

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, GENERAL PROVISIONS, TECHNICAL PROVISIONS
FOR
RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION
AT
ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII

STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
AIP PROJECT NO. 3-15-0008-##

2023

NOTICE TO BIDDERS
Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS),
Chapter 103D

SEALED BIDS for RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION, ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE, KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII,

STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16, AIP PROJECT NO. 3-15-0008-##, will begin as advertised on HIePRO. Bidders are to register and submit bids through HIePRO only. See the following HIePRO link for important information on registering:

<https://hiepro.ehawaii.gov/welcome.html>.

Plans, specifications, proposal, contract forms, and any other applicable documents may be obtained from HIePRO.

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT BIDS is December 11, 2023, at 2:00 p.m., Hawaii Standard Time (HST). **Bidders shall submit and upload the complete proposal to HIePRO prior to the bid opening date and time. Proposals received after said due date and time shall not be considered. Any additional support documents explicitly designated as confidential and/or proprietary shall be uploaded as a separate file to HIePRO. Do not include confidential and/or proprietary documents with the proposal. The record of each bidder and respective bid shall be open to public inspection. FAILURE TO UPLOAD THE PROPOSAL TO HIePRO SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR REJECTION OF THE BID.**

The scope of work consists of rehabilitation of Runway 17-35 and connecting taxiways including lighting and signage changes. The rehabilitation will consist of asphalt pavement mill and overlay, new asphalt pavement, and new concrete pavement. The estimated cost of construction is between \$95,000,000.00 and \$105,000,000.00.

To be eligible for award, bidders must possess a valid State of Hawaii General Engineering "A" license **prior to the award of contract.**

The GENERAL PROVISIONS dated 2016, applicable to this project are available at <http://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/con/>.

A pre-bid conference is scheduled for 2:00 P.M. HST on Monday, November 6, 2023, on Microsoft Teams. All prospective bidders or their representatives (employees) are encouraged to attend, but attendance is not mandatory. All bidders that wish to attend must send an email indicating their interest to Mr. Eddie Chiu, State Project Manager, at eddie.k.chiu@hawaii.gov. They will be added to the Microsoft Teams attendance list and will be sent an invitation email with a Microsoft Teams web-link. This will allow each person to attend the pre-bid conference via the internet. The invitation will also contain teleconference information, so bidders may call in instead. The deadline to sign up for the pre-bid conference is one (1) working day prior to the date of the pre-bid conference. All information presented at the pre-bid conference is for clarification and information only, as any amendments to the bid documents shall be made by formal addendum and posted in HlePRO.

All Request for Information (RFI) questions and substitution requests shall be submitted via HlePRO **no later than November 27, 2023, at 2:00 p.m., HST.** Questions received after the deadline will not be addressed. Verbal RFIs will not receive a response.

Campaign contributions by State and County Contractors. Contractors are hereby notified of the applicability of HRS §11-355 which states that campaign contributions are prohibited from specified State or county government contractors during the term of the contract if the contractors are paid with funds appropriated by a legislative body. For more information, contact the Campaign Spending Commission at (808) 586-0285.

Protests. Any protest of this solicitation shall be submitted in writing to the Director of Transportation, in accordance with HRS §103D-701 and Hawaii Administrative Rules §3-126.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations of the Secretary of Labor implementing Executive Order 11246, as amended shall be complied with on this project.

The U.S. Department of Transportation Regulation entitled, “Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation,” Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 21 is applicable to this project. Bidders are hereby notified that the Department of Transportation will affirmatively ensure that the contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, national origin or sex (as directed by 23 CFR Part 200).

The U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations entitled "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprise in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs", Title 49, CFR, Part 26 is applicable to this project. Bidders are hereby notified that the Department of Transportation will strictly enforce full compliance with all of the requirements of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program with respect to this project.

Bidders are directed to read and be familiar with the DBE Requirements, which establishes the program requirements pursuant to Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 26 and, particularly, the requirements of certification, method of award, and evidence of good faith. All Bidders must e-mail the State Project Manager at hany.fa.sokar@hawaii.gov, the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation for Construction, the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Trucking Company, and the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Subcontractor, Manufacturer, or Supplier by the close of business,

4:30 p.m., HST, on December 18, 2023. **Failure to provide these documents shall result in rejection of bid.**

For additional information, contact Mr. Hany Sokar, Project Manager, by phone at (808) 838-8848 or by email at hany.fa.sokar@hawaii.gov.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any defects in said proposals for the best interest of the public.



EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
Director of Transportation

Posted on HIePRO: October 26, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 0 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 0.A – BIDDING REQUIREMENTS

Notice to Bidders 1 to 4
Instructions for Contractor’s Licensing 1 to 1

PART 0.B – BIDDING DOCUMENTS

Proposal to the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation P-1 to P-7
Proposal Schedule P-8 to P-12
Surety Bid Bond P-13
Bidder's Statement on Previous Contracts Subject to EEO Clauses P-14
Prohibition of Segregated Facilities P-15
Certification Regarding Lobbying P-16
Trade Restriction Certification P-17 to P-18
Certification of Compliance with FAA Buy American Preference -
Construction Projects P-19 to P-21
Certification of Offeror/Bidder Regarding Tax Delinquency and Felony Convictions P-22
Certification of Offeror/Bidder Regarding Debarment P-23
Certification Regarding Domestic Preferences for Procurements P-24

PART 0.C – WAGE RATES

Requirements of Chapter 104, HRS Wages and Hours of Employee on Public Works Law 1 to 2
State of Hawaii Wage Rate Schedule (Not Physically Included in Bid Documents)
Federal Wage Rates 1 to 20

PART 0.D – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Special Provisions 1 to 12

PART 0.E – REQUIRED FEDERAL AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AIP) CONTRACT PROVISIONS

Notice of Requirements for Affirmative Action To Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity 1 to 1
Equal Opportunity Clause 1 to 2
Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications 1 to 5
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Requirements 1 to 15
Buy American Preference Statement 1 to 1
Buy American Guidance 1 to 4
U.S.C. Title 49, Subtitle VII, Part E, Chapter 501 Buy American Preferences 1 to 3
Type I, II, III Equipment/Building, & IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 9/5/2023) 1 to 57
General Civil Rights Provisions 1 to 1
Civil Rights – Title VI Assurances 1 to 3

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Requirements	1 to 1
Davis-Bacon Requirements	1 to 6
Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act.....	1 to 1
Energy Conservation Requirements	1 to 1
Procurement of Recovered Materials.....	1 to 1
Rights to Inventions.....	1 to 1
Veteran’s Preference.....	1 to 1
Distracted Driving	1 to 1
Clean Air and Water Pollution Control	1 to 1
Prohibition on Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment	1 to 1

PART 0.F – DBE FORMS

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation for Construction	1 to 3
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation for Construction Instructions.....	1 to 1
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Trucking Company	1 to 1
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Trucking Company Instructions	1 to 2
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Subcontractor, Manufacturer, or Supplier	1 to 1
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement – Subcontractor, Manufacturer, or Supplier Instructions.....	1 to 2

PART 0.G – SAMPLE FORMS

Contract.....	1 to 4
Performance Bond (Surety)	1 to 2
Performance Bond	1 to 2
Labor and Material Payment Bond (Surety).....	1 to 2
Labor and Material Payment Bond.....	1 to 2
Chapter 104, HRS Compliance Certificate.....	1 to 1

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (NOT PHYSICALLY INCLUDED IN CONTRACT)

PART II – TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

SECTION	PAGE
DIVISION 1 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	
Section 01005 – Description of Work	01005-1 to 01005-4
Section 01040 – Scope of Work	01040-1 to 01040-6
Section 01050 – Control of Work	01050-1 to 01050-9
Section 01060 – Control of Materials	01060-1 to 01060-5
Section 01070 – Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public	01070-1 to 01070-8
Section 01090 – Measurement and Payment	01090-1 to 01090-10
Section 01100 – Contractor Quality Control Program	01100-1 to 01100-11
Section 01105 – Mobilization	01105-1 to 01105-4
Section 01110 – Method of Estimating Percentage of Material within Specification Limits (PWL)	01110-1 to 01110-9
Section 01210 – Allowances	01210-1 to 01210-2
Section 01300 – Submittals	01300-1 to 01300-8
Section 01533 – Temporary Barricades and Facilities	01533-1 to 01533-4
Section 01560 – Environmental Controls	01560-1 to 01560-6
Section 01561 – Construction Site Runoff Control Program	01561-1 to 01561-21
Section 01562 – Management of Contaminated Medias	01562-1 to 01562-17
Section 01565 – Posting Security Guards	01565-1 to 01565-3
Section 01580 – Temporary Facilities & Utilities	01580-1 to 01580-1
Section 01900 – Project Survey and Stakeout	01900-1 to 01900-3
DIVISION 2 – SITE WORK	
Section 02101 – Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements	02101-1 to 02101-8
Section 02152 – Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment	02152-1 to 02152-11
Section 02153 – Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM)	02153-1 to 02153-5
Section 02209 – Crushed Aggregate Base Course	02209-1 to 02209-10
Section 02401 – Asphalt Mix Pavement	02401-1 to 02401-25
Section 02403 – Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course	02403-1 to 02403-24
Section 02501 – Cement Concrete Pavement	02501-1 to 02501-38
Section 02602 – Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat	02602-1 to 02602-5
Section 02603 – Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat	02603-1 to 02603-5
Section 02604 – Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements	02604-1 to 02604-8
Section 02610 – Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures	02610-1 to 02610-9
Section 02620 – Runway and Taxiway Markings	02620-1 to 02620-11
Section 02621 – Saw-Cut Grooves	02621-1 to 02621-6

DIVISION 16 – ELECTRICALWORK

Section 16100 – Airfield Electrical General Requirements	16100-1 to 16100-9
Section 16101 – Airfield Electrical Demolition and Removal	16101-1 to 16101-5
Section 16108 – Underground Power Cable for Airports	16108-1 to 16108-15
Section 16109 – Airport Electrical Vault and Equipment	16109-1 to 16109-12
Section 16110 – Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits	16110-1 to 16110-10
Section 16115 – Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures	16115-1 to 16115-9
Section 16125 – Installation of Airport Lighting Systems	16125-1 to 16125-10
Section 16128 – Temporary and Permanent Miscellaneous Airfield Electrical Work	16128-1 to 16128-4
Section 16146 – FAA MALSR System Modifications	16146-1 to 16146-13

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.A – BIDDING REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRACTOR'S LICENSING

"A" general engineering contractors and "B" general building contractors are reminded that due to the Hawaii Supreme Court's January 28, 2002 decision in Okada Trucking Co., Ltd. v. Board of Water Supply, et al., 97 Haw. 450 (2002), they are prohibited from undertaking any work, solely or as part of a larger project, which would require the general contractor to act as a specialty contractor in any area where the general contractor has no license. Although the "A" and "B" contractor may still bid on and act as the "prime" contractor on an "A" or "B" project (*See, HRS § 444-7 for the definitions of an "A" and "B" project.*), respectively, the "A" and "B" contractor may only perform work in the areas in which they have the appropriate contractor's license (*An "A" or "B" contractor obtains "C" specialty contractor's licenses either on its own, or automatically under HAR § 16-77-32.*). The remaining work must be performed by appropriately licensed entities. It is the sole responsibility of the contractor to review the requirements of this project and determine the appropriate licenses that are required to complete the project.

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.B – BIDDING DOCUMENTS

**PROPOSAL TO THE
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

PROJECT: **RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION
AT ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII**

STATE PROJECT NO.: **AH2021-16**

AIP PROJECT NO.: **3-15-0008-##**

COMPLETION TIME: 696 calendar days from the date indicated in the Notice to Proceed from the Department.

DBE PROJECT GOAL: 4.5%

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: see Special Provisions Section 8.8

STATE PROJECT MANAGER: Hany Sokar
Department of Transportation Airports
400 Rodgers Boulevard, Suite 700
Honolulu, HI 96819-1880
Email: hany.fa.sokar@hawaii.gov
Phone: (808) 838-8848
Fax: (808) 838-8751

ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL: Bidders shall submit and upload the complete proposal to HIePRO prior to the bid opening date and time. Any additional support documents explicitly designated as confidential and/or proprietary shall be uploaded as a separate file to HIePRO. Bidders shall refer to SPECIAL PROVISIONS 2.8 PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF BID for complete details. FAILURE TO UPLOAD THE COMPLETE PROPOSAL TO HIePRO SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR REJECTION OF THE BID.

Director of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Sir:

The undersigned Bidder declares the following:

1. It has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action in restraint of free competitive bidding in connection with this proposal.
2. It has not been assisted or represented on this matter by any individual who has, in a State capacity, been involved in the subject matter of this contract within the past two years.
3. It has not and will not, either directly or indirectly offered or given a gratuity (i.e.. an entertainment or gift) to any State or County employee to obtain a contract or favorable treatment under a contract.
4. It will not maintain for its employees any segregated facilities at any of its establishments.
5. Does not and will not permit its employees to perform their services at any location under its control, where segregated facilities are maintained.

The undersigned Bidder further agrees to the following:

1. If this proposal is accepted, it shall execute a contract with the Department to provide all necessary labor, machinery, tools, equipment, apparatus and any other means of construction, to do all the work and to furnish all the materials specified in the contract in the manner and within the time therein prescribed in the contract, and that it shall accept in full payment therefore the sum of the unit and/or lump sum prices as set forth in the attached proposal schedule for the actual quantities of work performed and materials furnished and furnish satisfactory security in accordance with Section 103D-324, Hawaii Revised Statutes, within 10 days after the award of the contract or within such time as the Director of Transportation may allow after the undersigned has received the contract documents for execution, and is fully aware that non-compliance with the aforementioned terms will result in the forfeiture of the full amount of the bid guarantee required under Section 1032D-323, Hawaii Revised Statutes.
2. That the quantities given in the attached proposal schedule are approximate only and are intended principally to serve as a guide in determining and comparing the bids.

3. That the Department does not either expressly or by implication, agree that the actual amount of work will correspond therewith, but reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount of any class or portion of the work, or to omit portions of the work, as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the Director of Transportation, and that all increased or decreased quantities of work shall be performed at the unit prices set forth in the attached proposal schedule except as provided for in the specifications.
4. In case of a discrepancy between unit prices and the totals in said Proposal Schedule, the unit prices shall prevail.
5. Unless amended by Special Provision, agrees to begin work within 10 working days after the date of notification to commence with the work, which date is in the notice to proceed, and shall finish the entire project within the time prescribed.
6. The Director of Transportation reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects when in the Director's opinion such rejections or waiver will be for the best interest of the public.

The Bidder acknowledges receipt of and certifies that it has completely examined the following listed items: Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2005, and/or the General Provisions for Construction Projects for AIR and WATER Transportation Facilities Division dated 2016, as applicable, the Notice to Bidders, Special Provisions, Proposal, Contract, Bond Forms, and Project Plans.

In accordance with Section 103D-323, Hawaii Revised Statutes, this proposal is accompanied with a bid security in the amount of 5% of the total amount bid, in the form checked below. (Check applicable bid security submitted with bid.)

_____ Surety Bid Bond (Use standard form),

_____ Cash,

_____ Cashier's Check,

_____ Certified Check, or

_____ (Fill in other acceptable security.)

The undersigned Bidder acknowledges receipt of any addendum issued by the Department by recording in the space below the date of receipt.

Addendum No. 1 _____

Addendum No. 3 _____

Addendum No. 2 _____

Addendum No. 4 _____

In accordance with Section 103D-302, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the undersigned as Bidder, has listed the name of each person or firm who will be engaged by the Bidder on the project as a Subcontractor or Joint Contractor and the nature of work to be done by each on the following page. The Bidder must adequately and unambiguously disclose the unique nature and scope of the work to be performed by each Subcontractor or Joint Contractor. For each listed firm, the Bidder declares the respective firm is a Subcontractor or Joint Contractor and is subject to evaluation as a Subcontractor or Joint Contractor. It is understood that failure to comply with the aforementioned requirements may be cause for rejection of the bid submitted.

The undersigned Bidder asserts that affirmative action has been taken to seek out and consider Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) for portions of the work which can be subcontracted, and the affirmative actions of the Bidder are fully documented in its records and are available upon request by the Department. It is also understood that it must meet or exceed the DBE contract goal listed on page P-1 or demonstrate that it made good faith efforts to meet the DBE project goal. The undersigned as Bidder agrees to utilize each participating DBE that it submitted to meet the contract goal of _____ % (percentage to be completed by Bidder) DBE participation if the contract is awarded to it, and shall maintain such DBE participation during the construction of this project.

SUBCONTRACTOR LISTING
(Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

NAME OF FIRM	NATURE OF WORK
SUBCONTRACTOR:	
1. _____	_____
1a ¹ . _____	_____
2. _____	_____
2a. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
3a. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
4a. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
5a. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
6a. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
7a. _____	_____

NOTES:

The Name of Firm and Nature of Work shall be indicated for all listed firms. The Bidder must adequately and unambiguously disclose the unique nature and scope of the work to be performed by each Sub- or Joint Contractor.

For each listed firm, the Bidder declares the respective firm is a Sub- or Joint Contractor and subject to evaluation as a Sub- or Joint Contractor.

¹ Second tier subcontractors

JOINT CONTRACTOR LISTING

(Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

NAME OF FIRM	NATURE OF WORK
JOINT CONTRACTOR:	
1. _____	_____
1a ¹ . _____	_____
2. _____	_____
2a. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
3a. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
4a. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
5a. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
6a. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
7a. _____	_____

NOTES:

The Name of Firm and Nature of Work shall be indicated for all listed firms. The Bidder must adequately and unambiguously disclose the unique nature and scope of the work to be performed by each Sub- or Joint Contractor.

For each listed firm, the Bidder declares the respective firm is a Sub- or Joint Contractor and subject to evaluation as a Sub- or Joint Contractor.

¹ Second tier joint contractors

The undersigned hereby certifies that the bid prices contained in the attached proposal schedule have been carefully checked and are submitted as correct and final.

This declaration is made with the understanding that the undersigned is subject to the penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and is in violation of the Hawaii Penal Code, Section 710-1063, unsworn falsification to authorities, of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, for knowingly rendering a false declaration.

Bidder (Company Name)

Authorized Signature

Title

Business Address

Business Telephone

Email

Date

Contact Person (If different from above.)

Phone: _____ Email: _____

NOTE:

If Bidder is a CORPORATION, the legal name of the corporation shall be set forth above, the corporate seal affixed, together with the signature(s) of the officer(s) authorized to sign contracts for the corporation. Please attach to this page current (not more than six months old) evidence of the authority of the officer(s) to sign for the corporation.

If Bidder is a PARTNERSHIP, the true name of the partnership shall be set forth above, with the signature(s) of the general partner(s). Please attach to this page current (not more than six months old) evidence of the authority of the partner authorized to sign for the partnership.

If Bidder is an INDIVIDUAL, the bidder's signature shall be placed above.

If signature is by an agent, other than an officer of a corporation or a partner of a partnership, a **POWER OF ATTORNEY** must be on file with the Department before opening bids or submitted with the bid. Otherwise, the Department may reject the bid as irregular and unauthorized.

**RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION
AT ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII
STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
PROPOSAL SCHEDULE**

Item No.	Description	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
01100.1	Contractor Quality Control Program	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01100.2	QC/QA Workshop Subject Matter Expert	Allowance	Allowance	Allowance	\$ <u>25,000.00</u>
01105.1	Mobilization (10% Maximum excluding this item and all allowances)	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.1	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 1A	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.2	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 1B	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.3	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 2A	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.4	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 2B	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.5	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 3A	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.6	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 3B	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.7	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4A	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.8	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4B	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.9	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4C	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.10	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4D	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01533.11	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 5	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01561.1	Construction Site Runoff Control Program	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
01562.1	Management of Contaminated Medias	Allowance	Allowance	Allowance	\$ <u>100,000.00</u>
01565.1	Posting Security Guards	Allowance	Allowance	Allowance	\$ <u>155,000.00</u>
01900.1	Project Survey and Stakeout	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
02101.1	PCC Pavement Demolition (15" Depth)	5,010	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02101.2	AC Pavement Demolition (1.5"-4" Depth)	58,600	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02101.3	AC Pavement Demolition (8"-14" Depth)	36,600	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____

STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
PROPOSAL SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

Item No.	Description	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
02101.4	Cold Milling (0.5"-4" Depth)	272,200	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02101.5	Marking Removal - Obliteration	116,200	SF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02101.6	Marking Removal – Mill or Grind	144,400	SF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02152.1	Unclassified Excavation and Embankment	26,040	CY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02209.1	Crushed Aggregate Base Course (6" Depth)	50,000	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02209.2	Crushed Aggregate Base Course (12" Depth)	6,700	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02401.1	Asphalt Mix Pavement Surface Course	53,445	TON	\$ _____	\$ _____
02403.1	Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course	34,020	TON	\$ _____	\$ _____
02501.1	17" Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	6,700	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
02602.1	Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat	22,800	GAL	\$ _____	\$ _____
02603.1	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat	45,900	GAL	\$ _____	\$ _____
02604.1	Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements	7,300	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02620.1	Runway and Taxiway Markings	190,300	SF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02620.2	Temporary Runway and Taxiway Markings	322,500	SF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02620.3	Preformed Markings	3,100	SF	\$ _____	\$ _____
02621.1	Saw-cut Grooves	164,900	SY	\$ _____	\$ _____
16101.1	Demolition & Removal of Airport Electrical Items	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16101.2	Demolition & Removal of FAA MALSR Items	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16108.1	No. 8 AWG, 5kV, L-824C Primary Cable	28,633	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____
16108.2	No. 6 AWG, 600V, Green Ground Wire	18,311	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____
16109.1	New 10 KW CCR	2	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16109.2	Vault Modifications	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16110.1	1W-2" PVC SCH 40 Conduit in New Milled AC Pavement	3,440	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____
16110.2	1W-2" PVC SCH 40 Conduit in Existing AC Pavement	5,315	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____

STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
PROPOSAL SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

Item No.	Description	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
16110.3	FAA MALSR 4W-4" Concrete Encased Ductbank	445	LF	\$ _____	\$ _____
16115.1	New 4'x4'x4' Electrical Handhole – Aircraft Rated	4	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16115.2	New 4'x4'x4' FAA MALSR Electrical Handhole – Aircraft Rated	1	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16115.3	Adjust Electrical Handhole – Aircraft Rated	1	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.1	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	83	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.2	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and Transformer on New Extension & Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	15	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.3	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	2	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.4	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	12	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.5	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Extension & Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	47	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.6	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	49	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.7	New L-850C(L) In-pavement Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New L-868B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	2	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.8	New L-850C(L) In-pavement Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	5	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.9	New L-862E(L) Elevated Runway End/Threshold Light on New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	16	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.10	New L-867B/L-868B Cover Plate on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	7	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____
16125.11	New Airfield Sign on New Foundation (Any Size)	31	EA	\$ _____	\$ _____

STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
PROPOSAL SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

Item No.	Description	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
16128.1	Temporary Electrical Work for Construction Phasing	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16128.2	Permanent Miscellaneous Airport Electrical Work	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.1	FAA MALSR Power, Control Cable & Associated Work	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.2	FAA MALSR Threshold Bar	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.3	FAA MALSR – Station 2	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.4	FAA MALSR – Station 4	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.5	FAA MALSR – Station 6	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.6	FAA MALSR – Station 8	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.7	FAA MALSR – Station 10	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.8	FAA MALSR – Station 12	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
16146.9	FAA MALSR – Station 14	LS	LS	LS	\$ _____
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR COMPARISON OF BIDS					\$ _____

The prices bid herein shall include all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals necessary to construct all items in place, including installation and testing of equipment, complete and ready for operation, all in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Notes:

1. Bid shall include all Federal, State, County and other applicable taxes and fees.
2. The TOTAL AMOUNT FOR COMPARISON OF BIDS shall be used to determine the lowest responsible bidder.
3. Bidders must complete all unit prices and amounts. Failure to do so shall be grounds for rejection of Bid.
4. If a discrepancy occurs between the unit price and the total, the unit price shall govern.
5. The State reserves the right to reject any or all Bids and to waive any defects in said Bids in the best interest of the State.
6. Submission of a Bid is a warranty that the bidder has made an examination of the project site and is fully aware of all conditions to be encountered in performing the work and the requirements of the plans and specifications.
7. The bidder's attention is directed to Section 2.11 – BID SECURITY and Section 2.24 – REQUIREMENTS OF CONTRACT BONDS of the "General Provisions", as amended by the Special Provisions.

8. Bidders shall be paid for actual work performed as directed by the Engineer for allowance items. Bidder will not be paid overhead and profit for unused allowance funds.
9. If the TOTAL AMOUNT FOR COMPARISON OF BIDS exceeds the funds available for the project, then the State reserves the right to negotiate with the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder as permitted under Section 103D-302, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), to further reduce the scope of work and award a contract thereafter.
10. **Federal forms located on Proposal pages P-13 through P-21 shall be submitted with the DBE forms five (5) days after bid opening. Failure to submit these forms shall result in rejection of bid.**
11. Bidders shall submit and upload the complete proposal to HiePRO prior to the bid opening date and time. Proposals received after said due date and time shall not be considered. Original (wet ink, hard copy) proposal documents are not required to be submitted. Contract award shall be based on evaluation of proposals submitted and uploaded to HiePRO. Any additional support documents explicitly designated as confidential and/or proprietary shall be uploaded as a separate file to HiePRO. Do not include confidential and/or proprietary documents with the proposal. The record of each bidder and respective bid shall be open to public inspection.
FAILURE TO UPLOAD THE COMPLETE PROPOSAL TO HiePRO SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR REJECTION OF THE BID.
If there is a conflict between the specification document and the HiePRO solicitation, the specifications shall govern and control, unless otherwise specified.

SURETY BID BOND

Bond No. _____

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, _____
(Full name or legal title of offeror)

as Offeror, hereinafter called the Principal, and

(Name of bonding company)

as Surety, hereinafter called Surety, a corporation authorized to transact business as a Surety in the State of Hawaii, are held and firmly bound unto

(State/county entity)

as Owner, hereinafter called Owner, in the penal sum of

(Required amount of bid security)

Dollars (\$ _____), lawful money of the United States of America, for the payment of which sum well and truly to be made, the said Principal and the said Surety bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS:

The Principal has submitted an offer for _____

(Project by number and brief description)

NOW, THEREFORE:

The condition of this obligation is such that if the Owner shall reject said offer, or in the alternate, accept the offer of the Principal and the Principal shall enter into a contract with the Owner in accordance with the terms of such offer, and give such bond or bonds as may be specified in the solicitation or Contract Documents with good and sufficient surety for the faithful performance of such Contract and for the prompt payment of labor and material furnished in the prosecution thereof as specified in the solicitation then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____

(Seal) _____
Name of Principal (Offeror)

Signature

Title

(Seal) _____
Name of Surety

Signature

Title

BIDDER’S STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO EEO CLAUSES

The Bidder shall complete the following statement by checking the appropriate blanks:

The Bidder has _____ has not _____ participated in a previous contract subject to the equal opportunity clause prescribed by Executive Order 11246, as amended, of September 24, 1965.

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

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

NOTE: Failure to complete the blanks may be grounds for rejecting the bid.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

PROHIBITION OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES

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

- (b) “Segregated facilities,” as used in this clause, means any waiting rooms, work areas, rest rooms and wash rooms, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, locker rooms and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing facilities provided for employees that are segregated by explicit directive or are in fact segregated on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin because of written or oral policies or employee custom. The term does not include separate or single-user rest rooms or necessary dressing or sleeping areas provided to assure privacy between the sexes.

- (c) The Contractor shall include this clause in every subcontract and purchase order that is subject to the Equal Employment Opportunity clause of this contract.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

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

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Bidder or Offeror, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.
3. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.
4. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

TRADE RESTRICTION CERTIFICATION

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

1. is not owned or controlled by one or more citizens of a foreign country included in the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR);
2. has not knowingly entered into any contract or subcontract for this project with a person that is a citizen or national of a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms as published by the USTR; and
3. has not entered into any subcontract for any product to be used on the Federal project that is produced in a foreign country included on the list of countries that discriminate against U.S. firms published by the USTR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when making an award. If it is later determined that the Contractor or subcontractor knowingly rendered an erroneous

certification, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may direct through the Owner cancellation of the contract or subcontract for default at no cost to the Owner or the FAA.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH FAA BUY AMERICAN PREFERENCE –
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

As a matter of bid responsiveness, the bidder or offeror must complete, sign, date, and submit this certification statement with their proposal. The bidder or offeror must indicate how they intend to comply with 49 USC § 50101, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), and other related Made in America Laws, U.S. statutes, guidance, and FAA policies, by selecting one of the following certification statements. These statements are mutually exclusive. Bidder must select one or the other (i.e., not both) by inserting a checkmark (✓) or the letter “X”.

- Bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it will comply with 49 USC § 50101, BABA, and other related Made in America Laws, U.S. statutes, guidance, and policies of the FAA by:
- a) Only installing iron, steel, and manufactured products produced in the United States;
 - b) Only installing construction materials defined as an article, material, or supply – other than an item of primarily iron or steel; a manufactured product; cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives – that are or consist primarily of non-ferrous metals; plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables); glass (including optic glass); lumber; or drywall that have been manufactured in the United States;
 - c) Installing manufactured products for which the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has issued a waiver as indicated by inclusion on the current FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing; or
 - d) Installing products listed as an Excepted Article, Material or Supply in Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108.

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

- a) To provide to the Airport Sponsor or the FAA evidence that documents the source and origin of the iron, steel, and/or manufactured product.
 - b) To faithfully comply with providing U.S. domestic products.
 - c) To furnish U.S. domestic product for any waiver request that the FAA rejects.
 - d) To refrain from seeking a waiver request after establishment of the contract, unless extenuating circumstances emerge that the FAA determines justified.
 - e) To certify that all construction materials used in the project are manufactured in the U.S.
- The bidder or offeror hereby certifies it cannot comply with the 100 percent Buy American Preferences of 49 USC § 50101(a) and BABA but may qualify for a Type 3 or Type 4 waiver under 49 USC § 50101(b). By selecting this certification statement, the bidder or offeror agrees:
- a) To submit to the Airport Sponsor or FAA within 15 calendar days of bid opening, a formal waiver request and required documentation that supports the type of waiver being requested.

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

Required Documentation

Type 2 Waiver (Nonavailability) – The iron, steel, manufactured goods or construction materials are not available in sufficient quantity or quality in the United States. The required documentation for a Type 2 Nonavailability waiver is:

- a) Completed Content Percentage Worksheet and Final Assembly Questionnaire.
- b) Record of thorough market research, consideration where appropriate of qualifying alternate items, products, or materials including;
- c) A description of the market research activities and methods used to identify domestically manufactured items capable of satisfying the requirement, including the timing of the research and conclusions reached on the availability of sources.

