for any emergency involving the construction of the project after which the Engineer shall be immediately contacted as well. The Airport Operator and Engineer will be called for non-emergency incidents.

- For an emergency requiring immediate medical attention the Airport Communication Center will be notified via the emergency number (603-628-6222) The Communication Center will dispatch ARFF.

- Refer to Section 15 “Special Conditions” in the event of an emergency on the Airfield.

d. Coordination with Emergency Response Personnel

- The ARFF Personnel will be notified a minimum of 72 hours prior to the notice to proceed of the project as well as any changes to the emergency access route or any deactivation and subsequent reactivation of waterlines and fire hydrants.

e. Notification to the FAA

- Prior to the start of construction, the Airport will file a FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration for the locations and anticipated heights of equipment. The Contractor shall review the submitted FAA Form 7460-1 and notify the Airport of any deviation requests. The Contractor shall plan on a 45 working day approval process by the FAA for any deviation requests.

12. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

a. Daily Inspections

- Inspections to ensure compliance with this CSPP shall be performed daily by the Contractor and Engineer. A sample checklist is provided in Appendix 4 of FAA AC 150/5370-2G.

- Airport operations personnel make frequent checks of the airfield and work areas. If a deficiency is found, airport operations personnel will contact the Contractor and Engineer.

- Safety issues are to be corrected immediately by the Contractor.

- All areas scheduled to be opened to aircraft shall be inspected by the Engineer and the Airport prior to completion of the work shift and opening of the area.

- At the conclusion of the workday, the contractor will ensure that the worksite is vacated, is properly secured, and that all escorted badges are collected, accounted for, and returned to airport operations. Airport operations will make a final inspection prior to the contractor leaving. This may include a lighting inspection.

b. Final Inspections

- When the Contractor determines the Contract is completed, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing and the Engineer will schedule a final inspection of the work with the appropriate parties.

- Any work found to be unsatisfactory at the time of the inspection shall be noted and the Contractor shall be provided instructions on how to remedy the deficient areas.

- Upon completion of any ‘punch-list’ work, the Engineer and Airport will inspect the areas again for acceptance.

- The FAA will be notified of the project completion and invited to attend the final inspection.

13. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES GENERAL

The Contractor is specifically cautioned that the locations and/or elevations of existing underground utilities as shown on these plans are based on record drawings and were field surveyed for confirmation where possible. This information is not to be relied on as being complete or exact and the Contractor shall field verify all information prior to the

commencement of the work. The Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer in writing of any discrepancy discovered during field verification.

The Contractor shall provide a utility locating service to locate/verify utility location prior to commencing excavation. All existing utilities in the vicinity of any excavation shall be clearly marked on the ground by the Contractor prior to beginning excavation.

The Contractor shall coordinate all work on and in the vicinity of the underground utilities and cables with the following agencies as appropriate:

- MHT Facilities/Electrical
- Local Federal Aviation Administration

The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with records of coordination prior to commencing with excavation.

The Contractor shall hand dig when within three (3) feet of any known or suspected underground utility.

The Contractor shall repair, at his/her own expense, any underground utilities damaged by his/her operations.

The Contractor shall perform an airfield lighting check at the completion of each work shift to verify that the lighting system and NAVAIDS are operational.

Any impacts to NAVAIDs, airfield lighting circuits, communications or power circuits shall be immediately communicated to MHT Operations through the Engineer for coordination with the FAA, ATC, and any other relevant stakeholder.

14. PENALTIES

- If airport rules, regulations, or the safety plan are not followed, the project is to be shut down and will not resume until the contractor complies and acknowledges he/she understands the rules/regulations.

- Badged personnel and drivers who deviate from the assigned haul routes or work areas are to have their airport access privileges revoked. Any work (MHT badged or under escort) who engages in any activity, other than that for which his/her access was granted, will be removed from the work area. Failure to submit to random security inspections will result in suspension of the MHT security I.D. badge and associated access privileges.

- If unauthorized access to the AOA or deviation from the assigned construction work area and haul route is observed, a call will be made immediately by the Contractor to the Airport Operations Personnel. If Airport Law Enforcement Officer is required, call the Airport Communications Center at 603.628.6019.

15. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- There are no anticipated problems with low visibility or snow removal resulting from the project.

- In the event of an emergency involving an inbound aircraft in distress, the Contractor and Engineer must be alerted of the situation and must comply with all instructions issued by the Airport Operator and/or Emergency Responders.

- In the event of an aircraft emergency or construction accident on the field, the Airport Operator will be notified immediately, and all work crews must meet at a pre-designated point, and all personnel will be accounted for.

- If a security breach occurs on the airport, the Airport Operator will inform the Contractor of any action required, and all workers will remain within the work site until the issue is resolved.

- If a potential security breach is noticed by any of the Contractor's staff, the Engineer and Airport Operator will be notified immediately.

- In the event of a vehicle/pedestrian deviation by a member of the Contractor's staff, work will immediately cease, and all workers will be retrained regarding the airfield safety and operations. Upon investigation, the worker who caused the deviation may be penalized by being relieved of their duties for the day's work shift or for an extended period of time if so determined.

16. RUNWAY AND TAXIWAY VISUAL AIDS

- For all closures, a NOTAM will be issued, and the applicable taxiway edge lights will be covered. "No entry" signs, lighted "X's", runway safety area and object free area cone delineators, lighted and flagged barricades and taxiway closure markers will be placed as shown on the Safety and Phasing Plans and/or as direct by the Airport. Signs directing traffic will have panels removed and replaced with blank panels.

- Barricades will be used to delineate the boundaries of the work areas and the pavement areas open to aircraft and airport vehicle operations. Refer to section HAZARD MARKING AND LIGHTING of this document.

17. MARKING AND SIGNS FOR ACCESS ROUTES GENERAL

- Construction signs that direct construction traffic shall be located at the work area egress/ingress points. All construction signs shall conform to standards of MUTCD, and AC 1450/5340-18G and be approved by MHT Operations and the Engineer.

18. HAZARD MARKING AND LIGHTING

- Hazard marking and lighting prevents aircraft operators from breaching work areas and prevent construction crews and vehicles from inadvertently entering aircraft operation areas. At the start of each phase, construction barricades will be installed at the limits of the work area. The barricades will be outside of any active runway safety area. All barricade locations must be approved by the Airport Operator and/or Engineer prior to the commencement of the Work. At the end of each workday the area shall be swept clean.

- Lighted Xs, barricades, Lights, and signs are detailed on the referenced Construction Safety and Phasing Plan drawings. Barricades are to be interlocked with two lights per

barricade and not more than 10ft between lights. The Contractor is responsible to maintain all lighted Xs, barricades, lights, and signs 24 hours/day.

19. WORK ZONE LIGHTING FOR NIGHTTIME CONSTRUCTION

- Lighting equipment must adequately illuminate the work area meeting the requirements of AC 150/5370-10 for minimum illumination levels during nighttime paving.
- All support equipment, except haul trucks, must be equipped with artificial illumination to safely illuminate the immediate surrounding area.
- Light towers will be positioned and adjusted to aim away from the ATCT and active runway to prevent blinding effects. Shielding may be necessary.
- Light towers will be removed from the work area prior to being reopened to aircraft operations.

20. PROTECTION OF RUNWAY AND TAXIWAY SAFETY AREAS

Authorized work near or within active runway and taxiway safety areas will be coordinated with the Airport escorts, Airport operations, and Engineer.

a. Runway Safety Area (RSA)

- The RSA locations are shown on the attached drawings.
- Open trenches or excavations in the RSA are not permitted to be left open. Excavations must be backfilled prior to recall. In the case of "pullback" work, if backfilling excavations before the runway must be opened is impracticable, cover the excavations appropriately. Covering for open trenches must be designed to allow the safe operation of the heaviest aircraft operating on the runway to cross the trench without damaging the aircraft.
- The Contractor will install erosion control in the RSA in a manner compliant with the RSA construction standards. That is, the RSA must be cleared and graded and have no potentially hazardous ruts, humps, depressions, or other surface variations, and must be capable, under dry conditions, of supporting snow removal equipment, aircraft rescue and firefighting equipment, and the occasional passage of aircraft without causing structural damage to the aircraft.

b. Runway Object Free Area (ROFA)

- The ROFA locations are shown on the attached drawings.
- Construction, including excavations, will be permitted in the ROFA during work in associated work areas. However, equipment must be removed from the ROFA when not in use, and materials will not be stockpiled in the ROFA.

c. Taxiway Safety Area (TSA)

- The TSA locations are shown on the attached drawings.
- There will be no work associated with this project inside the TSA while the taxiway is open for aircraft operations.

- Open trenches or excavations in the TSA are not permitted to be left open when the taxiway is open for aircraft operations. Trenches will be backfilled before the taxiway is opened.

- Where required the Contractor will install erosion control in the TSA in a manner compliant with the TSA construction standards. That is, the TSA must be cleared and graded and have no potentially hazardous ruts, humps, depressions, or other surface variations, and must be capable, under dry conditions, of supporting snow removal equipment, aircraft rescue and firefighting equipment, and the occasional passage of aircraft without causing structural damage to the aircraft.

d. Taxiway Object Free Area (TOFA)

- The TOFA locations are indicated on the drawings. Work in the TOFA is not allowed unless special provision are provided in accordance with the AC 150/5370-2G.

- The Contractor shall notify the Airport 72 hours prior to commencing work in this area.

e. Runway Obstacle Free Zone (OFZ)

- For MHT, the ROFZ extends 200 feet beyond each runway end and is 400 feet wide. Refer to AC 150/5300-10A for the Inner Approach and Transitional OFZ dimensions.

21. OTHER LIMITATIONS ON CONSTRUCTION

a. Prohibitions

The Contractor will not perform any construction within the Runway Safety Area or Runway OFZ's while the Runway is open to aircraft operations.

b. Restrictions

Any equipment that is expected to exceed **twenty feet in height** will require filing of separate FAA Form 7460-1 by the contractor. It is anticipated that this project will have no blasting, welding or any other open flame generated.

The general construction, phasing and safety notes on the project drawings contain further notes and limitations on construction. The Contractor shall also adhere to the limitations set forth in the Contract Specifications.

22. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	- Advisory Circular
ACSI	- Airport Certification Safety Inspector
AOA	- Airport Operations Area
ARFF	- Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting
ATO	- Air Traffic Office
CTAF	- Common Traffic Advisory Frequency
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration

FOD	- Foreign Object Debris
HAZMAT	- Hazardous Materials
IMC	- Instrument Meteorological Conditions
LCA	- Localizer Critical Area
LOC	- Localizer
MHT	- Manchester-Boston Regional Airport
NAVAID	- Navigational Aid
NTP	- Notice to Proceed
OFA	- Object Free Area
OFZ	- Obstacle Free Zone
POV	- Privately Owned/Operated Vehicle
RSA	- Runway Safety Area
TOFA	- Taxiway Object Free Area

23. COMMENTS/REVISION LOG

No items

END OF ITEM G-001

ITEM G-002 Record Documents

DESCRIPTION

002-1.1 General. The Contractor's attention is also directed to Section G-001 *Special Work Requirements* paragraph 001-1.31 *Record Documents* and Section 90 *Measurement and Payment* paragraph 90-11 *Contractor Final Project Documentation* of the General Conditions for additional project closeout documents and requirements.

The work included under this section of these specifications shall consist of preparing and submitting project record documents to the owner as specified in the items outlined below:

a. Record Documents. This item includes the following items:

1. As-Built Plans.

2. Project Photographs

2. Aerial Photos

4. Final DBE Participation Statement.

b. Field Data Collection for GIS Survey Conversion. This item includes requirements for providing aeronautical data collection and conversion associated with work Tasks herein. This includes but is not limited to: collection of airfield features within the project limits for GIS conversion in accordance with FAA criteria. This work shall be performed in addition to the Record Drawings as required in Section G-001 *Special Work Requirements* paragraph 001-1.31 *Record Documents* and Section 90 *Measurement and* Payment paragraph 90-11 *Contractor Final Project Documentation* of the General Conditions.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

002-2.1 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5300-16B, "General Guidance and Specifications for Aeronautical Surveys: Establishment of Geodetic Control and Submissions to the National Geodetic Survey."

002-2.2 FAA AC 150/5300-17C, "Standards for Using Remote Sensing Technologies in Airport Surveys."

002-2.3 FAA AC 150/5300-18B, "General Guidance and Specifications for Aeronautical Surveys to NGS: Field Data Collection and Geographic Information System (GIS) Standards."

REQUIREMENTS

002-3.1 RECORD DOCUMENTS

a. As-Built Plans. The Contractor shall maintain at the site a set of drawings on which shall be accurately recorded the actual as-built locations and dimensions of all his/her work. Changes and variations from the Contract Drawings should be clearly noted. The location an elevation of utilities and other items encountered during progress of the work shall be recorded. Notations on mechanical and electrical work shall include nameplate data for all installed equipment. The Contractor shall keep these drawings current as work progresses and available for review by the Engineer at all times. This record of as-built conditions shall include the work of all subcontractors.

Prior to final acceptance of the work, the Contractor shall have a final survey made by a **Land Surveyor**

licensed in the State of New Hampshire. The final survey shall consist of taking shots at the same stations as the design cross sections with elevations recorded at every location where a proposed grade was shown on the design cross section, at all changes in grade, at the top and toes of slopes, and at the limits of work.

It shall also include the location and elevation of all structures, lights, signs, installed utilities, pavement markings, and joints. For drainage items the survey shall include rim elevations, invert elevations, and sump elevations. All survey shall be referenced to the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) Primary Airport Control Station (PAC) and/or Secondary Airport Control Stations (SACS). PAC and SAC locations and data may be obtained from http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/airports.prl?TYPE=PACSAC. A copy of the Survey information shall be delivered to the Engineer in the appropriate vertical datum, in State Plane coordinate system, and in AutoCAD® 2014 format. All elevations shall be to the nearest 0.01 foot with the exception of turf areas which may be to the nearest 0.1 foot.

All "As-Built" information from the final survey shall be shown on the As-Built Drawings and submitted to the Engineer for review. Any errors shall be corrected by the Contractor as required. The As-Built Drawings and final survey shall be completed and accepted by the Engineer before final payment will be made.

b. Project Photographs. The Contractor shall furnish photographs of the project, the views shall be as directed or approved by the Engineer. The photographs shall show the project site prior to construction, the work in progress and the project site at the completion of work.

A minimum of 60 color photographs will be taken during each 30-day period of the contract. A digital camera shall be used to take the photographs. At the completion of each 30-day period of the project the Contractor shall deliver to the Engineer one Color print of each view and a CD/USB flash drive with each photo. Each view shall be clearly labeled with the date, project and identification of the view.

c. Aerial Photos. The Contractor shall furnish four (4) sets of four 11-inch by 14-inch unmounted, oblique aerial color photographs taken from an altitude to completely cover the site of the work, with sufficient detail to shown the work from four different quadrants. These photographs shall be taken after completion of the contract. The Contractor shall inscribe on the reverse side of each photograph all pertinent information such as description, date, compass direction on which the picture was taken, AIP project number, photograph shall include all the airport boundaries.

All sets of photographs shall be delivered to the Engineer. These photographs to be taken with a digital format aerial camera with a photo resolution no less than 2750 x 2200 pixels, minimum photo size shall be 16 MP unless approved by the Engineer.

1. The Contractor shall furnish eleven (11) color aerial photographs of the entire airport, including all airport boundaries, I-293 on the north, the F.E. Everett Turnpike on the west, Route 28 onthe east, and Delta Drive on the south. This photograph shall be taken with a mapping quality (cartographic) camera.

The Contractor shall submit certification that the camera has been calibrated within the last three (3) years in accordance with USGS mapping standards. The photo shall be vertical and shall be enlarged to 1" = 400'. The 1" = 400' enlargements shall be mounted on 48" x 48" Gator Board (or approved equal) and shall be identified on the back of the Gator Board. The Contractor shall also provide a digital image of theaerial photo on CD/USB flash drive.

2. The Contractor shall furnish six (6) color aerial photographs of the entire airport, including all airport boundaries, North Perimeter Road on the north, Brown Avenue on the west, Harvey Road on the east, and South Perimeter Road on the south. This photograph shall be taken with a mapping quality (cartographic) camera. The contractor shall submit certification that the camera has been calibrated within the last three (3) years in accordance with USGS mapping standards. The photo shall be vertical and shall

be enlarged to 1" = 200'. The 1” = 200’ enlargements shall be mounted on 48” x 65” Gator Board (or approved equal) and shall be identified on the back of the Gator Board.

3. The Contractor shall furnish one (1) color aerial photographs of the entire airport, including all airport boundaries, I-293 on the north, the F.E. Everett Turnpike on the west, Route 28 on the east, and Delta Drive on the south. This photograph shall be taken with a mapping quality (cartographic) camera. The Contractor shall submit certification that the camera has been calibrated within the last three (3) yearsin accordance with USGS mapping standards. The photo shall be vertical and shall be enlarged to approximately 1" = 800' and have the ability to fit on a 24” x 24” mount. This enlargement shall be mounted on 24” x 24” DiBond Mounting Material (or approved equal) and shall be identified on the back of the mount.

Snow cover will not be permitted. Cloud cover shall not obscure photos. The photos shall be taken at the time of day when shadows from the sun will be minimal. Photos shall be clear, in focus, with high resolution and sharpness. Color and tint shall be correct; washed out photos will not be accepted. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, contact prints of the photograph for approval prior to making enlargements. Enlargements shall be mounted on Gator Board as indicated above and shall be identified on the back of the Gator Board. Photos shall be suitable for photogrammetric mapping.

d. Final DBE Participation Statement. The Contractor shall submit a statement showing the final accounting of all DBE participation actually used in the execution of the work prior to the final acceptance of the project. Should the actual DBE participation be less than the contract goals and/or contractor’s assurance submitted with the bid proposal, than the Contractor shall provide written documentation of their good faith effort to achieve the goal per the requirements of the MHT DBE Plan.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

002-4.1 Payment for Record Drawings will be made on a lump sum basis. The lump sum shall include all items required to satisfy this Specification.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

002-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price, which price and payment thereof shall constitute full compensation for all labor, materials, equipment, utilities, expenses, and incidentals required. The first payment equal to 75% of the bid amount for this item shall be made when this work has been completed. The remaining 25% shall be made upon completion, submission and acceptance of all work items buy the Owner and RPR.

Payment will be made under:

Item G-002-1	Record Documents	per Lump Sum

END OF ITEM G-002

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Item G-003 Gate Guard Allowance

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

003-0.1 This section of these Specifications is a part of the Contract Documents as defined in the General Provisions. All applicable parts of the balance of the Contract Documents are equally as binding for this section as for all other sections.

a. All Allowances, if noted on the Bid Form, shall be included in the Base Bid and shall be carried by the Contractor, unless specifically noted to be carried by a subcontractor.

b. The Contractor shall cause the work covered by these Allowances to be performed for such amounts and by such persons as the Owner may direct but he will not be required to employ persons against whom he makes a reasonable objection.

c. If the cost, when determined, is more than or less than the Allowance, the Contract Sum shall be adjusted accordingly by Change Order, and if allowable herein, will include additional or reducedhandling costs on the site, labor, installation costs, overhead, profit and other expenses resulting to the Contractor from any increase over or decrease from the original Allowance.

d. Refer to related Drawings and Specifications for additional information regarding Work to be included as part of Allowances.

DESCRIPTION

003-1.1 Under this item, the Contractor shall coordinate with Manchester-Boston Regional Airport and their gate guard security company to provide gate guards for the project under the allowance provided by this specification. The Contractor shall coordinate with the gate guard security company with regard to scheduling the gate guards and when the gate guards will be required to be performing their duties.

MATERIALS

003-2.1 Not Used.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

003-3.1 Not Used.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

003-4.1 Measurement for the allowance for gate guards will be based on the actual time worked by the gate guard and any allowable associated costs. The exact amount of reimbursement to the gate guard security company will be indicated on the Gate Guard Security Company's invoice and will be the basis of measurement for the allowance without any additional mark-up by the Contractor. There shall be no separate measurement for the Contractor's cost to coordinate and administer the scheduling of the gate guards and it shall be considered incidental to the overall project.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

003-5.1 The amount paid to the Contractor shall be the exact amount indicated on the Contractor's invoice from the gate guard security company without mark-up. There shall be no separate payment to the Contractor to coordinate and administer the scheduling of the gate guards and these costs are considered incidental to the overall project.

Payment will be made under:

Item G-003-1	Gate Guard Allowance	per allowance

END OF ITEM G-003

Item G-004 Maintenance and Protection of Traffic

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

004-0.1 This section of these Specifications is a part of the Contract Documents as defined in the General Provisions. All applicable parts of the balance of the Contract Documents are equally as binding for this section as for all other sections.

DESCRIPTION

004-1.1 GENERAL. This work shall consist of maintaining aircraft and vehicular traffic and protecting the public from damage to person and property within the limits of and for the duration of the Contract.

The Contractor shall comply with all guidelines regarding construction safety set forth in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2 (latest revision), *Operational Safety on Airports During Construction* and Special Provisions.

The following items are specifically included without limiting the generality implied by these Specifications and the Contract Drawings.

- Preparation of the Safety Plan Compliance Document with submission to the Engineer and Airport for review and implementation
- Preparation and On-line Submission of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP) Notice of Intent (NOI) at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the commencement of work and the filing of the Notice of Termination (NOT) at the completion of the project.
- Providing qualified flag persons, as required, at the locations shown on the plans or as directed by the Owner's representative.
- Locating and marking of existing underground lighting or other airfield circuits within the project work areas.
- Staged or phased construction
- Off-peak construction periods, including both day and night shift work
- Temporary construction lighting for night shift construction periods, if applicable.
- Installation, maintenance and removal of temporary work zone (RSA) delineation markers, including the furnishing of stakes and cones which will remain the property of the Contractor at the completion of the project.
- Installation, maintenance and removal of temporary or permanent barricades, warning signs, hazard markings and runway closure markings, including lighted runway closure markings. Furnishing temporary barricades for the project which will remain the property of the Contractor at the completion of the project.
- Temporary alteration or decommissioning of any existing Runway or Taxiway lighting and signage and coordination with MHT Ops/FAA Tech Ops for NAVAIDs shutdowns, if required.

- Installation, maintenance, and removal of temporary lights and lighting circuits, including "jumpers" of circuits as required.
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of temporary guidance sign coverings
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of temporary light coverings
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of temporary lights and lighting
- Testing and maintenance of existing, temporary, and new lighting circuitry.
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of any temporary pavement tapers, transitions or temporary accesses to any airport facilities, if applicable.
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of any temporary asphalt pavement tapers and/or transitions in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-13 - *Off-Peak Construction using Hot Mix Asphalt* (latest revision).
- Installation, maintenance, and removal of any temporary drainage, including, ditches, swales, piping and de-watering of work areas.
- Alteration, adjustment, maintenance of any drainage inlets, structures or systems necessary to maintain runway drainage during construction.
- Cleaning and maintenance of all areas within construction limits and haul routes or areas disturbed by the Contractor's operation via vacuum sweeper trucks.
- Restoration of all surfaces disturbed because of the Contractor's Operations, which are nototherwise paid for under a specific item.
- Provide temporary stake-mounted threshold lights and other edge lighting revisions, if required.
- Placement of temporary markings, including a black primer coat, prior to placing the temporary marking as shown on the plans, in accordance with FAA AC 150/5340-1 *Standards for Airport Markings* (latest revision), and meeting the requirements of Specification Section P-620, if required.
- Removal of temporary markings by approved techniques, as shown on the Plans, in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5340-1 *Standards for Airport Markings* (latest revision) and meeting the requirements of Specification Section P-620., if required.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

004-2.1 Payment for maintenance and protection of traffic will be made on a lump sum basis. The lump sum shall include all items required to satisfy this Specification.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

004-3.1 The lump sum price bid for maintenance and protection of traffic shall include all equipment, materials, and labor necessary to adequately and safely maintain and protect traffic. Progress payments will be made for this item in proportion to the total amount of contract work completed, less any deductions for unsatisfactory maintenance and protection of traffic.

In the event the contract completion date is extended, no additional payment will be made for maintenance and protection of traffic.

No payment will be made under maintenance and protection of traffic for each calendar day during which there are substantial deficiencies in compliance with the Specification requirements of any subsection of thisSection as determined by the Engineer. The amount of such calendar day non-payment will be determinedby dividing the lump sum amount bid for maintenance and protection of traffic by the number of calendar days between the date the Contractor commences work and the date of completion as designated in this proposal, without regard to any extension of time.

If the Contractor fails to maintain and protect traffic adequately and safely for a period of four (4) hours, theOwner shall correct the adverse conditions by any means it deems appropriate and shall deduct the cost ofthe corrective work from any monies due the Contractor. The cost of this work shall be in addition to the liquidated damages and non-payment for maintenance and protection of traffic listed above.

However, where major non-conformance with the requirement of this Specification is noted by the Engineerand prompt Contractor compliance is deemed not to be obtainable, all contract work may be stopped by direct order of the Engineer regardless of whether corrections are made by the Owner as stated in the paragraph above.

Payment will be made under:

Item G-004-1	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic	per Lump Sum
Item G-004-2	Contractor's Safety Plan Compliance Document	per Lump Sum
Item G-004-3	Utility Locating	per Lump Sum

END OF SECTION G-004

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Item G-005 Engineer Field Office

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

005-0.1 This section of these Specifications is a part of the Contract Documents as defined in the General Provisions. All applicable parts of the balance of the Contract Documents are equally as binding for this section as for all other sections.

DESCRIPTION

005-1.1 Description. The work included under this section of these specifications shall consist of furnishing and maintaining the Engineer's Field Office and associated equipment in accordance with Section C-105 Mobilization and Section 60-05 of the General Provisions.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

005-2.1 General. Equipment used in the performance of the work required by this section of the specifications shall be subject to the approval of the Resident Project Representative (RPR) and maintained in a satisfactory working condition at all times.

005-2.2 Engineer's Field Office. The Contractor shall furnish and maintain during construction of the improvements contained in this Contract, a suitable field office for the RPR at the site of the work. The field office, including all requirements of this specification, shall be available for use by the RPR on the first day of work on the project. The field office shall remain on the site, for the RPR's use, until the project has been approved and accepted during the project's final inspection. This shall include the duration of all awarded work under the contract to include base bid and multiple project areas if applicable. The office shall be equipped with electric lights, heating, and air conditioning, with sanitary facilities in the direct vicinity. Drinking water shall be provided. The field office shall contain not less than 300 square feet of floor area and shall be equipped with locks for doors, and window shades for all windows. Note: if the field office has more than one egress, both shall be in working order and have unobstructed access each with steps as needed. The office shall be equipped with the following furniture and equipment:

1. 1 - standard-size, flat top desk
2. 2 - desk chairs
3. 1 - 6-foot folding table
4. 4 - folding chairs
5. 1 - four-drawer steel file cabinet
6. 1 - OSHA compliant first aid kit
7. 1 – UL listed dry chemical fire extinguisher with minimum rating for Type 2A:10B:C
8. 1 - internet connection for computer (4G USB Modem or equivalent) capable of establishing an internet connection from any location on the job site.
9. 1 - small, office-type refrigerator
10. 1 - multifunction printer/scanner/copier with ink and supplies provided for the duration of the project
11. 1 - 30-gallon and 1 – 15-gallon waste baskets with liner supplies and disposal
12. 1 - laser auto-level, graduated level rod and receiver with recent calibration certificate by a certified technician

The location of the field office shall be approved by the Owner and the RPR. The Contractor shall maintain the office during construction and remove it upon completion of the work.

The Contractor shall pay all internet/data service, sanitary facility, heating, and electric bills applicable to the Contract.

The Contractor shall furnish assistance to the RPR, as requested, to check the layout, obtain quantities or otherwise control the work. Such assistance shall be understood to include the provision of suitable manpower to assist the RPR in taping measurements, holding a survey rod, checking grades and the like. The Contractor's obligations for furnishing assistance to the RPR shall be deemed incidental to the completion of the various work items and no separate payment shall be made for such assistance.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

005-3.1 Engineer's Field Office. All work and costs involved in furnishing and maintaining the Engineer's field office shall be measured as a lump sum.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

005-4.1 Engineer's Field Office. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price, which price and payment thereof shall constitute full compensation for all labor, materials, equipment, utilities, expenses, setup, removal, and incidentals required. The first payment equal to 75% of the bid amount for this item shall be made when the office is completely set up as specified, usable and accepted by the RPR. The remaining 25% shall be made upon completion and acceptance of all work and removal of the office.

Payment will be made under:

Item G-005-1	Engineer's Field Office	per Lump Sum

END OF SECTION G-005

Item C-100 Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)

100-1 General. Quality is more than test results. Quality is the combination of proper materials, testing, workmanship, equipment, inspection, and documentation of the project. Establishing and maintaining a culture of quality is key to achieving a quality project. The Contractor shall establish, provide, and maintain an effective Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) that details the methods and procedures that will be taken to assure that all materials and completed construction required by this contract conform to contract plans, technical specifications and other requirements, whether manufactured by the Contractor, or procured from subcontractors or vendors. Although guidelines are established and certain minimum requirements are specified here and elsewhere in the contract technical specifications, the Contractor shall assume full responsibility for accomplishing the stated purpose.
The Contractor shall establish a CQCP that will:

a. Provide qualified personnel to develop and implement the CQCP.

b. Provide for the production of acceptable quality materials.

c. Provide sufficient information to assure that the specification requirements can be met.

d. Document the CQCP process.

The Contractor shall not begin any construction or production of materials to be incorporated into the completed work until the CQCP has been reviewed and approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). No partial payment will be made for materials subject to specific quality control (QC) requirements until the CQCP has been reviewed and approved.

The QC requirements contained in this section and elsewhere in the contract technical specifications are in addition to and separate from the quality assurance (QA) testing requirements. QA testing requirements are the responsibility of the RPR or Contractor as specified in the specifications.

A Quality Control (QC)/Quality Assurance (QA) workshop with the Engineer, Resident Project Representative (RPR), Contractor, subcontractors, testing laboratories, and Owner's representative must be held prior to start of construction. The QC/QA workshop will be facilitated by the Contractor. The Contractor shall coordinate with the Airport and the RPR on time and location of the QC/QA workshop. Items to be addressed, at a minimum, will include:

a. Review of the CQCP including submittals, QC Testing, Action & Suspension Limits for Production, Corrective Action Plans, Distribution of QC reports, and Control Charts.

b. Discussion of the QA program.

c. Discussion of the QC and QA Organization and authority including coordination and information exchange between QC and QA.

d. Establish regular meetings to discuss control of materials, methods and testing.

e. Establishment of the overall QC culture.

100-2 Description of program.

a. General description. The Contractor shall establish a CQCP to perform QC inspection and testing of all items of work required by the technical specifications, including those performed by subcontractors. The CQCP shall ensure conformance to applicable specifications and plans with respect to materials, off-

site fabrication, workmanship, construction, finish, and functional performance. The CQCP shall be effective for control of all construction work performed under this Contract and shall specifically include surveillance and tests required by the technical specifications, in addition to other requirements of this section and any other activities deemed necessary by the Contractor to establish an effective level of QC.

b. Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP). The Contractor shall describe the CQCP in a written document that shall be reviewed and approved by the RPR prior to the start of any production, construction, or off-site fabrication. The written CQCP shall be submitted to the RPR for review and approval at least **14** calendar days before the CQCP Workshop. The Contractor's CQCP and QC testing laboratory must be approved in writing by the RPR prior to the Notice to Proceed (NTP).

The CQCP shall be organized to address, as a minimum, the following:

1. QC organization and resumes of key staff
2. Project progress schedule
3. Submittals schedule
4. Inspection requirements
5. QC testing plan
6. Documentation of QC activities and distribution of QC reports
7. Requirements for corrective action when QC and/or QA acceptance criteria are not met
8. Material quality and construction means and methods. Address all elements applicable to the project that affect the quality of the pavement structure including subgrade, subbase, base, and surface course. Some elements that must be addressed include, but is not limited to mix design, aggregate grading, stockpile management, mixing and transporting, placing and finishing, quality control testing and inspection, smoothness, laydown plan, equipment, and temperature management plan.

The Contractor must add any additional elements to the CQCP that is necessary to adequately control all production and/or construction processes required by this contract.

100-3 CQCP organization. The CQCP shall be implemented by the establishment of a QC organization. An organizational chart shall be developed to show all QC personnel, their authority, and how these personnel integrate with other management/production and construction functions and personnel.
The organizational chart shall identify all QC staff by name and function, and shall indicate the total staff required to implement all elements of the CQCP, including inspection and testing for each item of work. If necessary, different technicians can be used for specific inspection and testing functions for different items of work. If an outside organization or independent testing laboratory is used for implementation of all or part of the CQCP, the personnel assigned shall be subject to the qualification requirements of paragraphs 100-03a and 100-03b. The organizational chart shall indicate which personnel are Contractor employees and which are provided by an outside organization.
The QC organization shall, as a minimum, consist of the following personnel:

a. Program Administrator. The Contractor Quality Control Program Administrator (CQCPA) must be a full-time **onsite** employee of the Contractor, or a consultant engaged by the Contractor. The CQCPA must have a minimum of five (5) years of experience in QC pavement construction with prior QC experience on a project of comparable size and scope as the contract.

Included in the five (5) years of paving/QC experience, the CQCPA must meet at least one of the following requirements:

(1) Professional Engineer with one (1) year of airport paving experience.

(2) Engineer-in-training with two (2) years of airport paving experience.

(3) National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) Civil Engineering Technology Level IV with three (3) years of airport paving experience.

(4) An individual with four (4) years of airport paving experience, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering Technology or Construction.

The CQCPA must have full authority to institute any and all actions necessary for the successful implementation of the CQCP to ensure compliance with the contract plans and technical specifications. The CQCPA authority must include the ability to immediately stop production until materials and/or processes are in compliance with contract specifications. The CQCPA must report directly to a principal officer of the construction firm. The CQCPA may supervise the Quality Control Program on more than one project provided that person can be at the job site within two (2) hours after being notified of a problem.

b. QC technicians. A sufficient number of QC technicians necessary to adequately implement the CQCP must be provided. These personnel must be either Engineers, engineering technicians, or experienced craftsman with qualifications in the appropriate field equivalent to NICET Level II in Civil Engineering Technology or higher, and shall have a minimum of two (2) years of experience in their area of expertise.

The QC technicians must report directly to the CQCPA and shall perform the following functions:

(1) Inspection of all materials, construction, plant, and equipment for conformance to the technical specifications, and as required by paragraph 100-6.

(2) Performance of all QC tests as required by the technical specifications and paragraph100-8.

(3) Performance of tests for the RPR when required by the technical specifications.

Certification at an equivalent level of qualification and experience by a state or nationally recognized organization will be acceptable in lieu of NICET certification.

c. Staffing levels. The Contractor shall provide sufficient qualified QC personnel to monitor each work activity at all times. Where material is being produced in a plant for incorporation into the work, separate plant and field technicians shall be provided at each plant and field placement location. The scheduling and coordinating of all inspection and testing must match the type and pace of work activity. The CQCP shall state where different technicians will be required for different work elements.

100-4 Project progress schedule. Critical QC activities must be shown on the project schedule as required by Section 80, paragraph 80-03, *Execution and Progress.*

100-5 Submittals schedule. The Contractor shall submit a detailed listing of all submittals (for example, mix designs, material certifications) and shop drawings required by the technical specifications. The listing can be developed in a spreadsheet format and shall include as a minimum:

a. Specification item number

b. Item description

c. Description of submittal

d. Specification paragraph requiring submittal

e. Scheduled date of submittal

100-6 Inspection requirements. QC inspection functions shall be organized to provide inspections for all definable features of work, as detailed below. All inspections shall be documented by the Contractor as specified by paragraph 100-9.

Inspections shall be performed as needed to ensure continuing compliance with contract requirements until completion of the particular feature of work. Inspections shall include the following minimum requirements:

a. During plant operation for material production, QC test results and periodic inspections shall be used to ensure the quality of aggregates and other mix components, and to adjust and control mix proportioning to meet the approved mix design and other requirements of the technical specifications. All equipment used in proportioning and mixing shall be inspected to ensure its proper operating condition. The CQCP shall detail how these and other QC functions will be accomplished and used.

b. During field operations, QC test results and periodic inspections shall be used to ensure the quality of all materials and workmanship. All equipment used in placing, finishing, and compacting shall be inspected to ensure its proper operating condition and to ensure that all such operations are in conformance to the technical specifications and are within the plan dimensions, lines, grades, and tolerances specified. The CQCP shall document how these and other QC functions will be accomplished and used.

100-7 Contractor QC testing facility.

a. For projects that include Item P-401, Item P-403, and Item P-404, the Contractor shall ensure facilities, including all necessary equipment, materials, and current reference standards, are provided that meet requirements in the following paragraphs of ASTM D3666, *Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials*:

8.1.3 Equipment Calibration and Checks;

8.1.9 Equipment Calibration, Standardization, and Check Records;

8.1.12 Test Methods and Procedures

b. For projects that include P-501, the Contractor shall ensure facilities, including all necessary equipment, materials, and current reference standards, are provided that meet requirements in the following paragraphs of ASTM C1077, Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation:

7 Test Methods and Procedures

8 Facilities, Equipment, and Supplemental Procedures

100-8 QC testing plan. As a part of the overall CQCP, the Contractor shall implement a QC testing plan, as required by the technical specifications. The testing plan shall include the minimum tests and test frequencies required by each technical specification Item, as well as any additional QC tests that the Contractor deems necessary to adequately control production and/or construction processes.
The QC testing plan can be developed in a spreadsheet fashion and shall, as a minimum, include the following:

a. Specification item number (e.g., P-401)

b. Item description (e.g., Hot Mix Asphalt Pavements)

c. Test type (e.g., gradation, grade, asphalt content)

d. Test standard (e.g., ASTM or American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) test number, as applicable)

e. Test frequency (e.g., as required by technical specifications or minimum frequency when requirements are not stated)

f. Responsibility (e.g., plant technician)

g. Control requirements (e.g., target, permissible deviations)

The QC testing plan shall contain a statistically based procedure of random sampling for acquiring test samples in accordance with ASTM D3665. The RPR shall be provided the opportunity to witness QC sampling and testing.

All QC test results shall be documented by the Contractor as required by paragraph 100-9.

100-9 Documentation. The Contractor shall maintain current QC records of all inspections and tests performed. These records shall include factual evidence that the required QC inspections or tests have been performed, including type and number of inspections or tests involved; results of inspections or tests; nature of defects, deviations, causes for rejection, etc.; proposed remedial action; and corrective actions taken.

These records must cover both conforming and defective or deficient features, and must include a statement that all supplies and materials incorporated in the work are in full compliance with the terms of the contract. Legible copies of these records shall be furnished to the RPR daily. The records shall cover all work placed subsequent to the previously furnished records and shall be verified and signed by the CQCPA.

Contractor QC records required for the contract shall include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following records:

a. Daily inspection reports. Each Contractor QC technician shall maintain a daily log of all inspections performed for both Contractor and subcontractor operations. These technician's daily reports shall provide factual evidence that continuous QC inspections have been performed and shall, as a minimum, include the following:

(1) Technical specification item number and description
(2) Compliance with approved submittals
(3) Proper storage of materials and equipment
(4) Proper operation of all equipment
(5) Adherence to plans and technical specifications
(6) Summary of any necessary corrective actions
(7) Safety inspection
(8) Photographs

The daily inspection reports shall identify all QC inspections and QC tests conducted, results of inspections, location and nature of defects found, causes for rejection, and remedial or corrective actions taken or proposed.
The daily inspection reports shall be signed by the responsible QC technician and the CQCPA. The RPR shall be provided at least one copy of each daily inspection report on the work day following the day of record. When QC inspection and test results are recorded and transmitted electronically, the results must be archived.

b. Daily test reports. The Contractor shall be responsible for establishing a system that will record all QC test results. Daily test reports shall document the following information:

(1) Technical specification item number and description
(2) Test designation
(3) Location
(4) Date of test
(5) Control requirements
(6) Test results
(7) Causes for rejection

(8) Recommended remedial actions

(9) Retests

Test results from each day's work period shall be submitted to the RPR prior to the start of the next day's work period. When required by the technical specifications, the Contractor shall maintain statistical QC charts. When QC daily test results are recorded and transmitted electronically, the results must be archived.

100-10 Corrective action requirements. The CQCP shall indicate the appropriate action to be taken when a process is deemed, or believed, to be out of control (out of tolerance) and detail what action will be taken to bring the process into control. The requirements for corrective action shall include both general requirements for operation of the CQCP as a whole, and for individual items of work contained in the technical specifications.

The CQCP shall detail how the results of QC inspections and tests will be used for determining the need for corrective action and shall contain clear rules to gauge when a process is out of control and the type of correction to be taken to regain process control.

When applicable or required by the technical specifications, the Contractor shall establish and use statistical QC charts for individual QC tests. The requirements for corrective action shall be linked to the control charts.

100-11 Inspection and/or observations by the RPR. All items of material and equipment are subject to inspection and/or observation by the RPR at the point of production, manufacture or shipment to determine if the Contractor, producer, manufacturer or shipper maintains an adequate QC system in conformance with the requirements detailed here and the applicable technical specifications and plans. In addition, all items of materials, equipment and work in place shall be subject to inspection and/or observation by the RPR at the site for the same purpose.

Inspection and/or observations by the RPR does not relieve the Contractor of performing QC inspections of either on-site or off-site Contractor's or subcontractor's work.

100-12 Noncompliance.

a. The Resident Project Representative (RPR) will provide written notice to the Contractor of any noncompliance with their CQCP. After receipt of such notice, the Contractor must take corrective action.

b. When QC activities do not comply with either the CQCP or the contract provisions or when the Contractor fails to properly operate and maintain an effective CQCP, and no effective corrective actions have been taken after notification of non-compliance, the RPR will recommend the Owner take the following actions:

(1) Order the Contractor to replace ineffective or unqualified QC personnel or subcontractors and/or

(2) Order the Contractor to stop operations until appropriate corrective actions are taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

100-13 Basis of measurement and payment. Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) is for the personnel, tests, facilities and documentation required to implement the CQCP. The CQCP will be paid as a lump sum with the following schedule of partial payments:

a. With first pay request, 25% with approval of CQCP and completion of the Quality Control (QC)/Quality Assurance (QA) workshop.

b. When 25% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 25%.

c. When 50% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 20%.

d. When 75% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 20%

e. After final inspection and acceptance of project, the final 10%.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

100-14 Payment will be made under:

Item C-100-1	Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)	per Lump Sum

REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.
National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET)
ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM C1077	Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials

END OF ITEM C-100

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Item C-102 Temporary Air and Water Pollution, Soil Erosion, and Siltation Control

DESCRIPTION

102-1. This item shall consist of temporary control measures as shown on the plans or as ordered by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) during the life of a contract to control pollution of air and water, soil erosion, and siltation through the use of silt fences, berms, dikes, dams, sediment basins, fiber mats, gravel, mulches, grasses, slope drains, and other erosion control devices or methods.

Temporary erosion control shall be in accordance with the approved erosion control plan; the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) and AC 150/5370-2, *Operational Safety on Airports During Construction*. The temporary erosion control measures contained herein shall be coordinated with the permanent erosion control measures specified as part of this contract to the extent practical to assure economical, effective, and continuous erosion control throughout the construction period.

Temporary control may include work outside the construction limits such as borrow pit operations, equipment and material storage sites, waste areas, and temporary plant sites.

Temporary control measures shall be designed, installed and maintained to minimize the creation of wildlife attractants that have the potential to attract hazardous wildlife on or near public-use airports.

MATERIALS

102-2.1 Grass. Grass that will not compete with the grasses sown later for permanent cover per Item T-901shall be a quick-growing species (such as ryegrass, Italian ryegrass, or cereal grasses) suitable to the area providing a temporary cover. Selected grass species shall not create a wildlife attractant.

102-2.2 Mulches. Mulches may be hay, straw, fiber mats, netting, bark, wood chips, or other suitable material reasonably clean and free of noxious weeds and deleterious materials per Item T-908. Mulches shall not create a wildlife attractant.

102-2.3 Fertilizer. Fertilizer shall be a standard commercial grade and shall conform to all federal and state regulations and to the standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

102-2.4 Slope drains. Slope drains may be constructed of pipe, fiber mats, rubble, concrete, asphalt, or other materials that will adequately control erosion.

102-2.5 Silt fence. Silt fence shall consist of polymeric filaments which are formed into a stable network such that filaments retain their relative positions. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life. Silt fence shall meet the requirements of ASTM D6461.

102-2.6 Other. All other materials shall meet commercial grade standards and shall be approved by the RPR before being incorporated into the project.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

102-3.1 General. In the event of conflict between these requirements and pollution control laws, rules, or regulations of other federal, state, or local agencies, the more restrictive laws, rules, or regulations shall apply.

The RPR shall be responsible for assuring compliance to the extent that construction practices, construction operations, and construction work are involved.

102-3.2 Schedule. Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor shall submit schedules in accordance with the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) and the plans for accomplishment of temporary and permanent erosion control work for clearing and grubbing; grading; construction; paving; and structures at watercourses. The Contractor shall also submit a proposed method of erosion and dust control on haul roads and borrow pits and a plan for disposal of waste materials. Work shall not be started until the erosion control schedules and methods of operation for the applicable construction have been accepted by the RPR.

102-3.3 Construction details. The Contractor will be required to incorporate all permanent erosion control features into the project at the earliest practicable time as outlined in the plans and approved CSPP. Except where future construction operations will damage slopes, the Contractor shall perform the permanent seeding and mulching and other specified slope protection work in stages, as soon as substantial areas of exposed slopes can be made available. Temporary erosion and pollution control measures will be used to correct conditions that develop during construction that were not foreseen during the design stage; that are needed prior to installation of permanent control features; or that are needed temporarily to control erosion that develops during normal construction practices but are not associated with permanent control features on the project.

Where erosion may be a problem, schedule and perform clearing and grubbing operations so that grading operations and permanent erosion control features can follow immediately if project conditions permit. Temporary erosion control measures are required if permanent measures cannot immediately follow grading operations. The RPR shall limit the area of clearing and grubbing, excavation, borrow, and embankment operations in progress, commensurate with the Contractor's capability and progress in keeping the finish grading, mulching, seeding, and other such permanent control measures current with the accepted schedule. If seasonal limitations make such coordination unrealistic, temporary erosion control measures shall be taken immediately to the extent feasible and justified as directed by the RPR.

The Contractor shall provide immediate permanent or temporary pollution control measures to minimize contamination of adjacent streams or other watercourses, lakes, ponds, or other areas of water impoundment as directed by the RPR. If temporary erosion and pollution control measures are required due to the Contractor's negligence, carelessness, or failure to install permanent controls as a part of the work as scheduled or directed by the RPR, the work shall be performed by the Contractor and the cost shall be incidental to this item.

The RPR may increase or decrease the area of erodible earth material that can be exposed at any time based on an analysis of project conditions.

The erosion control features installed by the Contractor shall be maintained by the Contractor during the construction period.

Provide temporary structures whenever construction equipment must cross watercourses at frequent intervals. Pollutants such as fuels, lubricants, bitumen, raw sewage, wash water from concrete mixing operations, and other harmful materials shall not be discharged into any waterways, impoundments or into natural or manmade channels.

102-3.4 Installation, maintenance and removal of silt fence. Silt fences shall extend a minimum of 16 inches (41 cm) and a maximum of 34 inches (86 cm) above the ground surface. Posts shall be set no more than 10 feet (3 m) on center. Filter fabric shall be cut from a continuous roll to the length required minimizing joints where possible. When joints are necessary, the fabric shall be spliced at a support post with a minimum 12-inch (300-mm) overlap and securely sealed. A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches (100 mm) deep by 4 inches (100 mm) wide on the upslope side of the silt fence. The trench shall be backfilled, and the soil compacted over the silt fence fabric. The Contractor shall

remove and dispose of silt that accumulates during construction and prior to establishment of permanent erosion control. The fence shall be maintained in good working condition until permanent erosion control is established. Silt fence shall be removed upon approval of the RPR.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

102-4.1 Temporary erosion and pollution control work required which is not attributed to the Contractor's negligence, carelessness, or failure to install permanent controls will be performed as scheduled or ordered by the RPR. Completed and accepted work will be measured as follows:

- **a.** Sediment Barrier. Sediment Barrier will be measured by the linear foot to the nearest foot. Measurement will be along the top of the fence/filter sock for each continuous run in place.
- **b.** Erosion Control Blanket. Erosion Control Blanket shall be measured by the number of square yards installed.
- **c.** Inlet Protection. Inlet protection shall be measured by the number of each type of inlet protection installed.
- **d.** Temporary seed will not be measured and paid for directly rather it shall be considered subsidiary to the permanent seeding.

102-4.2 Control work performed for protection of construction areas outside the construction limits, such as borrow and waste areas, haul roads, equipment and material storage sites, and temporary plant sites, will not be measured and paid for directly but shall be considered as a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

102-5.1 Accepted quantities of temporary water pollution, soil erosion, and siltation control work ordered by the Engineer and measured as provided in paragraph 102-4.1 will be paid for as follows:

Payment will be made under:

Item C-102-1	Installation, Maintenance, and Removal of Silt Fence	per Linear Foot
Item C-102-2	Straw Wattles	per Linear Foot
Item C-102-3	Erosion Sock	per Linear Foot
Item C-102-4	Drain Inlet Protectors	per Each
Item C-102-5	Erosion Control Blanket	per Square Yard

Where other directed work falls within the specifications for a work item that has a contract price, the units of work shall be measured and paid for at the contract unit price bid for the various items. Temporary control features not covered by contract items that are ordered by the RPR will be paid for in accordance with Section 90, paragraph 90-05 *Payment for Extra Work.*

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5200-33 *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports*

AC 150/5370-2 *Operational Safety on Airports During Construction*

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM D6461 *Standard Specification for Silt Fence Materials*

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

FAA/USDA Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports, A Manual for Airport Personnel

END OF ITEM C-102

Item C-105 Mobilization

105-1 Description. This item of work shall consist of, but is not limited to, work and operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, material and supplies to and from the project site for work on the project except as provided in the contract as separate pay items.

105-2 Mobilization limit. Mobilization shall be limited to **3** percent of the total project cost.

105-3 Posted notices. Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Contractor must post the following documents in a prominent and accessible place where they may be easily viewed by all employees of the prime Contractor and by all employees of subcontractors engaged by the prime Contractor: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Poster "Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law" in accordance with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs Executive Order 11246, as amended; Davis Bacon Wage Poster (WH 1321) - DOL "Notice to All Employees" Poster; and Applicable Davis-Bacon Wage Rate Determination. These notices must remain posted until final acceptance of the work by the Owner.

105-4 Engineer/RPR field office. The Contractor shall provide dedicated space for the use of the field RPR and inspectors, as a field office for the duration of the project. This space shall be located conveniently near the construction and shall be separate from any space used by the Contractor. The Contractor shall furnish water, sanitary facilities, heat, air conditioning, and electricity in accordance with local building codes. Refer to Item G-005 for requirements of the Engineer Field Office.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

105-5.1 Basis of measurement and payment Mobilization. Based upon the contract lump sum price for "Mobilization" partial payments will be allowed as follows:

a. With first pay request, 25%.

b. When 25% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 25%.

c. When 50% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 40%.

d. After Final Inspection, Staging area clean-up and delivery of all Project Closeout materials as required by Section 90, paragraph 90-11, *Contractor Final Project Documentation,* the final 10%.

105-5.2 Basis of measurement and payment Engineer Field Office. Based upon the contract lump sum price for "Engineer Field Office" partial payments will be allowed as described in specification section G-005.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

105-6 Payment will be made under:

Item C-105-1	Mobilization	per Lump Sum

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.

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)

Executive Order 11246, as amended

EEOC-P/E-1 – Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law Poster

United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division (WHD)

WH 1321 – Employee Rights under the Davis-Bacon Act Poster

END OF ITEM C-105

Item C-110 Method of Estimating Percentage of Material Within Specification Limits (PWL)

110-1 General. When the specifications provide for acceptance of material based on the method of estimating percentage of material within specification limits (PWL), the PWL will be determined in accordance with this section. All test results for a lot will be analyzed statistically to determine the total estimated percent of the lot that is within specification limits. The PWL is computed using the sample average (X) and sample standard deviation (S_n) of the specified number (n) of sublots for the lot and the specification tolerance limits, L for lower and U for upper, for the particular acceptance parameter. From these values, the respective Quality index, Q_L for Lower Quality Index and/or Q_U for Upper Quality Index, is computed and the PWL for the lot for the specified n is determined from Table 1. All specification limits specified in the technical sections shall be absolute values. Test results used in the calculations shall be to the significant figure given in the test procedure.

There is some degree of uncertainty (risk) in the measurement for acceptance because only a small fraction of production material (the population) is sampled and tested. This uncertainty exists because all portions of the production material have the same probability to be randomly sampled. The Contractor's risk is the probability that material produced at the acceptable quality level is rejected or subjected to a pay adjustment. The Owner's risk is the probability that material produced at the rejectable quality level is accepted.

It is the intent of this section to inform the Contractor that, in order to consistently offset the Contractor's risk for material evaluated, production quality (using population average and population standard deviation) must be maintained at the acceptable quality specified or higher. In all cases, it is the responsibility of the Contractor to produce at quality levels that will meet the specified acceptance criteria when sampled and tested at the frequencies specified.

110-2 Method for computing PWL. The computational sequence for computing PWL is as follows:

a. Divide the lot into n sublots in accordance with the acceptance requirements of the specification.

b. Locate the random sampling position within the sublot in accordance with the requirements of the specification.

c. Make a measurement at each location, or take a test portion and make the measurement on the test portion in accordance with the testing requirements of the specification.

d. Find the sample average (X) for all sublot test values within the lot by using the following formula:

$$\mathbf{X = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots x_n) / n}$$

Where: X = Sample average of all sublot test values within a lot

$x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$ = Individual sublot test values

n = Number of sublot test values

e. Find the sample standard deviation (S_n) by use of the following formula:

$$S_n = [(d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + \ldots d_n^2)/(n-1)]^{1/2}$$

Where: S_n = Sample standard deviation of the number of sublot test values in the set

$d_1, d_2, \ldots d_n$ = Deviations of the individual sublot test values $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ from the average value X

that is: $d_1 = (x_1 - X)$, $d_2 = (x_2 - X) \ldots d_n = (x_n - X)$

n = Number of sublot test values

f. For single sided specification limits (i.e., L only), compute the Lower Quality Index Q_L by use of the following formula:

$$Q_L = (X - L) / S_n$$

Where: L = specification lower tolerance limit

Estimate the percentage of material within limits (PWL) by entering Table 1 with Q_L, using the column appropriate to the total number (n) of measurements. If the value of Q_L falls between values shown on the table, use the next higher value of PWL.

g. For double-sided specification limits (i.e., L and U), compute the Quality Indexes Q_L and Q_U by use of the following formulas:

$$Q_L = (X - L) / S_n$$
and
$$Q_U = (U - X) / S_n$$

Where: L and U = specification lower and upper tolerance limits

Estimate the percentage of material between the lower (L) and upper (U) tolerance limits (PWL) by entering Table 1 separately with Q_L and Q_U, using the column appropriate to the total number (n) of measurements, and determining the percent of material above P_L and percent of material below P_U for each tolerance limit. If the values of Q_L fall between values shown on the table, use the next higher value of P_L or P_U. Determine the PWL by use of the following formula:

$$PWL = (P_U + P_L) - 100$$

Where: P_L = percent within lower specification limit

P_U = percent within upper specification limit

EXAMPLE OF PWL CALCULATION

Project: Example Project
Test Item: Item P-401, Lot A.
A. PWL Determination for Mat Density.

1. Density of four random cores taken from Lot A.

A-1 = 96.60

A-2 = 97.55

A-3 = 99.30

A-4 = 98.35

n = 4

2. Calculate average density for the lot.

$X = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + . . . x_n) / n$

$X = (96.60 + 97.55 + 99.30 + 98.35) / 4$

X = 97.95% density

3. Calculate the standard deviation for the lot.

$S_n = \mathbf{[}((96.60 - 97.95)^2 + (97.55 - 97.95)^2 + (99.30 - 97.95)^2 + (98.35 - 97.95)^2)) / (4 - 1)\mathbf{]}^{1/2}$

$S_n = \mathbf{[}(1.82 + 0.16 + 1.82 + 0.16) / 3\mathbf{]}^{1/2}$

$S_n = 1.15$

4. Calculate the Lower Quality Index Q_L for the lot. (L=96.3)

$Q_L = (X - L) / S_n$

$Q_L = (97.95 - 96.30) / 1.15$

$Q_L = 1.4348$

5. Determine PWL by entering Table 1 with $Q_L = 1.44$ and n= 4.

PWL = 98

B. PWL Determination for Air Voids.

1. Air Voids of four random samples taken from Lot A.

A-1 = 5.00

A-2 = 3.74

A-3 = 2.30

A-4 = 3.25

2. Calculate the average air voids for the lot.

$X = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 . . . n) / n$

$X = (5.00 + 3.74 + 2.30 + 3.25) / 4$

X = 3.57%

3. Calculate the standard deviation S_n for the lot.

$S_n = \mathbf{[}((3.57 - 5.00)^2 + (3.57 - 3.74)^2 + (3.57 - 2.30)^2 + (3.57 - 3.25)^2) / (4 - 1)\mathbf{]}^{1/2}$

$S_n = \mathbf{[}(2.04 + 0.03 + 1.62 + 0.10) / 3\mathbf{]}^{1/2}$

$S_n = 1.12$

4. Calculate the Lower Quality Index Q_L for the lot. (L= 2.0)

$Q_L = (X - L) / S_n$

$Q_L = (3.57 - 2.00) / 1.12$

$Q_L = 1.3992$

5. Determine P_L by entering Table 1 with $Q_L = 1.41$ and n = 4.

$P_L = 97$

6. Calculate the Upper Quality Index Q_U for the lot. (U= 5.0)

$Q_U = (U - X) / S_n$

$Q_U = (5.00 - 3.57) / 1.12$

$Q_U = 1.2702$

7. Determine P_U by entering Table 1 with $Q_U = 1.29$ and n = 4.

$P_U = 93$

8. Calculate Air Voids PWL

$PWL = (P_L + P_U) - 100$
$PWL = (97 + 93) - 100 = 90$

EXAMPLE OF OUTLIER CALCULATION (REFERENCE ASTM E178)

Project: Example Project
Test Item: Item P-401, Lot A.
A. Outlier Determination for Mat Density.

1. Density of four random cores taken from Lot A arranged in descending order.

A-3 = 99.30

A-4 = 98.35

A-2 = 97.55

A-1 = 96.60

2. From ASTM E178, Table 1, for n=4 an upper 5% significance level, the critical value for test criterion = 1.463.

3. Use average density, standard deviation, and test criterion value to evaluate density measurements.

a. For measurements greater than the average:

If (measurement - average)/(standard deviation) is less than test criterion, then the measurement is not considered an outlier.

For A-3, check if (99.30 - 97.95) / 1.15 is greater than 1.463.

Since 1.174 is less than 1.463, the value is not an outlier.

b. For measurements less than the average:

If (average - measurement)/(standard deviation) is less than test criterion, then the measurement is not considered an outlier.

For A-1, check if (97.95 - 96.60) / 1.15 is greater than 1.463.

Since 1.435 is less than 1.463, the value is not an outlier.

Note: In this example, a measurement would be considered an outlier if the density were:

Greater than (97.95 + 1.463 × 1.15) = 99.63%

OR

less than (97.95 - 1.463 × 1.15) = 96.27%.

