



Technical Specifications

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

TW CHARLIE

FDOT Fin Project No. 442709-1-94-01

BID SET SUBMITTAL

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The City of Belle Glade

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NOTE:

Specification numbers that contain the prefix "S" are prepared by the Engineer and are not Standard Federal Aviation Administration Specifications.

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. |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| 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 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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 |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| | | 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 results 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. |
| 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. |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| 10-30 | Force Account | <p>a. Contract Force Account - A method of payment that addresses extra work performed by the Contractor on a time and material basis.</p> <p>b. Owner Force Account - Work performed for the project by the Owner's employees.</p> |
| 10-31 | Intention of Terms | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 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. |
| 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 |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| | | airport Sponsor only. The Owner for this project is City of Fort Lauderdale |
| 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 |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| | | 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, 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. |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| 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. |
| 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 | <p><i>Owner's Authorized Representative (OAR) – A person under contract with LCPA and authorized by LCPA to inspect, reject or accept work performed by the General Contractor. OAR and Resident Project Representative (RPR) are used interchangeably.</i></p> <p><i>Advisory Circular (AC) - A document issued by the FAA containing informational material and guidance. When referred to in the drawings (plans) and</i></p> |

| Paragraph Number | Term | Definition |
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| | | <p><i>specifications, advisory circulars shall have the same force as supplemental specifications.</i></p> <p><i>Certification - When "certification" is used to describe that which is to be submitted for approval from the Contractor, jointly with a supplier or by himself for his own materials, whether manufactured or purchased by the Contractor, will be construed to mean compliance in individual or completed form with the drawings (plans), specifications and/or intent of the design.</i></p> <p><i>Awarded Contract - The written agreement between the Owner and Contractor, covering the work to be performed. The awarded Contract shall include, but is not limited to: The Advertisement; The Contract Form; The Proposal; The Performance Bond and Payment Bond; any required insurance certificates; The General Provisions; The General Requirements, The Special Provisions; The Specifications; Standard Forms; The Drawings (Plans), any addenda issued to bidders, Change Orders, Terms and Conditions, and agreements which are required to complete the construction of the work in an acceptable manner, including authorized extensions thereof, all of which constitute one instrument.</i></p> <p><i>Special Provisions - The specific clauses setting forth conditions or requirements peculiar to the project under consideration.</i></p> <p><i>Subcontractor - The pre-qualified (where required) individual, partnership or corporation, or a combination thereof, undertaking the execution of a part of the work under the terms of the Contract, by virtue of an agreement with the contractor approved by the Owner.</i></p> |

END OF SECTION 10

SECTION 20 PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS**~~20-01 Advertisement (Notice to Bidders).~~**

~~a. General. Bids will be asked for in an advertisement for bids as set forth by State laws and as required by Part 152 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The advertisement will contain a description of the Project; the place, date, and hour of opening; approximate estimates of the various quantities and kinds of work to be performed or materials to be furnished; a stipulation as to the character and amount of the Proposal Bid; and instructions to Bidders as to the access to plans and specifications. The advertisement for bids will become part of the Contract if award is made.~~

~~b. Quantities. The quantities shown in the advertisement for bids are to be considered as approximate only and may be amended to include additional quantities or additional items, or may be amended to decrease quantities or exclude items of work before bids are to be received.~~

~~c. Corrections. Corrections and minor changes in the advertisement for bids, and Proposal form may be put into effect at any time prior to the hour fixed for opening of bids by telegram, certified or registered letter from the Engineer, notifying all prospective Bidders to whom Proposal forms have been previously issued.~~

~~d. Owner's Rights. The Owner reserves the right to reject any and all 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 (**FDOT**) prequalification may be submitted as evidence of financial responsibility in lieu of the certified statements or reports specified above.

20-02.1 SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS. ~~The contractor shall not employ any subcontractor or supplier or other person or organization whether initially or as a substitute, against whom the Owner or Engineer may have reasonable objection.~~

~~Contractor shall not be required to employ any subcontractor, supplier or other person or organization to furnish or perform any of the work against whom the Contractor has reasonable objection.~~

~~If contractor has submitted a list of proposed subcontractors and suppliers as required in Section 20-02 and Owner or Engineer has reasonable objection after due investigation to any such subcontractor or supplier, contractor shall submit an acceptable substitute without adjustment of the Contract price.~~

~~**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 10 percent of the total project cost.~~

~~A prebid 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. Time, date, and place of the prebid meeting is posted on www.flypgd.com.~~

~~**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. **The Contractor shall verify all quantities as noted in the plans prior to ordering material or equipment. No additional compensation shall be made for stored materials, re-stocking fees or other fees associated with errors in quantity calculations.** 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.

Boring 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 **10 working** 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 **90** calendar days of the date specified for publicly opening proposals, 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.

~~**Unless otherwise specified in this subsection, no award shall be made until the FAA has concurred in the Owner's recommendation to make such award and has approved the Owner's proposed contract to the extent that such concurrence and approval are required by 49 CFR Part 18.**~~

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 **for all** 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.

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

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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. *Special Provisions and Contract Forms are provided in the Project Manual.*

50-05 Cooperation of Contractor. The Contractor shall be supplied with ~~five hard copies or an electronic PDF~~ **one hard copy** 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 2018 or higher and two hard copy plans 24x36 signed and sealed by a licensed land surveyor.***

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.

Construction Staking and Layout includes but is not limited to:

- a. Clearing and Grubbing perimeter staking***
- b. Rough Grade slope stakes at 100-foot (30-m) stations***
- c. Drainage Swales slope stakes and flow line blue tops at 50-foot (15-m) stations***

Subgrade blue tops at 25-foot (7.5-m) stations and 25-foot (7.5-m) offset distance (maximum) for the following section locations:

- a. Runway – minimum five (5) per station***
- b. Taxiways – minimum three (3) per station***
- c. Holding apron areas – minimum three (3) per station***
- d. Roadways – minimum three (3) per station***

Base Course blue tops at 25-foot (7.5-m) stations and 25-foot (7.5-m) offset distance (maximum) for the following section locations:

- a. Runway – minimum five (5) per station***
- b. Taxiways – minimum three (3) per station***
- c. Holding apron areas – minimum three (3) per station***

Pavement areas:

a. Edge of Pavement hubs and tacks (for stringline by Contractor) at 100-foot (30-m) stations.

b. Between Lifts at 25-foot (7.5-m) stations for the following section locations:

- (1) Runways – each paving lane width***
- (2) Taxiways – each paving lane width***
- (3) Holding areas – each paving lane width***

c. After finish paving operations at 50-foot (15-m) stations:

(1) All paved areas – Edge of each paving lane prior to next paving lot

d. Shoulder and safety area blue tops at 50-foot (15-m) stations and at all break points with maximum of 50-foot (15-m) offsets.

e. Fence lines at 100-foot (30-m) stations minimum.

f. Electrical and Communications System locations, lines and grades including but not limited to duct runs, connections, fixtures, signs, lights, Visual Approach Slope Indicators (VASIs), Precision Approach Path Indicators (PAPIs), Runway End Identifier Lighting (REIL), Wind Cones, Distance Markers (signs), pull boxes and manholes.

g. Drain lines, cut stakes and alignment on 25-foot (7.5-m) stations, inlet and manholes.

h. Painting and Striping layout (pinned with 1.5 inch PK nails) marked for paint Contractor. (All nails shall be removed after painting).

i. Laser, or other automatic control devices, shall be checked with temporary control point or grade hub at a minimum of once per 400 feet (120 m) per pass (that is, paving lane).

The establishment of Survey Control and/or reestablishment of survey control shall be by a State Licensed Land Surveyor.

Controls and stakes disturbed or suspect of having been disturbed shall be checked and/or reset as directed by the RPR without 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 (*punch list items*) and the Contractor shall correct the unsatisfactory work. ***The punch list items shall be corrected by the Contractor within 30 calendar days and prior to any request for final inspection or acceptance.*** 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.

The provisions of this paragraph will apply only to contracts awarded to the lowest bidder pursuant to competitive bidding.

~~On projects with original contract amounts in excess of \$100,000, the Contractor may submit to the RPR, in writing, proposals for modifying the plans, specifications or other requirements of the contract for the sole purpose of reducing the cost of construction. The value engineering cost proposal shall not impair, in any manner, the essential functions or characteristics of the project, including but not limited to service life, economy of operation, ease of maintenance, desired appearance, design and safety standards. This provision shall not apply unless the proposal submitted is specifically identified by the Contractor as being presented for consideration as a value engineering proposal.~~

~~Not eligible for value engineering cost proposals are changes in the basic design of a pavement type, runway and taxiway lighting, visual aids, hydraulic capacity of drainage facilities, or changes in grade or alignment that reduce the geometric standards of the project.~~

~~As a minimum, the following information shall be submitted by the Contractor with each proposal:~~

~~a. A description of both existing contract requirements for performing the work and the proposed changes, with a discussion of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of each.~~

~~b. An itemization of the contract requirements that must be changed if the proposal is adopted.~~

~~c. A detailed estimate of the cost of performing the work under the existing contract and under the proposed changes.~~

~~d. A statement of the time by which a change order adopting the proposal must be issued.~~

~~e. A statement of the effect adoption of the proposal will have on the time for completion of the contract.~~

~~f. The contract items of work affected by the proposed changes, including any quantity variation attributable to them.~~

~~The Contractor may withdraw, in whole or in part, any value engineering cost proposal not accepted by the RPR, within the period specified in the proposal. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to require the RPR to consider any value engineering cost proposal that may be submitted.~~

~~The Contractor shall continue to perform the work in accordance with the requirements of the contract until a change order incorporating the value engineering cost proposal has been issued. If a change order has not been issued by the date upon which the Contractor's value engineering cost proposal specifies that a decision should be made, or such other date as the Contractor may subsequently have requested in writing, such value engineering cost proposal shall be deemed rejected.~~

~~The RPR shall be the sole judge of the acceptability of a value engineering cost proposal and of the estimated net savings from the adoption of all or any part of such proposal. In determining the estimated net savings, the RPR may disregard the contract bid prices if, in the RPR's judgment such prices do not represent a fair measure of the value of the work to be performed or deleted.~~

~~The Owner may require the Contractor to share in the Owner's costs of investigating a value engineering cost proposal submitted by the Contractor as a condition of considering such proposal. Where such a condition is imposed, the Contractor shall acknowledge acceptance of it in writing. Such acceptance shall constitute full authority for the Owner to deduct the cost of investigating a value engineering cost proposal from amounts payable to the Contractor under the contract.~~

~~If the Contractor's value engineering cost proposal is accepted in whole or in part, such acceptance will be by a contract change order that shall specifically state that it is executed pursuant to this paragraph. Such change order shall incorporate the changes in the plans and~~

~~specifications which are necessary to permit the value engineering cost proposal or such part of it as has been accepted and shall include any conditions upon which the RPR's approval is based. The change order shall also set forth the estimated net savings attributable to the value engineering cost proposal. The net savings shall be determined as the difference in costs between the original contract costs for the involved work items and the costs occurring as a result of the proposed change. The change order shall also establish the net savings agreed upon and shall provide for adjustment in the contract price that will divide the net savings equally between the Contractor and the Owner.~~

~~The Contractor's 50% share of the net savings shall constitute full compensation to the Contractor for the value engineering cost proposal and the performance of the work.~~

~~Acceptance of the value engineering cost proposal and performance of the work shall not extend the time of completion of the contract unless specifically provided for in the contract change order.~~

50-18 RETEST OF WORK. *When as provided for in the Contract documents, the Owner performs sampling tests of the work and the tests show a failure to meet the requirements of the Contract documents, the expense of retesting, after reworking or substitution by the Contractor will be at the expense of the Contractor and such costs will be deducted from the payments otherwise due to the Contractor.*

50-19 CORRECTION OF WORK AFTER FINAL PAYMENT. *Neither the final certificate, nor payment, nor any provision in the Contract documents shall relieve the Contractor of responsibility for faulty materials or workmanship and, unless otherwise specified, he shall remedy any defect due thereto and pay for any damage to other work resulting therefrom, which shall appear within a period of one year from date of final acceptance.*

The Owner shall give notice of observed defects with reasonable promptness. Wherever the word "acceptance" occurs, it shall be understood to mean final acceptance.

50-20 WARRANTY AND GUARANTEE. *The Contractor warrants to the Owner that all materials furnished under this Contract shall be new unless otherwise specified and that all Work, including without limitation all materials, will be of good quality, free from faults and defects and in conformance with contract requirements. Any work not so conforming to these standards may be considered defective.*

If, within one year after the date of final acceptance of the Work, or within such longer period of time as may be prescribed by law or by the terms of any applicable special guarantee required by the Contract, any of the Work is found to be defective or not in accordance with Contract requirements, the Contractor shall correct it promptly after receipt of written notice from the Owner to do so.

The obligations of the Contractor in this paragraph entitled WARRANTY AND GUARANTEE shall be in addition to and not in limitation of any obligations imposed upon him by special guarantees required by the contract or otherwise prescribed by law.

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.

Contractor shall supply steel and manufactured products that conform to the Buy American provisions established under 49 USC Section 50101 as follows: "Steel products must be 100% U.S. domestic product. Preference shall be given to products that are 100% manufactured and assembled in the U.S. Manufactured products not meeting the 100% U.S. domestic preference may only be used on the project if the FAA has officially granted a permissible waiver to Buy American Preferences. Submittals for all manufactured products must include certification of compliance with Buy American requirements as established under 49 USC Section 50101. Submittal must include sufficient information to confirm compliance or submittal will be returned with no action."

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. ***In the event that any tests show a failure to meet the requirements of the Contract Documents, the expense of retesting, after substitution or modification, shall be paid by the Contractor.***

The Contractor shall furnish the required samples without charge and shall give sufficient notification of the placing of orders for materials to permit testing.

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 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). ***The final quality control report, signed and sealed by an engineer registered in Florida, shall be delivered in hard copy.***

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. ***Certification alone will not relieve the Contractor from his responsibility to provide materials that comply fully with the provisions of these specifications and that acceptable to the Engineer.***

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 *and other amenities as described in Item M-106.*

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

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making good such loss due to the Contractor's handling, storage, or use of Owner-furnished materials.

END OF SECTION 60

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) ***is indicated on the project plans or described in the contract documents.*** ~~must be shown on the plans and is indicated as follows: []~~.

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 **made part of Contract under Technical Specification S-102 Airport Safety and Maintenance of Air Operations Area Traffic Requirements**, on sheet(s) [] of the project plans.~~

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.

Work that is to remain in place which is damaged or defaced by reasons of work performed under this Contract, shall be restored at no additional cost to the Owner.

Items removed, indicated to be salvaged for Owner or reused in new work, which are damaged beyond repair, shall be replaced with equal new materials under this Contract at no additional cost to the Owner.

Existing pavement or other existing work not specified for removal which is temporarily removed, damaged or in any way disturbed or altered by work under this Contract shall be repaired, patched, or replaced to the complete satisfaction of the RPR at no additional cost to the Owner.

Where it is necessary to cut, alter, remove, or temporarily remove and replace existing property or equipment, the cost shall be included in the Contract price for the item creating such work.

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.

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 **and utility owners** have been indicated on the plans **and/or in the contract documents**. ~~and the Owners are indicated as follows:~~

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 Owner 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.

Any displaced or relocated FAA facility or cables due to construction will require a signed and executed reimbursable agreement between the Owner and the FAA Tech Ops Division.

The splicing of cables is not be an acceptable form of repair for certain projects. If any FAA cables are damaged, the Contractor shall replace the cables in their entirety.

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.

In the event of conflict between Federal, State or local laws, codes, ordinances, rules and regulations concerning pollution control, the most restrictive applicable ones shall apply.

The Contractor shall pay special attention to the pollution control requirements of the several specifications. Work items, which may cause excessive pollution and shall be closely controlled by the Contractor, are:

- a) Clearing, grubbing, burning or other disposal.***
- b) Stripping, excavation, and embankment.***
- c) Drainage and ditching.***
- d) Aggregate production, handling and placing.***
- e) Cement, lime or other stabilization.***

- f) Concrete and bituminous materials handling, production and paving.*
- g) Seeding, fertilizing, mulching and use of herbicides or insecticides.*
- h) Contractor's own housekeeping items; haul roads; sanitary facilities; water supply; equipment fueling, servicing and cleaning; job clean up and disposal.*

When the Contractor submits his tentative progress schedule in accordance with PROSECUTION and PROGRESS, Section 80, he shall also submit for acceptance of the Owner, his schedules for accomplishment of temporary and permanent erosion control work, as are applicable for clearing, grading, structures at water courses, construction, and paving, and his proposed methods of erosion control on haul roads and borrow pits and his plan for disposal of waste materials. No work shall be started until the erosion control schedules and methods of operations have been accepted by the Owner.

All bituminous and portland cement concrete proportioning plants shall meet state requirements.

The following listed stipulations shall apply to this Contract unless more restrictive ones are specified by the plans, special provisions, laws, codes, ordinances, etc. Cost of pollution control shall be incidental to the appropriate work items unless otherwise specified.

1. Control of Water Pollution and Siltation.

(a) All work of water pollution and siltation control is subject to inspection by the local and/or state governmental enforcing agent.

(b) All applicable regulations of fish and wildlife agencies and statutes relating to the prevention and abatement of pollution shall be complied with in the performance of the Contract.

(c) Construction operations shall be conducted in such manner as to reduce erosion to the practicable minimum and to prevent damaging siltation of water courses, streams, lakes or reservoirs. The surface area of erodible land, either on or off the airport site, exposed to the elements by clearing, grubbing or grading operations, including gravel pits, waste or disposal areas and haul roads, at any one time, for this Contract, shall be subject to approval of the Owner and the duration of such exposure prior to final trimming and finishing of the areas shall be held to the minimum practical. The Owner shall have full authority to order the suspension of grading and other operations pending adequate and proper performance of finishing and maintenance work or to restrict the trimming of erodible land exposed to the elements.

(d) Materials used for permanent erosion control measures shall meet the requirements of the applicable specifications. Gravel or stone, consisting of durable particles of rock and containing only negligible quantities of fines, shall be used for construction pads, haul roads and temporary roads in or across streams.

(e) Where called for on the plans, a stilling basin shall be constructed to prevent siltation in the stream from construction operations.

(f) The disturbance of lands and waters that are outside the limits of construction as staked is prohibited, except as found necessary and approved by the Owner.

(g) The Contractor shall conduct his work in such manner as to prevent the entry of fuels, oils, bituminous materials, chemicals, sewage or other harmful materials into streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs.

(h) Water from aggregate washing or other operations containing sediment shall be treated by filtration, by use of a settling basin or other means to reduce the sediment content to a level acceptable to the local and/or state governmental enforcing agent.

(i) All waterways shall be cleared as soon as practicable of falsework, piling, debris or other obstructions placed during construction operations and not a part of the finished work. Care shall be taken during construction and removal of such barriers to minimize the muddying of a stream.

(j) The Contractor shall care for the temporary erosion and siltation control measures during the period that the temporary measures are required and for the permanent erosion control measures until the Contract has been completed and accepted. Such care shall consist of the repair of areas damaged by erosion, wind, fire or other causes.

(k) Permanent and temporary erosion control work that is damaged due to the Contractor's operations or where the work required is attributed to the Contractor's negligence, carelessness, or failure to install permanent controls at the proper time, shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

2. Control of Other Air Pollutants.

(a) Grading areas shall be kept at proper moisture conditions.

(b) Sand or dust blows shall be temporarily mulched, with or without seeding, or otherwise controlled with stabilizing agents.

(c) Temporary roads, haul roads, traffic or work areas shall be stabilized with dust palliative, penetration asphalt, or wood chips or other approved measures to prevent dust pollution.

(d) Cements, fertilizers, chemicals, volatiles, etc., shall be stored in proper containers or with proper coverings to prevent accidental discharge into the air.

(e) Aggregate bins, cement bins, and dry material batch trucks shall be properly covered to prevent loss of material to the air.

(f) Drilling, grinding and sand blasting apparatus shall be equipped with water, chemical, or vacuum dust controlling systems.