Type 3 Waiver – The cost of components and subcomponents produced in the United States is more than 60 percent of the cost of all components and subcomponents of the “facility/project”. The required documentation for a Type 3 waiver is:

- a) Completed Content Percentage Worksheet and Final Assembly Questionnaire including;
- b) Listing of all manufactured products that are not comprised of 100 percent U.S. domestic content (excludes products listed on the FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued listing and products excluded by Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 25.108; products of unknown origin must be considered as non-domestic products in their entirety).
- c) Cost of non-domestic components and subcomponents, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly and installation at project location.
- d) Percentage of non-domestic component and subcomponent cost as compared to total “facility/project” component and subcomponent costs, excluding labor costs associated with final assembly and installation at project location.

Type 4 Waiver (Unreasonable Costs) – Applying this provision for iron, steel, manufactured goods or construction materials would increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent. The required documentation for a Type 4 Unreasonable Costs waiver is:

- a) A completed Content Percentage Worksheet and Final Assembly Questionnaire including;
- b) At minimum, two comparable equal bids and/or offers.

- c) Receipt or record that demonstrates that supplier scouting called for in Executive Order 14005 indicates that no domestic source exists for the project and/or component.
- d) Completed waiver applications for each comparable bid and/or offer.

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

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

**CERTIFICATION OF OFFERER/BIDDER REGARDING TAX DELINQUENCY AND
FELONY CONVICTIONS**

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

Certifications

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

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

Note

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

Term Definitions

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

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

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

CERTIFICATION OF OFFERER/BIDDER REGARDING DEBARMENT

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

CERTIFICATION OF LOWER TIER CONTRACTORS REGARDING DEBARMENT

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

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

If the Federal Aviation Administration later determines that a lower tier participant failed to disclose to a higher tier participant that it was excluded or disqualified at the time it entered the covered transaction, the FAA may pursue any available remedies, including suspension and debarment of the non-compliant participant. Slopes steeper than 4:1.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

**CERTIFICATION REGARDING DOMESTIC PREFERENCES FOR
PROCUREMENTS**

The Bidder or Offeror certifies by signing and submitting this bid or proposal that, to the greatest extent practicable, the Bidder or Offeror has provided a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including, but not limited to, iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products) in compliance with 2 CFR § 200.322.

Bidder (Company Name)

Signature

Date

Name and Title of Signing Official

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.C – WAGE RATES

REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 104, HRS
WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOYEE ON PUBLIC WORKS LAW

Chapter 104, HRS, applies to every public works construction project over \$2,000, regardless of the method of procurement or financing (purchase order, voucher, bid, contract, lease arrangement, warranty, SPRB).

Rate of Wages for Laborers and Mechanics

- Minimum prevailing wages (basic hourly rate plus fringe benefits), as determined by the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations and published in wage rate schedules, shall be paid to the various classes of laborers and mechanics working on the job site. [§104-2(a), (b), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)]
- If the Director of Labor determines that prevailing wages have increased during the performance of a public works contract, the rate of pay of laborers and mechanics shall be raised accordingly. [§104-2(a) and (b), HRS; §12-22-3(d) Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)]

Overtime

- Laborers and mechanics working on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday of the State or more than eight hours a day on any other day shall be paid overtime compensation at not less than one and one-half times the basic hourly rate plus the cost of fringe benefits for all hours worked. If the Director of Labor determines that a prevailing wage is defined by a collective bargaining agreement, the overtime compensation shall be at the rates set by the applicable collective bargaining agreement [§§104-1, 104-2(c), HRS; §12-22-4.1, HAR]

Weekly Pay

- Laborers and mechanics employed on the job site shall be paid their full wages at least once a week, without deduction or rebate, except for legal deductions, within five working days after the cutoff date. [§104-2(d), HRS]

Posting of Wage Rate Schedules

- Wage rate schedules with the notes for prevailing wages and special overtime rates, shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the job site. A copy of the entire wage rate schedule shall be given to each laborer and mechanic employed under the contract, except when the employee is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. [§104-2(d), HRS]

Withholding of Accrued Payments

- If necessary, the contracting agency may withhold accrued payments to the contractor to pay to laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the job site any difference between the wages required by the public works contract or specifications and the wages received. [§104-2(e), HRS]

Certified Weekly Payrolls and Payroll Records

- A certified copy of all payrolls shall be submitted weekly to the contracting agency. [§104-3(a), HRS; §12-22-10, HAR]
- The contractor is responsible for the submission of certified copies of the payrolls of all subcontractors. The certifications shall affirm that the payrolls are correct and complete, that the wage rates listed are not less than the applicable rates contained in the applicable wage rate schedule, and that the classifications for each laborer or mechanic conform with the work the laborer or mechanic performed. [§104-3(a), HRS; §12-22-10, HAR]
- Payroll records shall be maintained by the contractor and subcontractors for three years after completion of construction. The records shall contain: [§104-3(b), HRS; §12-22-10, HAR]
 - the name and home address of each employee daily and weekly hours worked
 - the last four digits of social security number weekly straight time and overtime earnings
 - a copy of the apprentice's registration with DLIR amount and type of deductions
 - the employee's correct classification total net wages paid
 - rate of pay (basic hourly rate + fringe benefits) date of payment
 - itemized list of fringe benefits paid
- Records shall be made available for examination by the contracting agency, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), or any of its authorized representatives, who may also interview employees during working hours on the job. [§§104-3(c), 104-22(a), HRS; §12-22-10, HAR]

Termination of Work on Failure to Pay Wages

- If the contracting agency finds that any laborer or mechanic employed on the job site by the contractor or any

subcontractor has not been paid prevailing wages or overtime, the contracting agency may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate the contractor's or subcontractor's right to proceed with the work or with the part of the work in which the required wages or overtime compensation have not been paid. The contracting agency may complete this work by contract or otherwise, and the contractor or contractor's sureties shall be liable to the contracting agency for any excess costs incurred. [§104-4, HRS]

Apprentices

- Apprentice wage rates apply to contractors who are a party to a bona fide apprenticeship program which has been registered with the DLIR. In order to be paid apprentice rates, apprentices must be parties to an agreement either registered with or recognized as a USDOL nationally approved apprenticeship program by the DLIR, Workforce Development Division, (808) 586-8877, and the apprentice must be individually registered by name with the DLIR. [§12-22-6(1) and (2), HAR]
- The number of apprentices on any public work in relation to the number of journeyworkers in the same craft classification as the apprentices employed by the same employer on the same public work may not exceed the ratio allowed under the apprenticeship standards registered with or recognized by the DLIR. A registered or recognized apprentice receiving the journeyworker rate will not be considered a journeyworker for the purpose of meeting the ratio requirement. [§12-22-6(3), HAR]

Enforcement

- To ensure compliance with the law, DLIR and the contracting agency will conduct investigations of contractors and subcontractors. If a contractor or subcontractor violates the law, the penalties are: [§104-24, HRS]
 - First Violation Equal to 25% of back wages found due or \$250 per offense up to \$2,500, whichever is greater.
 - Second Violation Equal to amount of back wages found due or \$500 for each offense up to \$5,000, whichever is greater.
 - Third Violation Equal to two times the amount of back wages found due or \$1,000 for each offense up to \$10,000, whichever is greater; and
Suspension from doing any new work on any public work of a governmental contracting agency for three years.
 - A violation would be deemed a second violation if it occurs within two years of the **first notification of violation**, and a third violation if it occurs within three years of the **second notification of violation**. [§104-24, HRS; §12-22-25(b), HAR]
 - **Suspension:** For a first or second violation, the department shall immediately suspend a contractor who fails to pay wages or penalties until all wages and penalties are paid in full. For a third violation, the department shall penalize and suspend the contractor as described above, **except that if the contractor continues to violate the law, then the department shall immediately suspend the contractor for a mandatory three years. The contractor shall remain suspended until all wages and penalties are paid in full.** [§§104-24, 104-25, HRS]
- **Suspension:** Any contractor who fails to make payroll records accessible or provide requested information within 10 days, or fails to keep or falsifies any required record, shall be assessed a penalty including suspension as provided in Section 104-22(b) and 104-25(a)(3), HRS. [§104-3(c), HRS; §12-22-26, HAR]
- If any contractor interferes with or delays any investigation, the contracting agency shall withhold further payments until the delay has ceased. Interference or delay includes failure to provide requested records or information within ten days, failure to allow employees to be interviewed during working hours on the job, and falsification of payroll records. The department shall assess a penalty of \$10,000 per project, and \$1,000 per day thereafter, for interference or delay. [§104-22(b), HRS; §12-22-26, HAR]
- Failure by the contracting agency to include in the provisions of the contract or specifications the requirements of Chapter 104, HRS, relating to coverage and the payment of prevailing wages and overtime, is not a defense of the contractor or subcontractor for noncompliance with the requirements of this chapter. [§104-2(f), HRS]

For additional information, visit the department's website at <http://labor.hawaii.gov/wsd> OR CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DLIR OFFICES:



- Oahu (Wage Standards Division).....(808) 586-8777
- Hawaii Island.....(808) 974-6464
- Maui and Kauai(808) 243-5322

**STATE OF HAWAII WAGE RATE SCHEDULE (NOT PHYSICALLY INCLUDED IN
BID DOCUMENTS)**

RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION
ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE
STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
AIP PROJECT NO. 3-15-0008-##

STATE OF HAWAII WAGE RATE SCHEDULE
(NOT PHYSICALLY INCLUDED
IN THE BID DOCUMENTS)
SEPTEMBER 2023

FEDERAL WAGE RATES

"General Decision Number: HI20230001 10/20/2023

Superseded General Decision Number: HI20220001

State: Hawaii

Construction Types: Building, Heavy (Heavy and Dredging), Highway and Residential

Counties: Hawaii Statewide.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS; RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (consisting of single family homes and apartments up to and including 4 stories); HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND DREDGING

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(2)-(60).

<p>If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. . The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$16.20 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in 2023.
<p>If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. . The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$12.15 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on that contract in 2023.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts>.

Modification Number	Publication Date
0	01/06/2023
1	01/13/2023
2	01/27/2023
3	02/17/2023
4	02/24/2023
5	03/10/2023
6	03/17/2023
7	07/07/2023
8	07/28/2023
9	09/08/2023
10	09/29/2023
11	10/20/2023

ASBE0132-001 09/03/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Asbestos Workers/Insulator Includes application of all insulating materials, protective coverings, coatings and finishes to all types of mechanical systems. Also the application of firestopping material for wall openings and penetrations in walls, floors, ceilings and curtain walls.....	\$ 44.80	27.50

BOIL0627-005 01/01/2021

	Rates	Fringes
BOILERMAKER.....	\$ 37.25	31.25

BRHI0001-001 09/05/2022

	Rates	Fringes
BRICKLAYER Bricklayers and Stonemasons..	\$ 47.24	31.33
Pointers, Caulkers and Weatherproofers.....	\$ 47.49	31.33

BRHI0001-002 09/05/2022

	Rates	Fringes
Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Worker Terrazzo Base Grinders.....	\$ 43.79	33.10
Terrazzo Floor Grinders and Tenders.....	\$ 42.24	33.10

Tile, Marble and Terrazzo
 Workers.....\$ 45.60 33.10

 CARP0745-001 10/01/2021

Rates Fringes

Carpenters:

Carpenters; Hardwood Floor
 Layers; Patent Scaffold
 Erectors (14 ft. and
 over); Piledrivers;
 Pneumatic Nailers; Wood
 Shinglers and Transit
 and/or Layout Man.....\$ 51.25 24.84
 Millwrights and Machine
 Erectors.....\$ 51.50 24.84
 Power Saw Operators (2
 h.p. and over).....\$ 51.40 24.84

 CARP0745-002 10/01/2021

Rates Fringes

Drywall and Acoustical
 Workers and Lathers.....\$ 51.50 24.84

 ELEC1186-001 08/22/2023

Rates Fringes

Electricians:

Cable Splicers.....\$ 61.64 31.91
 Electricians.....\$ 54.55 31.70
 Telecommunication worker....\$ 38.00 14.84

 ELEC1186-002 08/22/2023

Rates Fringes

Line Construction:

Cable Splicers.....\$ 61.64 31.91
 Groundmen/Truck Drivers....\$ 40.91 26.03
 Heavy Equipment Operators...\$ 49.10 29.37
 Linemen.....\$ 54.55 31.70
 Telecommunication worker....\$ 38.00 14.84

 ELEV0126-001 01/01/2023

Rates Fringes

ELEVATOR MECHANIC.....\$ 68.08 37.335+a+b

a. VACATION: Employer contributes 8% of basic hourly rate for 5 years service and 6% of basic hourly rate for 6 months to 5 years service as vacation pay credit.

b. PAID HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, the Friday after Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

	Rates	Fringes
Diver (Aqua Lung) (Scuba))		
Diver (Aqua Lung) (Scuba) (over a depth of 30 feet)...	\$ 66.00	31.26
Diver (Aqua Lung) (Scuba) (up to a depth of 30 feet)...	\$ 56.63	31.26
Stand-by Diver (Aqua Lung) (Scuba).....	\$ 47.25	31.26
Diver (Other than Aqua Lung)		
Diver (Other than Aqua Lung).....	\$ 66.00	31.26
Diver Tender (Other than Aqua Lung).....	\$ 44.22	31.26
Stand-by Diver (Other than Aqua Lung).....	\$ 47.25	31.26
Helicopter Work		
Airborne Hoist Operator for Helicopter.....	\$ 45.80	31.26
Co-Pilot of Helicopter.....	\$ 45.98	31.26
Pilot of Helicopter.....	\$ 46.11	31.26
Power equipment operator - tunnel work		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 42.24	31.26
GROUP 2.....	\$ 42.35	31.26
GROUP 3.....	\$ 42.52	31.26
GROUP 4.....	\$ 42.79	31.26
GROUP 5.....	\$ 43.10	31.26
GROUP 6.....	\$ 43.75	31.26
GROUP 7.....	\$ 44.07	31.26
GROUP 8.....	\$ 44.18	31.26
GROUP 9.....	\$ 44.29	31.26
GROUP 9A.....	\$ 44.52	31.26
GROUP 10.....	\$ 44.58	31.26
GROUP 10A.....	\$ 44.73	31.26
GROUP 11.....	\$ 44.88	31.26
GROUP 12.....	\$ 45.24	31.26
GROUP 12A.....	\$ 45.60	31.26
Power equipment operators:		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 41.94	31.26
GROUP 2.....	\$ 42.05	31.26
GROUP 3.....	\$ 42.22	31.26
GROUP 4.....	\$ 42.49	31.26
GROUP 5.....	\$ 42.80	31.26
GROUP 6.....	\$ 43.45	31.26
GROUP 7.....	\$ 43.77	31.26
GROUP 8.....	\$ 43.88	31.26
GROUP 9.....	\$ 43.99	31.26
GROUP 9A.....	\$ 44.22	31.26
GROUP 10.....	\$ 44.28	31.26
GROUP 10A.....	\$ 44.43	31.26
GROUP 11.....	\$ 44.58	31.26
GROUP 12.....	\$ 44.94	31.26
GROUP 12A.....	\$ 45.30	31.26
GROUP 13.....	\$ 42.22	31.26
GROUP 13A.....	\$ 42.49	31.26

GROUP 13B.....	\$ 42.80	31.26
GROUP 13C.....	\$ 43.45	31.26
GROUP 13D.....	\$ 43.77	31.26
GROUP 13E.....	\$ 43.88	31.26

POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Fork Lift (up to and including 10 tons); Partsman (heavy duty repair shop parts room when needed).

GROUP 2: Conveyor Operator (Handling building material); Hydraulic Monitor; Mixer Box Operator (Concrete Plant).

GROUP 3: Brakeman; Deckhand; Fireman; Oiler; Oiler/Gradechecker; Signalman; Switchman; Highline Cableway Signalman; Bargeman; Bunkerman; Concrete Curing Machine (self-propelled, automatically applied unit on streets, highways, airports and canals); Leveeman; Roller (5 tons and under); Tugger Hoist.

GROUP 4: Boom Truck or dual purpose "A" Frame Truck (5 tons or less); Concrete Placing Boom (Building Construction); Dinky Operator; Elevator Operator; Hoist and/or Winch (one drum); Straddle Truck (Ross Carrier, Hyster and similar).

GROUP 5: Asphalt Plant Fireman; Compressors, Pumps, Generators and Welding Machines ("Bank" of 9 or more, individually or collectively); Concrete Pumps or Pumpcrete Guns; Lubrication and Service Engineer (Grease Rack); Screedman.

GROUP 6: Boom Truck or Dual Purpose "A" Frame Truck (over 5 tons); Combination Loader/Backhoe (up to and including 3/4 cu. yd.); Concrete Batch Plants (wet or dry); Concrete Cutter, Groover and/or Grinder (self-propelled unit on streets, highways, airports, and canals); Conveyor or Concrete Pump (Truck or Equipment Mounted); Drilling Machinery (not to apply to waterliners, wagon drills or jack hammers); Fork Lift (over 10 tons); Loader (up to and including 3 and 1/2 cu. yds); Lull High Lift (under 40 feet); Lubrication and Service Engineer (Mobile); Maginnis Internal Full Slab Vibrator (on airports, highways, canals and warehouses); Man or Material Hoist; Mechanical Concrete Finisher (Large Clary, Johnson Bidwell, Bridge Deck and similar); Mobile Truck Crane Driver; Portable Shotblast Concrete Cleaning Machine; Portable Boring Machine (under streets, highways, etc.); Portable Crusher; Power Jumbo Operator (setting slip forms, etc., in tunnels); Rollers (over 5 tons); Self-propelled Compactor (single engine); Self-propelled Pavement Breaker; Skidsteer Loader with attachments; Slip Form Pumps (Power driven by hydraulic, electric, air, gas, etc., lifting device for concrete forms); Small Rubber Tired Tractors; Trencher (up to and including 6 feet); Underbridge Personnel Aerial Platform (50 feet of platform or less).

GROUP 7: Crusher Plant Engineer, Dozer (D-4, Case 450, John Deere 450, and similar); Dual Drum Mixer, Extend Lift; Hoist and/or Winch (2 drums); Loader (over 3 and 1/2 cu. yds. up to and including 6 yards.); Mechanical Finisher or

Spreader Machine (asphalt), (Barber Greene and similar) (Screedman required); Mine or Shaft Hoist; Mobile Concrete Mixer (over 5 tons); Pipe Bending Machine (pipelines only); Pipe Cleaning Machine (tractor propelled and supported); Pipe Wrapping Machine (tractor propelled and supported); Roller Operator (Asphalt); Self-Propelled Elevating Grade Plane; Slusher Operator; Tractor (with boom) (D-6, or similar); Trencher (over 6 feet and less than 200 h.p.); Water Tanker (pulled by Euclids, T-Pulls, DW-10, 20 or 21, or similar); Winchman (Stern Winch on Dredge).

GROUP 8: Asphalt Plant Operator; Barge Mate (Seagoing); Cast-in-Place Pipe Laying Machine; Concrete Batch Plant (multiple units); Conveyor Operator (tunnel); Deckmate; Dozer (D-6 and similar); Finishing Machine Operator (airports and highways); Gradesetter; Kolman Loader (and similar); Mucking Machine (Crawler-type); Mucking Machine (Conveyor-type); No-Joint Pipe Laying Machine; Portable Crushing and Screening Plant; Power Blade Operator (under 12); Saurman Type Dragline (up to and including 5 yds.); Stationary Pipe Wrapping, Cleaning and Bending Machine; Surface Heater and Planer Operator, Tractor (D-6 and similar); Tri-Batch Paver; Tunnel Badger; Tunnel Mole and/or Boring Machine Operator Underbridge Personnel Aerial Platform (over 50 feet of platform).

GROUP 9: Combination Mixer and Compressor (gunite); Do-Mor Loader and Adams Elegrader; Dozer (D-7 or equal); Wheel and/or Ladder Trencher (over 6 feet and 200 to 749 h.p.).

GROUP 9A: Dozer (D-8 and similar); Gradesetter (when required by the Contractor to work from drawings, plans or specifications without the direct supervision of a foreman or superintendent); Push Cat; Scrapers (up to and including 20 cu. yds); Self-propelled Compactor with Dozer; Self-Propelled, Rubber-Tired Earthmoving Equipment (up to and including 20 cu. yds) (621 Band and similar); Sheep's Foot; Tractor (D-8 and similar); Tractors with boom (larger than D-6, and similar).

GROUP 10: Chicago Boom; Cold Planers; Heavy Duty Repairman or Welder; Hoist and/or Winch (3 drums); Hydraulic Skooper (Koehring and similar); Loader (over 6 cu. yds. up to and including 12 cu. yds.); Saurman type Dragline (over 5 cu. yds.); Self-propelled, rubber-tired Earthmoving Equipment (over 20 cu. yds. up to and including 31 cu. yds.) (637D and similar); Soil Stabilizer (P & H or equal); Sub-Grader (Gurries or other automatic type); Tractors (D-9 or equivalent, all attachments); Tractor (Tandem Scraper); Watch Engineer.

GROUP 10A: Boat Operator; Cable-operated Crawler Crane (up to and including 25 tons); Cable-operated Power Shovel, Clamshell, Dragline and Backhoe (up to and including 1 cu. yd.); Dozer D9-L; Dozer (D-10, HD41 and similar) (all attachments); Gradall (up to and including 1 cu. yd.); Hydraulic Backhoe (over 3/4 cu. yds. up to and including 2 cu. yds.); Mobile Truck Crane Operator (up to and including 25 tons) (Mobile Truck Crane Driver Required); Self-propelled Boom Type Lifting Device (Center Mount) (up

to and including 25 tons) (Grove, Drott, P&H, Pettibone and similar; Trencher (over 6 feet and 750 h.p. or more); Watch Engineer (steam or electric).

GROUP 11: Automatic Slip Form Paver (concrete or asphalt); Band Wagon (in conjunction with Wheel Excavator); Cable-operated Crawler Cranes (over 25 tons but less than 50 tons); Cable-operated Power Shovel, Clamshell, Dragline and Backhoe (over 1 cu. yd. up to 7 cu. yds.); Gradall (over 1 cu. yds. up to 7 cu. yds.); DW-10, 20, etc. (Tandem); Earthmoving Machines (multiple propulsion power units and 2 or more Scrapers) (up to and including 35 cu. yds., "" struck "" m.r.c.); Highline Cableway; Hydraulic Backhoe (over 2 cu. yds. up to and including 4 cu. yds.); Leverman; Lift Slab Machine; Loader (over 12 cu. yds); Master Boat Operator; Mobile Truck Crane Operator (over 25 tons but less than 50 tons); (Mobile Truck Crane Driver required); Pre-stress Wire Wrapping Machine; Self-propelled Boom-type Lifting Device (Center Mount) (over 25 tons m.r.c); Self-propelled Compactor (with multiple-propulsion power units); Single Engine Rubber Tired Earthmoving Machine (with Tandem Scraper); Tandem Cats; Trencher (pulling attached shield).

GROUP 12: Clamshell or Dipper Operator; Derricks; Drill Rigs; Multi-Propulsion Earthmoving Machines (2 or more Scrapers) (over 35 cu. yds "" struck "" m.r.c.); Operators (Derricks, Piledrivers and Cranes); Power Shovels and Draglines (7 cu. yds. m.r.c. and over); Self-propelled rubber-tired Earthmoving equipment (over 31 cu. yds.) (657B and similar); Wheel Excavator (up to and including 750 cu. yds. per hour); Wheel Excavator (over 750 cu. yds. per hour).

GROUP 12A: Dozer (D-11 or similar or larger); Hydraulic Excavators (over 4 cu. yds.); Lifting cranes (50 tons and over); Pioneering Dozer/Backhoe (initial clearing and excavation for the purpose of providing access for other equipment where the terrain worked involves 1-to-1 slopes that are 50 feet in height or depth, the scope of this work does not include normal clearing and grubbing on usual hilly terrain nor the excavation work once the access is provided); Power Blade Operator (Cat 12 or equivalent or over); Straddle Lifts (over 50 tons); Tower Crane, Mobile; Traveling Truss Cranes; Universal, Liebherr, Linden, and similar types of Tower Cranes (in the erection, dismantling, and moving of equipment there shall be an additional Operating Engineer or Heavy Duty Repairman); Yo-Yo Cat or Dozer.

GROUP 13: Truck Driver (Utility, Flatbed, etc.)

GROUP 13A: Dump Truck, 8 cu.yds. and under (water level); Water Truck (up to and including 2,000 gallons).

GROUP 13B: Water Truck (over 2,000 gallons); Tandem Dump Truck, over 8 cu. yds. (water level).

GROUP 13C: Truck Driver (Semi-trailer. Rock Cans, Semi-Dump or Roll-Offs).

GROUP 13D: Truck Driver (Slip-In or Pup).

GROUP 13E: End Dumps, Unlicensed (Euclid, Mack, Caterpillar or similar); Tractor Trailer (Hauling Equipment); Tandem Trucks hooked up to Trailer (Hauling Equipment)

BOOMS AND/OR LEADS (HOURLY PREMIUMS):

The Operator of a crane (under 50 tons) with a boom of 80 feet or more (including jib), or of a crane (under 50 tons) with leads of 100 feet or more, shall receive a per hour premium for each hour worked on said crane (under 50 tons) in accordance with the following schedule:

Booms of 80 feet up to but not including 130 feet or Leads of 100 feet up to but not including 130 feet	0.50
Booms and/or Leads of 130 feet up to but not including 180 feet	0.75
Booms and/or Leads of 180 feet up to and including 250 feet	1.15
Booms and/or Leads over 250 feet	1.50

The Operator of a crane (50 tons and over) with a boom of 180 feet or more (including jib) shall receive a per hour premium for each hour worked on said crane (50 tons and over) in accordance with the following schedule:

Booms of 180 feet up to and including 250 feet	1.25
Booms over 250 feet	1.75

ENGI0003-004 09/04/2017

	Rates	Fringes
Dredging: (Boat Operators)		
Boat Deckhand.....	\$ 41.22	30.93
Boat Operator.....	\$ 43.43	30.93
Master Boat Operator.....	\$ 43.58	30.93
Dredging: (Clamshell or Dipper Dredging)		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 43.94	30.93
GROUP 2.....	\$ 43.28	30.93
GROUP 3.....	\$ 42.88	30.93
GROUP 4.....	\$ 41.22	30.93
Dredging: (Derricks)		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 43.94	30.93
GROUP 2.....	\$ 43.28	30.93
GROUP 3.....	\$ 42.88	30.93
GROUP 4.....	\$ 41.22	30.93
Dredging: (Hydraulic Suction Dredges)		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 43.58	30.93
GROUP 2.....	\$ 43.43	30.93
GROUP 3.....	\$ 43.28	30.93
GROUP 4.....	\$ 43.22	30.93

GROUP 5.....	\$ 37.88	26.76
Group 5.....	\$ 42.88	30.93
GROUP 6.....	\$ 37.77	26.76
Group 6.....	\$ 42.77	30.93
GROUP 7.....	\$ 36.22	26.76
Group 7.....	\$ 41.22	30.93

CLAMSHELL OR DIPPER DREDGING CLASSIFICATIONS

- GROUP 1: Clamshell or Dipper Operator.
- GROUP 2: Mechanic or Welder; Watch Engineer.
- GROUP 3: Barge Mate; Deckmate.
- GROUP 4: Bargeman; Deckhand; Fireman; Oiler.

HYDRAULIC SUCTION DREDGING CLASSIFICATIONS

- GROUP 1: Leverman.
- GROUP 2: Watch Engineer (steam or electric).
- GROUP 3: Mechanic or Welder.
- GROUP 4: Dozer Operator.
- GROUP 5: Deckmate.
- GROUP 6: Winchman (Stern Winch on Dredge)
- GROUP 7: Deckhand (can operate anchor scow under direction of Deckmate); Fireman; Leveeman; Oiler.

DERRICK CLASSIFICATIONS

- GROUP 1: Operators (Derricks, Piledrivers and Cranes).
- GROUP 2: Saurman Type Dragline (over 5 cubic yards).
- GROUP 3: Deckmate; Saurman Type Dragline (up to and including 5 yards).
- GROUP 4: Deckhand, Fireman, Oiler.

 ENGI0003-044 09/03/2018

	Rates	Fringes
Power Equipment Operators (PAVING)		
Asphalt Concrete Material Transfer.....	\$ 42.92	32.08
Asphalt Plant Operator.....	\$ 43.35	32.08
Asphalt Raker.....	\$ 41.96	32.08
Asphalt Spreader Operator...\$	43.44	32.08
Cold Planer.....	\$ 43.75	32.08
Combination Loader/Backhoe (over 3/4 cu.yd.).....	\$ 41.96	32.08
Combination Loader/Backhoe (up to 3/4 cu.yd.).....	\$ 40.98	32.08
Concrete Saws and/or Grinder (self-propelled unit on streets, highways, airports and canals).....	\$ 42.92	32.08
Grader.....	\$ 43.75	32.08
Laborer, Hand Roller.....	\$ 41.46	32.08
Loader (2 1/2 cu. yds. and under).....	\$ 42.92	32.08
Loader (over 2 1/2 cu. yds. to and including 5		

cu. yds.).....	\$ 43.24	32.08
Roller Operator (five tons and under).....	\$ 41.69	32.08
Roller Operator (over five tons).....	\$ 43.12	32.08
Screed Person.....	\$ 42.92	32.08
Soil Stabilizer.....	\$ 43.75	32.08

* IRON0625-001 09/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Ironworkers:.....	\$ 46.50	39.00
a. Employees will be paid \$.50 per hour more while working in tunnels and coffer dams; \$1.00 per hour more when required to work under or are covered with water (submerged) and when they are required to work on the summit of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa or Haleakala.		