Table 1. Table for Estimating Percent of Lot Within Limits (PWL)

Percent Within Limits (P_L and P_U)	Positive Values of Q (Q_L and Q_U)							
	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=9	n=10
99	1.1541	1.4700	1.6714	1.8008	1.8888	1.9520	1.9994	2.0362
98	1.1524	1.4400	1.6016	1.6982	1.7612	1.8053	1.8379	1.8630
97	1.1496	1.4100	1.5427	1.6181	1.6661	1.6993	1.7235	1.7420
96	1.1456	1.3800	1.4897	1.5497	1.5871	1.6127	1.6313	1.6454
95	1.1405	1.3500	1.4407	1.4887	1.5181	1.5381	1.5525	1.5635
94	1.1342	1.3200	1.3946	1.4329	1.4561	1.4717	1.4829	1.4914
93	1.1269	1.2900	1.3508	1.3810	1.3991	1.4112	1.4199	1.4265
92	1.1184	1.2600	1.3088	1.3323	1.3461	1.3554	1.3620	1.3670
91	1.1089	1.2300	1.2683	1.2860	1.2964	1.3032	1.3081	1.3118
90	1.0982	1.2000	1.2290	1.2419	1.2492	1.2541	1.2576	1.2602
89	1.0864	1.1700	1.1909	1.1995	1.2043	1.2075	1.2098	1.2115
88	1.0736	1.1400	1.1537	1.1587	1.1613	1.1630	1.1643	1.1653
87	1.0597	1.1100	1.1173	1.1192	1.1199	1.1204	1.1208	1.1212
86	1.0448	1.0800	1.0817	1.0808	1.0800	1.0794	1.0791	1.0789
85	1.0288	1.0500	1.0467	1.0435	1.0413	1.0399	1.0389	1.0382
84	1.0119	1.0200	1.0124	1.0071	1.0037	1.0015	1.0000	0.9990
83	0.9939	0.9900	0.9785	0.9715	0.9671	0.9643	0.9624	0.9610
82	0.9749	0.9600	0.9452	0.9367	0.9315	0.9281	0.9258	0.9241
81	0.9550	0.9300	0.9123	0.9025	0.8966	0.8928	0.8901	0.8882
80	0.9342	0.9000	0.8799	0.8690	0.8625	0.8583	0.8554	0.8533
79	0.9124	0.8700	0.8478	0.8360	0.8291	0.8245	0.8214	0.8192
78	0.8897	0.8400	0.8160	0.8036	0.7962	0.7915	0.7882	0.7858
77	0.8662	0.8100	0.7846	0.7716	0.7640	0.7590	0.7556	0.7531
76	0.8417	0.7800	0.7535	0.7401	0.7322	0.7271	0.7236	0.7211
75	0.8165	0.7500	0.7226	0.7089	0.7009	0.6958	0.6922	0.6896
74	0.7904	0.7200	0.6921	0.6781	0.6701	0.6649	0.6613	0.6587
73	0.7636	0.6900	0.6617	0.6477	0.6396	0.6344	0.6308	0.6282
72	0.7360	0.6600	0.6316	0.6176	0.6095	0.6044	0.6008	0.5982
71	0.7077	0.6300	0.6016	0.5878	0.5798	0.5747	0.5712	0.5686
70	0.6787	0.6000	0.5719	0.5582	0.5504	0.5454	0.5419	0.5394
69	0.6490	0.5700	0.5423	0.5290	0.5213	0.5164	0.5130	0.5105
68	0.6187	0.5400	0.5129	0.4999	0.4924	0.4877	0.4844	0.4820
67	0.5878	0.5100	0.4836	0.4710	0.4638	0.4592	0.4560	0.4537
66	0.5563	0.4800	0.4545	0.4424	0.4355	0.4310	0.4280	0.4257
65	0.5242	0.4500	0.4255	0.4139	0.4073	0.4030	0.4001	0.3980
64	0.4916	0.4200	0.3967	0.3856	0.3793	0.3753	0.3725	0.3705
63	0.4586	0.3900	0.3679	0.3575	0.3515	0.3477	0.3451	0.3432
62	0.4251	0.3600	0.3392	0.3295	0.3239	0.3203	0.3179	0.3161
61	0.3911	0.3300	0.3107	0.3016	0.2964	0.2931	0.2908	0.2892
60	0.3568	0.3000	0.2822	0.2738	0.2691	0.2660	0.2639	0.2624
59	0.3222	0.2700	0.2537	0.2461	0.2418	0.2391	0.2372	0.2358
58	0.2872	0.2400	0.2254	0.2186	0.2147	0.2122	0.2105	0.2093
57	0.2519	0.2100	0.1971	0.1911	0.1877	0.1855	0.1840	0.1829
56	0.2164	0.1800	0.1688	0.1636	0.1607	0.1588	0.1575	0.1566
55	0.1806	0.1500	0.1406	0.1363	0.1338	0.1322	0.1312	0.1304
54	0.1447	0.1200	0.1125	0.1090	0.1070	0.1057	0.1049	0.1042
53	0.1087	0.0900	0.0843	0.0817	0.0802	0.0793	0.0786	0.0781
52	0.0725	0.0600	0.0562	0.0544	0.0534	0.0528	0.0524	0.0521
51	0.0363	0.0300	0.0281	0.0272	0.0267	0.0264	0.0262	0.0260
50	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Percent Within Limits (P_L and P_U)	Negative Values of Q (Q_L and Q_U)							
	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=9	n=10
49	-0.0363	-0.0300	-0.0281	-0.0272	-0.0267	-0.0264	-0.0262	-0.0260
48	-0.0725	-0.0600	-0.0562	-0.0544	-0.0534	-0.0528	-0.0524	-0.0521
47	-0.1087	-0.0900	-0.0843	-0.0817	-0.0802	-0.0793	-0.0786	-0.0781
46	-0.1447	-0.1200	-0.1125	-0.1090	-0.1070	-0.1057	-0.1049	-0.1042
45	-0.1806	-0.1500	-0.1406	-0.1363	-0.1338	-0.1322	-0.1312	-0.1304
44	-0.2164	-0.1800	-0.1688	-0.1636	-0.1607	-0.1588	-0.1575	-0.1566
43	-0.2519	-0.2100	-0.1971	-0.1911	-0.1877	-0.1855	-0.1840	-0.1829
42	-0.2872	-0.2400	-0.2254	-0.2186	-0.2147	-0.2122	-0.2105	-0.2093
41	-0.3222	-0.2700	-0.2537	-0.2461	-0.2418	-0.2391	-0.2372	-0.2358
40	-0.3568	-0.3000	-0.2822	-0.2738	-0.2691	-0.2660	-0.2639	-0.2624
39	-0.3911	-0.3300	-0.3107	-0.3016	-0.2964	-0.2931	-0.2908	-0.2892
38	-0.4251	-0.3600	-0.3392	-0.3295	-0.3239	-0.3203	-0.3179	-0.3161
37	-0.4586	-0.3900	-0.3679	-0.3575	-0.3515	-0.3477	-0.3451	-0.3432
36	-0.4916	-0.4200	-0.3967	-0.3856	-0.3793	-0.3753	-0.3725	-0.3705
35	-0.5242	-0.4500	-0.4255	-0.4139	-0.4073	-0.4030	-0.4001	-0.3980
34	-0.5563	-0.4800	-0.4545	-0.4424	-0.4355	-0.4310	-0.4280	-0.4257
33	-0.5878	-0.5100	-0.4836	-0.4710	-0.4638	-0.4592	-0.4560	-0.4537
32	-0.6187	-0.5400	-0.5129	-0.4999	-0.4924	-0.4877	-0.4844	-0.4820
31	-0.6490	-0.5700	-0.5423	-0.5290	-0.5213	-0.5164	-0.5130	-0.5105
30	-0.6787	-0.6000	-0.5719	-0.5582	-0.5504	-0.5454	-0.5419	-0.5394
29	-0.7077	-0.6300	-0.6016	-0.5878	-0.5798	-0.5747	-0.5712	-0.5686
28	-0.7360	-0.6600	-0.6316	-0.6176	-0.6095	-0.6044	-0.6008	-0.5982
27	-0.7636	-0.6900	-0.6617	-0.6477	-0.6396	-0.6344	-0.6308	-0.6282
26	-0.7904	-0.7200	-0.6921	-0.6781	-0.6701	-0.6649	-0.6613	-0.6587
25	-0.8165	-0.7500	-0.7226	-0.7089	-0.7009	-0.6958	-0.6922	-0.6896
24	-0.8417	-0.7800	-0.7535	-0.7401	-0.7322	-0.7271	-0.7236	-0.7211
23	-0.8662	-0.8100	-0.7846	-0.7716	-0.7640	-0.7590	-0.7556	-0.7531
22	-0.8897	-0.8400	-0.8160	-0.8036	-0.7962	-0.7915	-0.7882	-0.7858
21	-0.9124	-0.8700	-0.8478	-0.8360	-0.8291	-0.8245	-0.8214	-0.8192
20	-0.9342	-0.9000	-0.8799	-0.8690	-0.8625	-0.8583	-0.8554	-0.8533
19	-0.9550	-0.9300	-0.9123	-0.9025	-0.8966	-0.8928	-0.8901	-0.8882
18	-0.9749	-0.9600	-0.9452	-0.9367	-0.9315	-0.9281	-0.9258	-0.9241
17	-0.9939	-0.9900	-0.9785	-0.9715	-0.9671	-0.9643	-0.9624	-0.9610
16	-1.0119	-1.0200	-1.0124	-1.0071	-1.0037	-1.0015	-1.0000	-0.9990
15	-1.0288	-1.0500	-1.0467	-1.0435	-1.0413	-1.0399	-1.0389	-1.0382
14	-1.0448	-1.0800	-1.0817	-1.0808	-1.0800	-1.0794	-1.0791	-1.0789
13	-1.0597	-1.1100	-1.1173	-1.1192	-1.1199	-1.1204	-1.1208	-1.1212
12	-1.0736	-1.1400	-1.1537	-1.1587	-1.1613	-1.1630	-1.1643	-1.1653
11	-1.0864	-1.1700	-1.1909	-1.1995	-1.2043	-1.2075	-1.2098	-1.2115
10	-1.0982	-1.2000	-1.2290	-1.2419	-1.2492	-1.2541	-1.2576	-1.2602
9	-1.1089	-1.2300	-1.2683	-1.2860	-1.2964	-1.3032	-1.3081	-1.3118
8	-1.1184	-1.2600	-1.3088	-1.3323	-1.3461	-1.3554	-1.3620	-1.3670
7	-1.1269	-1.2900	-1.3508	-1.3810	-1.3991	-1.4112	-1.4199	-1.4265
6	-1.1342	-1.3200	-1.3946	-1.4329	-1.4561	-1.4717	-1.4829	-1.4914
5	-1.1405	-1.3500	-1.4407	-1.4887	-1.5181	-1.5381	-1.5525	-1.5635
4	-1.1456	-1.3800	-1.4897	-1.5497	-1.5871	-1.6127	-1.6313	-1.6454
3	-1.1496	-1.4100	-1.5427	-1.6181	-1.6661	-1.6993	-1.7235	-1.7420
2	-1.1524	-1.4400	-1.6016	-1.6982	-1.7612	-1.8053	-1.8379	-1.8630
1	-1.1541	-1.4700	-1.6714	-1.8008	-1.8888	-1.9520	-1.9994	-2.0362

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 E178 Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations

END OF ITEM C-110

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Item M-001 Construction Access Modifications

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

001-0.1 This section of these Specifications is a part of the Contract Documents as defined in the General Provisions. All applicable parts of the balance of the Contract Documents are equally as binding for this section as for all other sections.

DESCRIPTION

001-1.1 This item includes all of the work necessary to provide the road improvements for the proposed temporary access gates as shown on the plans or otherwise directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) due to existing field conditions. The temporary access road and temporary gate to be installed will become the project access road and entrance gate tothe Airside work.

After the completion of the work, the temporary access road and the temporary fence and gate shall be removed, and the existing fence restored to its original configuration. In addition, the existing vehicle service road pavement shall be removed and replaced, if determined by the RPR to have been damaged bythe hauling activities from the project.

MATERIALS

001-2.1 GRAVEL: The gravel material may be recycled material from on-site sources if materials are available. The gravel materials shall meet the requirements of NHDOT Item 304.3 – Crushed Gravel specification, which are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR NHDOT CRUSHED GRAVEL GRADATION

NHDOT 304.3 Allowable Range

Sieve Size	Percentage Passing by Weight
3 inch	100
2 inch	95 - 100
1-1/2 inch	- - - -
1 inch	55– 85
3/4 inch	- - - -
No. 4	27 - 52
No. 40	- - - -
No. 200	0 – 12*

* Fraction passing #4 Sieve

001-2.2 RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT (RAP): Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) materialis to be used as a temporary surface material and shall meet the requirements for the material as outlinedin NHDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (NHDOT Standard Specifications) Sections 401. The material shall have the following gradation:

REQUIREMENTS FOR RAP GRADATION

Sieve Size	Percentage Passing by Weight
1-1/2 inch	100
1 inch	90 - 100
3/4 inch	- - - - -
1/2 inch	65 - 90
No. 4	30 - 55
No. 200	0 – 10

001-2.3 VEHICLE SERVICE ROAD HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT: The hot mix asphalt materials used to replace the existing asphalt material at the end of the work shall meet the requirements for Item 403.11 (NHDOT Standard 3/4" binder mix) as outlined in NHDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (NHDOT Standard Specifications) Sections 401 and 403.

001-2.4 CHAIN LINK FENCE AND GATE: The proposed chain link fence and gate materials for the temporary access shall as specified in Section F-162 *Chain Link Fences* within these Contract Document specifications.

001-2.5 TURF RESTORATION MATERIALS: The proposed turf restoration materials for the temporary access road surface materials to be removed after the completion of the work shall be as specified in Section T-901 *Seeding*, T-905 *Topsoil* and T-908 *Mulch* within these Contract Document specifications.

CONSTRUCTION

001-3.1 PREPARING SUBGRADE. Before any base material is placed, the subgrade shall be preparedand conditioned as specified. The material shall be checked and accepted by the RPR before placing and spreading operations are started.

All base material shall be placed "in-the-dry" on a stable subgrade. The Contractor shall be responsible for any required dewatering and protection of the subgrade during excavation and compaction requirements of the subgrade prior to base material placement.

001-3.2 GRAVEL. The gravel course shall be placed in the depth shown on the details where designated on the Plans or as directed by the RPR. The material shall be shaped and thoroughlycompacted within the tolerances specified.

Granular base materials which, due to grain sizes or shapes, are not sufficiently stable to support without movement the construction equipment, shall be mechanically stabilized to the depth necessary to provide such stability as directed by the RPR. The mechanical stabilization shall principally include the addition of a fine-grained medium to bind the particles of the base material sufficiently to furnish a bearing strength, so that the course will not deform under the traffic of the construction equipment. The addition of the binding medium to the base material shall not increase the soil constants of that material above the limits specified.

The base course shall be constructed in layers, as necessary. Any layer shall be not more than eight inches (8″) of compacted thickness, unless otherwise directed by the RPR. The base material shall be deposited and spread evenly to a uniform thickness and width. The material, as spread, shall be of uniform gradation with no pockets of fine or coarse materials. Any necessary sprinkling shall be kept

within this limit. No material shall be placed in snow or on a soft, muddy, or frozen course.

After spreading, the base material shall be thoroughly compacted by rolling and sprinkling, when necessary. Sufficient rollers shall be furnished to adequately handle the rate of placing and spreading of the base course.

The Contractor will be responsible for the Quality Control of the gravel installation with RPR verification. The field density of the compacted material shall be at least **ninety-five percent (95%) of the maximum density** of laboratory specimens prepared from samples of the gravel material delivered to the jobsite. The laboratory specimens shall be compacted and tested in accordance with ASTM D 698 – Standard Proctor Density. The in-place field density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 1556 (*Density of Soil In-Place by the Sand-Cone Method*) or ASTM D 2922 (*Density of Soil In-Place by the Nuclear Density Method*). The moisture content of the material at the start of compaction shall not be below nor more than two percentage (2%) points above the optimum moisture content.

001-3.3 RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT (RAP): The Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) material shall be installed as a surface treatment to meet the requirements as outlined in NHDOT Standard Specifications Sections 304 for shoulder gravels. The Contractor will be responsible for the Quality Control of the pavement installation with RPR verification. The minimum compaction requirement shall be **at least ninety percent (90%) of maximum theoretical density** as determined from field testing and documentation using a nuclear density gauge.

001-3.4 VEHICLE SERVICE ROAD HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT. The hot asphalt mix materials shall be installed to meet the requirements as outlined in NHDOT Standard Specifications Sections 401 and 403. The Contractor will be responsible for the Quality Control of the pavement installation with the RPR verification. The minimum compaction requirement shall be **at least ninety-onepercent (91%) of maximum theoretical density** as determined from field testing and documentation using a nuclear density gauge. The nuclear gauge shall be used to monitor the pavement density in accordance with ASTM D2950 *Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete in Place by Nuclear Methods*. The hot mix asphalt pavement may be installed in a single lift with proper grade control.

001-3.4 CHAIN LINKE FENCE & GATE. The existing fence materials shall be carefully removed and salvaged to MHT Maintenance for re-use if in acceptable condition or disposal if not salvageable. All new fencing and gate materials shall be as specified in Section F-162, *Chain Link Fences.* The new gate and fencing shall be installed in the location as shown on the plans and in accordance with the plan details. If existing chain link fence to remain is damaged during the removal or installation of the new temporary gate and fence, the Contractor shall replace in-kind at no additional expense to the Owner. At the completion of all work, the temporary gate and fence shall be removed, and the fencing shall be re- installed to its original configuration.

001-3.5 TURF RESTORATION. The turf restoration will include the removal and proper disposal of the surface treatment course for the limits of the temporary access road footprint as shown on the plans or as otherwise directed by the RPR. The turf restoration topsoil shall be placed in the depth shown on the details where designated on the Plans or as directed by the RPR. The material shall be shaped and thoroughly compacted within the tolerances specified in accordance with the installation requirements of Section T-901 *Seeding,* T-905 *Topsoil* and T-908 *Mulch* within these Contract Document specifications.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

001-4.1 Construction Access Modifications shall be measured by the lump sum for a complete temporary construction access installation, maintenance, and removal to the satisfaction of the RPR in accordance with the limits shown on the drawings, or as otherwise directed by the RPR for minor modifications. The measurement of turf restoration items shall be incidental to the lump sum costs of this item.

The measurement of the temporary vehicle gate and temporary fencing shall be made separately in accordance with the provision of Section F-162 *Chain Link Fences*. However, the cost of re-installing the fencing from the temporary configuration to the original configuration shall be considered incidental to this lump sum item of work and shall not be measured separately for new fence installation under Section F-162 *Chain Link Fences*.

001-4.2 Vehicle Service Road pavement shall be measured by the number of tons of asphalt pavement for the limits as shown on the plans, or as directed by the RPR, which is accepted by the RPR. Recorded batch weights or truck scale weights will be used to determine the basis for the tonnage.

The removal of the existing pavements shall be measured separately in accordance with the provisions of Section P-101 *Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavement.* However, the cost of fine grading of the underlying gravel surface after the pavement removal shall be considered as incidental to the Vehicle Service Road pavement item.

The pavement surface materials measurement will not be required to have formal Quality Assurance testing (i.e. cores, etc.) as outlined NHDOT Quality Assurance requirements as specified in the NHDOT Standard Specifications Sections 401 and 403, but the Contractor shall achieve the proper compaction requirements as outlined within this specification and as verified by the Contractor's Quality Control data with verification by the RPR.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

001-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per lump sum for the Construction Access Modifications. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item. The preparation work for the temporary access road shall include any unclassified excavation of existing temporary roadway footprint materials (i.e. turf, various soiltypes, broken up pavement, etc.) to a subgrade elevation, handling, and hauling of all of the existing material, and the legal disposal of these materials off the Airport site (including any other incidental costs tothe Contractor as part of a legal disposal of the material) for the limits of work as indicated on the Plans orotherwise directed by the RPR. The installation work shall include preparation of subgrade; site grading; furnishing, hauling, placement and compaction of the base gravel materials; furnishing, hauling, placement, compaction and maintenance of the surface materials; chain link fence removal and preparation for temporary gate; all turf restoration work; and all other incidental items necessary for a complete temporaryaccess installation and maintenance, as well as the removal after the completion of the work to the satisfaction of the RPR.

Based upon the contract lump sum price for "Construction Access Modifications", the partial payments will be allowed as follows:

a. With first pay request, 60%.

b. When 50% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 20%.

c. After Final Inspection, Construction Access area clean-up, and delivery of all Project Closeout

materials as required by Section 90, paragraph 90-11, *Contractor Final Project Documentation*, the final 20%.

The chain link fence gate will be paid for under a separate project item, except for the preparation and restoration of the existing fence, which includes the removal of existing fence materials and reinstallation of fence materials to its original configuration which shall be considered as part of this lump sum item of work.

001-5.2 Payment for the asphalt mixture meeting the acceptance of the RPR shall be made at the contract unit price per ton for the asphalt mixture. The price shall be compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, mixing, fine grading of the gravel surface, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

M-001-1	Construction Access Modifications	per Lump Sum

END OF SECTION M-001

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Item M-002 Runway Standby Time

DESCRIPTION

002-1.1 The work included under this section of these specifications shall consist of compensation to the Contractor for lost production due to aircraft operations on Runway 17-35.

EXECUTION

002-2.1 General. The Contractor shall review, in detail, the Detailed Safety and Phasing Plans and plan all work accordingly. The Contractor shall be required to restore the runway safety area to a compliant condition and remove all men and equipment from the safety area if directed to do so by the Owner. This will only occur if severe weather conditions exclude the use of all other runways at MHT.

002-2.2 Coordination. The Contractor will be provided 24 hours prior notification of the need to restore the safety area and open the runway to aircraft.

002-2.3 Resuming Work. Once conditions allow utilization of an alternate runway, a NOTAM will be issued by the Owner. The Contractor will then re-install all barricades and closure markers and resume operations.

002-2.6 Compensation. The Contractor will be compensated for manpower and equipment required to restore the Runway Safety Area to a compliant condition, removal of runway closure markers and reinstalling closure markers and barricades. Additionally, the Contractor will be compensated for any rework directly caused by the pull back as approved the Engineer.

002-2.7 Pre-Approval and Compensation Procedures. Compensation will be made based on approved rates. A markup of no more than 20% on direct labor rates shall be paid as compensation for insurance, taxes, benefits, etc. No mark-up will be allowed on equipment or materials. The Contractor shall submit all labor and equipment rates to the Engineer for approval **prior to beginning** any work in area II. **Any rates not pre-approved by the Engineer will not be eligible for compensation**. Complete documentation including the "cease work" time, "resume work" time, and a list of all personnel and equipment for each pull back is required. Documentation shall be submitted to the Engineer for consideration.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

002-3.1 Runway Standby Time. All compensation for lost production shall be measured by the number of hours, or fraction thereof, of lost production as outlined in section 002-2.6 and submitted in accordance with section 002-2.7.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

002-4.1 Runway Standby Time. Payment shall be made from the contract allowance for Item M-002-1 "Runway Standby Time". Payment shall be made after review and upon acceptance of the required documentation by the Engineer. The Contractor is not entitled to the full value of this allowance. Unused allowance value shall be returned to the Owner by change order at the completion of the project.

Payment shall be made under:

Item M-002-1	Runway Standby Time	per Allowance

END OF ITEM M-002

ITEM M-004
Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls

DESCRIPTION

1.0 Description

A. This item shall consist of design, fabrication, furnishing, transportation, of a new coping and removing and resetting of Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) retaining wall panels, as needed, including excavation, support of excavation, backfill and miscellaneous items necessary for a complete installation.

B. The MSE retaining walls consist of reinforcing strips utilizing architectural precast concrete facing panels.

C. All reinforcing strips shall consist of galvanized steel.

D. The adjacent wall tie-offs shall consist of galvanized steel utilizing structural Portland Cement Concrete for installation.

E. The MSE retaining wall shall be constructed in accordance with these specifications and in conformity with the lines, grades, design criteria, and dimensions shown on the Plans or established by the RPR.

1.1 Design Requirements

A. In general, the MSE wall system shall be designed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, as specified herein and shown on the Plans, and comply with the following documents:

- FHWA-NHI-10-024, Design and Construction of MSE Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes.
- AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (current edition).

1.2 Submittals

A. Design computations demonstrating compliance with the criteria specified herein and shown on the Plans, prepared, and signed and stamped by a registered professional engineer licensed in the State of New Hampshire and specializing in geotechnical engineering shall be submitted. The design calculations shall include:

1. Statement of all assumptions made and copies of all references used in the calculations.
2. Analyses demonstrating compliance with all applicable earth, water, surcharges, seismic, or other loads, as specified herein, and as required by AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications and FHWA-NHI-10-024.
3. External, internal, and compound stability analyses in accordance with AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications and FHWA-NHI-10-024.
4. Analyses or studies demonstrating durability and corrosion resistance of retaining wall systems for the proposed location and environment. The designers shall provide all

corrosion protection devices necessary for the retaining wall to have a minimum service life of 75 years in the proposed location and environment.

5. A detailed resume of the wall designer listing at least 5 similar projects completed in the last 10 years and demonstrating necessary experience to perform the MSE retaining wall design, including a brief description of each project that is similar in scope. A reference shall be included for each project listed. As a minimum, the reference shall include an individual's name, address and current phone number.
6. A detailed listing of MSE walls that the Contractor has constructed including a brief description of each project and a listing of personnel who will construct the walls demonstrating their experience in construction of MSE retaining walls. A reference shall be included for each project listed. As a minimum, the reference shall include an individual's name, address and current phone number.
7. Manufacturer's product data for the MSE wall system, including material, manufacture and erection specifications, all specified erection equipment necessary, details of buried MSE wall elements, special details required of reinforcing layout around drainage structures and sign foundations, structures design properties, type of backfill and details for connections between facing panels.
8. Concrete mix design in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

B. Shop Drawings showing the configuration and all details, dimensions, quantities and cross-sections necessary to construct the MSE wall, including but not limited to the following:

1. A plan view of the wall which shall include Contract limits, stations and offsets, and the face of wall line shown on the Plans.
2. An elevation view of the wall which shall include the elevation at the top of the wall at all horizontal and vertical break points and at least every 50 feet along the face of the wall, all steps in the leveling pads, the designation as to the type of retaining wall system(s), and an indication of the final ground line and maximum calculated bearing pressures. The face of wall shown on the Plans shall be indicated.
3. A typical cross section or cross sections showing the elevation relationship between existing ground conditions and proposed grades, and the proposed wall configuration, including details for the proposed methods for connecting to existing conditions. The sections shall also indicate the location of the face of wall shown on the Plans.
4. General notes pertaining to design criteria and wall construction.
5. A listing of the summary of material quantities for each wall.
6. Clearly indicated details for construction of walls or reinforcing elements around drainage, foundations, utilities, or any other potential obstructions.
7. Drainage design detail and design scheme.
8. Location of utilities.
9. Sequence and schedule of construction, including overall construction schedule.
10. Methods of excavation and backfill.
11. Method of maintaining stability of excavated trenches.
12. Method of monitoring plumbness and deviation of wall.
13. Excavation support system, if any.
14. Any acceptance testing and frequency.
15. Details and location of all necessary construction and expansion joints.

PRODUCTS

2.0 General

A. The Contractor shall be responsible for the purchase or manufacture of any precast concrete facing panels, reinforcing strips, panel/reinforcement connections, bearing pads, joint filler, galvanized steel posts, galvanized steel shoulder eyebolts, and all other necessary components. The Contractor shall furnish to the RPR the appropriate Certificates of Compliance certifying that the applicable wall materials meet the requirements of the project specifications. All materials used in the construction of the MSE retaining walls shall meet the requirements as specified herein.

Materials not conforming to this section of the specifications or from sources not listed in the contract documents shall not be used without written consent from the RPR.

2.1 Reinforced Concrete Facing Panels and Coping. Concrete for all precast components shall be air-entrained composed of portland cement, fine and coarse aggregates, admixtures and water in accordance with 2016 NHDOT Standard Specifications, Section 520 “Portland Cement Concrete”. The air-entraining feature may be obtained by the use of either air-entraining portland cement or an approved air-entraining admixture. The entrained-air content shall be not less than four percent or more than seven percent. The concrete utilized shall be a mix which will attain a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 5,000 pounds per square inch. The mix design shall be furnished to the RPR for approval.

The manufacture of the facing panels shall be as follows:

A. Reinforced Concrete Facing Panels shall nominally measure 5' high by up to 10' long on the exterior exposed face without additional tabs or interlocking extensions adding to the overall dimension of the panel face. Panel dimensions and layout shall include a minimum design joint width of 3/4" in order to accommodate differential settlement without impairing the appearance of the facing or compromising the structural integrity of individual panels. Panel joints should be maintained at 3/4" throughout the wall.

B. Inspection and Rejection: The quality of materials, process of manufacture, and finished units shall be subject to inspection by the RPR prior to shipment. Precast units may be subject to rejection on account of failure to conform to this specification. Individual units may be rejected because of any of the following:

1. Variations in the exposed face that substantially deviate from the approved architectural model as to color, texture, relief and reveals in accordance with precast concrete industry standards.
2. Dimensions not conforming to the following tolerances:
    a. Position of panel connection devices within 1", except for coil and loop imbeds which shall be 3/16". All other dimensions within 3/16".
    b. Panel squareness as determined by the difference between the two diagonals shall not exceed 1/2".
    c. Surface defects on smooth-formed surfaces measured over a length of five feet shall not exceed 1/8". Surface defects on textured-finished surfaces measured over a length of 5' shall not exceed 5/16".
3. Defects indicating honeycombed or open texture.
4. Defects which would affect the structural integrity of the unit including cracked or severely chipped panels.

C. The units shall be fully supported until the concrete reaches a minimum compressive strength of 1,500 psi. The units may be shipped after reaching a minimum compressive strength of 4,400 psi. At the option of the Contractor, the units may be installed after the concrete reaches a minimum compressive strength of 4,400 psi.

D. The panels shall be cast on a flat area. The coil embeds, tie strip guide, and other galvanized devices shall not contact or be attached to the face panel reinforcement steel.

E. The date of manufacture, production lot number, and the piece mark shall be clearly scribed on an unexposed face of each panel.

F. All new and existing units shall be handled, stored, and shipped in such a manner as to eliminate the dangers of chipping, discoloration, cracks, fractures, and excessive bending stresses. Panels in storage shall be supported in firm blocking to protect the panel connection devices and the exposed exterior finish.

G. Reinforcing steel for precast panels shall be plain epoxy coated reinforcing bars in accordance with ASTM A615, Grade 60. Epoxy coating shall be in accordance with ASTM A775.

Quality assurance and testing will be modified by the following:

1. Compressive Strength - Acceptance of concrete panels with respect to compressive strength will be determined on the basis of production lots. A production lot is defined as a group of panels that will be represented by a single compressive strength sample and will consist of either 40 panels or a single day's production, whichever is less.
2. During the production of the concrete panels, the manufacturer will randomly sample the concrete in accordance with ASTM C172. A single compressive strength sample, consisting of a minimum of four cylinders, will be randomly selected for every production lot.
3. Compressive tests shall be made on a standard 6-inch by 12-inch test specimen prepared in accordance with ASTM C31. Compressive strength testing shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM C39.
4. Air content will be performed in accordance with ASTM C231 or ASTM C173. Air content samples will be taken at the beginning of each day's production and at the same time as compressive samples are taken to insure compliance.
5. The slump test will be performed in accordance with ASTM C143. The slump will be determined at the beginning of each day's production and at the same time as the compressive samples are taken.
6. For every compressive strength sample, a minimum of two cylinders shall be cured in accordance with ASTM C31 and tested at 28 days. The average compressive strength of these cylinders, when tested in accordance with ASTM C39 will provide a compressive strength test result which will determine the compressive strength of the production lot.
7. If the Contractor wishes to ship the panels prior to 28 days, a minimum of two additional cylinders will be cured in the same manner as the panels. The average compressive strength of these cylinders when tested in accordance with ASTM C39 will determine whether panels can be shipped.
8. Acceptance of a production lot will be made if the compressive strength test result is greater than or equal to 5,000 pounds per square inch. If the compressive strength test result is less than 5,000 pounds per square inch, then the acceptance of the production lot will be based on its meeting the following acceptance criteria in their entirety:

a. Ninety percent of the compressive strength test results for the overall production shall exceed 5,150 pounds per square inch.
b. The average of any six consecutive compressive strength test results shall exceed 5,250 pounds per square inch.
c. No individual compressive strength test result shall fall below 4,600 psi.

2.2 Soil Reinforcing and Attachment Devices

A. All reinforcing and attachment devices shall be carefully inspected to insure they are true to size and free from defects that may impair their strength and durability.

B. Ribbed Reinforcing Strips - Ribbed reinforcing strips shall be hot rolled from bars to the required shape and dimensions. Their physical and mechanical properties shall conform to either ASTM A36 or ASTM A572. Galvanization shall conform to the minimum requirements of ASTM A123.

C. Tie Strips - The tie strips shall be shop fabricated of hot rolled steel conforming to the minimum requirements of ASTM A570, Grade 50 or equivalent. Galvanization shall conform to ASTM A123.

D. Coil Embeds/Loop Embeds-Shall be fabricated of cold drawn steel wire conforming to ASTM 510, UNS G 10350 or ASTM A82. Loop imbeds shall be welded in accordance with ASTM A185. Both shall be galvanized in accordance with ASTM B633.

E. Coil Embed Grease - The cavity of each coil embed shall be completely filled with no-oxide type grease.

F. Coil Bolt - The coil bolts shall have two inches of thread. They shall be cast of 80-55-06 ductile iron conforming to ASTM A536. Galvanization shall conform to ASTM B633.

G. Fasteners - Fasteners shall consist of hexagonal cap screw bolts and nuts, which are galvanized and conform to the requirements of ASTM A325 or equivalent.

H. Connector Pins - Connector pins and mat bars shall be fabricated from ASTM A36 steel and welded to the soil reinforcement mats as shown on the Plans. Galvanization shall conform to ASTM A123.

2.3 Joint Materials

A. Installed to the dimensions and thickness in accordance with the Plans or approved shop drawings.

B. Provide either preformed EPDM rubber pads conforming to ASTM D2000 for 4AA, 812 rubbers or neoprene elastomeric pads having a Durometer Hardness of 55 ±5.

C. All horizontal and vertical joints between panels shall be covered by a geotextile (separation-high survivability) conforming to the requirements for filtration applications as specified by AASHTO M288. The minimum width and lap shall be twelve inches. Slit film and multifilament woven and resin bonded non-woven geotextile fabrics are not allowed for this application. The minimum width of the fabric shall be 12 inches. Lap fabric at least 4 inches where splices are required.

2.4 Reinforced Backfill Materials

A. General

Reinforced backfill material shall be free of shale, organic matter, mica, gypsum, smectite, montmorillonite, or other soft poor durability particles. No salvaged material, such as asphaltic concrete millings or Portland Cement Concrete rubble, etc., will be allowed.

B. Gradation

Gradations will be determined per AASTHO T 27 and shall be in accordance with Table 1, unless otherwise specified. The reinforced backfill shall be well-graded in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) in ASTM D2487. Furthermore, the reinforced wall fill shall not be gap-graded.

Table 1. Reinforced Backfill Gradation Requirements

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
4 inch	100
No. 40	0-60
No. 200	0-15

C. Plasticity

Plasticity Index (PI), as determined in accordance with AASHTO T 90, shall not exceed six.

D. Soundness

The reinforced backfill material shall have a soundness loss of 30 percent or less when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 104 using a magnesium sulfate solution with a test duration of four cycles. Alternatively, the material shall have a soundness loss of 15 percent or less when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 104 using a sodium sulfate solution with a test duration of five cycles.

E. Internal Friction Angle Requirements

The reinforced backfill material shall exhibit an effective (drained) angle of internal friction of not less than 34 degrees, as determined in accordance with AASHTO T 236. The test shall be run on the portion finer than the No. 10 sieve. The sample shall be compacted at optimum moisture content to 95 percent of the maximum dry density, as determined in accordance with the requirements of AASHTO T 99. The sample shall be tested at the compacted condition without addition of water. No direct shear testing will be required when 80 percent or more of the material is larger than ¾ inch.

F. Electrochemical Requirements

The reinforced backfill material shall meet the electrochemical requirements of Table 2. The organic content of backfill shall be less than one (1) percent, determined in

accordance with AASHTO T-267.

Table 2. Electrochemical Requirements for Metallic Reinforcements

Characteristic	Requirement	Test Method
PH	5 to 10	AASHTO T289
Resistivity, min.	3,000 ohm-cm	AASHTO T288
Chlorides*, max.	100 ppm	ASTM D4327
Sulfates*, max.	200 ppm	ASTM D4327

*: If the resistivity is greater or equal to 5,000 ohm-cm, the chloride and sulfate requirements may be waived.

G. Limits of Reinforced Backfill

For all MSE walls, except back-to-back walls, the reinforced backfill shall extend to at least one (1) foot beyond the free end of the reinforcement.

2.5 Retained Backfill Materials

A. General

Backfill behind the limits of the reinforced backfill shall be considered as retained backfill for a distance equal to 50 percent of the design height of the MSE wall or as shown on the Plans. The retained backfill shall be free of shale, mica, gypsum, smectite, montmorillonite or other soft particles of poor durability. The retained backfill shall meet the soundness criteria as described in Subsection 2.4(D).

The percent fines (the fraction passing No. 200 sieve) shall be less than 35 as determined in accordance with AASHTO T-27, and the Liquid Limit (LL) and the Plasticity Index (PI) shall be less than 30 and 12, respectively, as determined in accordance with AASHTO T-90.

B. Internal Friction Angle Requirements

Unless otherwise noted on the Plans, the retained backfill material shall exhibit an effective (drained) angle of internal friction of not less than 32 degrees, as determined in accordance with AASHTO T 236. The test shall be run on the portion finer than the No. 10 sieve. The sample shall be compacted at optimum moisture content to 95 percent of the maximum dry density, as determined in accordance with the requirements of AASHTO T 99. The sample shall be tested at the compacted condition without addition of water. No direct shear testing will be required when 80 percent or more of the material is larger than ¾ inch.

2.6 Acceptance of Material

A. The Contractor shall furnish to the RPR a Certificate of Compliance certifying that the above materials comply with the applicable contract specifications. A copy of all test results performed by the Contractor necessary to assure contract compliance shall also be furnished to the RPR. Acceptance will be based on the Certificate of Compliance, accompanying test reports, and visual inspection by the RPR.

2.7 SAMPLES

A. Certificate of Analysis for Reinforced Backfill and Retained Backfill Materials.

At least three weeks prior to construction of the MSE wall, the Contractor shall furnish the RPR with an 80-pound representative sample of each of the backfill material and a Certificate of Analysis conforming to the requirements of Subsections 2.4 and 2.5 certifying that the backfill materials comply with the requirements specified herein.

During construction the reinforced and retained backfill shall be sampled and tested by the Contractor for acceptance and quality control testing. The gradation and plasticity index requirements should be tested at least once per 2,000 cubic yard and 5,000 cubic yards for reinforced backfill and retained backfill, respectively.

A new sample and Certificate of Analysis shall be provided any time the reinforced and retained backfill material changes.

2.8 Wall Tie-Off and Associated Materials

A. All reinforcing materials shall be carefully inspected to ensure they are true to size and free from defects that may impair their strength and durability. Concrete for all required backfill locations shall be in accordance with Item P-610.

B. Fence posts – all installed galvanized steel fence posts will be 4" in diameter and 4' in length, filled with concrete and capped. Galvanization shall conform to ASTM A123.

C. Eyebolt and Screws – ½"x6" steel shoulder eyebolt with cast eye and nut fastening shall be hot dip galvanized in conformance with ASTM A123 and installed 2" from top of fence posts.

EXECUTION

3.0 Delivery, Storage and Handling

A. The Contractor shall check the material upon delivery to assure that the proper material has been received. A product certification should be provided with each shipment.

B. All wall materials and facing panels shall be stored elevated from the ground and protected to prevent all mud, wet cement, epoxy and like substances which may affix themselves to the panels or materials. The panels shall be supported during storage to prevent excessive bending stress. For storage exceeding 30 days in duration, all materials shall be stored in or beneath a trailer or covered with a colored tarpaulin to prevent long-term exposure.

3.1 Wall Excavation

A. Earth excavations shall be in accordance with the requirements of P-152 Excavation, Subgrade and Embankment, and in close conformity to the limits and construction stages shown on the Plans. Payment for excavation and incidentals to complete the excavation are included in the MSE wall item.

3.2 Subsurface Drainage.

Not used.

3.3 Wall Erection.

Walls shall be erected in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that a field representative from the manufacturer is available at the site as called upon by the RPR, to assist the Contractor and RPR at no additional cost to the Owner. All temporary construction aids (e.g., wedges, clamps, etc.) shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

For precast concrete panel walls, the panels shall be placed such that their final position is vertical or battered as shown on the plans. As wall fill material is placed, the panels shall be maintained in the correct vertical alignment by means of temporary wedges, clamps, or bracing as recommended by the manufacturer. A minimum of two, but not more than three, rows of panel wedges shall remain in place at all times during wall erection. Wedges shall be removed from lower rows as panel erection progresses, so as to prevent chipping or cracking of concrete panels. The Contractor shall repair any damage to erected concrete panels as directed by the RPR and to the RPR's satisfaction. No external wedges in front of the wall shall remain in place when the wall is complete.

Erection of walls with panel facing shall be in accordance with the following tolerances:

- Vertical and horizontal alignment of the wall face shall not vary by more than ¾ inch when measured along a 10-foot straightedge.
- The overall vertical tolerance (plumbness) of the finished wall shall not exceed ½ inch per 10 feet of wall height. Negative (outward leaning) batter is not acceptable.
- The maximum permissible out of plane offset at any panel joint shall not exceed ⅜ inch.
- The final horizontal and vertical joint gaps between adjacent facing panel units shall be within ⅛ inch and ¼ inch, respectively, of the design final joint opening per the approved calculations and shop drawings.

Wall sections not conforming to these tolerances shall be reconstructed at no additional cost to the Owner.

3.4 Placement of Metallic Reinforcement Elements.

Metallic reinforcement elements shall be placed normal (perpendicular) to the face of the wall, unless otherwise shown on the approved Plans. All reinforcement shall be structurally connected to the wall face.

At each level of the soil reinforcement, the reinforced wall fill material shall be roughly leveled and compacted before placing the next layer of reinforcement. The reinforcement shall bear uniformly on the compacted reinforced soil from the connection to the wall to the free end of the reinforcing elements. The reinforcement placement elevation shall be at the connection elevation to two (2) inches higher than the connection elevation.

Where overlapping of reinforcing may occur, such as at corners, reinforcing connections to panels shall be adjusted to maintain at least three (3) inches of vertical separation between overlapping reinforcement.

3.5 Backfill Placement

A. Backfill placement shall closely follow erection of each course of panels. Backfill shall be placed in such a manner as to avoid any damage or disturbance of the wall materials or misalignment of the facing panels or reinforcing elements. Any wall materials which become damaged during backfill placement shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Any misalignment or distortion of the wall facing panels due to placement of backfill outside the limits of this specification shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense. At each reinforcement level, the backfill shall be placed to the level of the connection. Backfill placement methods near the facing shall assure that no voids exist directly beneath the reinforcing elements.

B. For metallic reinforcements, the fill shall be spread by moving the machinery parallel to or away from the wall facing and in such a manner that the steel reinforcement remains normal to the face of the wall. Construction equipment shall not operate directly on the steel reinforcement. A minimum fill thickness of three (3) inches over the steel reinforcement shall be required prior to operation of vehicles. Sudden braking and sharp turning shall be avoided.

C. The maximum lift thickness before compaction shall not exceed ten (10) inches. The Contractor shall decrease this lift thickness, if necessary, to obtain the specified density. Backfill shall be compacted to 95 percent of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T-99.

D. Backfill shall be compacted using a static-weighted or vibratory roller. Sheeps-foot or grid-type rollers shall not be used for compacting material within the limits of the soil reinforcement. The Contractor shall take soil density tests, in accordance with ASTM D1556 or ASTM D 6938 to ensure compliance with the specified compaction requirements. Soil density tests shall be taken at intervals of not less than one for every 200 cubic yards, with a minimum of one test per lift. Compaction tests shall be taken at locations determined by the RPR.

E. The backfill density requirement within three (3) feet of the wall facing shall be 90 percent of maximum dry density as determined by AASHTO T 99 (Standard Proctor). Compaction within three (3) feet of the wall shall be achieved by a minimum number of passes of a lightweight mechanical tamper or roller system. The minimum number of passes and rolling pattern shall be determined, prior to construction of the wall, by constructing a test pad section. The minimum dimensions of the test pad shall be five (5) feet wide, 15 feet long, and three (3) feet final depth.

Compaction in the test pad section shall be performed as follows:

- Maximum lift thickness before compaction shall be eight (8) inches.
- Minimum one density test per lift.

Only those methods used to establish compaction compliance in the test pad section shall be used for production work. Any change in the approved material or the approved equipment shall require the Contractor to conduct a new test pad section and obtain re-approval by the RPR of the minimum number of passes and rolling pattern. No measurement or payment will be made for test pad sections.

F. The moisture content of the backfill material prior to and during compaction shall be uniformly distributed throughout each layer. Backfill materials shall have a placement moisture content three (3) percent less than or equal to the optimum moisture content as determined in accordance with the requirements of AASHTO T 99. Backfill material with a placement moisture content in excess

of the optimum moisture content shall be removed and reworked until the moisture content is uniformly acceptable throughout the entire lift.

G. At the end of each day's operation, the Contractor shall slope the last lift of the backfill away from the wall facing to rapidly direct runoff away from the wall face. In addition, the Contractor shall not allow surface runoff from other areas to enter the wall construction site.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.0 MEASUREMENT

A. Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall shall be measured by the number of each panel of MSE wall complete in place and accepted.

B. Concrete coping shall be measured by the number of linear feet of coping installed in place and accepted.

C. Concrete coping on slopes shall be measured by the number of linear feet of coping installed bolted in place and accepted.

D. Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall straps cut and spliced shall be measured by the number of each wall strap spliced in place and accepted.

E. Wall tie-offs shall be measured by the number of each complete installations in place and accepted.

5.0 PAYMENT

A. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each panel for Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall panel removed and reset, including associated straps. These prices shall be full compensation for submittal preparation, furnishing all materials and for all preparation, delivery, and installation of these materials, including excavation, backfilling and compaction, temporary shoring, impervious geo-membrane, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

B. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per linear foot for construction and installation of reinforced concrete coping. These prices shall be full compensation for design and furnishing all materials, including level-up pour, and for all preparation, delivery and installation of these materials, including all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

C. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per linear foot for construction and installation of reinforced concrete coping (bolted.) These prices shall be full compensation for design and furnishing all materials, including level-up pour, and for all preparation, delivery and installation and bolting in-place of these materials, including all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

D. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each for Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall strap cut and spliced. These prices shall be full compensation for submittal preparation, furnishing all materials and for all preparation, delivery, and installation of these materials, including excavation, backfilling and compaction, temporary shoring, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

E. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each wall tie-off installed. These prices shall be full compensation for design and furnishing all materials, and for all preparation, delivery, and installation of these materials, including all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item M-004-1	Remove and Reset Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Panels and Straps	per Each
Item M-004-2	Concrete Wall Coping	per Linear Foot
Item M-004-3	Concrete Wall Coping (Bolted)	per Linear Foot
Item M-004-4	Wall Strap Splicing	per Each
Item M-004-5	Wall Tie-Off	per Each

END OF SECTION M-004

Item M-005 Riprap & Geotextiles

DESCRIPTION

005-1.1 The work under this section of these specifications shall consist of furnishing and placing a dense stone fill at the locations shown on the plans or ordered.

MATERIALS

005-2.1 Riprap. Stone for Riprap shall be approved quarry stone, or broken rock of a hard, sound, and durable quality. The stones and spalls shall be so graded as to produce a dense fill with a minimum of voids.

005-2.1.1 Riprap shall be quarry stone of approved quality, hard, durable, sub-angular to angular in shape, resistant to weathering and free from structural defects such as weak seams and cracks.

005-2.1.1.1 The suitable shape of the individual stones shall be angular, meeting the gradation in Table 1 below, to create interlocking riprap to provide stability of the slope or channel. Round, thin and platy, elongated or needle-like shapes shall not be used.

005-2.1.1.2 The suitable riprap stone shape is determined by the Length to Thickness ratio, where Length is the longest dimension and Thickness is the shortest dimension, measured in perpendicular axes to each other. The suitable riprap stone shape shall have a length to thickness ratio of no greater than 3.

005-2.1.1.3 The gradation requirements of the riprap classes in Table 1 are based on the stone size Width, the largest dimension perpendicular to the Length and Thickness, and the distribution of stone sizes by volume. The volume distribution requires that 15 percent of the stone in the mass shall be no larger than the volume shown in the table (< 15% column), and 15 percent of the stone in the mass shall be no smaller than the volume shown in the table (> 85% column). The remaining 70 percent of the stone in the mass shall have a volume between these requirements, averaging to the volume shown in the table (15% - 85% column). None of the stones in the mass shall exceed the maximum volume shown in the table (Maximum column).

Table 1

Riprap Classes and Sizes			Percentage Distribution of Particle Sizes by Volume (cubic feet)			
Class	Nominal Size (in)	Maximum Size (in)	< 15%	15% – 85%	> 85%	Maximum
I	6	12	0.05	0.14	0.31	1.0
III	12	24	0.4	1.0	2.5	6.5
V	18	36	1.3	3.5	8.5	22
VII	24	48	3	8	19	53
IX	36	72	10	27	65	179

Note: Nominal Size and Maximum Size are based on the Width dimension of the stone. The riprap classes conform to the standard classes described in the FHWA HEC-23 publication.

005-2.1.2 The sources from which the stone is obtained shall be selected well in advance of the time when the material will be required in the field. The acceptability of the riprap stone shape and grading will be determined by the RPR.

005-2.1.3 Control of the gradation will be completed by visual inspection approval by the RPR of a stockpile at the quarry or other agreed site. Mechanical equipment as needed to assist in checking the stockpile gradation shall be provided by the Contractor. Stockpile replenishment will require re-approval.

Gradation to meet Class I or III.

005-2.2 Stone. Stone for stone fill shall be approved quarry stone, or broken rock of a hard, sound, and durable quality. The stones and spalls shall be so graded as to produce a dense fill with a minimum of voids.

005-2.2.1 Class C stone shall consist of clean, durable fragments of ledge rock of uniform quality, reasonably free from thin or elongated pieces. The stone shall be made from rock which is free from topsoil and other organic material. The stone shall be graded as follows:

Sieve Size	Percentage by Weight Passing
12 inch	100
4 inch	50 - 90
1 – 1/2 inch	0 - 30
3/4 inch	0 - 10

005-2.2.2 Spalls for filling voids shall be stones or broken rock ranging downward from a maximum size of 1 ft^3.

005-2.3 Geotextile. Geotextile shall be a product tested under the AASHTO National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) and included on the **NHDOT Qualified Products List** for the Application, Strength Class, and Structure specified. Manufactures of geotextiles and those marketing geotextiles made by others as a "Private Labeler" shall participate in and maintain compliance with the NTPEP audit program for geotextiles. Manufacturer's labels providing product name, AASHTO M288 class, roll number, and production date shall be affixed to both ends of the roll.

Application:	2 - Separation
Strength Class:	1 (High Strength)
Structure:	Woven

005-2.3.1 All geotextile properties referenced in the specifications and certified by the Contractor, with the exception of Apparent Opening Size (AOS), shall be considered minimum average roll values in the weaker principal direction (i.e., the average test results for any sampled roll in a lot shall meet or exceed the minimum values specified). Values for AOS shall represent maximum average roll values.

005-2.3.2 Fibers used in the manufacture of geotextiles, and threads used in joining geotextiles by sewing, shall meet the requirements of the most current version of the applicable sections of AASHTO M 288.

005-2.3.3 Geotextile shall exhibit an ultraviolet stability (retained strength) of at least 50% after 500 hours of exposure, measured in accordance with ASTM D 4355.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

005-3.1 Riprap. Stones and spalls for Riprap shall be deposited and graded to eliminate voids and obtain a dense mass throughout the course. The spalls shall be tamped into place using an equipment bucket or other approved method.

005-3.1.1 Riprap shall be placed on geotextile in a manner to maintain the integrity of the geotextile.

005-3.1.2 Riprap shall be constructed to the dimensions shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR.

005-3.1.3 Placement of riprap shall be conducted as soon as possible after gravel blanket or geotextile placement.

005-3.1.4 Placement of the riprap shall be started at the toe (key trench) and progress up the slope. The key trench at the bottom of the riprap shall be constructed as shown on the plans. If bedrock is encountered at the key trench it shall be brought to the attention of the RPR to determine if modification to the riprap installation is needed.

005-3.1.5 Riprap shall be placed over geotextile by methods that do no stretch, tear, puncture or reposition the fabric. Riprap smaller than 1.5 cu. ft. in volume shall be placed with drop heights of less than 3 ft. to the placement surface. Riprap greater than 1.5 cu. ft. in volume shall be placed with no free fall height.

005-3.1.6 Equipment such as a clamshell, orange-peel bucket, skip or hydraulic excavator shall be used to place the riprap so it is well distributed and there is no large accumulations of either the larger or smaller sizes of stone. Dump trucks or front-end loaders tracked or wheeled vehicles shall not be used since they can destroy the interlocking integrity of the stone when driven over previously placed riprap. Placing the riprap by end dumping on the slopes will cause segregation and will not be permitted.

005-3.1.7 The riprap shall be placed in a manner which produces a well-graded mass. The larger stones shall be well distributed and the entire mass of riprap shall conform approximately to the gradation specified. Hand placing or rearranging of individual stones by mechanical equipment may be required to the extent necessary to secure the uniformity of gradation and surface specified. Fill voids between larger stones with small stones to ensure interlocking between the riprap.

005-3.1.8 After the riprap is in place, it shall be compacted by impacting (ramming) the exposed surface to produce a tight, locked surface, not varying more than 6” from the elevations shown on the plans.

005-3.1.9 Riprap placed in water requires close observation and increased quality control to ensure the required thickness, gradation and coverage is achieved.

005-3.2 Stone. Stones and spalls for stone fill shall be deposited and graded to eliminate voids and obtain a dense mass throughout the course. The spalls shall be tamped into place using an equipment bucket or other approved method.

005-3.2.1 When stone fill is placed on a slope, the stones shall be deposited in such a manner as not to dislodge the underlying material unnecessarily.

005-3.2.2 When stone fill is placed on a geotextile, it shall be deposited in a manner to maintain the integrity of the geotextile.

005-3.2.3 The completed surface shall approximate the lines and grades shown or ordered. When ordered, stone placed over 1 ft. outside or above such lines and grades shall be removed.

005-3.3 Geotextile. To prevent damage to the fabric, the Contractor shall exercise necessary care while transporting, storing, and installing the fabric. Prior to installation, the fabric shall be protected from weather, direct sunlight or other ultraviolet exposure, and from dust, mud, dirt, debris, and other elements which may affect its performance. Fabric that is torn, punctured, or otherwise damaged shall not be placed. After placement, fabric shall be covered within 5 days. Traffic or construction equipment shall not be permitted directly on the geotextile.

005-3.3.1 Prior to placement of the fabric, the site shall be prepared to provide a smooth surface which is free from debris, obstructions, and depressions which could result in gaps, tears, or punctures in the fabric during cover operations.

005-3.3.2 Successive sheets shall be overlapped by a minimum of 18”. Pins or staples may be used to anchor the fabric as directed by the RPR.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

005-4.1 Riprap. Riprap shall be measured by the cubic yard in place and accepted.

005-4.1.1 If the RPR determines that in-place measurement is impracticable, the quantity for payment will be determined by loose measure in the hauling vehicle on the basis that 1 cubic yard vehicle measure is equivalent to 0.7 cubic yard in place.

005-4.2 Stone. Stone shall be measured by the cubic yard in place and accepted.

005-4.3 Geotextile. Geotextile shall be measured by the number of square yards of materials placed and accepted by the RPR as complying with the plans and specifications excluding seam overlaps and edge anchoring.

005-4.4 Check Dam. Check dams shall be measured per each check dam constructed as shown on the plans.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

005-5.1 Riprap. The accepted quantity of Riprap of the class specified will be paid for at the Contract unit price per cubic yard complete in place.

005-5.1.1 Only when the stone is examined in accordance with 005-2.1.1 and examination proves the gradation to be acceptable will payment be made.

005-5.2 Stone. The accepted quantity of stone of the class specified will be paid for at the Contract unit price per cubic yard complete in place.

005-5.3 Geotextile. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yard for geotextile. The price shall be full compensation for furnishing all labor, equipment, material, anchors, and necessary incidentals.

005-5.4 Check Dam. Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per each check dam. The price shall be full compensation for furnishing all labor, equipment, material, anchors, and necessary incidentals.

The payment items and units for the work under this section of these Specifications are as follows:

Payment shall be made under:

Item M-005-1	NHDOT Class I Riprap	per cubic yard
Item M-005-2	NHDOT Class III Riprap	per cubic yard
Item M-005-3	NHDOT Class C Stone	per cubic yard
Item M-005-4	Geotextile	per square yard
Item M-005-5	Check Dam	per each

END OF ITEM M-005

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ITEM M-007

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

This work shall consist of the development of a temporary Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), hereinafter called the "Plan". The work includes all necessary preparations for submissions and revisions of the Plan to obtain approval by the RPR.

Recommended guides for the preparation of the Plan are the AASHTO Highway Drainage Guideline, Volume III, *Guidelines for Erosion and Sediment Control in Highway Construction*, available from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Inc., 444 North Capitol St. N.W., Suite 249, Washington, D.C. 20001; the *Stormwater Manual – Volume III* available from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Public Information and Permitting Office, PO Box 95, 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03302-0095, Telephone (603) 271-2975 and the Rockingham County Conservation District in Exeter, NH, Telephone (603) 772-4385; the NHDOT Guidelines for Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management (latest edition); the NHDES web site for latest guidance documents.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

007-2.1 GENERAL. In the event of conflict between these requirements and pollution control laws, rules, or regulations of other Federal, state, or local agencies, the more restrictive laws, rules, or regulations shall apply.

The RPR shall be responsible for assuring compliance to the extent that construction practices, construction operations, and construction work are involved.

007-2.2 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS. The erosion control features installed by the Contractor shall be acceptably maintained by the Contractor until the site is stabilized as determined by the SWPPP Monitor in accordance with NPDES General permit.

007-2.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

The Plan also known as the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), shall be prepared, stamped, and signed by a Licensed Professional Engineer registered in the State of New Hampshire, and a Certified Professional Erosion and Sediment Control Specialist (CPESC), qualified to prepare erosion and sediment control plans, hereinafter called the "Preparer". Collaboration with other professionals such as soil scientists, geologists and environmentalists may be required as appropriate. The SWPPP is required by the U.S. EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and applicable Construction General Permit (CGP).

Qualifications for the Plan Preparer shall include a minimum of 5 years' experience or knowledge of highway and bridge construction operations, with knowledge of methods of construction, demonstrated knowledge of erosion and sediment control, and stormwater management measures. The preparer shall have previously submitted accepted plans to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

(NHDES) under RSA 485-A: 17 Terrain Alteration or have prepared accepted plans under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program.

The Contractor shall submit the name and qualifications of the person(s) or firm proposed to prepare the Plan for approval prior to preparing the Plan. Submittal of the name and qualifications will be accepted after the opening of bids.

The Preparer may monitor the Plan or designate a representative to monitor the Plan. If the Preparer chooses to utilize a representative, the Plan Monitor shall be certified as a Certified Erosion Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI) with knowledge of methods of construction, demonstrated field knowledge of erosion control measures, their design, effectiveness, and maintenance requirements.

The Construction General Permit (CGP) also requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP in accordance with the NPDES statutes and regulations. The SWPPP will include the CGP conditions and detailed descriptions of controls of erosion and sedimentation to be implemented during construction. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to prepare the SWPPP to meet the requirements of the most recently issued CGP. The Contractor shall submit the SWPPP to the RPR for approval prior to any soil disturbance activities. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to be familiar with the CGP conditions and the conditions of any state Wetlands permit, Water Quality Certification, Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit and other state and federal environmental permits applicable to this project and to include in the SWPPP the means and methods necessary to comply with applicable conditions of said permits.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to complete the SWPPP in accordance with the EPA Construction General Permit, provide all information required, and obtain any and all certifications as required by the Construction General Permit. Any amendments to the SWPPP required by site conditions, schedule changes, revised work, construction methodologies, and the like are the responsibility of the Contractor. Amendments will require the approval of the Engineer prior to implementation. The Contractor is responsible for preparation of the SWPPP, all SWPPP certifications, inspections, reports and any and all corrective actions necessary to comply with the provisions of the CGP.

A schedule of construction phasing, including maximum open area allowed, and a schedule for monitoring and maintaining the SWPPP shall also be included. BMP’s for seasonal (i.e., cold weather/frozen ground, from November 30th through May 1st) applications shall be identified. The construction phasing shall address the various erosion and sediment control and storm water management measures to be implemented at each phase of construction. Phases shall be as shown on the Traffic Control Plan, Prosecution of Work, or as required by the Contractor's approved construction sequence plan.

Unless otherwise permitted, control measures must be adequate to assure that turbidity in the receiving water due to the runoff of silt and clay will not be increased to more than ten (10) nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) above naturally occurring conditions in Class B waters. Class A waters shall contain no turbidity, unless naturally occurring. Proper planning and scheduling of construction operations are major factors in controlling erosion. Construction of drainage facilities and performance of other Work that will contribute to the control of erosion and sedimentation shall be carried out concurrently with earthwork operations or as soon thereafter as practicable. Where there is a high potential for erosion and subsequent water pollution, the duration of the exposure of the uncompleted construction to the elements shall be

kept to a minimum. Fine material placed or exposed during the Work shall be so handled and treated as to minimize the possibility of it reaching any stream or water supply.

Diversion channels, dikes, sediment traps, and any other effective measures may be used. Where applicable and unless otherwise permitted where an alternate procedure would be acceptable to the owner and the Contractor, before water shall be allowed to run into any ditch or channel, the waterway shall be prepared with permanent erosion control measures so that the waterway will be safe against erosion. Prior to beginning the work, the Contractor shall submit a schedule of operations indicating the special precautions proposed to control erosion.

Drawings will show the construction site(s) conditions prior to and after construction by including property lines, right-of-way lines, easements, existing and new structures, drainage, flood plains, wetlands, limits of clearing and grading, proposed final drainage, detours, permanent erosion and sediment control measures, and other critical items. The Contractor's plan drawings shall show temporary drainage and erosion and sediment control measures for the construction site(s) on the contract plans. Additionally**,** the Contractor shall provide plans showing all of the above items for proposed areas related to the construction site(s) not shown on the contract plans, including but not limited to, access and haul roads, equipment and material storage sites, material pits, material processing sites, and disposal areas, except municipally authorized landfill areas and commercial sites. Waste materials are quite often materials unsuitable for embankment construction and generally very susceptible to erosion; therefore, the Contractor shall pay close attention to controlling erosion of these materials.

Additional design typical illustrating practices for erosion and sediment control not shown on the project drawings shall be included in the Plan. Calculations shall be included to verify all erosion and sediment control and stormwater management practices such as, but not limited to, sediment retention and detention basins, energy dissipators, diversions, waterways, and control of runoff.

The Preparer or the Preparer's designated representative shall assist the Contractor in implementing the Plan and provide recommended modifications to the Plan for changing operations or inadequate erosion and sediment control and stormwater management measures. The Preparer shall make modifications to the Plan as necessary and resubmit for review and approval. Review time of modifications will be within 10 working days of submittal.

Monitoring Erosion and Sediment Control by the Plan Monitor will include on-site reviews, weekly (at least once every 7 days) and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than 0.25 in of rain per 24-hour period and producing meeting minutes of the weekly meetings for distribution as required. A monitoring report prepared by the Plan Monitor shall include the following:

- inspection date
- name
- title
- qualifications and signature of person performing the inspection
- weather information for the period since the last inspection
- weather information at the time of inspection
- list of site deficiencies or non-compliance issues
- locations and description of any discharges
- a summary of construction activities undertaken during the reporting period

- general site conditions
- erosion control maintenance and corrective actions taken
- the anticipated schedule of construction activities for the next reporting period
- any SWPPP amendments
- representative photographs

The weekly on-site review shall be conducted only when the Contractor's personnel are on site. Should any deficiencies or non-compliance issues be found, corrective action shall be performed in accordance with the USEPA and Construction General Permit (CGP). The Plan Monitor shall report any deficiencies or non-compliant issues to the Contractor and RPR prior to exiting the site.

Within 24 hours of completing the on-site review, the Plan Monitor shall provide a formal written copy of the monitoring report to the RPR to be maintained on file with the SWPPP at the project site.

The Plan shall include the preparation and submittal by the Contractor of the US EPA Notice of Intent prior to construction and Notice of Termination at the end of construction. Forms are available on the US EPA web site. Copies of all documents shall be made available to the RPR.

The RPR may order modifications to the Plan for changing operations or for inadequate erosion and sediment control and stormwater management measures. Changes and/or modifications shall be noted by the Plan Preparer on the approved Plan located at the project site.

The Preparer of the Plan shall be available for on-site consultations with the RPR within 24 hours of request. The Owner reserves the right to request a replacement Plan Monitor.

Project work may be suspended, wholly or in part, with no extension of time or additional compensation for failure to implement and maintain the approved Plan, including modifications.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

007-3.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be measured as a unit. A unit will include preparation, submittals, modifications, and resubmittals. Additional erosion control features called for in the SWPPP that are not included on the contract plans will not be measured and paid for directly but rather shall be considered a subsidiary to the SWPPP.

007-3.2 Control work performed for protection of construction areas outside the construction limits, such as borrow and waste areas, haul roads, equipment and material storage sites, and temporary plant sites, will not be measured and paid for directly but shall be considered as a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor with costs included in the contract prices bid for the items to which they apply.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

007-4.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be paid for as follows:

Payment will be made under:

M-007-1	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	per Lump Sum
M-007-2	SWPPP Monitoring	per Lump Sum

Where other directed work falls within the specifications for a work item that has a contract price, the units of work shall be measured and paid for at the contract unit price bid for the various items.

Temporary control features not covered by contract items that are ordered by the RPR will be paid for in accordance with Section 40 of the General Provisions.

END OF ITEM M-007

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Item M-008 Crack Repairs for Bituminous Pavements

Description

008-1.1 This work consists of milling, excavating, reshaping, cleaning, filling, repairing and reconstructing cracked bituminous concrete pavement, including the application of a stress relieving membrane over the cracks, as required, and installing pavement patches where necessary, in accordance with these specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

The various types of crack repairs are further classified as follows:

a. Type 1A Crack Repair - Fiber Modified Cracksealer. Applying hot pumped asphalt crack sealer containing polyester modified fibers as shown on the Drawings for Type 1A crack filling on pavement to be repaired and to be inlaid.

b. Type 1B Crack Repair - Fiber Modified Cracksealer with Stress Absorbing Membrane. Type 1B crack filling shall be prepared and filled using the same treatment as specified for Type 1A repair except the surface shall be primed and a 12-inch wide stress absorbing membrane shall be installed over the crack sealer.

c. Type 1C Crack Repair –Mill and Inlay Repair (SY). Remove bituminous concrete pavement by milling; clean, dry, tack coat, fill with bituminous concrete surface course, and sawcut and seal around perimeter.

d. Type 1D Crack Repair –Mill and Inlay Repair (SY). Remove bituminous concrete pavement by milling; clean, dry, tack coat, fill with bituminous concrete surface course, prime surface and apply variable width stress absorbing membrane as indicated on the Contract Drawings. This shall be used for localized areas requiring milling depths deeper than indicated due to suspect pavement that is encountered or that falls outside of the project milling items.

Materials

008-2.1 MEMBRANE

Stress absorbing membrane shall conform to the following requirements:

Property		Value	Test Method
Thickness (mils)		75	ASTM D1777
Grab tensile (lbs)	(MD) (XMD)190	180	ASTM D1682

Elongation (%)	(MD) (XMD)75	85	ASTM D1682
Strip tensile (lbs/in)		60	ASTM D882 (modified)
Puncture resistance (lbs)		215	ASTM E154
Puncture resistance (lbs)		80	CW 022 Corps of Engineers
Permanence Perms		0.10 (maximum)	ASTM E96 Method B
Pliability (1/4 inch mandrel)		No cracks in fabric or rubberized asphalt	ASTM D146 (modified)
Peel adhesion (lbs/in) in 180 degree angle without primer		3	PSTC

Primer shall be compatible with membrane and shall be supplied by membrane manufacturer.

008-2.2 FIBER REINFORCED ASPHALT CRACK SEALER

Fiber reinforced asphalt crack sealer materials shall be short-length polyester fibers having the following properties

Length	0.25 inch
Diameter	0.0008 inch plus or minus 0.001 inch
Specific Gravity	1.32 to 1.40
Melt Temperature	480-degrees Fahrenheit minimum
Ignition Temperature	1000-degrees Fahrenheit minimum
Tensile Strength	greater than 80,000 PSI
Break Elongation	33% plus or minus 9% when they are fully drawn

Asphalt fiber compound shall be mixed at a rate of 6-8% fiber weight to weight of asphalt cement (AC-20). The asphalt binder shall conform to a PG 64-28.

008-2.3 ASPHALT MIX PAVEMENT

Asphalt shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement" of these Specifications.