(g) Applications of chemicals and bitumens shall be held to recommended rates.

(h) Bituminous mixing plants shall be equipped with dust collectors as noted in the specifications.

(i) Quarrying, batching, and mixing operations and the transfer of materials between trucks, bins, or stockpiles shall be properly controlled to minimize dust diffusion.

(j) When necessary, certain operations shall be delayed until proper wind or climatic conditions exist to dissipate or inhibit potential pollutants to the satisfaction of the Owner.

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 the Project Manual for insurance requirements.

END OF SECTION 70

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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 **35** 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 14 days of the NTP date. The Contractor shall notify the RPR at least 24 hours 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 at least 10 days prior to the start of work ***or prior to the project kickoff meeting, whichever date is earlier.*** 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 weekly ~~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 48 hours prior to commencement of such work. 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 **indicated on the plans** 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.

The maximum construction time allowed for Schedules [] ~~the entire project~~ will be the sum of the time allowed for individual schedules but not more than [] days ~~the total contract time specified in the contract documents~~. 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 waiver on the part of the Owner of any of its rights under the contract. ***Liquidated damages will be assessed as provided in the contract. Please refer to GC 12.2.***

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 split equally with the Contractor at 50%.~~

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 kg) 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. |

| Term | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| 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 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the event inspection reveals the scales have been "overweighing" (indicating more than correct weight) they will be immediately adjusted. All materials</p> |

| Term | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| | <p>received subsequent to the last previous correct weighting-accuracy test will be reduced by the percentage of error in excess of 0.5%.</p> <p>In the event inspection reveals the scales have been under-weighting (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.</p> <p>Beams, dials, platforms, and other scale equipment shall be so arranged that the operator and the RPR can safely and conveniently view them.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> |
| Rental Equipment | <p>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 <i>Payment for Extra Work</i>.</p> |
| Pay Quantities | <p>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.</p> |

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.

From the total of the amount determined to be payable on a partial payment, **prior to successful completion of 50% of the project**, 10 percent of such total amount will be deducted and retained by the Owner for protection of the Owner's interests. **After successful completion of 50% of the project, 5 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 50-03. 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 seven (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 manufacturers 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.

END OF SECTION 90

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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 **on-site** 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 **or Florida Department of Transportation equivalent certification.**

(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 paragraph 100-8.

(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 and/or video***

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-100-14.1 Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)

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 |

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END OF ITEM C-100

ITEM C-102 TEMPORARY AIR AND WATER POLLUTION, SOIL EROSION, AND SILTATION CONTROL**DESCRIPTION**

102-1.1 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.

This item also includes those items required by permit conditions.

102-1.2 Environmental Permits

- a. **Responsibilities of the Contractor.** *In compliance with General Provision Section 70 paragraphs 70-01, 70-04, and 70-20, the Contractor shall prepare all required documentation, pay all fees, and perform all services and work necessary to obtain all permits and approvals from local, state, and federal regulatory agencies for Contractor's Work, staging, stockpile, blending and batch plant areas and operations. In compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued or approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.6, the contractor shall prepare a project erosion control plan for these areas.*
- b. **Contractor's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** *The Contractor's Pollution SWPPP will address all measures to dispose of, control, or prevent the discharge of solid, hazardous and sanitary wastes to the waters of the U.S. The plan shall include procedures to control offsite tracking of soil by vehicles and construction equipment and procedures for cleanup and reporting of non-stormwater discharges, such as contaminated groundwater or accidental spills.*

- c. **Construction activities shall not begin until all required permits have been obtained and submitted to the Engineer.**

MATERIALS

102-2.1 Grass. Grass that will not compete with the grasses sown later for permanent cover per Item T-901 shall 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. ***Other material will also be in conformance with permit conditions for 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 **Contractor** 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 SWPPP specified in 102-1.2***, 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; ***excavating; embanking;*** construction; paving; and structures at watercourses. ***As part of the SWPPP, the Contractor shall also submit a proposed method of erosion and dust control, within the limits of work, on haul roads and borrow pits and a plan for disposal of waste materials. The plan will address frequency of inspection and maintenance of the pollution control features throughout the duration of construction.*** Work shall not be started until: the erosion control schedules and methods of operation for the applicable construction have been accepted by the RPR ***1) the SWPPP, together with schedules and methods of operation for the applicable construction have been accepted by the Engineer, and 2) applicable permits have been issued by the regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the work.***

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.

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing temporary measures as needed to adequately control dust during construction. Dust, as discussed herein, may be from blowing soil, Portland cement, dry grass, or other such materials.

Required methods of controlling dust and other air pollutants will include but are not limited to:

- ***Exposing the minimum area of erodible earth.***
- ***Using water sprinkler trucks.***
- ***Using covered haul trucks. This method is required for trucks hauling borrow excavation on any roadway.***
- ***Using dust palliatives or penetration asphalt on haul roads.***

- *Using plastic sheet coverings.*

Dust control at an operational airfield is of the utmost importance because excessive dust can restrict sight distance and damage aircraft engines. The Owner reserves the right to shut down or restrict construction operations when excessive dust, as determined by the RPR, could impact air navigation or airfield operations. Such a restriction or shutdown may not be used as the basis for additional costs or contract time.

The cost of temporary measures to control dust shall be incidental to the Contract and no separate payment will be made for these measures.

Contractor shall periodically inspect the pollution control features at the intervals stated in the approved Pollution Control Plan, and immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Contractor will immediately correct any deficiencies. Review the location of pollution control features for effectiveness. If deficiencies exist, correct as directed by Engineer.

There shall be no additional or separate compensation paid to Contractor for such work.

Remove sediment deposits when the deposit reaches approximately 1/3 of the volume capacity of the sediment control feature, or as required. Remove all sediment deposits when the sediment control feature is removed. Grade and dress area to restore to preconstruction condition or finish grade as called for on the plans.

In compliance with General Provision Section 50, Contractor shall continuously maintain permanent and temporary pollution control features. Maintenance shall include periodic watering and mowing of grassed areas. There shall be no additional or separate compensation paid to Contractor for such work. If construction is suspended Contractor shall inspect, maintain and operate temporary and permanent pollution control features during such suspension. If suspension is part of the project phasing and sequencing plan, or if the suspension is requested by Contractor, there shall be no additional or separate compensation paid to Contractor to inspect, maintain and operate the pollution control facilities.

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.

102-3.5 Additional Requirements. *Additional construction requirements as given in Section 104-1 thru 104-8 of the Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition, must be followed.*

In compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Document 62-621.300(4)(a), F.A.C., contractor shall provide Engineer and Owner with copies approved permit documentation obtained for any discharges to surface waters under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) as required. Copies of SWPPP report and daily reports shall be provided to Engineer and Owner. Daily reports shall be provided on a weekly basis or as directed by Engineer.

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 directed by the RPR. ~~Completed and accepted work will be measured as follows:~~ ***Measurement of Temporary Erosion and Pollution Control shall be lump sum.***

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 ***with costs included in the contract prices bid for the items to which they apply.***

BASIS OF PAYMENT

102-5.1 Accepted quantities of temporary water pollution, soil erosion, and siltation control work ordered by the RPR and measured as provided in paragraph 102-4.1 will be paid for under:

Item C-102-5.1 Temporary Air and Water Pollution, Soil Erosion, and Siltation Control
 – 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 90, paragraph 90-05 *Payment for Extra Work.*~~

Progress payments will be based on the percentage of the lump sum price equal to the percentage of the total contract price due to the Contractor. Progress payments shall be subject to retainage.

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

105-1.1 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, ***and incidentals*** to and from the project site for work on the project except as provided in the contract as separate pay items.

105-1.2 *The costs for the establishment by the Contractor of staging areas, temporary offices, temporary fencing and gates, building facilities, all utilities, security elements, temporary access roads, safety equipment and first aid supplies, sanitary and other facilities, as required by these Contract Documents, any Federal, State and local laws and regulations. The preparation, submittal and approval of initial project schedule, construction sequencing plan, shop drawings, submittals, and the cost to maintain and restore project elements to preconstruction condition, including sodding.*

105-1.3 *The costs of bonds and any required insurance and other preconstruction expense necessary for the start of the work, excluding the cost of construction materials, shall be included in this Item.*

105-1.4 *This item of work will also include any other item or items of work shown, implied or required for the completion of the project that are not directly paid for under other pay items.*

105-1.5 *All costs associated with the required meetings and coordination with the City, and City's Representative, in addition, all costs associated with the Contractor badging shall be included in this item.*

105-1.6 *This item of work will include all costs associated with Service Roads for the project.*

105-1.7 DEMOBILIZATION. *The Contractor shall completely de-mobilize all equipment, vehicles, materials, offices, and waste within 30 days of final acceptance. Remaining retainage will not be released until all deficient work is corrected and the Contractor has completely demobilized from the project site.*

105-2 Mobilization limit. Mobilization shall be limited to **10** 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. ***any state required notices.***

105-4 Engineer/RPR field office. ***An Engineer/RPR field office is not required.***

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

105-5 Basis of measurement and payment. 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%.

The standard retainage will be applied to these allowances. Partial payments made on this item shall in no way act to preclude or limit any of the provisions for partial payments otherwise provided for by the Contract.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

105-6 Payment will be made under:

Item C-105-6.1 Mobilization – 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 (\bar{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 subplot 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 (\bar{X}) for all subplot test values within the lot by using the following formula:

$$\bar{X} = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n) / n$$

Where: \bar{X} = Sample average of all subplot test values within a lot

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = Individual subplot test values

n = Number of subplot test values

- e. Find the sample standard deviation (S_n) by use of the following formula:

$$S_n = [(d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + \dots + d_n^2)/(n-1)]^{1/2}$$

Where: S_n = Sample standard deviation of the number of subplot test values in the set

d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n = Deviations of the individual subplot test values x_1, x_2, \dots from the average value X

that is: $d_1 = (x_1 - X), d_2 = (x_2 - X) \dots d_n = (x_n - X)$

n = Number of subplot 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.

$$X = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n) / n$$

$$X = (96.60 + 97.55 + 99.30 + 98.35) / 4$$

$$X = 97.95\% \text{ density}$$

3. Calculate the standard deviation for the lot.

$$S_n = [((96.60 - 97.95)^2 + (97.55 - 97.95)^2 + (99.30 - 97.95)^2 + (98.35 - 97.95)^2) / (4 - 1)]^{1/2}$$

$$S_n = [(1.82 + 0.16 + 1.82 + 0.16) / 3]^{1/2}$$

$$S_n = 1.15$$

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.

$$X = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n) / n$$

$$X = (5.00 + 3.74 + 2.30 + 3.25) / 4$$

$$X = 3.57\%$$

3. Calculate the standard deviation S_n for the lot.

$$S_n = [((3.57 - 5.00)^2 + (3.57 - 3.74)^2 + (3.57 - 2.30)^2 + (3.57 - 3.25)^2) / (4 - 1)]^{1/2}$$

$$S_n = [(2.04 + 0.03 + 1.62 + 0.10) / 3]^{1/2}$$

$$S_n = 1.12$$

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:

$$\text{Greater than } (97.95 + 1.463 \times 1.15) = 99.63\%$$

OR

$$\text{less than } (97.95 - 1.463 \times 1.15) = 96.27\%.$$

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

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

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ITEM S-102

AIRPORT SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE OF AIR OPERATIONS AREA TRAFFIC REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL

102-1.1 SUMMARY

- a. The work specified in this Section consists of airport safety and maintaining traffic within the limits of the project for the duration of the construction period. It shall include the construction and maintenance of any necessary detour facilities along the project and the furnishing, installing and maintaining of traffic control and safety devices required for safe and expeditious movement of traffic as may be called for on the plans. The term "Maintenance of Traffic" or MOT as used herein shall include all of such facilities, devices and operations as are required for the safety and convenience of the Airport users as well as for minimizing public nuisance; all as specified in this Section. ~~The Section also includes installing temporary orange plastic fencing around any owl or tortoise nests, as directed by the Engineer or Owner's Representative.~~
- b. The Contractor shall carry out its operations in a manner that will cause a minimum of interference with air traffic, and shall be required to cooperate with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport, airport operations, and other contractors working in the area. All work shall be completed in accordance with the Contract Documents including the Safety Program and FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2F, Operational Safety on Airports during Construction or current edition as of bid date.
- c. The Contractor shall supply, place, maintain, move and store the items listed herein, as appropriate, to facilitate construction and protect air traffic. The Contractor shall maintain an adequate extra supply of these items on site.
- d. The generalized overviews presented in this document are statements of expectations that the Contractor will be measured against. Failure to meet these requirements may be grounds for the removal of the individual employee from the worksite and could also lead to grounds for termination of the Contract by the City.
- e. The Contractor shall provide an on-site safety coordinator for the duration of the contract if the value of the work to be performed is in excess of \$250,000 and requires more than four hundred (400) man-hours to be completed for the duration of any one week. If less than four hundred (400) man-hours are worked in a work week, then a Safety Coordinator shall be appointed, but does not have to be onsite.
- f. The Contractor must not interfere with or make more difficult or expensive Airport's compliance with any law, statute, code, ordinance or regulation. The Airport will notify the Contractor, orally or in writing, and the Contractor shall within forty-eight hours of receiving Airport's notification make whatever changes are

necessary to remedy the situation, including, without limitation, changes in the work schedule, installation of safety devices. Airport's exercise of its rights under this provision will not be grounds for an increase in the Contract Sum under the Contract.

- g.** The Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport has the right to monitor (Contractor shall still be responsible for assuring safe work practices) the Contractors' operations for safety performance, workmanship, protection of operations, work progress, housekeeping, and compliance to design specifications. It is a general practice that the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport will work through the Contractor's supervision and not directly with the employee. The Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport has the right to participate with and investigate any accident or incident.

102-1.2 DEFINITIONS. Safety Program – The Contractor shall submit its Safety Program to the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport and obtain approval prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed. The Safety Program shall be prepared in accordance with the FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2F, or current edition as of bid date, Operation Safety on Airports During Construction and the Airport's Safety Program requirements defined in this Airport Safety Requirements section. The Safety Program includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Contractor's Corporate Safety Policy
2. Contractor's Site Specific Safety Plan
3. Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP) – The Contractor shall abide by the CSPP, approved by the FAA and provided by Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport.
4. Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) – The SPCD details how the contractor will comply with the CSPP. The Contractor shall prepare the SPCD and obtain approval by Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed.

PRODUCTS

102-2.1 WARNING LIGHTS. Warning lights shall meet the requirements of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2F, or current edition as of bid date, Operational Safety on Airport during Construction. The Contractor's vehicles shall meet the requirements of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5210-5D or current edition as of bid date, Painting, Marking, and Lighting of Vehicles Used on an Airport.

102-2.2 LOW PROFILE BARRICADES. The terms "low profile barricades" and "low level airfield barricades" are used interchangeably in this contract. Low profile barricades shall be in accordance with the details in the Contract Documents and meet the requirements of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370-2F, or current edition as of bid date. The barricades shall be furnished, maintained and relocated during each phase by the Contractor. Barricades shall be as detailed and installed along the affected pavement edge or access to a closed runway, taxiway or apron.

- a.** Contractor shall have a person on call 24 hours a day for emergency maintenance of airport hazard lighting and barricades.
- b.** The contractor must file the contact person's information with the airport operator.

- c. Lighting should be checked by contractor for proper operation at least once per day, preferably at dusk.
- d. The contractor will provide up to 120 additional barricades, beyond what is show on the plans, at no additional cost, to be furnished, maintained, and relocated in any subphase as directed by the Airport Staff or RPR.
- e. Provide two sets of sandbags for each barricade.
- f. All barricades to be filled with water. Water level should be checked by contractor at least once per week.

102-2.3 SAFETY FENCE. Safety fence shall be furnished and installed at the locations as indicated on the Contract Documents and/or directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

- a. Contractor will provide safety fencing to surround a minimum of 10 owl/tortoise borrows.

102-2.4 VACUUM SWEEPER. Only vacuum sweepers will be allowed on the airfield by default. If the Contractor wishes to use a broom type sweeper, the request must be submitted to the City for approval. If the City approves a broom type sweeper, only nylon bristles will be allowed.

102-2.5 RUNWAY CLOSURE MARKER (LIGHTED X). Contractor shall provide runway closure markers as needed during construction. Contractor will be responsible for placement, relocation, maintenance, and removal of the lighted X's. Contractor shall be responsible for fuel, maintaining tire pressure, replacement light bulbs, other maintenance, and repairs to keep the units in good working order. Contractor shall be responsible for repair of all pavement damage that may result from fueling and operation of runway closure markers. Contractor will maintain ownership of runway closure markers at project completion.

102-2.6 TAXIWAY CLOSURE MARKER. Taxiway closure markers shall be furnished and installed at the locations as indicated on the Contract Documents and/or directed by the RPR.

102-2.7 PORTABLE LIGHT TOWERS. The Contractor shall provide portable light towers as required for work. The towers shall be trailer mounted, that can be folded for easy transport and storage. The towers shall contain a diesel generator to power a minimum 6000 watts and have fuel capacity to operate at full load for a minimum of 48 hours. It shall be designed to be weather proof. The towers shall be telescoping and capable of rotating over 360 degrees and shall have a minimum of four 1,000 watt metal halide floodlights. Contractor shall be responsible for repair of all pavement damage that may result from fueling and operation of portable light towers.

102-2.8 PORTABLE GUARD SHACK. The Contractor shall provide a portable security guard shack with AC, lights, and generator at the construction access gate. The security guard shack shall be manned during construction hours.

102-2.9 TYPE II BARRICADES. FDOT Type II Barricades shall be furnished and installed at the locations as indicated on the Contract Documents and/or directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

- a. In addition to locations shown on plans the contractor will provide sufficient Type II Barricades to surround a minimum of 10 owl/tortoise borrows.

EXECUTION

102-3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION.

- a. All Contractors will comply with the following:
 1. All applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Part 1542, Department of Transportation (DOT), Airport Ordinances, Federal, State, and Local safety standards.
 2. Other reasonable safety rules and practices as may be established from time to time by the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport.
- b. In compliance with FAA AC 150/5370-2F, or current edition as of bid date, the Contractor shall prepare a Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD). This document shall include a general statement by the Contractor that he/she has read and will abide by the CSPP. Any details not identifiable for the CSPP should be included within the SPCD. The SPCD is similar to the CSPP but shall not contain duplicate information. The contractor must submit the SPCD to the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport for approval prior to the issuance of the NTP. The SPCD shall include but not be limited to the following Checklist as applicable to the scope of the project:
 1. **Coordination.** Discuss details of proposed safety meetings with the Airport and with contractor employees and subcontractors.
 2. **Phasing.** Discuss proposed construction schedule elements, including:
 - i. Duration of each phase.
 - ii. Daily start and finish of construction, including "night only" construction.
 - iii. Duration of construction activities during:
 1. Normal runway operations.
 2. Closed runway operations.
 3. Modified runway "Aircraft Reference Code" usage.
 3. **Areas and operations affected by the construction activity.** These areas and operations should be identified in the CSPP and should not require an entry in the SPCD.
 4. **Protection of NAVAIDS.** Discuss specific methods proposed to protect operating NAVAIDS.
 5. **Contractor access.** Provide the following:
 - i. Details on how the Contractor will maintain the integrity of the Airport security fence (contract security officers, daily log of construction personnel, and other).
 - ii. Listing of individual requiring driver training (for certificated airports and as requested).
 - iii. Radio communications.
 1. Airport Operations will communicate with the Air Traffic control tower.
 2. Types of radios and backup capabilities.
 3. Who will be monitoring radios.
 4. Details on how the contractor will escort material delivery vehicles.