LAB00368-001 09/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Laborers:		
Driller.....	\$ 41.45	25.06
Final Clean Up.....	\$ 30.85	20.32
Gunite/Shotcrete Operator and High Scaler.....	\$ 41.15	25.06
Laborer I.....	\$ 40.65	25.06
Laborer II.....	\$ 38.05	25.06
Mason Tender/Hod Carrier....	\$ 41.15	25.06
Powderman.....	\$ 41.65	25.06
Window Washer (bosun chair).\$	40.15	25.06

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

Laborer I: Air Blasting run by electric or pneumatic compressor; Asphalt Laborer, Ironer, Raker, Luteman, and Handroller, and all types of Asphalt Spreader Boxes; Asphalt Shoveler; Assembly and Installation of Multiplates, Liner Plates, Rings, Mesh, Mats; Batching Plant (portable and temporary); Boring Machine Operator (under streets and sidewalks); Buggymobile; Burning and Welding; Chainsaw, Faller, Logloader, and Bucker; Compactors (Jackson Jumping Jack and similar); Concrete Bucket Dumpman; Concrete Chipping; Concrete Chuteman/Hoseman (pouring concrete) (the handling of the chute from ready-mix trucks for such jobs as walls, slabs, decks, floors, foundations, footings, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks); Concrete Core Cutter (Walls, Floors, and Ceiling); Concrete Grinding or Sanding; Concrete: Hooking on, signaling, dumping of concrete for treme work over water on caissons, pilings, abutments, etc.; Concrete: Mixing, handling, conveying, pouring, vibrating, otherwise placing of concrete or aggregates or by any other process; Concrete: Operation of motorized wheelbarrows or buggies or machines of similar character, whether run by gas, diesel, or electric power; Concrete Placement Machine Operator: operation of Somero Hammerhead, Copperheads, or similar machines; Concrete Pump Machine (laying, coupling, uncoupling of all connections and

cleaning of equipment); Concrete and/or Asphalt Saw (Walking or Handtype) (cutting walls or flatwork) (scoring old or new concrete and/or asphalt) (cutting for expansion joints) (streets and ways for laying of pipe, cable or conduit for all purposes); Concrete Shovelers/Laborers (Wet or Dry); Concrete Screeding for Rough Strike-Off: Rodding or striking-off, by hand or mechanical means prior to finishing; Concrete Vibrator Operator; Coring Holes: Walls, footings, piers or other obstructions for passage of pipes or conduits for any purpose and the pouring of concrete to secure the hole; Cribbers, Shorer, Lagging, Sheeting, and Trench Jacking and Bracing, Hand-Guided Lagging Hammer Whaling Bracing; Curbing (Concrete and Asphalt); Curing of Concrete (impervious membrane and form oiler) mortar and other materials by any mode or method; Cut Granite Curb Setter (setting, leveling and grouting of all precast concrete or stone curbs); Cutting and Burning Torch (demolition); Dri Pak-It Machine; Environmental Abatement: removal of asbestos, lead, and bio hazardous materials (EPA and/or OSHA certified); Falling, bucking, yarding, loading or burning of all trees or timber on construction site; Forklift (9 ft. and under); Gas, Pneumatic, and Electric tools; Grating and Grill work for drains or other purposes; Green Cutter of concrete or aggregate in any form, by hand, mechanical means, grindstone or air and/or water; Grout: Spreading for any purpose; Guinea Chaser (Grade Checker) for general utility trenches, sitework, and excavation; Headerboard Man (Asphalt or Concrete); Heat Welder of Plastic (Laborers' AGC certified workers) (when work involves waterproofing for waterponds, artificial lakes and reservoir) heat welding for sewer pipes and fusion of HDPE pipes; Heavy Highway Laborer (Rigging, signaling, handling, and installation of pre-cast catch basins, manholes, curbs and gutters); High Pressure Nozzleman - Hydraulic Monitor (over 100# pressure); Jackhammer Operator; Jacking of slip forms: All semi and unskilled work connected therewithin; Laying of all multi-cell conduit or multi-purpose pipe; Magnesite and Mastic Workers (Wet or Dry)(including mixer operator);Mortar Man; Mortar Mixer (Block, Brick, Masonry, and Plastering); Nozzleman (Sandblasting and/or Water Blasting): handling, placing and operation of nozzle; Operation, Manual or Hydraulic jacking of shields and the use of such other mechanical equipment as may be necessary; Pavement Breakers; Paving, curbing and surfacing of streets, ways, courts, under and overpasses, bridges, approaches, slope walls, and all other labor connected therewith; Pilecutters; Pipe Accessment in place, bolting and lining up of sectional metal or other pipe including corrugated pipe; Pipelayer performing all services in the laying and installation of pipe from the point of receiving pipe in the ditch until completion of operation, including any and all forms of tubular material, whether pipe, HDPE, metallic or non-metallic, conduit, and any other stationary-type of tubular device used for conveying of any substance or element, whether water, sewage, solid, gas, air, or other product whatsoever and without regard to the nature of material from which tubular material is fabricated; No-joint pipe and stripping of same, Pipewrapper, Caulker, Bander, Kettlemen, and men applying asphalt, Laykold, treating Creosote and similar-type

materials (6-inch) pipe and over); Piping: resurfacing and paving of all ditches in preparation for laying of all pipes; Pipe laying of lateral sewer pipe from main or side sewer to buildings or structure (except Contactor may direct work be done under proper supervision); Pipe laying, leveling and marking of the joint used for main or side sewers and storm sewers; Laying of all clay, terra cotta, ironstone, vitrified concrete, HDPE or other pipe for drainage; Placing and setting of water mains, gas mains and all pipe including removal of skids; Plaster Mortar Mixer/Pump; Pneumatic Impact Wrench; Portable Sawmill Operation: Choker setters, off bearers, and lumber handlers connected with clearing; Posthole Digger (Hand Held, Gas, Air and Electric); Powderman's Tender; Power Broom Sweepers (Small); Preparation and Compaction of roadbeds for railroad track laying, highway construction, and the preparation of trenches, footings, etc., for cross-country transmission by pipelines, electrical transmission or underground lines or cables (by mechanical means); Raising of structure by manual or hydraulic jacks or other methods and resetting of structure in new locations, including all concrete work; Ramming or compaction; Rigging in connection with Laborers' work (except demolition), Signaling (including the use of walkie talkie) Choke Setting, tag line usage; Tagging and Signaling of building materials into high rise units; Riprap, Stonepaver, and Rock Slinger (includes placement of stacked concrete, wet or dry and loading, unloading, signaling, slinging and setting of other similar materials); Rotary Scarifier (including multiple head concrete chipping Scarifier); Salamander Heater, Drying of plaster, concrete mortar or other aggregate; Scaffold Erector Leadman; Scaffolds: (Swing and hanging) including maintenance thereof; Scaler; Septic Tank/Cesspool and Drain Fields Digger and Installer; Shredder/Chipper (tree branches, brush, etc.); Stripping and Setting Forms; Stripping of Forms: Other than panel forms which are to be re-used in their original form, and stripping of forms on all flat arch work; Tampers (Barko, Wacker, and similar type); Tank Scaler and Cleaners; Tarman; Tree Climbers and Trimmers; Trencher (includes hand-held, Davis T-66 and similar type); Trucks (flatbed up to and including 2 1/2 tons when used in connection with on-site Laborers' work); Trucks (Refuse and Garbage Disposal) (from job site to dump); Vibra-Screed (Bull Float in connection with Laborers' work); Well Points, Installation of or any other dewatering system.

Laborer II: Asphalt Plant Laborer; Boring Machine Tender; Bridge Laborer; Burning of all debris (crates, boxes, packaging waste materials); Chainman, Rodmen, and Grade Markers; Cleaning, clearing, grading and/or removal for streets, highways, roadways, aprons, runways, sidewalks, parking areas, airports, approaches, and other similar installations; Cleaning or reconditioning of streets, ways, sewers and waterlines, all maintenance work and work of an unskilled and semi-skilled nature; Concrete Bucket Tender (Groundman) hooking and unhooking of bucket; Concrete Forms; moving, cleaning, oiling and carrying to the next point of erection of all forms; Concrete Products Plant Laborers; Conveyor Tender (conveying of building

materials); Crushed Stone Yards and Gravel and Sand Pit Laborers and all other similar plants; Demolition, Wrecking and Salvage Laborers: Wrecking and dismantling of buildings and all structures, with use of cutting or wrecking tools, breaking away, cleaning and removal of all fixtures, All hooking, unhooking, signaling of materials for salvage or scrap removed by crane or derrick; Digging under streets, roadways, aprons or other paved surfaces; Driller's Tender; Chuck Tender, Outside Nipper; Dry-packing of concrete (plugging and filling of she-bolt holes); Fence and/or Guardrail Erector: Dismantling and/or re-installation of all fence; Finegrader; Firewatcher; Flagman (Coning, preparing, establishing and removing portable roadway barricade devices); Signal Men on all construction work defined herein, including Traffic Control Signal Men at construction site; General Excavation; Backfilling, Grading and all other labor connected therewith; Digging of trenches, ditches and manholes and the leveling, grading and other preparation prior to laying pipe or conduit for any purpose; Excavations and foundations for buildings, piers, foundations and holes, and all other construction. Preparation of street ways and bridges; General Laborer: Cleaning and Clearing of all debris and surplus material. Clean-up of right-of-way. Clearing and slashing of brush or trees by hand or mechanical cutting. General Clean up: sweeping, cleaning, wash-down, wiping of construction facility and equipment (other than "Light Clean up (Janitorial) Laborer. Garbage and Debris Handlers and Cleaners. Appliance Handling (job site) (after delivery unloading in storage area); Ground and Soil Treatment Work (Pest Control); Gunite/Shotcrete Operator Tender; Junk Yard Laborers (same as Salvage Yard); Laser Beam "Target Man" in connection with Laborers' work; Layout Person for Plastic (when work involves waterproofing for waterponds, artificial lakes and reservoirs); Limbers, Brush Loaders, and Pilers; Loading, Unloading, carrying, distributing and handling of all rods and material for use in reinforcing concrete construction (except when a derrick or outrigger operated by other than hand power is used); Loading, unloading, sorting, stockpiling, handling and distribution of water mains, gas mains and all pipes; Loading and unloading of all materials, fixtures, furnishings and appliances from point of delivery to stockpile to point of installation; hooking and signaling from truck, conveyance or stockpile; Material Yard Laborers; Pipelayer Tender; Pipewrapper, Caulker, Bander, Kettlemen, and men applying asphalt, Laykold, Creosote, and similar-type materials (pipe under 6 inches); Plasterer Laborer; Preparation, construction and maintenance of roadbeds and sub-grade for all paving, including excavation, dumping, and spreading of sub-grade material; Prestressed or precast concrete slabs, walls, or sections: all loading, unloading, stockpiling, hooking on of such slabs, walls or sections; Quarry Laborers; Railroad, Streetcar, and Rail Transit Maintenance and Repair; Roustabout; Rubbish Trucks in connection with Building Construction Projects (excluding clearing, grubbing, and excavating); Salvage Yard: All work connected with cutting, cleaning, storing, stockpiling or handling of materials, all cleanup, removal of debris, burning, back-filling and landscaping of the site; Sandblasting

Tender (Pot Tender): Hoses and pots or markers; Scaffolds: Erection, planking and removal of all scaffolds used for support for lathers, plasters, brick layers, masons, and other construction trades crafts; Scaffolds: (Specially designed by carpenters) laborers shall tend said carpenter on erection and dismantling thereof, preparation for foundation or mudsills, maintenance; Scraping of floors; Screeds: Handling of all screeds to be reused; handling, dismantling and conveyance of screeds; Setting, leveling and securing or bracing of metal or other road forms and expansion joints; Sheeting Piling/trench shoring (handling and placing of skip sheet or wood plank trench shoring); Ship Scalers; Shipwright Tender; Sign Erector (subdivision traffic, regulatory, and street-name signs); Sloper; Slurry Seal Crews (Mixer Operator, Applicator, Squeegee Man, Shuttle Man, Top Man); Snapping of wall ties and removal of tie rods; Soil Test operations of semi and unskilled labor such as filling sand bags; Striper (Asphalt, Concrete or other Paved Surfaces); Tool Room Attendant (Job Site); Traffic Delineating Device Applicator; Underpinning, lagging, bracing, propping and shoring, loading, signaling, right-of-way clearance along the route of movement, The clearance of new site, excavation of foundation when moving a house or structure from old site to new site; Utilities employees; Water Man; Waterscape/Hardscape Laborers; Wire Mesh Pulling (all concrete pouring operations); Wrecking, stripping, dismantling and handling concrete forms an false work.

 LAB00368-002 09/04/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Landscape & Irrigation		
Laborers		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 27.85	16.45
GROUP 2.....	\$ 28.85	16.45
GROUP 3.....	\$ 22.55	16.45

LABORERS CLASSIFICATIONS

GROUP 1: Installation of non-potable permanent or temporary irrigation water systems performed for the purposes of Landscaping and Irrigation architectural horticultural work; the installation of drinking fountains and permanent or temporary irrigation systems using potable water for Landscaping and Irrigation architectural horticultural purposes only. This work includes (a) the installation of all heads, risers, valves, valve boxes, vacuum breakers (pressure and non-pressure), low voltage electrical lines and, provided such work involves electrical wiring that will carry 24 volts or less, the installation of sensors, master control panels, display boards, junction boxes, conductors, including all other components for controllers, (b) and metallic (copper, brass, galvanized, or similar) pipe, as well as PVC or other plastic pipe including all work incidental thereto, i.e., unloading, handling and distribution of all pipes fittings, tools, materials and equipment, (c) all soldering work in connection with the

above whether done by torch, soldering iron, or other means; (d) tie-in to main lines, thrust blocks (both precast and poured in place), pipe hangers and supports incidental to installation of the entire irrigation system, (e) making of pressure tests, start-up testing, flushing, purging, water balancing, placing into operation all irrigation equipment, fixtures and appurtenances installed under this agreement, and (f) the fabrication, replacement, repair and servicing of landscaping and irrigation systems. Operation of hand-held gas, air, electric, or self-powered tools and equipment used in the performance of Landscape and Irrigation work in connection with architectural horticulture; Choke-setting, signaling, and rigging for equipment operators on job-site in the performance of such Landscaping and Irrigation work; Concrete work (wet or dry) performed in connection with such Landscaping and Irrigation work. This work shall also include the setting of rock, stone, or riprap in connection with such Landscape, Waterscape, Rockscape, and Irrigation work; Grubbing, pick and shovel excavation, and hand rolling or tamping in connection with the performance of such Landscaping and Irrigation work; Sprigging, handseeding, and planting of trees, shrubs, ground covers, and other plantings and the performance of all types of gardening and horticultural work relating to said planting; Operation of flat bed trucks (up to and including 2 1/2 tons).:

GROUP 2. Layout of irrigation and other non-potable irrigation water systems and the layout of drinking fountains and other potable irrigation water systems in connection with such Landscaping and Irrigation work. This includes the layout of all heads, risers, valves, valve boxes, vacuum breakers, low voltage electrical lines, hydraulic and electrical controllers, and metallic (coppers, brass, galvanized, or similar) pipe, as well as PVC or other plastic pipe. This work also includes the reading and interpretation of plans and specifications in connection with the layout of Landscaping, Rockscape, Waterscape, and Irrigation work; Operation of Hydro-Mulching machines (sprayman and driver), Drillers, Trenchers (riding type, Davis T-66, and similar) and fork lifts used in connection with the performance of such Landscaping and Irrigation work; Tree climbers and chain saw tree trimmers, Sporadic operation (when used in connection with Landscaping, Rockscape, Waterscape, and Irrigation work) of Skid-Steer Loaders (Bobcat and similar), Cranes (Bantam, Grove, and similar), Hoptos, Backhoes, Loaders, Rollers, and Dozers (Case, John Deere, and similar), Water Trucks, Trucks requiring a State of Hawaii Public Utilities Commission Type 5 and/or type 7 license, sit-down type and "gang" mowers, and other self-propelled, sit-down operated machines not listed under Landscape & Irrigation Maintenance Laborer; Chemical spraying using self-propelled power spraying equipment (200 gallon capacity or more).

GROUP 3: Maintenance of trees, shrubs, ground covers, lawns and other planted areas, including the replanting of trees, shrubs, ground covers, and other plantings that did not "take" or which are damaged; provided, however, that

re-planting that requires the use of equipment, machinery, or power tools shall be paid for at the rate of pay specified under Landscape and Irrigation Laborer, Group 1; Raking, mowing, trimming, and runing, including the use of "weed eaters", hedge trimmers, vacuums, blowers, and other hand-held gas, air, electric, or self-powered tools, and the operation of lawn mowers (Note: The operation of sit-down type and "gang" mowers shall be paid for at the rate of pay specified under Landscape & Irrigation Laborer, Group 2); Guywiring, staking, propping, and supporting trees; Fertilizing, Chemical spraying using spray equipment with less than 200 gallon capacity, Maintaining irrigation and sprinkler systems, including the staking, clamping, and adjustment of risers, and the adjustment and/or replacement of sprinkler heads, (Note: the cleaning and gluing of pipe and fittings shall be paid for at the rate of pay specified under Landscape & Irrigation Laborer(Group 1); Watering by hand or sprinkler system and the peformance of other types of gardening, yardman, and horticultural-related work.

LAB00368-003 09/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Underground Laborer		
GROUP 1.....	\$ 41.25	24.96
GROUP 2.....	\$ 42.75	24.96
GROUP 3.....	\$ 43.25	24.96
GROUP 4.....	\$ 44.25	24.96
GROUP 5.....	\$ 44.50	24.96
GROUP 6.....	\$ 44.60	24.96
GROUP 7.....	\$ 44.85	24.96

GROUP 1: Watchmen; Change House Attendant.

GROUP 2: Swamper; Brakeman; Bull Gang-Muckers, Trackmen; Dumpmen (any method); Concrete Crew (includes rodding and spreading); Grout Crew; Reboundmen

GROUP 3: Chucktenders and Cabetenders; Powderman (Prime House); Vibratorman, Pavement Breakers

GROUP 4: Miners - Tunnel (including top and bottom man on shaft and raise work); Timberman, Retimberman (wood or steel or substitute materials thereof); Blasters, Drillers, Powderman (in heading); Microtunnel Laborer; Headman; Cherry Pickerman (where car is lifted); Nipper; Grout Gunmen; Grout Pumpman & Potman; Gunite, Shotcrete Gunmen & Potmen; Concrete Finisher (in tunnel); Concrete Screed Man; Bit Grinder; Steel Form Raisers & Setters; High Pressure Nozzleman; Nozzleman (on slick line); Sandblaster-Potman (combination work assignment interchangeable); Tugger

GROUP 5: Shaft Work & Raise (below actual or excavated ground level); Diamond Driller; Gunite or Shotcrete Nozzleman; Rodman; Groundman

GROUP 6: Shifter

GROUP 7: Shifter (Shaft Work & Raiser)

PAIN1791-001 01/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Painters:		
Brush.....	\$ 40.50	29.78
Sandblaster; Spray.....	\$ 40.50	29.78

PAIN1889-001 07/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Glaziers.....	\$ 44.00	38.37

PAIN1926-001 03/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Soft Floor Layers.....	\$ 39.77	33.80

PAIN1944-001 01/01/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Taper.....	\$ 44.60	33.65

PLAS0630-001 09/04/2023

	Rates	Fringes
PLASTERER.....	\$ 46.12	34.53

PLAS0630-002 09/04/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Cement Masons:		
Cement Masons.....	\$ 44.12	33.63
Trowel Machine Operators....	\$ 44.27	33.63

PLUM0675-001 07/02/2023

	Rates	Fringes
Plumber, Pipefitter, Steamfitter & Sprinkler Fitter...	\$ 51.73	29.75

ROOF0221-001 11/06/2022

	Rates	Fringes
Roofers (Including Built Up, Composition and Single Ply).....	\$ 43.15	21.21

SHEE0293-001 03/05/2023

	Rates	Fringes
--	-------	---------

Sheet metal worker.....	\$ 47.37	31.71

* SUHI1997-002 09/15/1997		
	Rates	Fringes
Drapery Installer.....	\$ 13.60 **	1.20
FENCE ERECTOR (Chain Link Fence).....	\$ 9.33 **	1.65

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

=====

** Workers in this classification may be entitled to a higher minimum wage under Executive Order 14026 (\$16.20) or 13658 (\$12.15). Please see the Note at the top of the wage determination for more information.

Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts>.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of "identifiers" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed in dotted lines beginning with characters other than ""SU"" or ""UAVG"" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Survey Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SU"" identifier indicate that no one rate prevailed for this classification in the survey and the published rate is derived by computing a weighted average rate based on all the rates reported in the survey for that classification. As this weighted average rate includes all rates reported in the survey, it may include both union and non-union rates. Example: SULA2012-007 5/13/2014. SU indicates the rates are survey rates based on a weighted average calculation of rates and are not majority rates. LA indicates the State of Louisiana. 2012 is the year of survey on which these classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 5/13/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

Survey wage rates are not updated and remain in effect until a new survey is conducted.

Union Average Rate Identifiers

Classification(s) listed under the UAVG identifier indicate that no single majority rate prevailed for those classifications; however, 100% of the data reported for the classifications was union data. EXAMPLE: UAVG-OH-0010 08/29/2014. UAVG indicates that the rate is a weighted union average rate. OH indicates the state. The next number, 0010 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 08/29/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour National Office because National Office has responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

=====

END OF GENERAL DECISION

"

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.D – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The following additional amendments to the General Provisions are applicable to this project:

1.3 DEFINITIONS is amended as follows:

The definition for Subcontractor is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Subcontractor – An individual, partnership, firm, corporation, joint venture or other legal entity, as licensed or required to be licensed under Chapter 444, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, which enters into an agreement with the Contractor to perform a portion of the work.

The following definitions shall be added:

AASHTO - The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

Access Road - The right-of-way, the roadway and all improvements constructed thereon connecting the airport to a public roadway.

Airport Improvement Program (AIP) - A grant-in-aid program, administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

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.

Apron - Area where aircraft are parked, unloaded or loaded, fueled and/or serviced.

ASTM International (ASTM) - Formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

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.

Certificate of Analysis (COA) - The COA is the manufacturer's Certificate of Compliance (COC) including all applicable test results required by the specifications.

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.

Contractors Quality Control (QC) Facilities - The Contractor's QC facilities in accordance with the Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP).

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.

Control Strip - A demonstration by the Contractor that the materials, equipment, and construction processes results in a product meeting the requirements of the specification.

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.

Drainage System - The system of pipes, ditches, and structures by which surface or subsurface waters are collected and conducted from the airport area.

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.

FAA - The Federal Aviation Administration. When used to designate a person, FAA shall mean the Administrator or their duly authorized representative.

Federal Specifications - The federal specifications and standards, commercial item descriptions, and supplements, amendments, and indices prepared and issued by the General Services Administration.

Force Account – a) Contract Force Account - A method of payment that addresses extra work performed by the Contractor on a time and material basis. b) Owner Force Account - Work performed for the project by the Owner's employees.

Hawaii eProcurement System (HiePRO) – The State of Hawaii eProcurement System for issuing solicitations, receiving proposals and responses, and issuing notices of award.

Intention of Terms - Whenever, in these specifications or on the plans, the words “directed,” “required,” “permitted,” “ordered,” “designated,” “prescribed,” or words of like import are used, it shall be understood that the direction, requirement, permission, order, designation, or prescription of the Engineer and/or Resident Project Representative (RPR) is intended; and similarly, the words “approved,” “acceptable,” “satisfactory,” or words of like import, shall mean approved by, or acceptable to, or satisfactory to the Engineer and/or RPR, subject in each case to the final determination of the Owner. Any reference to a specific requirement of a numbered paragraph of the contract specifications or a cited standard shall be interpreted to include all general requirements of the entire section, specification item, or cited standard that may be pertinent to such specific reference.

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.

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.

Modification of Standards (MOS) - Any deviation from standard specifications applicable to material and construction methods in accordance with FAA Order 5300.1.

Owner - The term “Owner” shall mean the party of the first part or the contracting agency signatory to the contract. Where the term “Owner” is capitalized in this document, it shall mean airport Sponsor only. The Owner for this project is the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports.

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.

Pavement Structure - The combined surface course, base course(s), and subbase course(s), if any,

considered as a single unit.

Project - The agreed scope of work for accomplishing specific airport development with respect to a particular airport.

Quality Assurance (QA) - Owner's responsibility to assure that construction work completed complies with specifications for payment.

Quality Control - Contractor's responsibility to control material(s) and construction processes to complete construction in accordance with project specifications.

Quality Assurance (QA) Inspector - An authorized representative of the Engineer and/or Resident Project Representative (RPR) assigned to make all necessary inspections, observations, tests, and/or observation of tests of the work performed or being performed, or of the materials furnished or being furnished by the Contractor.

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.

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.

Runway - The area on the airport prepared for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.

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.

Safety Plan Compliance Document (SPCD) - Details how the Contractor will comply with the CSPP.

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.

Subgrade - The soil that forms the pavement foundation.

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.

Taxilane - A taxiway designed for low speed movement of aircraft between aircraft parking areas and terminal areas.

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.

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.

2.6 EXAMINATION OF PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND SITE OF WORK; PATENT AMBIGUITIES; REQUESTS FOR CLARIFICATION is amended as follows: The fourth paragraph (line 128 to 135) shall be replaced with the following:

“(c) A written request for clarification shall be submitted to the Department for review at the earliest date possible; but, in any event, such request must be submitted in writing in HIEPRO under the question/answer tab not later than fourteen (14) calendar days before the bid opening date.”

2.7 REQUEST FOR SUBSTITUTION OF SPECIFIED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT BEFORE BID OPENING is amended as follows:

1. The last sentence in the first paragraph (line 147 to 152) shall be replaced with the following:

“Where a bidder intends to use a material or equipment of an unspecified brand, make, or model, the bidder must submit a request to the Department for review and approval at the earliest date possible. Requests shall be submitted via email to the Contact person listed in HIEPRO for the solicitation and also posted as a question in HIEPRO under the question/answer tab referencing the email with the request. The request must be posted in HIEPRO no later than seventeen (17) calendar days before the bid opening date, not including the bid opening date.”

2. The first sentence in the second paragraph (line 154 to 156) shall be replaced with the following:

“It shall be the responsibility of the bidder to submit sufficient evidence based upon which a determination can be made by the Department that the alternate brand is a qualified equivalent.”

2.8 PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF BID is amended as follows: Last Paragraph (line 189 to 192) shall be replaced with the following:

“Bidders shall submit and upload the complete proposal to HIEPRO prior to the bid opening date and time. Proposals received after said due date and time shall not be considered. Original (wet ink, hard copy) proposal documents are not required to be submitted. Contract award shall be based on evaluation of proposals submitted and uploaded to HIEPRO. Any additional support documents explicitly designated as confidential and/or proprietary shall be uploaded as a separate file to HIEPRO. Do not include confidential and/or proprietary documents with the proposal. The record of each bidder and respective bid shall be open to public inspection.

FAILURE TO UPLOAD THE COMPLETE PROPOSAL TO HIEPRO SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR REJECTION OF THE BID.

If there is a conflict between the specification document and the HIEPRO solicitation, the specifications shall govern and control, unless otherwise specified.”

2.11 BID SECURITY is amended by deleting (a) and replacing it with:

“(a) Unless directed otherwise in the invitation for bids, each bid shall be accompanied by bid security which is intended to protect the Department against the failure or refusal of a bidder to execute the contract for the work bid or to supply the required performance and payment bonds. Bid security shall be in an amount equal to at least five percent of the base bid and additive alternates. Bid security shall be in one of the following forms:

- (1) A deposit of legal tender;
- (2) A valid surety bid bond, underwritten by a company licensed to issue bonds in the State of Hawaii; or

- (3) A certificate of deposit; credit union share certificate; or cashier's, treasurer's, teller's, or official check drawn by or a certified check accepted by a bank, savings institution, or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) and payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to the Department. These instruments may be utilized only to a maximum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00). If the required amount totals over one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), more than one instrument not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) each and issued by different financial institutions shall be accepted.

If bidder elects options (1) or (3) above for its bid security, said bid security shall be in its original form and shall be submitted before the bid deadline to the Contract Office, Department of Transportation, Aliiimoku Hale, 869 Punchbowl Street, Room 105, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. **Original surety bid bonds do not need to be submitted to the Contracts Office. Bidders are reminded that a copy of its bid bond shall be included with its bid uploaded to HiePRO.**

2.12 PRE-OPENING MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF BIDS is amended by deleting 2.12 PRE-OPENING MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF BIDS in its entirety and replacing with the following:

“2.12 PRE-OPENING MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF BIDS. A bidder may withdraw or modify a proposal after the bidder submits the proposal in HiePRO. Withdrawal or modification of proposal must be completed before the time set for the receiving of bids.

2.14 PUBLIC OPENING OF BIDS is amended by deleting 2.14 PUBLIC OPENING OF BIDS in its entirety.

4.12 UTILITIES AND SERVICES is amended as follows:

Add the following after the last paragraph:

"(e) Repairs and Outages.

- (1) The Contractor shall have available on 24-hour call sufficient specialty contractors, such as electrical and plumbing contractors, to repair any, damage to existing facilities that might occur as a result of construction operations regardless of when the damage might occur.
- (2) Outage: Written requests for power outage, communication changes, and water and sewer connection outages shall be submitted to the Engineer at least fourteen (14) calendar days in advance or as specified in other sections of these specifications. Outages will be restricted to non-peak operational hours between midnight and 6:00 a.m."

5.16 SUBCONTRACTS is amended by adding the following after Paragraph (a) (line 576):

“The State designates the following items as “specialty items”

- (1) Asphalt concrete patching, sealing, and striping.”

7.4 WORKING HOURS; NIGHT WORK is amended as follows: Paragraph shall be replaced with the following:

“7.4 Working Hours. Normal working hours shall be as shown on the Plans.”

7.21 PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY - is hereby added to the General Provisions:

"It shall be especially noted by the Contractor that the area directly adjacent to the existing in use runways and taxiways, is an extremely hazardous area and that very strict controls will apply throughout the entire period required to complete all work within 500 feet from the edge of an in use runway and 180 feet from the edge of an in use taxiway.

The Contractor shall familiarize himself with the Airport Certification Manual available for review at the Airport Manager's Office and shall comply with its requirements.

The Contractor is responsible for the security of access points to the Airport Operational Area that are located within the limits of construction and will be fined \$1,000 per incident for any breach of security at these locations. All gates leading into the AOA shall be kept locked and if required to be open, the Contractor shall provide professional security guards to attend gates. The guards must be approved by the Director and shall be required to attend a training session conducted by the Airport Manager prior to gate assignment."

8.8 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE WORK OR PORTIONS OF THE WORK ON TIME: The General Provisions is hereby amended to include the following:

The schedule of liquidated damages provided in Section 8.8 of the General Provisions in these specifications shall be amended to include the following:

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00) per calendar day for failure to complete the contract within 696 calendar days.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$45,000.00) per calendar day for failure to begin and end each phase on the dates noted below.

PHASE	BEGIN DATE	END DATE
2B	2/20/2025	6/11/2025
3B	6/12/2025	10/01/2025

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$9,000.00) per hour for delay in re-opening the runway for overnight closures required for Phases 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 5.

8.20 LIMITATION OF OPERATIONS: is hereby added to the General Provisions:

"The following limitations shall be observed by the Contractor when operating within 75 feet from the edge of any taxiway.

General - The Contractor shall schedule his operations to minimize interference with the movement of aircraft or passengers as may be required by the Engineer. The Contractor shall be responsible to alert all of his personnel to the location of power and signal cables installed for the operation of the airport. The Contractor shall control his operations in a manner to preclude any possible damage to those cables. Utility companies shall be notified by the Contractor one week before commencement of work. The Contractor shall give notice to the Engineer in writing, at least 168 hours before operating within 75 feet from the edge of any taxiway and the Engineer will assure himself that the Airport Management personnel are notified in sufficient time to publish the warning (NOTAM). The Contractor shall immediately repair any damages to the existing perimeter fence to prevent inadvertent entry to the Airport Operation Area (AOA).

Work in Vicinity of Runways and Taxiways in Use - Under the terms of this contract, it is intended that work shall be completed without disturbing the paved surface of existing runways and taxiways, unless shown otherwise on the plans.