008-2.4 TACK COAT

Tack coat shall conform to the requirements described in Project Item P-603 Bituminous Tack Coatof these Specifications.

Construction Methods

008-3.1 WEATHER LIMITATIONS

No crack repair material shall be applied in wet cracks or where frost, snow or ice is present nor when ambient temperature is below 45-degrees F.

008-3.2 TIME LIMITATIONS

The Contractor shall schedule operations so that all crack filling and pavement repairs will be performed within the schedules identified on the Plans and Specifications.

008-3.3 EQUIPMENT

Equipment used in the performance of the work shall be as subject to the approval of the Engineer and maintained in first class working conditions at all times. Saws for sawcutting shall be capable of following the path of the crack to form a precise saw reservoir to provide structurally sound crack interfaces. Saws shall be capable of interchangeable diamond blades to readily adjust widths to field conditions or as directed by the Engineer. No wet sawing will be allowed.

Air compressor shall be portable and capable of furnishing not less than 100 cubic feet of air per minute at not less than 90 pounds per square inch pressure at the nozzle. The compressor shall be equipped with traps that will maintain the compressed air free of oil and water.

Manually operated, gas powered, air-broom or self-propelled vacuum sweeper designed especially for use in cleaning highway pavements shall be used to remove debris, dirt an dust from routed cracks.

Hand tools shall consist of brooms, shovels, metal bars with chisel-shaped ends, and any other tools which may be satisfactorily used to accomplish the work.

The melting kettle used to melt the crack sealing compound shall be a double boiler, indirect fired type. The space between the inner and outer shells shall be filled with a suitable heat transfer oil or substitute having a flash point of not less than 600-degrees F. The kettle shall be equipped with a satisfactory means of agitating the crack sealer at all times. This may be accomplished by continuous stirring with mechanically operated paddles and/or by a continuous circulating gear pump attached to the heating unit. The kettle shall be equipped with thermostatic control calibrated between 200 and 550-degrees F. (93 and 288-degrees C).

Equipment for blowing clean, drying and rejuvenating sidewall of cracks shall be a propane torch unit which operates at 3000-degrees F, and gas velocity 3000 feet per second.

008-3.4 STRESS ABSORBING MEMBRANE

Membrane shall be installed after crackfilling or as specified herein and shown on the detailed drawings. The pavement surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried and shall be primed in

accordance with the manufacturer's instructions prior to placement of the membrane.

The primer will be placed on the surface at the rate specified by the manufacturer of the primer, it shall extend two inches wider than the membrane and will be allowed to dry until tack-free before applying the membrane. Sections, which are primed, shall be covered with membrane within the same day.

The membrane shall be installed in widths of 12 inches and shall be centered over the crack or perimeter of bituminous concrete patch within a one inch tolerance. Transverse cracks shall be sealed first in any area. The longitudinal cracks will be sealed after the transverse cracks. Laps will be permitted in both the transverse and longitudinal membrane with a minimum overlay of 3 inches.

The material shall be laid smooth, straight and wrinkle-free, with no uplifted edges. Any wrinkles over 3/8-inches in width shall be slit and folded down. After the membrane has been placed, it shall be pressed against the asphalt surface by means of a hand roller or other suitable equipment to ensure proper bonding. Special attention should be given to insure that the edges or corners of the strips are securely bonded to the surface. Any strips with loose edges or corners should be rebonded or replaced prior to placement of the overlay at the expense of the Contractor.

All membrane shall be surface dry before placement of the bituminous concrete patch or overlay.

008-3.5 TYPE 1A CRACK REPAIR - FIBER MODIFIED CRACKSEALER

Type 1A Cracks shall be clean and dry before installing hot applied fiber reinforced crack sealer. All cracks shall be blown clean by high-pressure air. All loose material shall be removed from the cracks and from the pavement surfaces. The cracks shall be sterilized by use of propane torch to eliminate all vegetation, moisture and dirt.

No crack sealing material shall be applied in wet cracks or where frost, snow, or ice is present, nor when the ambient temperature is below 25 degrees F.

Fiber modified crack sealing material shall be heated and applied at a temperature specified by the manufacturer and approved by the Engineer. Minimum application temperature shall be 320 degrees. Sealer shall be delivered to the pavement surface through a pressure hose line and applicator shoe.

All cracks shall be sealed as specified herein, and the sealer shall be well bonded to the pavement. Unless otherwise directed, the cracks shall be completely filled flush with the pavement, not more than 1/8 inch below surface, without formation of voids or trapped air. More than one application of crack sealer may be necessary to fill cracks to required level. When an overband of material is required, it shall be placed over the crack as shown on the Drawings. The overband shall be rolled to a thickness of 1/8 inch or less when there is no subsequent inlay placed. Excess or spilled sealer shall be removed from the pavement by approved methods and discarded.

Excess or spilled sealer shall be removed from the pavement by approved methods and discarded.

008-3.6 TYPE 1B CRACK REPAIR - FIBER MODIFIED CRACKSEALER WITH STRESS ABSORBING MEMBRANE

Type 1B cracks shall be repaired using the same treatment as Type 1A except the surface shall be primed and a 12-inch stress absorbing membrane shall be installed over the cracks as specified in Paragraph 008-3.4.

008-3.7 TYPE 1C CRACK REPAIR – MILL AND INLAY REPAIR

(a) Type 1C crack repair shall include milling and removal of the pavement, tack coat, installation of a hot mix asphalt patch, and sawcut and seal perimeter of patch. Location of cracks to be repaired will be located in the field by the Engineer.

(b) Limits of areas to be repaired will be located in the field by the Engineer. Pavement will be removed to a depth of 2", by milling or other approved means, and shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-101 Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements of these Specifications. All excavated material shall be legally disposed of offsite.

(c) An asphalt mix patch will be installed and compacted to match the adjacent pavement grade. The asphalt mix and tack coat shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement and Project Item P-603 Bituminous Tack Coat of these Specifications.

(d) Contractor shall sawcut and seal perimeter of pavement patch. Sawcut and seal shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-605 Saw and Seal Pavement Joints - HMA of these Specifications.

008-3.8 TYPE 1D CRACK REPAIR - STRESS ABSORBING MEMBRANE

(a) Type 1D mill and inlay repair shall include removing the existing pavements at areas designated by the Engineer or Authority to a minimum depth of 3 inches and a variable width, no less than 10' x 10'. Clean, dry, tack coat bottom and sides of trench, place and compact hot mix asphalt patch. Install stress absorbing membrane as specified in paragraph 008-3.4.

(b) Reconstruction shall include the cutting and removal of pavement on either side of the patch, tack coat, installation of a warm mix asphalt patch, and the placement of stress relieving membrane over the patch in accordance with the construction details. Locations of patched to be repaired will be located in the field by the Engineer.

The limit of pavement repair shall be sawcut in a neat straight line and the pavement removed for a variable distance and to a minimum depth of 3". Pavement removal method will be at the option of the Contractor and disposal will be as directed.

Cracks in the bottom of the excavation shall be filled in accordance with the requirements for Type 1A Crack Repair.

An asphalt mix patch will be installed and compacted to match the adjacent pavement grade. The asphalt mix and tack coat shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement and Project Item P-603 Bituminous Tack Coat of these Specifications.

A stress relieving membrane shall be installed over each of the patch sides extending 6" on each patch side. Cleaning of the pavement surface, priming, and installation of the membrane will be as specified in paragraph 008-3.4.

008-3.9 MILLING AND SAWCUTTING

Milling, saw-cutting, and sealing, as required, shall conform to the requirements of Project Item P-101 Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements of these Specifications.

008-3.10 CERTIFICATIONS

Manufacturer's certificates of all materials used shall be required.

Method of Measurement

008-4.1 The quantity of Type 1A and Type 1B crack repairs will be measured by the linear feet of crack repair, of the type specified, measured in place, completed, ready for overlay and accepted by the Engineer.

008-4.2 The quantity of Type 1C crack repair will be measured by the number of square yards of pavement excavated and replaced, measured in place, completed and accepted by the Engineer.

008-4.3 The quantity of Type 1D crack repair will be measured by the number of square yards of excavated patched area, replaced, measured in place, completed and accepted by the Engineer. No additional payment shall be made for stress relieving membrane, hot mix asphalt, tack coat, over-milling, excavating, saw-cutting, or pavement excavation.

Basis of Payment

008-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot for Crack Repair Types 1A and 1B. This price shall be full compensation for all cleaning and preparation, saw cutting, chipping, milling, crack sealer, primer, tack coat, bituminous patch, membrane, rolling, and for all materials, labor, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

008-5.2 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per square yard for "Type 1C Crack Repair". This price shall be full compensation for all cleaning and preparation, saw cutting, milling, crack sealer, tack coat, hot mix asphalt patch, primer, membrane, rolling and for all materials, labor, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

008-5.3 Payment for pavement removal, preparation, tack coat, hot mix asphalt patch and installing stress relieving membrane, all as specified herein for pavements to be inlaid, will be made at the

contract unit price per square yard for "Type 1D Crack Repair". This price shall be full compensation for all cleaning and preparation, saw cutting, milling, removal and disposal of pavement, preparation and filing cracks in the bottom of excavation, tack coat, hot mix asphalt patch, primer, stress relieving membrane, rolling and for all materials, labor, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

Item M-008-1A - Crack Repair - Type 1A_____ per Linear Foot

Item M-008-1B - Crack Repair - Type 1B_____ per Linear Foot

Item M-008-1C - Crack Repair - Type 1C_____ per Linear Foot

Item M-008-1D - Crack Repair - Type 1D_____ per Linear Foot

END OF PROJECT ITEM M-008

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Item P-101 Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements

DESCRIPTION

101-1 This item shall consist of preparation of existing pavement surfaces for overlay, surface treatments, removal of existing pavement, and other miscellaneous items. The work shall be accomplished in accordance with these specifications and the applicable plans.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

101-2 All equipment and materials shall be specified here and in the following paragraphs or approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). The equipment shall not cause damage to the pavement to remain in place.

CONSTRUCTION

101-3.1 Removal of existing pavement.

The Contractor's removal operation shall be controlled to not damage adjacent pavement structure, and base material, cables, utility ducts, pipelines, or drainage structures which are to remain under the pavement.

a. Concrete pavement removal. Not used.

b. Asphalt pavement removal. Asphalt pavement to be removed shall be cut to the full depth of the asphalt pavement around the perimeter of the area to be removed.

c. Repair or removal of Base, Subbase, and/or Subgrade. All failed material including surface, base course, subbase course, and subgrade shall be removed and repaired as shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. Materials and methods of construction shall comply with the applicable sections of these specifications. Any damage caused by Contractor's removal process shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

101-3.2 Preparation of joints and cracks prior to overlay/surface treatment. Remove all vegetation and debris from cracks to a minimum depth of 1 inch (25 mm). If extensive vegetation exists, treat the specific area with a concentrated solution of a water-based herbicide approved by the RPR. Fill all cracks greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm) wide) with a crack sealant per ASTM D6690. The crack sealant, preparation, and application shall be compatible with the surface treatment/overlay to be used. To minimize contamination of the asphalt with the crack sealant, underfill the crack sealant a minimum of 1/8 inch (3 mm), not to exceed ¼ inch (6 mm). Any excess joint or crack sealer shall be removed from the pavement surface.

101-3.3 Removal of Foreign Substances/contaminates prior to overlay. Removal of foreign substances/contaminates from existing pavement that will affect the bond of the new treatment shall consist of removal of rubber, fuel spills, oil, crack sealer, at least 90% of paint, and other foreign substances from the surface of the pavement. Areas that require removal are designated on the plans and as directed by the RPR in the field during construction.

High-pressure water or rotary grinding may be used. If chemicals are used, they shall comply with the state's environmental protection regulations. Removal methods used shall not cause major damage to the pavement, or to any structure or utility within or adjacent to the work area. Major damage is defined as changing the properties of the pavement, removal of asphalt causing the aggregate to ravel, or removing pavement over 1/8 inch (3 mm) deep. If it is deemed by the RPR that damage to the existing pavement is caused by operational error, such as permitting the application method to dwell in one location for too long, the Contractor shall repair the damaged area without compensation and as directed by the RPR. Removal of foreign substances shall not proceed until approved by the RPR. Water used for high-pressure water equipment shall be provided by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense. No material shall be deposited on the pavement shoulders. All wastes shall be disposed of in areas indicated in this specification or shown on the plans.

101-3.4 Concrete spall or failed asphaltic concrete pavement repair.

a. Repair of concrete spalls in areas to be overlaid with asphalt. The Contractor shall repair all spalled concrete as shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. The perimeter of the repair shall be saw cut a minimum of 2 inches (50 mm) outside the affected area and 2 inches (50 mm) deep. The deteriorated material shall be removed to a depth where the existing material is firm or cannot be easily removed with a geologist pick. The removed area shall be filled with asphalt mixture with aggregate sized appropriately for the depth of the patch. The material shall be compacted with equipment approved by the RPR until the material is dense and no movement or marks are visible. The material shall not be placed in lifts over 4 inches (100 mm) in depth. This method of repair applies only to pavement to be overlaid.

b. Asphalt pavement repair. The Contractor shall repair all spalled concrete as shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. The failed areas shall be removed as specified in paragraph 101-3.1b. All failed material including surface, base course, subbase course, and subgrade shall be removed. Materials and methods of construction shall comply with the applicable sections of these specifications.

101-3.5 Cold milling. Milling shall be performed with a power-operated milling machine or grinder, capable of producing a uniform finished surface. The milling machine or grinder shall operate without tearing or gouging the underlaying surface. The milling machine or grinder shall be equipped with grade and slope controls, and a positive means of dust control. All millings shall be removed and disposed off Airport property. If the Contractor mills or grinds deeper or wider than the plans specify, the Contractor shall replace the material removed with new material at the Contractor's Expense.

a. Patching. The milling machine shall be capable of cutting a vertical edge without chipping or spalling the edges of the remaining pavement and it shall have a positive method of controlling the depth of cut. The RPR shall layout the area to be milled with a straightedge in increments of 1-foot (30 cm) widths. The area to be milled shall cover only the failed area. Any excessive area that is milled because the Contractor doesn't have the appropriate milling machine, or areas that are damaged because of his negligence, shall be repaired by the Contractor at the Contractor's Expense.

b. Profiling, grade correction, or surface correction. The milling machine shall have a minimum width of 7 feet (2 m) and it shall be equipped with electronic grade control devices that will cut the surface to the grade specified. The tolerances shall be maintained within +0 inch and -1/4 inch (+0 mm and -6mm) of the specified grade. The machine must cut vertical edges and have a positive method of dust control. The machine must have the ability to remove the millings or cuttings from the pavement and load them into a truck . All millings shall be removed and disposed of off the airport.

c. Clean-up. The Contractor shall sweep the milled surface daily and immediately after the milling until all residual materials are removed from the pavement surface. Prior to paving, the Contractor shall wet down the milled pavement and thoroughly sweep and/or blow the surface to remove loose residual material. Waste materials shall be collected and removed from the pavement surface and adjacent areas by sweeping or vacuuming. Waste materials shall be removed and disposed off Airport property.

101-3.6. Preparation of asphalt pavement surfaces prior to surface treatment. Existing asphalt pavements to be treated with a surface treatment shall be prepared as follows:

a. Patch asphalt pavement surfaces that have been softened by petroleum derivatives or have failed due to any other cause. Remove damaged pavement to the full depth of the damage and replace with new asphalt pavement similar to that of the existing pavement in accordance with paragraph 101-3.4b.

b. Repair joints and cracks in accordance with paragraph 101-3.2.

c. Remove oil or grease that has not penetrated the asphalt pavement by scrubbing with a detergent and washing thoroughly with clean water. After cleaning, treat these areas with an oil spot primer.

d. Clean pavement surface immediately prior to placing the surface treatment so that it is free of dust, dirt, grease, vegetation, oil or any type of objectionable surface film.

101-3.7 Maintenance. The Contractor shall perform all maintenance work necessary to keep the pavement in a satisfactory condition until the full section is complete and accepted by the RPR. The surface shall be kept clean and free from foreign material. The pavement shall be properly drained at all times. If cleaning is necessary or if the pavement becomes disturbed, any work repairs necessary shall be performed at the Contractor's expense.

101-3.8 Preparation of Joints in Rigid Pavement prior to resealing. Prior to application of sealant material, clean and dry the joints of all scale, dirt, dust, old sealant, curing compound, moisture and other foreign matter. The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the method used cleans the joint and does not damage the joint.

101-3.8.1 Removal of Existing Joint Sealant. All existing joint sealants will be removed by plowing or use of hand tools. Any remaining sealant and or debris will be removed by use of wire brushes or other tools as necessary. Resaw joints removing no more than 1/16 inch (2 mm) from each joint face. Immediately after sawing, flush out joint with water and other tools as necessary to completely remove the slurry.

101-3.8.2 Cleaning prior to sealing. Immediately before sealing, joints shall be cleaned by removing any remaining laitance and other foreign material. Allow sufficient time to dry out joints prior to sealing. Joint surfaces will be surface-dry prior to installation of sealant.

101-3.8.3 Joint sealant. Joint material and installation will be in accordance with Items P-605.

101-3.9 Preparation of Cracks in Flexible Pavement prior to sealing. Prior to application of sealant material, clean and dry the joints of all scale, dirt, dust, old sealant, curing compound, moisture and other foreign matter. The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the method used cleans the cracks and does not damage the pavement.

101-3.9.1 Preparation of Crack. Widen crack with router by removing a minimum of 1/16 inch (2 mm) from each side of crack. Immediately before sealing, cracks will be blown out with a hot air lance combined with oil and water-free compressed air.

101-3.9.2 Removal of Existing Crack Sealant. Existing sealants will be removed by routing. Following routing any remaining debris will be removed by use of a hot lance combined with oil and water-free compressed air.

101-3.9.3 Crack Sealant. Crack sealant material and installation will be in accordance with Item P-605.

101-3.9.4 Removal of Pipe and other Buried Structures.

a. Removal of Existing Pipe Material. Remove the types of pipe as indicated on the plans. The pipe material shall be legally disposed of off-site in a timely manner following removal. Trenches shall be backfilled with material equal to or better in quality than adjacent embankment. Trenches under paved areas must be compacted to 95% of ASTM D1557**.**

b. Removal of Inlets/Manholes. Where indicated on the plans or as directed by the RPR, inlets and/or manholes shall be removed and legally disposed of off-site in a timely fashion after removal. Excavations after removal shall be backfilled with material equal or better in quality than adjacent embankment. When under paved areas must be compacted to 95% of ASTM D1557, when outside of paved areas must be compacted to 95% of ASTM D698.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

101-4.1 Pavement removal. The unit of measurement for pavement removal shall be the number of square yards (square meters) removed by the Contractor. Any pavement removed outside the limits of removal because the pavement was damaged by negligence on the part of the Contractor shall not be included in the measurement for payment. No direct measurement or payment shall be made for saw cutting. Saw cutting shall be incidental to pavement removal. Dowel bar installation shall be incidental to pavement removal.

101-4.2 Joint and crack repair. The unit of measurement for joint and crack repair shall be the linear foot (meter) of joint. Refer to specification M-008 Crack Repairs for type, measurement, and payment of joint and crack repair.

101-4.3 Removal of Foreign Substances/contaminates. Foreign substances/contaminates removal shall not be measured separately but shall be considered subsidiary to the item requiring their removal.

101-4.6 Cold milling. The unit of measure for cold milling shall be **5** inches of milling per square yard (square meter). The location and average depth of the cold milling shall be as shown on the plans. If the initial cut does not correct the condition, the Contractor shall re-mill the area and will be paid for the total depth of milling.

101-4.2 Removal of Pipe and other Buried Structures. The unit of measurement for removal of pipe and other buried structures will be made at the contract unit price for each completed and accepted item. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item in accordance with paragraph 101-3.9.4.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

101-5.1 Payment. Payment shall be made at contract unit price for the unit of measurement as specified above. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and placing of the material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Item P-101-1	Pavement Milling (4-Inch Nominal Depth-Runway Pavement)	per square yard
Item P-101-2	Pavement Milling (2-Inch Nominal Depth-Runway Shoulder Pavement)	per square yard
Item P-101-3	Pavement Milling (2-Inch Nominal Depth-Blast Pad Pavement)	per square yard
Item P-101-4	Pavement Removal (4” Depth)	per square yard
Item P-101-5	Removal of Pipe	per linear foot
Item P-101-6	Removal of Structures	per each

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5380-6	Guidelines and Procedures for Maintenance of Airport Pavements.

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM D6690	Standard Specification for Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for Concrete and Asphalt Pavements

END OF ITEM P-101

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Item P-152 Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment

DESCRIPTION

152-1.1 This item covers excavation, disposal, placement, and compaction of all materials within the limits of the work required to construct safety areas, runways, taxiways, aprons, and intermediate areas as well as other areas for drainage, building construction, parking, or other purposes in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical sections shown on the plans.

152-1.2 Classification. All material excavated shall be classified as defined below:

a. Unclassified excavation. Unclassified excavation shall consist of the excavation and disposal of all material, regardless of its nature which is not otherwise classified and paid for under one of the following items.

b. Rock excavation. Rock excavation shall include all solid rock in ledges, in bedded deposits, in unstratified masses, and conglomerate deposits which are so firmly cemented they cannot be removed without blasting or using rippers. All boulders containing a volume of more than 1/2 cubic yard (0.4 m3) will be classified as "rock excavation."

152-1.3 Unsuitable excavation. Unsuitable material shall be disposed in designated waste areas as shown on the plans. Materials containing vegetable or organic matter, such as muck, peat, organic silt, or sod shall be considered unsuitable for use in embankment construction. Material suitable for topsoil may be used on the embankment slope when approved by the RPR.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

152-2.1 General. Before beginning excavation, grading, and embankment operations in any area, the area shall be cleared or cleared and grubbed in accordance with Item P-151.
The suitability of material to be placed in embankments shall be subject to approval by the RPR. All unsuitable material shall be disposed of in waste areas as shown on the plans. All waste areas shall be graded to allow positive drainage of the area and adjacent areas. The surface elevation of waste areas shall be specified on the plans or approved by the RPR.

When the Contractor's excavating operations encounter artifacts of historical or archaeological significance, the operations shall be temporarily discontinued and the RPR notified per Section 70, paragraph 70-20. At the direction of the RPR, the Contractor shall excavate the site in such a manner as to preserve the artifacts encountered and allow for their removal. Such excavation will be paid for as extra work.

Areas outside the limits of the pavement areas where the top layer of soil has become compacted by hauling or other Contractor activities shall be scarified and disked to a depth of 4 inches (100 mm), to loosen and pulverize the soil. Stones or rock fragments larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in their greatest dimension will not be permitted in the top 6 inches (150 mm) of the subgrade.
If it is necessary to interrupt existing surface drainage, sewers or under-drainage, conduits, utilities, or similar underground structures, the Contractor shall be responsible for and shall take all necessary precautions to preserve them or provide temporary services. When such facilities are encountered, the Contractor shall notify the RPR, who shall arrange for their removal if necessary. The Contractor, at their

own expense, shall satisfactorily repair or pay the cost of all damage to such facilities or structures that may result from any of the Contractor's operations during the period of the contract.

a. Blasting. Blasting shall not be allowed.

152-2.2 Excavation. No excavation shall be started until the work has been staked out by the Contractor and the RPR has obtained from the Contractor, the survey notes of the elevations and measurements of the ground surface. The Contractor and RPR shall agree that the original ground lines shown on the original topographic mapping are accurate or agree to any adjustments made to the original ground lines. All areas to be excavated shall be stripped of vegetation and topsoil. Topsoil shall be stockpiled for future use in areas designated on the plans or by the RPR. All suitable excavated material shall be used in the formation of embankment, subgrade, or other purposes as shown on the plans. All unsuitable material shall be disposed of as shown on the plans.

The grade shall be maintained so that the surface is well drained at all times.

When the volume of the excavation exceeds that required to construct the embankments to the grades as indicated on the plans, the excess shall be used to grade the areas of ultimate development or disposed as directed by the RPR. When the volume of excavation is not sufficient for constructing the embankments to the grades indicated, the deficiency shall be obtained from borrow areas.

a. Selective grading. When selective grading is indicated on the plans, the more suitable material designated by the RPR shall be used in constructing the embankment or in capping the pavement subgrade. If, at the time of excavation, it is not possible to place this material in its final location, it shall be stockpiled in approved areas until it can be placed. The more suitable material shall then be placed and compacted as specified. Selective grading shall be considered incidental to the work involved. The cost of stockpiling and placing the material shall be included in the various pay items of work involved.

b. Undercutting. Rock, shale, hardpan, loose rock, boulders, or other material unsatisfactory for safety areas, subgrades, roads, shoulders, or any areas intended for turf shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 12 inches (300 mm) below the subgrade or to the depth specified by the RPR. Muck, peat, matted roots, or other yielding material, unsatisfactory for subgrade foundation, shall be removed to the depth specified. Unsuitable materials shall be disposed off the airport. The cost is incidental to this item. This excavated material shall be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard (per cubic meter) for **unclassified excavation.** The excavated area shall be backfilled with suitable material obtained from the grading operations or borrow areas and compacted to specified densities. The necessary backfill will constitute a part of the embankment. Where rock cuts are made, backfill with select material. Any pockets created in the rock surface shall be drained in accordance with the details shown on the plans. Undercutting will be paid as **unclassified excavation.**

c. Over-break. Over-break, including slides, is that portion of any material displaced or loosened beyond the finished work as planned or authorized by the RPR. All over-break shall be graded or removed by the Contractor and disposed of as directed by the RPR. The RPR shall determine if the displacement of such material was unavoidable, and their own decision shall be final. Payment will not be made for the removal and disposal of over-break that the RPR determines as avoidable. Unavoidable over-break will be classified as "Unclassified Excavation."

d. Removal of utilities. The removal of existing structures and utilities required to permit the orderly progress of work will be accomplished by the Contractor as indicated on the plans. All existing foundations shall be excavated at least 2 feet (60 cm) below the top of subgrade or as indicated on the plans, and the material disposed of as directed by the RPR. All foundations thus excavated shall be backfilled with suitable material and compacted as specified for embankment or as shown on the plans.

152-2.3 Borrow excavation. Borrow areas are not required.

152-2.4 Drainage excavation. Drainage excavation shall consist of excavating drainage ditches including intercepting, inlet, or outlet ditches; or other types as shown on the plans. The work shall be performed in sequence with the other construction. Ditches shall be constructed prior to starting adjacent excavation operations. All satisfactory material shall be placed in embankment fills; unsuitable material shall be placed in designated waste areas or as directed by the RPR. All necessary work shall be performed true to final line, elevation, and cross-section. The Contractor shall maintain ditches constructed on the project to the required cross-section and shall keep them free of debris or obstructions until the project is accepted.

152-2.5 Preparation of cut areas or areas where existing pavement has been removed. In those areas on which a subbase or base course is to be placed, the top **12 inches (300mm)** of subgrade shall be compacted to not less than **100%** of maximum density for non-cohesive soils, and **95%** of maximum density for cohesive soils as determined by ASTM D 1557. As used in this specification, "non-cohesive" shall mean those soils having a plasticity index (PI) of less than 3 as determined by ASTM D 4318.

152-2.6 Preparation of embankment area. All sod and vegetative matter shall be removed from the surface upon which the embankment is to be placed. The cleared surface shall be broken up by plowing or scarifying to a minimum depth of 6 inches (150 mm) and shall then be compacted per paragraph 152-2.10.

Sloped surfaces steeper than one (1) vertical to four (4) horizontal shall be plowed, stepped, benched, or broken up so that the fill material will bond with the existing material. When the subgrade is part fill and part excavation or natural ground, the excavated or natural ground portion shall be scarified to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm) and compacted as specified for the adjacent fill.

No direct payment shall be made for the work performed under this section. The necessary clearing and grubbing and the quantity of excavation removed will be paid for under the respective items of work.

152-2.7 Control Strip. The first half-day of construction of subgrade and/or embankment shall be considered as a control strip for the Contractor to demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the materials, equipment, and construction processes meet the requirements of this specification. The sequence and manner of rolling necessary to obtain specified density requirements shall be determined. The maximum compacted thickness may be increased to a maximum of 12 inches (300 mm) upon the Contractor's demonstration that approved equipment and operations will uniformly compact the lift to the specified density. The RPR must witness this demonstration and approve the lift thickness prior to full production.

Control strips that do not meet specification requirements shall be reworked, re-compacted, or removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Full operations shall not begin until the control strip has been accepted by the RPR. The Contractor shall use the same equipment, materials, and construction methods for the remainder of construction, unless adjustments made by the Contractor are approved in advance by the RPR.

152-2.8 Formation of embankments. The material shall be constructed in lifts as established in the control strip, but not less than 6 inches (150 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) of compacted thickness.

When more than one lift is required to establish the layer thickness shown on the plans, the construction procedure described here shall apply to each lift. No lift shall be covered by subsequent lifts until tests

verify that compaction requirements have been met. The Contractor shall rework, re-compact and retest any material placed which does not meet the specifications.
The lifts shall be placed, to produce a soil structure as shown on the typical cross-section or as directed by the RPR. Materials such as brush, hedge, roots, stumps, grass and other organic matter, shall not be incorporated or buried in the embankment.

Earthwork operations shall be suspended at any time when satisfactory results cannot be obtained due to rain, freezing, or other unsatisfactory weather conditions in the field. Frozen material shall not be placed in the embankment nor shall embankment be placed upon frozen material. Material shall not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. The Contractor shall drag, blade, or slope the embankment to provide surface drainage at all times.

The material in each lift shall be within ±2% of optimum moisture content before rolling to obtain the prescribed compaction. The material shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to achieve a uniform moisture content throughout the lift. Natural drying may be accelerated by blending in dry material or manipulation alone to increase the rate of evaporation.

The Contractor shall make the necessary corrections and adjustments in methods, materials or moisture content to achieve the specified embankment density.

The RPR and Contractor will take samples of excavated materials which will be used in embankment for testing and develop a Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Report (Proctor) in accordance with ASTM D 1557. A new Proctor shall be developed for each soil type based on visual classification.

Density tests will be taken by the contractor for every **3,000** square yards of compacted embankment for each lift which is required to be compacted, or other appropriate frequencies as determined by the RPR.

If the material has greater than 30% retained on the 3/4-inch (19.0 mm) sieve, follow AASHTO T-180 Annex Correction of maximum dry density and optimum moisture for oversized particles.

Rolling operations shall be continued until the embankment is compacted to not less than **100%** of maximum density for non-cohesive soils, and **95%** of maximum density for cohesive soils as determined by ASTM D 1557. Under all areas to be paved, the embankments shall be compacted to a depth of **24 inches** and to a density of not less than **100%** percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D 1557. As used in this specification, "non-cohesive" shall mean those soils having a plasticity index (PI) of less than 3 as determined by ASTM D4318.

On all areas outside of the pavement areas, no compaction will be required on the top **4" (100mm)** which shall be prepared for a seedbed in accordance with **Item T-901**.

The in-place field density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM 6938 using Procedure A, the direct transmission method, and ASTM D6938 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the material. The machine shall be calibrated in accordance with ASTM D6938. The Contractor's laboratory shall perform all density tests in the RPR's presence and provide the test results upon completion to the RPR for acceptance. If the specified density is not attained, the area represented by the test or as designated by the RPR shall be reworked and/or re-compacted and additional random tests made. This procedure shall be followed until the specified density is reached.

Compaction areas shall be kept separate, and no lift shall be covered by another lift until the proper density is obtained.

During construction of the embankment, the Contractor shall route all construction equipment evenly over the entire width of the embankment as each lift is placed. Lift placement shall begin in the deepest portion of the embankment fill. As placement progresses, the lifts shall be constructed approximately parallel to the finished pavement grade line.

When rock, concrete pavement, asphalt pavement, and other embankment material are excavated at approximately the same time as the subgrade, the material shall be incorporated into the outer portion of the embankment and the subgrade material shall be incorporated under the future paved areas. Stones, fragmentary rock, and recycled pavement larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in their greatest dimensions will not be allowed in the top 12 inches (300 mm) of the subgrade. Rockfill shall be brought up in lifts as specified or as directed by the RPR and the finer material shall be used to fill the voids forming a dense, compact mass. Rock, cement concrete pavement, asphalt pavement, and other embankment material shall not be disposed of except at places and in the manner designated on the plans or by the RPR.
When the excavated material consists predominantly of rock fragments of such size that the material cannot be placed in lifts of the prescribed thickness without crushing, pulverizing or further breaking down the pieces, such material may be placed in the embankment as directed in lifts not exceeding 2 feet (60 cm) in thickness. Each lift shall be leveled and smoothed with suitable equipment by distribution of spalls and finer fragments of rock. The lift shall not be constructed above an elevation 4 feet (1.2 m) below the finished subgrade.

There will be no separate measurement of payment for compacted embankment. All costs incidental to placing in lifts, compacting, discing, watering, mixing, sloping, and other operations necessary for construction of embankments will be included in the contract price for excavation, borrow, or other items.

152-2.9 Proof rolling. Not used.

152-2.10 Compaction requirements. The subgrade under areas to be paved shall be compacted to a depth of **12 inches (300mm)** and to a density of not less than **100** percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM **D 1557**. The subgrade in areas outside the limits of the pavement areas shall be compacted to a depth of **12 inches (300mm)** and to a density of not less than **95** percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM **D 698**.

The material to be compacted shall be within ±2% of optimum moisture content before being rolled to obtain the prescribed compaction (except for expansive soils). When the material has greater than 30 percent retained on the ¾ inch (19.0 mm) sieve, follow the methods in ASTM D1557. Tests for moisture content and compaction will be taken at a minimum of **2500** S.Y. of subgrade. All quality assurance testing shall be done by **RPR.**

The in-place field density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D6938 using Procedure A, the direct transmission method, and ASTM D6938 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the material. The machine shall be calibrated in accordance with ASTM D6938 within 12 months prior to its use on this contract. The gage shall be field standardized daily.

Maximum density refers to maximum dry density at optimum moisture content unless otherwise specified.

If the specified density is not attained, the entire lot shall be reworked and/or re-compacted and additional random tests made. This procedure shall be followed until the specified density is reached.

All cut-and-fill slopes shall be uniformly dressed to the slope, cross-section, and alignment shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR and the finished subgrade shall be maintained.

152-2.11 Finishing and protection of subgrade. Finishing and protection of the subgrade is incidental to this item. Grading and compacting of the subgrade shall be performed so that it will drain readily. All low areas, holes or depressions in the subgrade shall be brought to grade. Scarifying, blading, rolling and other methods shall be performed to provide a thoroughly compacted subgrade shaped to the lines and grades shown on the plans. All ruts or rough places that develop in the completed subgrade shall be graded, re-compacted, and retested. The Contractor shall protect the subgrade from damage and limit hauling over the finished subgrade to only traffic essential for construction purposes.

The Contractor shall maintain the completed course in satisfactory condition throughout placement of subsequent layers. No subbase, base, or surface course shall be placed on the subgrade until the subgrade has been accepted by the RPR.

152-2.12 Haul. All hauling will be considered a necessary and incidental part of the work. The Contractor shall include the cost in the contract unit price for the pay of items of work involved. No payment will be made separately or directly for hauling on any part of the work.

The Contractor's equipment shall not cause damage to any excavated surface, compacted lift or to the subgrade as a result of hauling operations. Any damage caused as a result of the Contractor's hauling operations shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing, maintaining and removing any haul roads or routes within or outside of the work area, and shall return the affected areas to their former condition, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Owner. No separate payment will be made for any work or materials associated with providing, maintaining and removing haul roads or routes.

152-2.13 Surface Tolerances. In those areas on which a subbase or base course is to be placed, the surface shall be tested for smoothness and accuracy of grade and crown. Any portion lacking the required smoothness or failing in accuracy of grade or crown shall be scarified to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm), reshaped and re-compacted to grade until the required smoothness and accuracy are obtained and approved by the RPR. The Contractor shall perform all final smoothness and grade checks in the presence of the RPR. Any deviation in surface tolerances shall be corrected by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

- **a. Smoothness.** The finished surface shall not vary more than +/- ½ inch (12 mm) when tested with a 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge applied parallel with and at right angles to the centerline. The straightedge shall be moved continuously forward at half the length of the 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge for the full length of each line on a 50-foot (15-m) grid.
- **b. Grade.** The grade and crown shall be measured on a 50-foot (15-m) grid and shall be within +/- 0.05 feet (15 mm) of the specified grade.

On safety areas, turfed areas and other designated areas within the grading limits where no subbase or base is to placed, grade shall not vary more than 0.10 feet (30 mm) from specified grade. Any deviation in excess of this amount shall be corrected by loosening, adding or removing materials, and reshaping.

152-2.14 Topsoil. When topsoil is specified or required as shown on the plans or under Item T-905, it shall be salvaged from stripping or other grading operations. The topsoil shall meet the requirements of Item T-905. If, at the time of excavation or stripping, the topsoil cannot be placed in its final section of finished construction, the material shall be stockpiled at approved locations. Stockpiles shall be located as shown on the plans and the approved CSPP and shall not be placed on areas that subsequently will require any excavation or embankment fill. If, in the judgment of the RPR, it is practical to place the salvaged

topsoil at the time of excavation or stripping, the material shall be placed in its final position without stockpiling or further re-handling.
Upon completion of grading operations, stockpiled topsoil shall be handled and placed as shown on the plans and as required in Item T-905. Topsoil shall be paid for as provided in Item T-905. No direct payment will be made for topsoil under Item P-152.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

152-3.1 Measurement for payment specified by the cubic yard (cubic meter) shall be computed by the average end areas of design cross sections for computation of neat line design quantities. The end area is that bound by the original ground line established by field cross-sections and the final theoretical pay line established by cross-sections shown on the plans, subject to verification by the RPR.

152-3.2 The quantity of unclassified or rock excavation to be paid for shall be the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) measured in its original position. Measurement shall not include the quantity of materials excavated without authorization beyond normal slope lines, or the quantity of material used for purposes other than those directed.

152-3.3 The quantity of embankment in place shall be the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) measured in its final position.

152-3.4 Stockpiled material shall not be measured for payment in the stockpiled position.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

152-4.1 Unclassified excavation, Rock Excavation payment shall be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter). This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

152-4.2 For embankment in place, payment shall be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter). This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-152-1	Unclassified Excavation	per cubic yard
Item P-152-2	Rock Excavation	per cubic yard
Item P-152-3	Embankment in Place	per cubic yard

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	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

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM D698	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft^3 (600 kN-m/m^3))
ASTM D1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft^3 (2700 kN-m/m^3))
ASTM D6938	Standard Test Methods for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5370-2	Operational Safety on Airports During Construction Software

Software

FAARFIELD – FAA Rigid and Flexible Iterative Elastic Layered Design

U.S. Department of Transportation

FAA RD-76-66	Design and Construction of Airport Pavements on Expansive Soils

END OF ITEM P-152

Item P-209 Crushed Aggregate Base Course

DESCRIPTION

209-1.1 This item consists of a base course composed of crushed aggregate base constructed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical cross-sections shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

209-2.1 Crushed aggregate base. Crushed aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, durable particles of crushed stone, crushed gravel and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, organic material, clay lumps or balls or other deleterious materials or coatings. The method used to produce the crushed gravel shall result in the fractured particles in the finished product as consistent and uniform as practicable. Fine aggregate portion, defined as the portion passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve shall consist of fines from the coarse aggregate crushing operation. The fine aggregate shall be produced by crushing stone, gravel, that meet the coarse aggregate requirements for wear and soundness. Aggregate base material requirements are listed in the following table.

Crushed Aggregate Base Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Coarse Aggregate		
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 45% maximum	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate **or** Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Percentage of Fractured Particles	Minimum 90% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 98% with at least one fractured face[1]	ASTM D5821
Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles	10% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles [2]	ASTM D4791
Fine Aggregate		
Liquid limit	Less than or equal to 25	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	Not more than five (5)	ASTM D4318

[1] The area of each face shall be equal to at least 75% of the smallest mid-sectional area of the piece. When two fractured faces are contiguous, the angle between the planes of fractures shall be at least 30 degrees to count as two fractured faces.

[2] A flat particle is one having a ratio of width to thickness greater than five (5); an elongated particle is one having a ratio of length to width greater than five (5).

209-2.2 Gradation requirements. The gradation of the aggregate base material shall meet the requirements of the gradation given in the following table when tested per ASTM C117 and ASTM C136.

The gradation shall be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the lower limit on one sieve to the high limit on an adjacent sieve or vice versa.

Gradation of Aggregate Base

Sieve Size	Design Range Percentage by Weight passing	Contractor's Final Gradation	Job Control Grading Band Tolerances[1] (Percent)
2 inch (50 mm)	100		0
1-1/2 inch (37.5 mm)	95-100		±5
1 inch (25.0 mm)	70-95		±8
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	55-85		±8
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	30-60		±8
No. 40[2] (425 µm)	10-30		±5
No. 200[2] (75 µm)	0-5		±3

[1] The "Job Control Grading Band Tolerances for Contractor's Final Gradation" in the table shall be applied to "Contractor's Final Gradation" to establish a job control grading band. The full tolerance still applies if application of the tolerances results in a job control grading band outside the design range.

[2] The fraction of material passing the No 200 (75 µm) sieve shall not exceed two-thirds the fraction passing the No 40 (425 µm) sieve.

209-2.3 Sampling and Testing.

a. Aggregate base materials. The Contractor shall take samples of the aggregate base in accordance with ASTM D75 to verify initial aggregate base requirements and gradation. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 209-2.1. This sampling and testing will be the basis for approval of the aggregate base quality requirements.

b. Gradation requirements. The Contractor shall take at least two aggregate base samples per day in the presence of the Resident Project Representative (RPR) to check the final gradation. Sampling shall be per ASTM D75. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 209-2.2. The samples shall be taken from the in-place, un-compacted material at sampling points and intervals designated by the RPR.

209-2.4 Separation Geotextile. Not used.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

209-3.1 Control strip. The first half-day of construction shall be considered the control strip. The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the materials, equipment, and construction processes meet the requirements of the specification. The sequence and manner of rolling necessary to obtain specified density requirements shall be determined. The maximum compacted thickness may be increased to a maximum of 12 inches (300 mm) upon the Contractor's demonstration that approved

equipment and operations will uniformly compact the lift to the specified density. The RPR must witness this demonstration and approve the lift thickness prior to full production.
Control strips that do not meet specification requirements shall be reworked, re-compacted or removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Full operations shall not continue until the control strip has been accepted by the RPR. The Contractor shall use the same equipment, materials, and construction methods for the remainder of construction, unless adjustments made by the Contractor are approved by the RPR.

209-3.2 Preparing underlying subgrade and/or subbase. The underlying subgrade and/or subbase shall be checked and accepted by the RPR before base course placing and spreading operations begin. Re-proof rolling of the subgrade or proof rolling of the subbase in accordance with Item P-152, at the Contractor's expense, may be required by the RPR if the Contractor fails to ensure proper drainage or protect the subgrade and/or subbase. Any ruts or soft, yielding areas due to improper drainage conditions, hauling, or any other cause, shall be corrected before the base course is placed. To ensure proper drainage, the spreading of the base shall begin along the centerline of the pavement on a crowned section or on the high side of the pavement with a one-way slope.

209-3.3 Production. The aggregate shall be uniformly blended and, when at a satisfactory moisture content per paragraph 209-3.5, the approved material may be transported directly to the placement.

209-3.4 Placement. The aggregate shall be placed and spread on the prepared underlying layer by spreader boxes or other devices as approved by the RPR, to a uniform thickness and width. The equipment shall have positive thickness controls to minimize the need for additional manipulation of the material. Dumping from vehicles that require re-handling shall not be permitted. Hauling over the uncompacted base course shall not be permitted.

The aggregate shall meet gradation and moisture requirements prior to compaction. The base course shall be constructed in lifts as established in the control strip, but not less than 4 inches (100 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) of compacted thickness.

When more than one lift is required to establish the layer thickness shown on the plans, the construction procedure described here shall apply to each lift. No lift shall be covered by subsequent lifts until tests verify that compaction requirements have been met. The Contractor shall rework, re-compact and retest any material placed which does not meet the specifications at the Contractor's expense.

209-3.5 Compaction. Immediately after completion of the spreading operations, compact each layer of the base course, as specified, with approved compaction equipment. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the material to the required density within the same day that the aggregate is placed on the subgrade.

The field density of each compacted lift of material shall be at least 100% of the maximum density of laboratory specimens prepared from samples of the base material delivered to the jobsite. The laboratory specimens shall be compacted and tested in accordance with ASTM D1557. The moisture content of the material during placing operations shall be within ±2 percentage points of the optimum moisture content as determined by ASTM D698. Maximum density refers to maximum dry density at optimum moisture content unless otherwise specified.

209-3.6 Weather limitations. Material shall not be placed unless the ambient air temperature is at least 40°F (4°C) and rising. Work on base course shall not be conducted when the subgrade or subbase is wet or frozen or the base material contains frozen material.

209-3.7 Maintenance. The base course shall be maintained in a condition that will meet all specification requirements. When material has been exposed to excessive rain, snow, or freeze-thaw conditions, prior to placement of additional material, the Contractor shall verify that materials still meet all specification requirements. Equipment may be routed over completed sections of base course, provided that no damage

results and the equipment is routed over the full width of the completed base course. Any damage resulting to the base course from routing equipment over the base course shall be repaired by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

209-3.8 Surface tolerances. After the course has been compacted, the surface shall be tested for smoothness and accuracy of grade and crown. Any portion lacking the required smoothness or failing in accuracy of grade or crown shall be scarified to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm), reshaped and recompacted to grade until the required smoothness and accuracy are obtained and approved by the RPR. Any deviation in surface tolerances shall be corrected by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense. The smoothness and accuracy requirements specified here apply only to the top layer when base course is constructed in more than one layer.

a. Smoothness. The finished surface shall not vary more than 3/8-inch (9 mm) when tested with a 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge applied parallel with and at right angles to the centerline. The straightedge shall be moved continuously forward at half the length of the 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge for the full length of each line on a 50-foot (15-m) grid.

b. Grade. The grade and crown shall be measured on a 50-foot (15-m) grid and shall be within +0 and -1/2 inch (12 mm) of the specified grade.

209-3.9 Acceptance sampling and testing. Crushed aggregate base course shall be accepted for density and thickness on an area basis. Two tests shall be made for density and thickness for each 1200 square yds (1000 m^2). Sampling locations will be determined on a random basis per ASTM D3665.

a. Density. The Contractor's laboratory shall perform all density tests in the RPR's presence and provide the test results upon completion to the RPR for acceptance.

Each area shall be accepted for density when the field density is at least 100% of the maximum density of laboratory specimens compacted and tested per ASTM 1557. The in-place field density shall be determined per ASTM D1556 or ASTM D6938 using Procedure A, the direct transmission method, and ASTM D6938 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the material. The machine shall be calibrated in accordance with ASTM D6938. If the specified density is not attained, the area represented by the failed test must be reworked and/or recompacted and two additional random tests made. This procedure shall be followed until the specified density is reached. Maximum density refers to maximum dry density at optimum moisture content unless otherwise specified.

b. Thickness. Depth tests shall be made by test holes at least 3 inches (75 mm) in diameter that extend through the base. The thickness of the base course shall be within +0 and -1/2 inch (12 mm) of the specified thickness as determined by depth tests taken by the Contractor in the presence of the RPR for each area. Where the thickness is deficient by more than 1/2-inch (12 mm), the Contractor shall correct such areas at no additional cost by scarifying to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm), adding new material of proper gradation, and the material shall be blended and recompacted to grade. The Contractor shall replace, at his expense, base material where depth tests have been taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

209-4.1 The quantity of crushed aggregate base course will be determined by measurement of the number of cubic yards (cubic meters)of material actually constructed and accepted by the RPR as complying with the plans and specifications. Base materials shall not be included in any other excavation quantities.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

209-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter)for crushed aggregate base course. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, for preparing and placing these materials, and for all labor, equipment tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-209-1	Crushed Aggregate Base Course	per cubic yard

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 C29	Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C131	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D698	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft^3 (600 kN-m/m^3))
ASTM D1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft^3 (2700 kN-m/m^3))
ASTM D2167	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D4318	Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils

ASTM D4491	Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity
ASTM D4643	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water Content of Soil and Rock by Microwave Oven Heating
ASTM D4751	Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D5821	Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6938	Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D7928	Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Fine-Grained Soils Using the Sedimentation (Hydrometer) Analysis

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

M288	Standard Specification for Geosynthetic Specification for Highway Applications

END OF ITEM P-209

Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement

DESCRIPTION

401-1.1 This item shall consist of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed in a central mixing plant and placed on a prepared base or stabilized course in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, typical section, and elevation required by the plans and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

MATERIALS

401-2.1 Aggregate. Aggregates shall consist of crushed stone, crushed gravel, crushed slag, screenings, natural sand, and mineral filler, as required. The aggregates should have no known history of detrimental pavement staining due to ferrous sulfides, such as pyrite. Coarse aggregate is the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. Fine aggregate is the material passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve.

a. Coarse aggregate. Coarse aggregate shall consist of sound, tough, durable particles, free from films of matter that would prevent thorough coating and bonding with the asphalt material and free from organic matter and other deleterious substances. Coarse aggregate material requirements are given in the table below.

Coarse Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 40% maximum	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate **or** Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0 % maximum	ASTM C142
Percentage of Fractured Particles	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights of 60,000 pounds (27200 kg) or more: Minimum 75% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 85% with at least one fractured face[1]	ASTM D5821
	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights less than 60,000 pounds (27200 kg): Minimum 50% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 65% with at least one fractured face[1]	
Flat, Elongated, or Flat and Elongated Particles	8% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles at 5:1 [2]	ASTM D4791
Bulk density of slag [3]	Weigh not less than 70 pounds per cubic foot (1.12 Mg/cubic meter)	ASTM C29.

[1] The area of each face shall be equal to at least 75% of the smallest mid-sectional area of the piece. When two fractured faces are contiguous, the angle between the planes of fractures shall be at least 30 degrees to count as two fractured faces.

[2] A flat particle is one having a ratio of width to thickness greater than five (5); an elongated particle is one having a ratio of length to width greater than five (5).

[3] Only required if slag is specified.

b. Fine aggregate. Fine aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, tough, durable, angular shaped particles produced by crushing stone, slag, or gravel and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, or other objectionable matter. Natural (non-manufactured) sand may be used to obtain the gradation of the fine aggregate blend or to improve the workability of the mix. Fine aggregate material requirements are listed in the table below.

Fine Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Liquid limit	25 maximum	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate **or** Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 10% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 15% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Sand equivalent	45 minimum	ASTM D2419
Natural Sand	0% to 15% maximum by weight of total aggregate	ASTM D1073

c. Sampling. ASTM D75 shall be used in sampling coarse and fine aggregate.

401-2.2 Mineral filler. Mineral filler (baghouse fines) may be added in addition to material naturally present in the aggregate. Mineral filler shall meet the requirements of ASTM D242.

Mineral Filler Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318

401-2.3 Asphalt binder. Asphalt binder shall conform to ASTM D6373 Performance Grade (PG) **76-28**.

Asphalt Binder PG Plus Test Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Elastic Recovery	75% minimum	ASTM D6084[1]

[1] Follow procedure B on RTFO aged binder.

401-2.4 Anti-stripping agent. Any anti-stripping agent or additive (anti-strip) shall be heat stable and shall not change the asphalt binder grade beyond specifications. Anti-strip shall be an approved material of the Department of Transportation of the State in which the project is located.

COMPOSITION

401-3.1 Composition of mixture(s). The asphalt mix shall be composed of a mixture of aggregates, filler and anti-strip agent if required, and asphalt binder. The aggregate fractions shall be sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of the job mix formula (JMF).

401-3.2 Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory. The laboratory used to develop the JMF shall possess a current certificate of accreditation, listing D3666 from a national accrediting authority and all test methods required for developing the JMF; and be listed on the accrediting authority's website. A copy of the laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted to the Resident Project Representative (RPR) prior to start of construction.

401-3.3 Job mix formula (JMF). No asphalt mixture shall be placed until an acceptable mix design has been submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing. The RPR's review shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to select and proportion the materials to comply with this section.

When the project requires asphalt mixtures of differing aggregate gradations and/or binders, a separate JMF shall be submitted for each mix. Add anti-stripping agent to meet tensile strength requirements.

The JMF shall be prepared by an accredited laboratory that meets the requirements of paragraph 401-3.2. The asphalt mixture shall be designed using procedures contained in Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition. Samples shall be prepared and compacted using a Marshall compactor in accordance with ASTM D6926.

Should a change in sources of materials be made, a new JMF must be submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing before the new material is used. After the initial production JMF has been approved by the RPR and a new or modified JMF is required for whatever reason, the subsequent cost of the new or modified JMF, including a new control strip when required by the RPR, will be borne by the Contractor.

The RPR may request samples at any time for testing, prior to and during production, to verify the quality of the materials and to ensure conformance with the applicable specifications.

The JMF shall be submitted in writing by the Contractor at least 30 days prior to the start of paving operations. The JMF shall be developed within the same construction season using aggregates proposed for project use.

The JMF shall be dated, and stamped or sealed by the responsible professional Engineer of the laboratory and shall include the following items as a minimum:

- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt binder used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 401-2.3. Certificate of asphalt performance grade is with modifier already added, if used and must indicate compliance with ASTM D6373. For plant modified asphalt binder, certified test report indicating grade certification of modified asphalt binder.
- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the anti-stripping agent if used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 401-2.4.
- Certified material test reports for the course and fine aggregate and mineral filler in accordance with paragraphs 401-2.1.
- Percent passing each sieve size for individual gradation of each aggregate cold feed and/or hot bin; percent by weight of each cold feed and/or hot bin used; and the total combined gradation in the JMF.
- Specific Gravity and absorption of each coarse and fine aggregate.
- Percent natural sand.
- Percent fractured faces.
- Percent by weight of flat particles, elongated particles, and flat and elongated particles (and criteria).
- Percent of asphalt.
- Number of blows or gyrations
- Laboratory mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Supplier-recommended field mixing and compaction temperatures.

- Plot of the combined gradation on a 0.45 power gradation curve.
- Graphical plots of air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA), and unit weight versus asphalt content. To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.
- Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR).
- Type and amount of Anti-strip agent when used.
- Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) results.
- Date the JMF was developed. Mix designs that are not dated or which are from a prior construction season shall not be accepted.

Table 1. Asphalt Design Criteria

Test Property	Value	Test Method
Number of blows or gyrations	75	
Air voids (%)	3.5	ASTM D3203
Percent voids in mineral aggregate (VMA), minimum	See Table 2	ASTM D6995
Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR)[1]	not less than 80 at a saturation of 70-80%	ASTM D4867
Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA)[2,3]	Less than 10 mm @ 4000 passes	AASHTO T340 at 250 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature

[1] Test specimens for TSR shall be compacted at 7 ± 1.0 % air voids. In areas subject to freeze-thaw, use freeze-thaw conditioning in lieu of moisture conditioning per ASTM D4867.

[2] AASHTO T340 at 100 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature may be used in the interim. If this method is used the required Value shall be less than 5 mm @ 8000 passes

[3] Where APA not available , use Hamburg Wheel test (AASHTO T-324) 10mm @ 20,000 passes at 50°C.

The mineral aggregate shall be of such size that the percentage composition by weight, as determined by laboratory sieves, will conform to the gradation or gradations specified in Table 2 when tested in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117.

The gradations in Table 2 represent the limits that shall determine the suitability of aggregate for use from the sources of supply; be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve, or vice versa.

Table 2. Aggregate - Asphalt Pavements

Sieve Size	Percentage by Weight Passing Sieve
1 inch (25.0 mm)	**100**
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	**90-100**
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	**68-88**
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	**60-82**
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	**45-67**
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	**32-54**
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	**22-44**
No. 30 (600 µm)	**15-35**
No. 50 (300 µm)	**9-25**
No. 100 (150 µm)	**6-18**
No. 200 (75 µm)	**3-6**
Minimum Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)[1]	**14.0**
Asphalt Percent:	
Stone or gravel	**4.5-7.0**
Slag	**5.0-7.5**
Recommended Minimum Construction Lift Thickness	**3 inch**

[1]To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.

The aggregate gradations shown are based on aggregates of uniform specific gravity. The percentages passing the various sieves shall be corrected when aggregates of varying specific gravities are used, as indicated in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition.

401-3.4 Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). RAP shall not be used.

401-3.5 Control Strip. Full production shall not begin until an acceptable control strip has been constructed and accepted in writing by the RPR**.** The Contractor shall prepare and place a quantity of asphalt according to the JMF. The underlying grade or pavement structure upon which the control strip is to be constructed shall be the same as the remainder of the course represented by the control strip.

The Contractor will not be allowed to place the control strip until the Contractor quality control program (CQCP), showing conformance with the requirements of paragraph 401-5.1, has been accepted, in writing, by the RPR.

The control strip will consist of at least 250 tons (227 metric tons) or 1/2 sublot, whichever is greater. The control strip shall be placed in two lanes of the same width and depth to be used in production with a longitudinal cold joint. The cold joint must be cut back in accordance with paragraph 401-4.14 using the same procedure that will be used during production. The cold joint for the control strip will be an exposed construction joint at least four (4) hours old or when the mat has cooled to less than 160°F (71°C). The equipment used in construction of the control strip shall be the same type, configuration and weight to be used on the project.

The control strip will be considered acceptable by the RPR if the gradation, asphalt content, and VMA are within the action limits specified in paragraph 401-5.5a; and Mat density greater than or equal to 94.5%, air voids 3.5% +/- 1%, and joint density greater than or equal to 92.5%.

If the control strip is unacceptable, necessary adjustments to the JMF, plant operation, placing procedures, and/or rolling procedures shall be made and another control strip shall be placed. Unacceptable control strips shall be removed at the Contractor's expense.

The control strip will be considered one lot for payment based upon the average of a minimum of 3 samples (no sublots required for control strip). Payment will only be made for an acceptable control strip in accordance with paragraph 401-8.1 using a lot pay factor equal to 100.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

401-4.1 Weather limitations. The asphalt shall not be placed upon a wet surface or when the surface temperature of the underlying course is less than specified in Table 4. The temperature requirements may be waived by the RPR, if requested; however, all other requirements including compaction shall be met.

Table 4. Surface Temperature Limitations of Underlying Course

Mat Thickness	Base Temperature (Minimum)	
	°F	°C
3 inches (7.5 cm) or greater	40 [1]	4
Greater than 2 inches (50 mm) but less than 3 inches (7.5 cm)	45	7

401-4.2 Asphalt plant. Plants used for the preparation of asphalt shall conform to the requirements of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) M156 including the following items.

a. Inspection of plant. The RPR, or RPR's authorized representative, shall have access, at all times, to all areas of the plant for checking adequacy of equipment; inspecting operation of the plant: verifying weights, proportions, and material properties; and checking the temperatures maintained in the preparation of the mixtures.

b. Storage bins and surge bins. The asphalt mixture stored in storage and/or surge bins shall meet the same requirements as asphalt mixture loaded directly into trucks. Asphalt mixture shall not be stored in storage and/or surge bins for a period greater than twelve (12) hours. If the RPR determines there is an excessive heat loss, segregation, or oxidation of the asphalt mixture due to temporary storage, temporary storage shall not be allowed.

401-4.3 Aggregate stockpile management. Aggregate stockpiles shall be constructed in a manner that prevents segregation and intermixing of deleterious materials. Aggregates from different sources shall be stockpiled, weighed and batched separately at the asphalt batch plant. Aggregates that have become segregated or mixed with earth or foreign material shall not be used.

A continuous supply of materials shall be provided to the work to ensure continuous placement.

401-4.4 Hauling equipment. Trucks used for hauling asphalt shall have tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the asphalt from sticking to the truck beds, the truck beds shall be lightly coated with a minimum amount of paraffin oil, lime solution, or other material approved by the RPR. Petroleum products shall not be used for coating truck beds. Each truck shall have a suitable cover to protect the

mixture from adverse weather. When necessary, to ensure that the mixture will be delivered to the site at the specified temperature, truck beds shall be insulated or heated and covers shall be securely fastened.

401-4.4.1 Material transfer vehicle (MTV). Material transfer vehicles used to transfer the material from the hauling equipment to the paver, shall use a self-propelled, material transfer vehicle with a swing conveyor that can deliver material to the paver without making contact with the paver. The MTV shall be able to move back and forth between the hauling equipment and the paver providing material transfer to the paver, while allowing the paver to operate at a constant speed. The Material Transfer Vehicle will have remixing and storage capability to prevent physical and thermal segregation.

401-4.5 Asphalt pavers. Asphalt pavers shall be self-propelled with an activated heated screed, capable of spreading and finishing courses of asphalt that will meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade. The paver shall have sufficient power to propel itself and the hauling equipment without adversely affecting the finished surface. The asphalt paver shall be equipped with a control system capable of automatically maintaining the specified screed grade and elevation.

If the spreading and finishing equipment in use leaves tracks or indented areas, or produces other blemishes in the pavement that are not satisfactorily corrected by the scheduled operations, the use of such equipment shall be discontinued.

The paver shall be capable of paving to a minimum width specified in paragraph 401-4.12.

401-4.6 Rollers. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the asphalt to the required density while it is still in a workable condition without crushing of the aggregate, depressions or other damage to the pavement surface. Rollers shall be in good condition, clean, and capable of operating at slow speeds to avoid displacement of the asphalt. All rollers shall be specifically designed and suitable for compacting asphalt concrete and shall be properly used. Rollers that impair the stability of any layer of a pavement structure or underlying soils shall not be used.

401-4.7 Density device. The Contractor shall have on site a density gauge during all paving operations in order to assist in the determination of the optimum rolling pattern, type of roller and frequencies, as well as to monitor the effect of the rolling operations during production paving. The Contractor shall supply a qualified technician during all paving operations to calibrate the gauge and obtain accurate density readings for all new asphalt. These densities shall be supplied to the RPR upon request at any time during construction. No separate payment will be made for supplying the density gauge and technician.

401-4.8 Preparation of asphalt binder. The asphalt binder shall be heated in a manner that will avoid local overheating and provide a continuous supply of the asphalt binder to the mixer at a uniform temperature. The temperature of unmodified asphalt binder delivered to the mixer shall be sufficient to provide a suitable viscosity for adequate coating of the aggregate particles, but shall not exceed 325°F (160°C) when added to the aggregate. The temperature of modified asphalt binder shall be no more than 350°F (175°C) when added to the aggregate.

401-4.9 Preparation of mineral aggregate. The aggregate for the asphalt shall be heated and dried. The maximum temperature and rate of heating shall be such that no damage occurs to the aggregates. The temperature of the aggregate and mineral filler shall not exceed 350°F (175°C) when the asphalt binder is added. Particular care shall be taken that aggregates high in calcium or magnesium content are not damaged by overheating. The temperature shall not be lower than is required to obtain complete coating and uniform distribution on the aggregate particles and to provide a mixture of satisfactory workability.

401-4.10 Preparation of Asphalt mixture. The aggregates and the asphalt binder shall be weighed or metered and mixed in the amount specified by the JMF. The combined materials shall be mixed until the aggregate obtains a uniform coating of asphalt binder and is thoroughly distributed throughout the mixture. Wet mixing time shall be the shortest time that will produce a satisfactory mixture, but not less than 25 seconds for batch plants. The wet mixing time for all plants shall be established by the Contractor,

based on the procedure for determining the percentage of coated particles described in ASTM D2489, for each individual plant and for each type of aggregate used. The wet mixing time will be set to achieve 95% of coated particles. For continuous mix plants, the minimum mixing time shall be determined by dividing the weight of its contents at operating level by the weight of the mixture delivered per second by the mixer. The moisture content of all asphalt upon discharge shall not exceed 0.5%.

401-4.11 Application of Prime and Tack Coat. Immediately before placing the asphalt mixture, the underlying course shall be cleaned of all dust and debris.

A tack coat shall be applied in accordance with Item P-603 to all vertical and horizontal asphalt and concrete surfaces prior to placement of the first and each subsequent lift of asphalt mixture.

401-4.12 Laydown plan, transporting, placing, and finishing. Prior to the placement of the asphalt, the Contractor shall prepare a laydown plan with the sequence of paving lanes and width to minimize the number of cold joints; the location of any temporary ramps; laydown temperature; and estimated time of completion for each portion of the work (milling, paving, rolling, cooling, etc.). The laydown plan and any modifications shall be approved by the RPR.