6. **Wildlife management.** Discuss the following:
 - i. Methods and procedures to prevent wildlife attraction.
 - ii. Wildlife reporting procedures.
 7. **Foreign Object Debris (FOD) management.** Discuss equipment and methods for control of FOD, including construction debris and dust.
 8. **Hazardous material (HAZMAT) management.** Discuss equipment and methods for responding to hazardous spills.
 9. **Notification of construction activities.** Provide the following:
 - i. Contractor points of contact.
 - ii. Contractor emergency contact.
 - iii. Listing of tall or other requested equipment proposed for use on the airport and the time frame for submitting 7460-1 forms not previously submitted by the Airport operator.
 10. **Inspection requirements.** Discuss daily (or more frequent) inspections and special inspection procedures.
 11. **Underground utilities.** Discuss proposed methods of identifying and protecting underground utilities.
 12. **Penalties.** Penalties should be identified in the CSPP and should not require an entry in the SPCD.
 13. **Special conditions.** Discuss proposed actions for each special condition identified in the CSPP.
 14. **Runway and taxiway visual aids.** Including marking, lighting, signs and visual NAVAIDs. Discuss proposed visual aids including the following:
 - i. Equipment and methods for covering signage and airfield lights.
 - ii. Equipment and methods for temporary closure markings (paint, fabric, other).
 - iii. Types of temporary Visual Guidance Slope Indicators (VGSI).
 15. **Markings and signs for access routes.** Discuss proposed methods of demarcating access routes for vehicle drivers.
 16. **Hazard marking and lighting.** Discuss proposed equipment and methods for identifying excavation areas.
 17. **Protection of runway and taxiway safety areas.** Including object free areas, obstacle free zones, and approach/departure surfaces. Discuss proposed methods of identifying, demarcating, and protecting airport surfaces including:
 - i. Equipment and methods for maintaining Taxiway Safety Area standards.
 - ii. Equipment and methods for separation of construction operations from aircraft operations, including details of barricades.
 18. **Other limitations on construction** should be identified in the CSPP and should not require an entry in the SPCD.
- c. The Safety Program, including the SPCD, shall be submitted to the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport for review.
- d. Regular progress meetings will be conducted during construction. Part of the meeting will be dedicated to safety. During these meetings, the Contractor shall submit to the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport the following safety information:
1. Estimated man-hours worked from the previous period;
 2. Number of near misses from the previous period;

3. Number of accidents from the previous periods;
 4. Number of recordable injuries from the previous period; and
 5. Summarization of any accident that took place from the previous period.
- e. In estimating the work involved in the Contract, the Contractor shall be familiar with all existing and limiting conditions that will or may have a bearing on the performance of the Contract with regard to safety. Any limiting conditions shall be identified in writing.
 - f. All costs related to the required Safety Program shall be included in the Contractor's bid. Costs provided to administer and maintain the Safety Program shall be complete and shall include costs for all required personnel, activities, facilities, media, tools, drug testing, and any specialty equipment required to ensure a comprehensive, qualified Safety Program to suit a per week/per shift basis.
 - g. Prior to mobilization the Contractor shall complete a Contractor Employee Review of the Contractor Safety Guidelines. This document shall be kept on site and updated for every new employee who will work on the project.
 - h. Authorized Movement Area routes will be determined by the City. The Contractor shall not enter or cross any open runway or taxiway without an authorized escort. Non-compliance will result in removal of the violator from the job site and the violator's Airport Identification Badge will be confiscated. Emergencies and operating conditions may necessitate sudden changes, both in Airport operations and in the operations of the Contractor. Aircraft operations shall always have priority over any and all of the Contractor's operations. Should runways or taxiways be required for the use of aircraft and should Airport Operations, the Control Tower, or the Airport Engineer deem the Contractor to be too close to active runways or taxiways the Contractor shall suspend his operations, remove his personnel, plant, equipment, and materials to a safe distance and stand by until the runways and taxiways are no longer required for use by aircraft. There will be no compensation for delays or inefficiencies due to these changes.
 - i. Throughout the duration of the Contract, any practice or situation that the Airport Engineer determines to be unsafe or a hindrance to regular Airport operations shall be immediately rectified.
 - j. Prior to commencement of construction activity, the Contractor shall notify in writing, at least 72 hours in advance, Airport Operations and the Airport Engineer of its intentions to begin construction, stating the proposed time, date, and area of which construction is to occur in order for the appropriate Notice-to-Airmen (NOTAM) to be issued. During the performance of this Contract, the Airport facility shall remain in use to the maximum extent possible. The Contractor shall not allow employees, subcontractors, suppliers, or any other unauthorized persons to enter in any Airport area which may be open for aircraft use.
 - k. Should, in the opinion of the City, any problem or hazard arise during construction, the Contractor shall immediately rectify/correct the problem or hazard to the satisfaction of the City and the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport:

102-3.2 CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS.

- a. All persons entering the project area designated as the construction site shall strictly follow OSHA, FDEP, FAA, DOT, and TSA regulations.
- b. The Contractor shall provide physical barriers along the perimeter of its work site and place signs identifying the area as a construction site. In some cases where the general public or open airfield is to be protected, additional and/or specialty barriers might be required and will need to be determined by the Airport.
- c. If used, the Contractor shall submit an FAA Form 7460-1 at least 60 days prior to any crane erections. All construction involving cranes shall further be coordinated at least 72 hours in advance, excluding weekends, with the FXE Airfield Operations Department. This does not include the time required for airspacing. The following information and actions are required:
 - 1. Location of the Crane.
 - 2. Maximum extendable height.
 - 3. Hours of operation.
 - 4. The top of each crane boom shall be marked by a 3' x 3' orange and white checkered flag — each box being 1' square.
 - 5. Each crane shall be lowered at night and during periods of poor visibility as directed by Airport Operations. In the event the crane is approved to remain extended during the hours from sunset to sunrise, the highest point of the crane boom will be lit with a red obstruction light in accordance with AC 70/7460-1.
- d. These established safety requirements shall govern Contractors and all persons within the designated construction site and are outlined to avoid infractions of common accepted safety practices.
- e. These safety requirements shall not be construed as complete and any requirements of the guidelines in conflict with OSHA and FAA shall be superseded by OSHA or FAA regulations.
- f. Any individual failing to follow these safety requirements will be directed by the Contractor to immediately abate the unsafe act, behavior, or equipment.
- g. All Contractor equipment brought onsite for use on or during the construction project shall be kept in a safe operating condition. Worn or damaged equipment shall be repaired, replaced or taken out of service (locked out) and removed from the job site.
- h. Contractor shall keep its work area in a clean and safe condition.
- i. The use of makeshift, defective or inadequate scaffolding, rigging, or staging is prohibited.
- j. Contractor shall verify and assure that every employee who operates any mobile equipment on Airport properties shall have a current valid driver's license.
- k. The Contractor shall comply with the National Electric Code (NEC) requirements regarding ground fault circuit interrupters for construction field tools and equipment.

- l.** The Contractor shall maintain a Safety Program, for the purpose of safety, security, orientation, education, training, enforcement, and distribution.
- m.** If a fire line or any type of fire suppression service is going to be taken out of service, the Contractor must coordinate with the City's Fire Marshal or a designated representative from the Fire Department at least three days in advance. In addition, the contractor shall complete an impairment notification to the insurance carrier.
- n.** Contractor will provide all lighted, low profile, water or sand filled, taxiway/runway barricading.
- o.** If working on the AOA, the Contractor will be required to prepare an FAA Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) that is a part of the Safety Program.
- p.** Employees shall not operate any equipment or vehicles more than 16 hours consecutively.

102-3.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

- a.** Hazardous materials can be easily identified using the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) labeling and identification system. All hazardous materials arriving on site shall be properly labeled, stored, and managed as required by the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for that material.
- b.** Contractors and Subcontractors are required to have copies of all MSDS's for all materials brought on site.
- c.** Contractor to immediately report spills to Airport Operations.

102-3.4 VEHICLE OPERATION ON AIRPORT OPERATIONS AREA (AOA).

- a.** All vehicles that enter the AOA shall comply with the following:
- b.** All vehicles accessing the AOA shall be placarded with a company name and logo or some other approved form of identification.
- c.** All vehicles shall be limited to the perimeter service road, paved leasehold areas and/or construction areas unless specifically authorized by Airport Operations.

 - 1.** All construction vehicles/mechanized equipment authorized within the Movement Area or related safety areas shall be marked with a flag on a staff attached to the uppermost portion of the vehicle/motorized equipment or an amber beacon so that the flag or beacon will be readily visible. The flag shall be at least a 3' x 3' square having a checkered pattern of international orange and white squares at least 1' on each side in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5210-5.D, or current edition as of bid date. The amber beacon will be as described in this specification.
 - 2.** During nighttime hours, all equipment operating on the Airport exceeding 15 feet in height shall be lit with a red obstruction light in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1, or current edition as of bid date. This light is to be located on the uppermost portion of the equipment.

3. All construction equipment that exceeds 20 feet in height are required to be reviewed by the FAA for conformance with Part 77. This will require the submission of FAA form 7460-1 (submitted at: <http://oeaa.faa.gov>) and receipt of a "determination of no hazard to air navigation". The Contractor is also required to notify Airport Operations so that staff may issue any required NOTAMs.
- d. Contractor utilized bicycles, motorcycles and two-wheeled scooters are prohibited on the AOA.
- e. Vehicle(s)/equipment shall be operated in a manner that does not interfere with aircraft operations. All vehicle(s)/equipment shall yield right of way to all aircraft and emergency vehicles.
- f. Vehicles/mechanized equipment operators shall obey all traffic signs and markings.
- g. Vehicles/equipment shall not stop or be parked so as to block a driveway, AOA access gate, fire lane or aircraft
- h. Vehicles/equipment shall not stop or be parked in areas other than those prearranged and approved by Airport Operations.
- i. No equipment or vehicles may be parked within six feet of an AOA fence.
- j. The established speed limit on the Ramp and AOA is 15 mph.
- k. Vehicle(s)/equipment shall not be operated by individuals under the influence of any substance which impairs the ability to do so in a safe manner
- l. If an incident occurs on the AOA, the incident shall be reported immediately to Airport Operations. The Contractor is still obligated to produce its own incident report to be submitted to the Airport upon request. The Contractor is required to submit an incident report no later than 24 hours after the incident.
- m. Vehicle/mechanized equipment operators are not permitted to move about the Airport, outside the designated construction area, at night unless the vehicle has operating head lights, tail lights and brake lights, or is under the escort of a properly lighted vehicle. Head lights shall not be set on high beam when moving about the Airport at night.
- n. Vehicles/mechanized equipment authorized on the Movement Area (runways, taxiways, and ramps) and/or associated safety areas shall be equipped with an electrically powered, amber color, 360-degree omni-direction light, mounted on the vehicle such that it is conspicuous from any direction.
- o. At no time shall a vehicle enter the Movement Area and/or associated safety areas unless it is authorized by Airport Operations.
- p. Seat belts shall be utilized on equipment/vehicles that are designed for usage.
- q. The Airport may remove and impound, at the owner's expense, any vehicle/equipment which is disabled, abandoned, improperly parked, or represents an operational hazard

- r. All vehicles/equipment shall be appropriately secured such that neither aircraft blast nor wind will result in their movement.

102-3.5 AOA CONTRACTOR ESCORTS AND FLAGGING.

- a. The Contractor shall provide an adequate number of escorts/flaggers for material deliveries along haul routes and the movements of the Contractor's vehicles/mechanized equipment and personnel within the Movement Area and Non-Movement Areas as authorized by Airport Operations.
- b. During any absence of the approved escort(s)/flagger(s) or for periods that they are unable to perform their specified duties, all work within the Movement Area and associated safety areas for projects shall stop. Additionally, all personnel and equipment shall be escorted to approved locations outside the Movement Area and related safety areas. **NO** contract time extension will be granted for time lost due to the absence of escort(s). Work shall resume only with the return of the approved escort(s).
- c. The escort/flagger shall ensure that all equipment maintains proper clearances from moving aircraft.
- d. For flaggers/escorts contracted through the Airport, the Contractor shall be responsible for the cost of each required flagger/escort.

102-3.6 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION RULES ON THE AOA.

- a. When airfield construction is being performed on the AOA the following rules will apply unless modified in writing by Airport Operations.
- b. All construction activities on the AOA shall include a specific Construction Safety Phasing Plan (CSPP) and a Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) as required by the FAA. The SPCD will address compliance to and details required by the CSPP and include any other topics of discussion that might be mentioned during the safety phase planning meeting.
- c. The safety phase planning meeting shall be held prior to mobilization to the AOA.
- d. Any Airport construction and/or alteration requires the Contractor to complete and submit FAA Form 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (available from the FAA Air Traffic Division Regional Office), and www.FAA.gov at least 60 days prior to the start of the project.
- e. The Contractor shall complete and submit FAA Form 7460-1 for all equipment and/or temporary structures, utilized during any Airport construction and/or alteration that exceeds a height of 20 feet above ground level. This includes
 - 1. Cranes;
 - 2. Derricks;
 - 3. Stockpiles of materials or equipment; and
 - 4. Earthmoving equipment.

- f.** A copy of all completed FAA Form 7460-1's and the FAA's determination(s) shall be on file with the Airport prior to commencing the erection or construction of the item(s) proposed by the Contractor. The Contractor will provide Airport Operations with the FAA determination number, for internet review, or paper copy of the full determination.
- g.** The Contractor shall erect and maintain fencing, barricades, signs and warning devices used to delineate the perimeter of all construction areas, as approved by the Airport Airfield Operations.
- h.** All escorts performed within the Movement Area and/or associated safety areas, shall be provided by an authorized Escort.
- i.** Deliveries are to be strictly controlled (by the Contractor) using personnel specifically acquainted with these rules. The Contractor shall provide properly manned escort vehicles as required to guide and escort all deliveries to the Work Area(s).
- j.** At no time shall personnel, vehicles or equipment be located or enter any of the following areas unless authorized by Airport Operations.

 - 1. Within 250 feet parallel to an active runway centerline (to be indicated on the CSPP and/or SPCD).
 - 2. Within 400 feet parallel to an active runway centerline without equipment and stockpile removal.
 - 3. Within 1,000 feet of the end of active runways (each end to be indicated in the CSPP and/or SPCD)
 - 4. Within 93 feet parallel to an active taxiway centerline without proper approval.
 - 5. Active NAVAID Critical Areas.
 - 6. On the Movement Area and/or associated safety areas during times of inclement weather or unusual events as determined by Airport Operations. During such times all work is to be suspended. All equipment shall be removed to approved staging areas
- k.** Trenches and/or Excavations Trenches and/or excavations shall not be allowed in the following areas without closure or restriction of the adjacent Movement Area:

 - 1. Within 250 feet parallel to a runway centerline.
 - 2. Within 400 feet parallel to a runway centerline, without proper trench and excavation cover.
 - 3. Within 93 feet parallel to a taxiway centerline without proper approval.
 - 4. Within 1,000 feet of the end of a runway.
 - 5. Active NAVAID Critical Areas.
- l.** All stockpiled material(s)/supplies shall be constrained in a manner to prevent movement resulting from aircraft blast or wind conditions. Material(s)/supplies shall not be stored within 500 feet of aircraft turning areas or movement areas. Stockpiled material(s)/supplies shall not exceed 15 feet in height unless the Contractor has complied with all requirements for airspace review and secured approval from Airport Operations. All material(s)/supplies shall be positioned so it will not obstruct the line of sight from the Control Tower to the Movement Area.

Marking and lighting shall be in accordance with the requirements contained in Barricade Details Checklist.

- m.** Stockpile material will not be permitted within 6 feet of an AOA fence.
- n.** Debris, waste, and loose materials shall not be allowed on the Movement Area. If debris and/or loose materials are observed to be on active portions of the Movement Area, the Contractor will be responsible for correcting the discrepancy immediately. At the direction of Airport Operations, debris problems occurring during construction, NOT corrected by the Contractor in a timely manner, will be corrected by the Airport at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor is responsible for controlling dust problems resulting from construction and clean-up processes, as defined by Airport Operations or the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport Engineering Division, resulting from construction and clean up processes.

102-3.7 CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS AND HAUL ROADS.

The Contractor will not be permitted to use any access or haul roads other than those designated on the Contract Drawings. The Contractor shall submit specific proposed ingress and egress routes associated with specific construction activities to the City for evaluation and approval prior to commencing construction activities. Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) right-of-way on access roads, haul roads, taxiways, and runways shall not be impeded at any time.

102-3.8 CONSTRUCTION NEAR NAVIGATIONAL AIDS.

Construction materials and equipment shall not be placed or parked where they may interfere with the line-of-sight of the Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT) and navigational aids in operation. The City shall determine if any materials or equipment will cause any type of interference.

102-3.9 FINES

Contractor will be required to pay fines assessed by or to the Fort Lauderdale Executive Airport for the following:

- a.** Environmental penalties or fines resulting from non-compliance with local, state or federal regulations or requirements.
- b.** FXE, FAA or TSA fines for airport security violations.
- c.** FXE or FAA fines for runway incursions defined as "any occurrence at an airport involving the incorrect presence of an aircraft, vehicle, or person on the protected area of a surface designated for the landing and take-off of aircraft."
- d.** FXE or FAA fines for operating on an active taxiway without proper clearance.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

102-4.1 Measurement for payment shall be the work under this Section completed and accepted in accordance with the Plans and these Specifications airport safety and maintenance of air operations area traffic requirements. Including but not limited to the completed and accepted Safety Plan Compliance Document.

102-4.3 Measurement of temporary fences for owl/tortoise nests for payment shall be the number of fences completed and accepted in accordance with the Plans and these Specifications.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

102-5.1 Payment for the work measured as described shall be made at the contract lump sum price bid for airport safety and maintenance of traffic, which prices and payments shall be full compensation for the work described in this section. Including but not limited to the completion and acceptance of the Safety Plan Compliance Document. Forty percent of the amount bid will be paid with the first estimate after the item is completely furnished and operational to the City's satisfaction. The remaining sixty percent will be prorated and paid with each application for payment based on the percent of contract completion.

102-5.2 Payment for temporary fences for owl/tortoise nests shall be made at the contract price per each fence, which prices and payments shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, equipment, labor, processes, tools, and incidental costs required to complete the work under this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item S-102-5.1 Airport Safety and Maintenance of Traffic - per lump sum

END OF ITEM S-102

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ITEM S-103 PROJECT SURVEY**DESCRIPTION**

103-1.1 GENERAL. Under this item, the Contractor shall do all necessary surveying and project stakeout required to construct all elements of the Project as shown on the Contract Drawings and specified in the Specifications. This shall include but not be limited to stakeout, layout and elevations for pavements, structures, forms and appurtenances as shown and required, consistent with the current practices and shall be performed by a State of Florida licensed professional land surveyor. The stakeout survey shall proceed immediately following the Notice to Proceed or as soon as authorized by the Airport Staff in accordance with the phasing of the construction and shall be expeditiously progressed to completion in a manner and at a rate satisfactory of the City. The Contractor shall keep the Resident Project Representative (RPR) fully informed as to the progress of the stakeout survey.

All survey work shall be provided under the direction of a State of Florida licensed professional land surveyor.

MATERIALS

103-2.1 All instruments, equipment, stakes and any other material necessary to perform the work satisfactorily shall be provided by the Contractor. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to maintain these stakes in their proper position and location at all times.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

103-3.1 The Contractor shall trim trees, brush, roots and other interfering objects from survey lines in advance of all survey work to permit accurate and unimpeded work by his stakeout survey crews.

The exact position of all work shall be established from control points, baseline transit points or other points of similar nature which are shown on the Contract Drawings and/or modified by the Engineer. Prior to any layout of works to be constructed, the Contractor shall verify the location and accuracy of all control points provided in the plans. Any error, apparent discrepancy or absence in or of data shown or required for accurately accomplishing the stakeout survey shall be referred to the RPR and Engineer for interpretation or furnishing when such is observed or required.

The Contractor shall place two offset stakes or references at each centerline full and half station and at such intermediate locations as the RPR may direct. From computations and measurements made by the Contractor, these stakes shall be clearly and legibly marked with the correct centerline full and half station number, offset and cut or fill so as to permit the establishment of the exact centerline location and elevation during construction. If markings become faded or blurred for any reason, the markings shall be restored by the Contractor at the request of the RPR. He shall locate and place all cut, fill, slope, fine grade or other stakes and points, as the engineer may direct, for the proper progress of the work. All control points shall be properly guarded and flagged for easy identification.