Aircraft traffic shall not be interrupted. The Contractor shall schedule to work within 75 feet of the taxiway as directed by the Airport Management. No ruts, holes, or open trenches of 3 inches or more in depth and no objects or material 3 inches or more in height shall be permitted within the safety area when the airfield is in operation in conformance to Federal Aviation Regulation Part 139. The Contractor is also informed that Airport Zoning Regulations dictate that a 'clear zone' be maintained 500 feet on each side of an active runway, to be known as a hazardous area. The Contractor shall comply with all regulations governing ground operations within hazardous areas. The following FAA Advisory Circulars or later versions and FAA Regulations specify these requirements.

AC 150/5210-5D Painting, Marking, and Lighting Vehicles Used on an Airport, dated April 2010

AC 150/5340-1M Standards for Airport Markings, dated May 2019

AC 150/5370-2G Operational Safety on Airports During Construction, dated December 2017

FAA Regulations Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace Part 77

The Contractor shall keep all personnel and equipment off the areas not specifically designated for work under this Contract. At all times when the Contractor's equipment is not in use, the equipment shall be moved outside the hazardous areas to an area designated by the Engineer. Under no condition shall equipment be parked or material stored within the hazardous areas.

Failure on the part of the Contractor to abide by the above will result in suspension of work.

Authority of Control Tower Personnel - With the exception of actual construction methods, the airport control tower personnel will have full authority to control the Contractor's movements within the existing taxiway. When required, the Contractor shall maintain a constant radio vigil within all work areas and in addition shall keep at least one flagman on duty with the radio man. When notified by the control tower to temporarily halt operations, it shall be the duty of the flagman, through the use of appropriate methods (lighted flares shall not be used under any circumstances), to notify all operators of equipment and other personnel to cease work and move men and equipment off of hazardous areas. Contractor shall provide, at his own expense, the necessary radio and equipment including a radio equipped mobile vehicle to maintain contact with control tower personnel at all times during job performance. A transceiver operating at a frequency designated by the Engineer to communicate with the Control Tower.

Marking of Hazardous Areas - The Engineer will designate areas that are hazardous for aircraft. The Contractor shall provide red blinker lights spaced not more than 50 feet apart around all hazardous areas and areas of work within 75 feet of any taxiway. Such systems shall be subject to approval by the Engineer. The Contractor shall have personnel on call 24 hours per day for the emergency maintenance of hazard markings.

The Contractor shall provide red flags not less than 20 inches square in addition to the red blinker lights. When danger flags are made of fabric, a wire stiffener shall be used to hold the flags in an extended position. Flags shall be so mounted that they do not produce a hazard. The red danger flags shall be spaced not more than 50 feet apart around all areas of work within 75 feet of any taxiway.

All systems proposed by the Contractor for lighting and barricading shall be submitted to the Engineer for review prior to installation. The Contractor shall install all flags, lighting and barricades as required by the Engineer. Such systems shall be subject to approval by the Engineer.

Storage of Equipment and Materials - At the end of each working shift, all of the Contractor's equipment shall be withdrawn to an area designated by the Engineer. The Contractor shall park all equipment in an orderly fashion and place a sufficient number of red flasher lights to identify these areas.

Materials stored within the airport shall be so placed and the work shall, at all times, be so conducted as to cause no greater obstruction to the air and ground traffic than is considered necessary by the Engineer. No runways, taxiways or roadways shall be closed or opened, except by permission of the Engineer.

Blasting Operations - The Contractor shall notify the Engineer at least three (3) days before performing blasting operations as to the extent and timing of such operations, so that the Control Tower and other concerned parties can be informed.

Utilities - The Contractor shall provide for the protection of all utilities from damages in areas to be traversed by his vehicles and equipment. If required, buried cables and utility lines shall be protected by mounding earth over the cables or by any other method approved by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall notify representatives of the owner, agencies, and other affected organizations at least 48 hours prior to working in any area containing the facilities of these organizations.

Failure to notify the owning organization will prevent authorization to work in a specific area.

Archaeological Features - Any archaeological features such as petroglyphs, burial sites, and artifacts discovered or unearthed during the performance of the work shall immediately be brought to the attention of the Engineer and all work that would damage or destroy these features shall be discontinued. The Engineer will decide, after proper investigation, to salvage or abandon such artifacts."

8.21 OPERATION OF CONTRACTOR'S MOTOR VEHICLE AND PERSONNEL IN RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS AND MOVEMENT AREAS is hereby added to the General Provisions:

"The contractor shall conform with all sections of the "State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports, Contractor's Training Guide" pertaining to access and operation in the Airport Operation Area (AOA) hereinafter described as follows:

A. Motor Vehicles in Airport Operation Area

For safety reasons, the operation of motor vehicles in the AOA must conform with all applicable State Airport rules and regulations."

B. Motor Vehicle Access Permit

Each motor vehicle operated in the AOA is required to:

1. Meet all State licensing registration and safety requirements and be specifically licensed for operation in the AOA.
2. Meet all insurance requirements.
3. Be restricted to operation by those persons qualified to drive the vehicle and in possession of a current Ramp Driver's License and applicable Motor Vehicle Operator's License.

C. The operators of motor vehicles in the AOA shall be responsible for meeting the following insurance requirements.

1. Licensed Vehicles

As a condition for authorization to enter the AOA, the Contractor shall provide evidence of vehicle liability insurance in the form of a Certificate of Insurance issued by an authorized insurance carrier. Automobile Liability and general

Liability (combined single limit, Bodily Injury and Property Damage, per occurrence) shall be required in the applicable minimum limits specified below:

a. Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

(1) Standard AOA clearance....\$5,000,000

(2) Limited AOA clearance\$1,000,000 Limited AOA clearance is defined as operations restricted to Diamond head and Ewa Concourses second level roadways and connecting third level main terminal roadway only, with entry and exit via Security Access Point "C" (Primary) and Access Point "A" (Secondary)

b. Other Airports

Standard AOA clearance.....\$1,000,000

Standard AOA clearance is defined as any portion of a public Airport from which the public is restricted by fences or appropriate signs and no leased or demised to anyone for exclusive use and shall include runways, taxiways, all ramp and apron areas, aircraft parking and storage areas, fuel storage areas, maintenance areas, and any other area of a public Airport used or intended to be used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft or used for embarkation or debarkation of passengers.

2. Unlicensed Vehicles

Airport Liability (or General Liability) shall be required in the applicable minimum limits specified below:

a. Daniel K. Inouye International Airport, Kahului Airport and Ellison Onizuka Kona International Airport at Keahole

AOA clearance.....\$5,000,000

b. All other Airports

AOA clearance.....\$1,000,000

3. Specifically name the State of Hawaii as additionally insured.

4. Indicate that the Airport Engineer will be provided with a 30-day written prior notice of policy cancellation or material change in coverage or conditions.

D. Operator's Permit

1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the AOA unless he holds and carries on his person a current Airport Motor Vehicle operator's permit issued by the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports.

2. Operator's permits will only be issued to persons who apply through the Airport District Security Office and pass a written exam covering those portions of the Airport Rules and Regulation relating to the operation of vehicles in Airport Operations Areas.

E. Authorized Vehicles

1. Only vehicles considered operationally safe and necessary for the performance of

this contract may be allowed to operate in the AOA.

2. All motor vehicles must be painted in such a manner so as to be easily identifiable and must carry the Contractor's name on each side. These signs may be of a temporary nature applied to the side windows or doors.

The lettering shall be in bold characters of a minimum of four (4) inches in height and one and one-half (1-1/2) inches in widths, the height of logos should be a minimum of six (6) inches.

3. The Contractor's operations on, over, across, and/or immediately adjacent to any runway and/or taxiway at a towered airport shall require the use of two-way radio communication. The Contractor shall obtain the necessary equipment at his own expense.
4. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the AOA unless he holds and carries on his person a current Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit issued by the Airport Manager.
 - a. The Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit will be issued only to persons who apply through the Airport Security Section and pass a written exam covering those portions of the Airport Rules and Regulations relating to the operation of vehicles in the AOA.
 - b. Permits issued may be suspended or revoked for cause at any time by the Airports.

F. Airport Operation Area Construction Pass

1. Issuance of Airport Operation Area (AOA) Construction Passes shall be limited to contractors, subcontractors, companies, organizations, individuals engaged in authorized and approved construction activity which requires a continuing need for entry into the AOA or Airfield Movement Areas Request letters for such passes must be made to the Airport District Manager's Office in accordance with the Contractors Training Guide or applicable District requirements.
2. As a condition for security area clearance, applicants must comply with Transportation Security Regulation 1542 which requires a ten-year background Criminal History Records Check for those individuals employed under this contract.

G. Access to Movement Areas

1. Movement areas shall mean all of the runways and taxiways of the Airport which are utilized for taxiing, takeoff, and landing of aircraft.
 - a. Any vehicle which requires access to the movement area shall be equipped with operational radio equipment capable of positive two-way contact with Tower/Ground Control.
 - b. Operators of vehicles in movement areas must possess knowledge and familiarity with restricted and airfield movement areas, operational rules, regulations, and procedures, or be under direct escort by individuals meeting

all of the above requirements.

2. Vehicle Operations on Movement Areas

- a. No vehicle shall proceed across any runway unless specifically cleared by Tower/Ground Control.
- b. The operator of a vehicle in the movement area shall not leave his vehicle unless continuous radio contact is maintained with the Tower/Ground Control while he is away from his vehicle.
- c. Any vehicle proceeding onto the movement area between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall be equipped with an overhead flashing light which is visible for one (1) mile, unless such vehicle is being escorted by another vehicle so equipped.
- d. All vehicles operated on the movement area between sunrise and sunset except those being escorted, shall operate an overhead amber or red flashing beacon visible for at least one (1) mile; or display a flag at least three (3) feet square with orange and white checkered squares of not less than one (1) foot on each side.

H. Runway and Taxiway Closure

1. Requests for runway or taxiway closures, or for any work which affect operational conditions at the airport must be made in writing through the Airport Engineering Branch.
2. Temporarily closed runways require placement of a lighted "X" runway closure marker on top of the runway identification numerals at both ends of the closed runway.
3. Taxiway closures require placement of barricades with alternate orange and white markings at each end of the closed taxiway segment. Barricades must be supplemented with flashing red lights. The intensity of the lights and spacing for barricades, and lights must adequately define and delineate the hazardous area.

I. Gate Guards Furnished by Contractors

1. If a contractor is permitted by the airport to maintain operational control of an AOA Access Gate, entry through such gate shall be controlled by the posting of a gate guard.
 - a. Written instruction will be provided, outlining the guard's duties to enforce those requirements and provisions prescribed by the airport's security program to include all personnel and vehicle entry and access requirements.
 - b. Procedures will be established to identify the actions which will be undertaken by the guard in calling for assistance.
 - c. An approved emergency communications procedure will be established.

J. Compliance

1. The contractor shall comply with all regulations and rules governing the Air

Operations Areas during construction, as specified in the following or later versions:

- a. Hawaii Revised Statutes, Title 19, Administrative Rules for Public Airports.
- b. Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular AC 150/5340-1, Standards for Airport Markings; AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Constructions.

K. Enforcement Authorization

Act 21, Section 1, Section 261-17(a), HRS; Federal Aviation Administration Regulations, Part 139, Part 107.

L. Right of Rejection or Revocation

The State of Hawaii, Airports, reserves the right to withhold, deny or revoke any airport security clearance, licenses or permits to any individual or organization who fails to meet the prescribed or required access area clearance criteria to include background investigation information, or fails to observe or comply with established rules, regulations, and directives.

It should be clearly understood that such denial or revocation is based solely on airport security or safety considerations and does not in any way constitute a determination by the State with regard to private employment by any individual or organization."

-----END OF SECTION-----

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.E – REQUIRED FEDERAL AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AIP)
CONTRACT PROVISIONS

**NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO
ENSURE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

1. The Offeror's or Bidder's attention is called to the "Equal Opportunity Clause" and the "Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications" set forth herein.
2. The goals and timetables for minority and female participation, expressed in percentage terms for the Contractor's aggregate workforce in each trade on all construction work in the covered area, are as follows:

Timetables

Goals for minority participation for each trade: **69.1%**

Goals for female participation in each trade: **6.9%**

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

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

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

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CLAUSE

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

1. The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. The Contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff, or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
2. The Contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
3. The contractor will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the contractor's legal duty to furnish information.
4. The Contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided by the agency contracting officer, advising the labor union or workers' representative of the Contractor's commitments under this section 202 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
5. The Contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
6. The Contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by the rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the contracting agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
7. In the event of the Contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any such rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the Contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

8. The Contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (8) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as may be directed by the Secretary of Labor as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: *Provided*, however, that in the event the contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

**STANDARD FEDERAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY CONSTRUCTION
CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS**

1. As used in these specifications:
 - a. “Covered area” means the geographical area described in the solicitation from which this contract resulted;
 - b. “Director” means Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, or any person to whom the Director delegates authority;
 - c. “Employer identification number” means the Federal social security number used on the Employer’s Quarterly Federal Tax Return, U.S. Treasury Department Form 941;
 - d. “Minority” includes:
 - 1) Black (all persons having origins in any of the Black African racial groups not of Hispanic origin);
 - 2) Hispanic (all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race);
 - 3) Asian and Pacific Islander (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); and
 - 4) American Indian or Alaskan native (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining identifiable tribal affiliations through membership and participation or community identification).
2. Whenever the Contractor, or any subcontractor at any tier, subcontracts a portion of the work involving any construction trade, it shall physically include in each subcontract in excess of \$10,000 the provisions of these specifications and the Notice which contains the applicable goals for minority and female participation and which is set forth in the solicitations from which this contract resulted.
3. If the Contractor is participating (pursuant to 41 CFR part 60-4.5) in a Hometown Plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the covered area either individually or through an association, its affirmative action obligations on all work in the Plan area (including goals and timetables) shall be in accordance with that Plan for those trades which have unions participating in the Plan. Contractors must be able to demonstrate their participation in and compliance with the provisions of any such Hometown Plan. Each contractor or subcontractor participating in an approved plan is individually required to comply with its obligations under the EEO clause and to make a good faith effort to achieve each goal under the Plan in each trade in which it has employees. The overall good faith performance by other contractors or subcontractors toward a goal in an approved Plan does not excuse any covered contractor’s or subcontractor’s failure to take good faith efforts to achieve the Plan goals and timetables.
4. The Contractor shall implement the specific affirmative action standards provided in paragraphs 7a through 7p of these specifications. The goals set forth in the solicitation from which this contract resulted are expressed as percentages of the total hours of employment and training of minority and female utilization the Contractor should reasonably be able to achieve in each construction trade in which it has employees in the covered area. Covered construction contractors performing construction work in a geographical area where they do not have a Federal or federally assisted construction

contract shall apply the minority and female goals established for the geographical area where the work is being performed. Goals are published periodically in the Federal Register in notice form, and such notices may be obtained from any Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs office or from Federal procurement contracting officers. The Contractor is expected to make substantially uniform progress in meeting its goals in each craft during the period specified.

5. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement nor the failure by a union with whom the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement to refer either minorities or women shall excuse the Contractor's obligations under these specifications, Executive Order 11246, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
6. In order for the non-working training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted in meeting the goals, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the Contractor during the training period and the Contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor.
7. The Contractor shall take specific affirmative actions to ensure equal employment opportunity. The evaluation of the Contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to achieve maximum results from its actions. The Contractor shall document these efforts fully and shall implement affirmative action steps at least as extensive as the following:
 - a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which the Contractor's employees are assigned to work. The Contractor, where possible, will assign two or more women to each construction project. The Contractor shall specifically ensure that all foremen, superintendents, and other onsite supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the Contractor's obligation to maintain such a working environment, with specific attention to minority or female individuals working at such sites or in such facilities.
 - b. Establish and maintain a current list of minority and female recruitment sources, provide written notification to minority and female recruitment sources and to community organizations when the Contractor or its unions have employment opportunities available, and maintain a record of the organizations' responses.
 - c. Maintain a current file of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each minority and female off-the-street applicant and minority or female referral from a union, a recruitment source, or community organization and of what action was taken with respect to each such individual. If such individual was sent to the union hiring hall for referral and was not referred back to the Contractor by the union or, if referred, not employed by the Contractor, this shall be documented in the file with the reason therefore along with whatever additional actions the Contractor may have taken.
 - d. Provide immediate written notification to the Director when the union or unions with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has not referred to the Contractor a minority person or female sent by the Contractor, or when the Contractor has other information that the union referral process has impeded the Contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
 - e. Develop on-the-job training opportunities and/or participate in training programs for the area which expressly include minorities and women, including upgrading programs and apprenticeship and trainee programs relevant to the Contractor's employment needs, especially those programs

funded or approved by the Department of Labor. The Contractor shall provide notice of these programs to the sources compiled under 7b above.

- f. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the Contractor in meeting its EEO obligations; by including it in any policy manual and collective bargaining agreement; by publicizing it in the company newspaper, annual report, etc.; by specific review of the policy with all management personnel and with all minority and female employees at least once a year; and by posting the company EEO policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
- g. Review, at least annually, the company's EEO policy and affirmative action obligations under these specifications with all employees having any responsibility for hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, or other employment decisions, including specific review of these items, with onsite supervisory personnel such as superintendents, general foremen, etc., prior to the initiation of construction work at any job site. A written record shall be made and maintained identifying the time and place of these meetings, persons attending, subject matter discussed, and disposition of the subject matter.
- h. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy externally by including it in any advertising in the news media, specifically including minority and female news media, and providing written notification to and discussing the Contractor's EEO policy with other contractors and subcontractors with whom the Contractor does or anticipates doing business.
- i. Direct its recruitment efforts, both oral and written, to minority, female, and community organizations, to schools with minority and female students; and to minority and female recruitment and training organizations serving the Contractor's recruitment area and employment needs. Not later than one month prior to the date for the acceptance of applications for apprenticeship or other training by any recruitment source, the Contractor shall send written notification to organizations, such as the above, describing the openings, screening procedures, and tests to be used in the selection process.
- j. Encourage present minority and female employees to recruit other minority persons and women and, where reasonable, provide after school, summer, and vacation employment to minority and female youth both on the site and in other areas of a contractor's workforce.
- k. Validate all tests and other selection requirements where there is an obligation to do so under 41 CFR part 60-3.
- l. Conduct, at least annually, an inventory and evaluation at least of all minority and female personnel, for promotional opportunities and encourage these employees to seek or to prepare for, through appropriate training, etc., such opportunities.
- m. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments, and other personnel practices do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the EEO policy and the Contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
- n. Ensure that all facilities and company activities are non-segregated except that separate or single user toilet and necessary changing facilities shall be provided to assure privacy between the sexes.

- o. Document and maintain a record of all solicitations of offers for subcontracts from minority and female construction contractors and suppliers, including circulation of solicitations to minority and female contractor associations and other business associations.
 - p. Conduct a review, at least annually, of all supervisor's adherence to and performance under the Contractor's EEO policies and affirmative action obligations.
8. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations, which assist in fulfilling one or more of their affirmative action obligations (7a through 7p). The efforts of a contractor association, joint contractor union, contractor community, or other similar groups of which the Contractor is a member and participant may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under 7a through 7p of these specifications provided that the Contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on the employment of minorities and women in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the Contractor's minority and female workforce participation, makes a good faith effort to meet its individual goals and timetables, and can provide access to documentation which demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the Contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the Contractor's and failure of such a group to fulfill an obligation shall not be a defense for the Contractor's noncompliance.
 9. A single goal for minorities and a separate single goal for women have been established. The Contractor, however, is required to provide equal employment opportunity and to take affirmative action for all minority groups, both male and female, and all women, both minority and non-minority. Consequently, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner (for example, even though the Contractor has achieved its goals for women generally, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a specific minority group of women is underutilized).
 10. The Contractor shall not use the goals and timetables or affirmative action standards to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
 11. The Contractor shall not enter into any subcontract with any person or firm debarred from Government contracts pursuant to Executive Order 11246.
 12. The Contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and of the Equal Opportunity Clause, including suspension, termination, and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and its implementing regulations, by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. Any contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Executive Order 11246, as amended.
 13. The Contractor, in fulfilling its obligations under these specifications, shall implement specific affirmative action steps, at least as extensive as those standards prescribed in paragraph 7 of these specifications, so as to achieve maximum results from its efforts to ensure equal employment opportunity. If the Contractor fails to comply with the requirements of the Executive Order, the implementing regulations, or these specifications, the Director shall proceed in accordance with 41 CFR part 60-4.8.
 14. The Contractor shall designate a responsible official to monitor all employment related activity to ensure that the company EEO policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions

hereof as may be required by the Government, and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee, the name, address, telephone numbers, construction trade, union affiliation if any, employee identification number when assigned, social security number, race, sex, status (e.g., mechanic, apprentice, trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in an easily understandable and retrievable form; however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, contractors shall not be required to maintain separate records.

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

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE REQUIREMENTS

I. GENERAL

This project is subject to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, entitled "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprise in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs," hereinafter referred to as the ("DBE Regulations") and is incorporated and made a part of this contract herein by this reference. The following shall be incorporated as part of the contract documents for compliance. If any requirements herein are in conflict with the general provisions or special provisions applicable to this project, the requirements herein shall prevail unless specifically superseded or amended in the special provisions or by addendum.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the U.S. Department of Transportation ("USDOT") and the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation and its political subdivisions ("Department") that Disadvantaged Business Enterprises ("DBE"), as defined in the DBE Regulations, have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in federally assisted contracts.

III. DBE ASSURANCES

Each contract signed with a prime contractor (and each subcontract the prime contractor signs with a subcontractor) shall include the following assurance:

"The contractor, sub-recipient, or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate which may include, but is not limited to; 1) withholding monthly progress payments; 2) assessing sanctions; 3) liquidated damages; and/or 4) disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible."

The prime contractor agrees to include the above statements in any subsequent contracts that it enters into with other contractors and shall require those contractors to include similar statements in further agreements.

IV. BIDDER/OFFEROR RESPONSIBILITIES

All bidders/offerors are required to register with the Department's OCR, DBE Section, using the Bidder Registration Form, which can be downloaded from the Department's website at <http://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/ocr/dbe/dbe-program-forms/>. Certified DBEs are considered registered with the Department and are not required to submit a

Bidder Registration Form. All other bidders/offerors are required to complete this form which may be faxed to (808) 831-7944, e-mailed to HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov, or mailed to the HDOT DBE Section at 200 Rodgers Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96819. Registered bidders/offerors are posted on the website listed above.

Bidders/offerors, subcontractors, manufacturers, vendors or suppliers, and trucking companies shall fully inform themselves with respect to the requirements of the DBE Regulations. Particular attention is directed to the following matters:

- A. Bidders/offerors shall take all necessary steps to ensure that DBEs have an opportunity to participate in this contract.
- B. DBEs may participate as a consultant, prime contractor, subcontractor, trucking company, or vendor of materials or supplies. DBEs may also team with other DBEs or non-DBE firms as part of a joint venture or partnership.
- C. Agreements between a bidder/offeror and a DBE in which an DBE promises not to provide subcontracting quotations to other bidders/offerors are strictly prohibited.
- D. A DBE shall be certified by the Department under the appropriate North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and work in their registered field of work in order for credit to be allowed.
- E. Information regarding the current certification status of DBEs is available on the internet at <https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>.
- F. Commercially Useful Function (“CUF”). An DBE must perform a CUF. This means that an DBE must be responsible for the execution of a distinct element of the work, must carry out its responsibility by actually performing, managing, and supervising at least 30% of the work involved by using its own employees and equipment, must negotiate price, determine quality and quantity, order and install material (when applicable), and must pay for the material itself.¹

To determine whether an DBE is performing a CUF, the Department must evaluate the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is actually performing, the DBE credit claimed for performance of the work, and other relevant factors. The prime contractor is responsible to ensure that the DBE performs a CUF.

V. PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. DBEs must be certified by the bid opening date.

¹ The use of joint checks payable to an DBE subcontractor and supplier may be allowed to purchase materials and supplies under limited circumstances. See VII USE OF JOINT CHECKS UNDER THE DBE PROGRAM

- B. DBE subcontractors, manufacturers, suppliers, trucking companies, and any second tier subcontractors shall be listed on the respective DBE forms as specified below in order to receive credit.
- C. The following forms are due to the Department’s Project Manager or designee **by the close of business, 4:30 P.M. Hawaii Standard Time (HST), five (5) days after bid opening:**²
1. DBE Confirmation and Commitment Agreement. This form must be signed by the bidder/offeror and each DBE subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, or trucking company. Information to be provided on the form shall include, among other things, the project number, the DBE’s NAICS codes, description of work, bid items with corresponding price information, prime contractor name and contact information DBE name and contact information and subcontractor name and contact information if the DBE is a second tier subcontractor.
 2. DBE Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts (GFE) Documentation for Construction. List the dollar amount of all subcontractors, manufacturers, suppliers, and trucking companies (both DBE and non-DBE firms). Bidder/offeror must also list the DBE project goal on this form (See paragraph D below regarding goal calculation). The bidder/offeror must submit documentation demonstrating how the DBE goal was met or how the bidder/offeror attempted to meet the goal if the goal was not met. This documentation shall include quotations for both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors when a non-DBE is selected over a DBE for the project. **Documentation of good faith efforts is required irrespective of whether the bidder/offeror met the DBE project goal.**
- The above forms must be complete and provide the necessary information to properly evaluate bids/proposals. Failure to provide any of the above shall be cause for bid/proposal rejection.**
- D. Calculation of the DBE contract goal for this project is the proportionate contract dollar value of work performed, materials, and goods to be supplied by DBEs. DBE credit shall not be given for mobilization, force account items and allowance items. This DBE contract goal is applicable to all the contract work performed for this project and is calculated as follows:
1. DBE contract goal percentage = Contract Dollar Value of the work to be performed by DBE subcontractors and manufacturers, plus 60% of the contract dollar value of DBE suppliers, divided by the sum of all contract items (sum of all contract items is the total amount for comparison of bids less mobilization, force account items, and allowance items).

² In computing calendar days, the day from which the period begins to run is not counted, and when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal or State holiday, the period extends to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

2. The Department shall adjust the bidder's/offeror's DBE contract goal to the amount of the project goal if it finds that the bidder/offeror met the goal but erroneously calculated a lower percentage. If the amount the bidder/offeror submits as its contract goal exceeds the project goal, the bidder/offeror shall be held to the higher goal.

VI. COUNTING DBE PARTICIPATION TOWARDS CONTRACT GOAL

- A. Count the entire amount of the portion of a contract (or other contract not covered by paragraph B below) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Include the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work on the contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate).
- B. Count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by an DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specifically required for the performance of a USDOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, provided the Department determines the fee to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
- C. When an DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the DBE's subcontractor is itself an DBE. Work that an DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count toward DBE goals.
- D. When an DBE performs as a participant in a joint venture, count a portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract that the DBE performs with its own forces toward DBE goals.
- E. Count expenditures to an DBE contractor toward DBE goals only if the DBE is performing a CUF on that contract.
- F. The following is a list of appropriate DBE credit to be allowed for work to be performed by an DBE subcontractor. Count expenditures with DBEs for materials or supplies toward DBE goals as provided in the following:
 1. If the materials or supplies are obtained from an DBE manufacturer, count 100 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals;
 2. For purposes of determining DBE goal credit, a manufacturer is a firm that operates or maintains a factory or establishment that produces (on the premises) the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications;

3. If the materials or supplies are purchased from an DBE regular dealer, count 60 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals;
4. For purposes of determining DBE goal credit, a regular dealer is a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business;
5. To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question;
6. A person may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, cement, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning, operating, or maintaining a place of business as provided in the DBE Regulations, if the person both owns and operates distribution equipment for the products. Any supplementing of a regular dealers' own distribution equipment shall be by a long-term lease agreement and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis;
7. Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange or expedite transactions are not regular dealers;
8. With respect to materials or supplies purchased from an DBE, which is neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged for assistance in the procurement of the materials and supplies, or fees or transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies required on a job site, toward DBE goals, provided that the Department determines the fees to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves toward DBE goals; however,
9. If a firm is not currently certified as an DBE in accordance with standards of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, do not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in §26.87(i);
10. Do not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward the Department's overall goal; and
11. Do not count the participation of an DBE subcontractor toward a contractor's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the amount being counted has actually been paid to the DBE.

G. The following factors are used in counting DBE participation for trucking companies:

1. The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular

contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals;

2. The DBE must itself own and operate at least one (1) fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract;
3. The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs;
4. The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as an DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract;
5. The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE that leases trucks equipped with drivers from a non-DBE is entitled to credit for the total value of transportation services provided by non-DBE leased trucks equipped with drivers not to exceed the value of transportation services on the contract provided by DBE-owned trucks or leased trucks with DBE employee drivers. Additional participation by non-DBE owned trucks equipped with drivers receives credit only for the fee or commission it receives as a result of the lease arrangement. If a recipient chooses this approach, it must obtain written consent from the appropriate Department operating administration.
EXAMPLE: DBE firm X uses two (2) of its own trucks on a contract, leases two (2) trucks from DBE Firm Y and six (6) trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four (4) of the six (6) trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight (8) trucks. With respect to the other two (2) trucks provided by Firm Z, DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to those trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z;
6. The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.
EXAMPLE: DBE Firm X uses two (2) of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two (2) additional trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. Firm X uses its own employees to drive the trucks leased from Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of the transportation services provided by all four (4) trucks; and
7. For purposes of determining whether a trucking firm performs a CUF, a lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

- H. The bidder/offeror may be a joint venture or partnership that has a certified DBE as a partner. A “Joint Venture” means an association between an DBE firm and one (1) or more other firms to carry out a single, for-profit, business enterprise for which the parties combine their property, capital, efforts, skills and knowledge, and in which the DBE is responsible for a distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract, and whose share in the capital contribution, control, management, risks and profits are commensurate with its ownership interest.
- I. Effects of a Summary Suspension of an DBE. When an DBE’s certification is suspended, the DBE may not be considered to meet a contract goal on a new contract and any work it does on a contract received during the suspension shall not be counted towards the overall goal. The DBE may continue to perform work under an existing contract executed before the DBE received a Notice of Suspension and may be counted towards the contract goal during the period of suspension as long as the DBE is performing a CUF under the existing contract.
- J. Effects of Decertification of an DBE. Should an DBE become decertified during the term of the subcontract for reasons beyond the control of and with no fault or negligence on the part of the contractor, the work remaining under the subcontract may be credited towards the contract goal, but are not included in the overall accomplishments.

Should the DBE be decertified after contract award and before notice to proceed, the contractor must still meet the DBE goal by either: a) withdrawing the subcontract from the DBE and expending good faith efforts to replace it with an DBE that is currently certified for that same work; or b) continuing with the subcontract with the decertified firm and expending good faith efforts to find other work not already subcontracted out to DBEs in an amount to meet the DBE goal either by; 1) increasing the participation of other DBEs on the project; 2) documenting good faith efforts; or 3) by a combination of the above.