Deliveries shall be scheduled so that placing and compacting of asphalt is uniform with minimum stopping and starting of the paver. Hauling over freshly placed material shall not be permitted until the material has been compacted, as specified, and allowed to cool to approximately ambient temperature. The Contractor, at their expense, shall be responsible for repair of any damage to the pavement caused by hauling operations.

Contractor shall survey each lift of asphalt surface course and certify to RPR that every lot of each lift meets the grade tolerances of paragraph 401-6.2d before the next lift can be placed.

Edges of existing asphalt pavement abutting the new work shall be saw cut and the cut off material and laitance removed. Apply a tack coat in accordance with P-603 before new asphalt material is placed against it.

The speed of the paver shall be regulated to eliminate pulling and tearing of the asphalt mat. Placement of the asphalt mix shall begin along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one way slope unless shown otherwise on the laydown plan as accepted by the RPR. The asphalt mix shall be placed in consecutive adjacent lanes having a minimum width of **15 feet (4.5 m)** except where edge lanes require less width to complete the area. Additional screed sections attached to widen the paver to meet the minimum lane width requirements must include additional auger sections to move the asphalt mixture uniformly along the screed extension.

The longitudinal joint in one course shall offset the longitudinal joint in the course immediately below by at least one foot (30 cm); however, the joint in the surface top course shall be at the centerline of crowned pavements. Transverse joints in one course shall be offset by at least 10 feet (3 m) from transverse joints in the previous course. Transverse joints in adjacent lanes shall be offset a minimum of 10 feet (3 m).On areas where irregularities or unavoidable obstacles make the use of mechanical spreading and finishing equipment impractical, the asphalt may be spread and luted by hand tools.

The RPR may at any time, reject any batch of asphalt, on the truck or placed in the mat, which is rendered unfit for use due to contamination, segregation, incomplete coating of aggregate, or overheated asphalt mixture. Such rejection may be based on only visual inspection or temperature measurements. In the event of such rejection, the Contractor may take a representative sample of the rejected material in the presence of the RPR, and if it can be demonstrated in the laboratory, in the presence of the RPR, that such material was erroneously rejected, payment will be made for the material at the contract unit price.

Areas of segregation in the surface course, as determined by the RPR, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. The area shall be removed by saw cutting and milling a minimum of the construction lift thickness as specified in paragraph 401-3.3, Table 2 for the approved mix design. The

area to be removed and replaced shall be a minimum width of the paver and a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) long.

401-4.13 Compaction of asphalt mixture. After placing, the asphalt mixture shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by self-propelled rollers. The surface shall be compacted as soon as possible when the asphalt has attained sufficient stability so that the rolling does not cause undue displacement, cracking or shoving. The sequence of rolling operations and the type of rollers used shall be at the discretion of the Contractor. The speed of the roller shall, at all times, be sufficiently slow to avoid displacement of the hot mixture and be effective in compaction. Any surface defects and/or displacement occurring as a result of the roller, or from any other cause, shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense.

Sufficient rollers shall be furnished to handle the output of the plant. Rolling shall continue until the surface is of uniform texture, true to grade and cross-section, and the required field density is obtained. To prevent adhesion of the asphalt to the roller, the wheels shall be equipped with a scraper and kept moistened with water as necessary.

In areas not accessible to the roller, the mixture shall be thoroughly compacted with approved power tampers.

Any asphalt that becomes loose and broken, mixed with dirt, contains check-cracking, or in any way defective shall be removed and replaced with fresh hot mixture and immediately compacted to conform to the surrounding area. This work shall be done at the Contractor's expense. Skin patching shall not be allowed.

401-4.14 Joints. The formation of all joints shall be made to ensure a continuous bond between the courses and obtain the required density. All joints shall have the same texture as other sections of the course and meet the requirements for smoothness and grade.

The roller shall not pass over the unprotected end of the freshly laid asphalt except when necessary to form a transverse joint. When necessary to form a transverse joint, it shall be made by means of placing a bulkhead or by tapering the course. The tapered edge shall be cut back to its full depth and width on a straight line to expose a vertical face prior to placing the adjacent lane. In both methods, all contact surfaces shall be coated with an asphalt tack coat before placing any fresh asphalt against the joint.

Longitudinal joints which have been left exposed for more than four (4) hours; the surface temperature has cooled to less than 175°F (80°C**)**; or are irregular, damaged, uncompacted or otherwise defective shall be cut back with a cutting wheel or pavement saw a maximum of 3 inches (75 mm) to expose a clean, sound, uniform vertical surface for the full depth of the course. All cutback material and any laitance produced from cutting joints shall be removed from the project. Asphalt tack coat in accordance with P-603 shall be applied to the clean, dry joint prior to placing any additional fresh asphalt against the joint. The cost of this work shall be considered incidental to the cost of the asphalt.

401-4.15 Saw-cut grooving. Saw-cut grooves shall be provided as specified in Item P-621.

401-4.16 Diamond grinding. Diamond grinding shall be completed prior to pavement grooving. Diamond grinding shall be accomplished by sawing with saw blades impregnated with industrial diamond abrasive.

Diamond grinding shall be performed with a machine designed specifically for diamond grinding capable of cutting a path at least 3 feet (0.9 m) wide. The saw blades shall be 1/8-inch (3-mm) wide with a sufficient number of blades to create grooves between 0.090 and 0.130 inches (2 and 3.5 mm) wide; and peaks and ridges approximately 1/32 inch (1 mm) higher than the bottom of the grinding cut. The actual number of blades will be determined by the Contractor and depend on the hardness of the aggregate. Equipment or grinding procedures that cause ravels, aggregate fractures, spalls or disturbance to the pavement will not be permitted. Contractor shall demonstrate to the RPR that the grinding equipment will produce satisfactory results prior to making corrections to surfaces.Grinding will be tapered in all

directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. The slurry resulting from the grinding operation shall be continuously removed and the pavement left in a clean condition. The Contractor shall apply a surface treatment per P-608 to all areas that have been subject to grinding.

401-4.17 Nighttime paving requirements. The Contractor shall provide adequate lighting during any nighttime construction. A lighting plan shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the RPR prior to the start of any nighttime work. All work shall be in accordance with the approved CSPP and lighting plan.

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC)

401-5.1 General. The Contractor shall develop a Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) in accordance with Item C-100. No partial payment will be made for materials without an approved CQCP.

401-5.2 Contractor quality control (QC) facilities. The Contractor shall provide or contract for testing facilities in accordance with Item C-100. The RPR shall be permitted unrestricted access to inspect the Contractor's QC facilities and witness QC activities. The RPR will advise the Contractor in writing of any noted deficiencies concerning the QC facility, equipment, supplies, or testing personnel and procedures. When the deficiencies are serious enough to be adversely affecting the test results, the incorporation of the materials into the work shall be suspended immediately and will not be permitted to resume until the deficiencies are satisfactorily corrected.

401-5.3 Contractor QC testing. The Contractor shall perform all QC tests necessary to control the production and construction processes applicable to these specifications and as set forth in the approved CQCP. The testing program shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, tests for the control of asphalt content, aggregate gradation, temperatures, aggregate moisture, field compaction, and surface smoothness. A QC Testing Plan shall be developed as part of the CQCP.

a. Asphalt content. A minimum of two tests shall be performed per day in accordance with ASTM D6307 or ASTM D2172 for determination of asphalt content. When using ASTM D6307, the correction factor shall be determined as part of the first test performed at the beginning of plant production; and as part of every tenth test performed thereafter. The asphalt content for the day will be determined by averaging the test results.

b. Gradation. Aggregate gradations shall be determined a minimum of twice per day from mechanical analysis of extracted aggregate in accordance with ASTM D5444, ASTM C136, and ASTM C117.

c. Moisture content of aggregate. The moisture content of aggregate used for production shall be determined a minimum of once per day in accordance with ASTM C566.

d. Moisture content of asphalt. The moisture content shall be determined once per day in accordance with AASHTO T329 or ASTM D1461.

e. Temperatures. Temperatures shall be checked, at least four times per day, at necessary locations to determine the temperatures of the dryer, the asphalt binder in the storage tank, the asphalt at the plant, and the asphalt at the job site.

f. In-place density monitoring. The Contractor shall conduct any necessary testing to ensure that the specified density is being achieved. A nuclear gauge may be used to monitor the pavement density in accordance with ASTM D2950.

g. Smoothness for Contractor Quality Control.

The Contractor shall perform smoothness testing in transverse and longitudinal directions daily to verify that the construction processes are producing pavement with variances less than ¼ inch in 12 feet,

identifying areas that may pond water which could lead to hydroplaning of aircraft. If the smoothness criteria is not met, appropriate changes and corrections to the construction process shall be made by the Contractor before construction continues

The Contractor may use a 12-foot (3.7 m) "straightedge, a rolling inclinometer meeting the requirements of ASTM E2133 or rolling external reference device that can simulate a 12-foot (3.7m) straightedge approved by the RPR. Straight-edge testing shall start with one-half the length of the straightedge at the edge of pavement section being tested and then moved ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. Testing shall be continuous across all joints. The surface irregularity shall be determined by placing the freestanding (unleveled) straightedge on the pavement surface and allowing it to rest upon the two highest spots covered by its length, and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the pavement surface in the area between the two high points. If the rolling inclinometer or external reference device is used, the data may be evaluated using either the FAA profile program, ProFAA, or FHWA ProVal, using the 12-foot straightedge simulation function.

Smoothness readings shall not be made across grade changes or cross slope transitions. The transition between new and existing pavement shall be evaluated separately for conformance with the plans.

(1) Transverse measurements. Transverse measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Transverse measurements shall be taken perpendicular to the pavement centerline each 50 feet (15 m) or more often as determined by the RPR. The joint between lanes shall be tested separately to facilitate smoothness between lanes.

(2) Longitudinal measurements. Longitudinal measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Longitudinal tests shall be parallel to the centerline of paving; at the center of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are less than 20 feet (6 m); and at the third points of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are 20 ft (6 m) or greater. When placement abuts previously placed material the first measurement shall start with one half the length of the straight edge on the previously placed material.

Deviations on the final surface course in either the transverse or longitudinal direction that will trap water greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm) shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 401-4.16 or by removing and replacing the surface course to full depth. Grinding shall be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. All areas in which diamond grinding has been performed shall be subject to the final pavement thickness tolerances specified in paragraph 401-6.1d(3). Areas that have been ground shall be sealed with a surface treatment in accordance with Item P-608. To avoid the surface treatment creating any conflict with runway or taxiway markings, it may be necessary to seal a larger area.

Control charts shall be kept to show area of each day's placement and the percentage of corrective grinding required. Corrections to production and placement shall be initiated when corrective grinding is required. If the Contractor's machines and/or methods produce significant areas that need corrective actions in excess of 10 percent of a day's production, production shall be stopped until corrective measures are implemented by the Contractor.

h. Grade. Grade shall be evaluated daily to allow adjustments to paving operations when grade measurements do not meet specifications. As a minimum, grade shall be evaluated prior to and after the placement of the first lift and after placement of the surface lift.

Measurements will be taken at appropriate gradelines (as a minimum at center and edges of paving lane) and longitudinal spacing as shown on cross-sections and plans. The final surface of the pavement will not vary from the gradeline elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans by more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) vertically and 0.1 feet (30 mm) laterally. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR within 24 hours.

Areas with humps or depressions that exceed grade or smoothness criteria and that retain water on the surface must be ground off provided the course thickness after grinding is not more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) less than the thickness specified on the plans. Grinding shall be in accordance with paragraph 401-4.16.

The Contractor shall repair low areas or areas that cannot be corrected by grinding by removal of deficient areas to the depth of the final course plus ½ inch and replacing with new material. Skin patching is not allowed.

401-5.4 Sampling. When directed by the RPR, the Contractor shall sample and test any material that appears inconsistent with similar material being sampled, unless such material is voluntarily removed and replaced or deficiencies corrected by the Contractor. All sampling shall be in accordance with standard procedures specified.

401-5.5 Control charts. The Contractor shall maintain linear control charts for both individual measurements and range (i.e. difference between highest and lowest measurements) for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The VMA for each day will be calculated and monitored by the QC laboratory.

Control charts shall be posted in a location satisfactory to the RPR and kept current. As a minimum, the control charts shall identify the project number, the contract item number, the test number, each test parameter, the Action and Suspension Limits applicable to each test parameter, and the Contractor's test results. The Contractor shall use the control charts as part of a process control system for identifying potential problems and assignable causes before they occur. If the Contractor's projected data during production indicates a problem and the Contractor is not taking satisfactory corrective action, the RPR may suspend production or acceptance of the material.

a. Individual measurements. Control charts for individual measurements shall be established to maintain process control within tolerance for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The control charts shall use the job mix formula target values as indicators of central tendency for the following test parameters with associated Action and Suspension Limits:

Control Chart Limits for Individual Measurements

Sieve	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	±6%	±9%
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	±5%	±7.5%
No. 50 (300 µm)	±3%	±4.5%
No. 200 (75 µm)	±2%	±3%
Asphalt Content	±0.45%	±0.70%
Minimum VMA	-0.5%	-1.0%

b. Range. Control charts shall be established to control gradation process variability. The range shall be plotted as the difference between the two test results for each control parameter. The Suspension Limits specified below are based on a sample size of n = 2. Should the Contractor elect to perform more than two tests per lot, the Suspension Limits shall be adjusted by multiplying the Suspension Limit by 1.18 for n = 3 and by 1.27 for n = 4.

Control Chart Limits Based on Range

Sieve	Suspension Limit
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	11%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	11%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	11%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	9%
No. 50 (300 µm)	6%
No. 200 (75 µm)	3.5%
Asphalt Content	0.8%

c. Corrective Action. The CQCP shall indicate that appropriate action shall be taken when the process is believed to be out of tolerance. The Plan shall contain rules to gauge when a process is out of control and detail what action will be taken to bring the process into control. As a minimum, a process shall be deemed out of control and production stopped and corrective action taken, if:

(1) One point falls outside the Suspension Limit line for individual measurements or range; or

(2) Two points in a row fall outside the Action Limit line for individual measurements.

401-5.6 QC reports. The Contractor shall maintain records and shall submit reports of QC activities daily, in accordance with Item C-100.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

401-6.1 Acceptance sampling and testing. Unless otherwise specified, all acceptance sampling and testing necessary to determine conformance with the requirements specified in this section will be performed by the RPR at no cost to the Contractor except that coring as required in this section shall be completed and paid for by the Contractor.

a. Quality assurance (QA) testing laboratory. The QA testing laboratory performing these acceptance tests will be accredited in accordance with ASTM D3666. The QA laboratory accreditation will be current and listed on the accrediting authority's website. All test methods required for acceptance sampling and testing will be listed on the lab accreditation.

b. Lot size. A standard lot will be equal to one day's production divided into approximately equal sublots of between 400 to 600 tons. When only one or two sublots are produced in a day's production, the sublots will be combined with the production lot from the previous or next day.

Where more than one plant is simultaneously producing asphalt for the job, the lot sizes will apply separately for each plant.

c. Asphalt air voids. Plant-produced asphalt will be tested for air voids on a sublot basis.

(1) Sampling. Material from each sublot shall be sampled in accordance with ASTM D3665. Samples shall be taken from material deposited into trucks at the plant or at the job site in accordance with ASTM D979. The sample of asphalt may be put in a covered metal tin and placed in an oven for not less than 30 minutes nor more than 60 minutes to maintain the material at or above the compaction temperature as specified in the JMF.

(2) Testing. Air voids will be determined for each sublot in accordance with ASTM D3203 for a set of three compacted specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM D6926.

d. In-place asphalt mat and joint density. Each sublot will be tested for in-place mat and joint density as a percentage of the theoretical maximum density (TMD).

(1) Sampling. The Contractor will cut minimum 5 inch (125 mm) diameter samples in accordance with ASTM D5361. The Contractor shall furnish all tools, labor, and materials for cleaning, and filling the cored pavement. Laitance produced by the coring operation shall be removed immediately after coring, and core holes shall be filled within one day after sampling in a manner acceptable to the RPR.

(2) Bond. Each lift of asphalt shall be bonded to the underlying layer. If cores reveal that the surface is not bonded, additional cores shall be taken as directed by the RPR to determine the extent of unbonded areas. Unbonded areas shall be removed by milling and replaced at no additional cost as directed by the RPR.

(3) Thickness. Thickness of each lift of surface course will be evaluated by the RPR for compliance to the requirements shown on the plans after any necessary corrections for grade. Measurements of thickness will be made using the cores extracted for each sublot for density measurement. The maximum allowable deficiency at any point will not be more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) less than the thickness indicated for the lift. Average thickness of lift, or combined lifts, will not be less than the indicated thickness. Where the thickness tolerances are not met, the lot or sublot shall be corrected by the Contractor at his expense by removing the deficient area and replacing with new pavement. The Contractor, at his expense, may take additional cores as approved by the RPR to circumscribe the deficient area.

(4) Mat density. One core shall be taken from each sublot. Core locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with ASTM D3665. Cores for mat density shall not be taken closer than one foot (30 cm) from a transverse or longitudinal joint. The bulk specific gravity of each cored sample will be determined in accordance with ASTM D2726. The percent compaction (density) of each sample will be determined by dividing the bulk specific gravity of each sublot sample by the TMD for that sublot.

(5) Joint density. One core centered over the longitudinal joint shall be taken for each sublot that has a longitudinal joint. Core locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with ASTM D3665. The bulk specific gravity of each core sample will be determined in accordance with ASTM D2726. The percent compaction (density) of each sample will be determined by dividing the bulk specific gravity of each joint density sample by the average TMD for the lot. The TMD used to determine the joint density at joints formed between lots will be the lower of the average TMD values from the adjacent lots.

401-6.2 Acceptance criteria.

a. General. Acceptance will be based on the implementation of the Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) and the following characteristics of the asphalt and completed pavements: air voids, mat density, joint density, grade and Profilograph roughness.

b. Air Voids and Mat density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced material for mat density and air voids will be based on the percentage of material within specification limits (PWL). If the PWL of the lot equals or exceeds 90%, the lot will be acceptable. Acceptance and payment will be determined in accordance with paragraph 401-8.1.

c. Joint density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced asphalt for joint density will be based on the PWL. If the PWL of the lot is equal to or exceeds 90%, the lot will be considered acceptable. If the PWL is less than 90%, the Contractor shall evaluate the reason and act accordingly. If the PWL is less than 80%, the Contractor shall cease operations and until the reason for poor compaction has been determined. If the PWL is less than 71%, the pay factor for the lot used to complete the joint will be reduced by five (5) percentage points. This lot pay factor reduction will be incorporated and evaluated in accordance with paragraph 401-8.1.

d. Grade. The final finished surface of the pavement shall be surveyed to verify that the grade elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans do not deviate more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) vertically or 0.1 feet (30 mm) laterally.

Cross-sections of the pavement shall be taken at a minimum 50-foot (15-m) longitudinal spacing, at all longitudinal grade breaks, and at start and end of each lane placed. Minimum cross-section grade points shall include grade at centerline, ± 10 feet of centerline, and edge of runway pavement.

The survey and documentation shall be stamped and signed by a licensed surveyor. Payment for sublots that do not meet grade for over 25% of the sublot shall not be more than 95%.

e. Profilograph roughness for QA Acceptance. The final profilograph shall be the full length of the project to facilitate testing of roughness between lots. The Contractor, in the presence of the RPR shall perform a profilograph roughness test on the completed project with a profilograph meeting the requirements of ASTM E1274 or a Class I inertial profiler meeting ASTM E950. Data and results shall be provided within 48 hrs of profilograph roughness tests.

The pavement shall have an average profile index less than 15 inches per mile per 1/10 mile. The equipment shall utilize electronic recording and automatic computerized reduction of data to indicate "must grind" bumps and the Profile Index for the pavement using a 0.2-inch (5 mm) blanking band. The bump template must span one inch (25 mm) with an offset of 0.4 inches (10 mm). The profilograph must be calibrated prior to use and operated by a factory or State DOT approved, trained operator. Profilograms shall be recorded on a longitudinal scale of one inch (25 mm) equals 25 feet (7.5 m) and a vertical scale of one inch (25 mm) equals one inch (25 mm). Profilograph shall be performed one foot right and left of project centerline and 15 feet (4.5 m) right and left of project centerline. Any areas that indicate "must grind" shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 401-4.16 or by removing and replacing full depth of surface course. as directed by the RPR. Where corrections are necessary, a second profilograph run shall be performed to verify that the corrections produced an average profile index of 15 inches per mile per 1/10 mile or less.

401-6.3 Percentage of material within specification limits (PWL). The PWL will be determined in accordance with procedures specified in Item C-110. The specification tolerance limits (L) for lower and (U) for upper are contained in Table 5.

Table 5. Acceptance Limits for Air Voids and Density

Test Property	Pavements Specification Tolerance Limits	
	L	**U**
Air Voids Total Mix (%)	2.0	5.0
Surface Course Mat Density (%)	92.8	-
Base Course Mat Density (%)	92.0	-
Joint density (%)	90.5	--

a. Outliers. All individual tests for mat density and air voids will be checked for outliers (test criterion) in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%. Outliers will be discarded, and the PWL will be determined using the remaining test values. The criteria in Table 5 is based on production processes which have a variability with the following standard deviations: Surface Course Mat Density (%), 1.30; Base Course Mat Density (%), 1.55; Joint Density (%), 1.55.

The Contractor should note that (1) 90 PWL is achieved when consistently producing a surface course with an average mat density of at least 94.5% with 1.30% or less variability, (2) 90 PWL is achieved

when consistently producing a base course with an average mat density of at least 94.0% with 1.55% or less variability, and (3) 90 PWL is achieved when consistently producing joints with an average joint density of at least 92.5% with 1.55% or less variability.

401-6.4 Resampling pavement for mat density.

a. General. Resampling of a lot of pavement will only be allowed for mat density, and then, only if the Contractor requests same, in writing, within 48 hours after receiving the written test results from the RPR. A retest will consist of all the sampling and testing procedures contained in paragraphs 401-6.1d and 401-6.2b. Only one resampling per lot will be permitted.

(1) A redefined PWL will be calculated for the resampled lot. The number of tests used to calculate the redefined PWL will include the initial tests made for that lot plus the retests.

(2) The cost for resampling and retesting shall be borne by the Contractor.

b. Payment for resampled lots. The redefined PWL for a resampled lot will be used to calculate the payment for that lot in accordance with Table 6.

c. Outliers. Check for outliers in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

401-7.1 Measurement. Asphalt shall be measured by the number of tons (kg) of asphalt used in the accepted work. Batch weights or truck scale weights will be used to determine the basis for the tonnage.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

401-8.1 Payment. Payment for a lot of asphalt meeting all acceptance criteria as specified in paragraph 401-6.2 shall be made based on results of tests for mat density and air voids. Payment for acceptable lots shall be adjusted according to paragraph 401-8.1c for mat density and air voids; and paragraph 401-6.2c for joint density, subject to the limitation that:

a. The total project payment for plant mix asphalt pavement shall not exceed 100 percent of the product of the contract unit price and the total number of tons (kg) of asphalt used in the accepted work.

b. The price shall be compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, mixing, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

c. Basis of adjusted payment. The pay factor for each individual lot shall be calculated in accordance with Table 6. A pay factor shall be calculated for both mat density and air voids. The lot pay factor shall be the higher of the two values when calculations for both mat density and air voids are 100% or higher. The lot pay factor shall be the product of the two values when only one of the calculations for either mat density or air voids is 100% or higher. The lot pay factor shall be the lower of the two values when calculations for both mat density and air voids are less than 100%. If PWL for joint density is less than 71% then the lot pay factor shall be reduced by 5% but be no higher than 95%.

For each lot accepted, the adjusted contract unit price shall be the product of the lot pay factor for the lot and the contract unit price. Payment shall be subject to the total project payment limitation specified in paragraph 401-8.1a. Payment in excess of 100% for accepted lots of asphalt shall be used to offset payment for accepted lots of asphalt pavement that achieve a lot pay factor less than 100%.

Payment for sublots which do not meet grade in accordance with paragraph 401-6.2d after correction for over 25% of the sublot shall be reduced by 5%.

Table 6. Price adjustment schedule[1]

Percentage of material within specification limits (PWL)	Lot pay factor (percent of contract unit price)
96 – 100	106
90 – 95	PWL + 10
75 – 89	0.5 PWL + 55
55 – 74	1.4 PWL – 12
Below 55	Reject [2]

[1] Although it is theoretically possible to achieve a pay factor of 106% for each lot, actual payment above 100% shall be subject to the total project payment limitation specified in paragraph 401-8.1a.

[2] The lot shall be removed and replaced. However, the RPR may decide to allow the rejected lot to remain. In that case, if the RPR and Contractor agree in writing that the lot shall not be removed, it shall be paid for at 50% of the contract unit price and the total project payment shall be reduced by the amount withheld for the rejected lot.

d. Profilograph Roughness. The Contractor will receive full payment when the profilograph average profile index is in accordance with paragraph 401-6.2e. When the final average profile index for the entire length of pavement does not exceed 15 inches per mile per 1/10 mile, payment will be made at the contract unit price for the completed pavement.

401-8.1 Payment.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-401-1	Asphalt Mix Pavement-Surface Course	per Ton

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 C29	Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C127	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity) and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C131	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates

ASTM C566	Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D242	Standard Specification for Mineral Filler for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D946	Standard Specification for Penetration-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D979	Standard Practice for Sampling Asphalt Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1073	Standard Specification for Fine Aggregate for Asphalt Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1188	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Coated Samples
ASTM D2172	Standard Test Method for Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Asphalt Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1461	Standard Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Asphalt Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2041	Standard Test Method for Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D2489	Standard Practice for Estimating Degree of Particle Coating of Bituminous-Aggregate Mixtures
ASTM D2726	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D2950	Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete in Place by Nuclear Methods
ASTM D3203	Standard Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D3381	Standard Specification for Viscosity-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials
ASTM D4318	Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4552	Standard Practice for Classifying Hot-Mix Recycling Agents
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D4867	Standard Test Method for Effect of Moisture on Asphalt Concrete Paving Mixtures

ASTM D5361	Standard Practice for Sampling Compacted Asphalt Mixtures for Laboratory Testing
ASTM D5444	Standard Test Method for Mechanical Size Analysis of Extracted Aggregate
ASTM D5821	Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6084	Standard Test Method for Elastic Recovery of Bituminous Materials by Ductilometer
ASTM D6307	Standard Test Method for Asphalt Content of Hot Mix Asphalt by Ignition Method
ASTM D6373	Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder
ASTM D6752	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Automatic Vacuum Sealing Method
ASTM D6925	Standard Test Method for Preparation and Determination of the Relative Density of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Specimens by Means of the SuperPave Gyratory Compactor.
ASTM D6926	Standard Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Specimens Using Marshall Apparatus
ASTM D6927	Standard Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D6995	Standard Test Method for Determining Field VMA based on the Maximum Specific Gravity of the Mix (Gmm)
ASTM E11	Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
ASTM E178	Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations
ASTM E1274	Standard Test Method for Measuring Pavement Roughness Using a Profilograph
ASTM E950	Standard Test Method for Measuring the Longitudinal Profile of Traveled Surfaces with an Accelerometer Established Inertial Profiling Reference
ASTM E2133	Standard Test Method for Using a Rolling Inclinometer to Measure Longitudinal and Transverse Profiles of a Traveled Surface

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

AASHTO M156	Standard Specification for Requirements for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures.
AASHTO T329	Standard Method of Test for Moisture Content of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) by Oven Method
AASHTO T324	Standard Method of Test for Hamburg Wheel-Track Testing of Compacted Asphalt Mixtures
AASHTO T 340	Standard Method of Test for Determining the Rutting Susceptibility of Hot Mix Asphalt (APA) Using the Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA)

Asphalt Institute (AI)

Asphalt Institute Handbook MS-26, Asphalt Binder

Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition

AI State Binder Specification Database

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Long Term Pavement Performance Binder Program

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5320-6	Airport Pavement Design and Evaluation

FAA Orders

5300.1	Modifications to Agency Airport Design, Construction, and Equipment Standards

Software

FAARFIELD

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Item P-403 Asphalt Mix Pavement Surface Course

DESCRIPTION

403-1.1 This item shall consist of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed in a central mixing plant and placed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, typical section, and elevation required by the plans and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

MATERIALS

403-2.1 Aggregate. Aggregates shall consist of crushed stone, crushed gravel, crushed slag, screenings, natural sand and mineral filler, as required. The aggregates should have no known history of detrimental pavement staining due to ferrous sulfides, such as pyrite. Coarse aggregate is the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. Fine aggregate is the material passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve.

a. Coarse aggregate. Coarse aggregate shall consist of sound, tough, durable particles, free from films of matter that would prevent thorough coating and bonding with the asphalt material and free from organic matter and other deleterious substances. Coarse aggregate material requirements are given in the table below.

Coarse Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 40% maximum for surface, asphalt binder, and leveling course Loss: 50% maximum for base course	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0 % maximum	ASTM C142
Percentage of Fractured Particles	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights of 60,000 pounds (27200 kg) or more: Minimum 75% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 85% with at least one fractured face[1]	ASTM D5821
	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights less than 60,000 pounds (27200 kg): Minimum 50% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 65% with at least one fractured face[1]	
Flat, Elongated, or Flat and Elongated Particles	8% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles with a value of 5:1 [2]	ASTM D4791
Bulk density of slag[3]	Weigh not less than 70 pounds per cubic foot (1.12 Mg/cubic meter)	ASTM C29.

[1] The area of each face shall be equal to at least 75% of the smallest mid-sectional area of the piece. When two fractured faces are contiguous, the angle between the planes of fractures shall be at least 30 degrees to count as two fractured faces.

[2] A flat particle is one having a ratio of width to thickness greater than five (5); an elongated particle is one having a ratio of length to width greater than five (5).

[3] Only required if slag is specified.

b. Fine aggregate. Fine aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, tough, durable, angular shaped particles produced by crushing stone, slag, or gravel and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, or other objectionable matter. Natural (non-manufactured) sand may be used to obtain the gradation of the aggregate blend or to improve the workability of the mix. Fine aggregate material requirements are listed in the table below.

Fine Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Liquid limit	25 maximum	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 10% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 15% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0 % maximum	ASTM C142
Sand equivalent	45 minimum	ASTM D2419
Natural Sand	0 to 15% maximum by weight of total aggregate	ASTM D1073

c. Sampling. ASTM D75 shall be used in sampling coarse and fine aggregate, and ASTM C183 shall be used in sampling mineral filler.

403-2.2 Mineral filler. Mineral filler (baghouse fines) may be added in addition to material naturally present in the aggregate. Mineral filler shall meet the requirements of ASTM D242.

Mineral filler Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318

403-2.3 Asphalt binder. Asphalt binder shall conform to ASTM D6373 Performance Grade (PG) **64-28**.

403-2.4 Anti-stripping agent. Any anti-stripping agent or additive (anti-strip) shall be heat stable and shall not change the asphalt binder grade beyond specifications. Anti-strip shall be an approved material of the Department of Transportation of the State in which the project is located.

COMPOSITION

403-3.1 Composition of mixture. The asphalt plant mix shall be composed of a mixture of well-graded aggregate, filler and anti-strip agent if required, and asphalt binder. The several aggregate fractions shall be sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of the job mix formula (JMF).

403-3.2 Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory. The laboratory used to develop the JMF shall possess a current certificate of accreditation, listing D3666 from a national accrediting authority and all test methods required for developing the JMF, and listed on the accrediting authority's website. A copy of the laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted to the RPR prior to start of construction.

403-3.3 Job mix formula (JMF). No asphalt mixture shall be placed until an acceptable mix design has been submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing. The RPR's review shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to select and proportion the materials to comply with this section. When the project requires asphalt mixtures of differing aggregate gradations and/or binders, a separate JMF shall be submitted for each mix. Add anti-stripping agent to meet tensile strength requirements. The JMF shall be prepared by an accredited laboratory that meets the requirements of paragraph 403-3.2. The asphalt mixture shall be designed using procedures contained in Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition. Samples shall be prepared and compacted using a Marshall compactor in accordance with ASTM D6926.

Should a change in sources of materials be made, a new JMF must be submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing before the new material is used. After the initial production JMF has been approved by the RPR and a new or modified JMF is required for whatever reason, the subsequent cost of the new or modified JMF, including a new control strip when required by the RPR, will be borne by the Contractor.

The RPR may request samples at any time for testing, prior to and during production, to verify the quality of the materials and to ensure conformance with the applicable specifications.

The JMF shall be submitted in writing by the Contractor at least 30 days prior to the start of paving operations. The JMF shall be developed within the same construction season using aggregates proposed for project use.

The submitted JMF shall be dated, and stamped or sealed by the responsible professional Engineer of the laboratory and shall include the following items as a minimum:

- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt binder used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 403-2.3. Certificate of asphalt performance grade is with modifier already added, if used and must indicate compliance with ASTM D6373. For plant modified asphalt binder, certified test report indicating grade certification of modified asphalt binder.
- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the anti-stripping agent if used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 403-2.4.
- Certified material test reports for the course and fine aggregate and mineral filler in accordance with paragraphs 403-2.1 and 403-2.2.
- Percent passing each sieve size for individual gradation of each aggregate cold feed and/or hot bin; percent by weight of each cold feed and/or hot bin used; and the total combined gradation in the JMF.
- Specific Gravity and absorption of each course and fine aggregate.
- Percent natural sand.
- Percent fractured faces.
- Percent by weight of flat particles**,** elongated particles, and flat and elongated particles (and criteria).
- Percent of asphalt.
- Number of blows or gyrations.
- Laboratory mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Supplier recommended mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Plot of the combined gradation on the 0.45 power gradation curve.
- Graphical plots of air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA), and unit weight versus asphalt content. To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.
- Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR).
- Type and amount of Anti-strip agent when used.
- Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) results.

- Date the JMF was developed. Mix designs that are not dated or which are from a prior construction season shall not be accepted.

Table 1. Asphalt Design Criteria

Test Property	Value	Test Method
Number of blows/gyrations	75	
Air voids (%)	3.5	ASTM D3203
Percent voids in mineral aggregate (VMA), minimum	See Table 2	ASTM D6995
TSR[1]	not less than 80 at a saturation of 70-80%	ASTM D4867
Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA)[2,3]	Less than 10 mm @ 4000 passes	AASHTO T340 at 250 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature

[1] Test specimens for TSR shall be compacted at 7 ± 1.0 % air voids. In areas subject to freeze-thaw, use freeze-thaw conditioning in lieu of moisture conditioning per ASTM D4867.

[2] AASHTO T340 at 100 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature may be used in the interim. If this method is used the required Value shall be less than 5 mm @ 8000 passes

[3] Where APA not available, use Hamburg wheel test (AASHTO T 324) 10 mm@ 20,000 passes at 50°C.

The mineral aggregate shall be of such size that the percentage composition by weight, as determined by laboratory sieves, will conform to the gradation or gradations specified in Table 2 when tested in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117.
The gradations in Table 2 represent the limits that shall determine the suitability of aggregate for use from the sources of supply, be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve, or vice versa.

Table 2. Aggregate - Asphalt Pavements

Sieve Size	Percentage by Weight Passing Sieve
1 inch (25.0 mm)	--
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	100
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	90-100
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	72-88
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	53-73
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	38-60
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	26-48
No. 30 (600 µm)	18-38
No. 50 (300 µm)	11-27
No. 100 (150 µm)	6-18
No. 200 (75 µm)	3-6
Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)[1]	15
Asphalt Percent:	
Stone or gravel	5.0-7.5
Slag	6.5-9.5
Recommended Minimum Construction Lift Thickness	2 inch

[1]To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.

The aggregate gradations shown are based on aggregates of uniform specific gravity. The percentages passing the various sieves shall be corrected when aggregates of varying specific gravities are used, as indicated in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition.

403-3.4 Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). RAP shall not be used.

403-3.5 Control strip. Full production shall not begin until an acceptable control strip has been constructed and accepted in writing by the RPR. The Contractor shall prepare and place a quantity of asphalt according to the JMF. The underlying grade or pavement structure upon which the control strip is to be constructed shall be the same as the remainder of the course represented by the control strip. The Contractor will not be allowed to place the control strip until the Contractor quality control program (CQCP), showing conformance with the requirements of paragraph 403-5.1, has been accepted, in writing, by the RPR.

The control strip will consist of at least 250 tons (227 metric tons) or 1/2 sublot, whichever is greater. The control strip shall be placed in two lanes of the same width and depth to be used in production with a longitudinal cold joint. The cold joint must be cut back in accordance with paragraph 403-4.13 using the same procedure that will be used during production. The cold joint for the control strip will be an exposed construction joint at least four (4) hours old or when the mat has cooled to less than 160°F (71°C). The equipment used in construction of the control strip shall be the same type, configuration and weight to be used on the project.

The control strip shall be evaluated for acceptance as a single lot in accordance with the acceptance criteria in paragraph 403-6.1 and 403-6.2.

The control strip will be considered acceptable by the RPR if the gradation, asphalt content, and VMA are within the action limits specified in paragraph 403-5.5a; and Mat density greater than or equal to 94%, air voids 3.5% +/- 1%, and joint density greater than or equal to 92%.

If the control strip is unacceptable, necessary adjustments to the JMF, plant operation, placing procedures, and/or rolling procedures shall be made and another control strip shall be placed. Unacceptable control strips shall be removed at the Contractor's expense.

The control strip will be considered one lot for payment based upon the average of a minimum of 3 samples (no sublots required for control strip). Payment will only be made for an acceptable control strip in accordance with paragraph 403-8.1.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

403-4.1 Weather limitations. The asphalt shall not be placed upon a wet surface or when the surface temperature of the underlying course is less than specified in Table 4. The temperature requirements may be waived by the RPR, if requested; however, all other requirements including compaction shall be met.

Table 4. Surface Temperature Limitations of Underlying Course

Mat Thickness	Base Temperature (Minimum)	
	Degrees F	Degrees C
3 inches (7.5 cm) or greater	40	4
Greater than 2 inches (50 mm) but less than 3 inches (7.5 cm)	45	7

403-4.2 Asphalt plant. Plants used for the preparation of asphalt shall conform to the requirements of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) M156 including the following items:

a. Inspection of plant. The RPR, or RPR's authorized representative, shall have access, at all times, to all areas of the plant for checking adequacy of equipment; inspecting operation of the plant: verifying weights, proportions, and material properties; and checking the temperatures maintained in the preparation of the mixtures.

b. Storage bins and surge bins. The asphalt mixture stored in storage and/or surge bins shall meet the same requirements as asphalt mixture loaded directly into trucks. Asphalt mixture shall not be stored in storage and/or surge bins for a period greater than twelve (12) hours. If the RPR determines there is an excessive heat loss, segregation or oxidation of the asphalt mixture due to temporary storage, temporary storage shall not be allowed.

403-4.3 Aggregate stockpile management. Aggregate stockpiles shall be constructed in such a manner that prevents segregation and intermixing of deleterious materials. Aggregates from different sources shall be stockpiled, weighed and batched separately at the concrete batch plant. Aggregates that have become segregated or mixed with earth or foreign material shall not be used.

A continuous supply of materials shall be provided to the work to ensure continuous placement.

403-4.4 Hauling equipment. Trucks used for hauling asphalt shall have tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the asphalt from sticking to the truck beds, the truck beds shall be lightly coated with a minimum amount of paraffin oil, lime solution, or other material approved by the RPR. Petroleum products shall not be used for coating truck beds. Each truck shall have a suitable cover to protect the mixture from adverse weather. When necessary, to ensure that the mixture will be delivered to the site at the specified temperature, truck beds shall be insulated or heated and covers shall be securely fastened.

403-4.4.1 Material transfer vehicle (MTV). Material transfer Vehicles shall be required due to the improvement in smoothness and decrease in both physical and thermal segregation. To transfer the material from the hauling equipment to the paver, use a self-propelled, material transfer vehicle with a swing conveyor that can deliver material to the paver without making contact with the paver. The MTV shall be able to move back and forth between the hauling equipment and the paver providing material transfer to the paver, while allowing the paver to operate at a constant speed. The Material Transfer Vehicle will have remixing and storage capability to prevent physical and thermal segregation.

403-4.5 Asphalt pavers. Asphalt pavers shall be self-propelled with an activated heated screed, capable of spreading and finishing courses of asphalt that will meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade. The paver shall have sufficient power to propel itself and the hauling equipment without adversely affecting the finished surface. The asphalt paver shall be equipped with a control system capable of automatically maintaining the specified screed grade and elevation.

If the spreading and finishing equipment in use leaves tracks or indented areas, or produces other blemishes in the pavement that are not satisfactorily corrected by the scheduled operations, the use of such equipment shall be discontinued.

The paver shall be capable of paving to a minimum width specified in paragraph 401-4.11.

403-4.6 Rollers. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the asphalt to the required density while it is still in a workable condition without crushing of the aggregate, depressions or other damage to the pavement surface. Rollers shall be in good condition, capable of operating at slow speeds to avoid displacement of the asphalt. All rollers shall be specifically designed and suitable for compacting asphalt concrete and shall be properly used. Rollers that impair the stability of any layer of a pavement structure or underlying soils shall not be used.

403-4.6.1 Density device. The Contractor shall have on site a density gauge during all paving operations in order to assist in the determination of the optimum rolling pattern, type of roller and frequencies, as well as to monitor the effect of the rolling operations during production paving. The Contractor shall also supply a qualified technician during all paving operations to calibrate the density gauge and obtain accurate density readings for all new asphalt. These densities shall be supplied to the RPR upon request at any time during construction. No separate payment will be made for supplying the density gauge and technician.

403-4.7 Preparation of asphalt binder. The asphalt binder shall be heated in a manner that will avoid local overheating and provide a continuous supply of the asphalt material to the mixer at a uniform temperature. The temperature of the unmodified asphalt binder delivered to the mixer shall be sufficient to provide a suitable viscosity for adequate coating of the aggregate particles, but shall not exceed 325°F (160°C) when added to the aggregate. The temperature of modified asphalt binder shall be no more than 350°F (175°C) when added to the aggregate.

403-4.8 Preparation of mineral aggregate. The aggregate for the asphalt shall be heated and dried. The maximum temperature and rate of heating shall be such that no damage occurs to the aggregates. The temperature of the aggregate and mineral filler shall not exceed 350°F (175°C) when the asphalt binder is added. Particular care shall be taken that aggregates high in calcium or magnesium content are not damaged by overheating. The temperature shall not be lower than is required to obtain complete coating and uniform distribution on the aggregate particles and to provide a mixture of satisfactory workability.

403-4.9 Preparation of asphalt mixture. The aggregates and the asphalt binder shall be weighed or metered and introduced into the mixer in the amount specified by the JMF. The combined materials shall be mixed until the aggregate obtains a uniform coating of asphalt binder and is thoroughly distributed throughout the mixture. Wet mixing time shall be the shortest time that will produce a satisfactory mixture, but not less than 25 seconds for batch plants. The wet mixing time for all plants shall be established by the Contractor, based on the procedure for determining the percentage of coated particles

described in ASTM D2489, for each individual plant and for each type of aggregate used. The wet mixing time will be set to achieve 95% of coated particles. For continuous mix plants, the minimum mixing time shall be determined by dividing the weight of its contents at operating level by the weight of the mixture delivered per second by the mixer. The moisture content of all asphalt upon discharge shall not exceed 0.5%.

403-4.10 Application of Prime and Tack Coat. Immediately before placing the asphalt mixture, the underlying course shall be cleaned of all dust and debris.

A tack coat shall be applied in accordance with Item P-603 to all vertical and horizontal asphalt and concrete surfaces prior to placement of the first and each subsequent lift of asphalt mixture.

403-4.11 Laydown plan, transporting, placing, and finishing. Prior to the placement of the asphalt, the Contractor shall prepare a laydown plan with the sequence of paving lanes and width to minimize the number of cold joints; the location of any temporary ramps; laydown temperature; and estimated time of completion for each portion of the work (milling, paving, rolling, cooling, etc.). The laydown plan and any modifications shall be approved by the RPR.

Deliveries shall be scheduled so that placing and compacting of asphalt is uniform with minimum stopping and starting of the paver. Hauling over freshly placed material shall not be permitted until the material has been compacted, as specified, and allowed to cool to approximately ambient temperature. The Contractor, at their expense, shall be responsible for repair of any damage to the pavement caused by hauling operations.

Contractor shall survey each lift of asphalt surface course and certify to RPR that every lot of each lift meets the grade tolerances of paragraph 401-6.2e before the next lift can be placed.

Edges of existing asphalt pavement abutting the new work shall be saw cut and the cut off material and laitance removed. Apply a tack coat in accordance with P-603 before new asphalt material is placed against it.

The speed of the paver shall be regulated to eliminate pulling and tearing of the asphalt mat. Placement of the asphalt mix shall begin along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one way slope unless shown otherwise on the laydown plan as accepted by the RPR. The asphalt mix shall be placed in consecutive adjacent lanes having a minimum width of **10** feet (m) except where edge lanes require less width to complete the area. Additional screed sections attached to widen the paver to meet the minimum lane width requirements must include additional auger sections to move the asphalt mixture uniformly along the screed extension.

The longitudinal joint in one course shall offset the longitudinal joint in the course immediately below by at least 1 foot (30 cm); however, the joint in the surface top course shall be at the centerline of crowned pavements. Transverse joints in one course shall be offset by at least 10 feet (3 m) from transverse joints in the previous course. Transverse joints in adjacent lanes shall be offset a minimum of 10 feet (3 m). On areas where irregularities or unavoidable obstacles make the use of mechanical spreading and finishing equipment impractical, the asphalt may be spread and luted by hand tools.

The RPR may at any time, reject any batch of asphalt, on the truck or placed in the mat, which is rendered unfit for use due to contamination, segregation, incomplete coating of aggregate, or overheated asphalt mixture. Such rejection may be based on only visual inspection or temperature measurements. In the event of such rejection, the Contractor may take a representative sample of the rejected material in the presence of the RPR, and if it can be demonstrated in the laboratory, in the presence of the RPR, that such material was erroneously rejected, payment will be made for the material at the contract unit price.

Areas of segregation in the surface course, as determined by the RPR, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. The area shall be removed by saw cutting and milling a minimum of the construction lift thickness as specified in paragraph 401-3.3, Table 2 for the approved mix design. The

area to be removed and replaced shall be a minimum width of the paver and a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) long.

403-4.12 Compaction of asphalt mixture. After placing, the asphalt mixture shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by self-propelled rollers. The surface shall be compacted as soon as possible when the asphalt has attained sufficient stability so that the rolling does not cause undue displacement, cracking or shoving. The sequence of rolling operations and the type of rollers used shall be at the discretion of the Contractor. The speed of the roller shall, at all times, be sufficiently slow to avoid displacement of the hot mixture and be effective in compaction. Any surface defects and/or displacement occurring as a result of the roller, or from any other cause, shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense.
Sufficient rollers shall be furnished to handle the output of the plant. Rolling shall continue until the surface is of uniform texture, true to grade and cross-section, and the required field density is obtained. To prevent adhesion of the asphalt to the roller, the wheels shall be equipped with a scraper and kept moistened with water as necessary.

In areas not accessible to the roller, the mixture shall be thoroughly compacted with approved power tampers.

Any asphalt that becomes loose and broken, mixed with dirt, contains check-cracking, or in any way defective shall be removed and replaced with fresh hot mixture and immediately compacted to conform to the surrounding area. This work shall be done at the Contractor's expense. Skin patching shall not be allowed**.**

403-4.13 Joints. The formation of all joints shall be made in such a manner as to ensure a continuous bond between the courses and obtain the required density. All joints shall have the same texture as other sections of the course and meet the requirements for smoothness and grade.

The roller shall not pass over the unprotected end of the freshly laid asphalt except when necessary to form a transverse joint. When necessary to form a transverse joint, it shall be made by means of placing a bulkhead or by tapering the course. The tapered edge shall be cut back to its full depth and width on a straight line to expose a vertical face prior to placing the adjacent lane. In both methods, all contact surfaces shall be coated with an asphalt tack coat before placing any fresh asphalt against the joint. Longitudinal joints which are have been left exposed for more than four (4) hours; the surface temperature has cooled to less than 175°F (80°C); or are irregular, damaged, uncompacted or otherwise defective shall be cut back with a cutting wheel or pavement saw a maximum of 3 inches (75 mm) to expose a clean, sound, uniform vertical surface for the full depth of the course. All cutback material and any laitance produced from cutting joints shall be removed from the project. An asphalt tack coat or other product approved by the RPR shall be applied to the clean, dry joint prior to placing any additional fresh asphalt against the joint. The cost of this work shall be considered incidental to the cost of the asphalt.

403-4.14 Saw-cut grooving. Saw-cut grooving is not required.

403-4.15 Diamond grinding. Diamond grinding shall be completed prior to pavement grooving. Diamond grinding shall be accomplished by sawing with saw blades impregnated with industrial diamond abrasive.

Diamond grinding shall be performed with a machine designed specifically for diamond grinding capable of cutting a path at least 3 feet (0.9 m) wide. The saw blades shall be 1/8-inch (3-mm) wide with a minimum of 55 to 60 blades per 12 inches (300 mm) of cutting head width; grooves between 0.090 and 0.130 inches (2 and 3.5 mm) wide; and peaks and ridges approximately 1/32 inch (1 mm) higher than the bottom of the grinding cut. The actual number of blades will be determined by the Contractor and depend on the hardness of the aggregate. Equipment or grinding procedures that causes ravels, aggregate fractures, spalls or disturbance to the pavement will not be permitted.

Grinding will be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. The slurry resulting from the grinding operation shall be continuously removed and the pavement left in a clean condition. The Contractor shall apply a surface treatment per P-608 to all areas that have been subject to grinding.

403-4.16 Nighttime Paving Requirements. The Contractor shall provide adequate lighting during any nighttime construction. A lighting plan shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the RPR prior to the start of any nighttime work. All work shall be in accordance with the approved CSPP and lighting plan.

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC)

403-5.1 General. The Contractor shall develop a CQCP in accordance with Item C-100. No partial payment will be made for materials that are subject to specific QC requirements without an approved CQCP.

403-5.2 Contractor quality control (QC) facilities. The Contractor shall provide or contract for testing facilities in accordance with Item C-100. The RPR shall be permitted unrestricted access to inspect the Contractor's QC facilities and witness QC activities. The RPR will advise the Contractor in writing of any noted deficiencies concerning the QC facility, equipment, supplies, or testing personnel and procedures. When the deficiencies are serious enough to be adversely affecting the test results, the incorporation of the materials into the work shall be suspended immediately and will not be permitted to resume until the deficiencies are satisfactorily corrected.

403-5.3 Quality Control (QC) testing. The Contractor shall perform all QC tests necessary to control the production and construction processes applicable to these specifications and as set forth in the approved CQCP. The testing program shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, tests for the control of asphalt content, aggregate gradation, temperatures, aggregate moisture, field compaction, and surface smoothness. A QC Testing Plan shall be developed as part of the CQCP**.**

a. Asphalt content. A minimum of two tests shall be performed per day in accordance with ASTM D6307 or ASTM D2172 for determination of asphalt content. When using ASTM D6307, the correction factor shall be determined as part of the first test performed at the beginning of plant production; and as part of every tenth test performed thereafter. The asphalt content for the day will be determined by averaging the test results.

b. Gradation. Aggregate gradations shall be determined a minimum of twice per lot from mechanical analysis of extracted aggregate in accordance with ASTM D5444 and ASTM C136, and ASTM C117.

c. Moisture content of aggregate. The moisture content of aggregate used for production shall be determined a minimum of once per lot in accordance with ASTM C566.

d. Moisture content of asphalt. The moisture content of the asphalt shall be determined once per lot in accordance with AASHTO T329 or ASTM D1461.

e. Temperatures. Temperatures shall be checked, at least four times per lot, at necessary locations to determine the temperatures of the dryer, the asphalt binder in the storage tank, the asphalt at the plant, and the asphalt at the job site.

f. In-place density monitoring. The Contractor shall conduct any necessary testing to ensure that the specified density is being achieved. A nuclear gauge may be used to monitor the pavement density in accordance with ASTM D2950.

g. Smoothness for Contractor Quality Control.

The Contractor shall perform smoothness testing in transverse and longitudinal directions daily to verify that the construction processes are producing pavement with variances less than ¼ inch in 12 feet, identifying areas that may pond water which could lead to hydroplaning of aircraft. If the smoothness criteria is not met, appropriate changes and corrections to the construction process shall be made by the Contractor before construction continues

The Contractor may use a 12-foot (3.7 m) "straightedge, a rolling inclinometer meeting the requirements of ASTM E2133 or rolling external reference device that can simulate a 12-foot (3.7m) straightedge approved by the RPR. Straight-edge testing shall start with one-half the length of the straightedge at the edge of pavement section being tested and then moved ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. Testing shall be continuous across all joints. The surface irregularity shall be determined by placing the freestanding (unleveled) straightedge on the pavement surface and allowing it to rest upon the two highest spots covered by its length, and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the pavement surface in the area between the two high points. If the rolling inclinometer or external reference device is used, the data may be evaluated using the FAA profile program, ProFAA, using the 12-foot straightedge simulation function.

Smoothness readings shall not be made across grade changes or cross slope transitions. The transition between new and existing pavement and between the start and stop of lanes place shall be evaluated separately for conformance with the plans.

(1) Transverse measurements. Transverse measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Transverse measurements will be taken perpendicular to the pavement centerline each 50 feet (15 m) or more often as determined by the RPR. The joint between lanes shall be tested separately to facilitate smoothness between lanes.

(2) Longitudinal measurements. Longitudinal measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Longitudinal tests will be parallel to the centerline of paving; at the center of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are less than 20 feet (6 m); and at the third points of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are 20 ft (6 m) or greater. When placement abuts previously placed material the first measurement shall start with one half the length of the straight edge on the previously placed material.

Deviations on the final surface course in either the transverse or longitudinal direction that will trap water greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm) shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 403-4.15 or by removing and replacing the surface course to full depth. Grinding shall be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. All areas in which diamond grinding has been performed shall be subject to the final pavement thickness tolerances specified in paragraph 401-6.1d(3) Areas that have been ground shall be sealed with a surface treatment in accordance with Item P-608. To avoid the surface treatment creating any conflict with runway or taxiway markings, it may be necessary to seal a larger area.

Control charts shall be kept to show area of each day's placement and the percentage of corrective grinding required. Corrections to production and placement shall be initiated when corrective grinding is required. If the Contractor's machines and/or methods produce significant areas that need corrective actions in excess of 10 percent of a day's production, production shall be stopped until corrective measures are implemented by the Contractor.

h. Grade. Grade shall be evaluated daily to allow adjustments to paving operations when grade measurements do not meet specifications. As a minimum, grade shall be evaluated prior to the placement of the first lift and then prior to and after placement of the surface lift.

Measurements will be taken at appropriate gradelines (as a minimum at center and edges of paving lane) and longitudinal spacing as shown on cross-sections and plans. The final surface of the pavement will not vary from the gradeline elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans by more than 1/2 inch

(12 mm) vertically and 0.1 feet (30 mm) laterally. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR within 24 hours.

Areas with humps or depressions that exceed grade or smoothness criteria and that retain water on the surface must be ground off provided the course thickness after grinding is not more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) less than the thickness specified on the plans. Grinding shall be in accordance with paragraph 403-4.15.

The Contractor shall repair low areas or areas that cannot be corrected by grinding by removal of deficient areas to the depth of the final course plus ½ inch and replacing with new material. Skin patching is not allowed.

403-5.4 Sampling. When directed by the RPR, the Contractor shall sample and test any material that appears inconsistent with similar material being sampled, unless such material is voluntarily removed and replaced or deficiencies corrected by the Contractor. All sampling shall be in accordance with standard procedures specified.

403-5.5 Control charts. The Contractor shall maintain linear control charts both for individual measurements and range (i.e., difference between highest and lowest measurements) for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The VMA for each day shall be calculated and monitored by the QC laboratory.

Control charts shall be posted in a location satisfactory to the RPR and kept current. As a minimum, the control charts shall identify the project number, the contract item number, the test number, each test parameter, the Action and Suspension Limits applicable to each test parameter, and the Contractor's test results. The Contractor shall use the control charts as part of a process control system for identifying potential problems and assignable causes before they occur. If the Contractor's projected data during production indicates a problem and the Contractor is not taking satisfactory corrective action, the RPR may suspend production or acceptance of the material.

a. Individual measurements. Control charts for individual measurements shall be established to maintain process control within tolerance for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The control charts shall use the JMF target values as indicators of central tendency for the following test parameters with associated Action and Suspension Limits:

Control Chart Limits for Individual Measurements

Sieve	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	±6%	±9%
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	±5%	±7.5%
No. 50 (300 µm)	±3%	±4.5%
No. 200 (75 µm)	±2%	±3%
Asphalt Content	±0.45%	±0.70%
Minimum VMA	-0.5%	-1.0%

b. Range. Control charts for range shall be established to control process variability for the test parameters and Suspension Limits listed below. The range shall be computed for each lot as the difference between the two test results for each control parameter. The Suspension Limits specified below are based on a sample size of n = 2. Should the Contractor elect to perform more than two tests per lot,

the Suspension Limits shall be adjusted by multiplying the Suspension Limit by 1.18 for n = 3 and by 1.27 for n = 4.

Control Chart Limits Based on Range
(n = 2)

Sieve	Suspension Limit
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	11%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	11%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	11%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	9%
No. 50 (300 µm)	6%
No. 200 (75 µm)	3.5%
Asphalt Content	0.8%

c. Corrective action. The CQCP shall indicate that appropriate action shall be taken when the process is believed to be out of tolerance. The Plan shall contain sets of rules to gauge when a process is out of control and detail what action will be taken to bring the process into control. As a minimum, a process shall be deemed out of control and production stopped and corrective action taken, if:

(1) One point falls outside the Suspension Limit line for individual measurements or range; or

(2) Two points in a row fall outside the Action Limit line for individual measurements.

403-5.6 Quality control (QC) reports. The Contractor shall maintain records and shall submit reports of QC activities daily **,** in accordance with the CQCP described in Item C-100.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

403-6.1. Quality Assurance Acceptance sampling and testing. Unless otherwise specified, all acceptance sampling and testing necessary to determine conformance with the requirements specified in this section will be performed by the RPR at no cost to the Contractor except that coring as required in this section shall be completed and paid for by the Contractor.

a. Quality Assurance (QA) testing laboratory. The QA testing laboratory performing these acceptance tests will be accredited in accordance with ASTM D3666. The QA laboratory accreditation will be current and listed on the accrediting authority's website. All test methods required for acceptance sampling and testing will be listed on the lab accreditation.

b. Lot Size. A standard lot will be equal to ½ day's production divided into approximately equal sublots of between 400 to 600 tons. When only one or two sublots are produced in a day's production, the sublots will be combined with the production lot from the previous or next day.

Where more than one plant is simultaneously producing asphalt for the job, the lot sizes will apply separately for each plant.

c. Asphalt air voids. Plant-produced asphalt will be tested for air voids on a sublot basis.

(1) Sampling. Material from each sublot shall be sampled in accordance with ASTM D3665. Samples shall be taken from material deposited into trucks at the plant or at the job site in accordance with ASTM D979. The sample of asphalt may be put in a covered metal tin and placed in an oven for not less than 30 minutes nor more than 60 minutes to maintain the material at or above the compaction temperature as specified in the JMF.

(2) Testing. Air voids will be determined for each sublot in accordance with ASTM D3203 for a set of three compacted specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM D6926.

d. In-place asphalt mat and joint density. Each sublot will be tested for in-place mat and joint density as a percentage of the theoretical maximum density (TMD).

(1) Sampling. The Contractor will cut minimum 5 inches (125 mm) diameter samples in accordance with ASTM D5361. The Contractor shall furnish all tools, labor, and materials for cleaning, and filling the cored pavement. Laitance produced by the coring operation shall be removed immediately after coring, and core holes shall be filled within one day after sampling in a manner acceptable to the RPR.

(2) Bond. Each lift of asphalt shall be bonded to the underlying layer. If cores reveal that the surface is not bonded, additional cores shall be taken as directed by the RPR to determine the extent of unbonded areas. Unbonded areas shall be removed by milling and replaced at no additional cost as directed by the RPR.

(3) Thickness. Thickness of each lift of surface course will be evaluated by the RPR for compliance to the requirements shown on the plans after any necessary corrections for grade. Measurements of thickness will be made using the cores extracted for each sublot for density measurement. The maximum allowable deficiency at any point will not be more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) less than the thickness indicated for the lift. Average thickness of lift, or combined lifts, will not be less than the indicated thickness. Where the thickness tolerances are not met, the lot or sublot shall be corrected by the Contractor at his expense by removing the deficient area and replacing with new pavement. The Contractor, at his expense, may take additional cores as approved by the RPR to circumscribe the deficient area.

(4) Mat density. One core shall be taken from each sublot. Core locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with ASTM D3665. Cores for mat density shall not be taken closer than one foot (30 cm) from a transverse or longitudinal joint. The bulk specific gravity of each cored sample will be determined in accordance with ASTM D2726. The percent compaction (density) of each sample will be determined by dividing the bulk specific gravity of each sublot sample by the TMD for that sublot.

(5) Joint density. One core centered over the longitudinal joint shall be taken for each sublot which contains a longitudinal joint. Core locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with ASTM D3665. The bulk specific gravity of each core sample will be determined in accordance with ASTM D2726. The percent compaction (density) of each sample will be determined by dividing the bulk specific gravity of each joint density sample by the average TMD for the lot. The TMD used to determine the joint density at joints formed between lots will be the lower of the average TMD values from the adjacent lots.

403-6.2 Acceptance criteria.

a. General. Acceptance will be based on the implementation of the Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) and the following characteristics of the asphalt and completed pavements: air voids, mat density, joint density, grade.

b. Air voids. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced material for air voids will be based upon the average air void from the sublots. If the average air voids of the lot are equal to or greater than 2% and equal to or less than 5%, then the lot will be acceptable. If the average is below 2% or greater than 5%, the lot shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

c. Mat density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced material for mat density will be based on the average of all of the densities taken from the sublots. If the average mat density of the lot so established equals or exceeds 94%, the lot will be acceptable. If the average mat density of the lot is below 94%, the lot shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

d. Joint density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced asphalt for joint density will be based on the average of all of the joint densities taken from the sublots. If the average joint density of the lot so established equals or exceeds 92%, the lot will be acceptable. If the average joint density of the lot is less than 92%, the Contractor shall stop production and evaluate the method of compacting joints. Production may resume once the reason for poor compaction has been determined and appropriate measures have been taken to ensure proper compaction.

e. Grade. The final finished surface of the pavement of the completed project shall be surveyed to verify that the grade elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans do not deviate more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) vertically or 0.1 feet (30 mm) laterally.

Cross-sections of the pavement shall be taken at a minimum 50-foot (15-m) longitudinal spacing and at all longitudinal grade breaks. Minimum cross-section grade points shall include grade at centerline, ± 10 feet of centerline, and edge of runway and taxiway pavement.

The survey and documentation shall be stamped and signed by a licensed surveyor. Payment for sublots that do not meet grade for over 25% of the sublot shall not be more than 95%.

403-6.3 Resampling Pavement for Mat Density.

a. General. Resampling of a lot of pavement will only be allowed for mat density and then, only if the Contractor requests same in writing, within 48 hours after receiving the written test results from the RPR. A retest will consist of all the sampling and testing procedures contained in paragraphs 403-6.1. Only one resampling per lot will be permitted.

(1) A redefined mat density will be calculated for the resampled lot. The number of tests used to calculate the redefined mat density will include the initial tests made for that lot plus the retests.