Drainage structures shall be staked out by the Contractor at the locations and elevations shown on

the Contract Drawings or specified by the Engineer through the RPR.

Reference points, baselines, stakes and benchmarks for stockpiles shall be established by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the accuracy of his work and shall maintain all reference points, stakes, etc., throughout the life of the Contract. Damaged or destroyed points, benchmarks or stakes, or any reference points made inaccessible by the progress of the construction, shall be replaced or transferred by the Contractor. Any of the above points which may be destroyed or damaged shall be transferred by the Contractor before they are damaged or destroyed. All control points shall be referenced by ties to acceptable objects and recorded. Any alterations or revisions in the ties shall be so noted and the information furnished to the RPR immediately. All stakeout survey work shall be referenced to the centerlines shown on the Contract Drawings. All computations necessary to establish the exact position of the work from control points shall be made and preserved by the Contractor. All computations, survey notes and other records shall be made available to the RPR upon request and shall become the property of the City.

The Contractor shall furnish, at his expense, all horizontal and vertical control, all staking and layout of construction work called for on the plans. The RPR, Engineer, and City shall not be responsible for such work. However, the City and Engineer reserve the right to check all said lines, grades, and measurements with their appointed surveyor. Should the City's surveyor detect errors in said lines, grades, and measurements, the contractor shall pay for all said surveying costs and subsequent surveying costs performed to verify correction of errors found in said lines, grades and measurements. Definition of an error shall be a discrepancy of $\frac{1}{4}$ " or more. In the case of a discrepancy between the technical specifications and this defined tolerance, the more severe tolerance shall govern.

During the progress of the construction work, the Contractor will be required to furnish all of the surveying and stakeout incidental to the proper location by line and grade for each phase of the work. For paving and any other operation requiring extreme accuracy, the Contractor will re-stake with pins or other acceptable hubs located directly adjacent to the work at a spacing directed by the RPR.

Any existing stakes, iron pins, survey monuments or other markers defining property lines which may be disturbed during construction shall be properly tied into fixed reference points before being disturbed and accurately reset in their proper position upon completion of the work.

Just prior to completion of the Contract, the Contractor shall reestablish, if necessary, and retie all control points as permanently as possible and to the satisfaction of the RPR.

103-3.2 AS-BUILT SURVEY. Upon completion of the work, after Substantial Completion and before Final Acceptance, the Contractor shall supply to the RPR a complete as-built survey of the entire project site including drainage structures and utilities. All survey points, including horizontal and vertical control, property corners, section corner and reference (hereinafter referred to as "survey point") shall be clearly marked and referenced prior to construction. These survey points must be sufficiently referenced so that they can be reestablished after construction if they are disturbed. All survey data shall be state plane coordinates, NAD 83 datum and NAD 88.

This as-built survey will be a complete topographic and physical features survey of the entire project site surrounded by the limits of construction plus and additional 10' beyond the limits of construction

in all directions. Elevations shall be obtained on all rigid pavement joint intersections and ends. If any work is done outside the limits of construction for any reason, this limit of survey will be increased to include this area plus 25'. This survey shall be certified by a Florida Licensed Professional Land Surveyor as meeting the minimum Technical Standards for topographic surveys as set forth in chapter 21HH-6, Florida Administrative Code. The survey data must be supplied as a signed and sealed drawing (22" x 34" maximum size) at a minimum scale of 1"=50' and be electronically submitted in AutoCad on CD-ROM media. Signed and sealed copies of all field notes, sketches and calculations must be submitted concurrently with the as-built survey. Larger scale details shall be provided to clarify any complicated or complex areas. A separate point database file shall be electronically submitted in TXT or ASCII format, with each point on a single row with comma delimited columns with data ordered as follows: point number, northing, easting, elevation, description.

The as-built survey is to be supplied to the RPR for review and approval not more than thirty (30) calendar days after substantial completion for the project has been given. If the acceptable as-built survey is not supplied within the required time, the City reserves the right to perform the required survey and bill the Contractor for this work.

The as-built survey shall include all information needed to complete all project permit (i.e. SWFWMD, etc ...) as required by the permits and/or agencies standard requirements. A minimum of six (6) signed and sealed copies of the as-built survey will be supplied to the Engineer and RPR. ***A minimum of four (4) signed and sealed copies of the as-built survey will be supplied to the City of Belle Glade.***

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

103-4.1 Payment will be made at the lump sum price bid for this item.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

103-5.1 The lump sum price bid shall include the cost of furnishing all labor, equipment, instruments and all other material necessary to satisfactorily complete the Project stakeout, topographic survey, as built survey, and any other survey required to complete the Work. Seventy-five percent (75%) of this item will be paid based on the percentage of work paid for a month vs. the total project cost. The remaining twenty-five percent (25%) will be paid after the as-built survey has been given the RPR and approved.

This item will not be increased or decreased base on changes to the total contract amount.

Payment will be made under:

Item S-103-5.1

Project Survey and Stakeout – per Lump Sum

END OF ITEM S-103

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

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**ITEM S-205
TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD**

DESCRIPTION

205-1.1 This item consists of a temporary access road composed of lime rock base constructed on a compacted subgrade in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical cross sections shown on the plans. Cost shall include establishing, maintaining, and restoring to the existing condition, including sodding, of the access road.

MATERIALS

205-2.1 AGGREGATE. Aggregates for lime rock base will conform with Technical Specification P-211 *Lime Rock Base Course*.

Gradation Requirements. The gradation will conform with Technical Specification P-211 *Lime Rock Base Course*.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

205-3.1 PREPARING UNDERLYING SUBGRADE. The underlying subgrade shall be checked and accepted by the Engineer before placing and spreading operations are started. Any ruts or soft yielding places caused by improper drainage conditions, hauling, or any other cause shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense before the surface is placed thereon. The existing subgrade shall be graded to conform to the typical section in the plans and compacted to 98% of its maximum dry density (ASTM D1557).

205-3.2 PLACING. The lime rock material shall be obtained offsite and placed in accordance with specification P-211. The maximum depth of a compacted layer will be in accordance with the plans.

205-3.3 COMPACTION. Immediately upon completion of the spreading operations, the material shall be thoroughly compacted. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the material into a dense, unyielding, uniform mass having the specified density.

205-3.4 FINISHING. The surface of the road shall be finished by blading or with automated equipment especially designed for this purpose.

205-3.5 SURFACE TOLERANCES. The finished surface shall not vary more than 3/8 inch when tested with a 16-foot straightedge applied parallel with or at right angles to the centerline. Any deviation in excess of this amount shall be corrected by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

205-3.6 THICKNESS CONTROL. The completed thickness of the road will shall be within 1/2 inch of the design thickness. Where the thickness is deficient by more than 1/2 inch, the Contractor shall correct such areas at no additional cost by excavating to the required depth and replacing with new material. Additional test holes may be required to identify the limits of deficient areas.

205-3.7 MAINTENANCE. The road will be maintained in a condition that will meet all specification requirements until the work is accepted. Equipment used in the construction of an

adjoining section may be routed over completed portions of the base course, provided no damage results and provided that the equipment is routed over the full width of the base course to avoid rutting or uneven compaction.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

205-4.1 The quantity of Access Road will not be measured in this project.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

205-5.1 No payment will be made. Cost is incidental to C-105 Mobilization.

MATERIALS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ASTM D 698 | Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures, Using 5.5-pound (2.49 kg) Rammer and 12 in (305 mm) Drop |
| ASTM D 1556 | Test for Density of Soil In Place by the Sand-Cone Method |
| ASTM D 1557 | Test for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort |
| ASTM D 2167 | Test for Density and Unit Weight of Soil In Place by the Rubber Balloon Method. |
| ASTM D 6938 | In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods |
| ASTM D 3665 | ASTM D 3665 Random Sampling of Construction Materials |

END OF ITEM S-205

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, *hauling and disposal and stockpiling of demolished material* 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.~~ Full depth saw cuts shall be made perpendicular to the slab surface. The Contractor shall saw through the full depth of the slab including any dowels at the joint, removing the pavement and installing new dowels as shown on the plans and per the specifications. Where the perimeter of the removal limits is not located on the joint and there are no dowels present, the perimeter shall be saw cut the full depth of the pavement. The pavement inside the saw cut shall be removed by methods which will not cause distress in the pavement which is to remain in place. If the material is to be wasted on the airport site, it shall be reduced to a maximum size of **one cubic foot**. Concrete slabs that are damaged by under breaking shall be repaired or removed and replaced as directed by the RPR.

~~The edge of existing concrete pavement against which new pavement abuts shall be protected from damage at all times. Spall and underbreak repair shall be in accordance with the plans. Any underlaying material that is to remain in place, shall be recompact and/or replaced as shown on the plans. Adjacent areas damaged during repair shall be repaired or replaced at the Contractor's expense.~~

b. Asphalt pavement removal. Asphalt pavement to be removed shall be cut to the *depths at the locations shown on the plans. The underlying material adjacent to the edge of and under the existing pavement which is to remain in place shall be protected from damage or disturbance during removal operations and until placement of new pavement or shaped as shown on the drawings or as directed by the RPR. Any material under the portion of the pavement to remain in place, which is disturbed or loses its compaction shall be carefully removed and replaced with P-610 Structural Portland Cement Concrete*

at no additional cost to the Owner. The Contractor's removal operation shall not cause damage to cables, utility ducts, pipelines, or drainage structures under the pavement. Any damage shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense. full depth of the asphalt pavement around the perimeter of the area to be removed. If the material is to be wasted on the airport site it shall be broken to a maximum size of 3 inches(mm).

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.

d. General. *In all cases of full depth pavement removal, the Contractor shall protect and preserve the existing underdrain pipes and clean outs that are to remain. There shall be no additional cost for protecting and preserving the existing underdrain system to remain.*

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 1/4 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 or remarking . 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, ***refer to Item P-620 for paint removal*** 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 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 ***off site*** 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 *asphalt* 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. 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. *All existing utility structures within the milling area shall be preserved and protected throughout construction. Any damage to the existing utility structures shall be repaired at the cost of the Contractor. Where the limits of milled pavements abut pavement to remain, the contractor shall neatly sawcut, vertically to the specified depth of overlay in accordance with the details on the plans. In areas that become overmilled due to poor quality control, the Contractor fill with P-401 at no additional cost to the Owner.*

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.

At the completion of milling, the RPR shall review the milled surface for scabbing or excessive smoothness. Such areas shall be scarified or re-mill to a slightly deeper depth to produce a sound and textured surface at no additional expense.

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 Item 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 random 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 D698.

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 to 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 Lump sum. No separate measurement for payment will be made. The work covered by this section shall be considered as a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor and covered under the other contract items.]~~

101-4.1 Full Depth Pavement removal. The unit of measurement for *full depth* 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 ~~or crack~~.

101-4.3 Removal of Foreign Substances/contaminates. The unit of measurement for foreign Substances/contaminates removal shall be the square foot (meter).

101-4.4 Spalled and failed asphalt pavement repair. The unit of measure for failed asphalt pavement repair shall be square foot (~~square meter~~).

101-4.5 Concrete Spall Repair. The unit of measure for concrete spall repair shall be the number of square feet (~~square meter~~). The location and average depth of the patch shall be determined and agreed upon by the RPR and the Contractor.

101-4.2 Cold-milling Bituminous Pavement Milling (Variable Depth, Max 2"). The unit of measure for cold milling shall be *specified depth* inches of milling per square yard (~~square meter~~). The location and average depth of the cold milling shall be as shown on the plans *and confirmed in the field by the RPR prior to the work beginning*. 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. ***At the completion of milling, the RPR and Engineer shall review the milled surface for scabbing or excessive smoothness. Such areas shall be re-mill to a slightly deeper depth to produce a sound and textured surface at no additional expense.***

~~101-4.7 Removal of Pipe Material and other Buried Structures.~~ 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.

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. ***Full depth pavement removal thicknesses shown is 17". Actual thickness may vary. The Contractor shall account for varying full depths in the unit cost of the bid. No additional compensation shall be made to the Contractor for full depth pavement removal for pavements having thicknesses greater than shown on the plans. Electrical cans and conduit (with or without encasement) within the limits of full depth pavement removal shall be considered incidental. Pavement tie-ins as shown on the contract drawings are considered incidental to full depth pavement removal.***

~~101-5.2 Crack repair. Payment shall be made at contract unit price per linear foot of crack repair. 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.~~

101-5.32 Bituminous Pavement Cold Milling. Payment shall be made at contract unit price per square yard of bituminous pavement milling. 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 including off-site disposal of materials. ~~The milling required for the installation and removal of temporary asphalt transitions ramps shall not be measured separately but shall be considered incidental to the overall paving operation.~~

Item P-101-5.1 Full Depth Asphalt Pavement Removal – per Square Yard

Item P-101-5.2 Bituminous Pavement Milling (up to 2" deep) – 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 150/5380-6

Guidelines and Procedures for Maintenance of Airport Pavements.

P-101-6

PREPARATION/REMOVAL OF
EXISTING PAVEMENTS

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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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P-101-8

PREPARATION/REMOVAL OF
EXISTING PAVEMENTS

ITEM P-151 CLEARING AND GRUBBING**DESCRIPTION**

151-1.1 This item shall consist of clearing or clearing and grubbing, including the disposal of materials, for all areas within the limits designated on the plans or as required by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

~~a. **Clearing** shall consist of the cutting and removal of all trees, stumps, brush, logs, hedges, the removal of fences and other loose or projecting material from the designated areas. The grubbing of stumps and roots will not be required.~~

b. Clearing and grubbing shall consist of clearing the surface of the ground of the designated areas of all trees, stumps, down timber, logs, snags, brush, undergrowth, hedges, heavy growth of grass or weeds, fences, structures **not identified under P-101**, debris, and rubbish of any nature, natural obstructions or such material which in the opinion of the RPR is unsuitable for the foundation of strips, pavements, or other required structures, including the grubbing of stumps, roots, matted roots, foundations, and the disposal from the project of all spoil materials resulting from clearing and grubbing.

~~c. **Tree Removal.** Tree Removal shall consist of the cutting and removal of isolated single trees or isolated groups of trees, and the grubbing of stumps and roots. The removal of all the trees of this classification shall be in accordance with the requirements for the particular area being cleared.~~

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

151-2.1 General. The areas denoted on the plans to be cleared and grubbed shall be staked on the ground by the Contractor as indicated on the plans.

The removal of existing structures and utilities required to permit orderly progress of work shall be accomplished by local agencies, unless otherwise shown on the plans. Whenever a telephone pole, pipeline, conduit, sewer, roadway, or other utility is encountered and must be removed or relocated, the Contractor shall advise the RPR who will notify the proper local authority or owner to secure prompt action.

151-2.1.1 Disposal. All materials removed by clearing or by clearing and grubbing shall be disposed of outside the Airport's limits at the Contractor's responsibility, except when otherwise directed by the RPR. As far as practicable, waste concrete and masonry shall be placed on slopes of embankments or channels. When embankments are constructed of such material, this material shall be placed in accordance with requirements for formation of embankments. Any broken concrete or masonry that cannot be used in construction and all other materials not considered suitable for use elsewhere, shall be disposed of by the Contractor. In no case, shall any discarded materials be left in windrows or piles adjacent to or within the airport limits. The manner and location of disposal of materials shall be subject to the approval of the RPR and shall not create an unsightly or objectionable view. When the Contractor is required to locate a disposal area outside the airport property limits, the Contractor shall obtain and file with the

RPR permission in writing from the property owner for the use of private property for this purpose.

151-2.1.2 Blasting. Blasting shall not be allowed.

~~**151-2.2 Clearing.** The Contractor shall clear the staked or indicated area of all materials as indicated on the plans. Trees unavoidably falling outside the specified clearing limits must be cut up, removed, and disposed of in a satisfactory manner. To minimize damage to trees that are to be left standing, trees shall be felled toward the center of the area being cleared. The Contractor shall preserve and protect from injury all trees not to be removed. The trees, stumps, and brush shall be cut flush with the original ground surface. The grubbing of stumps and roots will not be required.~~

~~Fences shall be removed and disposed of as directed by the RPR. Fence wire shall be neatly rolled and the wire and posts stored on the airport if they are to be used again, or stored at a location designated by the RPR if the fence is to remain the property of a local owner or authority.~~

151-2.3 Clearing and grubbing. In areas designated to be cleared and grubbed, all stumps, roots, buried logs, brush, grass, and other unsatisfactory materials as indicated on the plans, shall be removed, except where embankments exceeding 3-1/2 feet (105 cm) in depth will be constructed outside of paved areas. For embankments constructed outside of paved areas, all unsatisfactory materials shall be removed, but sound trees, stumps, and brush can be cut off flush with the original ground and allowed to remain. Tap roots and other projections over 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) in diameter shall be grubbed out to a depth of at least 18 inches (45 cm) below the finished subgrade or slope elevation.

Any buildings and miscellaneous structures that are shown on the plans to be removed shall be demolished or removed, and all materials shall be disposed of by removal from the site. The cost of removal is incidental to this item. The remaining or existing foundations, wells, cesspools, and like structures shall be destroyed by breaking down the materials of which the foundations, wells, cesspools, etc., are built to a depth at least 2 feet (60 cm) below the existing surrounding ground. Any broken concrete, blocks, or other objectionable material that cannot be used in backfill shall be removed and disposed of at the Contractor's expense. The holes or openings shall be backfilled with acceptable material and properly compacted.

All holes in embankment areas remaining after the grubbing operation shall have the sides of the holes flattened to facilitate filling with acceptable material and compacting as required in Item P-152. The same procedure shall be applied to all holes remaining after grubbing in areas where the depth of holes exceeds the depth of the proposed excavation.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

151-3.1 ~~The quantities of clearing and grubbing as shown by the limits on the plans shall be the number of acres (square meters) or fractions thereof of land specifically cleared and grubbed.~~ ***No separate measurement for payment shall be made for the quantity of Clearing and Grubbing.***

BASIS OF PAYMENT

151-4.1 ~~Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per acre (square meter) for clearing and grubbing. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.~~ ***No payment will be made separately or directly for the Clearing and Grubbing. Cost will be incidental to P-152 Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment.***

END OF ITEM P-151

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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 *All suitable material taken from excavation areas located on site shall be used in the formation of embankment, subgrade, and for back filling of areas as indicated on the project plans or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). No suitable material shall be removed from the site without the written approval of the RPR.*

152-1.3 *When the volume of the excavation of suitable material, soil group A-3 or better, exceeds that required to construct the embankments to the grades indicated, the excess shall be stockpiled on the airport in the contractor's staging area or spread in other locations as directed by the RPR at no additional cost. Material placed outside the staging area will be neatly spread and graded at no additional cost. If the volume of excavation is not sufficient for constructing the embankment to the grades indicated from material within the project limits, whether moved by equipment or not, the deficiency shall be supplied from off-site borrow locations supplied by the Contractor.*

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. Muck excavation. Muck excavation shall consist of the removal and disposal of deposits or mixtures of soils and organic matter not suitable for foundation material. Muck shall include materials that will decay or produce subsidence in the embankment. It may consist of decaying stumps, roots, logs, humus, or other material not satisfactory for incorporation in the embankment. ***All muck spoils will remain property of the City. Contractor to haul excavated muck to the location shown on the plans and stockpile the material as directed by the City.***

c. Borrow excavation. Borrow excavation shall consist of approved material required for the construction of embankments or for other portions of the work in excess of the quantity of usable material available from required excavations. Borrow material shall be obtained from areas designated by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) within the limits of the airport property but outside the normal limits of necessary grading, or from areas outside the airport boundaries.