VII. USE OF JOINT CHECKS UNDER THE DBE PROGRAM

- A. The following guidelines apply to the use of joint checks:
1. The second party (typically the prime contractor) acts solely as a guarantor;
 2. The DBE must release the check to the supplier;
 3. The use of joint checks is a commonly recognized business practice;
 4. The Department must approve the use of joint checks prior to use by contractors and/or DBEs. As part of this approval process the Department will analyze industry practice to confirm that the use of joint checks is commonly employed outside of the DBE program for non-DBE subcontractors on both federal and state funded contracts. Using joint checks shall not be approved if it conflicts with other aspects of the DBE Regulations regarding CUF; and
 5. The Department will monitor the use of joint checks closely to avoid abuse.

- B. Contractors and DBEs should review the following general guidelines when determining whether to use joint checks closely to avoid abuse:
1. That standard industry practice applies to all contractors (federal and state contracts);
 2. Use of joint checks must be available to all subcontractors;
 3. Material industry sets the standard industry practice, not prime contractors;
 4. Short term, not to exceed reasonable time (i.e., one (1) year, two (2) years) to establish/increase a credit line with the material supplier;
 5. No exclusive arrangement between one (1) prime and one (1) DBE in the use of joint checks that might bring the independence of the DBE into question;
 6. Non-proportionate ratio of DBE's normal capacity to size of contract and quantity of material to be provided under the contract;
 7. The DBE is normally responsible to install and furnish the work item; and
 8. The DBE must be more than an extra participant in releasing the check to the material supplier.
- C. The Department shall allow the use of joint checks if the following general conditions are met:
1. DBE submits request to the Department for action;
 2. There is a formalized agreement between all parties that specify the conditions under which the arrangement shall be permitted;
 3. There is a full and prompt disclosure of the expected use of joint checks;
 4. The Department will provide prior approval;
 5. DBE remains responsible for all other elements of 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1);
 6. The agreement states clearly and determines that independence is not threatened because the DBE retains final decision making responsibility;
 7. The Department will determine that the request is not an attempt to artificially inflate DBE participation;
 8. Standard industry practice is only one (1) factor;
 9. The Department will monitor and maintain oversight of the arrangement by reviewing cancelled checks and/or certification statement of payment; and
 10. The Department will verify there is no requirement by prime contractor that the DBE is to use a specific supplier nor the prime contractor's negotiated unit price.

VIII. DEMONSTRATION OF GOOD FAITH EFFORTS FOR CONTRACT AWARD

- A. When a project goal is not met, the Department shall conduct the initial review of GFE submitted by the bidder/offeror and shall determine whether the bidder/offeror has performed the quality, quantity, and intensity of efforts that demonstrate a reasonably active and aggressive attempt to meet the contract goal in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26, Appendix A.

- B. The bidder/offeror bears the responsibility of demonstrating that it met the contract goal, or if the contract goal was not met, by documenting the GFE it made in an attempt to meet the goal. It is the sole responsibility of the bidder/offeror to submit any and all documents, logs, correspondence, and any other records or information to the Department that will demonstrate that the bidder/offeror made good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.
- C. In its good faith evaluation, the Department shall perform the following as part of its evaluation: a) compare the bidder's/offeror's bid against the bids/offers of other bidders/offerors, and compare the DBEs and DBE work areas utilized by the bidder/offeror with the DBEs listed in other bids/offers submitted for this contract (If other bidders obtained DBEs in a particular work area in which the low bidder did not, the Department shall take this into consideration in its evaluation); b) verify contacts by bidders/offerors with DBEs; and c) compare the DBE and the categories of DBE work targeted by the bidder/offeror for participation in the contract, with the total pool of available DBEs ready, willing and able to perform work on each particular subcontract targeted by the bidder/offeror.
- D. Actions on the part of the bidder/offeror that will be considered demonstrative of good faith efforts include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Whether the bidder/offeror submitted the required information (i.e., DBE name, address, NAICS code, description of work, project name, and number), and dollar amounts for all subcontractors, within five (5) days of bid opening;
 2. Whether the bidder/offeror solicited through all reasonable and available means (e.g., attendance at pre-bid meetings, advertising and/or written notices) the interest of all certified DBEs who have the capability to perform part or all of the work to be included under the contract. The Department will also consider whether the bidder/offeror solicited the participation of potential DBEs as early in the procurement process as practicable, and allowed sufficient time for the DBEs to properly inquire about the project and respond to the solicitation. The Department will also review whether the bidder/offeror took appropriate steps to follow up with interested DBEs in a timely manner to facilitate participation by DBEs in this project;
 3. Whether the bidder/offeror identified and broke up portions of work that can be performed by DBEs in order to increase the likelihood that a DBE will be able to participate, and that the DBE goal could be achieved (e.g., breaking out contract items into economically feasible units to facilitate DBE participation even when the bidder/offeror might otherwise prefer to self-perform these work items with its own forces);
 4. Whether the bidder/offeror made available or provided interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the project in a timely manner, and assisted them in responding to the bidder's/offeror's solicitation;

5. Whether the bidder/offeror negotiated in good faith with interested DBEs. Evidence of such negotiations includes documenting: a) the names, addresses and telephone numbers of DBEs that were contacted; b) a description of the information that was provided to DBEs regarding the plans and specifications; and c) detailed explanation for not utilizing individual DBEs on the project;
6. Whether the bidder/offeror solely relied on price in determining whether to use an DBE. The fact that there may be additional or higher costs associated with finding and utilizing DBEs are not, by itself, sufficient reasons for a bidder's/offeror's refusal to utilize an DBE, or the failure to meet the DBE goal, provided that such additional costs are not unreasonable. Also, the ability or desire of a bidder/offeror to perform a portion of the work with its own forces, that could have been undertaken by an available DBE, does not relieve the bidder/offeror of the responsibility to make good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal, and to make available and solicit DBE participation in other areas of the project to meet the DBE goal;
7. Whether the bidder/offeror rejected DBEs as being unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities. The DBEs standing within the industry, membership in specific groups, organizations or associations, and political or social affiliation are not legitimate basis for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids from particular DBEs;
8. Whether the bidder/offeror made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance;
9. Whether the bidder/offeror made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials or related assistance or services;
10. Whether the bidder/offeror effectively used the services of available minority/women community organizations, minority/women business groups, contractors' groups, and local, state and federal minority/women business assistance offices or other organizations to provide assistance in recruitment and placement of DBEs;
11. Whether the bidder/offeror, who selects a non-DBE over an DBE subcontractor, has quotes of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor submitted to the bidder for work on the contract; and for each DBE that was contacted but not utilized by the bidder/offeror for a contract, the bidder/offeror has a detailed written explanation for each DBE detailing the reasons for the bidder's/offeror's failure or inability to utilize, or to allow the DBE to participate in the contract; and
12. Whether other bidders/offerors met the goal and whether the apparent successful bidder/offeror could have met the goal with additional efforts. The Department may determine that an apparent successful bidder/offeror who fell short of meeting the goal, made good faith efforts when it met or exceeded the average DBE participation obtained by other bidders/offerors.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE RECONSIDERATION.

If it is determined by the Department that the apparent successful bidder/offeror has failed to meet the provisions of 49 CFR Section 26.53(a), the bidder/offeror may submit a request for administrative reconsideration. If under the provisions of 49 CFR, Section 26.53(d), it is determined by the Department that the apparent successful bidder/offeror has failed to meet the provisions of this subsection, the bidder/offeror may submit a written request for administrative reconsideration.

- A. Within five (5) working days of being informed in writing by the Department that the bidder/offeror has not documented sufficient GFE, a bidder/offeror may request administrative reconsideration. Bidders/offerors should make this request in writing to the following official:

Director of Transportation
Hawaii Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street, Room 509
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

- B. The reconsideration official, or his or her designee (referred to as “reconsideration official”), shall not have played any role in the original determination that the bidder/offeror failed to meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so.
- C. As part of this reconsideration, the bidder/offeror will have the opportunity to provide written documentation or argument concerning the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so. The bidder/offeror will have the opportunity to meet in person with the reconsideration official to discuss the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so.
- D. In an administrative reconsideration, the reconsideration official will review all previously submitted documents, oral and written arguments, and other evidence presented in the reconsideration, in making the decision.
- E. The Department shall inform the bidder/offeror of the decision within thirty (30) days of the proceeding. The decision will state the Department’s findings, and explain the basis of those findings, with respect to whether or not the bidder/offeror met the contract goal, or whether or not the bidder/offeror made adequate GFE to achieve the contract goal.
- F. The reconsideration decision is not administratively appealable to USDOT but is appealable under HRS 103D-709.

X. AWARD OF CONTRACT

- A. In a sealed bid procurement, the Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The award of contract, if it is awarded, will be to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder who meets or exceeds the DBE project goal, or who makes

good faith efforts to meet or exceed the DBE project goal, as determined by the Department.

- B. If the lowest responsible bidder does not meet the DBE project goal and does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that it made good faith efforts to meet the DBE project goal, such bid shall be rejected as non-responsive. The Department will then consider the next lowest responsive and responsible bidder for award in accordance with paragraph A above.

XI. REPLACEMENT OF AN DBE ON A PROJECT WITH A CONTRACT GOAL

Under this contract, the prime contractor shall utilize the specific DBE listed to perform the work and supply the materials for which each is listed unless the contractor obtains written consent from the Department to replace an DBE. If the Department's consent is not provided, the contractor shall not be entitled to any payment for work or material unless it is performed or supplied by the listed DBE. The Department reserves the right to request copies of all DBE subcontracts.

The Department will require a contractor to make good faith efforts to replace an DBE that is terminated or has otherwise failed to complete its work on a contract with another certified DBE, to the extent needed to meet the contract goal. A prime contractor's inability to find a replacement DBE at the original price is not sufficient to demonstrate that good faith efforts have been made to replace the original DBE. The fact that the contractor has the ability and/or desire to perform the contract work with its own forces does not relieve the contractor of the obligation to make good faith efforts to find a replacement DBE, and it is not a sound basis for rejecting a prospective replacement DBE's reasonable quote.

The Department will require the prime contractor to promptly provide written notice to the project manager of the DBE's inability or unwillingness to perform and provide reasonable documentation.

The written notice by the contractor must include the following:

1. The date the contractor determined the certified DBE to be unwilling, unable or ineligible to perform work on the contract;
2. The projected date that the contractor shall require a substitution or replacement DBE to commence work if consent is granted by the Department;
3. Documentation of facts that describe and cite specific actions or inactions on the part of the affected DBE that led to the contractor's conclusion that the DBE is unwilling, unable, or ineligible to perform work on the contract;
4. A brief statement of the affected DBE's capacity and ability or inability to perform the work as determined by the contractor;
5. Documentation of contractor's good faith efforts to enable affected DBE to perform the work;
6. The current percentage of work completed on each bid item by the affected DBE;

7. The total dollar amount currently paid per bid item for work performed by the affected DBE;
8. The total dollar amount per bid item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed but for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the contractor has no dispute; and
9. The total dollar amount per bid item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed, for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the contractor and DBE have a dispute.

The prime contractor shall send a copy of the written notice to replace a certified DBE on a contract to the affected DBE. The affected DBE may submit a written response within five (5) calendar days to the Department to explain its position on its performance on the committed work. The Department shall consider both the prime contractor's request and DBE's stated position before approving the termination or substitution request, or determining if any action shall be taken against the contractor.

There shall be no substitution or termination of an DBE subcontractor at any time without the prior written consent of the Department. The Department will provide written consent only if the contractor has good cause, as determined by the Department, to terminate the DBE. Good cause may include, but is not limited to the following circumstances:

1. The DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
2. The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards;
3. The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to meet the prime contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
4. The listed DBE subcontractor becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
5. The listed DBE subcontractor is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant to 2 CFR Parts 180, 215 and 1200 or applicable state law;
6. The Department has determined that the listed DBE subcontractor is not a responsible contractor;
7. The listed DBE subcontractor voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides to the Department written notice of its withdrawal;
8. The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required; and
9. An DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE contractor is unable to complete its work on the contract.

Upon approval from the Department to replace an DBE, the contractor's good faith efforts shall be documented and submitted to the Department within seven (7) calendar days. This time period may be extended for another seven (7) calendar days upon request by the prime contractor.

If an DBE subcontractor is unable to perform work under the contract, and is to be

replaced, the contractor's failure to obtain a substitute certified DBE or to make good faith efforts to obtain such a substitute DBE subcontractor to perform said work, may constitute a breach of this contract for which the Department may terminate the contract or pursue such remedy as deemed appropriate by the Department.

XII. CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

This contract is subject to contract compliance tracking, and the prime contractor and all subcontractors are required to report payments electronically in the HDOT online Certification and Contract Compliance Management System (hereafter referred to as "online tracking system"). The prime contractor shall report the date payment was made by the Department and shall report payment to all subcontractors for the audit period. The prime contractor and all subcontractors are responsible for responding by any noted response date or due date to any instructions or request for information, and to check the online tracking system on a regular basis to manage contact information and contract records.

The prime contractor is responsible for ensuring all subcontractors have completed all requested items and that their contact information is accurate and up-to-date. HDOT may require additional information related to the contract to be provided electronically through the online tracking system at any time before, during, or after contract award. Information related to contractor access of the online tracking system will be provided to designated point of contact with each contractor upon award of the contract. The online tracking system is web-based and can be accessed at the following Internet address: <https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>.

XIII. PAYMENT

- A. The Department will make an estimate in writing each month based on the items of work performed and materials incorporated in the work and the value therefore at the unit prices or lump sum prices set forth in the contract. All progress estimates and payments will be approximate only and shall be subject to correction at any time prior to or in the final estimate and payment. The Department will not withhold any amount from any payment to the contractor, including retainage.
- B. The contractor shall pay all subcontractors within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of any progress payments from the Department. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors, and all tiers of subcontracts.
- C. The contractor will verify that payment or retainage has been released to the subcontractors or its suppliers within the specified time through entries in the Department's online tracking system during the corresponding monthly audits. Prompt payment will be monitored and enforced through the contractor's reporting of payments to its subcontractors and suppliers in the online tracking system.

Subcontractors, including lower tier subcontractors and/or suppliers will confirm the timeliness and the payment amounts received utilizing the online tracking system. Discrepancies will be investigated by the DBE Program Office and the project engineer. Payments to the subcontractors, including lower tier subcontractors, and including retainage released after the subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor's work has been completed to the Department's satisfaction, will be reported by the Contractor or the subcontractor.

- D. When any subcontractor has satisfactorily completed its work as specified in the subcontract, and there are no bona fide disputes, the contractor shall make prompt and full payment to the subcontractor of all monies due, including retainage, within ten (10) calendar 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 Department. The contractor must obtain the prior written approval from the Department before it can continue to withhold retainage from any subcontractor who has completed its portion of the work. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors, and all tiers of subcontracts.

XIV. RECORDS

The contractor shall maintain and keep all records necessary for the Department to determine compliance with the contractor's DBE obligations. The records shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by the Department and appropriate Federal agencies. The records to be kept by the contractor shall include:

1. The names, race/ethnicity, gender, address, phone number, and contact person of all DBE and non-DBE consultants, subcontractors, manufacturers, suppliers, truckers and vendors identified as DBEs;
2. The nature of work of each DBE and non-DBE consultant, subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, trucker and vendor;
3. The dollar amount contracted with each DBE and non-DBE consultant, subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, trucker and vendor; and
4. Cumulative dollar amount of all change orders to the subcontract.

XV. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DBE REQUIREMENTS

The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts. All contractors, subcontractors, manufacturers and suppliers are hereby advised that failure to carry out all DBE requirements specified herein shall constitute a material breach of contract that may result in termination of the contract or such other remedy as deemed appropriate by the Department including but not limited to: 1) withholding monthly progress payments; 2) assessing sanctions; 3) liquidated damages; and/or 4) disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

BUY AMERICAN PREFERENCE STATEMENT

The Contractor certifies that its bid/offer is in compliance with 49 USC § 50101, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), and other related Made in America Laws¹, U.S. statutes, guidance, and FAA policies, which provide that Federal funds may not be obligated unless all iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funded projects are produced in the United States, unless the Federal Aviation Administration has issued a waiver for the product; the product is listed as an Excepted Article, Material or Supply in Federal Acquisition Regulation subpart 25.108; or is included in the FAA Nationwide Buy American Waivers Issued list.

The bidder or offeror must complete and submit the certification of compliance with FAA's Buy American Preference, BABA, and Made in America laws included herein with their bid or offer. The Airport Sponsor/Owner will reject as nonresponsive any bid or offer that does not include a completed certification of compliance with FAA's Buy American Preference, BABA, and Made in America laws.

The bidder or offeror certifies that all constructions materials, defined to mean an article, material, or supply – other than an item of primarily iron or steel; a manufactured product; cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives – that are or consist primarily of non-ferrous metals; plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables); glass (including optic glass); lumber; or drywall used in the project are manufactured in the U.S.

¹ Per Executive Order 14005 “Made in America Laws” means all statutes, regulations, rules, and Executive Orders relating to federal financial assistance awards or federal procurement, including those that refer to “Buy America” or “Buy American”, that require, or provide a preference for, the purchase or acquisition of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States, including iron, steel, and manufactured products offered in the United States.

Appendix X. Buy American Guidance

X-1. General Sponsor Buy American Requirements.

The Buy American Preferences under 49 USC § 50101 require that all steel and manufactured goods used in AIP funded projects be produced in the United States. Under 49 USC § 50101(c), ground transportation demonstration projects in 49 USC § 47127 are excluded. Sponsors must complete one of the three requirements in Table X-1 for the AIP projects (including ineligible or non-AIP funded work included in the same contract).

Table X-1 General Sponsor Buy American Requirements

All sponsors must complete one of the following for AIP funded projects...
(1) Certify, in writing, all products are wholly produced in America and are of 100% U.S. materials.
(2) Certify that all equipment that is being used on the project is on the Nationwide Buy American conformance list.
(3) Request a waiver to use non- U.S. produced products.

X-2. Other Buy American and Buy America Requirements.

There are other Buy American and Buy America preference rules and requirements imposed by other Federal agencies that may differ from the AIP Buy American guidance. That is because there are difference statutory requirements for other Federal agencies and grant programs that do not apply to AIP.

X-3. Changes Orders and Buy American Requirements.

A change order to a project requires a separate Buy American review and may require an ADO determination.

X-4. Buy American Waiver Process and Delegation.

Under 49 USC § 50101(b) and 49 CFR § 1.83(a)(11), the FAA is given the authority to waive these Buy American Preferences if certain market or product conditions exist. Many pieces of equipment are constructed with some non- U.S. produced components or subcomponents. Therefore, it is expected that the sponsor will have to request a waiver on a majority of projects (unless the project is constructed of materials that already have a nationwide waiver). These requirements only apply to manufactured components and subcomponents. Software is not considered a component or subcomponent.

The four types of Buy American waivers that the FAA may be issued are listed in Table X-2. The responsibility for Type I and II waivers, as well as any nationwide waivers remains with

APP-500. The ADOs have been delegated the authority to issue Type III and Type IV waivers to a sponsor on a project level.

Table X-2 Criteria by Buy American Waiver Type

For the following...	The following criteria apply...
Type I Waiver	Per 49 USC § 50101(b)(1), the FAA can issue this type of waiver if the FAA determines that applying the Buy American requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest. Due to the possible national implications of such a waiver, APP-500 is responsible for reviewing and issuing Type I Waivers.
Type II Waiver	Per 49 USC § 50101(b)(2), the FAA can issue this type of waiver for equipment or construction material if the FAA determines that the goods are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality. Type II Waivers can only be issued on the equipment/construction material level and cannot be issued for a system and/or facility that is comprised of various pieces of equipment/construction material. These waivers are issued by APP-500, after the FAA publishes a Federal Register Notice asking manufacturers to advise the FAA if they manufacture the equipment/material that is seeking a waiver and if their product meets the FAA specifications and Buy American requirements. After manufacturers respond to this notice, APP-500 will make a determination if there is insufficient quantity or quality.
Type III Waiver	<p>Per 49 USC § 50101(b)(3), the FAA can issue this type of waiver if the FAA determines that 60% or more of the components and subcomponents in the equipment/facility are of U.S. origin and their final assembly is in the United States. A Type III Waiver cannot be issued at the system level and must be issued for each piece of equipment; however, in the case of facilities a Type III Waiver may be issued for the entire facility if all the construction materials when combined meet the 60% U.S. origin requirement. The ADO may issue these waivers. For block grant state projects, only the FAA (usually the ADO) may issue the waivers. Block grant states are not allowed to issue a waiver. To complete a Type III Waiver request, the following supporting documentation must be submitted by the requester:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A completed Buy American Content Percentage Calculation Worksheet (or equivalent) (see Appendix B for link). Per 49 USC § 50101(c), labor costs at final assembly must be excluded from this worksheet. This is because the Buy American statute is based on the cost of materials and equipment, not labor. (2) A completed Buy American Product Final Assembly Questionnaire (or equivalent) (see Appendix B for link). Final assembly in the United States must meet the standard defined below under Final Assembly Location. (3) The manufacturer must certify in writing that any major structural steel used in their equipment is of 100% U.S. origin. Small amounts of steel that are used in components and subcomponents, that are not structural steel, may be of foreign origin. This would typically consist of nuts, bolts and clips. For these types of steel, the manufacturer must indicate the use of the steel (nuts, bolts, clips, etc.) and must count this steel as non-U.S. origin when completing the Content Percentage Calculation Form. <p>Per FAA policy, after the ADO reviews the waiver request, the ADO must send a notification to the requester informing them of the approval or disapproval of the</p>

Table X-2 Criteria by Buy American Waiver Type

For the following...	The following criteria apply...
	<p>waiver. The ADO must use the following language in this notification for project specific waivers: <i>I have reviewed the request for Waiver of Buy American Requirement submitted by XXX for the use of XXXXX equipment on the subject project. The information submitted by XXXX satisfies the requirement for waiver of the requirements of 49 USC § 50101 based on XX% of the cost of components and subcomponents to be used in the project being produced in the United States with final assembly being performed in XXXXXXXX. The waiver is hereby approved for use on this AIP grant project.</i></p> <p>The ADO must place a copy of the notifications in the grant file. Following this notification, no further action is required.</p>
Type IV Waiver	<p>Per 49 USC § 50101(b)(4), the FAA can issue this type of waiver if the FAA determines that applying Buy American requirements increases the cost of the overall project by more than 25%. The ADO may issue these waivers. For block grant state projects, only the FAA (usually the ADO) may issue the waivers. Block grant states are not allowed to issue a waiver. In order to issue this type of waiver, the FAA must determine that there is at least one bid from a Buy American compliant supplier to make the 25% cost increase determination.</p> <p>Per FAA policy, after the ADO reviews the waiver request, the ADO must send a notification to the requester informing them of the approval or disapproval of the waiver. The ADO must use the following language in this notification for project specific waivers: <i>I have reviewed the request for Waiver of Buy American Requirement submitted by XXX for the use of XXXXX equipment on the subject project. The information submitted by XXXX satisfies the requirement for waiver of the requirements of 49 USC § 50101 that including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25%. The waiver is hereby approved for use on this AIP grant project.</i></p> <p>The ADO must place a copy of the notifications in the grant file. Following this notification no further action is required.</p>

X-5. National Buy American Waiver.

APP-500 may issue National Waivers for certain equipment/material that is used frequently in AIP funded projects. APP-500 will list these National Waivers on the FAA Office of Airports website under the Buy American Conformance List. Any equipment or materials on the Buy American Conformance List do not need additional waiver materials. All personnel not in APP-500 must direct any manufacturer seeking to be added to this Buy American Conformance List to APP-500.

X-6. Definitions.

To assist in making Buy American Waiver determinations the following definitions apply:

Table X-3 Buy American Specific Definitions

Buy American Waiver specific definitions include...
<p>a. Project. The <i>Project</i> is generally the project that is being bid or procured. The <i>Project</i> does not extend over multiple grants or phases, even though the overall project may be phased or may be built in multiple bid packages.</p>
<p>b. Facility or Equipment. This will be defined differently depending on the project. For a building, the portion of the building that is being funded under the AIP grant is the <i>facility</i> listed in the waiver. For other projects, the bid items as described in the current version of Advisory Circular 150/5370-10, Standards for Specifying Construction of Airports, will generally be the <i>equipment</i> referred to in the waiver except for airfield electrical equipment. For airfield electrical equipment, the L- items listed in the Addendum to the current version of Advisory Circular 150/5345-53, Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program, will generally be the <i>equipment</i> referred to in the waiver. For a vehicle or single piece of equipment like a snow plow or ARFF vehicle, the single vehicle itself is the <i>equipment</i>.</p>
<p>c. Final Assembly Location. Final assembly is a process whereby assembly is meaningful and complex utilizing a substantial amount of time and resources, a number of different assembly operations, and a high level of skilled labor. The Final Assembly Questionnaire must be completed in order to determine whether final assembly occurs at the recorded site.</p>
<p>d. Nonavailable Items. By FAA policy, the list of items that have been determined nonavailable per 48 CFR § 25.104 are excluded from the Buy American preference requirements for AIP funded projects. This list includes petroleum products; therefore, asphalt is a nonavailable item per this list. In addition, the FAA has determined that cement and concrete are also nonavailable items excluded from the Buy American preference requirements (although the steel used for reinforcement, ties, stirrups, etc. must meet Buy American).</p>

49 USC 50101: Buying goods produced in the United States

Text contains those laws in effect on July 31, 2023

From Title 49-TRANSPORTATION

SUBTITLE VII-AVIATION PROGRAMS

PART E-MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER 501-BUY-AMERICAN PREFERENCES

Jump To:

[Source Credit](#)

[Miscellaneous](#)

[Amendments](#)

§50101. Buying goods produced in the United States

(a) PREFERENCE.-The Secretary of Transportation may obligate an amount that may be appropriated to carry out section 106(k), 44502(a)(2), or 44509, subchapter I of chapter 471 (except section 47127), or chapter 481 (except sections 48102(e), 48106, 48107, and 48110) of this title for a project only if steel and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States.

(b) WAIVER.-The Secretary may waive subsection (a) of this section if the Secretary finds that-

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) the steel and goods produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality;

(3) when procuring a facility or equipment under section 44502(a)(2) or 44509, subchapter I of chapter 471 (except section 47127), or chapter 481 (except sections 48102(e), 48106, 48107, and 48110) of this title-

(A) the cost of components and subcomponents produced in the United States is more than 60 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment; and

(B) final assembly of the facility or equipment has occurred in the United States; or

(4) including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) LABOR COSTS.-In this section, labor costs involved in final assembly are not included in calculating the cost of components.

(Pub. L. 103-272, §1(e), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1298 , §49101; renumbered §50101 and amended Pub. L. 104-287, §5(88)(D), (89), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3398 .)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES PUB. L. 103-272

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
49101(a)	49 App.:2226a(a).	Nov. 5, 1990, Pub. L. 101-508, §9129, 104 Stat. 1388-371 .
49101(b)	49 App.:2226a(b).	
49101(c)	49 App.:2226a(c).	

In this chapter, the word "goods" is substituted for "product" and "products" for consistency.

In subsection (a), the words "Notwithstanding any other provision of law" are omitted as surplus. The words "after November 5, 1990" are omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (b), before clause (1), the words "The Secretary may waive" are substituted for "shall not apply" for consistency. In clause (2), the words "steel and goods" are substituted for "materials and products" for consistency. In clause (4), the word "contract" is omitted as surplus.

PUB. L. 104-287, §5(89)

This makes a clarifying amendment to 49:50101(a) and (b)(3), 50102, 50104(b)(1), and 50105, as redesignated by clause (88)(D) of this section, because 49:47106(d) was struck by section 108(1) of the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-305, 108 Stat. 1573).

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1996-Pub. L. 104-287, §5(88)(D), renumbered section 49101 of this title as this section.
Subsecs. (a), (b)(3). Pub. L. 104-287, §5(89), substituted "section 47127" for "sections 47106(d) and 47127".

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 115-254, div. B, title I, §167, Oct. 5, 2018, 132 Stat. 3227, provided that:

"(a) NOTICE OF WAIVERS.-If the Secretary of Transportation determines that it is necessary to waive the application of section 50101(a) of title 49, United States Code, based on a finding under section 50101(b) of that title, the Secretary, at least 10 days before the date on which the waiver takes effect, shall-

"(1) make publicly available, in an easily identifiable location on the website of the Department of Transportation, a detailed written justification of the waiver determination; and

"(2) provide an informal public notice and comment opportunity on the waiver determination.

"(b) ANNUAL REPORT.-For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress [Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives] a report on waivers issued under section 50101 of title 49, United States Code, during the fiscal year."

USE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

Pub. L. 103-305, title III, §305, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1592, provided that:

"(a) PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT USE OF 'MADE IN AMERICA' LABELS.-(1) A person shall not intentionally affix a label bearing the inscription of 'Made in America', or any inscription with that meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States, if that product is not a domestic product.

"(2) A person who violates paragraph (1) shall not be eligible for any contract for a procurement carried out with amounts authorized under this title [enacting section 47509 of this title, amending sections 44505 and 48102 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 40101 of this title], including any subcontract under such a contract pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor procedures thereto.

"(b) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.-(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the head of each office within the Federal Aviation Administration that conducts procurements shall ensure that such procurements are conducted in compliance with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 ([former] 41 U.S.C. 10a through 10c, popularly known as the 'Buy American Act' [see 41 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.]).

"(2) This subsection shall apply only to procurements made for which-

"(A) amounts are authorized by this title to be made available; and

"(B) solicitations for bids are issued after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 23, 1994].

"(3) The Secretary, before January 1, 1995, shall report to the Congress on procurements covered under this subsection of products that are not domestic products.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.-For the purposes of this section, the term 'domestic product' means a product-

"(1) that is manufactured or produced in the United States; and

"(2) at least 50 percent of the cost of the articles, materials, or supplies of which are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States."

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior authorization act: Pub. L. 102-581, title III, §305, Oct. 31, 1992, 106 Stat. 4896.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

Pub. L. 103-305, title III, §306, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1593, provided that:

"(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.-It is the sense of Congress that any recipient of a grant under this title [enacting section 47509 of this title, amending sections 44505 and 48102 of this title, and enacting provisions set

out as notes under this section and section 40101 of this title], or under any amendment made by this title, should purchase, when available and cost-effective, American made equipment and products when expending grant monies.

"(b) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.-In allocating grants under this title, or under any amendment made by this title, the Secretary shall provide to each recipient a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress."