(2) The cost for resampling and retesting shall be borne by the Contractor.

b. Payment for resampled lots. The redefined mat density for a resampled lot will be used to evaluate the acceptance of that lot in accordance with paragraph 403-6.2.

c. Outliers. Check for outliers in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%. Outliers will be discarded and density determined using the remaining test values.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

403-7.1 Measurement. Plant mix asphalt mix pavement shall be measured by the number of tons (kg) of asphalt pavement used in the accepted work. Recorded batch weights or truck scale weights will be used to determine the basis for the tonnage.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

403-8.1 Payment. Payment for a lot of asphalt mixture meeting all acceptance criteria as specified in paragraph 403-6.2 shall be made at the contract unit price per ton (kg) for asphalt. The price shall be compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, mixing, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-403-1	Asphalt Mix Pavement-Shoulders/Blast Pad Surface Course	per ton (kg)
Item P-403-2	Asphalt Mix Pavement-Surface Course (Hand Work)	per ton (kg)

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 C29	Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C127	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C131	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM C183	Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C566	Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D242	Standard Specification for Mineral Filler for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D946	Standard Specification for Penetration-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D979	Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1073	Standard Specification for Fine Aggregate for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1074	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D1461	Standard Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2041	Standard Test Method for Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2172	Standard Test Method for Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate

ASTM D2489	Standard Practice for Estimating Degree of Particle Coating of Bituminous-Aggregate Mixtures
ASTM D2726	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D2950	Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete in Place by Nuclear Methods
ASTM D3203	Standard Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D3381	Standard Specification for Viscosity-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials
ASTM D4125	Standard Test Methods for Asphalt Content of Bituminous mixtures by the Nuclear Method
ASTM D4318	Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4552	Standard Practice for Classifying Hot-Mix Recycling Agents
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D4867	Standard Test Method for Effect of Moisture on Asphalt Concrete Paving Mixtures
ASTM D5444	Standard Test Method for Mechanical Size Analysis of Extracted Aggregate
ASTM D5581	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Plastic Flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus (6 inch-Diameter Specimen)
ASTM D5821	Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6307	Standard Test Method for Asphalt Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt by Ignition Method
ASTM D6373	Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder
ASTM D6752	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Automatic Vacuum Sealing Method
ASTM D6925	Standard Test Method for Preparation and Determination of the Relative Density of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Specimens by Means of the SuperPave Gyratory Compactor
ASTM D6926	Standard Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Specimens Using Marshall Apparatus
ASTM D6927	Standard Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures

ASTM D6995	Standard Test Method for Determining Field VMA based on the Maximum Specific Gravity of the Mix (Gmm)
ASTM E11	Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
ASTM E178	Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations
ASTM E2133	Standard Test Method for Using a Rolling Inclinometer to Measure Longitudinal and Transverse Profiles of a Traveled Surface

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

AASHTO M156	Standard Specification for Requirements for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures
AASHTO T329	Standard Method of Test for Moisture Content of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) by Oven Method
AASHTO T 340	Standard Method of Test for Determining the Rutting Susceptibility of Hot Mix Asphalt (APA) Using the Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA)

Asphalt Institute (AI)

MS-2	Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition
MS-26	Asphalt Binder Handbook AI State Binder Specification Database

FAA Orders

5300.1	Modifications to Agency Airport Design, Construction, and Equipment Standards

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Long Term Pavement Performance Binder program

Software

FAARFIELD

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Item P-603 Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat

DESCRIPTION

603-1.1 This item shall consist of preparing and treating an asphalt or concrete surface with asphalt material in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity to the lines shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

603-2.1 Asphalt materials. The asphalt material shall be an emulsified asphalt as specified in ASTM D3628 as an asphalt application for tack coat appropriate to local conditions. The emulsified asphalt shall not be diluted. The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt material to the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before the asphalt material is applied for review and acceptance. The furnishing of COA for the asphalt material shall not be interpreted as a basis for final acceptance. The manufacturer's COA may be subject to verification by testing the material delivered for use on the project.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

603-3.1 Weather limitations. The tack coat shall be applied only when the existing surface is dry and the atmospheric temperature is 50°F (10°C) or above; the temperature has not been below 35°F (2°C) for the 12 hours prior to application; and when the weather is not foggy or rainy. The temperature requirements may be waived when directed by the RPR.

603-3.2 Equipment. The Contractor shall provide equipment for heating and applying the emulsified asphalt material. The emulsion shall be applied with a manufacturer-approved computer rate-controlled asphalt distributor. The equipment shall be in good working order and contain no contaminants or diluents in the tank. Spray bar tips must be clean, free of burrs, and of a size to maintain an even distribution of the emulsion. Any type of tip or pressure source is suitable that will maintain predetermined flow rates and constant pressure during the application process with application speeds under eight (8) miles per hour (13 km per hour) or seven (700) feet per minute (213 m per minute). The equipment will be tested under pressure for leaks and to ensure proper set-up before use to verify truck set-up (via a test-shot area), including but not limited to, nozzle tip size appropriate for application, spray-bar height and pressure and pump speed, evidence of triple-overlap spray pattern, lack of leaks, and any other factors relevant to ensure the truck is in good working order before use.

The distributor truck shall be equipped with a minimum 12-foot (3.7-m) spreader spray bar with individual nozzle control with computer-controlled application rates. The distributor truck shall have an easily accessible thermometer that constantly monitors the temperature of the emulsion, and have an operable mechanical tank gauge that can be used to cross-check the computer accuracy. If the distributor is not equipped with an operable quick shutoff valve, the prime operations shall be started and stopped on building paper.

The distributor truck shall be equipped to effectively heat and mix the material to the required temperature prior to application as required. Heating and mixing shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Do not overheat or over mix the material.

The distributor shall be equipped with a hand sprayer.

Asphalt distributors must be calibrated annually in accordance with ASTM D2995. The Contractor must furnish a current calibration certification for the asphalt distributor truck from any State or other agency as approved by the RPR.

A power broom and/or power blower suitable for cleaning the surfaces to which the asphalt tack coat is to be applied shall be provided.

603-3.3 Application of emulsified asphalt material. The emulsified asphalt shall not be diluted. Immediately before applying the emulsified asphalt tack coat, the full width of surface to be treated shall be swept with a power broom and/or power blower to remove all loose dirt and other objectionable material.

The emulsified asphalt material shall be uniformly applied with an asphalt distributor at the rates appropriate for the conditions and surface specified in the table below. The type of asphalt material and application rate shall be approved by the RPR prior to application.

Emulsified Asphalt

Surface Type	Residual Rate, gal/SY (L/square meter)	Emulsion Application Bar Rate, gal/SY (L/square meter)
New asphalt	0.02-0.05 (0.09-0.23)	0.03-0.07 (0.13-0.32)
Existing asphalt	0.04-0.07 (0.18-0.32)	0.06-0.11 (0.27-0.50)
Milled Surface	0.04-0.08 (0.18-0.36)	.0.06-0.12 (0.27-0.54)
Concrete	0.03-0.05 (0.13-0.23)	0.05-0.08 (0.23-0.36)

After application of the tack coat, the surface shall be allowed to cure without being disturbed for the period of time necessary to permit drying and setting of the tack coat. This period shall be determined by the RPR. The Contractor shall protect the tack coat and maintain the surface until the next course has been placed. When the tack coat has been disturbed by the Contractor, tack coat shall be reapplied at the Contractor's expense.

603-3.4 Freight and waybills The Contractor shall submit waybills and delivery tickets, during progress of the work. Before the final statement is allowed, file with the RPR certified waybills and certified delivery tickets for all emulsified asphalt materials used in the construction of the pavement covered by the contract. Do not remove emulsified asphalt material from storage until the initial outage and temperature measurements have been taken. The delivery or storage units will not be released until the final outage has been taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

603-4.1 The emulsified asphalt material for tack coat shall be measured by the gallon (liter). Volume shall be corrected to the volume at 60°F (16°C) in accordance with ASTM D1250. The emulsified asphalt material paid for will be the measured quantities used in the accepted work, provided that the measured quantities are not 10% over the specified application rate. Any amount of emulsified asphalt material more than 10% over the specified application rate for each application will be deducted from the measured quantities, except for irregular areas where hand spraying of the emulsified asphalt material is necessary. Water added to emulsified asphalt will not be measured for payment.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

603.5-1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per gallon (liter) of emulsified asphalt material. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, delivery, and application of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-603-1	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat	per gallon

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 D1250	Standard Guide for Use of the Petroleum Measurement Tables
ASTM D2995	Standard Practice for Estimating Application Rate and Residual Application Rate of Bituminous Distributors
ASTM D3628	Standard Practice for Selection and Use of Emulsified Asphalts

END ITEM P-603

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Item P-605 Joint Sealants for Pavements

DESCRIPTION

605-1.1 This item shall consist of providing and installing a resilient and adhesive joint sealing material capable of effectively sealing joints in pavement; joints between different types of pavements; and cracks in existing pavement.

MATERIALS

605-2.1 Joint sealants. Joint sealant materials shall meet the requirements of ASTM D6690 Standard Specification for Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for Concrete and Asphalt Pavements.

Each lot or batch of sealant shall be delivered to the jobsite in the manufacturer's original sealed container. Each container shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, batch or lot number, the safe heating temperature, and shall be accompanied by the manufacturer's certification stating that the sealant meets the requirements of this specification.

605-2.2 Backer rod. The material furnished shall be a compressible, non-shrinking, non-staining, non-absorbing material that is non-reactive with the joint sealant in accordance with ASTM D5249. The backer-rod material shall be 25% ± 5 % larger in diameter than the nominal width of the joint.

605-2.3 Bond breaking tapes. Provide a bond breaking tape or separating material that is a flexible, non-shrinkable, non-absorbing, non-staining, and non-reacting adhesive-backed tape. The material shall have a melting point at least 5°F (3°C) greater than the pouring temperature of the sealant being used when tested in accordance with ASTM D789. The bond breaker tape shall be approximately 1/8 inch (3 mm) wider than the nominal width of the joint and shall not bond to the joint sealant.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

605-3.1 Time of application. Joints shall be sealed as soon after completion of the curing period as feasible and before the pavement is opened to traffic, including construction equipment. The pavement temperature shall be 50°F (10°C) and rising at the time of application of the poured joint sealing material. Do not apply sealant if moisture is observed in the joint.

605-3.2 Equipment. Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work required by this section shall be approved before the work is started and maintained in satisfactory condition at all times. Submit a list of proposed equipment to be used in performance of construction work including descriptive data, 14 days prior to use on the project.

a. Tractor-mounted routing tool. Provide a routing tool, used for removing old sealant from the joints, of such shape and dimensions and so mounted on the tractor that it will not damage the sides of the joints. The tool shall be designed so that it can be adjusted to remove the old material to varying depths as required. The use of V-shaped tools or rotary impact routing devices will not be permitted. Hand-operated spindle routing devices may be used to clean and enlarge random cracks.

b. Concrete saw. Provide a self-propelled power saw, with water-cooled diamond or abrasive saw blades, for cutting joints to the depths and widths specified.

e. Hand tools. Hand tools may be used, when approved, for removing defective sealant from a crack and repairing or cleaning the crack faces. Hand tools should be carefully evaluated for potential spalling effects prior to approval for use.

f. Hot-poured sealing equipment. The unit applicators used for heating and installing ASTM D6690 joint sealant materials shall be mobile and shall be equipped with a double-boiler, agitator-type kettle with an oil medium in the outer space for heat transfer; a direct-connected pressure-type extruding device with a nozzle shaped for inserting in the joint to be filled; positive temperature devices for controlling the temperature of the transfer oil and sealant; and a recording type thermometer for indicating the temperature of the sealant. The applicator unit shall be designed so that the sealant will circulate through the delivery hose and return to the inner kettle when not in use.

605-3.3 Preparation of joints. Pavement joints for application of material in this specification must be dry, clean of all scale, dirt, dust, curing compound, and other foreign matter. The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the method cleans the joint and does not damage the joint.

a. Sawing. All joints shall be sawed in accordance with specifications and plan details. Immediately after sawing the joint, the resulting slurry shall be completely removed from joint and adjacent area by flushing with a jet of water, and by use of other tools as necessary.

b. Sealing. Immediately before sealing, the joints shall be thoroughly cleaned of all remaining laitance, curing compound, filler, protrusions of hardened concrete, old sealant and other foreign material from the sides and upper edges of the joint space to be sealed. Cleaning shall be accomplished by tractor-mounted routing equipment **or** concrete saw specified in paragraph 605-3.2. The newly exposed concrete joint faces and the pavement surface extending a minimum of 1/2 inch (12 mm) from the joint edge shall be sandblasted clean. Sandblasting shall be accomplished in a minimum of two passes. One pass per joint face with the nozzle held at an angle directly toward the joint face and not more than 3 inches (75 mm) from it. After final cleaning and immediately prior to sealing, blow out the joints with compressed air and leave them completely free of debris and water. The joint faces shall be surface dry when the seal is applied.

c. Backer Rod. When the joint opening is of a greater depth than indicated for the sealant depth, plug or seal off the lower portion of the joint opening using a backer rod in accordance with paragraph 605-2.2 to prevent the entrance of the sealant below the specified depth. Take care to ensure that the backer rod is placed at the specified depth and is not stretched or twisted during installation.

d. Bond-breaking tape. Where inserts or filler materials contain bitumen, or the depth of the joint opening does not allow for the use of a backup material, insert a bond-separating tape breaker in accordance with paragraph 605-2.3 to prevent incompatibility with the filler materials and three-sided adhesion of the sealant. Securely bond the tape to the bottom of the joint opening so it will not float up into the new sealant.

605-3.4 Installation of sealants. Joints shall be inspected for proper width, depth, alignment, and preparation, and shall be approved by the RPR before sealing is allowed. Sealants shall be installed in accordance with the following requirements:

Immediately preceding, but not more than 50 feet (15 m) ahead of the joint sealing operations, perform a final cleaning with compressed air. Fill the joints from the bottom up to 1/4 inch (6 mm) ±1/16 inch (2 mm) below the top of pavement surface; or bottom of groove for grooved pavement. Remove and discard excess or spilled sealant from the pavement by approved methods. Install the sealant in such a manner as to prevent the formation of voids and entrapped air. In no case shall gravity methods or pouring pots be used to install the sealant material. Traffic shall not be permitted over newly sealed pavement until authorized by the RPR. When a primer is recommended by the manufacturer, apply it evenly to the joint faces in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Check the joints frequently to ensure that the newly installed sealant is cured to a tack-free condition within the time specified.

605-3.5 Inspection. The Contractor shall inspect the joint sealant for proper rate of cure and set, bonding to the joint walls, cohesive separation within the sealant, reversion to liquid, entrapped air and voids. Sealants exhibiting any of these deficiencies at any time prior to the final acceptance of the project shall be removed from the joint, wasted, and replaced as specified at no additional cost to the airport.

605-3.6 Clean-up. Upon completion of the project, remove all unused materials from the site and leave the pavement in a clean condition.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

605-4.1 Joint sealing material shall be measured by the linear foot (meter) of sealant in place, completed, and accepted.

Joint sealant installed as part of taxiway lighting equipment installation shall not be measured for separate payment rather shall be considered incidental to the equipment installation.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

605-5.1 Payment for joint sealing material shall be made at the contract unit price per linear foot (meter). The price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, delivering, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-605-1	Saw and Seal Pavement Joints - HMA	per linear foot

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 D789	Standard Test Method for Determination of Relative Viscosity of Polyamide (PA)
ASTM D5249	Standard Specification for Backer Material for Use with Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants in Portland-Cement Concrete and Asphalt Joints
ASTM D6690	Standard Specification for Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for Concrete and Asphalt

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids

END ITEM P-605

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Item P-606 Adhesive Compounds, Two-Component for Sealing Wire and Lights in Pavement

DESCRIPTION

606-1.1 This specification covers two types of material; a liquid suitable for sealing electrical wire in saw cuts in pavement and for sealing light fixtures or bases in pavement, and a paste suitable for embedding light fixtures in the pavement. Both types of material are two-component filled formulas with the characteristics specified in paragraph 606-2.4. Materials supplied for use with asphalt and/or concrete pavements must be formulated so they are compatible with the asphalt and/or concrete.

MATERIALS

606-2.1 Curing. When pre-warmed to 77°F (25°C), mixed, and placed in accordance with manufacturer's directions, the materials shall cure at temperatures of 45°F (7°C) or above without the application of external heat.

606-2.2 Storage. The adhesive components shall not be stored at temperatures over 86°F (30°C), unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.

606-2.3 Caution. Installation and use shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. In case of contact, wash with soap and flush with water. If taken internally, call doctor. Keep away from heat or flame. Avoid vapor. Use in well-ventilated areas. Keep in cool place. Keep away from children.

606-2.4 Characteristics. When mixed and cured in accordance with the manufacturer's directions, the materials shall have the following properties shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Property Requirements

Physical or Electrical Property	Minimum	Maximum	ASTM Method
Tensile			
Portland cement concrete	1,000 psi (70 kg/sq cm)		D 638
Asphalt concrete	500 psi (35 kg/sq cm)		
Elongation			
Portland cement concrete		See note [1]	D 638
Asphalt concrete	50%		D 638
Coef. of cub. exp. cu. cm/cu. cm/°C	0.00090	0.00120	D 1168
Coef. of lin. exp. cm/cm/°C	0.000030	0.000040	D 1168
Dielectric strength, short time test	350 volts/mil.		D 149
Arc resistance	125 sec		
Pull-off			
Adhesion to steel	1,000 psi (70 kg/sq cm)		
Adhesion to Portland cement concrete	200 psi (14 kg/sq cm)		
Adhesion to asphalt concrete	No test available.		
Adhesion to aluminum	250 psi		

[1] 20% or more (without filler) for formulations to be supplied for areas subject to freezing.

SAMPLING, INSPECTION, AND TEST PROCEDURES

606-3.1 Tensile properties. Tests for tensile strength and elongation shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D638.

606-3.2 Expansion. Tests for coefficients of linear and cubical expansion shall be conducted in accordance with, Method B, except that mercury shall be used instead of glycerine. The test specimen shall be mixed in the proportions specified by the manufacturer, and cured in a glass tub approximately 2 inch (50 mm) long by 3/8 inch (9 mm) in diameter. The interior of the tube shall be precoated with a silicone mold release agent. The hardened sample shall be removed from the tube and aged at room temperature for one (1) week before conducting the test. The test temperature range shall be from 35°F (2°C) to 140°F (60°C).

606-3.3 Test for dielectric strength. Test for dielectric strength shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D149 for sealing compounds to be furnished for sealing electrical wires in pavement.

606-3.4 Test for arc resistance. Test for arc resistance shall be conducted for sealing compounds to be furnished for sealing electrical wires in pavement.

606-3.5 Test for adhesion to steel. The ends of two smooth, clean, steel specimens of convenient size (1 inch by 1 inch by 6 inch) (25 mm by 25 mm by 150 mm) would be satisfactory when bonded together

with adhesive mixture and allowed to cure at room temperature for a period of time to meet formulation requirements and then tested to failure on a Riehle (or similar) tensile tester. The thickness of adhesive to be tested shall be 1/4 inch (6 mm).

606-3.6 Adhesion to Portland cement concrete

a. Concrete test block preparation. The aggregate grading shall be as shown in Table 2.

The coarse aggregate shall consist of crushed rock having a minimum of 75% of the particles with at least one fractured face and having a water absorption of not more than 1.5%. The fine aggregate shall consist of crushed sand manufactured from the same parent rock as the coarse aggregate. The concrete shall have a water-cement ratio of 5.5 gallons (21 liters) of water per bag of cement, a cement factor of 6, ±0.5, bags of cement per cubic yard (0.76 cubic meter) of concrete, and a slump of 2-1/2 inch (60 mm), ±1/2 inch (60 mm ±12 mm). The ratio of fine aggregate to total aggregate shall be approximately 40% by solid volume. The air content shall be 5.0%, ±0.5%, and it shall be obtained by the addition to the batch of an air-entraining admixture such as Vinsol® resin. The mold shall be of metal and shall be provided with a metal base plate.

Means shall be provided for securing the base plate to the mold. The assembled mold and base plate shall be watertight and shall be oiled with mineral oil before use. The inside measurement of the mold shall be such that several one inch (25 mm) by 2-inch (75 mm) by 3-inch (25 mm by 50 mm by 75 mm) test blocks can be cut from the specimen with a concrete saw having a diamond blade. The concrete shall be prepared and cured in accordance with ASTM C192.

Table 2. Aggregate for Bond Test Blocks

Type	Sieve Size	Percent Passing
Coarse Aggregate	3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	97 to 100
	1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	63 to 69
	3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	30 to 36
	No. 4 (4.75 mm)	0 to 3
Fine Aggregate	No. 4 (4.75 mm)	100
	No. 8 (2.36 mm)	82 to 88
	No. 16 (1.18 mm)	60 to 70
	No. 30 (600 μm)	40 to 50
	No. 50 (300 μm)	16 to 26
	No. 100 (150 μm)	5 to 9

b. Bond test. Prior to use, oven-dry the test blocks to constant weight at a temperature of 220°F to 230°F (104°C to 110°C), cool to room temperature, 73.4°F ±3°F (23°C ±1.6°C), in a desiccator, and clean the surface of the blocks of film or powder by vigorous brushing with a stiff-bristled fiber brush. Two test blocks shall be bonded together on the one inch by 3 inch (25 mm by 75 mm) sawed face with the adhesive mixture and allowed to cure at room temperature for a period of time to meet formulation requirements and then tested to failure in a Riehle (or similar) tensile tester. The thickness of the adhesive to be tested shall be 1/4 inch (6 mm).

606-3.7 Compatibility with asphalt mix. Test for compatibility with asphalt in accordance with ASTM D5329.

606-3.8 Adhesive compounds - Contractor's responsibility. The Contractor shall furnish the vendor's certified test reports for each batch of material delivered to the project. The report shall certify that the

material meets specification requirements and is suitable for use with both **concrete and asphalt** pavements. The report shall be provided to and accepted by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before use of the material. In addition, the Contractor shall obtain a statement from the supplier or manufacturer that guarantees the material for one year. The supplier or manufacturer shall furnish evidence that the material has performed satisfactorily on other projects.

606-3.9 Application. Adhesive shall be applied on a dry, clean surface, free of grease, dust, and other loose particles. The method of mixing and application shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. When used with Item P-605, such as light can installation, Item P-605 shall not be applied until the Item P-606 has fully cured.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

606-4.1 The adhesive compound shall not be measured separately for payment. When required in the installation of an in-runway lighting system or portion thereof, no measurement will be made for direct payment of adhesive, as the cost of furnishing and installing shall be considered as a subsidiary obligation in the completion of the installation.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

606-5.1 Not used.

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 C192	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
ASTM D149	Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies
ASTM D638	Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
ASTM D5329	Standard Test Methods for Sealants and Fillers, Hot-applied, for Joints and Cracks in Asphaltic and Portland Cement Concrete Pavements

END OF ITEM P-606

Item P-608 Emulsified Asphalt Seal Coat

DESCRIPTION

608-1.1 This item shall consist of the application of a emulsified asphalt surface treatment composed of an emulsion of natural and refined asphalt materials, water and a polymer additive, for taxiways and runways with the application of a suitable aggregate to maintain adequate surface friction; and airfield secondary and tertiary pavements including low-speed taxiways, shoulders, overruns, roads, parking areas, and other general applications with or without aggregate applied as designated on the plans. The terms seal coat, asphalt sealer, and asphalt material are interchangeable throughout this specification. The term emulsified asphalt means an emulsion of natural and refined asphalt materials.

MATERIALS

608-2.1 Aggregate. The aggregate material shall be a dry, clean, dust and dirt free, sound, durable, angular shaped manufactured specialty sand, such as that used as an abrasive, with a Mohs hardness of 6 to 8. The Contractor shall submit the specialty sand manufacturer's technical data and a manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) indicating that the specialty sand meets the requirements of the specification to the RPR prior to start of construction. The sand must be approved for use by the RPR and shall meet the following gradation limits when tested in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117:

Aggregate Material Gradation Requirements[1]

Sieve Designation (square openings)	Individual Percentage Retained by Weight
No. 10 (2.00 mm)	0
No. 14 (1.41 mm)	0-4
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	0-8
No. 20 (850 µm)	0-35
No. 30 (600 µm)	20-50
No. 40 (425 µm)	10-45
No. 50 (300 µm)	0-20
No. 70 (212 µm)	0-5
No. 100 (150 µm)	0-2
No. 200 (75 µm)	0-2

[1] Locally available sand or abrasive material that is slightly outside of the gradation requirements may be approved by the RPR with concurrence by the seal coat manufacturer for the use of locally available sand or abrasive material. The RPR and manufacturer's field representative should verify acceptance during application of Control strips indicated under paragraph 608-3.2.

The Contractor shall provide a certification showing particle size analysis and properties of the material delivered for use on the project. The Contractor's certification may be subject to verification by testing the material delivered for use on the project.

608-2.2 Asphalt Emulsion. The asphalt emulsion shall meet the properties in the following table:

Concentrated Asphalt Emulsion Properties

Properties	Specification	Limits
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol at 77°F (25°C)	ASTM D7496	20 – 100 seconds
Residue by Distillation or Evaporation	ASTM D6997 or ASTM D6934	57% minimum
Sieve Test	ASTM D6933	0.1% maximum
24-hour Stability	ASTM D6930	1% maximum
5-day Settlement Test	ASTM D6930	5.0% maximum
Particle Charge [1]	ASTM D7402	Positive 6.5 maximum pH

[1] pH may be used in lieu of the particle charge test which is sometimes inconclusive in slow setting, asphalt emulsions.

The asphalt material base residue shall contain not less than 20% gilsonite, or uintaite and shall not contain any tall oil pitch or coal tar material and shall contain no less than one percent (1%) polymer.

Tests on Residue from Distillation or Evaporation

Properties	Specification	Limits
Viscosity at 275°F (135°C)	ASTM D4402	1750 cts maximum
Solubility in 1, 1, 1 trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	97.5% minimum
Penetration	ASTM D5	50 dmm maximum
Asphaltenes	ASTM D2007	15% minimum
Saturates	ASTM D2007	15% maximum
Polar Compounds	ASTM D2007	25% minimum
Aromatics	ASTM D2007	15% minimum

The asphalt emulsion, when diluted in the volumetric proportion of one part concentrated asphalt material to one part hot water shall have the following properties:

One-to-One Dilution Emulsion Properties

Properties	Specification	Limits
In Ready-to-Apply Form, one part concentrate to one part water, by volume		
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol at 77°F (25°C)	ASTM D7496	5 – 50 seconds
Residue by Distillation or Evaporation	ASTM D6997 or ASTM D6934	28.5% minimum
Pumping Stability [1]		Pass

[1] Pumping stability is tested by pumping one pint (475 ml) of seal coat diluted one (1) part concentrate to one (1) part water, at 77°F (25°C), through a 1/4-inch (6 mm) gear pump operating 1750 rpm for 10 minutes with no significant separation or coagulation.

Two-to-One Dilution Emulsion Properties

Properties	Specification	Limits
In Ready-to-Apply Form, two parts concentrate to one part water, by volume		
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol at 77°F (25°C)	ASTM D7496	5 – 50 seconds
Residue by Distillation or Evaporation	ASTM D6997 or ASTM D6934	38% minimum
Pumping Stability [1]		Pass

[1] Pumping stability is tested by pumping one pint (475 ml) of seal coat diluted one (1) part concentrate to one (1) part water, at 77°F (25°C), through a 1/4-inch (6 mm) gear pump operating 1750 rpm for 10 minutes with no significant separation or coagulation.

The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the emulsified asphalt delivered to the project. If the asphalt emulsion is diluted at other than the manufacturer's facility, the Contractor shall provide a supplemental COA from an independent laboratory verifying the asphalt emulsion properties.

The COA shall be provided to and approved by the RPR before the emulsified asphalt is applied. The furnishing of the vendor's certified test report for the asphalt material shall not be interpreted as a basis for final acceptance. The manufacturer's COA may be subject to verification by testing the material delivered for use on the project.

The asphalt material storage and handling temperature shall be between 50°F - 160°F (10°C - 70°C) and the material shall be protected from freezing, or whenever outside temperature drops below 40°F (4°C) for prolonged time periods.

Contractor shall provide a list of airport pavement projects, exposed to similar climate conditions, where this product has been successfully applied within at least 5 years of the project.

608-2.3 Water. Water used in mixing or curing shall be from potable water sources. Other sources shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C1602 prior to use. Water used in making and diluting the emulsion shall be potable, with a maximum hardness of 90ppm calcium and 15ppm magnesium; deleterious iron, sulfates, and phosphates maximum 7ppm, and less than 1ppm of organic byproducts. Water shall be a minimum of 140°F (60°C) prior to adding to emulsion.

608-2.4 Polymer. The polymer shall meet the properties in the following table:

Polymer Properties

Properties	Limits
Solids Content	47% to 65%, Percent by Weight
Weight	8.0 to 9.0 pounds/gallon (1.07 to 1.17 kg/L)
pH	3.0 to 8.0
Particle Charge	Nonionic/Cationic
Mechanical Stability	Excellent
Film Forming Temperature, °C	+5°C, minimum
Tg, °C	22°C, maximum

The manufacturer shall provide a copy of the Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the polymer used in the seal coat; and the Contractor shall include the COA with the emulsified asphalt COA when submitting to the RPR.

608-2.5 Seal Coat with Aggregate. The Contractor shall submit friction test data from no less than one of the airport projects identified under 608-2.2. The test data must be from the same project and include technical details on application rates, aggregate rates, and point of contact at the airport to confirm use and success of sealer with aggregate.

Friction test data in accordance with AC 150/5320-12, at 40 or 60 mph (65 or 95 km/h) wet, must include as a minimum; the friction value prior to sealant application; two values, between 24 and 96 hours after application, with a minimum of 24 hours between tests; and one value between 180 days and 360 days after the application. The results of the tests between 24 and 96 hours shall indicate friction is increasing at a rate to obtain similar friction value of the pavement surface prior to application, and the long-term test shall indicate no apparent adverse effect with time relative to friction values and existing pavement surface.

Seal coat material submittal without required friction performance will not be approved. Friction tests performed on this project cannot be used as a substitute of this requirement.

COMPOSITION AND APPLICATION RATE

608-3.1 Application Rate. The approximate amounts of materials per square yard (square meter) for the asphalt surface treatment shall be as provided in the table for the treatment area(s) at the specified dilution rate(s) as noted on the plans. The actual application rates will vary within the range specified to suit field conditions and will be recommended by the manufacturer's representative and approved by the RPR from the test area/sections evaluation.

Application Rate

Dilution Rate	Quantity of Emulsion gal/yd^2 (l/m^2)	Quantity of Aggregate lb/yd^2 (kg/m^2)
1:1	0.10-0.17 (0.45-0.77)	0.20-0.50 (0.11-0.27)

608-3.2 Control areas and control strips. Prior to full application, the control strip must be accepted by the RPR. The surface preparation, personnel, equipment, and method of operation used on the test area(s) and control strip(s) shall be the same as used on the remainder of the work.

A qualified manufacturer's representative shall be present in the field to assist the Contractor in applying control areas and/or control strips to determine the appropriate application rate of both emulsion and aggregate to be approved by the RPR.

A test area(s) and control strip(s) shall be applied for each differing asphalt pavement surface identified in the project. The test area(s) and control strip(s) shall be used to determine the material application rate(s) of both emulsion and sand prior to full production.

a. For taxiway, taxilane and apron surfaces. Prior to full application, the Contractor shall place test areas at varying application rates as recommended by the Contractor's manufacturer's representative to determine appropriate application rate(s). The test areas will be located on representative section(s) of the pavement to receive the asphalt surface treatment designated by the RPR.

b. For runway and high-speed exit taxiway surfaces. Prior to full application, the Contractor shall place a series of control strips a minimum of 300 feet (90 m) long by 12 feet (3.6 m) wide, or width of anticipated application, whichever is greater, at varying application rates as recommended by the manufacturer's representative and acceptable to the RPR to determine appropriate application rate(s). The control strips should be separated by a minimum of 200 feet between control strips. The area to be tested will be located on a representative section of the pavement to receive the asphalt surface treatment designated by the RPR. The control strips should be placed under similar field conditions as anticipated for the actual application. The skid resistance of the existing pavement shall be determined for each control strip with a continuous friction measuring equipment (CFME). The skid resistance of existing pavement can be immediately adjacent to the control strip or at the same location as the control strip if testing prior to application. The Contractor may begin testing the skid resistance of runway and high-speed exit taxiway control strips after application of the asphalt surface treatment has fully cured, generally 8 to 36 hours after application of the control strips depending on site and environmental conditions. Aircraft shall not be permitted on the runway or high speed exit taxiway control strips until such time as the Contractor validates that its surface friction meets the maintenance planning friction levels in AC 150/5320-12, Table 3-2 when tested at speeds of 40 and 60 mph (65 and 95 km/h) wet with approved CFME.

If the control strip should prove to be unsatisfactory, necessary adjustments to the application rate, placement operations, and equipment shall be made. Additional control strips shall be placed and additional skid resistance tests performed and evaluated. Full production shall not begin without the RPR's approval of an appropriate application rate(s). Acceptable control strips shall be paid for in accordance with paragraph 608-8.1.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

608-4.1 Worker safety. The Contractor shall obtain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for both the asphalt emulsion product and sand and require workmen to follow the manufacturer's recommended safety precautions.

608-4.2 Weather limitations. The asphalt emulsion shall be applied only when the existing pavement surface is dry and when the weather is not foggy, rainy, or when the wind velocity will prevent the uniform application of the material. No material shall be applied in strong winds that interfere with the uniform application of the material(s), or when dust or sand is blowing or when rain is anticipated within eight (8) hours of application completion. The atmospheric temperature and the pavement surface temperature shall both be at, or above 60°F (16°C) and rising. Seal coat shall not be applied when pavement temperatures are expected to exceed 130ºF within the subsequent 72 hours if traffic will be

opened on pavement within those 72 hours. During application, account for wind drift. Cover existing buildings, structures, runway edge lights, taxiway edge lights, informational signs, retro-reflective marking and in-pavement duct markers as necessary to protect against overspray before applying the emulsion. Should emulsion get on any light or marker fixture, promptly clean the fixture. If cleaning is not satisfactory to the RPR, the Contractor shall replace any light, sign or marker with equivalent equipment at no cost to the Owner.

608-4.3 Equipment and tools. The Contractor shall furnish all equipment, tools, and machinery necessary for the performance of the work.

a. Pressure distributor. The emulsion shall be applied with a manufacturer-approved computer rate-controlled asphalt distributor. The equipment shall be in good working order and contain no contaminants or diluents in the tank. Spray bar tips must be clean, free of burrs, and of a size to maintain an even distribution of the emulsion. Any type of tip or pressure source is suitable that will maintain predetermined flow rates and constant pressure during the application process with application speeds under eight (8) miles per hour (13 km per hour) or seven hundred (700) feet per minute (213 m per minute). The equipment will be tested under pressure for leaks and to ensure proper set-up before use. The Contractor will provide verification of truck set-up (via a test-shot area), including but not limited to, nozzle tip size appropriate for application per nozzle manufacturer, spray-bar height and pressure and pump speed appropriate for the viscosity and temperature of sealer material, evidence of triple-overlap spray pattern, lack of leaks, and any other factors relevant to ensure the truck is in good working order before use.

The distributor truck shall be equipped with a 12-foot (3.7-m), minimum, spray bar with individual nozzle control. The distributor truck shall be capable of specific application rates in the range of 0.05 to 0.25 gallons per square yard (0.15 to 0.80 liters per square meter). These rates shall be computer-controlled rather than mechanical. The distributor truck shall have an easily accessible thermometer that constantly monitors the temperature of the emulsion, and have an operable mechanical tank gauge that can be used to cross-check the computer accuracy.

The distributor truck shall effectively heat and mix the material to the required temperature prior to application in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The distributor shall be equipped with a hand sprayer to spray the emulsion in areas not accessible to the distributor truck.

b. Aggregate spreader. The asphalt distributor truck will be equipped with an aggregate spreader mounted to the distributor truck that can apply sand to the emulsion in a single pass operation without driving through wet emulsion. The aggregate spreader shall be equipped with a variable control system capable of uniformly distributing the sand at the specified rate at varying application widths and speeds. The aggregate spreader must be adjusted to produce an even and accurate application of specified aggregate. Prior to any seal coat application, the aggregate spreader will be calibrated onsite to ensure acceptable uniformity of spread. The RPR will observe the calibration and verify the results. The aggregate spreader will be re-calibrated each time the aggregate rate is changed either during the application of test strips or production. The Contractor may consult the seal coat manufacturer representative for procedure and guidance. The sander shall have a minimum hopper capacity of 3,000 pounds (1361 kg) of sand. Push-type hand sanders will be allowed for use around lights, signs and other obstructions, if necessary.

c. Power broom/blower. A power broom and/or blower shall be provided for removing loose material from the surface to be treated.

d. Equipment calibration. Asphalt distributors must be calibrated within the same construction season in accordance with ASTM D2995. The Contractor must furnish a current calibration certification for the asphalt distributor truck from any State or other agency as approved by the RPR.

608-4.4 Preparation of asphalt pavement surfaces. Clean pavement surface immediately prior to placing the seal coat so that it is free of dust, dirt, grease, vegetation, oil or any type of objectionable surface film. Remove oil or grease from the asphalt pavement by scrubbing with a detergent, washing thoroughly with clean water, and then treat these areas with a spot primer. Any additional surface preparation, such as crack repair, shall be in accordance with Item P-101, paragraph 101-3.6.

a. New asphalt pavement surfaces. Allow new asphalt pavement surfaces to cure so that there is no concentration of oils on the surface.

Perform a water-break-free test to confirm that the surface oils have degraded and dissipated. (Cast approximately one gallon (4 liters) of clean water out over the surface. The water should sheet out and wet the surface uniformly without crawling or showing oil rings.) If signs of crawling or oil rings are apparent on the pavement surface, additional time must be allowed for additional curing and retesting of the pavement surface prior to treatment.

608-4.5 Emulsion mixing. The application emulsion shall be obtained by blending asphalt material concentrate, water and polymer, if specified. Always add heated water to the asphalt material concentrate, never add asphalt material concentrate to heated water. Mix one part heated water to one part asphalt material concentrate, by volume.

Add 1% polymer, by volume, to the emulsion mix. If the polymer is added to the emulsion mix at the plant, submit weight scale tickets to the RPR. As an option, the polymer may be added to the emulsion mix at the job site provided the polymer is added slowly while the asphalt distributor truck circulating pump is running. The mix must be agitated for a minimum of 15 minutes or until the polymer is mixed to the satisfaction of the RPR.

608-4.6 Application of asphalt emulsion. The asphalt emulsion shall be applied using a pressure distributor upon the properly prepared, clean and dry surface at the application rate recommended by the manufacturer's representative and approved by the RPR from the test area/sections evaluation for each designated treatment area. The asphalt emulsion should be applied at a temperature between 130°F (54°C) and 160°F (70°C) or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

If low spots and depressions greater than 1/2 inch (12 mm) in depth in the pavement surface cause ponding or puddling of the applied materials, the pavement surface shall be lightly broomed with a broom or brush type squeegee until the pavement surface is free of any pools of excess material.

During all applications, the surfaces of adjacent structures shall be protected to prevent their being spattered or marred.

608-4.7 Application of aggregate material. Immediately following the application of the asphalt emulsion, friction sand at the rate recommended by the manufacturer's representative and approved by the RPR from the test area/sections evaluation for each designated application area, shall be spread uniformly over the asphalt emulsion in a single-pass operation simultaneous with the sealer application. The aggregate shall be spread to the same width of application as the asphalt material and shall not be applied in such thickness as to cause blanketing.

Sprinkling of additional aggregate material, and spraying additional asphalt material over areas that show up having insufficient cover or bitumen, shall be done by hand whenever necessary. In areas where hand work is necessitated, the sand shall be applied before the sealant begins to break.

Minimize aggregate from being broadcast and accumulating on the untreated pavement adjacent to an application pass. Prior to the next application pass, the Contractor shall clean areas of excess or loose aggregate and remove from project site.

QUALITY CONTROL (QC)

608-5.1 Manufacturer's representation. The manufacturer's representative knowledgable of the material, procedures, and equipment described in the specification is responsible to assist the Contractor and RPR in determining the appropriate application rates of the emulsion and aggregate, as well as recommendations for proper preparation and start-up of seal coat application. Documentation of the manufacturer representative's experience and knowledge for applying the seal coat product shall be furnished to the RPR a minimum of 10 work days prior to placement of the control strips. The cost of the manufacturer's representative shall be included in the Contractor's bid price.

608-5.2 Contractor qualifications. The Contractor shall provide documentation to the RPR that the seal coat Contractor is qualified to apply the seal coat, including personnel, and equipment, and has made at least three (3) applications similar to this project in the past two (2) years.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

608-6.1 Application rate. The rate of application of the asphalt emulsion shall be verified at least twice per day.

608-6.2 Friction tests. Friction tests in accordance with AC 150/5320-12, Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid-Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces, shall be performed on all runway and high-speed taxiways that received a seal coat. Each test includes performing friction tests at 40 mph and 60 mph (65 or 95 km/h) both wet, 15 feet (4.5 m) to each side of runway centerline with approved continuous friction measuring equipment (CFME). The Contractor shall coordinate testing with the RPR and provide the RPR a written report of friction test results. The RPR shall be present for testing.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

608-7.1 Asphalt surface treatment. The quantity of asphalt surface treatment shall be measured by the square yards of material applied in accordance with the plans and specifications and accepted by the RPR.

The Contractor must furnish the RPR with the certified weigh bills when materials are received for the asphalt material used under this contract. The Contractor must not remove material from the tank car or storage tank until initial amounts and temperature measurements have been verified.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

608-8.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yard for the asphalt surface treatment applied and accepted by the RPR, and the contract unit price per lump sum for runway friction testing. This price shall be full compensation for all surface preparation, furnishing all materials, delivery and application of these materials, for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item, and any costs associated with furnishing a qualified manufacturer's representative to assist with control strips.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-608-1	Asphalt Surface Treatment	per Square Yard

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 C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C1602	Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D5	Standard Test Method for Penetration of Asphalt Materials
ASTM D244	Standard Test Methods and Practices for Emulsified Asphalts
ASTM D2007	Standard Test Method for Characteristic Groups in Rubber Extender and Processing Oils and Other Petroleum-Derived Oils by the Clay-Gel Absorption Chromatographic Method
ASTM D2042	Standard Test Method for Solubility of Asphalt Materials in Trichloroethylene
ASTM D2995	Standard Practice for Estimating Application Rate of Bituminous Distributors
ASTM D4402	Standard Test Method for Viscosity Determination of Asphalt at Elevated Temperatures Using a Rotational Viscometer
ASTM D5340	Standard Test Method for Airport Pavement Condition Index Surveys

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5320-12	Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid-Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces
AC 150/5320-17	Airfield Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) Manuals
AC 150/5380-6	Guidelines and Procedures for Maintenance of Airport Pavements

END OF ITEM P-608

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Item P-610 Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures

DESCRIPTION

610-1.1 This item shall consist of concrete and reinforcement, as shown on the plans, prepared and constructed in accordance with these specifications. This specification shall be used for all concrete other than airfield pavement which are cast-in-place.

MATERIALS

610-2.1 General. Only approved materials, conforming to the requirements of these specifications, shall be used in the work. Materials may be subject to inspection and tests at any time during their preparation or use. The source of all materials shall be approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before delivery or use in the work. Representative preliminary samples of the materials shall be submitted by the Contractor, when required, for examination and test. Materials shall be stored and handled to ensure preservation of their quality and fitness for use and shall be located to facilitate prompt inspection. All equipment for handling and transporting materials and concrete must be clean before any material or concrete is placed in them.
The use of pit-run aggregates shall not be permitted unless the pit-run aggregate has been screened and washed, and all fine and coarse aggregates stored separately and kept clean. The mixing of different aggregates from different sources in one storage stockpile or alternating batches of different aggregates shall not be permitted.

a. Reactivity. Fine aggregate and coarse aggregates to be used in all concrete shall have been tested separately within six months of the project in accordance with ASTM C1260. Test results shall be submitted to the RPR. The aggregate shall be considered innocuous if the expansion of test specimens, tested in accordance with ASTM C1260, does not exceed 0.08% at 14 days (16 days from casting). If the expansion either or both test specimen is greater than 0.08% at 14 days, but less than 0.20%, a minimum of 25% of Type F fly ash, or between 40% and 55% of slag cement shall be used in the concrete mix.

If the expansion is greater than 0.20%, the aggregates shall not be used, and test results for other aggregates must be submitted for evaluation; or aggregates that meet P-501 reactivity test requirements may be utilized.

610-2.2 Coarse aggregate. The coarse aggregate for concrete shall meet the requirements of ASTM C33 and the requirements of Table 4, Class Designation 5S; and the grading requirements shown below, as required for the project.

Coarse Aggregate Grading Requirements

Maximum Aggregate Size	ASTM C33, Table 3 Grading Requirements (Size No.)
1 1/2 inch (37.5 mm)	467 or 4 and 67
1 inch (25 mm)	57
¾ inch (19 mm)	67
½ inch (12.5 mm)	7

610-2.2.1 Coarse Aggregate susceptibility to durability (D) cracking. Coarse aggregate may only be accepted from sources that have a 20-year service history for the same gradation to be supplied with no history of D-Cracking. Aggregates that do not have a 20-year record of service free from major repairs (less than 5% of slabs replaced) in similar conditions without D-cracking shall not be used unless the material currently being produced has a durability factor greater than or equal to 95 per ASTM C666. The Contractor shall submit a current certification and test results to verify the aggregate acceptability. Test results will only be accepted from a State Department of Transportation (DOT) materials laboratory or an accredited laboratory. Certification and test results which are not dated or which are over one (1) year old or which are for different gradations will not be accepted. Crushed granite, calcite cemented sandstone, quartzite, basalt, diabase, rhyolite or trap rock are considered to meet the D-cracking test requirements but must meet all other quality tests specified in Item P-501.

610-2.3 Fine aggregate. The fine aggregate for concrete shall meet all fine aggregate requirements of ASTM C33.

610-2.4 Cement. Cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150 Type II or IIA.

The chemical requirements for all cement types specified should meet suitable criteria for deleterious activity. Low alkali cements (less than 0.6% equivalent alkalies).

610-2.5 Cementitious materials.

a. Fly ash. Fly ash shall meet the requirements of ASTM C618, with the exception of loss of ignition, where the maximum shall be less than 6%. Fly ash shall have a Calcium Oxide (CaO) content of less than 15% and a total available alkali content less than 3% per ASTM C311. Fly ash produced in furnace operations using liming materials or soda ash (sodium carbonate) as an additive shall not be acceptable. The Contractor shall furnish the previous three most recent, consecutive ASTM C618 reports for each source of fly ash proposed in the concrete mix, and shall furnish each additional report as they become available during the project. The reports can be used for acceptance or the material may be tested independently by the RPR.

b. Slag cement (ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF)). Slag cement shall conform to ASTM C989, Grade 100 or Grade 120. Slag cement shall be used only at a rate between 25% and 55% of the total cementitious material by mass.

610-2.6 Water. Water used in mixing or curing shall be from potable water sources. Other sources shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C1602 prior to use.

610-2.7 Admixtures. The Contractor shall submit certificates indicating that the material to be furnished meets all of the requirements indicated below. In addition, the RPR may require the Contractor to submit complete test data from an approved laboratory showing that the material to be furnished meets all of the requirements of the cited specifications. Subsequent tests may be made of samples taken by the RPR from

the supply of the material being furnished or proposed for use on the work to determine whether the admixture is uniform in quality with that approved.

a. Air-entraining admixtures. Air-entraining admixtures shall meet the requirements of ASTM C260 and shall consistently entrain the air content in the specified ranges under field conditions. The air-entrainment agent and any water reducer admixture shall be compatible.

b. Water-reducing admixtures. Water-reducing admixture shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D. ASTM C494, Type F and G high range water reducing admixtures and ASTM C1017 flowable admixtures shall not be used.

c. Other chemical admixtures. The use of set retarding, and set-accelerating admixtures shall be approved by the RPR. Retarding shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D and set-accelerating shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type C. Calcium chloride and admixtures containing calcium chloride shall not be used.

610-2.8 Premolded joint material. Premolded joint material for expansion joints shall meet the requirements of ASTM D1751.

610-2.9 Joint filler. The filler for joints shall meet the requirements of Item P-605, unless otherwise specified.

610-2.10 Steel reinforcement. Reinforcing shall consist of reinforcing steel conforming to the requirements of ASTM A615, Grade 60. Welded wire fabric shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A1064.

610-2.11 Materials for curing concrete. Curing materials shall conform to ASTM C309 White-pigmented Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound, Type 2, Class B.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

610-3.1 General. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, and services necessary for, and incidental to, the completion of all work as shown on the drawings and specified here. All machinery and equipment used by the Contractor on the work, shall be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the work. All work shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the RPR.

610-3.2 Concrete Mixture. The concrete shall develop a compressive strength of 4000 psi **(**28 MPa) in 28 days as determined by test cylinders made in accordance with ASTM C31 and tested in accordance with ASTM C39. The concrete shall contain not less than 470 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard (280 kg per cubic meter). The water cementitious ratio shall not exceed 0.45 by weight. The air content of the concrete shall be 5% +/- 1.2% as determined by ASTM C231 and shall have a slump of not more than 4 inches (100 mm) as determined by ASTM C143.

610-3.3 Mixing. Concrete may be mixed at the construction site, at a central point, or wholly or in part in truck mixers. The concrete shall be mixed and delivered in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C94 or ASTM C685.

The concrete shall be mixed only in quantities required for immediate use. Concrete shall not be mixed while the air temperature is below 40°F (4°C) without the RPRs approval. If approval is granted for mixing under such conditions, aggregates or water, or both, shall be heated and the concrete shall be placed at a temperature not less than 50°F (10°C) nor more than 100°F (38°C). The Contractor shall be held responsible for any defective work, resulting from freezing or injury in any manner during placing and curing, and shall replace such work at his expense.

Retempering of concrete by adding water or any other material is not permitted.

The rate of delivery of concrete to the job shall be sufficient to allow uninterrupted placement of the concrete.

610-3.4 Forms. Concrete shall not be placed until all the forms and reinforcements have been inspected and approved by the RPR. Forms shall be of suitable material and shall be of the type, size, shape, quality, and strength to build the structure as shown on the plans. The forms shall be true to line and grade and shall be mortar-tight and sufficiently rigid to prevent displacement and sagging between supports. The surfaces of forms shall be smooth and free from irregularities, dents, sags, and holes. The Contractor shall be responsible for their adequacy.

The internal form ties shall be arranged so no metal will show in the concrete surface or discolor the surface when exposed to weathering when the forms are removed. All forms shall be wetted with water or with a non-staining mineral oil, which shall be applied immediately before the concrete is placed. Forms shall be constructed so they can be removed without injuring the concrete or concrete surface.

610-3.5 Placing reinforcement. All reinforcement shall be accurately placed, as shown on the plans, and shall be firmly held in position during concrete placement. Bars shall be fastened together at intersections. The reinforcement shall be supported by approved metal chairs. Shop drawings, lists, and bending details shall be supplied by the Contractor when required.

610-3.6 Embedded items. Before placing concrete, all embedded items shall be firmly and securely fastened in place as indicated. All embedded items shall be clean and free from coating, rust, scale, oil, or any foreign matter. The concrete shall be spaded and consolidated around and against embedded items. The embedding of wood shall not be allowed.

610-3.7 Concrete Consistency. The Contractor shall monitor the consistency of the concrete delivered to the project site; collect each batch ticket; check temperature; and perform slump tests on each truck at the project site in accordance with ASTM C143.

610-3.8 Placing concrete. All concrete shall be placed during daylight hours, unless otherwise approved. The concrete shall not be placed until the depth and condition of foundations, the adequacy of forms and falsework, and the placing of the steel reinforcing have been approved by the RPR. Concrete shall be placed as soon as practical after mixing, but in no case later than one (1) hour after water has been added to the mix. The method and manner of placing shall avoid segregation and displacement of the reinforcement. Troughs, pipes, and chutes shall be used as an aid in placing concrete when necessary. The concrete shall not be dropped from a height of more than 5 feet (1.5 m). Concrete shall be deposited as nearly as practical in its final position to avoid segregation due to rehandling or flowing. Do not subject concrete to procedures which cause segregation. Concrete shall be placed on clean, damp surfaces, free from running water, or on a properly consolidated soil foundation.

610-3.9 Vibration. Vibration shall follow the guidelines in American Concrete Institute (ACI) Committee 309R, Guide for Consolidation of Concrete.

610-3.10 Joints. Joints shall be constructed as indicated on the plans.

610-3.11 Finishing. All exposed concrete surfaces shall be true, smooth, and free from open or rough areas, depressions, or projections. All concrete horizontal plane surfaces shall be brought flush to the proper elevation with the finished top surface struck-off with a straightedge and floated.

610-3.12 Curing and protection. All concrete shall be properly cured in accordance with the recommendations in American Concrete Institute (ACI) 308R, Guide to External Curing of Concrete. The concrete shall be protected from damage until project acceptance.

610-3.13 Cold weather placing. When concrete is placed at temperatures below 40°F (4°C), follow the cold weather concreting recommendations found in ACI 306R, Cold Weather Concreting.

610-3.14 Hot weather placing. When concrete is placed in hot weather greater than 85ºF (30 ºC), follow the hot weather concreting recommendations found in ACI 305R, Hot Weather Concreting.

QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA)

610-4.1 Quality Assurance sampling and testing. Concrete for each day's placement will be accepted on the basis of the compressive strength specified in paragraph 610-3.2. The RPR will sample the concrete in accordance with ASTM C172; test the slump in accordance with ASTM C143; test air content in accordance with ASTM C231; make and cure compressive strength specimens in accordance with ASTM C31; and test in accordance with ASTM C39. The QA testing agency will meet the requirements of ASTM C1077.

The Contractor shall provide adequate facilities for the initial curing of cylinders.

610-4.2 Defective work. Any defective work that cannot be satisfactorily repaired as determined by the RPR, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Defective work includes, but is not limited to, uneven dimensions, honeycombing and other voids on the surface or edges of the concrete.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

610-5.1 Concrete shall be considered incidental and no separate measurement shall be made.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

610-6.1 Concrete shall be considered incidental and no separate payment shall be made.

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 A184	Standard Specification for Welded Deformed Steel Bar Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A704	Standard Specification for Welded Steel Plain Bar or Rod Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A706	Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A775	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A884	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement
ASTM A934	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Prefabricated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A1064	Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete

ASTM C31	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C39	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C94	Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C114	Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C143	Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C171	Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C172	Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C231	Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C260	Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C309	Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C311	Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Fly Ash or Natural Pozzolans for Use in Portland-Cement Concrete
ASTM C494	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C618	Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C666	Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing
ASTM C685	Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing
ASTM C989	Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM C1017	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
ASTM C1077	Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM C1157	Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C1260	Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)

ASTM C1365	Standard Test Method for Determination of the Proportion of Phases in Portland Cement and Portland-Cement Clinker Using X-Ray Powder Diffraction Analysis
ASTM C1602	Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D1751	Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Asphalt Types)
ASTM D1752	Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction

American Concrete Institute (ACI)

ACI 305R	Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306R	Cold Weather Concreting
ACI 308R	Guide to External Curing of Concrete
ACI 309R	Guide for Consolidation of Concrete

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Item P-620 Runway and Taxiway Marking

DESCRIPTION

620-1.1 This item shall consist of the preparation and painting of numbers, markings, and stripes on the surface of runways, taxiways, and aprons, in accordance with these specifications and at the locations shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). The terms "paint" and "marking material" as well as "painting" and "application of markings" are interchangeable throughout this specification.

MATERIALS

620-2.1 Materials acceptance. The Contractor shall furnish manufacturer's certified test reports, for materials shipped to the project. The certified test reports shall include a statement that the materials meet the specification requirements. This certification along with a copy of the paint manufacturer's surface preparation; marking materials, including adhesion, flow promoting and/or floatation additive; and application requirements must be submitted and approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) prior to the initial application of markings. The reports can be used for material acceptance or the RPR may perform verification testing. The reports shall not be interpreted as a basis for payment. The Contractor shall notify the RPR upon arrival of a shipment of materials to the site. All material shall arrive in sealed containers that are easily quantifiable for inspection by the RPR.

620-2.2 Marking materials.

Table 1. Marking Materials

Paint[1]				**Glass Beads[2]**	
Type	**Color**	**Fed Std. 595 Number**	**Application Rate Maximum**	**Type**	**Application Rate Minimum**
Waterborne Type II	White	37925	115 ft^2/gal (2.8 m^2/l)	III	10 lb/gal (1.2 kg/l)
Waterborne Type II	Yellow	33538 or 33655	115 ft^2/gal (2.8 m^2/l)	III	10 lb/gal (1.2 kg/l)
Waterborne Type II	Red	31136	115 ft^2/gal (2.8 m^2/l)	I Gradation A	5 lb/gal (0.61 kg/l)
Waterborne Type II	Black	37038	115 ft^2/gal (2.8 m^2/l)	No Beads	No Beads
Temporary Marking Waterborne Type II	All	All	230 ft^2/gal (5.6 m^2/l)	No Beads	No Beads

[1] See paragraph 620-2.2a

[2] See paragraph 620-2.2b

a. Paint. Paint shall be waterborne in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Paint colors shall comply with Federal Standard No. 595.

Waterborne. Paint shall meet the requirements of Federal Specification TT-P-1952F, Type I or Type II. The non-volatile portion of the vehicle for all paint types shall be composed of a 100% acrylic polymer as determined by infrared spectral analysis.

b. Reflective media. Glass beads for white and yellow paint shall meet the requirements for Federal Specification TT-B-1325D Type III.

Glass beads for red and pink paint shall meet the requirements for Type I, Gradation A.

Glass beads shall be treated with all compatible coupling agents recommended by the manufacturers of the paint and reflective media to ensure adhesion and embedment.

Glass beads shall not be used in black and green paint.

Type III glass beads shall not be used in red and pink paint.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

620-3.1 Weather limitations. Painting shall only be performed when the surface is dry, and the ambient temperature and the pavement surface temperature meet the manufacturer's recommendations in accordance with paragraph 620-2.1. Painting operations shall be discontinued when the ambient or surface temperatures does not meet the manufacturer's recommendations. Markings shall not be applied when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph unless windscreens are used to shroud the material guns. Markings shall not be applied when weather conditions are forecasts to not be within the manufacturers' recommendations for application and dry time.

620-3.2 Equipment. Equipment shall include the apparatus necessary to properly clean the existing surface, a mechanical marking machine, a bead dispensing machine, and such auxiliary hand-painting equipment as may be necessary to satisfactorily complete the job.

The mechanical marker shall be an atomizing spray-type or airless type marking machine with automatic glass bead dispensers suitable for application of traffic paint. It shall produce an even and uniform film thickness and appearance of both paint and glass beads at the required coverage and shall apply markings of uniform cross-sections and clear-cut edges without running or spattering and without over spray. The marking equipment for both paint and beads shall be calibrated daily.

620-3.3 Preparation of surfaces. Immediately before application of the paint, the surface shall be dry and free from dirt, grease, oil, laitance, or other contaminates that would reduce the bond between the paint and the pavement. Use of any chemicals or impact abrasives during surface preparation shall be approved in advance by the RPR. After the cleaning operations, sweeping, blowing, or rinsing with pressurized water shall be performed to ensure the surface is clean and free of grit or other debris left from the cleaning process.

a. Preparation of new pavement surfaces. The area to be painted shall be cleaned by broom, blower, water blasting, or by other methods approved by the RPR to remove all contaminants, including PCC curing compounds, minimizing damage to the pavement surface.

b. Preparation of pavement to remove existing markings. Existing pavement markings shall be removed by rotary grinding, sand-blasting, or by other methods approved by the RPR minimizing damage to the pavement surface. The removal area may need to be larger than the area of the markings to eliminate ghost markings. After removal of markings on asphalt pavements, apply a fog seal or seal coat to 'block out' the removal area to eliminate 'ghost' markings.

c. Preparation of pavement markings prior to remarking. Prior to remarking existing markings, loose existing markings must be removed minimizing damage to the pavement surface, with a method approved by the RPR. After removal, the surface shall be cleaned of all residue or debris.

Prior to the application of markings, the Contractor shall certify in writing that the surface is dry and free from dirt, grease, oil, laitance, or other foreign material that would prevent the bond of the paint to the pavement or existing markings. This certification along with a copy of the paint manufactures application and surface preparation requirements must be submitted to the RPR prior to the initial application of markings.

620-3.4 Layout of markings. The proposed markings shall be laid out in advance of the paint application. The locations of markings to receive glass beads shall be shown on the plans.

620-3.5 Application. A period of 30 days shall elapse between placement of surface course or seal coat and application of the permanent paint markings. Paint shall be applied at the locations and to the dimensions and spacing shown on the plans. Paint shall not be applied until the layout and condition of the surface has been approved by the RPR.

The edges of the markings shall not vary from a straight line more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) in 50 feet (15 m), and marking dimensions and spacing shall be within the following tolerances:

Marking Dimensions and Spacing Tolerance

Dimension and Spacing	Tolerance
36 inch (910 mm) or less	±1/2 inch (12 mm)
greater than 36 inch to 6 feet (910 mm to 1.85 m)	±1 inch (25 mm)
greater than 6 feet to 60 feet (1.85 m to 18.3 m)	±2 inch (50 mm)
greater than 60 feet (18.3 m)	±3 inch (76 mm)

The paint shall be mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applied to the pavement with a marking machine at the rate shown in Table 1. The addition of thinner will not be permitted. Glass beads shall be distributed upon the marked areas at the locations shown on the plans to receive glass beads immediately after application of the paint. A dispenser shall be furnished that is properly designed for attachment to the marking machine and suitable for dispensing glass beads. Glass beads shall be applied at the rate shown in Table 1. Glass beads shall not be applied to black paint or green paint. Glass beads shall adhere to the cured paint or all marking operations shall cease until corrections are made. Different bead types shall not be mixed. Regular monitoring of glass bead embedment and distribution should be performed.

620-3.6 Application--preformed thermoplastic airport pavement markings. Not used.

620-3.7 Control strip. Prior to the full application of airfield markings, the Contractor shall prepare a control strip in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall demonstrate the surface preparation method and all striping equipment to be used on the project. The marking equipment must achieve the prescribed application rate of paint and population of glass beads (per Table 1) that are properly embedded and evenly distributed across the full width of the marking. Prior to acceptance of the control strip, markings must be evaluated during darkness to ensure a uniform appearance.

620-3.8 Retro-reflectance. Reflectance shall be measured with a portable retro-reflectometer meeting ASTM E1710 (or equivalent). A total of 6 reading shall be taken over a 6 square foot area with 3 readings taken from each direction. The average shall be equal to or above the minimum levels of all readings which are within 30% of each other.

Minimum Retro-Reflectance Values

Material	Retro-reflectance mcd/m^2/lux		
	White	**Yellow**	**Red**
Initial Type I	300	175	35
Initial Type III	600	300	35
Initial Thermoplastic	225	100	35
All materials, remark when less than[1]	100	75	10

[1] 'Prior to remarking determine if removal of contaminants on markings will restore retro-reflectance

620-3.9 Protection and cleanup. After application of the markings, all markings shall be protected from damage until dry. All surfaces shall be protected from excess moisture and/or rain and from disfiguration by spatter, splashes, spillage, or drippings. The Contractor shall remove from the work area all debris, waste, loose reflective media, and by-products generated by the surface preparation and application operations to the satisfaction of the RPR. The Contractor shall dispose of these wastes in strict compliance with all applicable state, local, and federal environmental statutes and regulations.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

620-4.1a The quantity of markings to be paid for shall be measured by the number of square feet (square meters) of painting with or without glass beads. The quantity of glass beads shall not be measured separately but shall be considered incidental to the paint requiring them.

620-4.1b The quantity of temporary markings to be paid for shall be the number of square feet (square meters) of painting.

620-4.1c The quantity of marking removal to be paid for shall be the number of square feet (square meters) of removal.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

620-5.1 This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item complete in place and accepted by the RPR in accordance with these specifications.

620-5.2a Payment for permanent markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of painting requiring the application of glass beads.

620-5.2b Payment for black markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of painting.

620-5.4b Payment for temporary markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of painting. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

620-5.4c Payment for removal of markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of removal. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-620-1	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Color	per Square Foot
Item P-620-2	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Permanent Black Border	per Square Foot
Item P-620-3	Runway and Taxiway Marking – Temporary	per Square Foot
Item P-620-4	Removal of Markings	per Square Foot

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 D476	Standard Classification for Dry Pigmentary Titanium Dioxide Products
ASTM D968	Standard Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by Falling Abrasive
ASTM D1652	Standard Test Method for Epoxy Content of Epoxy Resins
ASTM D2074	Standard Test Method for Total, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Amine Values of Fatty Amines by Alternative Indicator Method
ASTM D2240	Standard Test Method for Rubber Property - Durometer Hardness
ASTM D7585	Standard Practice for Evaluating Retroreflective Pavement Markings Using Portable Hand-Operated Instruments
ASTM E303	Standard Test Method for Measuring Surface Frictional Properties Using the British Pendulum Tester
ASTM E1710	Standard Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Pavement Marking Materials with CEN-Prescribed Geometry Using a Portable Retroreflectometer
ASTM E2302	Standard Test Method for Measurement of the Luminance Coefficient Under Diffuse Illumination of Pavement Marking Materials Using a Portable Reflectometer
ASTM G154	Standard Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7, Method 24	Determination of volatile matter content, water content, density, volume solids, and weight solids of surface coatings
29 CFR Part 1910.1200	Hazard Communication

Federal Specifications (FED SPEC)

FED SPEC TT-B-1325D	Beads (Glass Spheres) Retro-Reflective
FED SPEC TT-P-1952F	Paint, Traffic and Airfield Marking, Waterborne
FED STD 595	Colors used in Government Procurement

Commercial Item Description

A-A-2886B	Paint, Traffic, Solvent Based

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-1	Standards for Airport Markings
AC 150/5320-12	Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces

END OF ITEM P-620

Item P-621 Saw-Cut Grooves

DESCRIPTION

621-1.1 This item consists of constructing saw-cut grooves to minimize hydroplaning during wet weather, providing a skid resistant surface in accordance with these specifications and at the locations shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

621-2.1 Procedures. The Contractor shall submit to the RPR the grooving sequence and method of placing guide lines to control grooving operation. Transverse grooves saw-cut in the pavement must form a 1/4 inch (+1/16 inch, -0 inch) wide by 1/4 inch (±1/16 inch) deep by 1-1/2 inch (-1/8 inch, +0 inch) center-to-center configuration. The grooves must be continuous for the entire runway length. They must be saw-cut transversely (perpendicular to centerline) in the runway and high-speed taxiway pavement to not less than 10 feet (3 m) from the runway pavement edge to allow adequate space for equipment operation.