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 ***outside of paved areas when approved by the RPR, otherwise it shall be removed from the airport at no additional cost*** 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 as described above. ~~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 (400 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 (450 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 of at locations shown on the plans.~~ ~~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 ~~_____~~. 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~~ ~~rock 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.

e. *The Contractor is advised to review existing ground water elevations as shown in the supplied soil borings. Should dewatering be required to perform this work, the Contractor will accomplish the dewatering efforts in accordance with all federal, state and local requirements, including the installation of additional erosion and sediment control features as required and any required permitting. No direct or separate payment shall be made for dewatering, all costs are to be included in the unit price for the item requiring it. No additional contract time will be granted for dewatering activity. Soil borings may not show the seasonal high water table in locations. No adjustment in unit bid price will be made due to water table locations.*

152-2.3 Borrow excavation. There are no borrow sources within the boundaries of the airport property. The Contractor shall locate and obtain borrow sources, subject to the approval of the RPR. The Contractor shall notify the RPR at least 15 days prior to beginning the excavation so necessary measurements and tests can be made by the RPR. All borrow pits shall be opened to expose the various strata of acceptable material to allow obtaining a uniform product. Borrow areas shall be drained and left in a neat, presentable condition with all slopes dressed uniformly. Borrow areas shall not create a hazardous wildlife attractant.

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 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. 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.

Payment for materials removed, manipulated, and replaced in order to obtain the required depth of density shall be paid for under Unclassified Excavation or Embankment.

The Contractor shall achieve in-place field densities, for subgrade and embankments outside of areas to be paved, of 85% of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D698, Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort. In addition, subgrade and embankments outside of areas to be paved shall be firm and unyielding under heavy vehicle traffic as demonstrated by proof-roll with a dual axle vehicle, such as a fully-loaded water truck.

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 (~~450-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 $\pm 2\%$ 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 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 D698 or ~~D-1557~~. A new Proctor shall be developed for each soil type based on visual classification.

Density tests will be taken by the RPR for every 1,000 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 per paragraph 152-2.5.

On all areas outside of the pavement areas, no compaction will be required on the top 4 inches (~~100 mm~~) which shall be prepared for **sod in accordance with T-904 or** a seedbed in accordance with **S-906**.

The in-place field density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D1556 or 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. The purpose of proof rolling the subgrade is to identify any weak areas in the subgrade and not for compaction of the subgrade. After compaction is completed, the subgrade area shall be proof rolled with a 15 ton Proof Roller with tires spaced not more than 32 inches (0.8 m) on-center with tires inflated to 125 psi in the presence of the RPR. Apply a minimum of 50% coverage, or as specified by the RPR, under pavement areas. A coverage is defined as the application of one tire print over the designated area. Soft areas of subgrade that deflect more than 1 inch (25 mm) or show permanent deformation greater than 1 inch (25 mm) shall be removed and replaced with suitable material or reworked to conform to the moisture content and compaction requirements in accordance with these specifications. Removal and replacement of soft areas is incidental to this item.

152-2.10 Compaction requirements.

The subgrade under areas to be paved shall be compacted to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm) and to a density of not less than 100 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D1557. *to the depths and percentages shown in the compaction schedule noted in the plans. Density will be determined in accordance with ASTM D698.* The subgrade in areas outside the limits of the pavement areas shall be compacted to a depth of 12 inches and to a density of not less than 95 percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D698.

The material to be compacted shall be within $\pm 2\%$ 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 D698. Tests for moisture content and compaction will be taken at a minimum of **1,000** S.Y. of subgrade. All quality assurance testing shall be done by the RPR.

The in-place field density shall be determined in accordance with 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 within 12 months prior to its use on this contract. The gage shall be field standardized daily.

Density tests will be taken by the RPR for every **1,000** square yards) (~~meters~~) of completed subgrade. If a nuclear gage is used for density determination, two random readings shall be made for each **2,000** square yards (~~meters~~).

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 be 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 position of finished construction, the material shall be stockpiled at approved locations. **Topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled on site until grading is complete. Topsoil shall be placed prior to sod installation. The sod mat is assumed to be 2 inches thick.** 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.

All work associated with the removal, stockpiling and rehandling of topsoil is considered incidental to Item P-152.

152-2.15 OFFSITE BORROW. When the amount of suitable on-site excavation is not sufficient to achieve the required embankment for the project, the Contractor will supply the material from offsite borrow sites. When required, offsite borrow shall meet the following requirements. The offsite borrow sources will be the Contractor's responsibility to locate and to obtain any environmental permits, testing, hauling fees or other required incidental items to satisfy the requirements of the project. The borrow site may be visited by the RPR and any unsuitable areas or materials marked not be used for the project. The Contractor shall notify the RPR and Engineer, at least 15 days prior to beginning the borrow excavation. The borrow pit shall have a vertical face available to define the strata to be used. All materials brought to the project as borrow shall meet the following criteria to be accepted:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Soil Group | A-3 or better |
| % Passing No. 200 Sieve | Less than 20% (By weight) |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Liquid Limit</i> | <i>Less than 20</i> |
| <i>Plasticity Index</i> | <i>Less than 5</i> |
| <i>Organic Content</i> | <i>Less than 2% (By weight)</i> |

All materials to be used for the work must have laboratory tests on file with RPR and Engineer meeting these criteria before the material can be brought onto airport property for incorporation into the project.

Any change in the sources or composition of the material will be discussed with the RPR and Engineer and laboratory tests approved prior to any change of materials.

The Contractor will be allowed to remove organic material from the project stripping by sieving or other methods and use it as borrow material assuming it meets the above requirements.

All offsite borrow will be procured from a licensed and permitted borrow pit that has completed soil testing to the extent necessary to show the fill meets the SCTLs defined in the testing protocol. Alternatively, the contractor may submit material from a non-licensed and permitted borrow pit, provided that they follow the Soil Quality Testing Protocol listed below, at no additional cost to the contract:

Soil Quality Testing Protocol

- A. The Contractor will test the fill to insure it meets the following soil cleanup target levels (SCTLs) as described in Table II Chapter 62-777 FAC prior to placement on airport.***
 - a. residential direct exposure soil cleanup target level***
 - b. leachability based on groundwater soil cleanup target level***
- B. The laboratory testing parameters for the soil are as follows:***
 - a. EPA Method 8260 B for Volatile Organic Compounds***
 - b. EPA Method 8270 D for Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds***
 - c. EPA Method 8081 B for Organochlorine Pesticides***
 - d. Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium and silver by appropriate EPA Methods***
- C. No soil exceeding any of the soil cleanup target levels defined above is allowed to be placed on airport.***
- D. All laboratory testing is to be completed by a laboratory certified by the State of Florida and accredited by the NELAC Institute.***
- E. All soil testing is to be conducted in accordance with 2017 Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) effective 4/16/2018.***
- F. The number of soil samples to be collected will be based on the volume of soil generated and will be as follows:***

| <i>Volume of Soil (cubic yard)</i> | <i>Number of Discrete VOC Samples</i> | <i>Number of Composite Samples for no-VOC Analyses</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Less than 200</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 200 to 1,000 | 3 | 3 |
| 1,000 to 2,000 | 5 | 5 |
| Each additional 1000 | 1 | 1 |

G. All soil sample results are to be provided to the Engineer for review prior to placement of soil on airport.

H. The Contractor shall immediately remove and dispose of any contaminated soil that is placed on airport in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

152-2.16 Utility Soft Dig. Locate existing utilities as shown in contract documents by excavating test holes at key locations where the exact size, material type, depth, and orientation of the utilities are identified utilizing a vacuum excavation. The test hole information will then be surveyed and included in the utility drawings and submitted to the engineer.

a. contractor to provide a minimum of four test holes for each utility.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

152-3.1 The quantity of unclassified and muck 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. **No payment will be made for material "swelling".**

152-3.2 The quantity of embankment in place shall be the number of cubic yards (cubic meters) measured in its final position. **Measurement shall not include the quantity of materials placed without authorization beyond normal slope lines, or the quantity of material used for purposes other than those directed. The Contractor is required to account, when determining project unit bid prices, that some of the existing excavated material will be "lost" during construction or may be unsuitable and will not be available for embankment construction. No payment will be made for material lost in clearing and grubbing, unsuitable material not able to be used, shrinkage of material or other reduction in material quantity.**

152-3.3 Contractor will perform a detailed pre-construction survey before any clearing and grubbing or other work begins, after excavation has been completed, and a post-construction survey once all work is completed and supply them to the RPR and Engineer. Survey will be submitted in digital terrain model (DTM) format.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

152-4.1 Unclassified and muck excavation payment shall be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter). This price shall be full compensation for **loading and hauling, soil shrinkage and swelling, rehandling of unclassified excavation, compaction**, furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, **surveying, dewatering**, and incidentals necessary to complete the item **to the grades and requirements shown on the plans. Rock demolition and dewatering is incidental to work. Muck is to remain property of the city. Contractor to haul to location shown on plans. Rock demolition and dewatering is incidental to the Work being performed.**

152-4.2 For embankment, payment shall be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard (~~cubic meter~~). This price shall be full compensation for obtaining and using on-site and off-site sources, loading and hauling from borrow areas, soil shrinkage and swelling, rehandling, compaction, furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, survey, and incidentals necessary to complete the item to the grades and requirements shown on the plans.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-152-4.1 Unclassified Excavation – per Cubic Yard

Item P-152-4.2 Embankment – per Cubic Yard

Item P-152-4.3 Muck Excavation – 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/ft³ (600 kN-m/m³))

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/ft³ (2700 kN-m/m³))

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

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-154 SUBBASE COURSE**DESCRIPTION**

154-1.1 This item shall consist of a subbase course composed of granular materials constructed on a prepared subgrade or underlying course in accordance with these specifications, and in conformity with the dimensions and typical cross-section shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

154-2.1 Materials. The subbase material shall consist of hard durable particles or fragments of granular aggregates. The material may be obtained from gravel pits, stockpiles, or may be produced from a crushing and screening plant with proper blending. The materials from these sources shall meet the requirements for gradation, quality, and consistency. The material shall be free from vegetative matter, excessive amounts of clay, and other objectionable substances; uniformly blended; and be capable of being compacted into a dense, stable subbase.

The subbase material shall exhibit a California Bearing Ratio (CBR) value of at least 20 when tested in accordance with ASTM D1883. The subbase material shall meet the gradation specified in the table below.

Subbase Gradation Requirements

| Sieve designation | Percentage by weight passing sieves | | Contractor's Final Gradation | Job Control Grading Band Tolerances ¹ (Percent) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Subbase Aggregate | Recycled pavement (RAP or RCO) | | |
| 3 inch (75 mm) | 100 | | | 0 |
| 1 1/2 inch (37.5 mm) | | 100 | | 0 |
| 3/4 inch (19.0 mm) | 70-100 | 70-100 | | ±10 |
| No. 10 (2.00 mm) | 20-100 | 20-100 | | ±10 |
| No. 40 (425 µm) | 5-60 | 5-60 | | ±5 |
| No. 200 (75 µm) | 0-15 | [0-15] | | ±5 |

¹The "Job Control Grading Band Tolerances" shall be applied to "Contractor's Final Gradation" to establish the job control grading band.

The portion of the material passing the No. 40 (425 μ m) sieve shall have a liquid limit of not more than 25 and a plasticity index of not more than six (6) when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318.

154-2.2 Sampling and testing.

a. Aggregate base materials. Samples shall be taken by the Contractor per ASTM D75 for initial aggregate subbase requirements and gradation. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraphs 154-2.1. The Contractor shall submit to the Resident Project Representative (RPR) certified test results showing that the aggregate meets the Material requirements of this section. Tests shall be representative of the material to be used for the project.

b. Gradation requirements. The Contractor shall take at least one aggregate subbase sample per day in the presence of the RPR to check the final gradation. Samples shall be taken from the in-place, un-compacted material at sampling locations determined by the RPR on a random basis per ASTM D3665. Sampling shall be per ASTM D75 and tested per ASTM C136 and ASTM C117. Results shall be furnished to the RPR by the Contractor each day during construction. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 154-2.1.

154-2.3 Separation Geotextile. Not used

154-2.4 Geogrid. Not used.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

154-3.1 General. The subbase course shall be placed where designated on the plans or as directed by the RPR. The material shall be shaped and thoroughly compacted within the tolerances specified.

Granular subbases which, due to grain sizes or shapes, are not sufficiently stable to support the construction equipment without movement, shall be mechanically modified to the depth necessary to provide stability as directed by the RPR. The mechanical modification shall include the addition of a fine-grained medium to bind the particles of the subbase material sufficiently to furnish a bearing strength, so the course will not deform under construction equipment traffic.

154-3.2 Preparing underlying course. Prior to constructing the subbase course, clean the underlying course or subgrade of all foreign substances. The surface of the underlying course or subgrade shall meet specified compaction and surface tolerances in accordance with Item P-152. Correct ruts, soft yielding spots in the underlying courses, and subgrade areas having inadequate compaction and/or deviations of the surface from the specified requirements, by loosening and removing soft or unsatisfactory material, adding approved material, reshaping to line and grade, and recompacting to specified density requirements. For cohesionless underlying courses or subgrades containing sands or gravels, as defined in ASTM D2487, the surface shall be stabilized prior to placement of the overlying course by mixing the overlying course material into the underlying course and compacting by approved methods. The stabilized material shall be considered as part of the underlying course and shall meet all requirements for the underlying course. The finished underlying course shall not be disturbed by traffic or other operations and shall be maintained in a satisfactory condition until the overlying course is placed. The underlying course shall be checked and accepted by the RPR before placing and spreading operations are started.

To protect the subgrade and to ensure proper drainage, spreading of the subbase shall begin along the centerline of the pavement on a crowned section or on the high side of pavements with a one-way slope.

154-3.3 Control Strip. The first half-day of subbase construction 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.

154-3.4 Placement. The material 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 material shall not be placed when the underlying course is soft or yielding.

The material shall meet gradation and moisture requirements prior to compaction. Material may be free-draining and the minimum moisture content shall be established for placement and compaction of the material.

The material 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.

154-3.5 Compaction. The subbase material shall be compacted, adjusting moisture as necessary, to be within $\pm 2\%$ of optimum moisture. The field density of the compacted material shall be at least 100% of the maximum density as specified in paragraph 154-3.9a. If the specified density is not attained, the area of the lift represented by the test shall be reworked and/or re-compacted and 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.

154-3.6 Weather limitation. Material shall not be placed unless the ambient air temperature is at least 40°F (4°C) and rising. Work on subbase course shall not be conducted when the subgrade is wet or frozen or the subbase material contains frozen material.

154-3.7 Maintenance. No base or surface course shall be placed on the subbase until the subbase has been accepted by the RPR. The Contractor shall maintain the completed course in satisfactory condition throughout placement of subsequent layers. When material has been exposed to excessive rain, snow, or freeze-thaw conditions, the Contractor shall verify that materials still meet all specification requirements before placement of additional material. Equipment may be routed over completed sections of subbase course, provided the equipment does not damage the subbase course and the equipment is routed over the full width of the completed subbase course. Any damage to the subbase course from routing equipment over the subbase course shall be repaired by the Contractor at their expense.

154-3.8 Surface tolerance. 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 $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ 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.

154-3.9 Acceptance sampling and testing. The 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 1,200 square yards (1,000 square meters). Sampling locations will be determined on a random basis per ASTM D3665.

a. Density. 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 D698. The in-place field density shall be determined per ASTM D1556. If the specified density is not attained, the area represented by the failed test shall 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.

When the material has greater than 30 percent retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19.0 mm) sieve, use methods in ASTM D698 and the procedures in AASHTO T180 Annex for correction of maximum dry density and optimum moisture for oversized particles.

b. Thickness. The thickness of the base course shall be within ± 0 and $\pm 1/2$ 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

154-4.1 Subbase course shall be measured by the number of square yards of subbase course material placed and compacted to specified density and plan thickness requirements in the completed course. The quantity of subbase course material shall be measured in final position based upon survey of the completed work computed from elevations to the nearest 0.01 foot. On individual depth measurements, thicknesses more than $1/2$ inch (12 mm) in excess of that shown on the plans shall be considered as the specified thickness plus $1/2$ inch (12 mm) in computing the yardage for payment. Subbase materials shall not be included in any other excavation quantities.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

154-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yard for subbase course. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials; for all preparation, hauling, and placing of these materials; and for all labor, equipment, tools, **surveying, dewatering**, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-154-5.1 Subbase Course, 8" Thick - 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- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing |
| ASTM C136 | Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse 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 (2,700 kN-m/m ³)) |
| ASTM D2487 | Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System) |
| ASTM D4253 | Standard Test Methods for Maximum Index Density and Unit Weight of Soils Using a Vibratory Table |
| ASTM D4759 | Practice for Determining the Specification Conformance of Geosynthetics |
| ASTM D4318 | Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils |
| ASTM D6938 | Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth) |

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

M 288 Geotextile Specification for Highway Applications

END OF ITEM P-154

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ITEM P-211 LIME ROCK BASE COURSE

DESCRIPTION

211-1.1 This item shall consist of a base course composed of lime rock constructed on the prepared underlying course per these specifications and shall conform to the dimensions and typical cross-section shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

211-2.1 Materials. The lime rock base course material shall consist of fossiliferous limestone of uniform quality. The material shall not contain hard or flinty pieces that will cause a rough surface containing pits and pockets. The rock shall show no tendency to "air slake" or undergo chemical change when exposed to the weather. ***Lime rock material shall not contain chert or other extremely hard pieces, or lumps, balls or pockets of sand or clay material in sufficient quantity as to be detrimental to the proper bonding, finishing or strength of the lime rock base course.*** The material when watered and rolled shall be capable of compacting to a dense and well-bonded base.

Lime Rock Base Course Material Properties²

| | Lime Rock | Oolitic | Non-Oolitic |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Carbonates of calcium and magnesium ¹ | 95% minimum | 70% minimum | 75% minimum |
| Oxides of iron and aluminum ¹ | Less than or equal to 2% | Less than or equal to 2% | Less than or equal to 2% |
| Liquid limit | Not greater than 35 | NA | Not greater than 35 |
| Plasticity Index | Not greater than 6 | NA | Not greater than 6 |
| Organic or foreign matter | Not more than 0.5% | Not more than 0.5% | Not more than 0.5% |
| Lime Bearing Ratio (LBR) ³ at 0 to +1.5% optimum | 125 | 125 | 125 |

¹ The combined amount of carbonates, oxides, and silica shall be at least 97%. The material shall be non-plastic.

² The chemical analysis of lime rock shall consist of determining the insoluble silica, iron oxide, and alumina by solution of the sample in hydrochloric (HCl) acid, evaporating, dehydrating, re-dissolving the residue, and neutralizing with ammonium hydroxide, filtering, washing, and igniting the residue lime rock. The difference between the percentage of insoluble matter and 100% is reported as carbonates of calcium and magnesium.

³ FM 5-515, Florida Method of Test for Lime Rock Bearing Ratio

Lime Rock Base Course Gradation

| Sieve Designation (square openings) | Percentage by Weight Passing Sieves |
|--|--|
| 3-1/2 inch (87.5 mm) | 100 |
| 3/4 inch (19.0 mm) | 50-100 |

All fine material shall consist entirely of dust of fracture (fine portion passing the No. 10 (2.00 mm) sieve). ***The maximum individual dimension shall not exceed 6 inches. All crushing or break-up, which is necessary in order to meet these gradation requirements, shall be done before the lime rock is placed in the base course.***

211-2.2 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 211-2.1. 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 ***providing a consistent material source is used for that day***. Sampling shall be per ASTM D75. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 209-2.1. The lot will be consistent with the lot size used for density. The samples shall be taken from the in-place, un-compacted material at sampling points and intervals designated by the RPR.

c. Sampling shall be taken by the Contractor Quality Control (QC) technician in the presence of the RPR's Quality Assurance (QA) representative. Each sample shall be mixed and quartered by the QC Technician such that the QC technician and the QA representative will each possess adequate size sample for testing.

211-2.3 Separation Geotextile. Not used.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

211-3.1 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. Control strips that do not meet specification requirements shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Full operations shall not continue until the control strip has been accepted by the RPR. Upon acceptance of the control strip 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.

211-3.2 Preparing underlying course. Before any rock base course material is placed, the underlying course shall be prepared and conditioned as specified. The RPR shall check and accept the underlying course before placing and spreading operations are started. Any ruts or soft yielding places caused by improper drainage conditions, hauling, or any other cause shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense before the base course is placed. Material shall not be placed on frozen subgrade.