**FAA
Office of Airports**

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

NOTICE: L-823 Connectors do not have independent utility needed to consider it as a component that warrants a Buy American waiver. For purposes of Buy American Preferences, the FAA considers these products as sub-components of the larger airfield lighting equipment being installed.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Potters Industries	Reflective Media TTB 1325D Type IVA (Flex-O-Lite) Glass Beads	9/26/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	ABD Safegate Americas LLC	L-862(L) Runway Edge Light High Intensity (HIRL) EREX2XXXXXXX02	8/26/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-862E(L) Runway Threshold Light, High Intensity (HITHL) EREX2XXXXFXX02	8/26/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852G(L) Inpavement Runway Guard Light, model RSRG11XX1NYXX2X1	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transporation Services LLC	AWOS 2	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transportation Services LLC	AWOS 1	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transportation Services LLC	AWOS 3	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transportation Services LLC	AWOS 3P	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transportation Services LLC	AWOS 3PT	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	DBT Transportation Services LLC	AWOS AV	7/22/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-830, Isolation Transformers, 60Hz Model 1STXXX66601001	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AB-297 TT-P-1952F Type II Black Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AG-355 TT-P-1952F Type II Bicycle Green Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AL-397 TT-P-1952F Type II Blue Marking Paint	7/8/2023

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-LFY-295 TT-P-1952F Type II L.F. Yellow Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AR-399 TT-P-1952F Type II Red Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AR-D-399 TT-P-1952F Type II Dark Red Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Incorporated	F-AW-292 TT-P-1952F Type II White Marking Paint	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Hillcrest Industries, Inc.	Reflective Media TTB 1325D Type 1A – Glass Beads	7/8/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	E-One, Inc.	Ecologic Test Cart	7/1/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	NoFoam Systems	NoFoam Tester (Model C) w kits	7/1/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	NoFoam Systems	NoFoam Tester Model P w kits	7/1/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852T LED (L) Omni-directional In-pavement Taxiway Edge Light RSTEX1XP3NXNXXX2	3/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	SPX Aids for Aviation	L-863 Portable Runway and Taxiway Lighting AV-70-863-B-SW-CP	3/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	SPX Aids to Aviation	L-863 Portable Runway and Taxiway Lighting AC-70-863-B-RF-SW-CP	3/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System AWOS II	3/6/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Cherokee Nation 3S	Automated Weather Observation System AWOS-C	3/6/2023

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System III P/T	2/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System III-P	2/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System AWOS I	2/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System Altimeter/Visibility (AV)	2/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather Incorporated	Automated Weather Observation System III	2/25/2023
Type III Equipment/Building	Potters Industries (Flex-O-Lite)	Reflective Media TTB 13215D Type IA (Flex-O-Lite) Glass Beads	8/27/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	GBA Components, LLC	Inpavement Light EB-83A Coated Bolts	8/7/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-850D(L) RSRT212XXXXFXXXX1 Inpavement Runway Threshold Light	7/30/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852A (LED) Model RSTA21XXXXNXXX2X1 Inpavement Taxiway Centerline Light	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852B (LED) Model RSTB21XXXXNXXX2X1 Inpavement Centerline Light	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852C (LED) Model RSTC21XXXXNXXX2X1 Inpavement Taxiway Centerline Light	7/17/2022

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852D (LED) Model RSTD21XXXNXXX2X1 Inpavement Centerline Light	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852J (LED) Model RSTJ21XXXCXXX2X1 Inpavement Taxiway Centerline Light	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852K(LED) Inpavement Taxiway Centerline Light Model RSTK21XXXCXXX2X1	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate Americas, LLC	L-852S (LED) Model RSSB21XXXNRNX2X1 Inpavement Stop Bar Light	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	FLash Technology	L-880 (LED) Precision Approach Path Indicator	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	Flash Technology L-881 (LED) Precision Approach Path Indicator	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	Potters Industries (Flex-O-Lite)	Reflective Media TT-B 1325D Type III (Flex- O-Lite) Glass Beads, 1.9 Index of Refraction	7/17/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850A(L) RSRC11XXXNXXXXX1 Inpavement Runway Centerline Light	6/18/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850B(L) RSRZ11XX1XWNXXX1 Inpavement Touchdown Zone Light	6/18/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850C (L) RSRE11XXXCXXXXX1 Inpavement Runway Edge Light	6/18/2022

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850D(L) RSRN212XXXRXXXX1 Inpavement Runway End Light	6/18/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850T(L) RSRS21XX1NRNRXX1 Runway Status Light	6/18/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-821 Airport Lighting Control Panel	2/26/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-880 LED Precision Approach Path Indicator	2/26/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-881 LED Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	2/26/2022
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	High Intensity Runway Edge L-862(L) ERES2YW33S00002	11/27/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	High Intensity Runway Edge Light L-862(L) ERES2GR13SF0002	11/27/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	High Intensity Runway Edge Light L-862(L) ERES2WY33S00002	11/27/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Webasto Charging Systems Incorporated	Posicharge DVS 300 Electric Vehicle Charger	11/27/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Manufacturing	LED E Runway Elevated Threshold End Light	9/18/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Manufacturing	LED Runway Elevated Edge - L-862 (L)	9/18/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-890 Lighting Control & Monitoring System	7/17/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	High Intensity Runway Edge Light, L-862 LED	5/8/2021

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-861SE LED Medium Intensity Runway & Taxiway Edge Light	5/8/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-862 E LED High Intensity Runway Threshold Light	5/8/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Hali-Brite Incorporated	L-801 A (LED) Medium Intensity Beacon	4/24/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Hali-Brite Incorporated	L-802 A (LED) High Intensity Beacon	4/24/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Musco Lighting	TLC for LED® Light-Structure System™ Apron Flood Lighting	4/11/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Flight Light Inc.	L-810 Obstruction Light Single Head LED	4/3/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Flight Light Inc.	L-810 Obstruction Light Double Head LED	4/3/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-847 Switch, Circuit Selector	3/20/2021
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-849 -L Runway End Identification Lights - E1101012	8/8/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Webasto Charging Systems, Incorporated	DVS 400 Electric Charging Station	5/2/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Webasto Charging Systems, Incorporated	MVS 400 Electric Charging Station	5/2/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Webasto Charging Systems, Incorporated	MVS 800 Electric Charging Station	5/2/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Hali-Brite Incorporated	L-893, Lighted Visual Aid to Indicate Temporary Runway Closure LED RCM-D L-893 (L)	4/26/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Hali-Brite incorporated	L-893, Lighted Visual Aid to Indicate Temporary Runway Closure, LED RCM-D	4/26/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG01S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG01S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG01SF0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG02S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG0ASL0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG0BSL0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG0CSL0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2NG0CSM0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG01S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG01SF0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG02S00000	4/11/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG02S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG03S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG03S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG03SF0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG03SF0100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG04S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG04S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG04SF0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG04SF0100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG05S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG05SC0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG05SC0100	4/11/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG06SC0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG07S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG07SC0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG07SF0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG09S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG0BSM0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG0CSL0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN09SL0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG01S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YR01S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YR03S00100	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY02S00100	4/11/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS6WY09S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8RG05SC0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8RN05SC0000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8RR05S00000	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG28SF0002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RN01S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RR03S00102	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RR35S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RR38S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RY28S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RY31S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RY33S00002	4/11/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RY33S00102	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RY35S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2WW31S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2WW31S00102	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2WW33S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2WW33S00102	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2YG31SF0002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADb Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RR03S00002	4/11/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN05MI0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN05SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN05SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN09MI0002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN09MI002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN11SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN15SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR08SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR11MF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR11SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR13MF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR13SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR13SM0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR15MF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR15SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR19SF0002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR25MF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR25SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR29SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GW31SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GY33SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GY35SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2NG21SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2NG23SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2NG25SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2NG25SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG21MF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG21SF0102	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG23MF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG23SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG25SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG29SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG31SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RN01M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RN05S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RN09M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR01S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR03S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR15S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR25S00002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR31M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RR35S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RW31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RY23S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RY31M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RY31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RY35S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WG31SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WR31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW31M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW31S00002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW31S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW33M00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW33S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW33S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW35M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW35S01102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW39M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY31M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY31S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY33M00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY33S00102	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY39M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY39S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YG33SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YG35SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR13S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR31M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR35S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR39M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YR39S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW31S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW33M00102	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW33S00102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW35M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW39M00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW39S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GN05SI0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GN11SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GN13SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GN13SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GN18SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR05SI0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR11SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR11SF0102	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR12SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR13SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR15SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GR18SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GY31SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GY33SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GY33SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2GY35SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2NG21SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2NG23SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2NG23SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2NG28SF0002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG21SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG22SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG23SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG23SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG25SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RN05S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RR01S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862(L) High Intensity Runway Edge Light EREL2GN13SF0102	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG21SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WW35S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2WY35S00002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2YW35S00002	4/4/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity ERES2RG21SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2RG25SF0002	4/4/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-826 L L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 24 IN N/G W/ARC 1.5 CPLG 12 FAA	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 14 IN G/N N/ARC 2 CPLG 11.5	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 14 IN G/N W/ARC 2 CPLG 11.5	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 14 IN G/R W/ARC 2 CPLG 11.5 FAA	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 24 IN G/N W/ARC 1.5 CPLG 12	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL 24 IN G/Y W/ARC 1.5 CPLG 12 FAA	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Inc.	Marking TTP-1952F Type I Black	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Inc.	Marking TTP-1952F Type I Blue	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Inc.	Marking TTP-1952F Type I Red	3/15/2020

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Inc.	Marking TTP1952F Type I L.F. Yellow	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Crown USA Inc.	Marking Type 1952F Type I White	3/15/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Diamond Vogel	Marking - 7503 Blue Waterborne Traffic Paint	2/17/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Diamond Vogel	Marking - UC 1509 White Waterborne Traffic Paint	2/17/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Diamond Vogel	Marking - UC 3584 Yellow Waterborne Traffic Paint	2/17/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Diamond Vogel	Marking - UC 5503 Red Waterborne Traffic Paint	2/17/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Diamond Vogel	Marking - UC 9507 Black Waterborne Traffic Paint	2/17/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Avlite Systems	L-880 LED Precision Approach Path Indicator	1/24/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	Avlite Systems	L-881 LED Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	1/24/2020
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG04S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG07S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR01S00000	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR01S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR03S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR07S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW01S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW01S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW02S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW02S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW03S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW04S00000	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW04S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW05S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW05S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW06S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW07S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW09S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW09SL0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW09SM0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0ASL0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0ASM0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0BSL0000	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0BSM0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0CSL0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WW0CSM0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY01S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY01S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY02S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY02S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY03S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY04S00100	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY05S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY05S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY06S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY07S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WY09S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG01S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG02S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG03S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YG04S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YN03S00100	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YR01S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YR03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YR04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY01S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY01S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY03S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY03S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY04S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2YY04S00100	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS6NG09S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS6NR09S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS6RG09S00000	12/7/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS6WW09S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8RR05SC0000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8WW05S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS8WY05S00000	12/7/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RG09SM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN09SM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0ASL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0ASM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0BSL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0BSM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0CSL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RN0CSM0000	11/23/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR01S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR01S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR02S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR03S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR03S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR04S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR04S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR07S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RR09S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW09SL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW09SM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0ASL0000	11/23/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0ASM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0BSL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0BSM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0CSL0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2RW0CSM0000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG01S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG01S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG03S00000	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WG03S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Lights, Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity EMIS2WR04S00100	11/23/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG03S00100	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG03S00000	11/16/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG03SF0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG04S00000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG04S00100	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG07S00000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG09SL0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NG09SM0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR01S00000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR01S00100	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR03S00000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR03S00100	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR04S00000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2NR04S00100	11/16/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2RG0ASL0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2RG0ASM0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2RG0BSL0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861(L) Medium Intensity Runway Edge Light EMIS2RG0CSM0000	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	In-Pavement Stationary Runway Weather Information System RWS200	11/16/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME	L-852S Inpavement Taxiway Lights L-R-1-0	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME	L-852T-L 1 G2 Inpavement Taxiway Lights	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME	L-852X Inpavement Taxiway Lights L-G2	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME	L-852X-L G2 Inpavement Taxiway Lights	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME	L-862L High Intensity runway Edge Lights	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Franklin Paint Company	P-620 Black Waterborne Traffic Paint	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Franklin Paint Company	P-620 Green Waterborne Traffic Paint	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Franklin Paint Company	P-620 Red Waterborne Traffic Paint	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Franklin Paint Company	P-620 White Waterborne Traffic Paint	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Franklin Paint Company	P-620 Yellow Waterborne Traffic Paint	10/26/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Millerbernd Manufacturing Company	L-867 Light Base, Non-Load Bearing	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Millerbernd Manufacturing Company	L-868 Light Base, Load Bearing	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Millerbernd Manufacturing Company	L-894 Elevated Light Cover 12"	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Millerbernd Manufacturing Company	L-894 Elevated Light Cover 16"	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Wix Support Equipment	Electric Vehicle Charging Station Cable Management System	10/26/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 (L) High Intensity Runway Edge Light EREL2GN13SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN13SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN15SF0002	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GN15SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GR15SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2GY33SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Lights, Runway Edge, High Intensity EREL2NG23SF0102	10/19/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 L Runway & Taxiway Edge Medium Intensity Lights	10/1/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 E L Runway Edge High Intensity Lights ERES2WW35S00002	10/1/2019

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Runway Edge High Intensity Lights EREL2RG21SF0002	10/1/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 Runway Edge High Intensity Lights EREL2WW35S00002	10/1/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Minit charger, LLC	ALT22-480-1 Altus 22kW Dual Port Charger with BIW Cables	10/1/2019
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 E LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	10/22/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 F LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	10/22/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 S LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	10/22/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 T LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	10/22/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-804 V Holding Poisition Edge Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-829 Monitored Constant Current Regulator	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-849 I LED Runway End Indentification Lights	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-850 A LED Runway Inpavement Lights	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-850 B LED Runway Inpavement Lights	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-850 T Runway Inpavement Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-858 Runway and Taxiway Signs	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Kodiack America, LLC	Snow Removal Equipment - Dual Engine Chassis w/ Rwy Broom & Air Blast	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 A LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 B LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 C LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 D LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 E LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-850 T LED Inpavement Runway Light	8/27/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	P-620 AirMark Preformed Thermoplastic Pavement Markings	8/4/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 A LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 B LED Inpavement Taxiay Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 C LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 D LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 J LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric Mfg., Inc.	L-852 K LED Inpavement Taxiway Light	7/29/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-828 Constant Current Regulator	7/24/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-829 Monitored Constant Current Regulator	7/24/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 G LED Inpavement Taxiaway Light	7/22/2018
Type III Equipment/Building	Hughey & Phillips	L-810 Low Intensity LED , Double, VAC	1/21/2017
Type III Equipment/Building	Hughey & Phillips	L-810 Low Intensity LED, Single, VAC	1/21/2017
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-858 B LED Runway Runway & Taxiway Signs	10/17/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-858 L LED Runway & Taxiway Signs	10/17/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-858 R LED Runway & Taxiway Signs	10/17/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-850 C Runway Inpavement Lights	10/10/2016

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20, AWOS III	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS A	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS AV	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS I	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS II	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS III	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS IIIP	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS IIIPT	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS IIIT	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-SPLIT, AWOS IV Z	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS A	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS AV	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS II	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS IIIP	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS IIIPT	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS IIIT	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWOS IV Z	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AW20-STA, AWS I	8/1/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-894 12" Elevated Light Cover Baseplate	5/17/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-894 16" Elevated Light Cover Baseplate	5/17/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-895 Light Mounting Stake	5/17/2016

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, 1952, TT-P-Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - White Marking Paint TM2452	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, 1952, TT-P-Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - Yellow Marking Paint TM2453	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P- 1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Yellow Marking Paint TM2259	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952 Hotline Waterborne Type I/II w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - Red Marking Paint TM2544	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952 Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - White Marking Paint TM2152	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952 Hotline Waterborne Type III w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - White Marking Paint TM2564	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - Black Marking Paint TM2140	5/14/2016

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - Blue Marking Paint TM2142	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - Green Marking Paint TM2143	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Durable Type III - Red Marking Paint TM2141	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Black Marking Paint TM2221	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Blue Marking Paint TM2224	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Green Marking Paint TM2226	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Red Marking Paint TM2222	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II - Yellow Marking Paint TM2153	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type I/II w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - Black Marking Paint TM2543	5/14/2016

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type III w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - Blue Marking Paint TM2545	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne Type III w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - Yellow Marking Paint TM2565	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Hotline Waterborne, Type I/II - White Marking Paint TM2248	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Type III w Algaecide & Rust Inhibitor - Black Marking Paint TM2540	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Type III w Algaecide, Fungicide & Rust Inhibitor - White Marking Paint TM2538	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	The Sherwin-Williams Company	P-620, TT-P-1952, Type III w Algaecide, Fungicide, & Rust Inhibitor - Yellow Marking Paint TM2539	5/14/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Boshchung America, LLC	Airport Winter Safety and Operations, RWIS	1/2/2016
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-804 Holding Position Edge Light	8/4/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-806 LED, Wind Cones-Frangible	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-806 Wind Cones - Frangible	5/15/2015

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 D, Incandescent Inpavement Lights	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 E, Incandescent Inpavement Lights	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 F, Incandescent Inpavement Lights	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 E, LED Runway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 LED, Medium Intensity Runway Edge Lights	5/15/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-804 LED, Holding Position Edge Light	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-810 LED, Obstruction Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-849 C, LED, Runway End Identification Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-849 E, LED, Runway End Identification Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 A, Q/I, Runway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 B, Q/I Runway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 C LED, Runway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 C, Q/I Runway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 D, LED Runway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 A, LED, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 A, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 B, LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 B, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 C, LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 C, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 D, LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 D, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 E, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 G, LED, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 G, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 J, LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 S, Q, Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 T, LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-858, LED, Runway and Taxiway Signs	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 SE, Q, Runway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 T, LED Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861, Q, Runway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861E, Q, Runway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862 E, Q, Runway Edge, High Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862, Q, Runway Edge, High Intensity Lights	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-880 LED, Precision Approach Path Indicator	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-881 LED, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	5/5/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	Atg Airports, Ltd.	L-850 B Runway Inpavement Lights	2/2/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	Atg Airports, Ltd.	L-850 A Runway Inpavement Lights	1/20/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	Atg Airports, Ltd.	L-850 C Runway Inpavement Lights	1/17/2015
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-849 A LED Runway End Identification Lights	10/27/2014

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Rheinmetall Defence	DEBRA FOD	10/21/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	A-A-2886B Black Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	A-A-2886B Blue Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	A-A-2886B Red Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	A-A-2886B White Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	A-A-2886B Yellow Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Black Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Black Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Blue Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Blue Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Green Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Green Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Red Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Red Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E White Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E White Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Yellow Type I/II Fast Dry Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Ennis-Flint Company	TT-P-1952E Yellow Type III Runway Marking Paint	8/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Manairco	L-861 T LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/27/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-850 A LED Runway Inpavement Lights	6/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-850 B LED Runway Inpavement Lights	6/16/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 10,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 12,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 15,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 2,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 20,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 25,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 30,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 10 - 35,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 4 - 1,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 4 - 600 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 6 - 4,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 6 - 2,500 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 6 - 3,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 6 - 5,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 6 - 6,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 8 - 12,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 8 - 8,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 8 -15,000 Gallon Tank DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Containment Solutions	CSI Tank 8 -5,000 Gallon DWT Fuel Storage Tank	5/13/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Service Wire Company	L-824, Underground Electrical Cables for Airfield Circuits	5/4/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/29/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Black Runway Marking Paint (5385)	3/24/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 A LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 B LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 C LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 D LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 J LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 K LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	2/25/2014
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-852 B LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	11/16/2013

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-852 C LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	11/16/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 E LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	11/16/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 SE LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	11/16/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Black Runway Marking Paint (5383)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Blue Runway Marking Paint (5274)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Blue Runway Marking Paint (5344)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Blue Runway Marking Paint (5384)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Green Runway Marking Paint (5376)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Green Runway Marking Paint (5386)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Red Runway Marking Paint (5345)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Red Runway Marking Paint (5375)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B White Runway Marking Paint (5281)	10/19/2013

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Yellow Runway Marking Paint (5342)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Yellow Runway Marking Paint (5372)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	A-A-2886B Yellow Runway Marking Paint (5382)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	IL SPEC Red Runway Marking Paint (5408)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	IL SPEC Yellow Runway Marking Paint (4636)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Blue Runway Marking Paint (4834)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Green Runway Marking Paint (5192)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Red Runway Marking Paint (4836)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Yellow Runway Marking Paint (4477)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Yellow Runway Marking Paint (8511)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type II Yellow Runway Marking Paint (9511)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type III Blue Runway Marking Paint (5433)	10/19/2013

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type III Green Runway Marking Paint (5435)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type III Red Runway Marking Paint (5434)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Davies Imperial Coatings, Inc.	TT-P-1952E Type III Yellow Runway Marking Paint (5431)	10/19/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-804, Holding Position Edge Light	9/21/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-828 F20 Constant Current Regulator	9/21/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-828 W10 Constant Current Regulator	9/21/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829 S04 Constant Current Regulator with Monitor	9/21/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829-F04, Constant Current Regulator	9/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829-F30, Constant Current Regulator	9/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829-F70, Constant Current Regulator	9/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829-S30, Constant Current Regulator	9/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Honeywell Airport Systems	L-829-S70, Constant Current Regulator	9/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-16 Isolation Transformer, 60Hz, 10/15 Watts, 6.6/6.6 Amperes	7/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-17 Isolation Transformer, 60Hz, 20/25 Watts, 6.6A/6.6A Amperes	7/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-852 D LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	7/7/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-852 A LED Taxiway, Inpavement Lights	3/26/2013

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 E Halogen Edge Light	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 Halogen Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 T - Halogen Taxiway Light	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Astronics DME Corporation	L-861 T LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-861 E LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-861 SE LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-861 T LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-862 E LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	3/26/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Advanced Drainage Systems (ADS)	D-705 10" Pipe Underdrain w/sock	3/10/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Advanced Drainage Systems (ADS)	D-705 4" Pipe Underdrain w/sock	3/10/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Advanced Drainage Systems (ADS)	D-705 6" Pipe Underdrain w/sock	3/10/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Advanced Drainage Systems (ADS)	D-705 8" Pipe Underdrain w/sock	3/10/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	DME (Astronics)	L-852T-L-X LED, Inpavement, OMNI	3/9/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AWOS A	1/6/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AWOS A/V	1/6/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AWOS I	1/6/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AWOS II	1/6/2013
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	AWOS III, III-T, III-P, III-PT, III-PTZ	1/6/2013

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Kodiack America, LLC	Snow Blower & Runway Broom Equipment	10/10/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-830, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz	7/28/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	TREX Aviation Systems	FOD Finder XM-Mobile	5/25/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	Stratech Systems Limited	iFerret TM FOD System	5/5/2012
Type II - Insufficient Quantity and/or Quality	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852 J LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	5/4/2012
Type II - Insufficient Quantity and/or Quality	Metalite Aviation Lighting	L-880, Precision Approach Path Indicator, LEDs	5/4/2012
Type II - Insufficient Quantity and/or Quality	Metalite Aviation Lighting	L-881, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator, LEDs	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-849 A, LED Runway End Identification Lights	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 A, LED Runway Inpavement Lights	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-850 B, LED Runway Inpavement Lights	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 K, LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-852 S, LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	Vaisala	Inpavement Runway Sensors	5/4/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	Precision Control Systems	L-890, Lighting Control & Monitoring System	4/3/2012
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather, Inc.	AWOS I - 900 Series	11/27/2011

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather, Inc.	AWOS II - 900 Series	11/27/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather, Inc.	AWOS III - 3000 Series	11/27/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	All Weather, Inc.	AWOS III - 900 Series	11/27/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	FlexStake, Inc.	L-853, Retro reflective Markers	9/11/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	QinetiQ	Tarsier FOD System	9/11/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	TREX Aviation Systems	FOD Finder XF -Fixed	9/11/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	X-Sight	FODetect Systems	7/26/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lights	3/28/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	L-864, Red Obstruction Lights	3/28/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Sherwin Industries, Inc.	L-893, Lighted Visual Aid for Runway Closure	3/28/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-854, Radio Controls	2/1/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-860, Low Intensity Runway Edge Lights	2/1/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Flight Light	L-810, Lights-Obstruction (Various Types)*	1/18/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Flight Light	L-828, Constant Current Regulators (Various Types)*	1/18/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Flight Light	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	1/18/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Southwire Company	L-824, Underground Electrical Cables for Airfield Circuits	1/16/2011
Type III Equipment/Building	Nehring Electrical Works	L-824, Underground Electrical Cables for Airfield Circuits	11/23/2010

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-806, Wind Cones-Frangible	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-807, Wind Cones-Rigid	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-810, Lights-Obstruction	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Point Light Corporation	L-864, Red Obstruction Lights	11/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-1, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 30/45 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-10, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 300 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-18, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 150 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-3, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 65 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-4, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 100 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Amerace - Thomas & Betts Corporation	L-830-6, Isolation Transformer, 60Hz 200 Watts, 6.6/6.6A	9/19/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Tenco Industries Inc.	202 LMM Snow Blower	8/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	L-865, White Obstruction Lights	8/17/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Rural Electric	L-854, Radio Controls	8/17/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-821, Airport Lighting Control Panel	8/7/2010

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	L-849, Runway End Identification Lights	6/21/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Flash Technology	L-859, Flashing Omnidirectional Lights	6/21/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-880, Precision Approach Path Indicator	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-881, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Neubert Aero Corp	Dynamic Friction Decelerometer	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Neubert Aero Corp	Dynamic Friction Tester	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Rural Electric	L-821, Airport Lighting Control Panel	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Rural Electric	L-890, Lighting Control & Monitoring System	4/27/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Safe-Hit	L-853, Retroreflective Markers	3/20/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Daimler	Freightliner M2 Carrier Vehicle	1/12/2010
Type III Equipment/Building	Millard Towers Limited	L-891 - Low Impact Resistant Structures	12/22/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Millard Towers Limited	L-892 - Frangible Support Structure	12/22/2009
Type II - Insufficient Quantity and/or Quality	OCEM	L-852 S LED Taxiway Inpavement Lights	12/1/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Prysmian Cables and Systems, Inc.	L-824, Underground Electrical Cables for Airfield Circuits	10/4/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-861 Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	9/13/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Company	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	9/13/2009

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Strobe Approach Lighting Technology, LLC	L-849, Runway End Identification Lights	8/25/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Strobe Approach Lighting Technology, LLC	L-859, Flashing Omnidirectional Lights	8/25/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	LoneStar	P-632, Bituminous Pavement Rejuvenator	8/17/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Pavement Rejuvenation International, LP	P-632, Bituminous Pavement Rejuvenator	8/16/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Soundproof Windows	Single Hung 36 X 72 Window	8/14/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-828, Constant Current Regulators	7/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-829, Monitored Constant Current Regulators	7/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-890, Lighting Control & Monitoring System	7/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Airfield Guidance Sign Manufacturers, Inc.	L-858, Runway & Taxiway Signs	7/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Rural Electric	L-867, Non-Load Bearing Light Box	7/24/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Rural Electric	L-868, Load Bearing Light Box	7/24/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-890, Lighting Control & Monitoring System	7/20/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Olson Industries	L-867, Non-Load Bearing Light Box	7/19/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Olson Industries	L-868, Load Bearing Light Box	7/19/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Standard Signs, Inc.	L-858, Runway & Taxiway Signs	7/10/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-890, Lighting Control & Monitoring System	6/30/2009

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Equipment	L-867, Non-Load Bearing Light Box	6/29/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Airport Lighting Equipment	L-868, Load Bearing Light Box	6/29/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-801, Beacons-Medium Intensity	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-802, Beacons-High Intensity	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-804 Holding Position Edge Light	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-806, Wind Cones-Frangible	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-807, Wind Cones-Rigid	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-823, Primary Connector Kits	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-828, Constant Current Regulators	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-829, Regulators, Constant Current with Monitor	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-830, Isolation Transformers, 60Hz	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-847, Circuit Selector Switch	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-852, Taxiway Inpavement Lights	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-858, Runway & Taxiway Signs	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-880, Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-881, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Eaton Crouse-Hinds	L-884, Power & Control Unit	6/28/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-804, Holding Position Edge Light	6/26/2009

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-807, Wind Cones-Rigid	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-810, Lights-Obstruction	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-827, Monitors-Regulator	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-828, Constant Current Regulators	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-829, Monitored Constant Current Regulators	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-847, Circuit Selector Switch	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-853, Retroreflective Markers	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-858, Runway & Taxiway Signs	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-861 Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-880, Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-881, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	ADB Safegate	L-884, Power & Control Unit	6/26/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Halibrite	L-801, Beacons-Medium Intensity	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Halibrite	L-802, Beacons-High Intensity	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Halibrite	L-806, Wind Cones-Frangible	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Halibrite	L-807, Wind Cones-Rigid	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Halibrite	L-893, Lighted Visual Aid for Runway Closure	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Manairco	L-801, Beacons-Medium Intensity	6/23/2009

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
Type III Equipment/Building	Manairco	L-828, Constant Current Regulators	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Manairco	L-861 Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric	L-804, Holding Position Edge Light	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric	L-880, Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Multi-Electric	L-881, Abbreviated Precision Approach Path Indicator	6/23/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	DME	L-861 LED Runway & Taxiway Edge, Medium Intensity Lights	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	DME	L-862, Runway Edge-Threshold-Stop Bar Lights	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Integro	L-830, Isolation Transformers, 60Hz	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-867, Non-Load Bearing Light Box	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-868, Load Bearing Light Box	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-891 - Low Impact Resistant Structures	6/21/2009
Type III Equipment/Building	Jaquith Industries	L-892 - Frangible Support Structure	6/21/2009

The following components or subcomponents are steel or manufactured goods that have an FAA specification number and have been determined to be 1) 100% United States product and 2) produced in the United States.

Type I, II, III Equipment / Building, and IV Buy American Waivers Issued (As of 10/24/2023)

The following manufacturer's equipment was issued a Buy American Waiver under 49 U.S.C. 50101(b) and can be used on AIP Funded Projects.

Waiver Type	Manufacturer	Product	Effective Date
100% US and US Final Assembly	Integro	L-823 Plug and Receptacle, Cable Connectors	6/10/2009
100% US and US Final Assembly	MCB Industries	EB-83 bolts	1/31/2011
100% US and US Final Assembly	MCB Industries	2-part washers (used with 3/8" x 16 by various length bolts)	10/14/2015
100% US and US Final Assembly	MCB Industries	18-8 fasteners (various length bolts)	12/27/2016

GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS

In all its activities within the scope of its airport program, the Contractor agrees to comply with pertinent statutes, Executive Orders, and such rules as identified in Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities to ensure that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), creed, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), age, or disability be excluded from participating in any activity conducted with or benefiting from Federal assistance.

This provision is in addition to that required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

This provision binds the Contractor and subcontractors from the bid solicitation period through the completion of the contract.

CIVIL RIGHTS – TITLE VI ASSURANCES

Title VI Solicitation Notice

The State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 USC §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders or offerors that it will affirmatively ensure that for any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, [select businesses, or disadvantaged business enterprises, or airport concession disadvantaged business enterprises] will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and no businesses will be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), creed, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), age, or disability in consideration for an award.