The saw-cut grooves must meet the following tolerances. The tolerances apply to each day's production and to each piece of grooving equipment used for production. The Contractor is responsible for all controls and process adjustments necessary to meet these tolerances. The Contractor shall routinely spot check for compliance each time the equipment aligns for a grooving pass.

a. Alignment tolerance. The grooves shall not vary more than ±1-1/2 inch (38 mm) in alignment for 75 feet (23 m) along the runway length, allowing for realignment every 500 feet (150 m) along the runway length.

b. Groove tolerance.

(1) Depth. The standard depth is 1/4 inch (6 mm). At least 90% of the grooves must be at least 3/16 inch (5 mm), at least 60% of the grooves must be at least 1/4 inch (6 mm), and not more than 10% of the grooves may exceed 5/16 inch (8 mm).

(2) Width. The standard width is 1/4 inch (6 mm). At least 90% of the grooves must be at least 3/16 inch (5 mm), at least 60% of the grooves must be at least 1/4 inch (6 mm), and not more than 10% of the grooves may exceed 5/16 inch (8 mm).

(3) Center-to-center spacing. The standard spacing is 1-1/2 inch (38 mm). Minimum spacing 1-3/8 inch (34 mm). Maximum spacing 1-1/2 inch (38 mm).

Saw-cut grooves must not be closer than 3 inches (8 cm) or more than 9 inches (23 cm) from transverse joints in concrete pavements. Grooves must not be closer than 6 inches (150 mm) and no more than 18 inches (0.5 m) from in-pavement light fixtures. Grooves may be continued through longitudinal construction joints. Where neoprene compression seals have been installed and the compression seals are recessed sufficiently to prevent damage from the grooving operation, grooves may be continued through the longitudinal joints. Where neoprene compression seals have been installed and the compression seals are not recessed sufficiently to prevent damage from the grooving operation, grooves must not be closer than 3 inches (8 cm) or more than 5 inches (125 mm) from the longitudinal joints. Where lighting cables are installed, grooving through longitudinal or diagonal saw kerfs shall not be allowed.

621-2.2 Environmental requirements. Grooving operations will not be permitted when freezing conditions prevent the immediate removal of debris and/or drainage of water from the grooved area. Discharge and disposal of waste slurry shall be the Contractor's responsibility.

621-2.3 Control strip. Groove a control strip in an area of the pavement outside of the trafficked area, as approved by the RPR. The area shall be **[___]** feet (**[___]** m) long by two lanes wide. Demonstrate the setup and alignment process, the grooving operation, and the waste slurry disposal.

621-2.4 Existing pavements. Bumps, depressed areas, bad or faulted joints, and badly cracked and/or spalled areas in the pavement shall not be grooved until such areas are adequately repaired or replaced.

621-2.5 New pavements. New asphalt and Portland cement concrete pavements shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 30 days before grooving, to allow the material to become stable enough to prevent closing of the grooves under normal use. If it can be demonstrated that grooves are stable, and can be installed with no spalling, tearing or raveling of the groove edge, grooving may occur sooner that 30 days with approval of the RPR. All grade corrections must be completed prior to grooving. Spalling along or tearing or raveling of the groove edges shall not be allowed.

621-2.6 Grooving machine. Provide a grooving machine that is power driven, self-propelled, specifically designed and manufactured for pavement grooving, and has a self-contained and integrated continuous slurry vacuum system as the primary method for removing waste slurry. The grooving machine shall be equipped with diamond-saw cutting blades, and capable of making at least 18 inches (0.5 m) in width of multiple parallel grooves in one pass of the machine. Thickness of the cutting blades shall be capable of making the required width and depth of grooves in one pass of the machine. The cutting head shall not contain a mixture of new and worn blades or blades of unequal wear or diameter. Match the blade type and configuration with the hardness of the existing airfield pavement. The wheels on the grooving machine shall be of a design that will not scar or spall the pavement. Provide the machine with devices to control depth of groove and alignment.

621-2.7 Water supply. Water for the grooving operation shall be provided by the Contractor.

621-2.8 Clean-up. During and after installation of saw-cut grooves, the Contractor must remove from the pavement all debris, waste, and by-products generated by the operations to the satisfaction of the RPR. Cleanup of waste material must be continuous during the grooving operation. Flush debris produced by the machine to the edge of the grooved area or pick it up as it forms. The dust coating remaining shall be picked up or flushed to the edge of the area if the resultant accumulation is not detrimental to the vegetation or storm drainage system. Accomplish all flushing operations in a manner to prevent erosion on the shoulders or damage to vegetation. Waste material must be disposed of in an approved manner. Waste material must not be allowed to enter the airport storm sewer system. The Contractor must dispose of these wastes in strict compliance with all applicable state, local, and federal environmental statutes and regulations

621-2.9 Repair of damaged pavement. Grooving must be stopped and damaged pavement repaired at the Contractor's expense when directed by the RPR.

ACCEPTANCE

621-3.1 Acceptance testing. Grooves will be accepted based on results of zone testing. All acceptance testing necessary to determine conformance with the groove tolerances specified will be performed by the RPR.

Instruments for measuring groove width and depth must have a range of at least 0.5 inch (12 mm) and a resolution of at least 0.005 inch (0.13 mm). Gauge blocks or gauges machined to standard grooves width, depth, and spacing may be used.

Instruments for measuring center-to-center spacing must have a range of at least 3 inches (8 cm) and a resolution of at least 0.02 inch (0.5 mm).

The RPR will measure grooves in five zones across the pavement width. Measurements will be made at least three times during each day's production. Measurements in all zones will be made for each cutting head on each piece of grooving equipment used for each day's production.

The five zones are as follows:

Zone 1	Centerline to 5 feet (1.5 m) left or right of the centerline.
Zone 2	5 feet (1.5 m) to 25 feet (7.5 m) left of the centerline.
Zone 3	5 feet (1.5 m) 25 feet (7.5 m) right of the centerline.
Zone 4	25 feet (7.5 m) to edge of grooving left of the centerline.
Zone 5	25 feet (7.5 m) to edge of grooving right of the centerline.

At a random location within each zone, five consecutive grooves sawed by each cutting head on each piece of grooving equipment will be measured for width, depth, and spacing. The five consecutive measurements must be located about the middle blade of each cutting head ±4 inches (100 mm). Measurements will be made along a line perpendicular to the grooves.

- Width or depth measurements less than 0.170 inch (4 mm) shall be considered less than 3/16 inch (5 mm).
- Width or depth measurements more than 0.330 inch (8 mm) shall be considered more than 5/16 inch (8 mm).
- Width or depth measurements more than 0.235 inch (6 mm) shall be considered more than 1/4 inch (6 mm).

Production must be adjusted when more than one groove on a cutting head fails to meet the standard depth, width, or spacing in more than one zone.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

621-4.1 The quantity of grooving to be paid for shall be the number of square yards (square meters) of grooving performed in accordance with the specifications and accepted by the RPR per paragraph 621-3.1.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

621-5.1 Payment for saw-cut grooving. Payment for saw-cut grooving will be made at the contract unit price per square yard (square meter) for saw-cut grooving. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, and for all preparation, delivering, and application of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-621-1	Saw-Cut Grooves	per Square Yard

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5320-12	Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces

END OF ITEM P-621

Item D-701 Pipe for Storm Drains and Culverts

DESCRIPTION

701-1.1 This item shall consist of the construction of pipe culverts and storm drains in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity with the lines and grades shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

701-2.1 Materials shall meet the requirements shown on the plans and specified below. Underground piping and components used in drainage systems for terminal and aircraft fueling ramp drainage shall be noncombustible and inert to fuel in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 415.

701-2.2 Pipe. The pipe shall be of the type called for on the plans or in the proposal and shall be in accordance with the following appropriate requirements:

AASHTO M294	Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe, 300- to 1500-mm (12- to 60-in.) Diameter
AASHTO M304	Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Wall Drainpipe and Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter
AASHTO R73	Standard Practice for Evaluation of Precast Concrete Drainage Productions
ASTM C76	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
ASTM C1479	Standard Practice for Installation of Precast Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe Using Standard Installations
ASTM C1840	Standard Practice for Inspection and Acceptance of Installed Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Storm Sewer Pipe

701-2.3 Concrete. Not used.

701-2.4 Rubber gaskets. Rubber gaskets for rigid pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C443. Rubber gaskets for PVC pipe, polyethylene, and polypropylene pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F477. Rubber gaskets for zinc-coated steel pipe and precoated galvanized pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D1056, for the “RE” closed cell grades. Rubber gaskets for steel reinforced thermoplastic ribbed pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F477.

701-2.5 Joint mortar. Pipe joint mortar shall consist of one part Portland cement and two parts sand. The Portland cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150, Type I. The sand shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C144.

701-2.6 Joint fillers. Not used.

701-2.7 Plastic gaskets. Not used.

701-2.8. Not used**.**

701-2.9 Precast box culverts. Not used.

701-2.10 Precast concrete pipe. Precast concrete structures shall be furnished by a plant meeting National Precast Concrete Association Plant Certification Program or American Concrete Pipe Association QCast Plant Certification program.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

701-3.1 Excavation. The width of the pipe trench shall be sufficient to permit satisfactory jointing of the pipe and thorough tamping of the bedding material under and around the pipe, but it shall not be less than the external diameter of the pipe plus 12 inches (300 mm) on each side. The trench walls shall be approximately vertical.

The Contractor shall comply with all current federal, state and local rules and regulations governing the safety of men and materials during the excavation, installation and backfilling operations. Specifically, the Contractor shall observe that all requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) relating to excavations, trenching and shoring are strictly adhered to. The width of the trench shall be sufficient to permit satisfactorily jointing of the pipe and thorough compaction of the bedding material under the pipe and backfill material around the pipe, but it shall not be greater than the widths shown on the plans trench detail.

Where rock, hardpan, or other unyielding material is encountered, the Contractor shall remove it from below the foundation grade for a depth of at least 8 inch (200 mm) or 1/2 inch (12 mm) for each foot of fill over the top of the pipe (whichever is greater) but for no more than three-quarters of the nominal diameter of the pipe. The excavation below grade should be filled with granular material to form a uniform foundation.

Where a firm foundation is not encountered at the grade established, due to soft, spongy, or other unstable soil, the unstable soil shall be removed and replaced with approved granular material for the full trench width. The RPR shall determine the depth of removal necessary. The granular material shall be compacted to provide adequate support for the pipe.

The excavation for pipes placed in embankment fill shall not be made until the embankment has been completed to a height above the top of the pipe as shown on the plans.

701-3.2 Bedding. The bedding surface for the pipe shall provide a foundation of uniform density to support the pipe throughout its entire length.

a. Rigid pipe. The pipe bedding shall be constructed uniformly for the full length of the pipe barrel, as required on the plans. The maximum aggregate size shall be 1 in when the bedding thickness is less than 6 inches, and 1-1/2 in when the bedding thickness is greater than 6 inches. Bedding shall be loosely placed uncompacted material under the middle third of the pipe prior to placement of the pipe.

b. Flexible pipe. For flexible pipe, the bed shall be roughly shaped to fit the pipe, and a bedding blanket of sand or fine granular material shall be provided as follows:

Flexible Pipe Bedding

Pipe Corrugation Depth		Minimum Bedding Depth	
inch	**mm**	**inch**	**mm**
1/2	12	1	25
1	25	2	50
2	50	3	75
2-1/2	60	3-1/2	90

c. Other pipe materials. For PVC, polyethylene, polypropylene, or fiberglass pipe, the bedding material shall consist of coarse sands and gravels with a maximum particle size of 3/4 inches (19 mm). For pipes installed under paved areas, no more than 12% of the material shall pass the No. 200 (0.075 mm) sieve. For all other areas, no more than 50% of the material shall pass the No. 200 (0.075 mm) sieve. The bedding shall have a thickness of at least 6 inches (150 mm) below the bottom of the pipe and extend up around the pipe for a depth of not less than 50% of the pipe's vertical outside diameter.

701-3.3 Laying pipe. The pipe laying shall begin at the lowest point of the trench and proceed upgrade. The lower segment of the pipe shall be in contact with the bedding throughout its full length. Bell or groove ends of rigid pipes and outside circumferential laps of flexible pipes shall be placed facing upgrade.

Paved or partially lined pipe shall be placed so that the longitudinal center line of the paved segment coincides with the flow line.

Elliptical and elliptically reinforced concrete pipes shall be placed with the manufacturer's reference lines designating the top of the pipe within five degrees of a vertical plane through the longitudinal axis of the pipe.

701-3.4 Joining pipe. Joints shall be made with (1) cement mortar, (2) cement grout, (3) rubber gaskets, (4) plastic gaskets, (5) coupling bands.

Mortar joints shall be made with an excess of mortar to form a continuous bead around the outside of the pipe and shall be finished smooth on the inside. Molds or runners shall be used for grouted joints to retain the poured grout. Rubber ring gaskets shall be installed to form a flexible watertight seal.

a. Concrete pipe. Concrete pipe may be either bell and spigot or tongue and groove. Pipe sections at joints shall be fully seated and the inner surfaces flush and even. Concrete pipe joints shall be sealed with rubber gaskets meeting ASTM C443 when leak resistant joints are required.

b. Metal pipe. Not Used.

c. PVC, Polyethylene, or Polypropylene pipe. Joints for PVC, Polyethylene, or Polypropylene pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D3212 when leak resistant joints are required. Joints for PVC and Polyethylene pipe shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M304 when soil tight joints are required. Fittings for polyethylene pipe shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M252 or ASTM M294. Fittings for polypropylene pipe shall conform to ASTM F2881, ASTM F2736, or ASTM F2764.

d. Fiberglass pipe. Not Used.

701-3.5 Embedment and Overfill. Pipes shall be inspected before any fill material is placed; any pipes found to be out of alignment, unduly settled, or damaged shall be removed and re-laid or replaced at the Contractor's expense.

701-3.5-1 Embedment Material Requirements

a. Concrete Pipe. Embedment material and compaction requirements shall be in accordance with the applicable Type of Standard Installation (Types 1, 2, 3, or 4) per ASTM C1479. If a concrete cradle or CLSM embedment material is used, it shall conform to the plan details.

b. Plastic and fiberglass Pipe. Embedment material shall meet the requirements of ASTM D3282, A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5, or A-3. Embedment material shall be free of organic material, stones larger than 1.5 inches in the greatest dimension, or frozen lumps. Embedment material shall extend to 12 inches above the top of the pipe.

c. Metal Pipe. Not Used.

701-3.5-2 Placement of Embedment Material

The embedment material shall be compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches (150 mm) on each side of the pipe and shall be brought up one foot (30 cm) above the top of the pipe or to natural ground level, whichever is greater. Thoroughly compact the embedment material under the haunches of the pipe without displacing the pipe. Material shall be brought up evenly on each side of the pipe for the full length of the pipe.

When the top of the pipe is above the top of the trench, the embedment material shall be compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches (150 mm) and shall be brought up evenly on each side of the pipe to one foot (30 cm) above the top of the pipe. All embedment material shall be compacted to a density required under Item P-152.

Concrete cradles and flowable fills, such as controlled low strength material (CLSM) or controlled density fill (CDF), may be used for embedment provided adequate flotation resistance can be achieved by restraints, weighing, or placement technique.

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to protect installed pipes and culverts from damage due to construction equipment operations. The Contractor shall be responsible for installation of any extra strutting or backfill required to protect pipes from the construction equipment.

701-3.6 Overfill

Pipes shall be inspected before any overfill is in place. Any pipes found to be out of alignment, unduly settled, or damaged shall be removed and re-laid or replaced at the Contractor's expense. Evaluation of any damage to RCP shall be evaluated based on AASHTO R73.

Overfill material shall be place and compacted in layers as required to achieve compaction to at least 95 percent standard proctor per ASTM D698. The soil shall contain no debris, organic matter, frozen material, or stones with a diameter greater than one half the thickness of the compacted layers being placed.

701-3.7 Inspection Requirements

An initial post installation inspection shall be performed by the RPR no sooner than 30 days after completion of installation and final backfill. Clean or flush all lines prior to inspection.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

701-4.1 The length of pipe shall be measured in linear feet (m) of pipe in place, completed, and accepted. It shall be measured along the centerline of the pipe from end or inside face of structure to the end or inside face of structure, whichever is applicable. The pipe sizes and classes shall be measured separately. All fittings shall be included in the footage as typical pipe sections in the pipe being measured.

701-4.2 The length of schedule 80 PVC pipe shall be measured in linear feet (m) of pipe in place, completed, and accepted. It shall be measured along the centerline of the pipe from end or inside face of structure to the end or inside face of structure, whichever is applicable. All fittings shall be included in the footage as typical pipe sections in the pipe being measured. All connections to electrical manhole and handhole structures, and drainage structures will not be measured and paid for directly but shall be considered subsidiary to the installation of schedule 80 PVC pipe.

701-4.3 The amount of board insulation shall be measured in square yards of insulation in place, completed and accepted.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

701-5.0 These prices shall fully compensate the Contractor for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, and installation of these materials; and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

701-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot (meter) for each pipe class and size listed below.

701-5.2 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per square yard of type of board insulation listed below.

Payment will be made under:

Item 701-1	12-Inch PVC Pipe	per linear foot
Item 701-2	15-Inch PVC Pipe	per linear foot
Item 701-3	18-Inch PVC Pipe	per linear foot
Item 701-4	24-Inch RCP Pipe	per linear foot
Item 701-5	30-Inch RCP Pipe	per linear foot
Item 701-6	NHDOT Board Insulation, 2” Thick	per square yard
Item 701-7	Schedule 80 4-Inch PVC Pipe	per linear foot

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 M167	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Structural Plate, Zinc-Coated, for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches
AASHTO M190	Standard Specification for Bituminous-Coated Corrugated Metal Culvert Pipe and Pipe Arches
AASHTO M196	Standard Specification for Corrugated Aluminum Pipe for Sewers and Drains
AASHTO M219	Standard Specification for Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Structural Plate for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches

AASHTO M243	Standard Specification for Field Applied Coating of Corrugated Metal Structural Plate for Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches
AASHTO M252	Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Pipe
AASHTO M294	Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe, 300- to 1500-mm (12- to 60-in.) Diameter
AASHTO M304	Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Wall Drain Pipe and Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter
AASHTO MP20	Standard Specification for Steel Reinforced Polyethylene (PE) Ribbed Pipe, 300- to 900-mm (12- to 36-in.) Diameter

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A760	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic Coated for Sewers and Drains
ASTM A761	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Structural Plate, Zinc Coated, for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches
ASTM A762	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Polymer Precoated for Sewers and Drains
ASTM A849	Standard Specification for Post-Applied Coatings, Pavings, and Linings for Corrugated Steel Sewer and Drainage Pipe
ASTM B745	Standard Specification for Corrugated Aluminum Pipe for Sewers and Drains
ASTM C14	Standard Specification for Nonreinforced Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe
ASTM C76	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
ASTM C94	Standard Specification for Ready Mixed Concrete
ASTM C144	Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C443	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
ASTM C506	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
ASTM C507	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe
ASTM C655	Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete D-Load Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe
ASTM C990	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
ASTM C1433	Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Monolithic Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers

ASTM D1056	Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials Sponge or Expanded Rubber
ASTM D3034	Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D3212	Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D3262	Standard Specification for "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Sewer Pipe
ASTM D3282	Standard Practice for Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes
ASTM D4161	Standard Specification for "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Pipe Joints Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
ASTM D6690	Standard Specification for Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for Concrete and Asphalt Pavements
ASTM F477	Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F667	Standard Specification for 3 through 24 in. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings
ASTM F714	Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR PR) Based on Outside Diameter
ASTM F794	Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Gravity Sewer Pipe & Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter
ASTM F894	Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Large Diameter Profile Wall Sewer and Drain Pipe
ASTM F949	Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings
ASTM F2435	Standard Specification for Steel Reinforced Polyethylene (PE) Corrugated Pipe
ASTM F2562	Specification for Steel Reinforced Thermoplastic Ribbed Pipe and Fittings for Non-Pressure Drainage and Sewerage
ASTM F2736	Standard Specification for 6 to 30 in. (152 to 762 mm) Polypropylene (PP) Corrugated Single Wall Pipe and Double Wall Pipe
ASTM F2764	Standard Specification for 30 to 60 in. (750 to 1500 mm) Polypropylene (PP) Triple Wall Pipe and Fittings for Non-Pressure Sanitary Sewer Applications
ASTM F2881	Standard Specification for 12 to 60 in. (300 to 1500 mm) Polypropylene (PP) Dual Wall Pipe and Fittings for Non-Pressure Storm Sewer Applications

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA 415	Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways

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Item D-751 Manholes, Catch Basins, Inlets and Inspection Holes

DESCRIPTION

751-1.1 This item shall consist of construction of manholes, catch basins, inlets, and inspection holes, in accordance with these specifications, at the specified locations and conforming to the lines, grades, and dimensions shown on the plans or required by the RPR.

MATERIALS

751-2.1 Brick. The brick shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C32, Grade MS.

751-2.2 Mortar. Mortar shall consist of one part Portland cement and two parts sand. The cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150, Type I. The sand shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C144.

751-2.3 Concrete. Plain and reinforced concrete used in structures, connections of pipes with structures, and the support of structures or frames shall conform to the requirements of Item P-610.

751-2.4 Precast concrete pipe manhole rings. Precast concrete pipe manhole rings shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C478. Unless otherwise specified, the risers and offset cone sections shall have an inside diameter of not less than 36 inches (90 cm) nor more than 48 inches (120 cm). There shall be a gasket between individual sections and sections cemented together with mortar on the inside of the manhole. Gaskets shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C443.

751-2.5 Corrugated metal. Not used.

751-2.6 Frames, covers, and grates. The castings shall conform to one of the following requirements:

a. ASTM A48, Class 35B: Gray iron castings

b. ASTM A47: Malleable iron castings

c. ASTM A27: Steel castings

d. ASTM A283, Grade D: Structural steel for grates and frames

e. ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12: Ductile iron castings

f. ASTM A897: Austempered ductile iron castings

All castings or structural steel units shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans and shall be designed to support the loadings, aircraft gear configuration and/or direct loading, specified.

Each frame and cover or grate unit shall be provided with fastening members to prevent it from being dislodged by traffic but which will allow easy removal for access to the structure.

All castings shall be thoroughly cleaned. After fabrication, structural steel units shall be galvanized to meet the requirements of ASTM A123.

751-2.7 Steps. The steps or ladder bars shall be gray or malleable cast iron or galvanized steel. The steps shall be the size, length, and shape shown on the plans and those steps that are not galvanized shall be given a coat of asphalt paint, when directed.

751-2.8 Precast inlet structures. Manufactured in accordance with and conforming to ASTM C913.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

751-3.1 Unclassified excavation.

a. The Contractor shall excavate for structures and footings to the lines and grades or elevations, shown on the plans, or as staked by the RPR. The excavation shall be of sufficient size to permit the placing of the full width and length of the structure or structure footings shown. The elevations of the bottoms of footings, as shown on the plans, shall be considered as approximately only; and the RPR may direct, in writing, changes in dimensions or elevations of footings necessary for a satisfactory foundation.

b. Boulders, logs, or any other objectionable material encountered in excavation shall be removed. All rock or other hard foundation material shall be cleaned of all loose material and cut to a firm surface either level, stepped, or serrated, as directed by the RPR. All seams or crevices shall be cleaned out and grouted. All loose and disintegrated rock and thin strata shall be removed. Where concrete will rest on a surface other than rock, the bottom of the excavation shall not be disturbed and excavation to final grade shall not be made until immediately before the concrete or reinforcing is placed.

c. The Contractor shall do all bracing, sheathing, or shoring necessary to implement and protect the excavation and the structure as required for safety or conformance to governing laws. The cost of bracing, sheathing, or shoring shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

d. All bracing, sheathing, or shoring involved in the construction of this item shall be removed by the Contractor after the completion of the structure. Removal shall not disturb or damage finished masonry. The cost of removal shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

e. After excavation is completed for each structure, the Contractor shall notify the RPR. No concrete or reinforcing steel shall be placed until the RPR has approved the depth of the excavation and the character of the foundation material.

751-3.2 Brick structures. Not used.

751-3.3 Concrete structures. Concrete structures which are to be cast-in-place within the project boundaries shall be built on prepared foundations, conforming to the dimensions and shape indicated on the plans. The construction shall conform to the requirements specified in Item P-610. Any reinforcement required shall be placed as indicated on the plans and shall be approved by the RPR before the concrete is placed.

All invert channels shall be constructed and shaped accurately to be smooth, uniform, and cause minimum resistance to flowing water. The interior bottom shall be sloped to the outlet.

751-3.4 Precast concrete structures. Precast concrete structures shall be furnished by a plant meeting National Precast Concrete Association Plant Certification Program or another RPR approved third party certification program.

Precast concrete structures shall conform to ASTM C478. Precast concrete structures shall be constructed on prepared or previously placed slab foundations conforming to the dimensions and locations shown on the plans. All precast concrete sections necessary to build a completed structure shall be furnished. The different sections shall fit together readily. Joints between precast concrete risers and tops shall be full-bedded in cement mortar and shall: (1) be smoothed to a uniform surface on both interior and exterior of the structure or (2) utilize a rubber gasket per ASTM C443. The top of the upper precast concrete section shall be suitably formed and dimensioned to receive the metal frame and cover or grate, or other cap, as required. Provision shall be made for any connections for lateral pipe, including drops and leads that may be installed in the structure. The flow lines shall be smooth, uniform, and cause minimum resistance to flow. The metal or metal encapsulated steps that are embedded or built into the side walls shall be aligned and placed in accordance to ASTM C478. When a metal ladder replaces the steps, it shall be securely fastened into position.

751-3.5 Corrugated metal structures. Not used.

751-3.6 Inlet and outlet pipes. Inlet and outlet pipes shall extend through the walls of the structures a sufficient distance beyond the outside surface to allow for connections. They shall be cut off flush with the wall on the inside surface of the structure, unless otherwise directed. For concrete or brick structures, mortar shall be placed around these pipes to form a tight, neat connection.

751-3.7 Placement and treatment of castings, frames, and fittings. All castings, frames, and fittings shall be placed in the positions indicated on the plans or as directed by the RPR, and shall be set true to line and elevation. If frames or fittings are to be set in concrete or cement mortar, all anchors or bolts shall be in place before the concrete or mortar is placed. The unit shall not be disturbed until the mortar or concrete has set.

When frames or fittings are placed on previously constructed masonry, the bearing surface of the masonry shall be brought true to line and grade and shall present an even bearing surface so the entire face or back of the unit will come in contact with the masonry. The unit shall be set in mortar beds and anchored to the masonry as indicated on the plans or as directed by the RPR. All units shall set firm and secure.

After the frames or fittings have been set in final position, the concrete or mortar shall be allowed to harden for seven (7) days before the grates or covers are placed and fastened down.

751-3.8 Installation of steps. The steps shall be installed as indicated on the plans or as directed by the RPR. When the steps are to be set in concrete, they shall be placed and secured in position before the concrete is placed. When the steps are installed in brick masonry, they shall be placed as the masonry is being built. The steps shall not be disturbed or used until the concrete or mortar has hardened for at least seven (7) days. After seven (7) days, the steps shall be cleaned and painted, unless they have been galvanized.

When steps are required with precast concrete structures they shall meet the requirements of ASTM C478. The steps shall be cast into the side of the sections at the time the sections are manufactured or set in place after the structure is erected by drilling holes in the concrete and cementing the steps in place. When steps are required with corrugated metal structures, they shall be welded into aligned position at a vertical spacing of 12 inches (300 mm).

Instead of steps, prefabricated ladders may be installed. For brick or concrete structures, the ladder shall be held in place by grouting the supports in drilled holes. For metal structures, the ladder shall be secured by welding the top support to the structure and grouting the bottom support into drilled holes in the foundation or as directed by the RPR.

751-3.9 Backfilling.

a. After a structure has been completed, the area around it shall be backfilled with approved material, in horizontal layers not to exceed 8 inches (200 mm) in loose depth, and compacted to the density required in Item P-152. Each layer shall be deposited evenly around the structure to approximately the same elevation. The top of the fill shall meet the elevation shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR.

b. Backfill shall not be placed against any structure until approved by the RPR. For concrete structures, approval shall not be given until the concrete has been in place seven (7) days, or until tests establish that the concrete has attained sufficient strength to withstand any pressure created by the backfill and placing methods.

c. Backfill shall not be measured for direct payment. Performance of this work shall be considered an obligation of the Contractor covered under the contract unit price for the structure involved.

751-3.10 Cleaning and restoration of site. After the backfill is completed, the Contractor shall dispose of all surplus material, dirt, and rubbish from the site. Surplus dirt may be deposited in embankments, shoulders, or as approved by the RPR. The Contractor shall restore all disturbed areas to their original condition. The Contractor shall remove all tools and equipment, leaving the entire site free, clear, and in good condition.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

751-4.1 Manholes, catch basins, inlets, and inspection holes shall be measured by the unit.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

751-5.1 The accepted quantities of manholes, catch basins, inlets, and inspection holes will be paid for at the contract unit price per each in place when completed. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, backfilling and placing of the materials; furnishing and installation of such specials and connections to pipes and other structures as may be required to complete the item as shown on the plans; and for all labor equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the structure.

751-5.2 The accepted quantity of 60-Inch catch basins will be paid for at the contract unit price per each in place when completed. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, backfilling and placing of the materials; furnishing and installation of connections to pipes and other structures as may be required to complete the item as shown on the plans; and for all labor equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the structure. This price shall include the concrete pipe encasement and concrete bell encasement at the 60-Inch catch basin structure.

Payment will be made under:

Item D-751-1	60-Inch Diameter Catch Basin	per each
Item D-751-2	2’x2’ Drop Inlet	per each
Item D-751-3	Adjust Frames and Covers	per each

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 A27	Standard Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, for General Application
ASTM A47	Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A48	Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A123	Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A283	Standard Specification for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates
ASTM A536	Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings

ASTM A897	Standard Specification for Austempered Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM C32	Standard Specification for Sewer and Manhole Brick (Made from Clay or Shale)
ASTM C144	Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C443	Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets.
ASTM C478	Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM C913	Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater Structures.

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

AASHTO M36	Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated, for Sewers and Drains

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Item D-752 Concrete Culverts, Headwalls, and Miscellaneous Drainage Structures

DESCRIPTION

752-1.1 This item shall consist of reinforced concrete culverts, headwalls, and miscellaneous drainage structures constructed in accordance with these specifications, at the specified locations and conforming to the lines, grades, and dimensions shown on the plans or required by the RPR.

MATERIALS

752-2.1 Concrete. Reinforced concrete shall meet the requirements of Item P-610.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

752-3.1 Unclassified excavation.

a. Trenches and foundation pits for structures or structure footings shall be excavated to the lines and grades and elevations shown on the plans. The excavation shall be of sufficient size to permit the placing of the full width and length of the structure or structure footings shown. The elevations of the bottoms of footings, as shown on the plans, shall be considered as approximate only; and the RPR may approve, in writing, changes in dimensions or elevations of footings necessary to secure a satisfactory foundation.

b. Boulders, logs, or any other objectionable material encountered in excavation shall be removed. All rock or other hard foundation material shall be cleaned of all loose material and cut to a firm surface either level, stepped, or serrated, as directed by the RPR. All seams or crevices shall be cleaned out and grouted. All loose and disintegrated rock and thin strata shall be removed. When concrete will rest on a surface other than rock, the bottom of the excavation shall not be disturbed and excavation to final grade shall not be made until immediately before the concrete or reinforcing steel is placed.

c. The Contractor shall do all bracing, sheathing, or shoring necessary to perform and protect the excavation and the structure as required for safety or conformance to governing laws. The cost of bracing, sheathing, or shoring shall be included in the unit price bid for excavation.

d. All bracing, sheathing, or shoring shall be removed by the Contractor after the completion of the structure. Removal shall not disturb or damage the finished concrete. The cost of removal shall be included in the unit price bid for excavation.

e. After each excavation is completed, the Contractor shall notify the RPR. No concrete or reinforcing steel shall be placed until the RPR has approved the depth of the excavation and the character of the foundation material.

752-3.2 Backfilling.

a. After a structure has been completed, backfilling with approved material shall be accomplished by applying the fill in horizontal layers not to exceed 8 inches (200 mm) in loose depth, and compacted. The field density of the compacted material shall be at least 90% of the maximum density for cohesive soils and 95% of the maximum density for noncohesive soils. The maximum density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D698. The field density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D1556.

b. No backfilling shall be placed against any structure until approved by the RPR. For concrete, approval shall not be given until the concrete has been in place seven (7) days, or until tests establish that the concrete has attained sufficient strength to withstand any pressure created by the backfill or the placement methods.

c. Fill placed around concrete culverts shall be deposited on each side at the same time and to approximately the same elevation. All slopes bounding or within the areas to be backfilled shall be stepped or serrated to prevent wedge action against the structure.

d. Backfill will not be measured for direct payment. Performance of this work shall be considered as a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor, covered under the contract unit price for "unclassified excavation for structures."

752-3.3 Weep holes. Weep holes shall be constructed as shown on the plans.

752-3.4 Cleaning and restoration of site. After the backfill is completed, the Contractor shall dispose of all surplus material, dirt, and rubbish from the site. Surplus dirt may be deposited in embankment, shoulders, or as approved by the RPR. The Contractor shall restore all disturbed areas to their original condition. The Contractor shall remove all tools and equipment, leaving the entire site free, clear, and in good condition.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

752-4.1 The quantity of flared end sections shall be measured by each unit installed and accepted by the RPR. This unit price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials; for all preparation, excavation, shoring, bedding, precast components, rubber gaskets, backfilling; design, shop drawings and certifications; and placing of the materials; furnishing and installation of connections to pipes and other structures as may be required to complete the item as shown on the plans; and for all labor equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

752-4.2 The quantity of removal and reset flared end section will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, accepted, and in place when completed. This price shall be full compensation for all preparation, excavation, shoring, bedding, backfilling and placing of materials; furnishing and installation of connections to pipes as may be required to complete the item as shown on the plans; and for all labor equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

752-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per each flared end section installed. Prices shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, and placing the materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the structure.

Payment will be made under:

Item D-752-1	24-Inch Flared End Section	per each
Item D-752-2	Remove and Reset Flared End Section	per each

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 D698	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lb/ft^3 (600 kN-m/m^3))
ASTM D1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method

END OF ITEM D-752

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Item L-105 Alterations, Removal and Demolition

GENERAL

105-1.1 Definitions.

a. Alterations shall mean any change or rearrangement in the component parts, including structural, mechanical, electrical systems, or internal or external arrangements of an existing structure.

b. Removal shall mean the dismantling of existing materials, components, equipment, and utilities. Removed items shall be handled, prepared for storage, transported to storage areas as specified.

c. Demolition shall mean the dismantling and disposal of existing materials, components, equipment, and utilities which cannot or will not be reused or which will have no salvage value, or which cannot be reused due to unrepairable damage caused by age, non-demolition related reasons, etc. All demolished items not designated to be turned over to the Owner shall be disposed of in a safe manner and at a location acceptable to the Owner.

All items to be turned over to the Owner shall be properly enclosed or boxed to protect the items from damage and transported by the Contractor to a location on the airport, designated by the RPR and/or the Owner.

The installation and/or removal of lighting equipment may be critical to airport operations; therefore, the Contractor shall follow the work schedule established in the plans and specifications or as directed by the RPR. The system shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code and/or local code requirements.

The Contractor shall provide temporary wiring as required to reconnect existing circuits to provide guidance for aircraft to pass through the construction areas on those taxiways/runways which must remain open. The Contractor shall check all temporary circuits before dark each day to assure that they are operational. In the event of failure, the Contractor shall immediately take steps to restore operation.

105-1.2 Condition of existing facilities. The Contractor shall verify the areas, conditions, and features necessary to tie into existing construction. This verification shall be done prior to submittal of shop drawings, fabrication or erection, construction or installation. The Contractor shall be responsible for the accurate tie-in of the new work to existing facilities.

Whenever the scope of work requires connection to an existing circuit, the circuit's insulation resistance shall be tested, in the presence of the Owner and RPR. The Contractor shall record the results on the forms included in these specifications. When the circuit is returned to its final condition, the circuit's insulation resistance shall be checked again in the presence of the Owner and RPR. The Contractor shall record the results on the forms included in these specifications. The second reading shall be equal to or greater than the first reading or the Contractor shall make the necessary repairs to the circuit to bring the second reading above the first reading. All repair costs including a complete replacement of the cable, if necessary, shall be borne by the Contractor. All test results shall be submitted in Operation and Maintenance Manuals.

105-1.3 Classification of removed/demolished items. Existing materials and equipment indicated to be removed shall be presented to the owner for salvage. All materials and equipment not selected for salvage

shall become the property of the contractor and be disposed of legally off site.

a. Reusable salvaged items. Salvaged materials and equipment shall be reused in the work as described on the contract drawings, unless noted otherwise.

Items not selected for salvage shall be legally disposed of off the airport property. The cost of such disposal shall be included in the cost of other items of work.

b. Retained salvage items. Salvaged materials and equipment to be retained by the Owner, but not reused in the work shall be turned over to the Airport at a site at the facility to be determined by the Resident Project Representative. Retained salvaged items shall be stored on the Airport property where indicated by the Resident Project Representative

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

105-2.1 Disconnecting utilities. Prior to the start of work, the necessary utilities serving each area of alteration or removal will be shut off and sealed by the Contractor, as required. The contractor shall properly lockout/tagout all circuits prior to performing work.

105-2.2 Removal work. The Contractor shall not disturb the existing construction beyond that indicated or necessary for installation of new work.

105-2.3 Salvageable materials and equipment. The Contractor shall remove all salvageable materials and equipment in a manner that will cause the least possible damage thereto. Removed items which are to be retained by the Owner shall be carefully handled, stored, and protected. The Contractor shall provide identification tags on all items boxed or placed in containers, indicating the type, size, and quantity of materials. All materials and equipment shall be secured to a pallet. Components shall be protected from moisture with shrink wrap. Contractor shall provide a type written list of all items on each pallet. Equipment list shall identify each item per pallet. Coordinate with the Resident Project Representative and the airport to deliver pallets to location at the airport as determined by the airport salvageable equipment returned to the airport shall include; light fixtures, isolation transformers guidance signs

105-2.4 Electrical Equipment and Fixtures. All unused conduit not removed or abandoned shall have a pull string installed and shall be noted on the record drawings.

The Contractor shall remove and salvage electrical fixtures.

The contractor shall remove all existing elevated runway edge lights, in-pavement runway edge, centerline, and touchdown zone lights, and isolation transformers where indicated on the drawings, separate and package them for protection and turn over to the airport at a location specified by them. The contractor shall remove and dispose of elevated light base plates, and in-pavement light risers, spacers, and snow plow rings. Contractor shall be responsible for any damage to the equipment that is caused by the contractor and construction associated with this contract.

The contractor shall remove and dispose of all series lighting cable, ground conductors and connectors not used in the finished work and shown to be demolished on the plans.

105-2.5 Reaming of Existing Ducts or Conduits. In all duct banks and/or conduits where during the course of cable removal or preparation for installation of new cables, or during cleaning of drainage conduits, an obstruction is encountered that cannot be removed by normal duct swabbing/mandrelling

procedures, or when directed by the RPR, the Contractor shall utilize a mechanical reamer or high pressure water to ream out obstructions and debris to make it ready to receive new cables. The Contractor shall clean up, collect and legally dispose of debris. The Contractor shall receive approval from the RPR prior to utilizing these methods for cleaning of existing conduits.

DEMOLITION

105-3.1 Demolition Operations. Demolition operations shall be conducted to ensure the safe passage of persons to and from facilities occupied and used by the Owner and to prevent damage by falling debris or other cause to adjacent buildings, structures, and other facilities.

The sequence of operations shall be such that maximum protection from inclement weather will be provided for materials and equipment located in partially dismantled structures.

105-3.2 Maintaining Traffic. Demolition operations and removal of debris to disposal areas shall be conducted to ensure minimum interference with runways, taxiways, aprons, roads, streets, walks, and other facilities occupied and used by the Owner.

Streets, walks, runways, taxiways and other facilities occupied and used by the Owner shall not be closed or obstructed without written permission from the Owner.

105-3.3 Reference Standards Requirements. Demolition operations shall be conducted to ensure the safety of persons in accordance with ANSI A 10.6 Safety Requirements for Demolition.

Demolition shall be conducted in accordance with OSHA, State and local requirements.

DISPOSAL OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS

105-4.1 General. The Contractor shall dispose of debris, rubbish, scrap, and other non-salvageable materials resulting from demolition operations. Demolished materials shall not be stored or disposed of on Airport property.

105-4.2 Removal from Owner Property. Materials not selected for salvage shall be transported from Airport property and legally disposed of at no additional cost to the Owner. Permits and fees for disposal shall be paid by the Contractor.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

105-6.1 The quantity of cables removed from existing electrical ducts shall be measured by the linear foot along the length of each duct from which they are removed. Multiple cables in a duct shall be measured by the length of the duct, shall be removed in a single pull and shall be measured once for all cables contained in the length of the duct. Cables removed from a duct shall not be measured individually. Any other removals required shall be considered incidental to the bid items provided.

105-6.2 The Contractor shall be compensated for "Demolition in Airfield Lighting Vault" on a lump sum basis. This shall consist of the demolition, removal, and disposal of the existing vault equipment as shown on the Contract Drawings. Demolition of all equipment, conduit and cable located within the existing vault perimeter shall be measured as part of the lump sum for this item.

105-6.3 Removal of pavement sensors shall be measured by each pavement surface or sub-surface

temperature sensor removed and disposed by the Contractor. This item shall also include the removal and disposal of the Type II sensor cable installed in saw kerf from the sensor to the splice point at the runway edge.

105-6.4 Removal of guidance signs will be measured by the number of existing guidance signs removed and disposed of by the contractor. Measurement shall include all labor, transportation, equipment, materials, excavation, backfill, restoration, topsoil, seed, mulch and all other incidentals required for the removal and disposal of existing sign, frangible couplings, tethers, transformer housing and cover plate, isolation transformer, extension cord, connector kits, ground rod, and concrete foundation. No distinction will be made between size, type, or other characteristics of existing signs to be removed.

105-6.5 Demolition of existing LAHSO light bases shall be measured by the number of existing unused LAHSO light bases demolished. Demolition shall include removal and disposal of the existing steel cover, spacer ring(s), base extension(s) and hardware, coring, excavation, and concrete required to fill the existing base can to below the new pavement, and all other incidentals required to complete the work per the details on the Contract Drawings.

105-6.5 Removal of existing light fixtures and isolation transformers shall not be measured separately for payment but shall be included in the measurement for new light fixture installations under Item L-125 - Installation of Airport Lighting Systems.

105-6.6 The quantity of reaming of existing ducts or conduits shall be measured by the number of linear feet of existing duct or conduit (including drainage conduits) which has had obstructions removed utilizing a mechanical reamer of high pressure water, mandrelled, cleaned, and made ready for receiving new cables. Payment will not be made for failed reaming efforts.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

105-7.1 Payment for Cable Removal will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work. It shall also include the installation of a new pull wire.

105-7.2 Payment for "Demolition in Airfield Lighting Vault" will be made at the contract lump sum price for the complete demolition, removal, and disposal of existing equipment, conduit, wiring, and incidentals as shown on the Contract Drawings and as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and assembly of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

105-7.3 Payment for removal of existing pavement sensors will be made at the contract unit price per each as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

105-7.4 Payment for removal of existing guidance signs will be made at the contract unit price per each as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

105-7.5 Payment for demolition of existing LAHSO light bases shall be made at the contract unit price per each as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

105-7.6 Payment for reaming of existing duct or conduit will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work

Payment shall be made under:

L-105-1	Cable Removal - per linear foot
L-105-2	Demolition in Airfield Lighting Vault -per lump sum
L-105-3	Remove Existing Pavement Sensor – per each
L-105-4	Remove Existing Guidance Sign – per each
L-105-5	Demolition of Existing LAHSO Light Base – per each
L-105-6	Reaming of Existing Duct or Conduit – per linear foot

END OF ITEM L-105

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Item L-108 Underground Power Cable for Airports

DESCRIPTION

108-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing and installing power cables that are direct buried and furnishing and/or installing power cables within conduit or duct banks per these specifications at the locations shown on the plans. It includes excavation and backfill of trench for direct-buried cables only. Also included are the installation of counterpoise wires, ground wires, ground rods and connections, cable splicing, cable marking, cable testing, and all incidentals necessary to place the cable in operating condition as a completed unit to the satisfaction of the RPR. This item shall not include the installation of duct banks or conduit, trenching and backfilling for duct banks or conduit, or furnishing or installation of cable for FAA owned/operated facilities.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

108-2.1 General.

a. Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by advisory circulars (AC) shall be approved under the Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program per AC 150/5345-53, current version.

b. All other equipment and materials covered by other referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification, when requested by the RPR.

c. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed (when directed by the RPR) and replaced with materials that comply with these specifications at the Contractor's cost.

d. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete any non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment to which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in the project that may accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

e. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials, or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified in this document.

f. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for at least twelve (12) months from the date of final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner. The Contractor shall maintain a minimum insulation

resistance in accordance with paragraph 108-3.10e with isolation transformers connected in new circuits and new segments of existing circuits through the end of the contract warranty period when tested in accordance with AC 150/5340-26, *Maintenance Airport Visual Aid Facilities*, paragraph 5.1.3.1, Insulation Resistance Test.

108-2.2 Cable. Underground cable for airfield lighting facilities (runway and taxiway lights and signs) shall conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-7, Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits latest edition. Conductors for use on 6.6 ampere primary airfield lighting series circuits shall be single conductor, seven strand, #8 American wire gauge (AWG), L-824 Type C, 5,000 volts, non-shielded, with cross-linked polyethylene insulation. Conductors for use on 20 ampere primary airfield lighting series circuits shall be single conductor, seven strand, #6 AWG, L-824 Type C, 5,000 volts, non-shielded, with cross-linked polyethylene insulation. L-824 conductors for use on the L-830 secondary of airfield lighting series circuits shall be sized in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. All other conductors shall comply with FAA and National Electric Code (NEC) requirements. Conductor sizes noted above shall not apply to leads furnished by manufacturers on airfield lighting transformers and fixtures.

Wire for electrical circuits up to 600 volts shall comply with Specification L-824 and/or Commercial Item Description A-A-59544A and shall be type THWN-2, 75°C for installation in conduit and RHW-2, 75°C for direct burial installations. Conductors for parallel (voltage) circuits shall be type and size and installed in accordance with NFPA-70, National Electrical Code.

Unless noted otherwise, all 600-volt and less non-airfield lighting conductor sizes are based on a 75°C, THWN-2, 600-volt insulation, copper conductors, not more than three single insulated conductors, in raceway, in free air. The conduit/duct sizes are based on the use of THWN-2, 600-volt insulated conductors. The Contractor shall make the necessary increase in conduit/duct sizes for other types of wire insulation. In no case shall the conduit/duct size be reduced. The minimum power circuit wire size shall be #12 AWG.

Conductor sizes may have been adjusted due to voltage drop or other engineering considerations. Equipment provided by the Contractor shall be capable of accepting the quantity and sizes of conductors shown in the Contract Documents. All conductors, pigtails, cable step-down adapters, cable step-up adapters, terminal blocks and splicing materials necessary to complete the cable termination/splice shall be considered incidental to the respective pay items provided.

Cable type, size, number of conductors, strand and service voltage shall be as specified in the Contract Document.

108-2.3 Bare copper wire (counterpoise, bare copper wire ground and ground rods). Wire for counterpoise or ground installations for airfield lighting systems shall be No. 6 AWG bare solid copper wire for counterpoise and/or No. 6 AWG insulated stranded for grounding bond wire per ASTM B3 and ASTM B8, and shall be bare copper wire. For voltage powered circuits, the equipment grounding conductor shall comply with NEC Article 250.

Ground rods shall be copper-clad steel. The ground rods shall be of the length and diameter specified on the plans, but in no case be less than 10 feet long and 3/4 inch in diameter.

108-2.4 Cable connections. In-line connections or splices of underground primary cables shall be of the type called for on the plans, and shall be one of the types listed below. No separate payment will be made for cable connections.

a. The cast splice. Not used.

b. The field-attached plug-in splice. Field attached plug-in splices shall be installed as shown on the plans. The Contractor shall determine the outside diameter of the cable to be spliced and furnish

appropriately sized connector kits and/or adapters. Tape or heat shrink tubing with integral sealant shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Primary Connector Kits manufactured by Amerace, "Super Kit", Integro "Complete Kit", or approved equal is acceptable.

c. The factory-molded plug-in splice. Specification for L-823 Connectors, Factory-Molded to Individual Conductors, is acceptable.

d. The taped or heat-shrink splice. Not used.

In all the above cases, connections of cable conductors shall be made using crimp connectors using a crimping tool designed to make a complete crimp before the tool can be removed. All L-823/L-824 splices and terminations shall be made per the manufacturer's recommendations and listings.

All connections of counterpoise, grounding conductors and ground rods shall be made by the exothermic process or approved equivalent, except that a light base ground clamp connector shall be used for attachment to the light base. All exothermic connections shall be made per the manufacturer's recommendations and listings.

108-2.5 Splicer qualifications. Every airfield lighting cable splicer shall be qualified in making airport cable splices and terminations on cables rated at or above 5,000 volts AC. The Contractor shall submit to the RPR proof of the qualifications of each proposed cable splicer for the airport cable type and voltage level to be worked on. Cable splicing/terminating personnel shall have a minimum of three (3) years continuous experience in terminating/splicing medium voltage cable.

108-2.6 Concrete. Not used.

108-2.7 Flowable backfill. Not used.

108-2.8 Cable identification tags. Cable identification tags shall be made from a non-corrosive material with the circuit identification stamped or etched onto the tag. The tags shall be of the type as detailed on the plans.

108-2.9 Tape. Electrical tapes shall be Scotch™ Electrical Tapes –Scotch™ 88 (1-1/2 inch (38 mm) wide) and Scotch™ 130C® linerless rubber splicing tape (2-inch (50 mm) wide), as manufactured by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M™), or an approved equivalent.

108-2.10 Electrical coating. Electrical coating shall be Scotchkote™ as manufactured by 3M™, or an approved equivalent.

108-2.11 Existing circuits. Whenever the scope of work requires connection to an existing circuit, the existing circuit's insulation resistance shall be tested, in the presence of the RPR. The test shall be performed per this item and prior to any activity that will affect the respective circuit. The Contractor shall record the results on forms acceptable to the RPR. When the work affecting the circuit is complete, the circuit's insulation resistance shall be checked again, in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall record the results on forms acceptable to the RPR. The second reading shall be equal to or greater than the first reading or the Contractor shall make the necessary repairs to the existing circuit to bring the second reading above the first reading. All repair costs including a complete replacement of the L-823 connectors, L-830 transformers and L-824 cable, if necessary, shall be borne by the Contractor. All test results shall be submitted in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

108-2.12 Detectable warning tape. Plastic, detectable, American Public Works Association (APWA) Red (electrical power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cable) with continuous legend tape shall be polyethylene film with a metalized foil core and shall be 3-6 inches (75-150 mm) wide. Detectable tape is incidental to the respective bid item. Detectable warning tape for communication cables shall be orange. Detectable warning tape color code shall comply with the APWA Uniform Color Code.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

108-3.1 General. The Contractor shall install the specified cable at the approximate locations indicated on the plans. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, all cable required to cross under pavements expected to carry aircraft loads shall be installed in concrete encased duct banks. Cable shall be run without splices, from fixture to fixture.

Cable connections between lights will be permitted only at the light locations for connecting the underground cable to the primary leads of the individual isolation transformers. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing cable in continuous lengths for home runs or other long cable runs without connections unless otherwise authorized in writing by the RPR or shown on the plans.

In addition to connectors being installed at individual isolation transformers, L-823 cable connectors for maintenance and test points shall be installed at locations shown on the plans. Cable circuit identification markers shall be installed on both sides of the L-823 connectors installed and on both sides of slack loops where a future connector would be installed.

Provide not less than 3 feet (1 m) of cable slack on each side of all connections, isolation transformers, light units, and at points where cable is connected to field equipment. Where provisions must be made for testing or for future above grade connections, provide enough slack to allow the cable to be extended at least one foot (30 cm) vertically above the top of the access structure. This requirement also applies where primary cable passes through empty light bases, junction boxes, and access structures to allow for future connections, or as designated by the RPR.

Primary airfield lighting cables installed shall have cable circuit identification markers attached on both sides of each L-823 connector and on each airport lighting cable entering or leaving cable access points, such as manholes, hand holes, pull boxes, junction boxes, etc. Markers shall be of sufficient length for imprinting the cable circuit identification legend on one line, using letters not less than 1/4 inch (6 mm) in size. The cable circuit identification shall match the circuits noted on the construction plans.

108-3.2 Installation in duct banks or conduits. This item includes the installation of the cable in duct banks or conduit per the following paragraphs. The maximum number and voltage ratings of cables installed in each single duct or conduit, and the current-carrying capacity of each cable shall be per the latest version of the National Electric Code, or the code of the local agency or authority having jurisdiction.

The Contractor shall make no connections or splices of any kind in cables installed in conduits or duct banks.

Unless otherwise designated in the plans, where ducts are in tiers, use the lowest ducts to receive the cable first, with spare ducts left in the upper levels. Check duct routes prior to construction to obtain assurance that the shortest routes are selected and that any potential interference is avoided.

Duct banks or conduits shall be installed as a separate item per Item L-110, Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduit. The Contractor shall run a mandrel through duct banks or conduit prior to installation of cable to ensure that the duct bank or conduit is open, continuous and clear of debris. The mandrel size shall be compatible with the conduit size. The Contractor shall swab out all conduits/ducts and clean light bases, manholes, etc., interiors immediately prior to pulling cable. Once cleaned and swabbed, the light bases and all accessible points of entry to the duct/conduit system shall be kept closed except when installing cables. Cleaning of ducts, light bases, manholes, etc., is incidental to the pay item of the item being cleaned. All raceway systems left open, after initial cleaning, for any reason shall be re-cleaned at the Contractor’s expense. The Contractor shall verify existing ducts proposed for use in this project as clear and open. The Contractor shall notify the RPR of any blockage in the existing ducts.

The cable shall be installed in a manner that prevents harmful stretching of the conductor, damage to the insulation, or damage to the outer protective covering. The ends of all cables shall be sealed with moisture-seal tape providing moisture-tight mechanical protection with minimum bulk, or alternately, heat shrinkable tubing before pulling into the conduit and it shall be left sealed until connections are made. Where more than one cable is to be installed in a conduit, all cable shall be pulled in the conduit at the same time. The pulling of a cable through duct banks or conduits may be accomplished by hand winch or power winch with the use of cable grips or pulling eyes. Maximum pulling tensions shall not exceed the cable manufacturer's recommendations. A non-hardening cable-pulling lubricant recommended for the type of cable being installed shall be used where required.

The Contractor shall submit the recommended pulling tension values to the RPR prior to any cable installation. If required by the RPR, pulling tension values for cable pulls shall be monitored by a dynamometer in the presence of the RPR. Cable pull tensions shall be recorded by the Contractor and reviewed by the RPR. Cables exceeding the maximum allowable pulling tension values shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

The manufacturer's minimum bend radius or NEC requirements (whichever is more restrictive) shall apply. Cable installation, handling and storage shall be per manufacturer's recommendations. During cold weather, particular attention shall be paid to the manufacturer's minimum installation temperature. Cable shall not be installed when the temperature is at or below the manufacturer's minimum installation temperature. At the Contractor's option, the Contractor may submit a plan, for review by the RPR, for heated storage of the cable and maintenance of an acceptable cable temperature during installation when temperatures are below the manufacturer's minimum cable installation temperature.

Cable shall not be dragged across base can or manhole edges, pavement or earth. When cable must be coiled, lay cable out on a canvas tarp or use other appropriate means to prevent abrasion to the cable jacket.

108-3.3 Installation of direct-buried cable in trenches. Unless otherwise specified, the Contractor shall not use a cable plow for installing the cable. Cable shall be unreeled uniformly in place alongside or in the trench and shall be carefully placed along the bottom of the trench. The cable shall not be unreeled and pulled into the trench from one end. Slack cable sufficient to provide strain relief shall be placed in the trench in a series of S curves. Sharp bends or kinks in the cable shall not be permitted.

Where cables must cross over each other, a minimum of 3 inches (75 mm) vertical displacement shall be provided with the topmost cable depth at or below the minimum required depth below finished grade.

a. Trenching. Where turf is well established and the sod can be removed, it shall be carefully stripped and properly stored. Trenches for cables may be excavated manually or with mechanical trenching equipment. Walls of trenches shall be essentially vertical so that a minimum of surface is disturbed. Graders shall not be used to excavate the trench with their blades. The bottom surface of trenches shall be essentially smooth and free from coarse aggregate. Unless otherwise specified, cable trenches shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade per NEC Table 300.5, except as follows:

- When off the airport or crossing under a roadway or driveway, the minimum depth shall be 36 inches (91 cm) unless otherwise specified.
- Minimum cable depth when crossing under a railroad track, shall be 42 inches (1 m) unless otherwise specified.

The Contractor shall excavate all cable trenches to a width not less than 6 inches (150 mm). Unless otherwise specified on the plans, all cables in the same location and running in the same general direction shall be installed in the same trench.

When rock is encountered, the rock shall be removed to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm) below the required cable depth and it shall be replaced with bedding material of earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. Flowable backfill material may alternatively be used.

Duct bank or conduit markers temporarily removed for trench excavations shall be replaced as required.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Where existing active cables cross proposed installations, the Contractor shall ensure that these cables are adequately protected. Where crossings are unavoidable, no splices will be allowed in the existing cables, except as specified on the plans. Installation of new cable where such crossings must occur shall proceed as follows:

(1) Existing cables shall be located manually. Unearthed cables shall be inspected to assure absolutely no damage has occurred.

(2) Trenching, etc., in cable areas shall then proceed, with approval of the RPR, with care taken to minimize possible damage or disruption of existing cable, including careful backfilling in area of cable.

In the event that any previously identified cable is damaged during the course of construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for the complete repair or replacement.

b. Backfilling. After the cable has been installed, the trench shall be backfilled. The first layer of backfill in the trench shall encompass all cables; be 3 inches (75 mm) deep, loose measurement; and shall be either earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. This layer shall not be compacted. The second layer shall be 5 inches (125 mm) deep, loose measurement, and shall contain no particles that would be retained on a one inch (25.0 mm) sieve. The remaining third and subsequent layers of backfill shall not exceed 8 inches (20 cm) of loose measurement and be excavated or imported material and shall not contain stone or aggregate larger than 4 inches (100 mm) maximum diameter.

The second and subsequent layers shall be thoroughly tamped and compacted to at least the density of the adjacent material. If the cable is to be installed in locations or areas where other compaction requirements are specified (under pavements, embankments, etc.) the backfill compaction shall be to a minimum of 100 percent of ASTM D1557**.**

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during backfilling operations. The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface, except that when turf is to be established over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at an appropriate depth consistent with the type of turfing operation to be accommodated. A proper allowance for settlement shall also be provided. Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per the plans and specifications.

Underground electrical warning (caution) tape shall be installed in the trench above all direct-buried cable. Contractor shall submit a sample of the proposed warning tape for acceptance by the RPR. If not shown on the plans, the warning tape shall be located 6 inches (150 mm) above the direct-buried cable or the counterpoise wire if present. A 3-6 inch (75 - 150 mm) wide polyethylene film detectable tape, with a metalized foil core, shall be installed above all direct buried cable or counterpoise. The tape shall be of the color and have a continuous legend as indicated on the plans. The tape shall be installed 8 inches (200 mm) minimum below finished grade.

c. Restoration. Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD) and remove any that is found. Where soil and sod has been removed, it shall be replaced as soon as possible after the backfilling is completed. All areas disturbed by work shall be restored to its original condition. The restoration shall include the

topsoiling and seeding as shown on the plans. The Contractor shall be held responsible for maintaining all disturbed surfaces and replacements until final acceptance. When trenching is through paved areas, restoration shall be equal to existing conditions. If the cable is to be installed in locations or areas where other compaction requirements are specified (under pavements, embankments, etc.) the backfill compaction shall be to a minimum of 100 percent of ASTM D1557**.** Restoration shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

108-3.4 Cable markers for direct-buried cable. Not used.

108-3.5 Splicing. Connections of the type shown on the plans shall be made by experienced personnel regularly engaged in this type of work and shall be made as follows:

a. Cast splices. Not used.

b. Field-attached plug-in splices. These shall be assembled per the manufacturer's instructions. These splices shall be made by plugging directly into mating connectors. The joint where the connectors come together shall be finished by one of the following methods: (1) wrapped with at least one layer of rubber or synthetic rubber tape and one layer of plastic tape, one-half lapped, extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint (2) Covered with heat shrinkable tubing with integral sealant extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint or (3) On connector kits equipped with water seal flap; roll-over water seal flap to sealing position on mating connector.

c. Factory-molded plug-in splices. These shall be made by plugging directly into mating connectors. The joint where the connectors come together shall be finished by one of the following methods: (1) Wrapped with at least one layer of rubber or synthetic rubber tape and one layer of plastic tape, one-half lapped, extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint. (2) Covered with heat shrinkable tubing with integral sealant extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint. or (3) On connector kits so equipped with water seal flap; roll-over water seal flap to sealing position on mating connector.

d. Taped or heat-shrink splices. Not used.

e. Assembly. Surfaces of equipment or conductors being terminated or connected shall be prepared in accordance with industry standard practice and manufacturer's recommendations. All surfaces to be connected shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove all dirt, grease, oxides, nonconductive films, or other foreign material. Paints and other nonconductive coatings shall be removed to expose base metal. Clean all surfaces at least 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) beyond all sides of the larger bonded area on all mating surfaces. Use a joint compound suitable for the materials used in the connection. Repair painted/coated surface to original condition after completing the connection.

108-3.6 Bare counterpoise wire installation for lightning protection and grounding. If shown on the plans or included in the job specifications, bare solid #6 AWG copper counterpoise wire shall be installed for lightning protection of the underground cables. The RPR shall select one of two methods of lightning protection for the airfield lighting circuit based upon sound engineering practice and lightning strike density.

a. Equipotential. The counterpoise size is as shown on the plans. The equipotential method is applicable to all airfield lighting systems; i.e. runway, taxiway, apron – touchdown zone, centerline, edge, threshold and approach lighting systems. The equipotential method is also successfully applied to provide lightning protection for power, signal and communication systems. The light bases, counterpoise, etc – all components - are bonded together and bonded to the vault power system ground loop/electrode.

Counterpoise wire shall be installed in the same trench for the entire length of buried cable, conduits and duct banks that are installed to contain airfield cables. The counterpoise is centered over the cable/conduit/duct to be protected.

The counterpoise conductor shall be installed no less than 8 inches (200 mm) minimum or 12 inches (300 mm) maximum above the raceway or cable to be protected, except as permitted below:

(1) The minimum counterpoise conductor height above the raceway or cable to be protected shall be permitted to be adjusted subject to coordination with the airfield lighting and pavement designs.

(2) The counterpoise conductor height above the protected raceway(s) or cable(s) shall be calculated to ensure that the raceway or cable is within a 45-degree area of protection, (45 degrees on each side of vertical creating a 90 degree angle).