To protect the underlying course and to ensure proper drainage the spreading of the limerock shall begin along the centerline of the pavement on a crowned section or on the high side of pavement with a one-way slope.

211-3.3 Placement. The material 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 material shall meet gradation and moisture requirements prior to compaction. The layer shall be constructed in lifts as established in the control strip, but not less than 4 inches (400 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.

211-3.4 Compaction. Immediately upon 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 subbase material delivered to the jobsite. 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.

Sufficient rollers of the designated types shall be furnished to adequately handle the compaction of the material that has been placed and spread. Blading and rolling shall be done alternately as required or directed to obtain a smooth, even surface and until the entire depth of base is compacted into a dense, unyielding mass. Re-rolling of previous day's spread shall be done as directed. When the shoulder backfill material has been placed, the shoulder shall be thoroughly rolled and compacted

Along curbs, headers, and all areas inaccessible to the roller, the base course material shall be tamped thoroughly with mechanical or hand tampers.

211-3.5 Finishing. After the watering and rolling of the base course, the entire surface shall be scarified to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm) and shaped to the exact crown and cross-section with a blade grader. The scarified material shall be rewetted and thoroughly rolled. Rolling shall continue until the base is bonded and compacted to a dense, unyielding mass, true to grade and cross-section. Scarifying and rolling of the surface of the base shall follow the initial rolling of the lime rock by not more than four (4) days. When the lime rock base is constructed in two layers, the scarifying of the surface shall be to a depth of 2 inches (50 mm).

If cracks or checks appear in the base before the surface course is laid, the Contractor shall rescarify, reshape, water, add lime rock where necessary, and recompact. If the underlying material becomes mixed with the base course material, the Contractor shall, without additional compensation, remove, reshape, and recompact the mixture.

211-3.6 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.

211-3.7 Maintenance. The base course shall be maintained in a condition that will meet all specification requirements until the work is accepted by the RPR. 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.

211-3.8 Surface tolerance. 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 recompact 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 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. **Straightedge shall be provided by the Contractor.**

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.

211-3.9 Acceptance sampling and testing. Lime rock base course shall be accepted for density on an area basis. Two tests shall be made for density and thickness for each 2400 square yds (1000 m²). 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 D698. 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 entire area shall be reworked and/or recompact 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 **survey** test holes or cores at least 3 inches (75 mm) in diameter that extend through the base ~~at intervals so each test shall represent 300 square yards in the presence of the RPR.~~ 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 recompact to grade. The Contractor shall replace, at his expense, base material where depth tests have been taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

211-4.1 The quantity of lime rock base course shall be the number of square yards (~~square meters~~) of base material placed, bonded, and accepted in the completed base course **at the specified thickness**. The quantity of base course material shall be measured in final position based upon depth tests **taken by the Contractor's Surveyor** as directed by the RPR. On individual depth measurements, thicknesses more than 1/2 inch (~~12-mm~~) in excess of that shown on the plans shall be considered as the specified thickness plus 1/2 inch (~~12-mm~~) in computing the yardage for payment.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

211-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yards (~~square meters~~) for lime rock base course. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, **survey, dewatering**, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

The cost of removing cracks and checks including the labor, and the additional lime rock necessary for crack elimination, will not be paid for separately but shall be included in the contract price per square yard (~~square meter~~) for lime rock base course.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-211-5.1 Lime Rock Base Course, 6" Thick – 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 C136 | Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse 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 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 D4751 | Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile |
| American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) | |
| M288 | Standard Specification for Geosynthetic Specification for Highway Applications |

END OF ITEM P-211

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. ***The Contractor shall provide certification that aggregates are free of ferrous sulfides.*** 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 | 0.3% 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 | 0.3% maximum | ASTM C142 |
| Sand equivalent | 45 minimum | ASTM D2419 |
| Natural Sand | 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) 76-22.

Asphalt Binder PG Plus Test Requirements

| Material Test | Requirement | Standard |
|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Elastic Recovery | 75% minimum | ASTM D6084 |

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 the gyratory compactor in accordance with ASTM D6925.

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:

- a. 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.
- b. Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the anti-stripping agent if used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 401-2.4.
- c. Certified material test reports for the course and fine aggregate and mineral filler in accordance with paragraphs 401-2.1.
- d. 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.
- e. Specific Gravity and absorption of each coarse and fine aggregate.
- f. Percent natural sand.
- g. Percent fractured faces.
- h. Percent by weight of flat particles, elongated particles, and flat and elongated particles (and criteria).
- i. Percent of asphalt.
- j. Number of ~~blows or~~ gyrations
- k. Laboratory mixing and compaction temperatures.
- l. Supplier-recommended field mixing and compaction temperatures.
- m. Plot of the combined gradation on a 0.45 power gradation curve.
- n. 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.
- o. Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR).
- p. Type and amount of Anti-strip agent when used.
- q. Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) results.
- r. Date the JMF was developed. Mix designs that are not dated or which are from a prior construction season shall not be accepted. ***All material testing, for shop drawing submittals, will be performed by an engineer registered in the state of Florida.***

Material testing must be performed within 6 months of shop drawing submittal. Shop drawings with tests performed beyond 6 months will be rejected.

Table 1. Asphalt Design Criteria

| Test Property | Value | Test Method |
|---|--|---|
| Number of blows or gyrations | 75 | |
| Air voids (%) | 2.8 – 4.2 | 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 | 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

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 Sieves | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Gradation 1 | Gradation 2 | Gradation 3 |
| 1 inch (25.0 mm) | 100 | -- | -- |
| 3/4 inch (19.0 mm) | 90-100 | 100 | -- |
| 1/2 inch (12.5 mm) | 68-88 | 90-100 | 100 |
| 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) | 60-82 | 72-88 | 90-100 |
| No. 4 (4.75 mm) | 45-67 | 53-73 | 58-78 |
| No. 8 (2.36 mm) | 32-54 | 38-60 | 40-60 |
| No. 16 (1.18 mm) | 22-44 | 26-48 | 28-48 |
| No. 30 (600 µm) | 15-35 | 18-38 | 18-38 |
| No. 50 (300 µm) | 9-25 | 11-27 | 11-27 |
| No. 100 (150 µm) | 6-18 | 6-18 | 6-18 |
| No. 200 (75 µm) | 3-6 | 3-6 | 3-6 |
| Minimum Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA) ¹ | 14.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 |
| Asphalt percent by total weight of mixture: | | | |
| Stone or gravel | 4.5-7.0 | 5.0-7.5 | 5.5-8.0 |
| Slag | 5.0-7.5 | 6.5-9.5 | 7.0-10.5 |
| Recommended Minimum Construction Lift Thickness | 3 inch | 2 inch | 1 1/2 inch |

Gradation 2 for runways, taxiways and apron.

Gradation 3 is intended for leveling courses. FAA approval is required for use in other locations.

¹To 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 subplot, 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, air voids, and joint density meet the requirements specified in paragraphs 401-6.2.

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.

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. ***Use of a MTV is optional and at the discretion of the Contractor. Any damage to airport infrastructure from MTV use will be repaired by the Contractor and at the Contractor's expense.***

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.

WARNING! A ductile iron raw watermain is located on the south side of the project – see plans for locations. Vibratory rolling will not be permitted within 10' of this pipe.

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 prime coat in accordance with Item P-602 shall be applied to aggregate base prior to placing the asphalt mixture.

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 **12.5 feet (3.8 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.

WARNING! A ductile iron raw watermain is located on the south side of the project – see plans for locations. Vibratory rolling will not be permitted within 10' of this pipe.

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.

The lighting plan will address the following items:

a. All paving machines, rollers, distribution trucks and other vehicles required by the Contractor for his operations shall be equipped with artificial illumination sufficient to safely complete the work.

b. Minimum illumination level shall be twenty (20) horizontal foot-candles and maintained in the following areas:

(1) An area of 30 feet (9-m) wide by 30 feet (9-m) long immediately behind the paving machines during the operations of the machines.

(2) An area 15 feet (4.5-m) wide by 30 feet (9-m) long immediately in front and back of all rolling equipment, during operation of the equipment.

(3) An area 15 feet (4.5-m) wide by 15 feet (4.5-m) long at any point where an area is being tack coated prior to the placement of pavement.

c. As partial fulfillment of the above requirements, the Contractor shall furnish and use, complete artificial lighting units with a minimum capacity of 3,000 watt electric beam lights, affixed to all equipment in such a way to direct illumination on the area under construction.

d. A lighting plan must be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer prior to the start of any nighttime work.

If the Contractor places any out of specification mix in the project work area, the Contractor is required to remove it at its own expense, to the satisfaction of the RPR. If the Contractor has to continue placing non-payment HMA, as directed by the RPR, to make the surfaces safe for aircraft operations, the Contractor shall do so to the satisfaction of the RPR. It is the Contractor's responsibility to leave the facilities to be paved in a safe condition ready for aircraft operations. No consideration for extended closure time of the area being paved will be given. As a first order of work for the next paving shift, the Contractor shall remove all out of specification material and replace with approved material to the satisfaction of the Engineer. When the above situations occur, there will be no consideration given for additional construction time or payment for extra costs.

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 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 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.

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. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR.

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 1/2 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. ***Coring of the in-place pavement, which will be performed by the Contractor, will include patching of the hole and delivery of cores to the RPR or his agent for testing.***

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 subplot basis.

(1) Sampling. Material from each subplot 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. ***For mixtures containing aggregates with absorption values greater than 1.5%, the mixture shall be maintained at a temperature at or above the specified compaction temperature for a period of not less than 60 minutes nor more than 90 minutes to stabilize to compaction temperatures.***

(2) Testing. Air voids will be determined for each subplot in accordance with ASTM D3203 for a set of compacted specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM D6925.

d. In-place asphalt mat and joint density. Each subplot 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 subplot 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.

Cross-sections of the pavement shall be taken at a minimum 50-foot 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 or 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%.

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%.

401-6.5 Leveling course. The leveling course is the first variable thickness lift placed to correct surface irregularities prior to placement of subsequent courses. The leveling course shall meet the aggregate gradation in Table 2, paragraph 401-3.3. The leveling course shall meet the requirements of paragraph 401-3.3, 401-6.2b for air voids, but shall not be subject to the density requirements of paragraph 401-6.2b for mat density and 401-6.2c for joint density. The leveling course shall be compacted with the same effort used to achieve density of the control strip. The leveling course shall not exceed the maximum lift thickness associated with each gradation in Table 2, paragraph 401-3.3.

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 subplot shall be reduced by 5%.

Table 6. Price adjustment schedule¹

| 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-401-8.1 Hot Mixed Asphalt Pavement – 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 D 6931 | <i>Indirect Tensile (IDT) Strength of Bituminous Mixtures</i> |
| 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 Inclinator 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-2Mix 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

END OF ITEM P-401

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ITEM P-602 EMULSIFIED ASPHALT PRIME COAT**DESCRIPTION**

602-1.1 This item shall consist of an application of emulsified asphalt material on the prepared base course in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity to the lines shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

602-2.1 Emulsified Asphalt material. The emulsified asphalt material shall be as specified in ASTM D3628 for use as a prime coat appropriate to local conditions. The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the emulsified asphalt material. The COA shall be provided to and approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before the emulsified asphalt material is applied. The furnishing of the COA for the emulsified 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 designated material for this project is Emulsified Asphalt, SS-1h or SS-1.*

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

602-3.1 Weather limitations. The emulsified asphalt prime coat shall be applied only when the existing surface is dry; the atmospheric temperature is 50°F (10°C) or above, and 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.

602-3.2 Equipment. The equipment shall include a self-powered pressure asphalt material distributor and equipment for heating asphalt material.

Provide a distributor with pneumatic tires of such size and number that the load produced on the base surface does not exceed 65.0 psi (~~4.5 kg/sq cm~~) of tire width to prevent rutting, shoving or otherwise damaging the base, surface or other layers in the pavement structure. Design and equip the distributor to spray the asphalt material in a uniform coverage at the specified temperature, at readily determined and controlled rates from 0.05 to 1.0 gallons per square yard (~~0.23 to 4.5 L/square meter~~), with a pressure range of 25 to 75 psi (~~172.4 to 517.1 kPa~~) and with an allowable variation from the specified rate of not more than ±5%, and at variable widths. Include with the distributor equipment a separate power unit for the bitumen pump, full-circulation spray bars, tachometer, pressure gauges, volume-measuring devices, adequate heaters for heating of materials to the proper application temperature, a thermometer for reading the temperature of tank contents, and a hand hose attachment suitable for applying asphalt material manually to areas inaccessible to the distributor. Equip the distributor to circulate and agitate the asphalt material during the heating process. If the distributor is not equipped with an operable quick shutoff valve, the prime operations shall be started and stopped on building paper.

A power broom and power blower suitable for cleaning the surfaces to which the asphalt coat is to be applied shall be provided.

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.

602-3.3 Application of emulsified asphalt material. Immediately before applying the prime coat, the full width of the surface to be primed shall be swept with a power broom to remove all loose dirt and other objectionable material.

The asphalt emulsion material shall be uniformly applied with an asphalt distributor at the rate of 0.15 to 0.30 gallons per square yard (~~0.68 to 1.36 liters per square meter~~) depending on the base course surface texture. The type of asphalt material and application rate shall be approved by the RPR prior to application.

Following application of the emulsified asphalt material and prior to application of the succeeding layer of pavement, allow the asphalt coat to cure and to obtain evaporation of any volatiles or moisture. Maintain the coated surface until the succeeding layer of pavement is placed, by protecting the surface against damage and by repairing and recoating deficient areas. Allow the prime coat to cure without being disturbed for a period of at least 48 hours or longer, as may be necessary to attain penetration into the treated course. Furnish and spread sand to effectively blot up and cure excess asphalt material. The Contractor shall remove blotting sand prior to asphalt concrete lay down operations at no additional expense to the Owner. Keep traffic off surfaces freshly treated with asphalt material. Provide sufficient warning signs and barricades so that traffic will not travel over freshly treated surfaces.

602-3.4 Trial application rates. The Contractor shall apply a minimum of three lengths of at least 100 feet (30 m) for the full width of the distributor bar to evaluate the amount of emulsified asphalt material that can be satisfactorily applied with the equipment. Apply three different application rates of emulsified asphalt materials within the application range specified in paragraph 602-3.3. Other trial applications can be made using various amounts of material as directed by the RPR. The trial application is to demonstrate the equipment can uniformly apply the emulsified asphalt material within the rates specified and determine the application rate for the project.

602-3.5 Freight and waybills. The Contractor shall submit waybills and delivery tickets during the progress of the work. Before the final estimate 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. ***Waybills and delivery tickets must be submitted prior to the delivery truck's departure. No waybills and delivery tickets will be accepted after the fact. Any delivery trucks departing prior to submitting their waybill and delivery ticket will not be measured for payment.***

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

602-4.1 The emulsified asphalt material for prime coat shall be measured by the gallon. Volume shall be corrected to the volume at 60°F (16°C) in accordance with ASTM D4311. 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

602-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per gallon for emulsified asphalt prime coat. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, delivering, and applying the materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item P-602-5.1 Emulsified Asphalt Prime 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 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 OF ITEM P-602

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

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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. ***The designated material for this project is Emulsified Asphalt, SS-1h, or RS-1 or approved equivalent. If RS-1 is used, application temperature must be between 140°F-180°F. To use RS-1 at night, the Contractor must demonstrate, at time of use, that emulsion will break to allow paving in a timely manner.***

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. **Waybills and delivery tickets must be submitted prior to the delivery truck's departure. No waybills and delivery**

tickets will be accepted after the fact. Any delivery trucks departing prior to submitting their waybill and delivery ticket will not be measured for payment.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

603-4.1 The emulsified asphalt material for tack coat shall be measured by the gallon. 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 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-603-5.1 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

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

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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. *Where applicable, The Contractor comply with best practices as published by the Innovative Pavement Research Foundation Report 01-G-002-05-1 title Airfield Markings Handbook, September 2008 unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.*

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

| Type | Paint ¹ | | | Glass Beads ² | |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Color | Fed Std. 595 Number | Application Rate Maximum | Type | Application Rate Minimum |
| II | White (Final) | 37925 | 115 ft ² /gal | III | 10 lb/gal |
| II | White (Temp) | 37925 | 57.5 ft ² /gal | I | 7 lb/gal |
| II | Red (Final) | 31136 | 115 ft ² /gal | I | 5 lb/gal |
| II | Red (Temp) | 31136 | 57.5 ft ² /gal | - | - |
| II | Yellow (Final) | 33538 or 33655 | 115 ft ² /gal | III | 10 lb/gal |
| II | Yellow (Temp) | 33538 or 33655 | 57.5 ft ² /gal | I | 7 lb/gal |
| II | Black | 37038 | 115 ft ² /gal | - | - |

¹ See paragraph 620-2.2a² 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.

Black outlining is required for this project unless shown otherwise by the Project Plans.

Waterborne. Paint shall meet the requirements of Federal Specification TT-P-1952F, 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 ***all permanent*** white and yellow paint shall meet the requirements for Federal Specification TT-B-1325D Type III, Gradation A. Glass beads for permanent red and pink paint shall meet the requirements for Type I, Gradation A, ***except for zipper markings, which shall receive Type III glass beads. Glass beads for temporary white and yellow paint shall meet the requirements of Federal Specification TT-B-1325D 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.

620-2.3 Biocide Additive. ***A biocide additive will be required to be included at the time of manufacture that resists algae growth on the coating. Biocide shall meet or exceed that of Safety Coatings of Foley, Alabama. The Contractor shall submit biocide data to the Engineer for prior approval. Mixing concentrations shall be in accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendations and shall not, in any way, diminish the warranty of the 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 ***be designed so as to*** apply markings of uniform cross-sections and clear-cut edges without running or spattering ~~and without over-spray.~~ ***within the limits for***

straightness set forth herein. Refer to paragraph 620-3.5 for application. The marking equipment for both paint and beads shall be calibrated daily.

Suitable adjustments shall be provided on the sprayer(s) of a single machine or by furnishing additional equipment for painting the width required.

The Contractor shall provide the necessary airfield stencils that have been approved by the Owner to paint the surface painted signs and taxiway location signs as indicated in the plans.

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 contaminants 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. *Extreme care shall be taken not to damage the pavement.* 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, ~~water-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. *Coatings will be incidental to this work.*

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 manufacturers application and surface preparation requirements must be submitted to the RPR prior to the initial application of markings.

Markings to be removed and repainted shall be dry and free from dirt, grease, oil, laitance, or other foreign material that would reduce the bond between the new paint and the existing paint. The areas to be painted shall be cleaned by pressure washing or by other methods approved by the Engineer, as required to remove all dirt, laitance, and loose materials.

Prior to each working day, the Contractor shall calibrate the application equipment and provide evidence of that calibration to the RPR. Twice daily, or as directed by the RPR, the Contractor shall test the day's production for thickness and reflectivity. All testing results shall be provided to the RPR/Engineer at the end of each day's production.

620-3.4 Layout of markings. The proposed markings shall be laid out *by the Contractor with a licensed land surveyor registered in the state of Florida* in advance of the paint application. *The Contractor shall provide an experienced technician to supervise the*

location, alignment, layout, dimensions, and application of the paint. Prior to the markings being laid out in the field, the Contractor and marking Subcontractor shall attend a pre-activity meeting with the Airport, RPR and Engineer. 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 **has been performed by a licensed surveyor** and **the** 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. **Subject to the overall scheduling requirements, the Contractor shall allow the maximum time to elapse after paving to allow the asphalt to oxidize prior to any permanent painting.**

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.

A layer (one coat) of temporary paint, with glass beads as noted in Table 1, shall be applied twenty-four (24) hours after placement of bituminous pavements to allow the prompt re-opening of pavements to aircraft traffic. However, the paint shall not bleed, curl, or discolor when applied. A permanent layer of paint with glass beads shall be applied at the end of the project on top of the temporary markings layer. Black outline shall not be applied for temporary paint.