Title VI List of Pertinent Nondiscrimination Acts and Authorities

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

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
- 49 CFR part 21 (Non-discrimination in Federally-Assisted programs of the Department of Transportation—Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);
- The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 USC § 4601) (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC § 794 *et seq.*), as amended (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR part 27 (Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance);
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 USC § 6101 *et seq.*) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 USC § 47123), as amended (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (PL 100-259) (broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms “programs or activities” to include all of the programs or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);
- Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC § 12101, *et seq.*) (prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities) as implemented by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR parts 37 and 38;
- The Federal Aviation Administration’s Nondiscrimination statute (49 USC § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);

- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (ensures nondiscrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations);
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your programs [70 Fed. Reg. 74087 (2005)];
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (20 USC § 1681, et seq).

Title VI Clauses for Compliance with Nondiscrimination Requirements

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

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

5. **Sanctions for Noncompliance:** In the event of a Contractor's noncompliance with the non-discrimination provisions of this contract, the Sponsor will impose such contract sanctions as it or the Federal Aviation Administration may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Withholding payments to the Contractor under the contract until the Contractor complies; and/or
 - b. Cancelling, terminating, or suspending a contract, in whole or in part.
6. **Incorporation of Provisions:** The Contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs one through six in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto. The Contractor will take action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the Sponsor or the Federal Aviation Administration may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if the Contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, the Contractor may request the Sponsor to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of the Sponsor. In addition, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT REQUIREMENTS

1. Overtime Requirements.

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

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

In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause, the Contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause, in the sum of \$29 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1) of this clause.

3. Withholding for Unpaid Wages and Liquidated Damages.

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

4. Subcontractors.

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

DAVIS-BACON REQUIREMENTS

1. Minimum Wages.

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

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

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

- (1) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination;
- (2) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and
- (3) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

- (B) If the Contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within

30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

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

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

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

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

2. Withholding.

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

3. Payrolls and Basic Records.

(i) Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the Contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker; his or her correct classification; hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types

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

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

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

- (1) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under 29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(ii), the appropriate information is being maintained under 29 CFR § 5.5(a)(3)(i), and that such information is correct and complete;
- (2) That each laborer and mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations 29 CFR Part 3;

- (3) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.
- (C) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph (3)(ii)(B) of this section.
- (D) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the Contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under Section 1001 of Title 18 and Section 231 of Title 31 of the United States Code.
- (iii) The Contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph (3)(i) of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the Sponsor, the Federal Aviation Administration, or the Department of Labor and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the Contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the Federal agency may, after written notice to the Contractor, Sponsor, applicant, or Owner, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR § 5.12.

4. Apprentices and Trainees.

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

Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the Contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

- (ii) Trainees. Except as provided in 29 CFR § 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration. Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination that provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate that is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the Contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.
- (iii) Equal Employment Opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees, and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR Part 30.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements.

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

6. Subcontracts.

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

7. Contract Termination: Debarment.

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

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

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

9. Disputes Concerning Labor Standards.

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

10. Certification of Eligibility.

- (i) By entering into this contract, the Contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the Contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR § 5.12(a)(1).
- (ii) No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR § 5.12(a)(1).
- (iii) The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 USC § 1001.

COPELAND “ANTI-KICKBACK” ACT

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

ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

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

PROCUREMENT OF RECOVERED MATERIALS

Contractor and subcontractor agree to comply with Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the regulatory provisions of 40 CFR Part 247. In the performance of this contract and to the extent practicable, the Contractor and subcontractors are to use products containing the highest percentage of recovered materials for items designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under 40 CFR Part 247 whenever:

1. The contract requires procurement of \$10,000 or more of a designated item during the fiscal year;
or
2. The contractor has procured \$10,000 or more of a designated item using Federal funding during the previous fiscal year.

The list of EPA-designated items is available at www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensive-procurement-guidelines-construction-products.

Section 6002(c) establishes exceptions to the preference for recovery of EPA-designated products if the contractor can demonstrate the item is:

- a) Not reasonably available within a timeframe providing for compliance with the contract performance schedule;
- b) Fails to meet reasonable contract performance requirements; or
- c) Is only available at an unreasonable price.

RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS

Contracts or agreements that include the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work must provide for the rights of the Federal Government and the Owner in any resulting invention as established by 37 CFR part 401, Rights to Inventions Made by Non-profit Organizations and Small Business Firms under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements. This contract incorporates by reference the patent and inventions rights as specified within 37 CFR §401.14. Contractor must include this requirement in all sub-tier contracts involving experimental, developmental, or research work.

VETERAN'S PREFERENCE

In the employment of labor (excluding executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), the Contractor and all sub-tier contractors must give preference to covered veterans as defined within Title 49 United States Code Section 47112. Covered veterans include Vietnam-era veterans, Persian Gulf veterans, Afghanistan-Iraq war veterans, disabled veterans, and small business concerns (as defined by 15 USC § 632) owned and controlled by disabled veterans. This preference only applies when there are covered veterans readily available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates.

DISTRACTED DRIVING

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

In support of this initiative, the Owner encourages the Contractor to promote policies and initiatives for its employees and other work personnel that decrease crashes by distracted drivers, including policies that ban text messaging while driving motor vehicles while performing work activities associated with the project. The Contractor must include the substance of this clause in all sub-tier contracts exceeding \$10,000 that involve driving a motor vehicle in performance of work activities associated with the project.

CLEAN AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders, and regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 USC §§ 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 USC §§ 1251-1387). The Contractor agrees to report any violation to the Owner immediately upon discovery. The Owner assumes responsibility for notifying the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Federal Aviation Administration.

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

**PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE SERVICES OR EQUIPMENT**

Contractor and Subcontractor agree to comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to use and procurement of certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment in compliance with the National Defense Authorization Act [Public Law 115-232 § 889(f)(1)].

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.F – DBE FORMS



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts (GFE) Documentation For Construction

Project #:	County:
DBE Project Goal:	Prime Contractor:

As required by the specifications “Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Requirements,” the dollar amount of each subcontract (both DBE and non-DBE firms) for all subcontractors, manufacturers, suppliers, and trucking companies is due by the close of business, 4:30 P.M. Hawaii Standard Time (HST) five (5) days after bid opening. **Failure to provide required information sufficient to evaluate the bid/proposal shall be cause for bid/proposal rejection.**

Calculation of the DBE contract goal for this project is the proportionate contract dollar value of work performed, materials, and goods to be supplied by DBEs. DBE credit shall not be given for mobilization, force account items, and allowance items. This DBE contract goal is applicable to all the contract work performed for this project and is calculated as follows:

1. DBE contract goal percentage = Contract Dollar Value of the work to be performed by DBE subcontractors and manufacturers, plus 60% of the contract dollar value of DBE suppliers, divided by the sum of all contract items (sum of all contract items is the total amount for comparison of bids less mobilization, force account items, and allowance items).

2. The Department shall adjust the bidder’s/offeror’s DBE contract goal to the amount of the project goal if it finds that the bidder/offeror met the goal but erroneously calculated a lower percentage. If the amount the bidder/offeror submits as its contract goal exceeds the project goal, the bidder/offeror shall be held to the higher goal.

Name of Subcontractor, Supplier, Manufacturer, and Trucking Company	DBE (Y/N)	Bid Item Number and Description	Approx. Quantity/ Hours	Unit	Unit Price/ Rate	Dollar Amount

A. Dollar amount of the work to be performed by DBE subcontractors, manufacturers, and trucking companies, plus 60% of the dollar amount of DBE suppliers	
B. Sum of all work items less mobilization, force account items, allowance items	
A/B = DBE contract goal	

NAME and SIGNATURE of AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE of PRIME CONTRACTOR: _____ DATE: _____

Summary of Good Faith Efforts (GFE)

As required by the specifications “*Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Requirements*,” documentation of GFE shall be submitted by the close of business, 4:30 P.M. HST five (5) days of bid opening. **The bidder/offeror shall respond to the following questions and describe efforts to obtain DBE participation whether or not the DBE project goal is met.** Responses must be sufficient to properly evaluate the bidder’s/offeror’s good faith efforts. Copies of correspondence return receipts, telephone logs, or other documentation will be required to support GFE. Attach additional sheets, if necessary. Based on responses given, HDOT shall make a determination of the bidders’ GFE. **Failure to provide required information sufficient to evaluate the bid/proposal shall be cause for bid/proposal rejection.**

1. Did you submit the required information by the close of business, 4:30 P.M. HST, five (5) days after bid opening (i.e. DBE name, address, NAICS code, description of work, project name, and number)?
2. Explain your GFE if any, to solicit through all reasonable and available means (e.g. attendance at pre-bid meetings, advertising and/or written notices) the interest of all certified DBEs who have the capability to perform part or all of the work to be included under the contract.
 - a. Explain your GFE if any, to solicit the participation of potential DBEs as early in the procurement process as practicable.
 - b. Explain your GFE if any, to allow sufficient time for the DBEs to properly inquire about the project and respond to the solicitation.
 - c. Explain your GFE if any, to take appropriate steps to follow up with interested DBEs in a timely manner to facilitate participation by DBEs in this project.
3. Explain your GFE if any, to identify and break up portions of work that can be performed by DBEs in order to increase the likelihood that a DBE will be able to participate, and that the DBE goal could be achieved (e.g. breaking out contract items into economically feasible units to facilitate DBE participation even when you might otherwise prefer to self-perform these work items).
4. Explain your GFE if any, to make available or provide interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the project in a timely manner, and assist them in responding to your solicitation.
5. Explain your GFE if any, to negotiate in good faith with interested DBEs. Evidence of such negotiations includes documenting:
 - a) the names, addresses and telephone numbers of DBEs that were contacted;
 - b) a description of the information that was provided to DBEs regarding the plans and specifications; and
 - c) detailed explanation for not utilizing individual DBEs on the project.
6. Did you solely rely on price in determining whether to use a DBE? If yes please explain. The fact that there may be additional or higher costs associated with finding and utilizing DBEs are not, by themselves, sufficient reasons for your refusal to utilize a DBE or

NAME and SIGNATURE of AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE of PRIME CONTRACTOR:

DATE:

failure to meet the DBE goal, provided that such additional costs are not unreasonable. Also, the ability or desire to perform a portion of the work with your own forces, that could have been undertaken by an available DBE, does not relieve you of the responsibility to make good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal, and to make available and solicit DBE participation in other areas of the project to meet the DBE goal.

7. Did you reject DBEs as being unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities? If yes, please explain. The DBEs standing within the industry, membership in specific groups, organizations or associates, and political or social affiliation are not legitimate basis for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids from particular DBEs.
8. Explain your GFE to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance.
9. Explain your GFE if any, to assist interested DBEs in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials or related assistance or services.
10. If you selected a non-DBE over a DBE subcontractor, please provide the quotes of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor submitted to you for work on the contract; and for each DBE that was contacted but not utilized for a contract, provide a detailed written explanation for each DBE detailing the reasons for not utilizing or allowing the DBE to participate in the contract.
11. Explain your GFE if any, to effectively use the services of available minority/women community organizations, minority/women business groups, contractors' groups, and local, state and federal minority/women business assistance offices or other organizations to provide assistance in recruitment and placement of DBEs.

NAME and SIGNATURE of AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE of PRIME CONTRACTOR:

DATE:



**Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)
Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts (GFE)
Documentation For Construction
INSTRUCTIONS**

Project #	Self-explanatory
County	County where project is located
DBE Project Goal	Indicate DBE goal listed in the proposal on P-1
Prime Contractor	Name of prime contractor
Name of Subcontractor, Supplier, Manufacturer, and Trucking Company	Company name of subcontractor, supplier, manufacturer, or trucking firm
DBE (Y/N)	Y for yes and N for no
Bid Item Number and Description	Pay item and description
Approx. Quantity/ Hours	Self-explanatory
Unit	Unit of measure
Unit Price/ Rate	Self-explanatory
Dollar Amount	Total dollar amount committed to subcontractor, supplier, manufacturer, or trucking firm
A. Dollar amount of the work to be performed by DBE subcontractors, manufacturers, and trucking companies, plus 60% of the dollar amount of DBE suppliers	Total amount of DBE participation
B. Sum of all work items less mobilization, force account items, allowance items	List total of work items minus mobilization, force accounts and allowances. DBE credit shall not be given for mobilization, force account items, and allowance items.
A/B = DBE contract goal	Self-explanatory
Name and Signature of Authorized Representative of Prime Contractor	Self-explanatory (Note: bidder must sign and date every page of form.)
Date	Date form is signed
Summary of Good Faith Efforts (GFE)	Complete by answering questions in detail and providing documentation to support how bidder demonstrated good faith efforts to meet the goal, irrespective of whether or not the goal was met.



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement Trucking Company

This commitment is subject to the award and receipt of a signed contract from the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) for the subject project. DBEs must be certified by the bid opening date.

Project #:	County:
NAICS CODE/DESCRIPTION OF WORK:	SECONDARY NAICS CODE:

*All quantities and units should match the bid tab item whenever possible.

The prime contractor shall inform HDOT the dates when the trucking firm starts and completes all work under the subcontract.

Estimated Beginning Date (Month/Year):	Estimated Completion Date (Month/Year):
---	--

TRUCKING COMPANY:	Item No.	Item Description	Unit	Unit Price / Rate	Amount
				\$	\$
				\$	\$
				\$	\$
TOTAL COMMITMENT AMOUNT					\$

1. Number of hours contracted or quantities to be hauled: _____
2. Number of fully operational trucks to be used: _____ Tractor/trailers: _____ Dump trucks: _____
3. Number of fully operational trucks owned by DBE: _____ Dump trucks: _____ Tractors/trailers: _____
4. If Owner Operators or additional trucking companies are to be used answer the following:

Name of Trucking Company	DBE Y/N	Estimated Dollar Amount to be Contracted	Number and Type of Trucks (specify)
		\$	
		\$	

The prime contractor certifies by signature on this agreement to utilize the DBE trucking company as listed on the agreement form. If a DBE trucking company is unable to perform the work as listed on this agreement form, the prime contractor will follow the substitution/replacement approval process as outlined in the contract DBE requirements. **IMPORTANT! The signatures of the DBE, prime contractor, and subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub) confirms that all information on this Agreement is true and correct. Parties should sign Agreement in the order in which they are listed.**

DBE NAME:	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	
Prime Contractor:	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	
Subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub):	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	

HDOT retains the information collected through this form. With few exceptions, you are entitled on request to be informed about the information that we collect about you.

FED
rev 08.10.22



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement Trucking Company INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this agreement is to secure the commitment of the bidder/offeror to utilize the listed DBE trucking company, and the DBE's confirmation that it will perform work for the bidder/offeror on this project. The information on this form shall be provided by the DBE.

Project #	Self-explanatory
County	County where project is located
NAICS Code/Description of Work	Primary North American Industry Classification System code under which DBE is certified to perform and description of work to be done
Secondary NAICS Code	List other NAICS codes firm is certified to perform
Estimated Beginning Date (Month/Year)	Date DBE shall begin work on the project
Estimated Completion Date (Month/Year)	Date DBE's work will be completed
Trucking Company	Name of DBE trucking company
Item No.	List pay item number
Item Description	Description of item
Unit	Unit of measure – e.g. weight or hours
Unit Price/Rate	Cost per unit or hourly rate
Amount	Total amount per pay item
Total Commitment Amount	Sum of all pay items and total commitment of bidder/offeror to DBE
Number of hours contracted or quantities to be hauled	Approximate number of hours or tonnage to be hauled
Number of fully operational trucks to be used:	Total number of trucks to be used for the project
Tractor/Trailers	Number of tractor trailers to be used
Dump Trucks	Number of dump trucks to be used
Number of fully operational trucks owned by DBE	Number of listed DBE's trucks to be used on this project
Name of Trucking Company	If other trucking companies (DBE or non-DBE) are to be leased, list name and information about type of trucks in this section
Estimated Dollar Amount to be Contracted	Provide information about estimated cost to lease trucks
Number of Dump Trucks, Tractor/Trailer	Self-explanatory
DBE NAME	DBE Company name
Name/Title	Name and title of DBE's representative
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of DBE's representative
Date	Date agreement is signed
Prime Contractor	Company name

FED
rev 08.10.22

Name/Title	Name and title of prime contractor's representative
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of prime contractor's representative
Date	Date agreement is signed
Subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub):	Name of subcontractor only if the listed DBE trucking company will be performing work under this subcontractor
Name/Title	Name and title of the subcontractor's representative
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of subcontractor
Date	Date agreement is signed



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement Subcontractor, Manufacturer, or Supplier

This commitment is subject to the award and receipt of a signed contract from the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) for the subject project. DBEs must be certified by the bid opening date.

Project #:	County:
NAICS CODE/DESCRIPTION OF WORK:	SECONDARY NAICS CODE:

*All quantities and units should match the bid tab item whenever possible.

The prime contractor shall inform HDOT of the dates when the subcontractor starts and completes all work under the subcontract.

Estimated Beginning Date (Month/Year):	Estimated Completion Date (Month/Year):
---	--

SUBCONTRACTOR:	Item No.	Item	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
					\$	\$
					\$	\$
					\$	\$
					\$	\$
TOTAL COMMITMENT AMOUNT						\$

MANUFACTURER:	Item No.	Item	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
					\$	\$
					\$	\$
TOTAL COMMITMENT AMOUNT						\$

SUPPLIER:	Item No.	Item	Approx. Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
					\$	\$
					\$	\$
TOTAL COMMITMENT AMOUNT						\$

The prime contractor certifies by signature on this agreement that subcontracts will be executed between the prime contractor and the DBE subcontractors as listed on the agreement form. If a DBE subcontractor is unable to perform the work as listed on this agreement form, the prime contractor will follow the substitution/replacement approval process as outlined in the contract DBE requirements. **IMPORTANT! The signatures of the DBE, prime contractor, and subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub) confirms that all information on this Agreement is true and correct. Parties should sign Agreement in the order in which they are listed.**

DBE NAME:	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	Date:
Prime Contractor:	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	Date:
Subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub):	Name/Title (please print):
Address:	Signature:
Phone: Fax:	
Email:	Date:

HDOT retains the information collected through this form. With few exceptions, you are entitled on request to be informed about the information that we collect about you.



Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Confirmation and Commitment Agreement Subcontractor, Manufacturer, or Supplier INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this agreement is to secure the commitment of the bidder/offeror to utilize the listed DBE, and the DBE's confirmation that it will perform work for the bidder/offeror on this project. The information on this form shall be provided by the DBE.

Project #	Self-explanatory
County	County where project is located
NAICS Code/Description of Work	Primary North American Industry Classification System code under which DBE is certified to perform and description of work to be done
Secondary NAICS Code	List other NAICS codes firm is certified to perform
Estimated Beginning Date (Month/Year)	Date DBE shall begin work on the project
Estimated Completion Date (Month/Year)	Date DBE's work will be completed
Subcontractor	Name of DBE subcontractor (company name)
Item No.	List pay item number
Item	Description of item
Approx. Quantity	Self-explanatory
Unit	List unit of measure
Unit Price	Cost per unit
Amount	Total amount per pay item
Total Commitment Amount	Sum of all pay items and total commitment of bidder/offeror to DBE
Manufacturer	Name of DBE manufacturer
Supplier	Name of DBE supplier (aka regular dealer)
DBE NAME	DBE Company name
Name/Title	Name and title of DBE's representative
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of DBE's representative
Date	Date agreement is signed
Prime Contractor	Company name
Name/Title	Name and title of prime contractor's representative
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of prime contractor's representative
Date	Date agreement is signed
Subcontractor (only if the DBE will be a second tier sub):	Name of subcontractor only if the listed DBE will be performing work under this subcontractor as a second tier subcontractor/supplier/manufacturer

FED
rev 08.10.22

Name/Title	Name and title of the subcontractor's representative that the listed DBE will work under as a second tier subcontractor/supplier/manufacturer
Address	Self-explanatory
Phone	Self-explanatory
Fax	Self-explanatory
Email	Self-explanatory
Signature	Signature of subcontractor's representative
Date	Date agreement is signed

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART 0.G – SAMPLE FORMS

C O N T R A C T

THIS AGREEMENT, made this day _____, by and between the STATE OF HAWAII, by its Director of Transportation, hereinafter referred to as “STATE”, and «CONTRACTOR», «STATE OF INCORPORATION», whose business/post office address is «ADDRESS» hereinafter referred to as “CONTRACTOR”,

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the payments hereinafter mentioned, the CONTRACTOR hereby covenants and agrees with the STATE to complete in place, furnish and pay for all labor and materials necessary for

“«PROJECT NAME AND NO»”,

or such a part thereof as shall be required by the STATE, the total amount of which labor, materials and construction shall be computed at the unit and/or lump sum prices set forth in the attached proposal schedule and shall be the sum of «BASIC»----- DOLLARS

(\$«BASIC_NUMERIC») as follows:

TOTAL AMOUNT FOR COMPARISON OF BIDS.....\$«BASIC_NUMERIC»

which shall be provided from the following funds:

Federal Funds.....
State Funds.....
TOTAL AMOUNT.....

all in accordance with the specifications, the special provisions, if any, the notice to bidders, the instructions to bidders, the proposal and plans for «PROJECT_NO_ONLY», and any supplements thereto, on file in the office of the Director of Transportation. These documents, together with all alterations, amendments, and additions thereto and deductions therefrom, are attached hereto or incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this contract.

The CONTRACTOR hereby covenants and agrees to complete such construction within «WORKING_DAYS», from the date indicated in the notice to proceed from the STATE, subject, however, to such extensions as may be provided for under the specifications.

For and in consideration of the covenants, undertakings and agreements of the CONTRACTOR herein set forth and upon the full and faithful performance thereof by the CONTRACTOR, the STATE hereby agrees to pay the CONTRACTOR the sum of «BASIC»-----DOLLARS (\$«BASIC_NUMERIC») in lawful money, but not more than such part of the same as is actually earned according to the STATE’s determination of the actual quantities of work performed and materials furnished by the CONTRACTOR at the unit or lump sum prices set forth in the attached proposal schedule. Such payment, including any extras, shall be made, subject to such additions or deductions hereto or hereafter made in the manner and at the time prescribed in the specifications and this contract.

An additional sum of «EXTRAS»-----DOLLARS (\$«EXTRA_NUMERIC») is hereby provided for extra work and shall be provided from the following funds:

Federal Funds.....
 State Funds.....
 Total.....

Where Federal funds are involved, it is covenanted and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the sum of ----«FEDERAL_BASIC»----DOLLARS (\$«FEDERAL_BASIC_NUMERIC») and ----«FEDERAL_EXTRAS»----DOLLARS (\$«FEDERAL_EXTRAS_NUMERIC»), a portion of the contract price and extras, respectively, shall be paid out of the applicable Federal funds, and that this contract shall be construed to be an agreement to pay said sums to the Contractor only out of the aforesaid Federal funds if and when such Federal funds shall be received from the Federal Government, and that this contract shall not be construed to be a general agreement to pay said portions at all events out of any funds other than those which may be so received from the Federal Government; provided, that if the Federal share of the cost of the project is not immediately forthcoming from the Federal Government, the STATE may advance the CONTRACTOR the anticipated Federal reimbursement of the cost of the completed portions of the work from funds which have been appropriated by the STATE for its pro rata share.

All words used herein in the singular shall extend to and include the plural. All words used in the plural shall extend to and include the singular. The use of any gender shall extend to and include all genders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this instrument to be duly executed the day and year first above written.

STATE OF HAWAII

Director of Transportation

«CONTRACTOR»

Signature

Print name

Print Title

Date

SAMPLE

PERFORMANCE BOND (SURETY)
(6/21/07)

KNOW TO ALL BY THESE PRESENTS:

That _____,
(Full Legal Name and Street Address of Contractor)

as Contractor, hereinafter called Principal, and _____

(Name and Street Address of Bonding Company)

as Surety, hereinafter called Surety, a corporation(s) authorized to transact business as a
surety in the State of Hawaii, are held and firmly bound unto the _____,
(State/County Entity)

its successors and assigns, hereinafter called Obligee, in the amount of _____

_____ DOLLARS (\$ _____), to which payment Principal and Surety bind themselves,
their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by
these presents.

WHEREAS, the above-bound Principal has signed a Contract with Obligee on
_____, for the following project: _____

hereinafter called Contract, which Contract is incorporated herein by reference and made a part
hereof.

NOW THEREFORE, the condition of this obligation is such that:

If the Principal shall promptly and faithfully perform, and fully complete the Contract in
strict accordance with the terms of the Contract as said Contract may be modified or amended
from time to time; then this obligation shall be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Surety to this Bond hereby stipulates and agrees that no changes, extensions of time, alterations, or additions to the terms of the Contract, including the work to be performed thereunder, and the specifications or drawings accompanying same, shall in any way affect its obligation on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such changes, extensions of time, alterations, or additions, and agrees that they shall become part of the Contract.

In the event of Default by the Principal, of the obligations under the Contract, then after written Notice of Default from the Oblige to the Surety and the Principal and subject to the limitation of the penal sum of this bond, Surety shall remedy the Default, or take over the work to be performed under the Contract and complete such work, or pay moneys to the Oblige in satisfaction of the surety's performance obligation on this bond.

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Seal)

Name of Principal (Contractor)

*

Signature

Title

(Seal)

Name of Surety

*

Signature

Title

***ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED
BY A NOTARY PUBLIC**

PERFORMANCE BOND

KNOW TO ALL BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, _____
(full legal name and street address of Contractor)

as Contractor, hereinafter called Contractor, is held and firmly bound unto the

(State/County entity)

its successors and assigns, as Obligee, hereinafter called Obligee, in the amount

(Dollar amount of Contract) DOLLARS \$ _____),

lawful money of the United States of America, for the payment of which to the said Obligee, well and truly to be made, Contractor binds itself, its heir, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, firmly by these presents. Said amount is evidenced by:

- Legal Tender;**
- Share Certificate** unconditionally assigned to or made payable at sight to
Description: _____;
- Certificate of Deposit**, No. _____, dated _____ issued
by _____ drawn on _____ a bank, savings
institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the
National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to
_____;
- Cashier's Check** No. _____, dated _____
drawn on _____ a
bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or
unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Teller's Check** No. _____, dated _____
drawn on _____ a
bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or
unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Treasurer's Check** No. _____, dated _____
drawn on _____ a
bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or
unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Official Check** No. _____, dated _____
drawn on _____ a
bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance
Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or
unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Certified Check** No. _____, dated _____
accepted by a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit
Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or
unconditionally assigned to _____;

WHEREAS:

The Contractor has by written agreement dated _____ entered into a contract with Obligeo for the following Project: _____

hereinafter called Contract, which Contract is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

NOW THEREFORE,

The Condition of this obligation is such that, if Contractor shall promptly and faithfully perform the Contract in accordance with, in all respects, the stipulations, agreements, covenants and conditions of the Contract as it now exists or may be modified according to its terms, and shall deliver the Project to the Obligeo, or to its successors or assigns, fully completed as in the Contract specified and free from all liens and claims and without further cost, expense or charge to the Obligeo, its officers, agents, successors or assigns, free and harmless from all suits or actions of every nature and kind which may be brought for or on account of any injury or damage, direct or indirect, arising or growing out of the doing of said work or the repair or maintenance thereof or the manner of doing the same or the neglect of the Contractor or its agents or servants or the improper performance of the Contract by the Contractor or its agents or servants or from any other cause, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and effect.

AND IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that suit on this bond may be brought before a court of competent jurisdiction without a jury, and that the sum or sums specified in the said Contract as liquidated damages, if any, shall be forfeited to the Obligeo, its successors or assigns, in the event of a breach of any, or all, or any part of, covenants, agreements, conditions, or stipulations contained in the Contract or in this bond in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amount of this bond may be reduced by and to the extent of any payment or payments made in good faith hereunder.

Signed and sealed this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Seal) _____
Name of Contractor

Signature*

Title

*ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED
BY A NOTARY PUBLIC

LABOR AND MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND (SURETY)
(6/21/07)

KNOW TO ALL BY THESE PRESENTS:

That _____,
(Full Legal Name and Street Address of Contractor)

as Contractor, hereinafter called Principal, and _____

(Name and Street Address of Bonding Company)

as Surety, hereinafter called Surety, a corporation(s) authorized to transact business as a surety in the State of Hawaii, are held and firmly bound unto the _____,
(State/County Entity)

its successors and assigns, hereinafter called Obligee, in the amount of _____

_____ Dollars (\$ _____), to which payment Principal and Surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the above-bound Principal has signed Contract with the Obligee on _____ for the following project: _____

hereinafter called Contract, which Contract is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

NOW THEREFORE, the condition of this obligation is such that if the Principal shall promptly make payment to any Claimant, as hereinafter defined, for all labor and materials supplied to the Principal for use in the performance of the Contract, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

1. Surety to this Bond hereby stipulates and agrees that no changes, extensions of time, alterations, or additions to the terms of the Contract, including the work to be performed thereunder, and the specifications or drawings accompanying same, shall in any way affect its obligation on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such changes, extensions of time, alterations, or additions, and agrees that they shall become part of the Contract.

2. A "Claimant" shall be defined herein as any person who has furnished labor or materials to the Principal for the work provided in the Contract.

Every Claimant who has not been paid amounts due for labor and materials furnished for work provided in the Contract may institute an action against the Principal and its Surety on this bond at the time and in the manner prescribed in Section 103D-324, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and have the rights and claims adjudicated in the action, and judgment rendered thereon; subject to the Obligee's priority on this bond. If the full amount of the liability of the Surety on this bond is insufficient to pay the full amount of the claims, then after paying the full amount due the Obligee, the remainder shall be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Seal)

Name of Principal (Contractor)

*

Signature

Title

(Seal)

Name of Surety

*

Signature

Title

***ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED
BY A NOTARY PUBLIC**

LABOR AND MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, _____
(full legal name and street address of Contractor)
as Contractor, hereinafter called Contractor, is held and firmly bound unto _____
(State/County entity)
its successors and assigns, as Obligee, hereinafter called Obligee, in the amount
_____ DOLLARS (\$ _____),
(Dollar amount of Contract)

lawful money of the United States of America, for the payment of which to the said Obligee, well and truly to be made, Contractor binds itself, its heir, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, firmly by these presents. Said amount is evidenced by:

- Legal Tender;**
- Share Certificate** unconditionally assigned to or made payable at sight to _____
Description: _____
- Certificate of Deposit, No.** _____, dated _____
issued by _____
drawn on _____
a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Cashier's Check No.** _____, dated _____
drawn on _____
a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Teller's Check No.** _____, dated _____
drawn on _____
a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Treasurer's Check No.** _____, dated _____
drawn on _____
a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Official Check No.** _____, dated _____
drawn on _____
a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;
- Certified Check No.** _____, dated _____
accepted by a bank, savings institution or credit union insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, payable at sight or unconditionally assigned to _____;

WHEREAS:

The Contractor has by written agreement dated _____ entered into a contract with Obligee for the following Project: _____

hereinafter called Contract, which Contract is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

NOW THEREFORE,

The condition of this obligation is such that, if Contractor shall promptly and faithfully perform the Contract in accordance with, in all respects, the stipulations, agreements, covenants and conditions of the Contract as it now exists or may be modified according to its terms, free from all liens and claims and without further cost, expense or charge to the Obligee, its officers, agents, successors or assigns, free and harmless from all suits or actions of every nature and kind which may be brought for or on account of any injury or damage, direct or indirect, arising or growing out of the doing of said work or the repair or maintenance thereof or the manner of doing the same or the neglect of the Contractor or its agents or servants or the improper performance of the Contract by the Contractor or its agents or servants or from any other cause, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and effect.