The counterpoise conductor shall be bonded to each metallic light base, mounting stake, and metallic airfield lighting component.

All metallic airfield lighting components in the field circuit on the output side of the constant current regulator (CCR) or other power source shall be bonded to the airfield lighting counterpoise system.

All components rise and fall at the same potential; with no potential difference, no damaging arcing and no damaging current flow.

See AC 150/5340-30, Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids and NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems, Chapter 11, for a detailed description of the Equipotential Method of lightning protection.

Reference FAA STD-019E, Lightning and Surge Protection, Grounding Bonding and Shielding Requirements for Facilities and Electronic Equipment, Part 4.1.1.7.][not used]

b. Isolation. Not used.

c. Common Installation requirements. When a metallic light base is used, the grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metallic light base or mounting stake with a No. 6 AWG bare, annealed or soft drawn, solid copper conductor.

When a nonmetallic light base is used, the grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metallic light fixture or metallic base plate with a No. 6 AWG bare, annealed or soft drawn, solid copper conductor.

Grounding electrodes may be rods, ground dissipation plates, radials, or other electrodes listed in the NFPA 70 (NEC) or NFPA 780.

Where raceway is installed by the directional bore, jack and bore, or other drilling method, the counterpoise conductor shall be permitted to be installed concurrently with the directional bore, jack and bore, or other drilling method raceway, external to the raceway or sleeve.

The counterpoise wire shall also be exothermically welded to ground rods installed as shown on the plans but not more than 500 feet (150 m) apart around the entire circuit. The counterpoise system shall be continuous and terminate at the transformer vault or at the power source. It shall be securely attached to the vault or equipment external ground ring or other made electrode-grounding system. The connections shall be made as shown on the plans and in the specifications.

Where an existing airfield lighting system is being extended or modified, the new counterpoise conductors shall be interconnected to existing counterpoise conductors at each intersection of the new and existing airfield lighting counterpoise systems.

d. Parallel Voltage Systems. Provide grounding and bonding in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

108-3.7 Counterpoise installation above multiple conduits and duct banks. Counterpoise wires shall be installed above multiple conduits/duct banks for airfield lighting cables, with the intent being to provide a complete area of protection over the airfield lighting cables. When multiple conduits and/or duct banks for airfield cable are installed in the same trench, the number and location of counterpoise

wires above the conduits shall be adequate to provide a complete area of protection measured 45 degrees each side of vertical.

Where duct banks pass under pavement to be constructed in the project, the counterpoise shall be placed above the duct bank. Reference details on the construction plans.

108-3.8 Counterpoise installation at existing duct banks. When airfield lighting cables are indicated on the plans to be routed through existing duct banks, the new counterpoise wiring shall be terminated at ground rods at each end of the existing duct bank where the cables being protected enter and exit the duct bank. The new counterpoise conductor shall be bonded to the existing counterpoise system.

108-3.9 Exothermic bonding. Bonding of counterpoise wire shall be by the exothermic welding process or equivalent method accepted by the RPR. Only personnel experienced in and regularly engaged in this type of work shall make these connections.

Contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the RPR, the welding kits, materials and procedures to be used for welded connections prior to any installations in the field. The installations shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations and the following:

a. All slag shall be removed from welds.

b. Using an exothermic weld to bond the counterpoise to a lug on a galvanized light base is not recommended unless the base has been specially modified. Consult the manufacturer's installation directions for proper methods of bonding copper wire to the light base. See AC 150/5340-30 for galvanized light base exception.

c. If called for in the plans, all buried copper and weld material at weld connections shall be thoroughly coated with 6 mm of 3M™ Scotchkote™, or approved equivalent, or coated with coal tar Bitumastic® material to prevent surface exposure to corrosive soil or moisture.

108-3.10 Testing. The Contractor shall furnish all necessary equipment and appliances for testing the airport electrical systems and underground cable circuits before and after installation. The Contractor shall perform all tests in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall demonstrate the electrical characteristics to the satisfaction of the RPR. All costs for testing are incidental to the respective item being tested. For phased projects, the tests must be completed by phase. The Contractor must maintain the test results throughout the entire project as well as during the warranty period that meet the following:

a. Earth resistance testing methods shall be submitted to the RPR for approval. Earth resistance testing results shall be recorded on an approved form and testing shall be performed in the presence of the RPR. All such testing shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor.

b. Should the counterpoise or ground grid conductors be damaged or suspected of being damaged by construction activities the Contractor shall test the conductors for continuity with a low resistance ohmmeter. The conductors shall be isolated such that no parallel path exists and tested for continuity. The RPR shall approve of the test method selected. All such testing shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor.

After installation, the Contractor shall test and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the RPR the following:

c. That all affected lighting power and control circuits (existing and new) are continuous and free from short circuits.

d. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are free from unspecified grounds.

e. That the insulation resistance to ground of all new non-grounded high voltage series circuits or cable segments is not less than 50 megohms. Verify continuity of all series airfield lighting circuits prior to energization.

f. That the insulation resistance to ground of all new non-grounded conductors of new multiple circuits or circuit segments is not less than 100 megohms.

g. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are properly connected per applicable wiring diagrams.

h. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are operable. Tests shall be conducted that include operating each control not less than 10 times and the continuous operation of each lighting and power circuit for not less than 1/2 hour.

i. That the impedance to ground of each ground rod does not exceed 25 ohms prior to establishing connections to other ground electrodes. The fall-of-potential ground impedance test shall be used, as described by American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) Standard 81, to verify this requirement. As an alternate, clamp-on style ground impedance test meters may be used to satisfy the impedance testing requirement. Test equipment and its calibration sheets shall be submitted for review and approval by the RPR prior to performing the testing.

Two copies of tabulated results of all cable tests performed shall be supplied by the Contractor to the RPR. Where connecting new cable to existing cable, insulation resistance tests shall be performed on the new cable prior to connection to the existing circuit.

There are no approved “repair” procedures for items that have failed testing other than complete replacement.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

108-4.1 Trenching, including all excavation, backfill, dewatering and restoration, shall not be measured separately for payment but shall be included in the unit price for cable installed in trench.

108-4.2 Cable or counterpoise wire installed in trench, duct bank or conduit shall be measured by the number of linear feet installed, including cable tags, L-823 connectors, racking, testing, grounding connectors, and trench marking tape ready for operation, and accepted as satisfactory. Separate measurement shall be made for each cable or counterpoise wire installed in trench, duct bank or conduit. The measurement for this item shall not include additional quantities required for slack. Cable and counterpoise slack is considered incidental to this item and is included in the Contractor’s unit price. No separate measurement or payment will be made for cable or counterpoise slack. No distinction will be made between cables of different insulation colors.

108-4.3 Ground rods shall be measured by each 10-foot section installed complete including exothermic connections. Augered hole and earthing enhancement material, if used, will not be measured separately for payment but will be included in the unit cost of a 10’ ground rod.

108-4.4 Cable installed within the perimeter of the airfield lighting vault shall not be measured separately for payment but shall be considered incidental to the installation of other cables of the same type on the project.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

108-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price for trenching, cable and bare counterpoise wire installed in trench (direct-buried), or cable and equipment ground installed in duct bank or conduit, in place by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all

materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals, including ground connectors and trench marking tape, necessary to complete this item.

108-5.2 Payment will be made at the contract unit price for each 10-foot section of ground rod installed in place by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item L-108-1	No. 8 AWG**,** 5 kV, L-824, Type C Cable, Installed in Duct Bank or Conduit - per linear foot
Item L-108-2	No. 8 AWG**,** 5 kV, L-824, Type C Cable, Installed in Trench - per linear foot
Item L-108-3	No. 6 AWG, Solid, Bare Copper Counterpoise Wire, Installed in Trench, Above the Duct Bank or Conduit, Including Connections/Terminations - per linear foot
Item L-108-4	¾" x 10' Copper Clad Steel Ground Rod – per each

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-26	Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities
AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-26	Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptacle, Cable Connectors
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program

Commercial Item Description

A-A-59544A	Cable and Wire, Electrical (Power, Fixed Installation)
A-A-55809	Insulation Tape, Electrical, Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive, Plastic

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM B3	Standard Specification for Soft or Annealed Copper Wire
ASTM B8	Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM B33	Standard Specification for Tin-Coated Soft or Annealed Copper Wire for Electrical Purposes
ASTM D4388	Standard Specification for Nonmetallic Semi-Conducting and Electrically Insulating Rubber Tapes

Mil Spec

MIL-PRF-23586F	Performance Specification: Sealing Compound (with Accelerator), Silicone Rubber, Electrical
MIL-I-24391	Insulation Tape, Electrical, Plastic, Pressure Sensitive

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA-70	National Electrical Code (NEC)
NFPA-780	Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

ANSI/IEEE STD 81	IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System

Federal Aviation Administration Standard

FAA STD-019E	Lightning and Surge Protection, Grounding Bonding and Shielding Requirements for Facilities and Electronic Equipment

END OF ITEM L-108

Item L-110 Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits

DESCRIPTION

110-1.1 This item shall consist of underground electrical conduits and duct banks (single or multiple conduits encased in concrete or buried in sand) installed per this specification at the locations and per the dimensions, designs, and details shown on the plans. This item shall include furnishing and installing of all underground electrical duct banks and individual and multiple underground conduits. It shall also include all turfing trenching, backfilling, removal, and restoration of any paved or turfed areas; concrete encasement, mandrelling, pulling lines, duct markers, plugging of conduits, and the testing of the installation as a completed system ready for installation of cables per the plans and specifications. This item shall also include furnishing and installing conduits and all incidentals for providing positive drainage of the system. Verification of existing ducts is incidental to the pay items provided in this specification.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

110-2.1 General.

a. All equipment and materials covered by referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification when requested by the RPR.

b. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications and acceptable to the RPR. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed, when directed by the RPR and replaced with materials, that comply with these specifications, at the Contractor's cost.

c. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment for which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in project that accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

d. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes specified in this document.

e. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

110-2.2 Steel conduit. Rigid galvanized steel (RGS) conduit and fittings shall be hot dipped galvanized inside and out and conform to the requirements of Underwriters Laboratories Standards 6, 514B, and 1242. All RGS conduits or RGS elbows installed below grade, in concrete, permanently wet locations or other similar environments shall be painted with a 10-mil thick coat of asphaltum sealer or shall have a factory-bonded polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cover. Any exposed galvanizing or steel shall be coated with 10 mils of asphaltum sealer. When using PVC coated RGS conduit, care shall be exercised not to damage the factory PVC coating. Damaged PVC coating shall be repaired per the manufacturer's written instructions. In lieu of PVC coated RGS, corrosion wrap tape shall be permitted to be used where RGS is in contact with direct earth.

110-2.3 Plastic conduit. Plastic conduit and fittings-shall conform to the following requirements:

- UL 514B covers W-C-1094-Conduit fittings all types, classes 1 thru 3 and 6 thru 10.
- UL 514C covers W-C-1094- all types, Class 5 junction box and cover in plastic (PVC).
- UL 651 covers W-C-1094-Rigid PVC Conduit, types I and II, Class 4.
- UL 651A covers W-C-1094-Rigid PVC Conduit and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) Conduit type III and Class 4.

Underwriters Laboratories Standards UL-651 and Article 352 of the current National Electrical Code shall be one of the following, as shown on the plans:

a. Type I–Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 PVC suitable for underground use either direct-buried or encased in concrete.

b. Type II–Schedule 40 PVC suitable for either above ground or underground use.

c. Type III – Schedule 80 PVC suitable for either above ground or underground use either direct-buried or encased in concrete.

d. Type III –HDPE pipe, minimum standard dimensional ratio (SDR) 11, suitable for placement with directional boring under pavement.

The type of solvent cement shall be as recommended by the conduit/fitting manufacturer.

110-2.4 Split conduit. Split conduit shall be pre-manufactured for the intended purpose and shall be made of steel or plastic.

110-2.5 Conduit spacers. Conduit spacers shall be prefabricated interlocking units manufactured for the intended purpose. They shall be of double wall construction made of high grade, high density polyethylene complete with interlocking cap and base pads. They shall be designed to accept No. 4 reinforcing bars installed vertically.

110-2.6 Concrete. Concrete shall be proportioned, placed, and cured per Item P-610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

110-2.7 Precast concrete structures. Not used.

110-2.8 Flowable backfill. Not used.

110-2.9 Detectable warning tape. Plastic, detectable, American Public Works Association (APWA) red (electrical power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cable), orange (telephone/fiber optic cabling) with continuous legend magnetic tape shall be polyethylene film with a metallized foil core and shall be 3-6 inches (75-150 mm) wide. Detectable tape is incidental to the respective bid item.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

110-3.1 General. The Contractor shall install underground duct banks and conduits at the approximate locations indicated on the plans. The RPR shall indicate specific locations as the work progresses, if required to differ from the plans. Duct banks and conduits shall be of the size, material, and type indicated on the plans or specifications. Where no size is indicated on the plans or in the specifications, conduits shall be not less than 2 inches (50 mm) inside diameter or comply with the National Electrical Code based on cable to be installed, whichever is larger. All duct bank and conduit lines shall be laid so as to grade toward access points and duct or conduit ends for drainage. Unless shown otherwise on the plans, grades shall be at least 3 inches (75 mm) per 100 feet (30 m). On runs where it is not practicable to maintain the grade all one way, the duct bank and conduit lines shall be graded from the center in both directions toward access points or conduit ends, with a drain into the storm drainage system. Pockets or traps where moisture may accumulate shall be avoided. Under pavement, the top of the duct bank shall not be less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below the subgrade; in other locations, the top of the duct bank or underground conduit shall be not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade.

The Contractor shall mandrel each individual conduit whether the conduit is direct-buried or part of a duct bank. An iron-shod mandrel, not more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) smaller than the bore of the conduit shall be pulled or pushed through each conduit. The mandrel shall have a leather or rubber gasket slightly larger than the conduit hole.

The Contractor shall swab out all conduits/ducts and clean base can, manhole, pull boxes, etc., interiors immediately prior to pulling cable. Once cleaned and swabbed the light bases, manholes, pull boxes, etc., and all accessible points of entry to the duct/conduit system shall be kept closed except when installing cables. Cleaning of ducts, base cans, manholes, etc., is incidental to the pay item of the item being cleaned. All raceway systems left open, after initial cleaning, for any reason shall be recleaned at the Contractor's expense. All accessible points shall be kept closed when not installing cable. The Contractor shall verify existing ducts proposed for use in this project as clear and open. The Contractor shall notify the RPR of any blockage in the existing ducts.

For pulling the permanent wiring, each individual conduit, whether the conduit is direct-buried or part of a duct bank, shall be provided with a 200-pound (90 kg) test polypropylene pull rope. The ends shall be secured and sufficient length shall be left in access points to prevent it from slipping back into the conduit. Where spare conduits are installed, as indicated on the plans, the open ends shall be plugged with removable tapered plugs, designed for this purpose.

All conduits shall be securely fastened in place during construction and shall be plugged to prevent contaminants from entering the conduits. Any conduit section having a defective joint shall not be installed. Ducts shall be supported and spaced apart using approved spacers at intervals not to exceed 5 feet (1.5 m).

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, concrete encased duct banks shall be used when crossing under pavements expected to carry aircraft loads, such as runways, taxiways, taxilanes, ramps and aprons. When under paved shoulders and other paved areas, conduit and duct banks shall be encased using flowable fill for protection.

All conduits within concrete encasement of the duct banks shall terminate with female ends for ease in current and future use. Install factory plugs in all unused ends. Do not cover the ends or plugs with concrete.

Where turf is well established and the sod can be removed, it shall be carefully stripped and properly stored.

Trenches for conduits and duct banks may be excavated manually or with mechanical trenching equipment unless in pavement, in which case they shall be excavated with mechanical trenching equipment. Walls of trenches shall be essentially vertical so that a minimum of shoulder surface is disturbed. Blades of graders shall not be used to excavate the trench.

When rock is encountered, the rock shall be removed to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm) below the required conduit or duct bank depth and it shall be replaced with bedding material of earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. Flowable backfill may alternatively be used

Underground electrical warning (Caution) tape shall be installed in the trench above all underground duct banks and conduits in unpaved areas. Contractor shall submit a sample of the proposed warning tape for approval by the RPR. If not shown on the plans, the warning tape shall be located 6 inches above the duct/conduit or the counterpoise wire if present.

Joints in plastic conduit shall be prepared per the manufacturer's recommendations for the particular type of conduit. Plastic conduit shall be prepared by application of a plastic cleaner and brushing a plastic solvent on the outside of the conduit ends and on the inside of the couplings. The conduit fitting shall then be slipped together with a quick one-quarter turn twist to set the joint tightly. Where more than one conduit is placed in a single trench, or in duct banks, joints in the conduit shall be staggered a minimum of 2 feet (60 cm).

Changes in direction of runs exceeding 10 degrees, either vertical or horizontal, shall be accomplished using manufactured sweep bends.

Whether or not specifically indicated on the drawings, where the soil encountered at established duct bank grade is an unsuitable material, as determined by the RPR, the unsuitable material shall be removed per Item P-152 and replaced with suitable material. Additional duct bank supports shall be installed, as approved by the RPR.

All excavation shall be unclassified and shall be considered incidental to Item L-110. Dewatering necessary for duct installation, and erosion per federal, state, and local requirements is incidental to Item L-110.

Unless otherwise specified, excavated materials that are deemed by the RPR to be unsuitable for use in backfill or embankments shall be removed and disposed of offsite.

Any excess excavation shall be filled with suitable material approved by the RPR and compacted per Item P-152.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Where existing active cables) cross proposed installations, the Contractor shall ensure that these cables are adequately protected. Where crossings are unavoidable, no splices will be allowed in the existing cables, except as specified on the plans. Installation of new cable where such crossings must occur shall proceed as follows:

a. Existing cables shall be located manually. Unearthed cables shall be inspected to assure absolutely no damage has occurred

b. Trenching, etc., in cable areas shall then proceed with approval of the RPR, with care taken to minimize possible damage or disruption of existing cable, including careful backfilling in area of cable.

In the event that any previously identified cable is damaged during the course of construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for the complete repair.

110-3.2 Duct banks. Unless otherwise shown in the plans, duct banks shall be installed so that the top of the concrete envelope is not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below the bottom of the base or stabilized base

course layers where installed under runways, taxiways, aprons, or other paved areas, and not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade where installed in unpaved areas.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, duct banks under paved areas shall extend at least 3 feet (1 m) beyond the edges of the pavement or 3 feet (1 m) beyond any under drains that may be installed alongside the paved area. Trenches for duct banks shall be opened the complete length before concrete is placed so that if any obstructions are encountered, provisions can be made to avoid them. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, all duct banks shall be placed on a layer of concrete not less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick prior to its initial set. The Contractor shall space the conduits not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall). All such multiple conduits shall be placed using conduit spacers applicable to the type of conduit. As the conduit laying progresses, concrete shall be placed around and on top of the conduits not less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick unless otherwise shown on the plans. All conduits shall terminate with female ends for ease of access in current and future use. Install factory plugs in all unused ends. Do not cover the ends or plugs with concrete.

Conduits forming the duct bank shall be installed using conduit spacers. No. 4 reinforcing bars shall be driven vertically into the soil a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) to anchor the assembly into the earth prior to placing the concrete encasement. For this purpose, the spacers shall be fastened down with locking collars attached to the vertical bars. Spacers shall be installed at 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals. Spacers shall be in the proper sizes and configurations to fit the conduits. Locking collars and spacers shall be submitted to the RPR for review prior to use.

When specified, the Contractor shall reinforce the bottom side and top of encasements with steel reinforcing mesh or fabric or other approved metal reinforcement. When directed, the Contractor shall supply additional supports where the ground is soft and boggy, where ducts cross under roadways, or where shown on the plans. Under such conditions, the complete duct structure shall be supported on reinforced concrete footings, piers, or piles located at approximately 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals.

All pavement surfaces that are to have ducts installed therein shall be neatly saw cut to form a vertical face. All excavation shall be included in the contract with price for the duct.

Install a plastic, detectable, color as noted, 3 to 6 inches (75 to 150 mm) wide tape, 8 inches (200 mm) minimum below grade above all underground conduit or duct lines not installed under pavement. Utilize the 3-inch (75-mm) wide tape only for single conduit runs. Utilize the 6-inch (150-mm) wide tape for multiple conduits and duct banks. For duct banks equal to or greater than 24 inches (600 mm) in width, utilize more than one tape for sufficient coverage and identification of the duct bank as required.

When existing cables are to be placed in split duct, encased in concrete, the cable shall be carefully located and exposed by hand tools. Prior to being placed in duct, the RPR shall be notified so that he may inspect the cable and determine that it is in good condition. Where required, split duct shall be installed as shown on the drawings or as required by the RPR.

110-3.3 Conduits without concrete encasement. Trenches for single-conduit lines shall be not less than 6 inches (150 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) wide. The trench for 2 or more conduits installed at the same level shall be proportionately wider. Trench bottoms for conduits without concrete encasement shall be made to conform accurately to grade so as to provide uniform support for the conduit along its entire length.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, a layer of fine earth material, at least 4 inches (100 mm) thick (loose measurement) shall be placed in the bottom of the trench as bedding for the conduit. The bedding material shall consist of soft dirt, sand or other fine fill, and it shall contain no particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. The bedding material shall be tamped until firm. Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Unless otherwise shown on plans, conduits shall be installed so that the tops of all conduits within the Airport's secured area where trespassing is prohibited are at least 18 inches (0.5 m) below the finished grade. Conduits outside the Airport's secured area shall be installed so that the tops of the conduits are at least 24 inches (60 cm) below the finished grade per National Electric Code (NEC), Table 300.5.

When two or more individual conduits intended to carry conductors of equivalent voltage insulation rating are installed in the same trench without concrete encasement, they shall be spaced not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall) in a horizontal direction and not less than 6 inches (150 mm) apart in a vertical direction. Where two or more individual conduits intended to carry conductors of differing voltage insulation rating are installed in the same trench without concrete encasement, they shall be placed not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall) in a horizontal direction and lot less than 6 inches (150 mm) apart in a vertical direction.

Trenches shall be opened the complete length between normal termination points before conduit is installed so that if any unforeseen obstructions are encountered, proper provisions can be made to avoid them.

Conduits shall be installed using conduit spacers. No. 4 reinforcing bars shall be driven vertically into the soil a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) to anchor the assembly into the earth while backfilling. For this purpose, the spacers shall be fastened down with locking collars attached to the vertical bars. Spacers shall be installed at 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals. Spacers shall be in the proper sizes and configurations to fit the conduits. Locking collars and spacers shall be submitted to the RPR for review prior to use.

110-3.4 Markers. Not used.

110-3.5 Backfilling for conduits. For conduits, 8 inches (200 mm) of sand, soft earth, or other fine fill (loose measurement) shall be placed around the conduits ducts and carefully tamped around and over them with hand tampers. The remaining trench shall then be backfilled and compacted per Item P-152 except that material used for back fill shall be select material not larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in diameter.

Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during back filling operations.

The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface; except that, where sod is to be placed over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at a depth equal to the thickness of the sod to be used, with proper allowance for settlement.

Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per instructions issued by the RPR.

110-3.6 Backfilling for duct banks. After the concrete has cured, the remaining trench shall be backfilled and compacted per Item P-152 "Excavation and Embankment" except that the material used for backfill shall be select material not larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in diameter. In addition to the requirements of Item P-152, where duct banks are installed under pavement, one moisture/density test per lift shall be made for each 250 linear feet (76 m) of duct bank or one work period's construction, whichever is less.

Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during backfilling operations.

The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface; except that, where sod is to be placed over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at a depth equal to the thickness of the sod to be used, with proper allowance for settlement.

Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per instructions issued by the RPR.

110-3.7 Restoration. Where sod has been removed, it shall be replaced as soon as possible after the backfilling is completed. All areas disturbed by the work shall be restored to its original condition. The restoration shall include topsoiling and seeding shown on the plans. The Contractor shall be held responsible for maintaining all disturbed surfaces and replacements until final acceptance. All restoration shall be considered incidental to the respective L-110 pay item. Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall thoroughly visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD), and remove any such FOD that is found. This FOD inspection and removal shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

110-3.8 Ownership of removed cable. See Item L-105.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

110-4.1 Underground conduits and duct banks shall be measured by the linear feet of conduits and duct banks installed, including encasement, locator tape, trenching and backfill with designated material, and restoration, and for drain lines, the termination at the drainage structure, all measured in place, completed, and accepted. Separate measurement shall be made for the various types, sizes, installation locations, and burial depths.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

110-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot for each type and size of conduit and duct bank completed and accepted, including trench and backfill with the designated material, and, for drain lines, the termination at the drainage structure. This price shall be full compensation for removal and disposal of existing duct banks and conduits as shown on the plans, furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item per the provisions and intent of the plans and specifications.

Payment will be made under:

Item L-110-1	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement, 24-inch Minimum Cover - per linear foot
Item L-110-2	Concrete Encased Schedule 80 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement (for TDZ lights), 10-inch Minimum Cover - per linear foot
Item L-110-3	Non-Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Turf - per linear foot
Item L-110-4	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Drainage Conduit, 1-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement - per linear foot
Item L-110-5	Concrete Encased Schedule 40 PVC Electrical Ductbank, 2-Way 2-inch, in Existing Pavement - per linear foot

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.

Advisory Circular (AC)

AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA-70	National Electrical Code (NEC)

Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

UL Standard 6	Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit - Steel
UL Standard 514B	Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings
UL Standard 514C	Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers
UL Standard 1242	Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit Steel
UL Standard 651	Schedule 40, 80, Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and Fittings
UL Standard 651A	Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit

END OF ITEM L-110

Item L-115 Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures

DESCRIPTION

115-1.1 This item shall consist of electrical manholes and junction structures (hand holes, pull boxes, junction cans, etc.) installed per this specification, at the indicated locations and conforming to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plans or as required by the RPR. This item shall include the installation of each electrical manhole and/or junction structures with all associated excavation, backfilling, sheeting and bracing, concrete, reinforcing steel, ladders, appurtenances, testing, dewatering and restoration of surfaces to the satisfaction of the RPR, including removal of existing manholes and junction structures as shown on the plans.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

115-2.1 General.

a. All equipment and materials covered by referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification when so requested by the RPR.

b. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed (when directed by the RPR) and replaced with materials that comply with these specifications at the Contractor's cost.

c. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete any non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment to which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in the project that may accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

d. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications**.** The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified in this document.

e. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from the date of final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

115-2.2 Concrete structures. Concrete shall be proportioned, placed, and cured per Item P-610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

115-2.3 Precast concrete structures. Precast concrete structures shall be furnished by a plant meeting National Precast Concrete Association Plant Certification Program or another engineer approved third party certification program. Provide precast concrete structures where shown on the plans.

Precast concrete structures shall be an approved standard design of the manufacturer. Precast units shall have mortar or bitumastic sealer placed between all joints to make them watertight. The structure shall be designed to withstand 100,000 lb aircraft loads, unless otherwise shown on the plans. Openings or knockouts shall be provided in the structure as detailed on the plans.

Threaded inserts and pulling eyes shall be cast in as shown on the plans.

If the Contractor chooses to propose a different structural design, signed and sealed shop drawings, design calculations, and other information requested by the RPR shall be submitted by the Contractor to allow for a full evaluation by the RPR. The RPR shall review per the process defined in the General Provisions.

115-2.4 Junction boxes. Junction boxes shall be L-867 Class 1 (non-load bearing) or L-868 Class 1 (load bearing) airport light bases that are encased in concrete. The light bases shall have a L-894 blank cover, gasket, and stainless steel hardware. All bolts, studs, nuts, lock washers, and other similar fasteners used for the light fixture assemblies must be fabricated from 316L (equivalent to EN 1.4404), 18-8, 410, or 416 stainless steel. If 18-8, 410, or 416 stainless steel is utilized it shall be passivated and be free from any discoloration. Covers shall be 3/8-inch (9-mm) thickness for L-867 and 3/4-inch (19-mm) thickness for L-868. All junction boxes shall be provided with both internal and external ground lugs.

115-2.5 Mortar. The mortar shall be composed of one part of cement and two parts of mortar sand, by volume. The cement shall be per the requirements in ASTM C150, Type I. The sand shall be per the requirements in ASTM C144. Hydrated lime may be added to the mixture of sand and cement in an amount not to exceed 15% of the weight of cement used. The hydrated lime shall meet the requirements of ASTM C206. Water shall be potable, reasonably clean and free of oil, salt, acid, alkali, sugar, vegetable, or other substances injurious to the finished product.

115-2.6 Concrete. Concrete shall be proportioned, placed, and cured per Item P-610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

115-2.7 Frames and covers. The frames shall conform to one of the following requirements:

a. ASTM A48 Gray iron castings

b. ASTM A47 Malleable iron castings

c. ASTM A27 Steel castings

d. ASTM A283, Grade D Structural steel for grates and frames

e. ASTM A536 Ductile iron castings

f. ASTM A897 Austempered ductile iron castings

All castings specified shall withstand a maximum tire pressure of 250 psi and maximum load of 100,000 lbs.

All castings or structural steel units shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans and shall be designed to support the loadings specified.

Each frame and cover unit shall be provided with fastening members to prevent it from being dislodged by traffic, but which will allow easy removal for access to the structure.

All castings shall be thoroughly cleaned. After fabrication, structural steel units shall be galvanized to meet the requirements of ASTM A123.

Each cover shall have the word "ELECTRIC" or other approved designation cast on it. Each frame and cover shall be as shown on the plans or approved equivalent. No cable notches are required.

Each manhole shall be provided with a "DANGER -- PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER" safety warning sign as detailed in the Contract Documents and in accordance with OSHA 1910.146 (c)(2).

115-2.8 Ladders. Not used.

115-2.9 Reinforcing steel. All reinforcing steel shall be deformed bars of new billet steel meeting the requirements of ASTM A615, Grade 60.

115-2.10 Bedding/special backfill. Bedding or special backfill shall be as shown on the plans.

115-2.11 Flowable backfill. Not used.

115-2.12 Cable trays. Cable trays shall be of plastic**.** Cable trays shall be located as shown on the plans.

115-2.13 Plastic conduit. Plastic conduit shall comply with Item L-110, Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

115-2.14 Conduit terminators. Conduit terminators shall be pre-manufactured for the specific purpose and sized as required or as shown on the plans.

115-2.15 Pulling-in irons. Pulling-in irons shall be manufactured with 7/8-inch diameter hot-dipped galvanized steel or stress-relieved carbon steel roping designed for concrete applications (7 strand, 1/2-inch diameter with an ultimate strength of 270,000 psi). Where stress-relieved carbon steel roping is used, a rustproof sleeve shall be installed at the hooking point and all exposed surfaces shall be encapsulated with a polyester coating to prevent corrosion.

115-2.16 Ground rods. Ground rods shall be one piece, copper clad steel**.** The ground rods shall be of the length and diameter specified on the plans, but in no case shall they be less than 8 feet long nor less than 5/8 inch in diameter.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

115-3.1 Unclassified excavation. It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Damage to utility lines, through lack of care in excavating, shall be repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the RPR without additional expense to the Owner.

The Contractor shall perform excavation for structures and structure footings to the lines and grades or elevations shown on the plans or as staked by the RPR. The excavation shall be of sufficient size to permit the placing of the full width and length of the structure or structure footings shown.

All excavation shall be unclassified and shall be considered incidental to Item L-115. Dewatering necessary for structure installation and erosion per federal, state, and local requirements is incidental to Item L-115.

Boulders, logs and all other objectionable material encountered in excavation shall be removed. All rock and other hard foundation material shall be cleaned of all loose material and cut to a firm surface either level, stepped or serrated, as directed by the RPR. All seams, crevices, disintegrated rock and thin strata shall be removed. When concrete is to rest on a surface other than rock, special care shall be taken not to disturb the bottom of the excavation. Excavation to final grade shall not be made until just before the concrete or reinforcing is to be placed.

The Contractor shall provide all bracing, sheeting and shoring necessary to implement and protect the excavation and the structure as required for safety or conformance to governing laws. The cost of bracing, sheeting and shoring shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

Unless otherwise provided, bracing, sheeting and shoring involved in the construction of this item shall be removed by the Contractor after the completion of the structure. Removal shall be effected in a manner that will not disturb or mar finished masonry. The cost of removal shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

After each excavation is completed, the Contractor shall notify the RPR. Structures shall be placed after the RPR has approved the depth of the excavation and the suitability of the foundation material.

Prior to installation the Contractor shall provide a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) of sand or a material approved by the RPR as a suitable base to receive the structure. The base material shall be compacted and graded level and at proper elevation to receive the structure in proper relation to the conduit grade or ground cover requirements, as indicated on the plans.

115-3.2 Concrete structures. Concrete structures shall be built on prepared foundations conforming to the dimensions and form indicated on the plans. The concrete and construction methods shall conform to the requirements specified in Item P-610. Any reinforcement required shall be placed as indicated on the plans and shall be approved by the RPR before the concrete is placed.

115-3.3 Precast unit installations. Precast units shall be installed plumb and true. Joints shall be made watertight by use of sealant at each tongue-and-groove joint and at roof of manhole. Excess sealant shall be removed and severe surface projections on exterior of neck shall be removed.

115-3.4 Placement and treatment of castings, frames and fittings. All castings, frames and fittings shall be placed in the positions indicated on the Plans or as directed by the RPR and shall be set true to line and to correct elevation. If frames or fittings are to be set in concrete or cement mortar, all anchors or bolts shall be in place and position before the concrete or mortar is placed. The unit shall not be disturbed until the mortar or concrete has set.

Field connections shall be made with bolts, unless indicated otherwise. Welding will not be permitted unless shown otherwise on the approved shop drawings and written approval is granted by the casting manufacturer. Erection equipment shall be suitable and safe for the workman. Errors in shop fabrication or deformation resulting from handling and transportation that prevent the proper assembly and fitting of parts shall be reported immediately to the RPR and approval of the method of correction shall be obtained. Approved corrections shall be made at Contractor’s expense.

Anchor bolts and anchors shall be properly located and built into connection work. Bolts and anchors shall be preset by the use of templates or such other methods as may be required to locate the anchors and anchor bolts accurately.

Pulling-in irons shall be located opposite all conduit entrances into structures to provide a strong, convenient attachment for pulling-in blocks when installing cables. Pulling-in irons shall be set directly into the concrete walls of the structure.

115-3.5 Installation of ladders. Not used.

115-3.6 Removal of sheeting and bracing. In general, all sheeting and bracing used to support the sides of trenches or other open excavations shall be withdrawn as the trenches or other open excavations are being refilled. That portion of the sheeting extending below the top of a structure shall be withdrawn, unless otherwise directed, before more than 6 inches (150 mm) of material is placed above the top of the structure and before any bracing is removed. Voids left by the sheeting shall be carefully refilled with selected material and rammed tight with tools especially adapted for the purpose or otherwise as may be approved.

The RPR may direct the Contractor to delay the removal of sheeting and bracing if, in his judgment, the installed work has not attained the necessary strength to permit placing of backfill.

115-3.7 Backfilling. After a structure has been completed, the area around it shall be backfilled in horizontal layers not to exceed 6 inches (150 mm) in thickness measured after compaction to the density requirements in Item P-152. Each layer shall be deposited all around the structure to approximately the same elevation. The top of the fill shall meet the elevation shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR.

Backfill shall not be placed against any structure until approval is given by the RPR. In the case of concrete, such approval shall not be given until tests made by the laboratory under supervision of the RPR establish that the concrete has attained sufficient strength to provide a factor of safety against damage or strain in withstanding any pressure created by the backfill or the methods used in placing it.

Where required, the RPR may direct the Contractor to add, at his own expense, sufficient water during compaction to assure a complete consolidation of the backfill. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damage or injury done to conduits, duct banks, structures, property or persons due to improper placing or compacting of backfill.

115-3.8 Connection of duct banks. To relieve stress of joint between concrete-encased duct banks and structure walls, reinforcement rods shall be placed in the structure wall and shall be formed and tied into duct bank reinforcement at the time the duct bank is installed..

115-3.9 Grounding. A ground rod shall be installed in the floor of all concrete structures so that the top of rod extends 6 inches (150 mm) above the floor. The ground rod shall be installed within one foot (30 cm) of a corner of the concrete structure. Ground rods shall be installed prior to casting the bottom slab. Where the soil condition does not permit driving the ground rod into the earth without damage to the ground rod, the Contractor shall drill a 4-inch (100 mm) diameter hole into the earth to receive the ground rod. The hole around the ground rod shall be filled throughout its length, below slab, with Portland cement grout. Ground rods shall be installed in precast bottom slab of structures by drilling a hole through bottom slab and installing the ground rod. Bottom slab penetration shall be sealed watertight with Portland cement grout around the ground rod.

A grounding bus of 4/0 bare stranded copper shall be exothermically bonded to the ground rod and loop the concrete structure walls. The ground bus shall be a minimum of one foot (30 cm) above the floor of the structure and separate from other cables. No. 2 American wire gauge (AWG) bare copper pigtails shall bond the grounding bus to all cable trays and other metal hardware within the concrete structure. Connections to the grounding bus shall be exothermic. If an exothermic weld is not possible, connections to the grounding bus shall be made by using connectors approved for direct burial in soil or concrete per UL 467. Hardware connections may be mechanical, using a lug designed for that purpose.

115-3.10 Cleanup and repair. After erection of all galvanized items, damaged areas shall be repaired by applying a liquid cold-galvanizing compound per MIL-P-21035. Surfaces shall be prepared and compound applied per the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Prior to acceptance, the entire structure shall be cleaned of all dirt and debris.

115-3.11 Restoration. After the backfill is completed, the Contractor shall dispose of all surplus material, dirt and rubbish from the site. The Contractor shall restore all disturbed areas equivalent to or better than their original condition. All sodding, grading and restoration shall be considered incidental to the respective Item L-115 pay item.

The Contractor shall grade around structures as required to provide positive drainage away from the structure.

Areas with special surface treatment, such as roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas shall have backfill compacted to match surrounding areas, and surfaces shall be repaired using materials comparable to original materials.

Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall thoroughly visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD), and remove any such FOD that is found. This FOD inspection and removal shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

After all work is completed, the Contractor shall remove all tools and other equipment, leaving the entire site free, clear and in good condition.

115-3.12 Inspection. Prior to final approval, the electrical structures shall be thoroughly inspected for conformance with the plans and this specification. Any indication of defects in materials or workmanship shall be further investigated and corrected. The earth resistance to ground of each ground rod shall not exceed 25 ohms. Each ground rod shall be tested using the fall-of-potential ground impedance test per American National Standards Institute / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) Standard 81. This test shall be performed prior to establishing connections to other ground electrodes.

115-3.13 Manhole elevation adjustments. Not used.

115-3.14 Duct extension to existing ducts. Not used.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

115-4.1 Electrical manholes and junction structures shall be measured by each unit completed in place and accepted. The following items shall be included in the price of each unit: All required excavation and dewatering:; sheeting and bracing; all required backfilling with on-site materials; restoration of all surfaces and finished grading and turfing; all required connections; temporary cables and connections; and ground rod testing

BASIS OF PAYMENT

115-5.1 The accepted quantity of electrical manholes and junction structures will be paid for at the Contract unit price per each, complete and in place. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, backfilling and placing of the materials, furnishing and installation of appurtenances and connections to duct banks and other structures as may be required to complete the item as shown on the plans and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the structure.

Payment will be made under:

Item L-115-1	Electrical Handhole 4’ X 4’, Aircraft Rated - Per Each
Item L-115-2	Electrical Junction Structure, L-867, Size D - Per Each

REFERENCES

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

American National Standards Institute / Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ANSI/ICEA)

ANSI/IEEE STD 81	IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System

Advisory Circular (AC)	
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-26	Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptacle, Cable Connectors
AC 150/5345-42	Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program
Commercial Item Description (CID)	
A-A 59544	Cable and Wire, Electrical (Power, Fixed Installation)
ASTM International (ASTM)	
ASTM A27	Standard Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, for General Application
ASTM A47	Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A48	Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
ASTM A123	Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A283	Standard Specification for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates
ASTM A536	Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A897	Standard Specification for Austempered Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM C144	Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C206	Standard Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime
FAA Engineering Brief (EB)	
EB #83	In Pavement Light Fixture Bolts
Mil Spec	
MIL-P-21035	Paint High Zinc Dust Content, Galvanizing Repair
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	
NFPA-70	National Electrical Code (NEC)

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Item L-125 Installation of Airport Lighting Systems

DESCRIPTION

125-1.1 This item shall consist of airport lighting systems furnished and installed in accordance with this specification, the referenced specifications, and the applicable advisory circulars (ACs). The systems shall be installed at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, design, and details shown in the plans. This item shall include the furnishing of all equipment, materials, services, and incidentals necessary to place the systems in operation as completed units to the satisfaction of the RPR.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

125-2.1 General.

a. Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) specifications shall be certified under the Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program in accordance with AC 150/5345-53, current version. FAA certified airfield lighting shall be compatible with each other to perform in compliance with FAA criteria and the intended operation. If the Contractor provides equipment that does not performs as intended because of incompatibility with the system, the Contractor assumes all costs to correct the system for to operate properly.

b. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to provide materials in accordance with these specifications and acceptable to the RPR. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed, when directed by the RPR and replaced with materials, which do comply with these specifications, at the sole cost of the Contractor.

c. All materials and equipment used shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Clearly mark each copy to identify pertinent products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment for which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be clearly made with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor shall be responsible for delays in the project accruing directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

d. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be submitted in electronic PDF format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any or all equipment, materials or procedures, which, in the RPR’s opinion, does not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified herein.

e. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

125-2.2 Conduit/Duct. Conduit shall conform to Specification Item L-110 Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

125-2.3 Cable and Counterpoise. Cable and Counterpoise shall conform to Item L-108 Underground Power Cable for Airports.

125-2.4 Tape. Rubber and plastic electrical tapes shall be Scotch Electrical Tape Numbers 23 and 88 respectively, as manufactured by 3M Company or an approved equal.

125-2.5 Cable Connections. Cable Connections shall conform to Item L-108 Installation of Underground Cable for Airports.

125-2.6 Retroreflective Markers. Not used.

125-2.7 Runway and Taxiway Lights. Runway and taxiway lights shall conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-46. Lamps shall be of size and type indicated, or as required by fixture manufacturer for each lighting fixture required under this contract. Filters shall be of colors conforming to the specification for the light concerned or to the standard referenced.

Lights

Type	Class	Mode	Style	Option	Base	Filter	Transformer	Notes
L-850A(L)	2	1	3		L-868B	White/White, White/Red	30/45W	LED, heater, 12" fixture w/ snowplow ring
L-850B(L)	2	1	3		L-868B	White	30/45W	LED, heater, 12" fixture w/ snowplow ring
L-850C(L)	2	1	1		L-868B	White/White, Amber/White, Amber/Red	100W	LED, heater, 12" fixture w/ snowplow ring
L-862(L)		1			L-867B	White/White, Amber/White, Amber/Red	30/45W	LED, 20" Tall
L-862E(L)		1			L-867B, Stake	Green, Red/Red, Red/Green	30/45W	LED (except quartz for temporary lights), 20" Tall (except 14" Tall at R/W 17 threshold)

125-2.8 Runway and Taxiway Signs. Runway and Taxiway Guidance Signs should conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-44.

Signs

Type	Size	Style	Class	Mode	Notes
L-858B	4	3	2	2	On/Off Switch w/cover, Curved Panels, LED, Curved Top, Bird Spikes
L-858L	3	2	2	2	On/Off Switch w/cover, Curved Panels, LED, Curved Top, Bird Spikes
L-858R	3	3	2	2	On/Off Switch w/cover, Curved Panels, LED, Curved Top, Bird Spikes
L-858Y	3	3	2	2	On/Off Switch w/cover, Curved Panels, LED, Curved Top, Bird Spikes

125-2.9 Runway End Identifier Light (REIL). Not used.

125-2.10 Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI). Not used.

125-2.11 Circuit Selector Cabinet. Not used.

125-2.12 Light Base and Transformer Housings. Light Base and Transformer Housings should conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-42. Light bases shall be Type L-867 and L-868, Class 1B, Size B shall be provided as indicated or as required to accommodate the fixture or device installed thereon. Base plates, cover plates, and adapter plates shall be provided to accommodate various sizes of fixtures.

125-2.13 Isolation Transformers. Isolation Transformers shall be Type L-830, size as required for each installation. Transformer shall conform to AC 150/5345-47.

125-2.14 Field Lightning Arrestors. The Field Lightning Arrestor (FLA) or Surge Arrestor shall be designed to divert a lightning surge current to earth ground of 25,000A (8/20 microsecond discharge). An earth ground lug shall be connected to the body of the FLA and be sized for at least a 4AWG wire. The FLA shall be designed such that it can be used on any series circuit: 6.6A using a 4KW to 30KW CCR or

20A using a 15KW to 70KW CCR. The FLA shall be ruggedly manufactured and be liquid tight according to NEMA 6P (IP 68). The FLA shall use an aluminum body with integrated heatsink (for optimum component cooling when surge current is present). For ease of identification, the FLA heatsink shall be red anodized. Connection of the FLA on the series circuit primary shall be by means of FAA L-823 male and female primary connectors. The resistance between the end of the male and female L-823 connector shall be <3 ohms. The FLA shall be designed to have an insulation resistance of >2G ohms when measured between either one of the primary leads and the earth ground lug.

INSTALLATION

125-3.1 Installation. The Contractor shall furnish, install, connect and test all equipment, accessories, conduit, cables, wires, buses, grounds and support items necessary to ensure a complete and operable airport lighting system as specified here and shown in the plans.

The equipment installation and mounting shall comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code and state and local code agencies having jurisdiction.

The Contractor shall install the specified equipment in accordance with the applicable advisory circulars and the details shown on the plans.

Bond the light fixture to the light base internal ground lug via a No. 6 AWG stranded copper wire rated for 600 volts with green XHHW, THWN-2, or other suitable insulation, bare stranded conductor or a braided ground strap of equivalent current rating. The bonding conductor length must be sufficient to allow the removal of the light fixture from the light base for routine maintenance. See the light fixture manufacturer's instructions for proper methods of attaching a bonding wire to the fixture. List connections for direct earth burial.

Inspect each light fixture to determine that it is installed correctly, at the proper height, in line with the other fixtures, level, and properly oriented.

Check all fixture securing screws or bolts to ensure that they are tightened per manufacturer recommendations. Use an anti-seize compound on bolts made of stainless steel.

Check each light fixture to determine that the lenses are clean and unscratched.

Inspect lighting fixtures concurrently with installation because of the subsequent inaccessibility of some components.

Check identification numbers for each light unit to determine that the number at the installation is as assigned in the plans.

Check equipment covered by FAA specifications to determine if the manufacturers have supplied certified equipment. Also check the equipment for general conformance with specification requirements.

Inspect all cables, wiring, and splices to obtain assurance that the installation is per AC 150/5370-10, the NEC, and local codes. Inspect and test insulation resistance of underground cables.

Check the input voltage at the power and control circuits to determine that the voltage is within limits required for proper equipment operation. Select the proper voltage tap on equipment where taps are provided. Check the proper operation of the CCR's open-circuit protection. Also check circuitry per the manufacturer's requirements.

Check base plates for damage during installation and refinish, as required, according to manufacturer's instructions.

125-3.2 Testing. All lights shall be fully tested by continuous operation for not less than 24 hours as a completed system prior to acceptance. The test shall include operating the constant current regulator in

each step not less than 10 times at the beginning and end of the 24-hour test. The fixtures shall illuminate properly during each portion of the test.

125-3.3 Shipping and Storage. Equipment shall be shipped in suitable packing material to prevent damage during shipping. Store and maintain equipment and materials in areas protected from weather and physical damage. Any equipment and materials, in the opinion of the RPR, damaged during construction or storage shall be replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the owner. Painted or galvanized surfaces that are damaged shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

125-3.4 Elevated and In-pavement Lights. Water, debris, and other foreign substances shall be removed prior to installing fixture base and light.

A jig or holding device shall be used when installing each light fixture to ensure positioning to the proper elevation, alignment, level control, and azimuth control. Light fixtures shall be oriented with the light beams parallel to the runway or taxiway centerline and facing in the required direction. The outermost edge of fixture shall be level with the surrounding pavement. Surplus sealant or flexible embedding material shall be removed. The holding device shall remain in place until sealant has reached its initial set.

125-3.5 Photometric Testing

a. General. Photometric testing of all the airfield lighting fixtures, except taxiway edge lights and signs, installed under this contract shall be performed by an independent firm with demonstrated capability for field measurement of photometric performance of airfield lighting fixtures. The firm shall have experience in evaluating the test results against international (ICAO) as well as FAA standards and manufacturers performance criteria. Suggested contacts for this service include the following or an approved equal:

Lean Technology Corporation

18850 Von Karman Suite 200

Irvine, CA 92612

Tel: (949) 502-8687

Mr. Dorian Lean

MALMS

481 Pleasant Hill Rd

Rutherfordton, NC 28139

Phone (828) 289-0612

Mr. Wayne Rolfe

ADB Safegate

977 Gahanna Parkway

Columbus, OH 43230

Phone (614) 552-2694

Mr. Galen Dixon

b. Photometric testing shall be performed at night with minimum interference with airport operations. The testing shall occur and be accepted by the Engineer prior to obtaining substantial completion. Not more than 24 hours prior to starting the test, the Contractor shall clean and align the light fixtures to assure the system is ready for the photometric testing. Contractor shall also verify calibration of constant current regulator output using a true RMS ammeter prior to photometric testing. If lights do not meet the photometric testing requirements, the failed lights shall be repaired by the contractor at the contractor's expense. Retesting of the light fixtures shall be at the contractor's expense. If the light fixtures are properly installed, cleaned, re-lamped, level and at the proper elevation, the contractor may need to grind the pavement around the light fixture. The grinding of the pavement shall be at the contractor's expense and incidental to the installation of the light.

c. **Test System.** The photometric test system shall be comprised of:

1. An array of accurate measurement sensors configured to measure light from each light source as system moves away from that light source. There shall be no loss of accuracy at speeds up to at least 50mph.

2. A sensor to trigger measurements simultaneously from all sensors approximately every 4 inches.

3. The capability (including additional sensors) to accurately track the position of each measurement sensor relative to the specified main beam area of each light source being measured.

4. The capability to automatically calculate the average intensity (in candela) in the main beam area and estimate vertical and horizontal beam alignment (in degrees) by identifying the position of the brightest part of the light beam measured.

5. The capability to log data during surveys, display results, and identify locations where the average main beam intensity is below agreed levels and/or the beam in misaligned either vertically or horizontally.

6. **Runway Access Time:** In order to minimize the impact on airport operations, the collection of data shall be undertaken while the survey system is traveling along the runway. Typically, the total runway access time to survey one direction of a runway centerline lighting service shall be less than 15 minutes.

7. **Test Report:** Interim reports will be submitted periodically during the progress of the work so that corrective measures may be taken as necessary. If the corrective measures are made promptly, the circuits and fixtures involved will be retested during the scheduled period of field-testing to assure that proper performance has been achieved. If the retesting cannot be done within this period, additional time and costs shall be borne by the Contractor.

d. Final Test results shall be documented in a Final Report of which six (6) copies shall be submitted to the Engineer. Final Report shall document the photometric testing and shall include the following:

1. Performance Bar Chart for each service. This provides a visual indication of overall performance for the service and identifies the relative position of sub-standard fixtures.

2. Tabular list of the performance (in candela and as a percentage of the ICAO/FAA standard) and color at each location.

3. A list of locations where alignment may be a problem.

4. A list of locations where average main beam intensity is below an agreed level.

e. Each light source shall be uniquely identified using a combination of the following information:

1. Runway or Taxiway Reference/Direction

2. Service Type

3. Location Number (defining position along/across the runway/taxiway service)

4. Runway/Taxiway Side (North/South/East/West)

f. Spares: Contractor shall furnish spare lamps, lenses and fixtures for use in correcting any deficiencies at no additional cost to the contract.

g. Corrective Action: Contractor shall be responsible for correcting any deficient condition identified as a result of the photometric testing. Special fixture adjustment, i.e., azimuth correction rings and/or tapered spacer rings, if required, shall be paid in accordance with the Miscellaneous Modification Allowance Pay Item. If satisfactory corrective actions cannot be completed within the originally scheduled test period, necessary additional site visits by the testing firm shall be at the Contractor's expense.

125-3.6 Connection of TDZ Lights to New Conduit System. The contractor shall furnish and install L-868 base can extensions as detailed on the Contract Drawings for installation at each outboard TDZ light base. Base extensions shall be furnished with pre-installed hubs at the locations required per the detail in the Contract Drawings to facilitate connection of the new TDZ conduit system to each existing outboard light base.

125-3.7 Temporary Lighting. The contractor shall install temporary light fixtures, wiring, sign panels and other provisions to facilitate the temporary lighting requirements as shown on the Contract Drawings.

Temporary light fixtures shall meet the requirements of this specification and be installed per the details and at the locations indicated on the Contract Drawings.

Temporary wiring, direct buried or installed in conduit or ductbank, and connections shall be installed per the requirements of Item L-108 "Underground Power Cable for Airports" at the locations indicated on the Contract Drawings.

The contractor shall relocate the colored lens filters of the existing elevated runway edge lights to new locations as indicated on the Contract Drawings. Where required, the contractor shall provide new lens filters compatible with the existing fixtures.

The contractor shall relocate existing in-pavement runway edge light fixtures to new locations as required to meet the lens filter color requirements of the temporarily displaced runway as shown on the Contract Drawings. The contractor shall install blank steel cover plates on existing base cans where existing fixtures have been temporarily relocated to new locations.

Existing taxiway edge light fixtures and runway guidance signs shall be covered where indicated on the Contract Drawings. Cover material for signs shall be black in color and shall completely cover the sign legend such that it cannot be viewed during the daytime and no escaping light is visible at nighttime with the sign illuminated. The method and material used to cover guidance signs shall be sufficient to withstand wind and jet blast and shall be approved by the RPR. Where indicated on the Contract Drawings, the contractor shall also supply temporary sign panels compatible with the existing airfield guidance signs (manufactured by Lumacurve), to modify existing sign legends as required.

After the completion of work requiring temporary lighting or wiring, the contractor shall return the lighting and circuit wiring to the existing permanent configuration. Light fixture and guidance sign covers shall be removed and disposed of and temporary blank panels shall be turned over to the airport. Relocated in-pavement light fixtures and blank cover plates shall be removed. Temporary wiring shall be disconnected and circuits shall be reconnected in their original configuration. Remove and dispose of

temporary wiring installed in conduit or ductbank. Direct buried wiring shall be abandoned in place. Temporary light fixtures and isolation transformers shall be removed and turned over to the airport.

125-3.8 Light Base Measurements. The contractor shall be required to take accurate measurements of all in-pavement light bases which are to receive new base can extensions. Measurements shall include the depth to bottom of light base from the existing pavement surface and measurement from bottom of light base to top of light base bottom section flange. The purpose of the light base measurements is for the contractor to establish the required sizes of base can extensions and spacer ring(s) to complete the light base can extension installations per the requirements of the Contract Drawings. The contractor shall give respect in their construction schedule to perform light base measurements far enough in advance of light base can extension installation to account for the lead times required to obtain the correctly sized base can extensions and spacer ring(s) to complete the installation.

Light base measurements will be performed off hours with the affected runway closed to aircraft. The contractor shall have 2 continuous weeks to complete the light base measurements with nightly closures (9:00 PM to 6:00 AM) of the affected runways allowed during this time. All closures shall be coordinated in advance with the Airport and the airport shall reserve the right to cancel closures as required to accommodate adverse weather conditions or for any other reason deemed necessary to maintain safe operation of the airport.

See Item L-150 for requirements related to measurements of the FAA approach light bases.

125-3.9 Light Base Broken Bolt Removal All fixture bolts must be installed. It is estimated that 6% of the existing bolts are broken. The Contractor shall only be paid separately for bolts that need to be drilled and tapped for removal. If a bolt head is broken and the threaded portion of the bolt can be removed without drilling/tapping this work shall be considered incidental to the fixture installation. The Contractor shall keep track of the number of bolts that require drilling and tapping and provide the quantity to the RPR **daily** to be considered for compensation.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

125-4.1 In-pavement runway lights will be measured by the number of in-pavement runway lights installed as completed units in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. In-pavement runway lights shall include the light fixture, isolation transformer, snow plow ring, identification tag, L-823 connectors, heat shrink, hardware, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Measurement shall also include removal and disposal or salvage of existing light fixture, isolation transformer, snow plow ring, bolting hardware and incidentals as shown on the Contract Drawings. Base can extensions, and spacer rings shall be measured for payment under section L-125-4.4.

125-4.2 Elevated runway lights will be measured by the number of elevated runway lights installed as completed units in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Elevated runway lights shall include the light fixture, isolation transformer, base plate, frangible coupling, identification tag, L-823 connectors, heat shrink, hardware, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Measurement shall also include removal and disposal or salvage of existing light fixture, isolation transformer, frangible coupling, base plate, hardware and incidentals as shown on the Contract Drawings.

Temporary elevated runway edge lights will not be measured separately for payment but shall be included in the measurement of Item L-125-14 “Temporary Lighting (Phase 1A)”.

125-4.3 In-pavement base cans with steel covers will be measured by the number of base cans with steel covers installed as completed units in place and accepted by the RPR. In-pavement base cans with steel covers shall include the base can, base can extension, spacer ring(s), snow plow ring, steel cover plate, reinforcing steel, concrete encasement, excavation, backfill, grounding, hardware, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Where removal and reinstallation of an existing fixture,

snow plow ring, and isolation transformer is required in order to replace an existing base can, all labor, materials, and incidentals shall be incidental to the base can installation. Where an existing base can is being replaced by a new base can as required per the Contract Drawings or at the direction of the RPR, the removal and disposal of the existing base can shall be incidental to the new base can installation.

125-4.4 Replacement of L-868 base can extensions will be measured by the number of new L-868 base can extensions installed. Measurement shall include the installation of the new base can extension sized per the requirements of the Contract drawings, new spacer ring(s), sealant, paving plate, hardware, coring, backfill, and the installation of the required number of spacer rings at each light fixture base to install the light fixture to the elevation and tolerances required and as detailed on the Contract Drawings. Measurement shall also include the removal and disposal of the existing base can extension(s) and spacer ring(s) at each location where a new base extension is installed. No separate measurement will be made for varying heights of base can extensions or quantities and thicknesses of spacer ring(s) required.

125-4.5 New guidance signs on new foundations will be measured by the number of each type and size installed as completed units, in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Guidance signs shall include the sign, frangible couplings, gasket bolts, anchor bolts, sign tethers, concrete foundation, conduit, concrete encased transformer housing, steel cover plate, isolation transformer, connector kits, heat shrink, L-823 extension cord, ground clamp, ground rod, hardware, excavation, backfill, gravel, paving, topsoil, seed, and all other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Distinction will be made between the various sizes and number of modules for new guidance signs.

125-4.6 New guidance signs on existing foundations will be measured by the number of each type and size installed as completed units, in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Guidance signs shall include the sign, frangible couplings, sign tethers, isolation transformer, connector kits, heat shrink, L-823 extension cord, hardware, and all other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Distinction will be made between the various sizes and number of modules for new guidance signs.

125-4.7 Photometric testing will be measured on a lump sum basis. Work shall include the photometric testing of all runway edge, centerline, and TDZ lighting, delivery of written report, and completion of any remedial efforts required as part of the findings within the report.

125-4.8 Field lightning arrestors will be measured by the number of field lightning arrestors installed as completed units in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Field lightning arrestors shall include the lightning arrestor, junction can, concrete encasement, cover plate, ground rod, L-823 connectors, heat shrink, hardware, excavation, backfill, restoration, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings.

125-4.9 Connection of TDZ lights to new conduit will be measured by the number of TDZ light fixtures where connections to the new TDZ lighting conduit system are made. Measurement shall include removal and disposal of existing base extension(s), and spacer ring(s), installation of new base extension with conduit hubs, spacer ring(s), flexible conduit and conduit connections to base can extension, sawcutting, excavation, coring, concrete, backfill, sealant and all incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. No separate measurement will be made for varying heights of base can extensions or quantities and thicknesses of spacer ring(s) required.

125-4.10 Temporary Lighting will be measured on a lump sum basis. Measurement shall include all temporary lighting provisions installed and removed by the contractor as described in this specification and shown on the Contract Drawings. Measurement shall include temporary light fixtures, relocation, furnishing and installing, and removal of colored lens filters for elevated fixtures, temporary relocation of in-pavement edge light fixtures, covering of existing lighted guidance signs, temporary sign panels, as well as the labor, equipment, materials and incidentals required to install and remove these items as shown on the Contract Drawings. Separate measurement shall be made for the temporary lighting

provisions installed for the Phase 1A temporary runway configuration and temporary lighting provisions installed for all other construction phases requiring temporary lighting.

Cable installed for temporary lighting provisions shall not be included for measurement under this lump sum but shall be measured under Item L-108 “Underground Power Cable for Airports”.

125-4.11 Light Base Measurements will be measured on a lump sum basis. Measurement shall include all labor, equipment, and incidentals required to perform the required measurements of the existing light bases as described in this specification and shown on the Contract Drawings. Measurements of the FAA approach light bases will be paid for under Item L-150 of these specifications.