620-3.6 Application--preformed thermoplastic airport pavement markings. Preformed thermoplastic 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. ***Thickness shall be in the range of 12-18 mil and reflectivity measurement shall comply with paragraph 620-2.2***

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. ***Any excess paint outside the limits of markings, including splatters, splashes, spillage, or drippings of paint shall be removed through grinding. Any existing markings to remain that are damaged from Contractor's operations shall be re-painted at the Contractor's expense.***

620-3.10 Stencils. *In advance of any marking operations, the Contractor shall submit for review by the Engineer the stencils to be employed for the installation of surface painted signs.*

620-3.11 Surfaces to receive new markings. *The Contractor shall not apply new markings over newly applied paint. For example, black borders shall not be applied the full width of the marking, then apply yellow markings to achieve black border requirements.*

620-3.12 As-Built Survey. *At the completion of each work area, the Contractor shall provide as-built evidence prepared by a State of Florida licensed land surveyor demonstrating that newly installed markings comply with the dimensions provided in the Contract Documents. Additionally, the Contractor shall produce testing results for applied thickness and reflectivity. No payment to the Contractor shall be made until such documentation is produced and provided to the Engineer for approval newly installed*

markings that do not satisfy the required dimensions, thickness or reflectivity shall be removed and reinstalled by the Contractor. Such removal and reinstallation shall be at the expense of the Contractor.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

620-4.1 The quantity of runway and taxiway markings to be paid for shall be the number of square feet of painting including reflective media performed and installed in accordance with the specifications and accepted by the RPR. The quantity of runway and taxiway paint removal shall be paid for by the number of square feet removed and accepted by the RPR. Measurement of markings removed and installed shall occur in the presence of both the Contractor and RPR.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

620-5.1 Payment shall be made at the respective contract price per square foot for runway and taxiway painting. Payment shall be made at the respective contract price per square feet for runway and taxiway paint removal. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, reflective media, testing, layout, surface cleaning and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Item P-620-5.1 | Permanent Airfield Painting with Type III Glass Beads (Yellow, White) - per Square Foot |
| Item P-620-5.2 | Permanent Airfield Painting with Type I Glass Beads (Red Surface Painted Signs) – per Square Foot |
| Item P-620-5.3 | Permanent Airfield Painting with No Glass Beads (Black) – per Square Foot |
| Item P-620-5.4 | Temporary Airfield Painting with No Glass Beads (Yellow, White and Red) – per Square Foot |
| Item P-620-5.5 | Airfield Paint Removal – 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 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:

- ~~[American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (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~~
- ~~AASHTO R73 — Standard Practice for Evaluation of Precast Concrete Drainage Productions~~
- ~~ASTM A760 — Standard Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated for Sewers and Drains~~
- ~~ASTM A761 — Standard Specification for Corrugated Structural Steel 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 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 C1433 | Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Monolithic Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers |
| ASTM C1479 | Standard Practice for Installation of Precast Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe Using Standard Installations |
| ASTM C1577 | Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Monolithic Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers Designed According to AASHTO LRFD |
| ASTM C1786 | Standard Specification for Segmental Precast Reinforced Concrete Box Sections for Culverts, Storm Drains, and Sewers Designed According to AASHTO LRFD |
| ASTM C1840 | Standard Practice for Inspection and Acceptance of Installed Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Storm Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM D3262 | Standard Specification for "Fiberglass" (Glass Fiber Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Sewer Pipe |
| ASTM D4161 | Standard Specification for "Fiberglass" (Glass Fiber Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Pipe Joints Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals |
| 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 and 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 |
| ASTM D3034 | Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings |

701-2.3 Concrete. Concrete for pipe cradles shall have a minimum compressive strength of 2000 psi (13.8 MPa) at 28 days and conform to the requirements of ASTM C94.

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 precast 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. Poured filler for joints shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D6690.

701-2.7 Plastic gaskets. Not used.

701-2.8. Controlled low-strength material (CLSM). Controlled low-strength material shall conform to the requirements of Item P-153. When CLSM is used, all joints shall have gaskets.

701-2.9 Precast box culverts. Manufactured in accordance with and conforming to ASTM C1433.

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. ***All appropriate precautions and***

construction methods required by the Florida Trench Safety Act shall be followed when trenching of greater than 5 feet in depth.

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. ***Removal of all unyielding material is incidental to D-701 pay item.***

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.

The Contractor shall be responsible for installing trench bracing, sheeting, shoring, etc. necessary to perform and protect the excavation as required for safety and conformance to governing laws.

Pipe Work, and all its incidentals, is to be performed under dry conditions. Should dewatering of pipe trench be required, the Contractor shall accomplish the dewatering effort in accordance with federal, state and local requirements, including the installation of additional erosion and sediment control features as required by the RPR and Engineer. Hydraulic compaction of trench soils will not be permitted. No direct or separate payment shall be made for dewatering, the cost of which is incidental to the contract unit price for the pipe being installed. No additional contract time will be granted for dewatering.

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 *inch* in when the bedding thickness is less than 6 inches, and 1 1/2 *inch* 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 | 4 | 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. ***Pipe shall be placed using laser leveling instrument.***

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.

The Contractor shall provide, as may be necessary, for dewatering and/or the temporary diversion of flow in order to permit the installation of the pipe under dry conditions.

701-3.4 Joining pipe. Joints shall be made with (1) cement mortar, (2) cement grout, (3) rubber gaskets, (4) plastic gaskets, or (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. Metal pipe shall be firmly joined by form-fitting bands conforming to the requirements of ASTM A760 for steel pipe and AASHTO M196 for aluminum pipe.

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. Joints and fittings shall be as detailed on the plans and in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.~~

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 **Type 2 or better** ~~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. Embedment material shall be granular as specified in the contract document and specifications, and shall be free of organic material, rock fragments larger than 1.5 inches in the greatest dimension and frozen lumps. As a minimum, backfill materials shall meet the requirements of ASTM D3282, A-1, A-2, or A-3. Embedment material shall extend to 12 inches above the top of the pipe.~~

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 relaid 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 **in accordance with the plans** ~~to at least 95 percent standard proctor per ASTM D1557.~~ 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.

Use a camera with lighting suitable to allow a clear picture of the entire periphery of the pipe interior. Center the camera in the pipe both vertically and horizontally and be able to pan and tilt to a 90 degree angle with the axis of the pipe rotating 360 degrees. Use equipment to move the camera through the pipe that will not obstruct the camera's view or interfere with proper documentation of the pipe's condition. The video image shall be clear, focused, and relatively free from roll, static, or other image distortion qualities that would prevent the reviewer from evaluating the condition of the pipe.

For pipe sizes larger than 48 inches, a walk-through visual inspection shall be performed.

Reinforced concrete pipe shall be inspected, evaluated, and reported on in accordance with ASTM C1840, "Standard Practice for Inspection and Acceptance of Installed Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Storm Sewer Pipe." Any issues reported shall include still photo and video documentation. The zoom ratio shall be provided for all still or video images that document any issues of concern by the inspection firm.

Flexible pipes shall be inspected for rips, tears, joint separations, soil migration, cracks, localized buckling, settlement, alignment, and deflection. Determine whether the allowable deflection has been exceeded by use of a laser profiler for internal pipe diameters of 48 inches or less, or direct measurement for internal pipe diameters greater than 48 inches. Laser profile equipment shall utilize low barrel distortion video equipment. Deflection of installed pipe shall not exceed the limits provided in the table below, as a percentage of the average inside diameter of the pipe.

Maximum Allowable Pipe Deflection

| Type of Pipe | Maximum Allowable Deflection (%) |
|-----------------------|---|
| Corrugated Metal Pipe | 5 |
| Concrete Lined CMP | 3 |
| Thermoplastic Pipe | 5 |
| Fiberglass | 5 |

If deflection readings in excess of the allowable deflection are obtained, remove the pipe with excessive deflection and replace with new pipe. Repair or replace any pipe with cracks exhibiting displacement across the crack, bulges, creases, tears, spalls, or delamination. The report for flexible pipe shall include as a minimum, the deflection results and final post installation inspection report. The inspection report shall include: a copy of all video taken, pipe location identification, equipment used for inspection, inspector name, deviation from design line and grade, and inspector's notes.

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 ***several classes, types and size shall be measured separately. All trenching, excavation, rock demolition, sheeting and bracing, bedding, backfill, cleaning and restoration of surfaces, dewatering, flowable fill, connections, joints, fittings, cleaning, cameraing, inspections, and all incidentals shall be included in the linear footage as typical pipe sections in the pipe being measured.***

BASIS OF PAYMENT

701-5.0 These prices shall fully compensate the Contractor for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, excavation, dewatering, and installation of these materials; and for all labor, equipment, tools, inspections, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

701-5.1 Payment will be made at the contract unit price per linear foot for each pipe type.

Payment will be made under:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Item 701-5.1 | 12" Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Class III) – per linear foot |
| Item 701-5.2 | 15" Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Class III) – per linear foot |
| Item 701-5.3 | 18" Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Class III) – per linear foot |
| Item 701-5.4 | 18" x 12" Horizontal Elliptical Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Class III) – 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

END ITEM D-701

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 ***Resident Project Representative*** (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.** Corrugated metal shall conform to the requirements of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) M36.~~

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. ***All appropriate precautions and construction methods required by Florida Trench Safety Act Shall be followed when trenching to a depth of greater than 5-feet. All costs included in the unit bid price for the item requiring it.***

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.

f. The Contractor is advised to review existing ground water elevations as shown in the supplied soil borings. All drainage Work is to be performed under dry conditions. Hydraulic compaction is not permitted. Should dewatering of the pipe trench or structure foundation be required, the Contractor shall accomplish the dewatering efforts in accordance with all federal, state and local requirements, including the installation of additional erosion and sediment control features as required and any required permitting. No direct or separate payment shall be made for dewatering, all costs are to be included in the unit price for the item requiring it. No additional contract time will be

granted for dewatering activity. Soil borings may not show the seasonal high water table in all trench locations. No adjustment in unit bid price will be made due to water table locations.

751-3.2 Brick structures.

a. Foundations. A prepared foundation shall be placed for all brick structures after the foundation excavation is completed and accepted. Unless otherwise specified, the base shall consist of reinforced concrete mixed, prepared, and placed in accordance with the requirements of Item P-610.

b. Laying brick. All brick shall be clean and thoroughly wet before laying so that they will not absorb any appreciable amount of additional water at the time they are laid. All brick shall be laid in freshly made mortar. Mortar not used within 45 minutes after water has been added shall be discarded. Retempering of mortar shall not be permitted. An ample layer of mortar shall be spread on the beds and a shallow furrow shall be made in it that can be readily closed by the laying of the brick. All bed and head joints shall be filled solid with mortar. End joints of stretchers and side or cross joints of headers shall be fully buttered with mortar and a shoved joint made to squeeze out mortar at the top of the joint. Any bricks that may be loosened after the mortar has taken its set, shall be removed, cleaned, and re-laid with fresh mortar. No broken or chipped brick shall be used in the face, and no spalls or bats shall be used except where necessary to shape around irregular openings or edges; in which case, full bricks shall be placed at ends or corners where possible, and the bats shall be used in the interior of the course. In making closures, no piece of brick shorter than the width of a whole brick shall be used; and wherever practicable, whole brick shall be used and laid as headers.

c. Joints. All joints shall be filled with mortar at every course. Exterior faces shall be laid up in advance of backing. Exterior faces shall be plastered or parged with a coat of mortar not less than 3/8 inch (9 mm) thick before the backing is laid up. Prior to parging, all joints on the back of face courses shall be cut flush. Unless otherwise noted, joints shall be not less than 1/4 inch (6 mm) nor more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) wide and the selected joint width shall be maintained uniform throughout the work.

d. Pointing. Face joints shall be neatly struck, using the weather struck joint. All joints shall be finished properly as the laying of the brick progresses. When nails or line pins are used, the holes shall be immediately plugged with mortar and pointed when the nail or pin is removed.

e. Cleaning. Upon completion of the work all exterior surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned by scrubbing and washing with water. If necessary to produce satisfactory results, cleaning shall be done with a 5% solution of muriatic acid which shall then be rinsed off with liberal quantities of water.

f. Curing and cold weather protection. The brick masonry shall be protected and kept moist for at least 48 hours after laying the brick. Brick masonry work or pointing shall not be done when there is frost on the brick or when the air temperature is below 50°F (10°C) unless the Contractor has, on the project ready to use, suitable covering and artificial heating devices necessary to keep the atmosphere surrounding the masonry at a temperature of not less than 60°F (16°C) for the duration of the curing period.

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.

All precast structures shall require complete and fully detailed shop drawings. Shop drawings shall be sufficiently detailed to indicate all dimensions, location and size of all openings, bottom, top and side wall thickness, exact size, location, type and minimum cover of reinforcing steel, concrete mix design, method of concrete placement and cure.

~~**751-3.5 Corrugated metal structures.** Corrugated metal structures shall be prefabricated. All standard or special fittings shall be furnished to provide pipe connections or branches with the correct dimensions and of sufficient length to accommodate connecting bands. The fittings shall be welded in place to the metal structures. The top of the metal structure shall be designed so that either a concrete slab or metal collar may be attached to allow the fastening of a standard metal frame and grate or cover. Steps or ladders shall be furnished as shown on the plans. Corrugated metal structures shall be constructed on prepared foundations, conforming to the dimensions and locations as shown on the plans. When indicated, the structures shall be placed on a reinforced concrete base.~~

~~**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.

751-3.11 Cleaning out of new and existing structures. *All new and existing structures are to be kept clear of debris and silt all times during construction. After completion of all earthwork activities and placement of all sod and or seeding and before final acceptance, all new and existing drainage structures with the project work area shall be cleaned of all silt, debris, etc. to the satisfaction of the RPR. This may require the de-watering of the structure. No additional payment will be made for this work. Any damage to the structure or surrounding areas shall be repaired by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the RPR at no additional payment.*

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, rock demolition, backfilling, dewatering, 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; grating; lids; and for all labor equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the structure.

Payment will be made under:

Item D-751-5.1 **FDOT Type C Inlet – per Each**

Item D-751-5.2 **FDOT Manhole Type P-7 – 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 |

END OF ITEM D-751

ITEM T-904 SODDING

DESCRIPTION

904-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing, hauling, and placing approved live sod on prepared areas in accordance with this specification at the locations shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. ***Any haul routes or other disturbances by the Contractor will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.***

MATERIALS

904-2.1 Sod. Sod furnished by the Contractor shall have a good cover of living or growing grass. This shall be interpreted to include grass that is seasonally dormant during the cold or dry seasons and capable of renewing growth after the dormant period. All sod shall be obtained from areas where the soil is reasonably fertile and contains a high percentage of loamy topsoil. Sod shall be cut or stripped from living, thickly matted turf relatively free of weeds or other undesirable foreign plants, large stones, roots, or other materials that might be detrimental to the development of the sod or to future maintenance. At least 70% of the plants in the cut sod shall be composed of the species stated in the special provisions, and any vegetation more than 6 inches (150 mm) in height shall be mowed to a height of 3 inches (75 mm) or less before sod is lifted. Sod, including the soil containing the roots and the plant growth showing above, shall be cut uniformly to a thickness not less than **2" include $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick layer of roots with soil.** that ~~stated in the special provisions.~~

904-2.2 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 μ m) mesh sieve and 50% will pass through a No. 100 (150 μ m) 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 500 lbs/acre. All liming materials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C602.

904-2.3 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 ***Federal Spec A-A-1909 and*** 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 **10-10-10** commercial fertilizer and shall be spread at the rate of **500 lbs/acre**.

904-2.4 Water. The water shall be sufficiently free from oil, acid, alkali, salt, or other harmful materials that would inhibit the growth of grass.

904-2.5 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

904-3.1 General. Areas to be solid, strip, or spot sodded shall be shown on the plans. Areas requiring special ground surface preparation such as tilling and those areas in a satisfactory condition that are to remain undisturbed shall also be shown on the plans.

Suitable equipment necessary for proper preparation of the ground surface and for the handling and placing of all required materials shall be on hand, in good condition, and shall be approved by the RPR before the various operations are started. The Contractor shall demonstrate to the RPR before starting the various operations that the application of required materials will be made at the specified rates.

904-3.2 Preparing the ground surface. After grading of areas has been completed and before applying fertilizer and limestone, areas to be sodded shall be raked or otherwise cleared of stones larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in any diameter, sticks, stumps, and other debris which might interfere with sodding, growth of grasses, or subsequent maintenance of grass-covered areas. If any damage by erosion or other causes occurs after grading of areas and before beginning the application of fertilizer and ground limestone, the Contractor shall repair such damage. This may include filling gullies, smoothing irregularities, and repairing other incidental damage.

In areas where sod is specified to be placed against existing pavements, the Contractor shall shape the receiving ground surface to achieve a 1-1/2" drop-off from the existing pavement edge to the top of the sod mat. Sod mat is assumed to be 2 inches thick. No separate payment shall be made for the reshaping of the receiving surface. All work associated with the reshaping of the receiving surface to achieve the 1-1/2" drop-off is considered incidental to item T-904-1.

904-3.3 Applying fertilizer and ground limestone. Following ground surface preparation, fertilizer shall be uniformly spread at a rate which will provide not less than the minimum quantity of each fertilizer ingredient, as stated in the special provisions. If use of ground limestone is required, it shall then be spread at a rate that will provide not less than the minimum quantity stated in the special provisions. These materials shall be incorporated into the soil to a depth of not less than 2 inches (50 mm) by discing, raking, or other suitable methods. Any stones larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in any diameter, large clods, roots, and other litter brought to the surface by this operation shall be removed.

904-3.4 Obtaining and delivering sod. After inspection and approval of the source of sod by the RPR, the sod shall be cut with approved sod cutters to such a thickness that after it has

been transported and placed on the prepared bed, but before it has been compacted, it shall have a uniform thickness of not less than 2 inches (50 mm). Sod sections or strips shall be cut in uniform widths, not less than 10 inches (250 mm), and in lengths of not less than 18 inches (0.5 m), but of such length as may be readily lifted without breaking, tearing, or loss of soil. Where strips are required, the sod must be rolled without damage with the grass folded inside. The Contractor may be required to mow high grass before cutting sod.

The sod shall be transplanted within 24 hours from the time it is stripped, unless circumstances beyond the Contractor's control make storing necessary. In such cases, sod shall be stacked, kept moist, and protected from exposure to the air and sun and shall be kept from freezing. Sod shall be cut and moved only when the soil moisture conditions are such that favorable results can be expected. Where the soil is too dry, approval to cut sod may be granted only after it has been watered sufficiently to moisten the soil to the depth the sod is to be cut.

904-3.5 Laying sod. Sodding shall be performed only during the seasons when satisfactory results can be expected. Frozen sod shall not be used and sod shall not be placed upon frozen soil. Sod may be transplanted during periods of drought with the approval of the RPR, provided the sod bed is watered to moisten the soil to a depth of at least 4 inches (100 mm) immediately prior to laying the sod.

The sod shall be moist and shall be placed on a moist earth bed. Pitch forks shall not be used to handle sod, and dumping from vehicles shall not be permitted. The sod shall be carefully placed by hand, edge to edge and with staggered joints, in rows at right angles to the slopes, commencing at the base of the area to be sodded and working upward. The sod shall immediately be pressed firmly into contact with the sod bed by tamping or rolling with approved equipment to provide a true and even surface, and ensure knitting without displacement of the sod or deformation of the surfaces of sodded areas. Where the sod may be displaced during sodding operations, the workmen, when replacing it, shall work from ladders or treaded planks to prevent further displacement. Screened soil of good quality shall be used to fill all cracks between sods. The quantity of the fill soil shall not cause smothering of the grass. Where the grades are such that the flow of water will be from paved surfaces across sodded areas, the surface of the soil in the sod after compaction shall be set approximately one inch (25 mm) below the pavement edge. Where the flow will be over the sodded areas and onto the paved surfaces around manholes and inlets, the surface of the soil in the sod after compaction shall be placed flush with pavement edges.