125-4.12 Light Base Broken Bolt Removal shall be measured by the number of bolts drilled and tapped to complete the installation. The Contractor shall keep track of the number of bolts that require drilling and tapping and provide the quantity to the Resident Project Representative **daily** to be considered for compensation.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

125-5.1 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for each complete runway light, base can with steel cover, guidance sign, or field lightning arrestor installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This payment will be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.2 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for each new L-868 Base Can Extension installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR, including removal and disposal of existing base can extension(s) and spacer ring(s). This payment will be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.3 Payment for photometric testing will be made at the Contract lump sum price for the completed testing as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and assembly of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.4 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for each connection of TDZ light to new conduit installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR, including installation of new base can extension and spacer ring(s). This payment will be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.5 Payment for Temporary Lighting will be made at the Contract lump sum price for the completed installation and removal of temporary lighting provisions installed by the Contractor and as accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and assembly of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.6 Payment for Light Base Measurements will be made at the Contract lump sum price for the completed work as performed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

125-5.7 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for each broken bolt removed by drilling and tapping required to complete the installation. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all

materials and for all preparation and assembly of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

L-125-1	New In-Pavement LED Runway Light on Existing Base Can – per each
L-125-2	New Elevated LED Runway Edge Light on Existing Base Can – per each
L-125-3	New In-Pavement L-868 Base Can and Steel Cover – per each
L-125-4	Replace L-868 Base Can Extension – per each
L-125-5	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, One Module – per each
L-125-6	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, Two Module – per each
L-125-7	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 3, Three Module – per each
L-125-8	New Lighted Guidance Sign on New Foundation, Size 4 – per each
L-125-9	New Lighted Guidance Sign on Existing Foundation, Size 3, One Module – per each
L-125-10	New Lighted Guidance Sign on Existing Foundation, Size 3, Three Module – per each
L-125-11	Photometric Acceptance Testing – per lump sum
L-125-12	Field Lighting Arrestor – per each
L-125-13	Connection of TDZ Light to New Conduit – per each
L-125-14	Temporary Lighting (Phase 1A) – per lump sum
L-125-15	Temporary Lighting (Phases 1, 2 & 3 – Except Phase 1A) – per lump sum
L-125-16	Light Base Measurements – per lump sum
L-125-17	Light Base Broken Bolt Removal – per each

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-18	Standards for Airport Sign Systems
AC 150/5340-26	Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities
AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits

AC 150/5345-26	Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptacle, Cable Connectors
AC 150/5345-42	Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
AC 150/5345-44	Specification for Runway and Taxiway Signs
AC 150/5345-46	Specification for Runway and Taxiway Light Fixtures
AC 150/5345-47	Specification for Series to Series Isolation Transformers for Airport Lighting Systems
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program

Engineering Brief (EB)

EB No. 67	Light Sources Other than Incandescent and Xenon for Airport and Obstruction Lighting Fixtures

END OF ITEM L-125

Item L-140 Runway Weather Information System

DESCRIPTION

140-1.1 This Section includes the upgrade of existing components of the Runway Weather Information System (RWIS) for R/W 17-35 and the installation of new passive pavement sensors. The existing system includes two weather sensor RPU's and multiple pavement sensors positioned along the length of the runway. The system is specifically designed for monitoring and displaying pavement surface conditions, pavement temperature, freeze point temperature, chemical percent concentration, subsurface temperature, from the location(s) as shown in the contract plans. New passive in-pavement sensors shall be installed to monitor Runway surface status conditions including dry, wet, frost, chemical wet, and snow/ice warning.

a. As part of the base bid scope of work, each RPU for runway 17-35 shall be upgraded by the manufacturer to the current generation RWIS. Obsolete components will be removed.

b. Also as part of the base bid scope of work, the manufacturer will remove the existing wireless communication interfaces and antenna from all RPUs at the airport and install new cellular modems.

c. As part of Add Alternate #4, all other RPUs not upgraded as part of the base bid work shall be upgraded by the manufacturer to the current generator RWIS. Obsolete components will be removed.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

140-2.1 Remote Processing Unit.

a. The Contractor shall engage the RPU system manufacturer (Vaisala) to perform upgrades of the existing RPU equipment.

b. Base Bid: The system manufacturer shall remove obsolete components and install new components as required to update the system to their current RWS200 system. These upgrades shall be completed at the Runway 17 and Runway 35 RPUs only.

c. Add Alternate #4: The system manufacturer shall remove obsolete components and install new components as required to update the system to their current RWS200 system. These upgrades shall be completed at the RW 6, RW 24, TW M, Terminal, and Terminal Apron RPUs.

c. Base Bid: The system manufacturer shall also remove existing communication equipment and install new cellular modems at the following RPUs:

1. RW 17 RPU
2. RW 35 RPU
3. RW 6 RPU
4. RW 24 RPU
5. TW M RPU
6. Terminal RPU
7. Terminal Apron RPU

140-2.2 Passive Pavement Sensor (Base Bid)

a. The Contractor shall supply and install passive pavement sensor(s) as shown on the Project Plans. The passive sensor supplied shall be a single solid-state electronic device that is installed in the Runway pavement at the locations as shown on the plans. Exact sensor placement shall be as determined by the Project Engineer with guidance from the equipment supplier. The sensor shall come with a manufacturer's standard one year warranty.

b. The sensor shall be constructed of materials that have thermal characteristics similar to common pavement materials. The top of the sensor shall approximate the Runway pavement color and texture. It shall be installed with epoxy sealer so the top is flush with the surrounding Runway surface. The sensor shall be thermally passive, providing stable operation over a temperature range from -40°C to 60°C (-40°F to 140°F). Weather conditions, traffic, or ice control chemicals shall not degrade its performance. The sensor shall be supplied with 300 ft of attached 4/C, #24AWG, shielded Type II molded sensor cable that is waterproofed and sealed as an integral part of the assembly. Each sensor shall be capable of operating at extended cable lengths up to 5000 ft from the RPU by splicing to direct burial rated Type V sensor extension cable. The sensor shall electronically sample the following pavement parameters:

1. Surface temperature at the sensor head
2. Dry pavement condition.
3. Wet pavement condition above 0°C (32°F).
4. Pavement status information.

d. In addition, the pavement sensors shall supply data for the RWIS to determine the following pavement surface conditions when sufficient water is present on the pavement, and atmospheric data from precipitation, RH, and air temperature sensors is available:

1. Water on the pavement at or below 0°C (32°F).
2. Snowy or icy pavement at or below 0°C (32°F).
3. Freezing point temperature of the water/ice-control-chemical solution present on the surface of the pavement sensor for selected ice-control-chemicals.
4. Depth of the water/ice-control-chemical solution present on the surface of the pavement sensor up to a depth of 12 mm (0.5 inches).
5. Percentage of ice particles present in the water/ice-control-chemical solution resident on the surface of the pavement sensor.

e. After bid opening and prior to Contract execution, the successful Contractor shall supply actual field test documentation that substantiates pavement sensor performance.

140-2.3 Sub Surface Temperature Probe (Base Bid)

a. The Contractor shall supply and install the subsurface temperature probe(s) in the Runway near a surface sensor at a depth of 17 inches. The probe shall measure the ground temperature below the Runway pavement surface. The temperature-sensing element of the probe shall operate over a temperature range of -80°C to 80°C (-112°F to 176°F). The sensor shall come with a manufacturer's standard one year warranty.

b. The probe shall be supplied with 46 m (150 ft) of attached /C, #24AWG, shielded Type II sensor cable, which is waterproofed and sealed as an integral part of the assembly. Each sensor shall be capable of operating at extended cable lengths up to 5000 ft from the RPU by splicing to Type V sensor extension cable.

140-2.4 Cable & Conductors (Base Bid)

a. Cable and conductors between the pavement sensor and the RPU must be constructed as described per the RWIS manufacturer's recommendations. Type V extension cables shall be type RDUP (RUS) PE-39 AL, 6-pair #19AWG. Extension cables must be obtained from the RWIS manufacturer for compliance with the requirements of the system warranty.

140-2.5 Approved RWIS Manufacturers

a. For compatibility with the existing pavement sensor system, all sensors, RPU components, and extension cables shall be manufactured by Vaisala.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

140-3.1 General

a. The work being performed under this item of these Specifications must conform to the National Electrical Code. The electrical systems must be complete with all necessary accessories for the required results with the greatest assurance of protection to life and property.

b. The Plans indicate the extent and general arrangement of the RPU and sensors. If any departures from the plans are deemed necessary by the Contractor, details of such departures and the reasons therefore must be submitted in writing as soon as practicable to the Airport for approval. No such departures must be made without the prior written approval from the Airport.

c. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing escort for the system manufacturer's technicians during all activities required for the completion of the work described in this specification.

140-3.2 Sensor Installation (Base Bid)

a. The Contractor shall install the RWIS sensors in accordance with the RWIS vendor's recommendations and the Contract Documents.

140-3.3 RWIS Equipment Warranty (Base Bid and Add Alternate #4)

a. The equipment vendor shall provide a limited, on-site warranty covering all equipment for a 12-month period from the RWIS commissioning date.

140-3.4 Cable & Conductors (Base Bid)

a. Type V extension cables shall be installed utilizing the existing conduit and ductbank systems and according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Splicing of runway sensor cables and final terminations at RPUs shall be performed by the system manufacturer's technician during system commissioning.

c. All conductors must be tagged in accordance with Section L-108 "Installation of Underground Cable for Airports".

140-3.5 Testing (Base Bid and Add Alternate #4)

a. The Contractor must test the new sensors and upgraded RPUs as follows:

1. Test the new weather sensor and sensor cabling as required by the sensor manufacturer.

2. Test the RPU to perform all required functions in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Note - testing includes all aspects of power input, surge protection, resistance to earth testing of grounding electrode, weather sensor input\output, and cellular communication to the remote hosting server.

b. All testing must be to the satisfaction of the owner, as coordinated through Airport Operations.

c. Tests must be coordinated with the field schedule and field conditions. Before testing, all necessary precautions must be taken to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment. All enclosures for conductors and equipment must be properly grounded.

d. A log must be maintained for all tests. This log must be certified before completion of the job, both as to test value and date of test.

e. Any faults in the work performed by this Contractor or in materials or equipment furnished by the Contractor must be corrected or replaced promptly by the Contractor at his own expense. Any faults in materials or equipment furnished by the Contractor which are the result of careless, incompetent, or improper workmanship must be repaired and the work retested.

140-3.6 Commissioning

a. After contractor completion of the equipment installation, a qualified technician from the equipment vendor shall perform all final connections to the equipment on site, after the installation is complete. Work shall also include final system checks, sensor alignments and calibration, software setup, and software configuration to provide a fully operational RWIS.

140-3.7 System User Training

a. The equipment vendor shall provide training on the operation of the web browser accessed user software. The equipment vendor shall provide on-site system user training to Airport personnel at a mutually agreeable time at the airport. Training shall cover the basic operation of the system and how to use the system information in agency operations. The vendor shall provide a set of training manuals, which detail the configuration and operation of the system.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

140-4.1 Runway Weather Sensor will be measured for payment by the number of units installed in place, completed, and accepted, including furnishing all materials, all preparation and installation of these materials, excavation and backfill, testing and all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item. Sensors include sufficient permanently molded in sensor cable to reach the closest junction can and the installation of this cable, including saw kerf, and sealant shall be included in the measurement for the sensor installation.

No distinction shall be made between surface and subsurface type sensors.

140-4.2 Type V sensor cable installed must be measured by the number of linear feet measured in place, completed, ready for operation, and accepted as satisfactory.

Measurement will be from center to center of manholes, handholes, and junction cans and begins at the junction can closest to the sensor where the initial splice is made. Connector kits, cable tagging, and electrical testing will not be paid for separately; but, will be included in the unit price for the pay item for wire and/or cable installed.

140-4.3 Base Bid work performed by Vaisala to complete Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning shall be measured as part of the Contract Allowance for this item. This work shall include all materials, preparation, installation, labor, equipment, tools, travel costs, and other incidentals necessary to complete the system upgrades and commissioning activities as described in this specification.

The Contractor’s labor, equipment, and incidentals required to support the system manufacturer’s upgrade and commissioning activities performed as part of the base bid scope of work shall not be measured for

payment from the Contract Allowance but shall be considered incidental to the other items of this specification.

140-4.4 Add Alternate #4 work performed by Vaisala to complete Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning shall be measured as part of the Contract Allowance for this item. This work shall include all materials, preparation, installation, labor, equipment, tools, travel costs, and other incidentals necessary to complete the system upgrades and commissioning activities as described in this specification.

140-4.5 The Contractor shall be compensated on a lump sum basis for all work required to support the system manufacturer's upgrade and commissioning activities performed as part of the Add Alternate #4 scope of work. Measurement shall include all labor, equipment, and materials required including costs for escorting, badging, vehicles, coordination and other incidentals to support the work of the system manufacturer performed as part of Add Alternate #4.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

140-5.1 Payment will be made at the Contract price per unit for the installation of each weather sensor installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price will be full compensation for furnishing all materials listed in the measurement, for all preparation and installation of these materials, excavation and backfill, testing and all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

140-5.2 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for Runway Weather Sensor Type V Extension Cable installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price will be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and all work necessary to complete this item.

140-5.3 Payment for Base Bid or Add Alternate #4 Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning will be paid from the Contract Allowance for the completed and accepted RWIS Upgrades and successfully commissioned system, in place, and accepted by the RPR. The cost paid to the contractor shall be direct cost invoiced to the contractor by Vaisala without any markup. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, and for preparation, assembly installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

140-5.4 Payment for Add Alternate #4 – Contractor Support of RWIS System Manufacturer will be made at the contract lump sum price. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and assembly of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

L-140-1	Runway Weather Sensor - per each
L-140-2	Runway Weather Sensor Type V Extension Cable - per linear foot
L-140-3	Base Bid - Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning - per allowance
L-140-4	Add Alternate #4 - Runway Weather Information System Upgrades and Commissioning – per allowance
L-140-5	Add Alternate #4 – Contractor Support of RWIS System Manufacturer – per lump sum

END OF SECTION L-140

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Item L-150 Modifications to FAA Approach Lighting Systems

DESCRIPTION

150-1.1 This item shall consist of modifications to the existing FAA-owned approach lights comprising the Runway 17 MALS (Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System) and Runway 35 ALSF-2 (Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashing Lights). Contractor provided equipment shall be furnished and installed in accordance with this specification, the referenced specifications, and the applicable advisory circulars (ACs). Where indicated on the plans and in this specification, certain equipment designated as Government Furnished Material (GFM) will be provided by the FAA for installation by the contractor. The systems shall be installed at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, design, and details shown in the plans. This item shall include the furnishing of all equipment, materials, services, and incidentals necessary to place the systems in operation as completed units to the satisfaction of the RPR. Reference Volume 2 of the Contract Drawings for details and other requirements for work on the FAA approach lighting systems.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

150-2.1 General.

a. Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) specifications shall be certified under the Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program in accordance with AC 150/5345-53, current version. FAA certified airfield lighting shall be compatible with each other to perform in compliance with FAA criteria and the intended operation. If the Contractor provides equipment that does not performs as intended because of incompatibility with the system, the Contractor assumes all costs to correct the system for to operate properly.

b. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to provide materials in accordance with these specifications and acceptable to the RPR. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed, when directed by the RPR and replaced with materials, which do comply with these specifications, at the sole cost of the Contractor.

c. All materials and equipment used shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Clearly mark each copy to identify pertinent products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment for which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be clearly made with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor shall be responsible for delays in the project accruing directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

d. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be submitted in electronic PDF format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any or all equipment, materials or procedures, which, in the RPR’s opinion, does not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified herein.

e. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from final acceptance by

the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

150-2.2 Light Fixtures (GFM).

a. MALS In-Pavement Light Fixtures. MALS in-pavement light fixtures are existing to be removed, stored, and reinstalled by the contractor and conform to FAA Specification E-2968.

b. ALSF-2 In-Pavement Threshold Light Fixtures. ALSF-2 in-pavement threshold light fixtures are existing to be removed, stored, and reinstalled by the contractor and conform to FAA Specification E-2952.

c. ALSF-2 In-Pavement Approach Light Fixtures. ALSF-2 in-pavement light fixtures for locations other than the ALSF-2 threshold light bar will be furnished by the FAA for installation by the contractor and will conform to FAA Specification E-2952. The existing ALSF-2 in-pavement light fixtures at locations other than the ALSF-2 threshold bar will be removed and disposed of by the contractor.

150-2.3 Isolation Transformers (GFM). Isolation transformers for all new light fixtures installed as part of the work described in this specification will be furnished by the FAA for installation by the contractor.

150-2.4 Transceivers (GFM). Transceivers for all new light fixtures installed as part of the work described in this specification will be furnished by the FAA for installation by the contractor.

150-2.5 Snow Plow Rings (GFM). Snow plow rings for all ALSF-2 In-Pavement Approach Light Fixtures and ALSF-2 In-Pavement Threshold Light Fixtures will be furnished by the FAA for installation by the contractor. Snow plow rings for the MALS In-Pavement Light Fixtures are existing, to be reinstalled.

150-2.6 Tape. Rubber and plastic electrical tapes shall be Scotch Electrical Tape Numbers 23 and 88 respectively, as manufactured by 3M Company or an approved equal.

150-2.7 Cable Connections. Cable Connections shall conform to Item L-108 Installation of Underground Cable for Airports.

150-2.8 Light Bases. Existing light bases conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-42. Existing light bases are Type L-868, Class 1A, Size C**.** The contractor shall provide compatible base extensions and spacer rings of the same type, size and bolt circle. New extensions, risers and spacers shall be Class 1B as indicated on the Contract Drawings. Field verify all light base dimensions prior to ordering new equipment.

150-2.9 Bolting Hardware. New bolting hardware for securing the base can extensions and snow plow rings shall be provided by the contractor per the details on the Contract Drawings. Grade 5 fluoropolymer coated bolts for securing the light fixtures to the snow plow rings will be furnished by the FAA for installation by the Contractor per the details on the Contract Drawings.

Snow plow ring mounting bolts shall be fluoropolymer coated, grade 5 carbon steel, 137,000 yield strength, tensile strength of 143,000 in accordance with AC 150/5345-42, latest edition, and FAA Engineering Brief (EB) No. 83A.

Bolts for securing the base can extensions shall be stainless steel.

150-2.10 Anti-Seize Compound. Marine grade anti-seize compound shall be provided by the Contractor for application to all stainless steel bolts. Compound shall protect assemblies from fresh and salt water and prevent galvanic corrosion up to 1300 degrees.

Manufacturer shall be Loctite LB8023 or an approved equivalent.

INSTALLATION

150-3.1 Installation. The Contractor shall furnish, install, connect and test all equipment, accessories, conduit, cables, wires, buses, grounds and support items necessary to ensure a complete and operable airport lighting system as specified here and shown in the plans.

The equipment installation and mounting shall comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code and state and local code agencies having jurisdiction.

The Contractor shall install the specified equipment in accordance with the applicable advisory circulars and the details shown on the plans.

Bond the light fixture to the light base internal ground lug via a No. 6 AWG stranded copper wire rated for 600 volts with green XHHW, THWN-2, or other suitable insulation. The bonding conductor length must be sufficient to allow the removal of the light fixture from the light base for routine maintenance. See the light fixture manufacturer's instructions for proper methods of attaching a bonding wire to the fixture. List connections for direct earth burial.

Inspect each light fixture to determine that it is installed correctly, at the proper height, in line with the other fixtures, level, and properly oriented.

Check all fixture securing screws or bolts to ensure that they are tightened per manufacturer recommendations and the details on the Contract Drawings. Use an anti-seize compound on bolts made of stainless steel.

Check each light fixture to determine that the lenses are clean and unscratched.

Inspect lighting fixtures concurrently with installation because of the subsequent inaccessibility of some components.

150-3.2 Testing. Following the completion of the FAA approach light adjustments and installations, the contractor shall functionally test the system in conjunction with FAA Technical Operations. Testing shall consist of a minimum of 8 hours of continuous burn in of each system (RW 17 MALS and RW 35 ALSF-2). During the burn-in period, the contractor shall be required to remove and replace any malfunctioning light fixtures, isolation transformers, or transceivers utilizing government furnished spare equipment at no additional cost. Testing of the system will be considered complete after all equipment has completed the 8-hour burn in period without malfunction and the system has been approved by FAA Technical Operations and the FAA Resident Engineer.

150-3.3 Shipping and Storage. Equipment shall be shipped in suitable packing material to prevent damage during shipping.

Government Furnished equipment and materials will be procured by the FAA and stored at a location on the airport property. Following mobilization, the contractor shall take possession of all GFM and relocate those items to their own storage facilities.

Store and maintain equipment and materials, including Government Furnished Materials in areas protected from weather and physical damage. Any equipment and materials, in the opinion of the RPR or FAA Resident Engineer, damaged during construction or storage shall be replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the owner. Painted or galvanized surfaces that are damaged shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

150-3.4 Light Installation. Install light fixtures per the details on the Contract Drawings. Reference Volume 2 for FAA installation details.

Water, debris, and other foreign substances shall be removed prior to installing fixture.

Light fixtures shall be oriented with the light beams parallel to the runway centerline and facing away from the runway threshold. The outermost edge of fixture shall be level with the surrounding pavement. Surplus sealant or flexible embedding material shall be removed.

150-3.5 Light Base Measurements. The contractor shall be required to take accurate measurements of all FAA approach light in-pavement light bases which are to receive new base can extensions. Measurements shall include the depth to bottom of light base from the existing pavement surface and measurement from bottom of light base to top of light base bottom section flange. The purpose of the light base measurements is for the contractor to establish the required sizes of base can extensions and spacer ring(s) to complete the light base can extension installations per the requirements of the Contract Drawings. The contractor shall give respect in their construction schedule to perform light base measurements far enough in advance of light base can extension installation to account for the lead times required to obtain the correctly sized base can extensions and spacer ring(s) to complete the installation.

Light base measurements will be performed off hours with the affected runway closed to aircraft. The contractor shall have 5 continuous nights to complete the light base measurements with nightly closures (9:00 PM to 6:00 AM) of the affected runways allowed during this time. Scheduling of light base measurements for FAA approach lights shall be coordinated a minimum of two weeks in advance with the Airport and FAA Technical Operations. The airport and FAA Technical Operations shall reserve the right to cancel closures as required to accommodate adverse weather conditions or for any other reason deemed necessary to maintain safe operation of the airport. Light base measurements for FAA approach lights shall be performed in the continuous period either before, after, or simultaneously with the light base measurements to be performed under Item L-125 of these specifications in order to reduce the disruption to airport operations.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

150-4.1 Adjustments to existing MALS approach light fixtures will be measured by the number of fixtures adjusted to new pavement elevation per the details on the Contract Drawings, in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Measurement shall include removal and storage of existing light fixture and snow plow ring, removal and disposal of existing base extension and spacer ring(s), furnishing and installing base can extension, spacer ring(s), and hardware, reinstallation of existing fixture and snow plow ring, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings.

150-4.2 Adjustments to existing ALSF-2 threshold approach light fixtures will be measured by the number of fixtures adjusted to new pavement elevation per the details on the Contract Drawings,in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Measurement shall include removal and storage of existing light fixture, transformer, and transceiver, removal and disposal of existing adapter plate, base extension and spacer ring(s), furnishing and installing base can extension, spacer ring(s), and hardware, installation of new FAA furnished snow plow ring, and reinstallation of existing fixture, transformer, and transceiver, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings.

150-4.3 New ALSF-2 approach light fixtures on existing base cans will be measured by the number of new fixtures installed as completed units in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Measurement shall include installation of new FAA furnished light fixture, isolation transformer and snow plow ring. Measurement shall also include identification tag, L-823 connectors, heat shrink, hardware, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings. Measurement shall also include removal and disposal or salvage of existing light fixture, isolation transformer, snow plow ring, transceiver, hardware and incidentals as shown on the Contract Drawings.

150-4.4 Removal and reinstallation of ALSF-2 elevated approach light fixtures will be measured by the number of existing fixtures, removed and reinstalled as completed units in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. Measurement shall include removal, storage and reinstallation of the existing approach light fixture, support conduit, and frangible coupling, temporary covering of existing conduit hubs in base plates or concrete foundations, and reinstallation of light fixture, support conduit, and frangible coupling, including all wiring connections and other incidentals, installed as shown on the Contract Drawings.

150-4.5 Modifications to existing elevated approach light concrete foundation will be measured on a lump sum basis for modifications completed by the Contractor, in place, ready for operation and accepted by the RPR. Measurement shall include all excavation, demolition, removal, disposal, new conduit, wiring, concrete encasement, steel reinforcement, backfill, and other incidentals installed as shown on the Contract Drawings.

150-4.6 Light Base Measurements – FAA Approach Lights will be measured on a lump sum basis. Measurement shall include all labor, equipment, and incidentals required to perform the required measurements of the existing light bases as described in this specification and shown on the Contract Drawings.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

150-5.1 Payment will be made at the Contract unit price for each complete approach light fixture adjustment, new approach light fixture installed, or removal and reinstallation of existing elevated approach light fixture, completed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This payment will be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

150-5.2 Payment will be made at the Contract lump sum price for the completed modifications to the existing elevated approach light concrete foundation, installed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This payment will be full compensation for all preparation, assembly and installation for these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

150-5.3 Payment for Light Base Measurements – FAA Approach Lights will be made at the Contract lump sum price for the completed work as performed by the Contractor and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.Payment will be made under:

L-150-1	Adjust Existing FAA MALS Approach Light – per each
L-150-2	Adjust Existing FAA ALSF-2 Threshold Light – per each
L-150-3	New FAA ALSF-2 Approach Light on Existing Base Can – per each
L-150-4	Remove and Reinstall Existing FAA ALSF-2 Elevated Approach Light – per each
L-150-5	Modifications to Existing Elevated Approach Light Concrete Foundation – per lump sum
L-150-6	Light Base Measurements – FAA Approach Lights – per lump sum

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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-26	Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities
AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-26	Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptacle, Cable Connectors
AC 150/5345-42	Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
AC 150/5345-46	Specification for Runway and Taxiway Light Fixtures
AC 150/5345-47	Specification for Series to Series Isolation Transformers for Airport Lighting Systems
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program

END OF ITEM L-150

Item T-901 Seeding

DESCRIPTION

901-1.1 This item shall consist of soil preparation, seeding, fertilizing, and liming the areas shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR in accordance with these specifications.

MATERIALS

901-2.1 Seed. The species and application rates of grass, legume, and cover-crop seed furnished shall be those stipulated herein. Seed shall conform to the requirements of Federal Specification JJJ-S-181, Federal Specification, Seeds, Agricultural.

Seed shall be furnished separately or in mixtures in standard containers labeled in conformance with the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Seed Act and applicable state seed laws with the seed name, lot number, net weight, percentages of purity and of germination and hard seed, and percentage of maximum weed seed content clearly marked for each kind of seed. The Contractor shall furnish the RPR duplicate signed copies of a statement by the vendor certifying that each lot of seed has been tested by a recognized laboratory for seed testing within six (6) months of date of delivery. This statement shall include: name and address of laboratory, date of test, lot number for each kind of seed, and the results of tests as to name, percentages of purity and of germination, and percentage of weed content for each kind of seed furnished, and, in case of a mixture, the proportions of each kind of seed. Wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged seed will be rejected.

Seeds shall be applied as follows:

Seed Properties and Rate of Application

Seed	Minimum Seed Purity (Percent)	Minimum Germination (Percent)	Rate of Application lb/acre
Creeping Red Fescue	96	85	35
Perennial Ryegrass	98	90	30
Redtop	95	80	5
Alsike Clover	97	90	5
Birdsfoot Trefoil	98	80	5

Seeding shall be performed during the period between Spring and late Summer (prior to September 15th) inclusive, unless otherwise approved by the RPR.

901-2.2 Lime. Lime shall be ground limestone containing not less than 85% of total carbonates, and shall be ground to such fineness that 90% will pass through a No. 20 (850 µm) mesh sieve and 50% will pass through a No. 100 (150 µm) mesh sieve. Coarser material will be acceptable, providing the rates of application are increased to provide not less than the minimum quantities and depth specified in the special provisions on the basis of the two sieve requirements above. Dolomitic lime or a high magnesium

lime shall contain at least 10% of magnesium oxide. Lime shall be applied at the rate of 1 ton per acre. All liming materials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C602.

901-2.3 Fertilizer. Fertilizer shall be standard commercial fertilizers supplied separately or in mixtures containing the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and water-soluble potash. They shall be applied at the rate and to the depth specified and shall meet the requirements of applicable state laws. They shall be furnished in standard containers with name, weight, and guaranteed analysis of contents clearly marked thereon. No cyanamide compounds or hydrated lime shall be permitted in mixed fertilizers.
The fertilizers may be supplied in one of the following forms:

a. A dry, free-flowing fertilizer suitable for application by a common fertilizer spreader;

b. A finely-ground fertilizer soluble in water, suitable for application by power sprayers; or

c. A granular or pellet form suitable for application by blower equipment.

Fertilizers shall be 20-20-20 commercial fertilizer and shall be spread at the rate of 500 pounds per acre.

901-2.4 Soil for repairs. The soil for fill and topsoiling of areas to be repaired shall be at least of equal quality to that which exists in areas adjacent to the area to be repaired. The soil shall be relatively free from large stones, roots, stumps, or other materials that will interfere with subsequent sowing of seed, compacting, and establishing turf, and shall be approved by the RPR before being placed.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

901-3.1 Advance preparation and cleanup. After grading of areas has been completed and before applying fertilizer and ground limestone, areas to be seeded shall be raked or otherwise cleared of stones larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in any diameter, sticks, stumps, and other debris that might interfere with sowing of seed, growth of grasses, or subsequent maintenance of grass-covered areas. If any damage by erosion or other causes has occurred after the completion of grading and before beginning the application of fertilizer and ground limestone, the Contractor shall repair such damage include filling gullies, smoothing irregularities, and repairing other incidental damage.
An area to be seeded shall be considered a satisfactory seedbed without additional treatment if it has recently been thoroughly loosened and worked to a depth of not less than 5 inches (125 mm) as a result of grading operations and, if immediately prior to seeding, the top 3 inches (75 mm) of soil is loose, friable, reasonably free from large clods, rocks, large roots, or other undesirable matter, and if shaped to the required grade.
When the area to be seeded is sparsely sodded, weedy, barren and unworked, or packed and hard, any grass and weeds shall first be cut or otherwise satisfactorily disposed of, and the soil then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth not less than 5 inches (125 mm). Clods shall be broken and the top 3 inches (75 mm) of soil shall be worked into a satisfactory seedbed by discing, or by use of cultipackers, rollers, drags, harrows, or other appropriate means.

901-3.2 Dry application method.

a. Liming. Lime shall be applied separately and prior to the application of any fertilizer or seed and only on seedbeds that have previously been prepared as described above. The lime shall then be worked into the top 3 inches (75 mm) of soil after which the seedbed shall again be properly graded and dressed to a smooth finish.

b. Fertilizing. Following advance preparations and cleanup fertilizer shall be uniformly spread at the rate that will provide not less than the minimum quantity stated in paragraph 901-2.3.

c. Seeding. Grass seed shall be sown at the rate specified in paragraph 901-2.1 immediately after fertilizing. The fertilizer and seed shall be raked within the depth range stated in the special provisions.

Seeds of legumes, either alone or in mixtures, shall be inoculated before mixing or sowing, in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the inoculant. When seeding is required at other than the seasons shown on the plans or in the special provisions, a cover crop shall be sown by the same methods required for grass and legume seeding.

d. Rolling. After the seed has been properly covered, the seedbed shall be immediately compacted by means of an approved lawn roller, weighing 40 to 65 pounds per foot (60 to 97 kg per meter) of width for clay soil (or any soil having a tendency to pack), and weighing 150 to 200 pounds per foot (223 to 298 kg per meter) of width for sandy or light soils.

901-3.3 Wet application method.

a. General. The Contractor may elect to apply seed and fertilizer (and lime, if required) by spraying them on the previously prepared seedbed in the form of an aqueous mixture and by using the methods and equipment described herein. The rates of application shall be as specified in the special provisions.

b. Spraying equipment. The spraying equipment shall have a container or water tank equipped with a liquid level gauge calibrated to read in increments not larger than 50 gallons (190 liters) over the entire range of the tank capacity, mounted so as to be visible to the nozzle operator. The container or tank shall also be equipped with a mechanical power-driven agitator capable of keeping all the solids in the mixture in complete suspension at all times until used.

The unit shall also be equipped with a pressure pump capable of delivering 100 gallons (380 liters) per minute at a pressure of 100 lb / sq inches (690 kPa). The pump shall be mounted in a line that will recirculate the mixture through the tank whenever it is not being sprayed from the nozzle. All pump passages and pipe lines shall be capable of providing clearance for 5/8 inch (16 mm) solids. The power unit for the pump and agitator shall have controls mounted so as to be accessible to the nozzle operator. There shall be an indicating pressure gauge connected and mounted immediately at the back of the nozzle.

The nozzle pipe shall be mounted on an elevated supporting stand in such a manner that it can be rotated through 360 degrees horizontally and inclined vertically from at least 20 degrees below to at least 60 degrees above the horizontal. There shall be a quick-acting, three-way control valve connecting the recirculating line to the nozzle pipe and mounted so that the nozzle operator can control and regulate the amount of flow of mixture delivered to the nozzle. At least three different types of nozzles shall be supplied so that mixtures may be properly sprayed over distance varying from 20 to 100 feet (6 to 30 m). One shall be a close-range ribbon nozzle, one a medium-range ribbon nozzle, and one a long-range jet nozzle. For case of removal and cleaning, all nozzles shall be connected to the nozzle pipe by means of quick-release couplings.

In order to reach areas inaccessible to the regular equipment, an extension hose at least 50 feet (15 m) in length shall be provided to which the nozzles may be connected.

c. Mixtures. Lime, if required, shall be applied separately, in the quantity specified, prior to the fertilizing and seeding operations. Not more than 220 pounds (100 kg) of lime shall be added to and mixed with each 100 gallons (380 liters) of water. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed together in the relative proportions specified, but not more than a total of 220 pounds (100 kg) of these combined solids shall be added to and mixed with each 100 gallons (380 liters) of water.

All water used shall be obtained from fresh water sources and shall be free from injurious chemicals and other toxic substances harmful to plant life. The Contractor shall identify to the RPR all sources of water at least two (2) weeks prior to use. The RPR may take samples of the water at the source or from the tank at any time and have a laboratory test the samples for chemical and saline content. The Contractor shall not use any water from any source that is disapproved by the RPR following such tests.

All mixtures shall be constantly agitated from the time they are mixed until they are finally applied to the seedbed. All such mixtures shall be used within two (2) hours from the time they were mixed or they shall be wasted and disposed of at approved locations.

d. Spraying. Lime, if required, shall be sprayed only upon previously prepared seedbeds. After the applied lime mixture has dried, the lime shall be worked into the top 3 inches (75 mm), after which the seedbed shall again be properly graded and dressed to a smooth finish.

Mixtures of seed and fertilizer shall only be sprayed upon previously prepared seedbeds on which the lime, if required, shall already have been worked in. The mixtures shall be applied by means of a high-pressure spray that shall always be directed upward into the air so that the mixtures will fall to the ground like rain in a uniform spray. Nozzles or sprays shall never be directed toward the ground in such a manner as might produce erosion or runoff.

Particular care shall be exercised to ensure that the application is made uniformly and at the prescribed rate and to guard against misses and overlapped areas. Proper predetermined quantities of the mixture in accordance with specifications shall be used to cover specified sections of known area.

Checks on the rate and uniformity of application may be made by observing the degree of wetting of the ground or by distributing test sheets of paper or pans over the area at intervals and observing the quantity of material deposited thereon.

On surfaces that are to be mulched as indicated by the plans or designated by the RPR, seed and fertilizer applied by the spray method need not be raked into the soil or rolled. However, on surfaces on which mulch is not to be used, the raking and rolling operations will be required after the soil has dried.

901-3.4 Maintenance of seeded areas. The Contractor shall protect seeded areas against traffic or other use by warning signs or barricades, as approved by the RPR. Surfaces gullied or otherwise damaged following seeding shall be repaired by regrading and reseeding as directed. The Contractor shall mow, water as directed, and otherwise maintain seeded areas in a satisfactory condition until final inspection and acceptance of the work.
When either the dry or wet application method outlined above is used for work done out of season, it will be required that the Contractor establish a good stand of grass of uniform color and density to the satisfaction of the RPR. A grass stand shall be considered adequate when bare spots are one square foot (0.01 sq m) or less, randomly dispersed, and do not exceed 3% of the area seeded.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

901-4.1 The quantity of seeding to be paid for shall be the number of square yards measured on the ground surface, completed and accepted.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

901-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yard or fraction thereof, which price and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing and placing all material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the work prescribed in this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item T-901-1	Seeding	per square yard

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	Standard Specification for Agricultural Liming Materials

Federal Specifications (FED SPEC)

FED SPEC	JJJ-S-181, Federal Specification, Seeds, Agricultural

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5200-33	Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports

FAA/United States Department of Agriculture

Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports, A Manual for Airport Personnel

END OF ITEM T-901

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Item T-905 Topsoil

DESCRIPTION

905-1.1 This item shall consist of preparing the ground surface for topsoil application, removing topsoil from designated stockpiles or areas to be stripped on the site or from approved sources off the site, and placing and spreading the topsoil on prepared areas in accordance with this specification at the locations shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR.

MATERIALS

905-2.1 Topsoil. Topsoil shall be the surface layer of soil with no admixture of refuse or any material toxic to plant growth, and it shall be reasonably free from subsoil and stumps, roots, brush, stones (2 inches (50 mm) or more in diameter), and clay lumps or similar objects. Brush and other vegetation that will not be incorporated with the soil during handling operations shall be cut and removed. Ordinary sod and herbaceous growth such as grass and weeds are not to be removed, but shall be thoroughly broken up and intermixed with the soil during handling operations. Heavy sod or other cover, which cannot be incorporated into the topsoil by discing or other means, shall be removed. The topsoil or soil mixture, unless otherwise specified or approved, shall have a pH range of approximately 5.5 pH to 7.6 pH, when tested in accordance with the methods of testing of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in effect on the date of invitation of bids. The organic content shall be not less than 3% nor more than 20% as determined by the wet-combustion method (chromic acid reduction). There shall be not less than 20% nor more than 80% of the material passing the 200 mesh (75 µm) sieve as determined by the wash test in accordance with ASTM C117.

Natural topsoil may be amended by the Contractor with approved materials and methods to meet the above specifications.

905-2.2 Inspection and tests. Within 10 days following acceptance of the bid, the RPR shall be notified of the source of topsoil to be furnished by the Contractor. The topsoil shall be inspected to determine if the selected soil meets the requirements specified and to determine the depth to which stripping will be permitted. At this time, the Contractor may be required to take representative soil samples from several locations within the area under consideration and to the proposed stripping depths, for testing purposes as specified in paragraph 905-2.1.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

905-3.1 General. Areas to be topsoiled shall be shown on the plans. If topsoil is available on the site, the location of the stockpiles or areas to be stripped of topsoil and the stripping depths shall be shown on the plans.
Suitable equipment necessary for proper preparation and treatment of the ground surface, stripping of topsoil, and for the handling and placing of all required materials shall be on hand, in good condition, and approved by the RPR before the various operations are started.

905-3.2 Preparing the ground surface. Immediately prior to dumping and spreading the topsoil on any area, the surface shall be loosened by discs or spike-tooth harrows, or by other means approved by the

RPR, to a minimum depth of 2 inches (50 mm) to facilitate bonding of the topsoil to the covered subgrade soil. The surface of the area to be topsoiled shall be cleared of all stones larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in any diameter and all litter or other material which may be detrimental to proper bonding, the rise of capillary moisture, or the proper growth of the desired planting. Limited areas, as shown on the plans, which are too compact to respond to these operations shall receive special scarification.
Grades on the area to be topsoiled, which have been established by others as shown on the plans, shall be maintained in a true and even condition. Where grades have not been established, the areas shall be smooth-graded and the surface left at the prescribed grades in an even and compacted condition to prevent the formation of low places or pockets where water will stand.

905-3.3 Obtaining topsoil. Prior to the stripping of topsoil from designated areas, any vegetation, briars, stumps and large roots, rubbish or stones found on such areas, which may interfere with subsequent operations, shall be removed using methods approved by the RPR. Heavy sod or other cover, which cannot be incorporated into the topsoil by discing or other means shall be removed.
When suitable topsoil is available on the site, the Contractor shall remove this material from the designated areas and to the depth as directed by the RPR. The topsoil shall be spread on areas already tilled and smooth-graded, or stockpiled in areas approved by the RPR. Any topsoil stockpiled by the Contractor shall be rehandled and placed without additional compensation. Any topsoil that has been stockpiled on the site by others, and is required for topsoil purposes, shall be removed and placed by the Contractor. The sites of all stockpiles and areas adjacent thereto which have been disturbed by the Contractor shall be graded if required and put into a condition acceptable for seeding.
When suitable topsoil is secured off the airport site, the Contractor shall locate and obtain the supply, subject to the approval of the RPR. The Contractor shall notify the RPR sufficiently in advance of operations in order that necessary measurements and tests can be made. The Contractor shall remove the topsoil from approved areas and to the depth as directed. The topsoil shall be hauled to the site of the work and placed for spreading, or spread as required. Any topsoil hauled to the site of the work and stockpiled shall be rehandled and placed without additional compensation.

905-3.4 Placing topsoil. The topsoil shall be evenly spread on the prepared areas to a uniform depth of 2 inches (50 mm) after compaction, unless otherwise shown on the plans or stated in the special provisions. Spreading shall not be done when the ground or topsoil is frozen, excessively wet, or otherwise in a condition detrimental to the work. Spreading shall be carried on so that turfing operations can proceed with a minimum of soil preparation or tilling.
After spreading, any large, stiff clods and hard lumps shall be broken with a pulverizer or by other effective means, and all stones or rocks (2 inches (50 mm) or more in diameter), roots, litter, or any foreign matter shall be raked up and disposed of by the Contractor. after spreading is completed, the topsoil shall be satisfactorily compacted by rolling with a cultipacker or by other means approved by the RPR. The compacted topsoil surface shall conform to the required lines, grades, and cross-sections. Any topsoil or other dirt falling upon pavements as a result of hauling or handling of topsoil shall be promptly removed.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

905-4.1 Topsoil obtained on the site shall be measured by the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) of topsoil measured in its original position and stripped or excavated. Topsoil stockpiled by others and removed for topsoil by the Contractor shall be measured by the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) of topsoil measured in the stockpile. Topsoil shall be measured by volume in cubic yards (cubic meters) computed by the method of end areas.

905-4.2 Topsoil obtained off the site shall be measured by the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) of topsoil measured in its original position and stripped or excavated. Topsoil shall be measured by volume in cubic yards (meters) computed by the method of end areas.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

905-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter) for topsoil (obtained on the site). This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, placing, and spreading of the materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

905-5.2 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter) for topsoil (obtained off the site). This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, placing, and spreading of the materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item T-905-1	Topsoil (Obtained on Site or Removed from Stockpile)	per square yard
Item T-905-2	Topsoil (Furnished from Off the Site)	per square yard

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 C117	Materials Finer than 75 μm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5200-33	Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports

FAA/United States Department of Agriculture

Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports, A Manual for Airport Personnel

END OF ITEM T-905

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Item T-908 Mulching

DESCRIPTION

908-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing, hauling, placing, and securing mulch on surfaces indicated on the plans or designated by the RPR.

MATERIALS

908-2.1 Mulch material. Acceptable mulch shall be the materials listed below or any approved locally available material that is similar to those specified. Mulch shall be free from noxious weeds, mold, and other deleterious materials. Mulch materials, which contain matured seed of species that would volunteer and be detrimental to the proposed overseeding, or to surrounding farm land, will not be acceptable. Straw or other mulch material which is fresh and/or excessively brittle, or which is in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to smother or retard the planted grass, will not be acceptable.

a. **Hay**. Hay shall be native hay in an air-dry condition and of proper consistency for placing with commercial mulch blowing equipment. Hay shall be sterile, containing no fertile seed.

b. **Straw.** Straw shall be the stalks from threshed plant residue of oats, wheat, barley, rye, or rice from which grain has been removed. Furnish in air-dry condition and of proper consistency for placing with commercial mulch blowing equipment. Straw shall contain no fertile seed.

c. **Hay mulch containing seed**. Hay mulch shall be mature hay containing viable seed of native grasses or other desirable species stated in the special provisions or as approved by the RPR. The hay shall be cut and handled so as to preserve the maximum quantity of viable seed. Hay mulch that cannot be hauled and spread immediately after cutting shall be placed in weather-resistant stacks or baled and stored in a dry location until used.

d. **Manufactured mulch**. Cellulose-fiber or wood-pulp mulch shall be products commercially available for use in spray applications.

e. **Asphalt binder.** Asphalt binder material shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D977, Type SS-1 or RS-1.

908-2.2 Inspection. The RPR shall be notified of sources and quantities of mulch materials available and the Contractor shall furnish him with representative samples of the materials to be used 30 days before delivery to the project. These samples may be used as standards with the approval of the RPR and any materials brought on the site that do not meet these standards shall be rejected.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

908-3.1 Mulching. Before spreading mulch, all large clods, stumps, stones, brush, roots, and other foreign material shall be removed from the area to be mulched. Mulch shall be applied immediately after seeding. The spreading of the mulch may be by hand methods, blower, or other mechanical methods, provided a uniform covering is obtained.

Mulch material shall be furnished, hauled, and evenly applied on the area shown on the plans or designated by the RPR. Straw or hay shall be spread over the surface to a uniform thickness at the rate of

2 to 3 tons per acre (1800 - 2700 kg per acre) to provide a loose depth of not less than 1-1/2 inches (38 cm) nor more than 3 inches (75 mm). Other organic material shall be spread at the rate directed by the RPR. Mulch may be blown on the slopes and the use of cutters in the equipment for this purpose will be permitted to the extent that at least 95% of the mulch in place on the slope shall be 6 inches (150 mm) or more in length. When mulches applied by the blowing method are cut, the loose depth in place shall be not less than one inch (25 mm) nor more than 2 inches (50 mm).

908-3.2 Securing mulch. The mulch shall be held in place by light discing, a very thin covering of topsoil, pins, stakes, wire mesh, asphalt binder, or other adhesive material approved by the RPR. Where mulches have been secured by either of the asphalt binder methods, it will not be permissible to walk on the slopes after the binder has been applied. When an application of asphalt binder material is used to secure the mulch, the Contractor must take every precaution to guard against damaging or disfiguring structures or property on or adjacent to the areas worked and will be held responsible for any such damage resulting from the operation.

If the "peg and string" method is used, the mulch shall be secured by the use of stakes or wire pins driven into the ground on 5-foot (1.5-m) centers or less. Binder twine shall be strung between adjacent stakes in straight lines and crisscrossed diagonally over the mulch, after which the stakes shall be firmly driven nearly flush to the ground to draw the twine down tight onto the mulch.

908-3.3 Care and repair.

a. The Contractor shall care for the mulched areas until final acceptance of the project. Care shall consist of providing protection against traffic or other use by placing warning signs, as approved by the RPR, and erecting any barricades that may be shown on the plans before or immediately after mulching has been completed on the designated areas.

b. The Contractor shall be required to repair or replace any mulch that is defective or becomes damaged until the project is finally accepted. When, in the judgment of the RPR, such defects or damages are the result of poor workmanship or failure to meet the requirements of the specifications, the cost of the necessary repairs or replacement shall be borne by the Contractor.

c. If the "asphalt spray" method is used, all mulched surfaces shall be sprayed with asphalt binder material so that the surface has a uniform appearance. The binder shall be uniformly applied to the mulch at the rate of approximately 8 gallons (32 liters) per 1,000 square feet (100 sq m), or as directed by the RPR, with a minimum of 6 gallons (24 liters) and a maximum of 10 gallons (40 liters) per 1,000 square feet (100 sq m) depending on the type of mulch and the effectiveness of the binder securing it. Asphalt binder material may be sprayed on the mulched slope areas from either the top or the bottom of the slope. An approved spray nozzle shall be used. The nozzle shall be operated at a distance of not less than 4 feet (1.2 m) from the surface of the mulch and uniform distribution of the asphalt material shall be required. A pump or an air compressor of adequate capacity shall be used to ensure uniform distribution of the asphalt material.

d. If the "asphalt mix" method is used, the mulch shall be applied by blowing, and the asphalt binder material shall be sprayed into the mulch as it leaves the blower. The binder shall be uniformly applied to the mulch at the rate of approximately 8 gallons (32 liters) per 1,000 square feet (100 sq m) or as directed by the RPR, with a minimum of 6 gallons (24 liters) and a maximum of 10 gallons (40 liters) per 1,000 square feet (100 sq m) depending on the type of mulch and the effectiveness of the binder securing it.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

908-4.1 Mulching shall not be measured for payment rather it shall be considered incidental to seeding.

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 D977 Standard Specification for Emulsified Asphalt

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5200-33 Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports

FAA/United States Department of Agriculture

Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports, A Manual for Airport Personnel

END OF ITEM T-908

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Item F-162 Chain-Link Fence

DESCRIPTION

162-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing and erecting a chain-link fence in accordance with these specifications, the details shown on the plans, and in conformity with the lines and grades shown on the plans or established by the RPR.

MATERIALS

162-2.1 Fabric. The fabric shall be woven with a 9-gauge galvanized steel wire in a 2-inch (50 mm) mesh and shall meet the requirements of **ASTM A392, Class 2.**

162-2.2 Barbed wire. Barbed wire shall be 2-strand 12-1/2 gauge **zinc-coated** wire with 4-point barbs and shall conform to the requirements of **ASTM A121, Class 3, Chain Link Fence Grade.**

162-2.3 Posts, rails, and braces. Line posts, rails, and braces shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F1043 or ASTM F1083 as follows:

- Galvanized tubular steel pipe shall conform to the requirements of Group IA, (Schedule 40) coatings conforming to Type A, or Group IC (High Strength Pipe), External coating Type B, and internal coating Type B or D.
- Roll Formed Steel Shapes (C-Sections) shall conform to the requirements of Group IIA, and be galvanized in accordance with the requirements of ASTM F1043, Type A.
- Hot-Rolled Shapes (H Beams) shall meet the requirements of Group III, and be galvanized in accordance with the requirements of ASTM F1043, Type A.
- Aluminum Pipe shall conform to the requirements of Group IB.
- Aluminum Shapes shall conform to the requirements of Group IIB.
- Vinyl or polyester coated steel shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F1043, Paragraph 7.3, Optional Supplemental Color Coating.
- Composite posts shall conform to the strength requirements of ASTM F1043 or ASTM F1083. The strength loss of composite posts shall not exceed 10% when subjected to 3,600 hours of exposure to light and water in accordance with ASTM G152, ASTM G153, ASTM G154, and ASTM G155.
- Posts, rails, and braces furnished for use in conjunction with aluminum alloy fabric shall be aluminum alloy or composite.

Posts, rails, and braces, with the exception of galvanized steel conforming to ASTM F1043 or ASTM F1083, Group 1A, Type A, or aluminum alloy, shall demonstrate the ability to withstand testing in salt spray in accordance with ASTM B117 as follows:

External: 1,000 hours with a maximum of 5% red rust.

Internal: 650 hours with a maximum of 5% red rust.

The dimensions of the posts, rails, and braces shall be in accordance with Tables I through VI of Federal Specification RR-F-191/3.

162-2.4 Gates. Gate frames shall consist of **galvanized steel pipe** and shall conform to the specifications for the same material under paragraph 162-2.3. The fabric shall be of the same type material as used in the fence.

162-2.5 Wire ties and tension wires. Wire ties for use in conjunction with a given type of fabric shall be of the same material and coating weight identified with the fabric type. Tension wire shall be 7-gauge marcelled steel wire with the same coating as the fabric type and shall conform to ASTM A824.

All material shall conform to Federal Specification RR-F-191/4.

162-2.6 Miscellaneous fittings and hardware. Miscellaneous steel fittings and hardware for use with **zinc-coated** steel fabric shall be of commercial grade steel or better quality, wrought or cast as appropriate to the article, and sufficient in strength to provide a balanced design when used in conjunction with fabric posts, and wires of the quality specified herein. All steel fittings and hardware shall be protected with a zinc coating applied in conformance with ASTM A153. Barbed wire support arms shall withstand a load of 250 pounds (113 kg) applied vertically to the outermost end of the arm.

162-2.7 Concrete. Concrete shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi (2670 kPa).

162-2.8 Marking. Each roll of fabric shall carry a tag showing the kind of base metal (steel, aluminum, or aluminum alloy number), kind of coating, the gauge of the wire, the length of fencing in the roll, and the name of the manufacturer. Posts, wire, and other fittings shall be identified as to manufacturer, kind of base metal (steel, aluminum, or aluminum alloy number), and kind of coating.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

162-3.1 General. The fence shall be constructed in accordance with the details on the plans and as specified here using new materials. All work shall be performed in a workmanlike manner satisfactory to the RPR. The Contractor shall layout the fence line based on the plans**.** The Contractor shall span the opening below the fence with barbed wire at all locations where it is not practical to conform the fence to the general contour of the ground surface because of natural or manmade features such as drainage ditches. The new fence shall be permanently tied to the terminals of existing fences as shown on the plans. The Contractor shall stake down the woven wire fence at several points between posts as shown on the plans.

The Contractor shall arrange the work so that construction of the new fence will immediately follow the removal of existing fences. The length of unfenced section at any time shall not exceed 300 feet (90 m). The work shall progress in this manner and at the close of the working day the newly constructed fence shall be tied to the existing fence.

162-3.2 Clearing fence line. Clearing shall consist of the removal of all stumps, brush, rocks, trees, or other obstructions that will interfere with proper construction of the fence. Stumps within the cleared area of the fence shall be grubbed or excavated. The bottom of the fence shall be placed a uniform distance above ground, as specified in the plans. When shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR, the existing fences which interfere with the new fence location shall be removed by the Contractor as a part of the construction work unless such removal is listed as a separate item in the bid schedule. All holes remaining after post and stump removal shall be refilled with suitable soil, gravel, or other suitable material and compacted with tampers.

The cost of removing and disposing of the material shall not constitute a pay item and shall be considered incidental to fence construction.

162-3.3 Installing posts. All posts shall be set in concrete at the required dimension and depth and at the

The concrete shall be thoroughly compacted around the posts by tamping or vibrating and shall have a smooth finish slightly higher than the ground and sloped to drain away from the posts. All posts shall be set plumb and to the required grade and alignment. No materials shall be installed on the posts, nor shall the posts be disturbed in any manner within seven (7) days after the individual post footing is completed.

Should rock be encountered at a depth less than the planned footing depth, a hole 2 inches (50 mm) larger than the greatest dimension of the posts shall be drilled to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm). After the posts are set, the remainder of the drilled hole shall be filled with grout, composed of one part Portland cement and two parts mortar sand. Any remaining space above the rock shall be filled with concrete in the manner described above.

In lieu of drilling, the rock may be excavated to the required footing depth. No extra compensation shall be made for rock excavation.

162-3.4 Installing top rails. The top rail shall be continuous and shall pass through the post tops. The coupling used to join the top rail lengths shall allow for expansion.

162-3.5 Installing braces. Horizontal brace rails, with diagonal truss rods and turnbuckles, shall be installed at all terminal posts.

162-3.6 Installing fabric. The wire fabric shall be firmly attached to the posts and braced as shown on the plans. All wire shall be stretched taut and shall be installed to the required elevations. The fence shall generally follow the contour of the ground, with the bottom of the fence fabric no less than one inch (25 mm) or more than 4 inches (100 mm) from the ground surface. Grading shall be performed where necessary to provide a neat appearance.

At locations of small natural swales or drainage ditches and where it is not practical to have the fence conform to the general contour of the ground surface, longer posts may be used and multiple strands of barbed wire stretched to span the opening below the fence. The vertical clearance between strands of barbed wire shall be 6 inches (150 mm) or less.

162-3.7 Electrical grounds. Electrical grounds shall be constructed where a power line passes over the fence. The ground shall be installed directly below the point of crossing. The ground shall be accomplished with a copper clad rod 8 feet (2.4 m) long and a minimum of 5/8 inches (16 mm) in diameter driven vertically until the top is 6 inches (150 mm) below the ground surface. A No. 6 solid copper conductor shall be clamped to the rod and to the fence in such a manner that each element of the fence is grounded. Installation of ground rods shall not constitute a pay item and shall be considered incidental to fence construction. The Contractor shall comply with FAA-STD-019, Lightning and Surge Protection, Grounding, Bonding and Shielding Requirements for Facilities and Electronic Equipment, paragraph 4.2.3.8, Lightning Protection for Fences and Gates, when fencing is adjacent to FAA facilities.

162-3.8 Cleaning up. The Contractor shall remove from the vicinity of the completed work all tools, buildings, equipment, etc., used during construction. All disturbed areas shall be seeded per T-901.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

162-4.1 Chain-link fence will not be measured separately for payment, rather it will be considered subsidiary to Item M-001 Construction Access Modifications.

162-4.2 Gates will not be measured separately for payment, rather they will be considered subsidiary to Item M-001 Construction Access Modifications.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

162-5.1 Payment for chain-link fence will be made under Item M-004 Construction Access Modifications.

162-5.2 Payment for vehicle or pedestrian gates will be made under Item M-004 Construction Access Modifications.

The price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, and for all preparation, erection, and installation of these materials, and for all labor equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

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 A121	Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated Carbon Steel Barbed Wire
ASTM A153	Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A392	Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A491	Standard Specification for Aluminum-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A824	Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated Steel Marcelled Tension Wire for Use with Chain Link Fence
ASTM B117	Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM F668	Standard Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Polyolefin and other Organic Polymer Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM F1043	Standard Specification for Strength and Protective Coatings on Steel Industrial Fence Framework
ASTM F1083	Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded, for Fence Structures
ASTM F1183	Standard Specification for Aluminum Alloy Chain Link Fence Fabric
ASTM F1345	Standard Specification for Zinc 5% Aluminum-Mischmetal Alloy Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM G152	Standard Practice for Operating Open Flame Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials
ASTM G153	Standard Practice for Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials
ASTM G154	Standard Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials
ASTM G155	Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

Federal Specifications (FED SPEC)

FED SPEC RR-F-191/3	Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Posts, Top Rails and Braces)
FED SPEC RR-F-191/4	Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Accessories)

FAA Standard

FAA-STD-019	Lightning and Surge Protection, Grounding, Bonding and Shielding Requirements for Facilities and Electronic Equipment

FAA Orders

5300.38	AIP Handbook

END OF ITEM F-162

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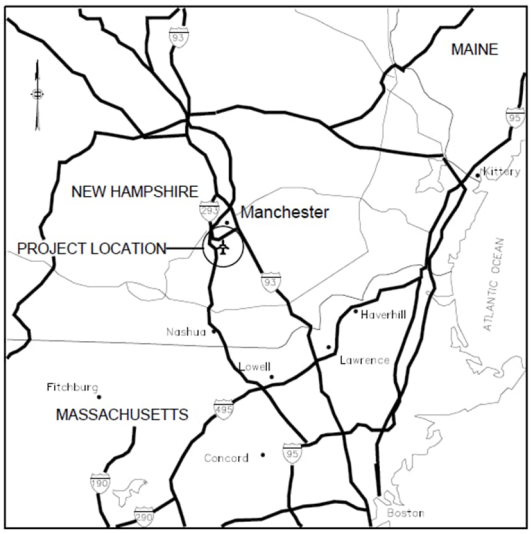
APPENDIX A

Manchester·Boston
REGIONAL AIRPORT

Manchester – Boston Regional Airport
Rehabilitate Runway 17-35
FAA AIP #: 3-33-0011-TBD- 2022

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

EXISTING PAVEMENT CORES



Presented by:

Jacobs

Jacobs Engineering
March 2022

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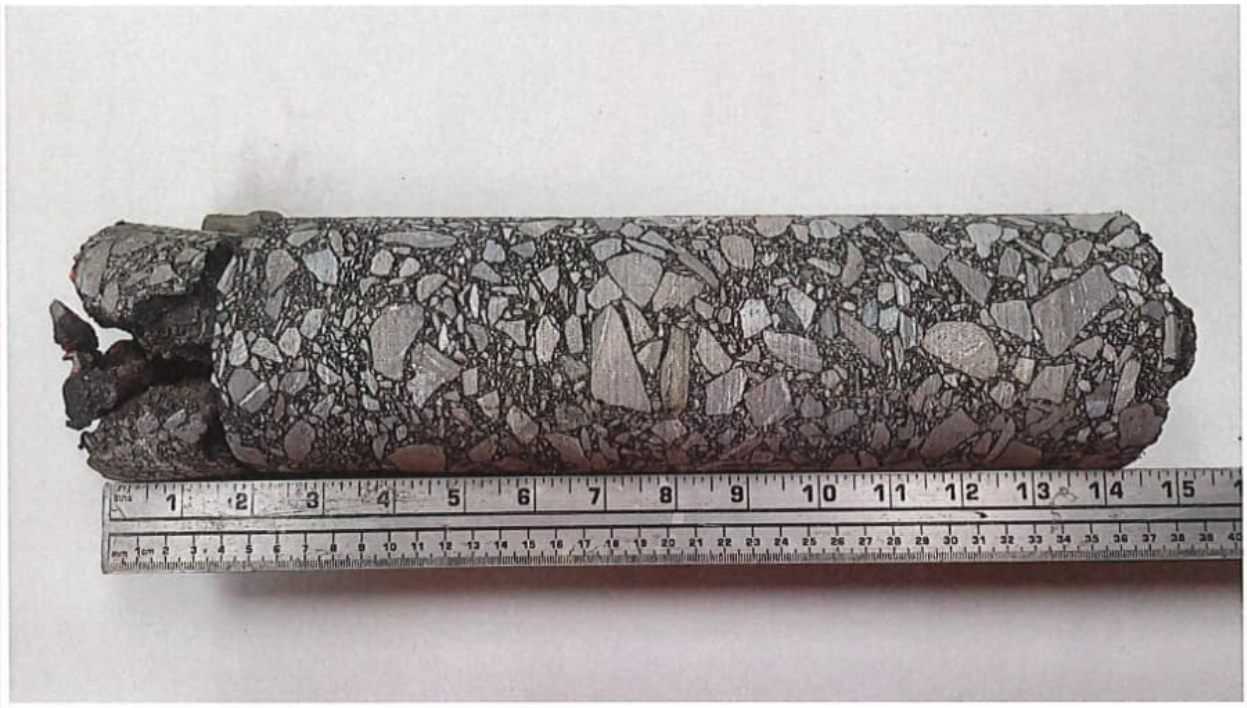
1. Core Findings – C-3 / B-1 – Sheet C-102

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. C-3



Core No. B-1

2. Core Findings – C-6 – Sheet C-103

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. C-6

3. Core Findings – B-2 – Sheet C-104

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. B-2

4. Core Findings – C-8 / C-9 – Sheet C-105

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. C-8

Core No. C-9

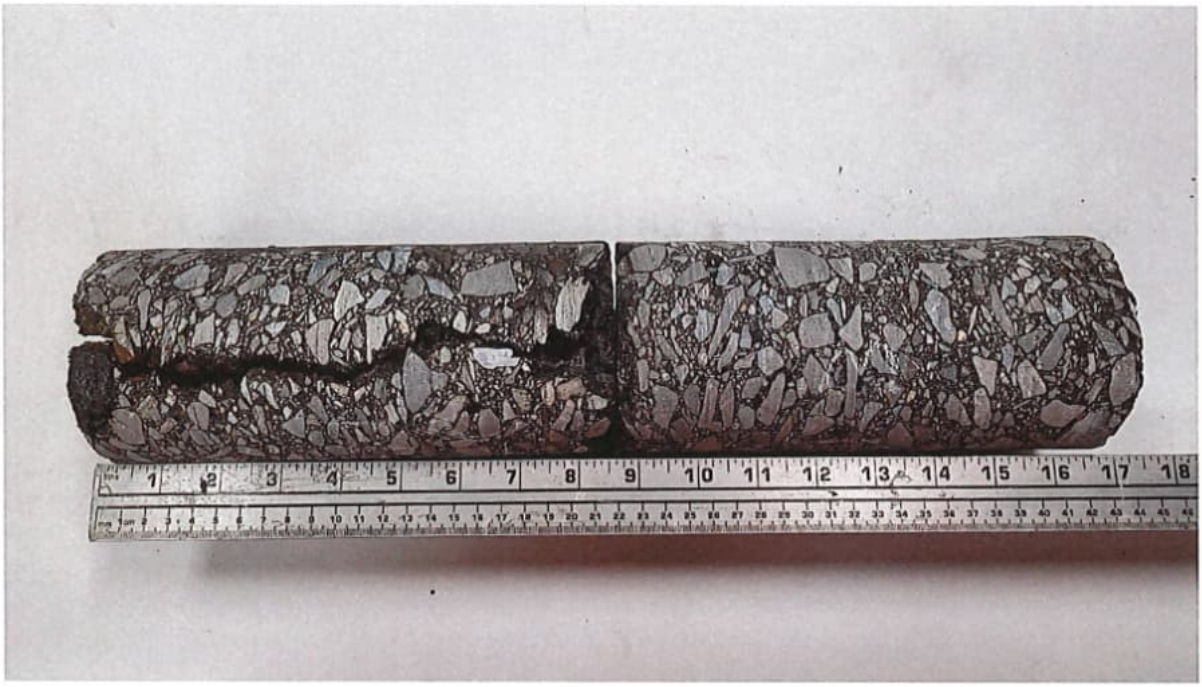
5. Core Findings – C-10 – Sheet C-106

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. C-10

6. Core Findings – C-11 – Sheet C-107

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.



Core No. C-11

7. Core Findings – B-4 – Sheet C-108

See the 100 series of drawings for the existing conditions and boring locations.

Core No. B-4

Appendix B - Partial In-Pavement Light Base Survey

As part of the project design phase, the Engineer performed two data collection surveys to ascertain the existing conditions of the in-pavement light fixture base cans, which are to be re-used for the installation of new fixtures on the project. Between the two surveys, 109 base cans were evaluated, representing approximately 19% of the total number of base cans to be reused on the project.

In general, the existing installation for Runway 17-35 in-pavement runway edge, centerline, and touchdown zone light fixture bases consists of an L-868, Size B (12" diameter), Class 1A base can bottom section, 12" tall. On top of the bottom section, there are a varying number of base extension sections, bolted together and to the base can bottom section. Final elevation adjustment to the pavement surface is controlled by a varying number of spacer rings, of varying thicknesses, on top of which sit the snow plow ring and light fixture, which are bolted through the spacer rings to the threaded top flange of the topmost base extension.

The survey found that the depth at which the base can bottom section is installed, the number and height of base extensions, and the number and thickness of spacer rings is variable from light base to light base. Survey data is provided for informational purposes only. The following chart is provided to indicate the range of conditions which were noted on the light bases documented during the survey. The contractor shall refer to the Contract Drawings for guidance on the existing conditions on which to base their bid pricing for light base adjustments and related items of work.

Measurement	Minimum	Maximum
Depth of base can bottom section to existing grade	24"	35.25"
Number of base extensions	2	6
Number of spacer rings	2	7

The Engineer also took note of the condition of each light base surveyed, in order to evaluate the suitability for re-use of the base can bottom sections. The level of corrosion exhibited on the existing light base interior metal surfaces was the primary factor considered. All light bases surveyed were deemed to be suitable for re-use, however it is recognized that there may be existing light bases that will be encountered during the course of construction that are not suitable for re-use and will require replacement. The contractor shall refer to the Contract Drawings for guidance regarding evaluation of light base condition and replacement if required. The following photos are provided for informational purposes to demonstrate the existing conditions of the light bases surveyed.

TDZ Light Fixture Base

TDZ Light Fixture Base

Centerline Light Fixture Base

In-Pavement Edge Light Fixture Base