On slopes steeper than one (1) vertical to 2-1/2 horizontal and in v-shaped or flat-bottom ditches or gutters, the sod shall be pegged with wooden pegs not less than 12 inches (300 mm) in length and have a cross-sectional area of not less than 3/4 sq inch (18 sq mm). The pegs shall be driven flush with the surface of the sod.

904-3.6 Watering. Adequate water and watering equipment must be on hand before sodding begins, and sod shall be kept moist until it has become established and its continued growth assured. In all cases, watering shall be done in a manner that will avoid erosion from the application of excessive quantities and will avoid damage to the finished surface. ***The Contractor will be required to water sodded areas a minimum of three (3) times per week until sod is well established as determined by the RPR. After the sod is established the Contractor will need to periodically water sod during periods of dry weather. All cost for watering, including supplying the water, shall be included in the unit bid price for the sod. Depending on weather conditions, the need for watering may be waived by the RPR.***

904-3.7 Establishing turf. The Contractor shall provide general care for the sodded areas as soon as the sod has been laid and shall continue until final inspection and acceptance of the work. All sodded areas shall be protected against traffic or other use by warning signs or barricades approved by the RPR. The Contractor shall mow the sodded areas with approved mowing equipment, depending upon climatic and growth conditions and the needs for mowing specific areas. Weeds or other undesirable vegetation shall be mowed and the clippings raked and removed from the area.

904-3.8 Repairing. When the surface has become gullied or otherwise damaged during the period covered by this contract, the affected areas shall be repaired to re-establish the grade and the condition of the soil, as directed by the RPR, and shall then be sodded as specified in paragraph 904-3.5.

904-3.9 ELEVATION OF SOD. *The top elevation of the sod when placed next to new or existing asphalt or concrete pavement shall have a 1-1/2" drop from the pavement edge. When sod is placed adjacent to new or existing concrete sign bases, light can bases, junction cans, manholes, other concrete slabs, etc., the drop shall be from zero to 1" maximum. When sod is placed around new or existing inlets or other drainage structures, sod is to be flush with the concrete of the structure, so drainage flow is not blocked. The top of the sod mat is assumed to be the top of the root mass.*

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

904-4.1 This item shall be measured on the basis of the area in square yards (~~square meters~~) of the surface covered with sod and accepted.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

904-5.1 This item will be paid for on the basis of the contract unit price per square yard (~~square meter~~) for sodding, which price shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, material, staking, and incidentals necessary to satisfactorily complete the items as specified.

Payment will be made under:

Item T-904-5.1 Sodding - per square yard (~~square meter~~)

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

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5200-33 Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

FAA/United States Department of Agriculture

Wildlife Hazard Management at Airports, A Manual for Airport Personnel

END OF ITEM T-904

TAXIWAY CHARLIE

BELLE GLADE STATE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

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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 μ m) 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 turving 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.

No separate measurement for payment shall be made for the quantity of Topsoil.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

~~905-5.1~~ Payment will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard 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 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.

No payment will be made separately or directly for Topsoil. Cost will be incidental to S-906 Hydroseeding.

Payment will be made under:

Item T-905-5.1 ——— Topsoil, 2" 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 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 S-906**HYDROSEEDING****DESCRIPTION**

906-1.1 This item shall consist of soil preparation, and hydroseeding (or hydraulic mulch seeding, or hydro-mulching) within the Limits of Work, beyond sodded taxiway shoulders, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) in accordance with these specifications.

MATERIALS

906-2.1 SEED. The species and application rates of grass seed furnished shall be those stipulated herein. Seed shall conform to the requirements of Fed. Spec. A-A-2671.

Seed shall be furnished separately or in mixtures in standard containers 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 Engineer 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 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.

The Contractor shall be responsible for whatever inspection of seed material which may be required by local, state, or federal law and any necessary Certificate of Inspection shall accompany each shipment.

Provide product information and hydroseeding mix design for RPR approval.

All products must be approved by the RPR and the site's governing municipality, if fertilizer applications/rates are regulated by the sites' governing municipality.

Seeds shall be applied as follows:

| Seed | Minimum Seed Purity (percent) | Minimum Germination (percent) | Rate of Application (lb/acre) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pensacola Bahia | 95 | 80 | 80 |
| Bermuda | 95 | 85 | 20 |

906-2.2 HYDROSEEDING. Equipment shall have a built-in agitation system and operating capacity sufficient to agitate, suspend, and homogeneously mix a slurry containing organic mulching amendment plus fertilizer, chemical additives and solids.

1. GeoPerm Bonded Fiber Matrix (100% virgin wood fibers) 4,000 lbs/AC
2. Aqua-pHix™ Hydro Formula– (for soils in excess of 8.5pH) 10 gal/AC

3. JumpStart™ - soluble growth stimulant. 1.25 gal/AC
4. BioPrime™ - nitrogen rich biostimulant. 40 lbs/AC
5. Pensacola Bahia seed – AOSCA certified, blue tag 80 lbs/AC
6. Bermuda seed – AOSCA certified, blue tag 20 lbs/AC

a. Water

1. Apply hydroseeding when no rainfall is expected for 12 hours after application.
2. Use clean, water free from substances which might inhibit plant growth. Water is to be provided or arranged for by the Contractor.

b. Soils Test. The Contractor shall test soils for determining pH factor of soil. Submit results to Owner along with written plan to amend soil to pH suitable for selected seed mix design and designated amendments.

1. Where test indicates adjustment of pH factor is required, adjust hydroseed amendments, as necessary, to adjust to proper pH factor. Submit final hydroseed mix design for approval prior to application.
2. Keep record of:
 - i) Locations where tests are made.
 - ii) Readings before corrections are made.

906-2.3 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 herein, and shall meet the requirements of Fed. Spec. A-A-1909 and 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; or
- 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.

The following fertilizer applications shall be made:

- a. One Initial Fertilizer application shall be 16-0-8 formulation (or formulation recommended by contractor based on soil test) and shall be spread at the rate of 265 lbs per acre.
- b. One subsequent application of 135 lbs per acre, applied per 906-3.3

The Contractor must submit the manufacturer or vendor certified analysis for soil amendments and fertilizer materials.

906-2.4 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 free from stones larger than 2", roots, stumps, weeds, or other materials that will interfere with subsequent sowing of seed, compacting, and establishing turf, and shall be approved by the Engineer before being placed. Soil for repairs shall be placed prior to advance preparation operations commence so that it can be incorporated and an acceptable, even surface prepared.

906-2.5 HYDROSEED MIX DESIGN. The hydroseeding mix shall consist of a slurry combination of seed, mulch, fertilizer, tackifier, green dye, and other additives that will remain under rainy conditions and reduce erosion problems and seal the soil moisture. The mix design and application rates shall be as follow:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. GeoPerm Bonded Fiber Matrix | 4,000 lbs/AC |
| 2. Aqua-pHix™ Hydro Formula | 10 gal/AC (if necessary) |
| 3. JumpStart™ | 1.25 gal/AC |
| 4. BioPrime™ | 40 lbs/AC |
| 5. Pensacola Bahia seed | 80 lbs/AC |
| 6. Bermuda seed | 20 lbs/AC |

Seeding shall be performed during the period between April 1 and November 15 inclusive, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. If contractor must stabilize soil between November 16 and March 31, the contractor must provide an alternate hydroseed mix design for approval.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

906-3.1 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. This may 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 as a result of grading operations and, if immediately prior to seeding, the top 3 inches of soil is loose, friable, reasonably free from large clods, rocks, large roots, or other undesirable matter, and if shaped to the required grade.

However, 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. Clods shall

be broken and the top 3 inches of soil shall be worked into a satisfactory seedbed by discing, or by use of cultipackers, rollers, drags, harrows, or other appropriate means.

a. Delivery, Storage, and Handling

1. All seed shall be handled and packed in accordance with good industry practices. Seed shall be adequately protected during transit to prevent damages. Upon delivery, Seed will be adequately protected from the sun, moisture, and/or other potential damages.

2. Packaged materials shall be delivered in containers showing weight, analysis, and name of manufacturer. Protect materials from deterioration during delivery and while stored at the site.

3. Dirt on Pavements: Where the Contractor's equipment is operated on any portion of the pavement used by traffic, the Contractor shall clean the pavement of all dirt and debris at the end of each day's operation.

4. Dust Control: Dust control operations shall be performed by the Contractor to keep the amount of dust and dirt to a minimum. Water used for dust control shall be furnished and applied by means of tanks equipped with suitable sprinkling devices. All water used shall be paid for by the Contractor. The RPR along with the Contractor's Representative shall determine when water is required to alleviate or prevent dust nuisance.

5. Silting or Washing: No silting or washing of material will be allowed to extend beyond the limits of the property or construction limits line as applicable. Should such silting or washing occur, construct and maintain sediment basin(s) at no expense to the Owner.

Exercise special care to prevent any of the slurry from being sprayed onto any hardscape areas including walks, fences, walls, buildings, etc. Remove all slurry sprayed onto these surfaces at the Contractor's expense. When work is otherwise complete, clean grounds and pavements. Remove excess materials and equipment from project site.

b. Weather Limitations

1. Unfavorable Weather: The Contractor shall commence hydroseeding operations such that a 12-hour window is forecast to have low wind speed, no freezing temperatures, and no rain. Consult with Owner and RPR for approval prior to commencing hydroseeding application.

2. Cold and/or Wet Weather: Planting operations shall stop when soil is frozen or when topsoil is muddy.

906-3.2 APPLYING HYDROSEED

a. Notify Owner and RPR at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of hydroseeding application.

b. Stake out proposed hydroseeding locations and obtain approval of the RPR before beginning seeding operations.

c. Soil Preparation:

i) Apply specified herbicide at rates specified on product packaging.

- ii) Surface preparation: Mix soil and additives to 5" depth per advance preparation procedures and rake smooth.
 - iii) Water all hydroseed-designated areas thoroughly to saturate upper layers of soil prior to hydroseeding application.
 - iv) Allow the hydroseed-designated areas' surface to dry prior to the hydroseeding application. Drying period should allow for residual moisture within the first 1/4 inch of the soil surface. There shall be no standing water on the soil's surface at the time of the hydroseeding application.
- c. Apply the hydroseeding in the form of a slurry consisting of soil amendments, fertilizer, and other chemicals specified.
- d. Do not allow hydroseeding slurry components remain in the hydroseeding machine for more than two (2) hours because of possible seed destruction. Add 50% more of the originally-specified seed mix to and slurry mixture not applied within the two (2) hours after mixing. Add 75% more of the original seed mix to any slurry mixture not applied within eight (8) hours after mixing. All mixtures more than eight (8) hours old must be disposed, off-site, at the contractor's expense.
- e. Spray hydroseed-designated areas with a uniform visible coat, using the dark color of the dyed mixture as a guide. Application shall be between 1/4" and 1/8" thick. The slurry shall be applied in a downward, drilling motion via a fan stream nozzle. Insure that all of the slurry components enter and mix uniformly with the soil.

906-3.3 MAINTENANCE OF HYDROSEEDED AREAS. The Contractor shall protect seeded areas against traffic or other use by warning signs or barricades, as approved by the Engineer. 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 Engineer. A grass stand shall be considered adequate when bare spots are one square foot or less, randomly dispersed, and do not exceed 3% of the area seeded. If at the time when the contract has been otherwise completed it is not possible to make an adequate determination of the color, density, and uniformity of such stand of grass, payment for the unaccepted portions of the areas seeded out of season will be withheld until such time as these requirements have been met.

The Contractor will provide detailed, typewritten instructions and recommendations to be followed by the Owner for properly maintaining hydroseeding work for one full year following installation and maintenance period.

Begin maintenance as soon as each plant is in place and continue maintenance until all planting has passed final acceptance of the total facility by the RPR. Maintenance includes the following: spraying for insect control; watering; weeding; cultivating; removal of dead material; restoration of bare spots larger than one square foot; and other operations to keep seeded areas healthy while providing 100% coverage over bare soil.

Protect areas outside of designated hydroseeded areas, but within the Owner's property during this work.

a. Acceptance: Upon acceptance of hydroseeding operations, maintain all hydroseeded areas for a period of 90 calendar days as follows:

1. Germination Stage Irrigation: Approximately 25 hours after hydroseeding, initiate the watering sequence. Irrigate for a period of time that sufficiently moistens the soil to the depth of the slurry mulch, taking care not to wash away the slurry and seed. Perform frequent, light irrigation sessions until the seed has germinated. Repair all seed washings and erosion caused by irrigation.

2. Establishment Stage Irrigation: After germination is visible over the entire hydroseeded area, begin to reduce the number of light irrigation sessions. The specific watering program must be approved by the Owner and RPR.

b. Fertilization: As allowed by the Owner, fertilize hydroseeded areas per 906-2.3, initially and 45 calendar days from the start of the maintenance period. Application rate for fertilizer shall be per 906-2.3 or per manufacturer's specification, and in accordance with applicable regulations.

c. Weeding: All concentrated developments of weed growth appearing in the hydroseeded planting areas during the maintenance period shall be removed at two (2) week intervals. The Contractor may elect to remove such concentrations of weeds manually or by an Owner-approved herbicide program.

d. Minimum Coverage and Acceptance:

1. Minimum Coverage: Final acceptance may be given at the end of the 90 calendar day maintenance period if an acceptable germination of turf and adequate plant establishment has been achieved, as determined by the RPR.

2. Acceptance: Final approval and acceptance will be given in writing by the RPR following a final acceptance inspection. The Owner reserves the option to extend the maintenance period to achieve complete germination of all hydroseed areas with a uniform height, color, and density throughout.

906-3.4 CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS. Contractors or subcontractors performing work under this Section shall be qualified to do such work and hold the appropriate registration, license, or other permit as required by state or local law.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

906-4.1 The quantity of hydroseeding to be paid for shall be the number of units in square yards measured on the ground surface, completed and accepted.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

906-5.1 Payment shall be made at the contract unit price per square yards or fraction thereof, which price and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing and placing all material and for all labor, equipment, top soil, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the work prescribed in this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item S-906-5.1 Hydroseeding — per square yard

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

FED SPEC A-A-1909

Fertilizer

FED SPEC A-A-2671

Seeds, Agriculture

END OF ITEM S-906

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ITEM L-860 ELEVATED LOW INTENSITY RUNWAY/TAXIWAY EDGE LIGHTS**DESCRIPTION**

860.-1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS. The General Provisions of the Contract, including General and Special Conditions apply to work specified in this Item.

860-1.2 GENERAL. This Item shall consist of the following:

- a. Furnishing and installing new L-860 (White) solar low intensity runway edge lights (LIRL) by Avlite.
- b. Furnishing and installing new L-860E (Red/Green) solar low intensity runway end/threshold lights (LIRL).
- c. Furnishing and installing new L-860 (Blue) solar low intensity taxiway edge light (LITL)
- d. Relocate or salvage lights as shown on plans
- e. Relocate existing pilot control lighting system as shown on plans

860-1.3 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS. The publications listed at the end of this Item are incorporated herein by reference and form a part of this Item to the extent indicated by the references thereto. Except where a specific date is given, the issue in effect (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements, and errata) on the date of this solicitation shall be applicable. In the text of this Item, such publications are referred to by basic designation only. Additional details and specifications pertaining to a specific system are contained in these documents and are to be considered as part of this Item. Perform all work in accordance with these documents except as specified herein. In the event of a conflict between contract documents and the referenced documents, the more stringent rule shall be applied.

860-1.4 SHOP DRAWINGS AND MATERIAL LISTS.

- a. L-860 Solar Light fixture.
- b. L-860E Solar Light fixture.

860-1.5 LOCATION/ELEVATION. Lights shall be spaced on centers as indicated on the drawings. Longitudinal tolerance is +/-6 inches. Elevation of ground mats shall be coordinated with the civil grading and drainage drawings.

MATERIALS

860-2.1 LIGHT FIXTURES. L-860 and L-860E solar light fixtures shall meet the requirements of FAA AC 150/5345-46, current edition. Lights shall be fitted with colored optical systems as shown on the plans. Installed height to top of globe shall be no more than 24 inches above base. Lamps shall be solar powered for L-860 and L-860E. Lights must match existing system in place at airport.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- 860-3.1 NEW RUNWAY EDGE LIGHTS.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each elevated low intensity runway edge (White) or threshold/end light (Red/Green or Green/Red) fixture with appurtenances (ground mat, stakes, accessories for installation) and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner.
- 860-3.2 NEW TAXIWAY EDGE LIGHTS.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each elevated low intensity (Blue) taxiway edge light with appurtenances (ground mat, stakes, accessories for installation) and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner.
- 860-3.3 DEMOLITION OF SOLAR LIGHTS.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each elevated low intensity runway edge (White), threshold/end light (Red/Green or Green/Red), or low intensity (Blue) taxiway edge light in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner. Appurtenances (Ground mat, stakes, accessories for installation) to be salvaged and reused.
- 860-3.4 RELOCATED LIGHTS.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each elevated low intensity runway edge (White), threshold/end light (Red/Green or Green/Red), or low intensity (Blue) taxiway edge light to be relocated. Includes appurtenances (Ground mat, stakes, accessories for installation) and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner.
- 860-3.5 RELOCATED PILOT CONTROL LIGHTING SYSTEM.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each pilot control lighting system and appurtenances (mounting pole, foundation, and any solar equipment) and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner.
- 860-3.6 REMOVE AND SALVAGE LIGHTS.** The quantity to be measured shall be for each elevated low intensity runway edge (White), threshold/end light (Red/Green or Green/Red), or low intensity (Blue) taxiway edge light to be removed and salvaged. Includes appurtenances (Ground mat, stakes, accessories for installation). Lights and appurtenances are to be delivered to the City's Maintenance facility for storage.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

- 860-4.1 NEW RUNWAY EDGE LIGHTS.** This Item shall consist of the installation of each new elevated low intensity runway edge or threshold/end light fixtures with appurtenances. Work shall include connections and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, survey, testing and incidentals necessary to complete this item.
- 860-4.2 NEW TAXIWAY EDGE LIGHTS.** This Item shall consist of the installation of each new elevated low intensity taxiway edge light fixtures with appurtenances. Work shall include connections and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, survey, testing and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

860-4.3 DEMOLITION OF SOLAR LIGHTS. This Item shall consist of the removal and disposal of existing elevated low intensity elevated runway edge, runway threshold/end, or taxiway edge light fixtures. All appurtenances are to be salvaged and reused. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, hauling, disposal fees and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

860-4.4 RELOCATE LIGHTS. This Item shall consist of the relocation of each existing elevated low intensity runway, threshold/end, or taxiway edge light fixtures with appurtenances. Work shall include connections and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, survey, testing and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

860-4.5 RELOCATE PILOT CONTROL LIGHTING SYSTEM. This Item shall consist of the relocation of the existing pilot control lighting system with appurtenances. Work shall include connections and testing in accordance with the plans and specifications and as accepted by the Owner. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials (including but not limited to concrete and the support pole), labor, equipment, tools, survey, testing and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

860-4.6 REMOVE AND SALVAGE LIGHTS. This Item shall consist of removing and salvaging each existing runway, threshold/end, or taxiway light with appurtenances. Light fixture with appurtenances delivered to the Owner's maintenance shop. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Item L-861-4.1 | Demolish Solar Lights – per each |
| Item L-861-4.2 | New White Solar Runway Edge Lights – per each |
| Item L-860-4.3 | Relocate White Solar Runway Edge Lights - per each |
| Item L-861-4.4 | New Red/Green Solar Runway Threshold Lights – per each |
| Item L-861-4.5 | New Blue Solar Taxiway Edge Lights - per each |
| Item L-860-4.6 | Relocated Blue Solar Taxiway Edge Light – per each |
| Item L-860-4.7 | Relocate Pilot Control Lighting System – per each |
| Item L-860-4.8 | Remove and Salvage Blue Solar Taxiway Edge Light – per each |

REFERENCED PUBLICATIONS

FAA SPECIFICATIONS REFERENCED IN L-860. All references shall be current edition.

AC 150/5340-30 Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids

AC 150/5345-46 Specification for Runway and Taxiway Light Fixtures

END OF ITEM L-860