AND IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that suit on this bond may be brought before a court of competent jurisdiction without a jury, and that the sum or sums specified in the said Contract as liquidated damages, if any, shall be forfeited to the Obligee, its successors or assigns, in the event of a breach of any, or all, or any part of, covenants, agreements, conditions, or stipulations contained in the Contract or in this bond in accordance with the terms thereof.

AND IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that this bond shall inure to the benefit of any and all persons entitled to file claims for labor performed or materials furnished in said work so as to give any and all such persons a right of action as contemplated by Sections 103D-324(d) and 103D-324(e), Hawaii Revised Statutes.

The amount of this bond may be reduced by and to the extent of any payment or payments made in good faith hereunder, inclusive of the payments of mechanics' liens which may be filed of record against the Project, whether or not claim for the amount of such lien be presented under and against this bond.

Signed this _____ day of _____,

(Seal) _____
Name of Contractor

* _____
Signature

Title

***ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE
ACKNOWLEDGED BY A NOTARY PUBLIC**

CHAPTER 104, HRS COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

The undersigned bidder does hereby certify to the following:

1. Individuals engaged in the performance of the contract on the job site shall be paid:

A. Not less than the wages that the director of labor and industrial relations shall have determined to be prevailing for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on public works projects; and

B. Overtime compensation at one and one-half times the basic hourly rate plus fringe benefits for hours worked on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday of the State or in excess of eight hours on any other day.

2. All applicable laws of the federal and state governments relating to workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, payment of wages, and safety shall be fully complied with.

DATED at Honolulu, Hawaii, this _____ day of _____, 20__.

«CONTRACTOR»
Name of Corporation, Partnership, or Individual

Signature and Title of Signer

Notary Seal
NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____
Notary signature _____
Notary public, State of _____
My Commission Expires: _____

Notary Seal
NOTARY CERTIFICATION

Doc. Date: _____ #Pages: _____
Notary Name: _____ Circuit _____
Doc. Description: _____

Notary signature _____
Date _____

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
(NOT PHYSICALLY INCLUDED)

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS

PART II – TECHNICAL PROVISIONS**PART II – TECHNICAL PROVISIONS**

SECTION 01005 – DESCRIPTION OF WORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes:
 - 1. Vehicle Parking
 - 2. Provisions for Field Office/Storage Space
 - 3. Location of the work
 - 4. Hours of work
 - 5. Runway Closure Procedures
 - 6. Safety
 - 7. Operation of airport facilities during construction

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. The work to be performed under this Contract shall be as shown on the Plan and Specifications, inclusive of runway and taxiway mill and overlay, runway and taxiway pavement reconstruction, new pavement markings, and airfield electrical and lighting revisions.

1.4 VEHICLE PARKING

- A. All Contractor personnel vehicles shall be parked in the staging area.

1.5 PROVISIONS FOR FIELD OFFICE/STORAGE AND SPACE

- A. Pending the availability of space on airport property, the State will issue a Revocable Permit (s) to the Contractor for the use of the space, assessed at a monthly fee of \$25 for each Revocable Permit issued. The spaces (s) may be used for field office, staging of materials and equipment, vehicle parking or other uses subject to the approval of the State. All spaces shall be subject to the requirements of Section 01561 – CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL PROGRAM.
- B. Since space on airport property is extremely limited, the State does not guarantee that the space provided to the Contractor will be in close proximity to the project site. The State will make every effort to provide the Contractor with space on airport property, however, should the State determine that no space is available for such use(s), the responsibility shall then be on the Contractor to find space outside of airport property.
- C. The Contractor shall secure all staging and work areas in accordance with Specification Section 01565 – Security Measures.

1.6 LOCATION OF WORK

- A. The work to be performed under this contract is located at Ellison Onizuka Kona International Airport at Keahole.
- B. The project is within a controlled area closed to public access, the Airports Operational Area (AOA). The Contractor shall meet requirements for working within the AOA pursuant to the Special Provisions and the approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP).
- C. Conditions:
 - 1. The airport shall remain operational at all times shown on the Phasing and Barricade Plans. Any damages to existing areas caused by the Contractor shall be repaired by the Contractor at no cost to the State.
 - 2. Upon award of the contract, the Contractor, at their cost, shall obtain all permits required for this project.

1.7 HOURS OF WORK

- A. Work hours for this project shall be as noted on the approved CSPP. Contractor shall coordinate all work activities with the Resident Project Representative (RPR). Submit a proposed construction schedule to the RPR for review and approval, no later than thirty (30) calendar days after award of the Contract. The Contractor shall coordinate their schedule with the RPR if rescheduling of work or intermittent work is required, such work shall be performed at no extra cost to the State.
- B. Contractor shall clean work areas at the end of each working shift. Rubbish, loose materials, etc. shall be disposed of daily. Material and equipment shall be safely secured and stored in an area designated by the Airport Manager.

1.8 RUNWAY CLOSURE PROCEDURES

- A. The Contractor shall follow procedures in the approved CSPP for work requiring runway closure. Work will not be allowed to begin until all procedures for runway closure is completed, including the following.
 - 1. Confirm proper Notice to Airmen (NOTAMs) issued per approved 3-week construction schedule.
 - 2. Install lighted runway closure X's at locations shown on both ends of the runway in accordance with the CSPP.
 - 3. Turn-off power for the runway edge lights, approach lighting and applicable visual NAVAIDS.
 - 4. Turn-off or cover lights for the closed portions of taxiways.
 - 5. Install barricades in accordance with the CSPP.
 - 6. Notify the Construction Manager and/or Airport Manager when all the above runway closure procedures have been completed.

- B. At the end of each night's work for runway reopening, the Contractor shall follow the procedures in the approved CSPP, to include the following:
 - 1. Remove the lighted runway closure X's at both ends of the runway.
 - 2. Turn-on power for the runway edge lights, approach lighting and NAVAIDS.
 - 3. Turn-on power or remove covers from lights for the closed taxiways.
 - 4. Remove all installed barricades.
 - 5. Perform the Foreign Object Debris (FOD) clean-up and inspection, receive a clearance check from Airport Operations for reopening.
- C. The Contractor shall maintain a trained Radio Monitoring Person (RMP) at all times work is performed on the runway and taxiways. The RMP's primary function is to maintain communication with aircraft traffic control.

1.9 SAFETY

- A. The Contractor shall take the necessary precautions to protect his workers and other personnel from injuries. The rules and regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Acts are applicable and made a part of these specifications. Additionally, the Contractor shall comply with all requirements of the approved CSPP for this project.
- B. Barricades and warning signs shall be erected by the Contractor in the work area to properly protect all personnel in the area.
- C. During the progress of the work, spillage, debris, empty crates, waste material, drippings, etc., shall be removed by the Contractor at the end of each work day, and the work area shall be left clean and orderly. Contractor shall inspect to ensure that the runway/taxiways are free of FOD that will be hazardous to air traffic at the end of each workday.

1.10 OPERATION OF AIRPORT FACILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION

- A. The Contractor shall coordinate the phases of work under this contract in accordance with the approved CSPP to permit the continuing operation of Airport facilities and to minimize disruption to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- B. Utility Maintenance: During the construction of this contract, existing utility services serving airfield NAVAIDS and lighting shall not be disrupted except where authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction. The Contractor shall provide temporary services during interruptions to existing utilities, as acceptable to the RPR. Damages to the existing utility facilities by the Contractor will be repaired at the Contractors expense.
- C. Outages of taxiway and runway lights will be coordinated and scheduled with the Airport Manager. The Contractor shall submit written requests to the RPR for such outages no later than fourteen (14) calendar days in advance. The request shall include a description of work and the duration of the outage. The Contractor shall not proceed with such outages until written approval is received from the State.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

-----END OF SECTION 01005-----

SECTION 01040 – SCOPE OF WORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Section 40: Scope of Work, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes:
 - 1. Intent of contract
 - 2. Alterations of work and quantities
 - 3. Omitted items
 - 4. Extra work
 - 5. Maintenance of traffic
 - 6. Removal of existing structures
 - 7. Rights in and use of materials found in the work
 - 8. Final cleanup

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Section 40: Scope of Work

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Section 40 Scope of Work

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 15%; or any change in the total cost of a major contract item by more than 15%.

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 AC 150/5370-10, 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 AC 150/5370-10, 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

-----END OF SECTION 01040-----

SECTION 01050 – CONTROL OF WORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Section 50: Control of Work, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes:

1. Authority of the Resident Project Representative (RPR)
2. Conformity with plans and specifications
3. Coordination of contract, plans, and specifications
4. List of Special Provisions
5. Cooperation of Contractor
6. Cooperation between Contractors
7. Construction layout and stakes
8. Authority and duties of Quality Assurance (QA) inspectors
9. Inspection of the work
10. Removal of unacceptable and unauthorized work
11. Load restrictions
12. Maintenance during construction
13. Failure to maintain the work
14. Partial acceptance
15. Final acceptance
16. Claims for adjustment and disputes

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 1. FAA Specification Section 50: Control of Work

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Specification Section 01300 – Submittals.

- B. Copies of survey notes shall be submitted for each area of construction and for each placement of material in accordance with FAA Specification Section 50, paragraph 50-07.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Section 50 Control of Work

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. Airports Division Special Provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

50-07 Construction layout and stakes. The Engineer/RPR shall establish necessary horizontal and vertical control. The establishment of Survey Control and/or reestablishment of survey control shall be by a State Licensed Land Surveyor. Contractor is responsible for preserving integrity of horizontal and vertical controls established by Engineer/RPR. In case of negligence on the part of

the Contractor or their employees, resulting in the destruction of any horizontal and vertical control, the resulting costs will be deducted as a liquidated damage against the Contractor.

Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor will check all control points for horizontal and vertical accuracy and certify in writing to the RPR that the Contractor concurs with survey control established for the project. All lines, grades and measurements from control points necessary for the proper execution and control of the work on this project will be provided to and approved by the RPR prior to commencing work. The Contractor is responsible to establish all layout required for the construction of the project, see Specification Section 01900 Project Survey and Stakeout for minimum requirements.

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): a format acceptable by the RPR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

within 10 calendar days, submit a written claim to the RPR who will present it to the Owner for consideration in accordance with local laws or ordinances.

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

50-17 Value Engineering Cost Proposal.

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.

END OF SECTION 50

-----END OF SECTION 01050-----

SECTION 01060 – CONTROL OF MATERIALS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Section 60: Control of Materials, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes:
 - 1. Source of supply and quality requirements
 - 2. Samples, tests, and cited specifications
 - 3. Certification of compliance/analysis (COC/COA)
 - 4. Plant inspection
 - 5. Engineer/Resident Project Representative (RPR) field office
 - 6. Storage of materials
 - 7. Unacceptable materials
 - 8. Owner furnished materials

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Section 60: Control of Materials

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Specification Section 01300 – Submittals
- B. Copies of all Contractor QC test data shall be submitted daily in accordance with FAA Specification Section 60, paragraph 60-02.
- C. Certificates of compliance, if used, shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Section 60, paragraph 60-03.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Section 60 Control of Materials.

Section 60 Control of Materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Conformance to the specified performance, testing, quality or dimensional requirements; and,
- b. Suitability of the material or assembly for the use intended in the contract work.

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

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

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

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

- a. The RPR shall have the cooperation and assistance of the Contractor and the producer with whom the Contractor has contracted for materials.
- b. The RPR shall have full entry at all reasonable times to such parts of the plant that concern the manufacture or production of the materials being furnished.
- c. If required by the RPR, the Contractor shall arrange for adequate office or working space that may be reasonably needed for conducting plant inspections. Place office or working space in a convenient location with respect to the plant.

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

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

60-06 Storage of materials. Materials shall be stored to assure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Stored materials, even though approved before storage, may again be inspected prior to their use in the work. Stored materials shall be located to facilitate their prompt

inspection. The Contractor shall coordinate the storage of all materials with the RPR. Materials to be stored on airport property shall not create an obstruction to air navigation nor shall they interfere with the free and unobstructed movement of aircraft. Unless otherwise shown on the plans and/or CSPP, the storage of materials and the location of the Contractor's plant and parked equipment or vehicles shall be as directed by the RPR. Private property shall not be used for storage purposes without written permission of the Owner or lessee of such property. The Contractor shall make all arrangements and bear all expenses for the storage of materials on private property. Upon request, the Contractor shall furnish the RPR a copy of the property Owner's permission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

END OF SECTION 60

-----END OF SECTION 01060-----

SECTION 01070 – LEGAL REGULATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO PUBLIC

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Section 70: Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Section 70: Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Section 70 Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public.

Section 70 Legal Regulations and Responsibility to Public

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

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

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

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

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 Phasing and Barricade Plans are shown on the Plans. The CSPP is included as an attachment to the bid documents.

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

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

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

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

70-11 Responsibility for damage claims. The Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Engineer/RPR and the Owner and their officers, agents, and employees from all suits, actions, or

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

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

70-13 Opening sections of the work to traffic. If it is necessary for the Contractor to complete portions of the contract work for the beneficial occupancy of the Owner prior to completion of the entire contract, such "phasing" of the work must be 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 have been indicated on the plans and/or in the contract documents.

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.

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.

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. Contractor shall obtain and maintain the required insurance coverages outlined in the Airports Special Provisions included in Part 0.D – Supplement Provisions and Part I – General Provisions for Construction Projects.

END OF SECTION 70

-----END OF SECTION 01070-----

SECTION 01090 – MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Section 90: Measurement and Payment, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes:
 - 1. Measurement of quantities
 - 2. Scope of payment
 - 3. Compensation for altered quantities
 - 4. Payment for omitted items
 - 5. Payment for extra work
 - 6. Partial payments
 - 7. Payment for materials on hand
 - 8. Payment of withheld funds
 - 9. Acceptance and final payment
 - 10. Construction warranty
 - 11. Project closeout

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Section 90: Measurement and Payment

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Section 90 Measurement and Payment.

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 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 may be weighed, and such weights will be converted to cubic yards 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 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 or ton. When measured by volume, such volumes will be measured at 60°F or will be corrected to the volume at 60°F 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 or hundredweight.
Structure	Structures will be measured according to neat lines shown on the plans or as altered to fit field conditions.
Timber	Timber will be measured by the thousand feet board measure (MFBM) actually incorporated in the structure. Measurement will be based on nominal widths and thicknesses and the extreme length of each piece.
Plates and Sheets	The thickness of plates and galvanized sheet used in the manufacture of corrugated metal pipe, metal plate pipe culverts and arches, and metal cribbing will be specified and measured in decimal fraction of inch.
Miscellaneous Items	When standard manufactured items are specified such as fence, wire, plates, rolled shapes, pipe conduit, etc., and these items are identified by gauge, unit weight, section dimensions, etc., such identification will be considered to be nominal weights or dimensions. Unless more stringently controlled by tolerances in cited specifications, manufacturing tolerances established by the industries involved will be accepted.
Scales	Scales must be tested for accuracy and serviced before use. Scales for weighing materials which are required to be proportioned or measured and paid for by weight shall be furnished, erected, and maintained by the Contractor, or be certified permanently installed commercial scales. Platform scales shall be installed and maintained with the platform level and rigid bulkheads at each end.

Term	Description
	<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. 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 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-weighing (indicating less than correct weight), they shall be immediately adjusted. No additional payment to the Contractor will be allowed for materials previously weighed and recorded.</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 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.

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

-----END OF SECTION 01090-----

SECTION 01100 – CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100: Contractor Quality Control Program, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Section 02401 – Asphalt Mix Pavement; FAA Specification Item P-401.
- C. Section 02501 – Cement Concrete Pavement: FAA Specification Item P-501.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item C-100: Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP)

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall be in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. A Contractor Quality Control Program shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100.
- C. A detailed list of submittals shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-5.
- D. Contractor shall submit QC Daily Test results in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-9.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Description of Program shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-2.
- 3.2 CQCP Organization shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-3.
- 3.3 Project Progress Schedule shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-4.
- 3.4 Submittals Schedule shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-5.
- 3.5 Inspection Requirements shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-6.
- 3.6 Contractor QC Testing Facility shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-7.
- 3.7 QC Testing Plan shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-8.
- 3.8 Documentation shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-9.
- 3.9 Corrective Action Requirements shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-10.
- 3.10 Inspection and/or Observations by the RPR shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-11.
- 3.11 Noncompliance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-12.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-13.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-100, paragraph 100-14.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item C-100 Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP).

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 Owner will select the subject matter expert to conduct the QC/QA workshop. 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. If a consultant is engaged, the CQCPA must also be full-time on-site. The CQCPA must have a minimum of five (5) years of experience in QC pavement construction with prior QC experience on a project of comparable size and scope as the contract.

Included in the five (5) years of paving/QC experience, the CQCPA must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- (1) Professional Engineer with one (1) year of airport paving experience.
- (2) Engineer-in-training with two (2) years of airport paving experience.
- (3) National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) Civil Engineering Technology Level IV with three (3) years of airport paving experience.
- (4) An individual with four (4) years of airport paving experience, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering Technology or Construction.

The CQCPA must have full authority to institute any and all actions necessary for the successful implementation of the CQCP to ensure compliance with the contract plans and technical specifications. The CQCPA authority must include the ability to immediately stop production until materials and/or processes are in compliance with contract specifications. The CQCPA must report directly to a principal officer of the construction firm.

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

The Contractor shall ensure laboratory facilities are provided at the plant for the use of the RPR.

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%.

f. The CQCP shall not be measured for payment. The minimum bid allowed for the CQCP is an amount not to be less than one and one-half (1.5) percent of the sum of all bid items (excluding this item, mobilization, and all Allowances). If the proposal submitted by the bidder indicates an amount less than the allowable minimum, the indicated amount or amounts shall be increased to the allowable minimum; the “Total Amount for Comparison of Bids” in the proposal schedule shall be adjusted to reflect such increase for the purposes of comparing bids.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

100-14 Payment will be made under:

a. All work under this section, except for the work described in paragraph 100-14b, will be paid by lump sum. The contract price paid shall be for full compensation for furnishing and placing all materials and all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary for each of the construction phases.

b. Work under this section shall include all costs for the QC/QC Workshop Subject Matter Expert (SME) including travel expenses. The QC/QA Workshop SME shall be paid under the Allowance Item 01100.2 below. The Allowance is an estimate and shall not exceed the maximum amount shown in the proposal schedule.

Item No.	Description	Unit
01100.1	Contractor Quality Control Program	Lump Sum
01100.2	QC/QA Workshop Subject Matter Expert	Allowance

REFERENCES

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

National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET)

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM C1077	Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials

END OF ITEM C-100

-----END OF SECTION 01100-----

SECTION 01105 – MOBILIZATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-105: Mobilization, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Mobilization shall consist of those operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, supplies and incidentals to the Project Site, and for the establishment of temporary offices, staging areas, crushing facilities and batch plants, utilities, employee parking lots, stockpile areas, access and haul roads, building facilities including provision of utility services from utility providers and utility locate firms, safety equipment and first aid supplies, sanitary and other facilities as required, and all requirements indicated by the Contract Drawings, General Requirements, General and Special Provisions, Technical Specifications, and State and local laws and regulations.
- B. This Section shall consist of, but is not limited to, work and operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, material and supplies to and from the project site for work on the project except as provided in the contract as separate pay items.
- C. The mobilization limit identified in FAA Specification Item C-105, paragraph 105-2, shall only be allowed for FAA AIP funded projects.
- D. Posted notices shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-105, paragraph 105-3.
- E. Engineer/RPR field office shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-105, paragraph 105-4.

1.3 RELATED SECTIONS (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item C-105: Mobilization

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-105, paragraph 105-5.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-105, paragraph 105-6.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item C-105 Mobilization

Item C-105 Mobilization

105-1 Description. This item of work shall consist of, but is not limited to, work and operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, material and supplies to and from the project site for work on the project except as provided in the contract as separate pay items.

105-2 Mobilization limit. Mobilization shall be limited to 10 percent of the total project cost excluding this item and all allowances. If the proposal submitted by the bidder indicates an amount in excess of the allowable maximum, the indicated amount or amounts shall be reduced to the allowable maximum; the "Sum of All Items," in the proposal schedule shall be adjusted to reflect any such reduction. For the purposes of comparing bids and determining the contract price to be inserted in the contract awarded to the bidder, if any is so awarded, the "Sum of All Items" adjusted in accordance with the foregoing shall be used and the bidder's proposal shall be deemed to have been submitted for the amounts as reduced and adjusted in accordance herewith.

105-3 Posted notices. Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Contractor must post the following documents in a prominent and accessible place where they may be easily viewed by all employees of the prime Contractor and by all employees of subcontractors engaged by the prime Contractor: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Poster "Equal Employment Opportunity is the Law" in accordance with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs Executive Order 11246, as amended; Davis Bacon Wage Poster (WH 1321) - DOL "Notice to All Employees" Poster; and Applicable Davis-Bacon Wage Rate Determination. These notices must remain posted until final acceptance of the work by the Owner.

105-4 Engineer/RPR field office. The Contractor shall provide dedicated space for the use of the field RPR and inspectors, as a field office for the duration of the project. This space shall be located conveniently near the construction and shall be separate from any space used by the Contractor. The Contractor shall furnish water, sanitary facilities, heat, air conditioning, and electricity in accordance with local building codes.

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, 20%.
- b. When 25% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 20%.
- c. When 50% or more of the original contract is earned, an additional 40%.
- d. After demobilization of large equipment, an additional 10%.
- f. 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%.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

105-6 Payment will be made under:

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>
01105.1	Mobilization (10% Maximum excluding this item and all allowances)	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

-----END OF SECTION 01105-----

**SECTION 01110 – METHOD OF ESTIMATING PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL
WITHIN SPECIFICATION LIMITS (PWL)**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item C-110: Method of Estimating Percentage of Material Within Specification Limits (PWL), as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item C-110: Method of Estimating Percentage of Material Within Specification Limits (PWL)

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item C-110 Method of Estimating Percentage of Material Within Specification Limits (PWL)

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:

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

OR

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 (PL and PU)	Positive Values of Q (QL and QU)							
	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

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
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

-----END OF SECTION 01110-----

SECTION 01210 – ALLOWANCES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes administrative and procedural requirements governing allowances. Certain materials, equipment, and services are specified in the Contract Documents by allowances. Allowances have been established in lieu of additional requirements and to defer selection of actual materials, equipment, and services to a later date when additional information is available for evaluation. If necessary, additional requirements will be issued by Change Order.
- B. Types of allowances include works required for environmental measures, when required by the regulation(s).
- C. Related Sections include Divisions 1 through 16 Sections for items of work covered by allowances.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
 - 1. Submit proposals for purchase of products or systems included in allowances, in the form specified for Change Orders.
 - 2. Submit invoices or delivery slips to show actual quantities of materials and equipment delivered to the site for use in fulfillment of each allowance.
 - 3. Coordinate and process submittals for allowance items in same manner as for other portions of the Work.

1.4 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate allowance items with other portions of the Work. Furnish templates as required to coordinate installation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine products covered by an allowance promptly on delivery for damage or defects. Return damaged or defective products to manufacturer for replacement.

3.2 PREPARATION

A. Coordinate consultants, vendors, subcontractors, materials and installation for each allowance with related materials and installations to ensure that each allowance item is completely integrated and interfaced with related work.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT (NOT USED)

-----END OF SECTION 01210-----

SECTION 01300 - SUBMITTALS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

The contract will not be considered complete until required submittals have been received and accepted by the State.

1.3 DETAILED CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The Contractor shall submit a detailed construction schedule to the RPR for review, no later than thirty (30) calendar days after award of the Contract. The detailed construction schedule shall be based on a detailed critical path analysis of construction activities and sequence of operations needed for the orderly performance and completion of any separable parts of any work and all work in accordance with the Contract. The schedule shall be Critical Path Method (CPM) type in the form of an arrow diagram and activity listing or comprehensive bar graph. The network diagram shall show in detail and in orderly sequence all activities on a time scale, their descriptions, durations and dependencies, necessary and required to complete all work and any separable parts thereof. The schedule shall show in detail the following information for each activity:

1. Identification by code numbers and description;
2. Duration;
3. Craft and Equipment;
4. Earliest start and finish dates;
5. Latest start and finish dates;
6. Total and free float time; and
7. Highlighted Critical Path

The construction schedule shall be complete in all respects, covering in addition to activities at the site of work, off-site activities such as design, fabrication, and procurement of equipment; the scheduled delivery dates of such equipment; submittal and approval of shop drawings and samples; ordering and delivery of materials; inspections; and testing. The schedule shall also include a manpower forecast by crafts. The detailed construction schedule shall be supplemented by a three week schedule prepared by the Contractor and submitted to the RPR on a weekly basis. The Contractor shall promptly inform the RPR of any proposed change in the schedule and shall furnish

the RPR with a revised schedule and cash flow diagram within fifteen (15) calendar days after approval of such change.

The schedule shall be kept up to date, taking into account the actual progress of work and shall be updated if necessary, every thirty (30) calendar days. The updated schedule shall, as determined by the RPR, be sufficient to meet the requirements for the completion of the separable parts of work and the entire projects as set forth in the contract.

Upon commencing work, the Contractor shall submit at the start of each week to the RPR for review, a detailed two (2) week construction schedule.

If at any time during the progress of the Work, the Contractor's actual progress appears to the RPR to be inadequate to meet the requirements of the contract, the RPR will notify the Contractor of such imminent or actual noncompliance with the contract. The Contractor shall thereupon take such steps as may be necessary to improve his progress and the RPR may require an increase in the labor force, the number of shifts, and/or overtime operations, days of work and/or the amount of construction plants all without additional cost to the State. Neither such notice by the RPR nor the RPR's failure to issue such notice shall relieve the Contractor from his obligation to achieve the quality of work and rate of progress required by the contract. Failure of the Contractor to comply with instructions of the RPR under these provisions may be grounds for determination by the State that the Contractor is not prosecuting work with such diligence as will assure completion within the times specified. Upon such determination, the State may employ labor and equipment and charge the Contractor for the cost thereof, including depreciation for plant and equipment or may terminate the Contractor's right to proceed with the performance of the contract, or any separable part thereof, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the contract.

The Contractor shall submit to the RPR one (1) reproducible and three (3) prints of the detailed construction schedule and of each revised schedule submitted thereafter.

1.4 SCHEDULE OF VALUES

The Contractor shall submit the Schedule of Values to the RPR for review, no later than thirty (30) calendar days after award of the Contract.

Format and Content: Use the Project Specifications table of contents as a guide to establish the format for the Schedule of Values. Provide at least one line item for each Specification Section. Provide a breakdown of the contract sum in sufficient detail to facilitate continued evaluation of Applications for Payment and progress reports. Break principle work or subcontract amounts down into several smaller identifiable items of work.

Identification: Include the following Project identification on the schedule of values:

1. Project name and location
2. Project number
3. Contractor's name and address
4. Contract No.
5. Date of submittal

Arrange the Schedule of Values in tabular form with separate columns to indicate the following items listed:

6. Related Specification Section or Division
7. Description of work
8. Dollar value and percent complete

Correlate line items in the Schedule of Values with other required administrative schedules and forms including;

9. Construction Schedule
10. Application for Payment forms including continuation sheets
11. List of Subcontractors
12. List of principle suppliers and fabricators
13. Schedule of submittals

Round amount to nearest whole dollar; the total shall equal the contract sum.

Provide a separate line item in the Schedule of Values for each part of the work where Applications for Payment may include materials or equipment, purchased, fabricated or stored, but not yet installed.

Schedule Updating: Update and resubmit the Schedule of Values prior to the next Applications for Payment or when Change Orders or Construction Change Directives result in a change in the Contract Sum.

1.5 OTHER SUBMITTALS REQUIRED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION

The Contractor shall submit the following items prior to or at the pre-construction meeting or unless otherwise noted:

1. Name, residence phone number, addresses and scope of authority for the following persons:
 - a) Superintendent
 - b) Contractor's authorized representative to sign documents
 - c) Two (2) additional persons who can be contacted during non-working hours for emergencies.

- d) Field Office location and phone numbers (cellular, pager, fax, etc.)
2. Name of Safety Officer
3. Notice of Materials to be furnished
4. Three (3) copies each of Certificates of Insurance. The State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports shall be named as additionally insured. If canceled, thirty (30) days written notice to the State of Hawaii must be given. If certificates are not correct, work cannot proceed.
5. Three (3) copies each Insurance and Tax Rates.
6. List of apprentices who will be working on the project supported with the Statement of Apprenticeship or copy of the Apprenticeship Agreements registered with the State Board, for each apprentice.
7. List of equipment to be used on the job. Designate maximum working height and capacity of equipment involved and their respective rental rates.
8. Three (3) copies of an expenditure (cash flow) plan consisting of an anticipated work completion graph plotting contract time and gross payment anticipated.

1.6 SHOP DRAWINGS, SAMPLES, CATALOG CUTS, AND CERTIFICATES

Submittal Schedule: Prior to the submission of any shop drawings or submittals, the Contractor shall submit to the RPR for review, a submittal schedule. The schedule shall identify the subject matter of each submittal, the corresponding specification section number and the proposed date of submission. During the progress of work, the Contractor shall revise and resubmit the submittal schedule as directed by the RPR.

The Contractor shall submit for review to the RPR, or to a representative designated by the RPR, six (6) copies of all shop drawings, samples, catalog cuts and certificates. Three (3) copies will be returned to the Contractor with information of review action. The Contractor shall submit additional quantities for their subcontractor's or supplier's use. Each shop drawing, certificate of compliance, sample, and equipment list shall be checked and certified correct by the Contractor, and shall be identified with the applicable information specified hereinafter under "Submittal Identification."

Items are to be reviewed prior to commencing fabrication or delivery of material to the job site.

Each copy of the drawings, certificates, catalog cuts, and lists reviewed by the RPR will be stamped "REVIEW ACTION" with the appropriate action noted therein. The review of the RPR shall not be construed as a complete check but will indicate only that the general method of construction and detailing is satisfactory. Acceptance of such drawings will not relieve the Contractor the responsibility of conforming to the contract drawings and specifications or for any error or omission which may exist as the Contractor shall be responsible for the dimensions and design of adequate connections, details, and satisfactory construction of all work. Each shop drawing submitted for review shall have, in the lower right-hand corner just above title, a white space 4" x

4" in which the RPR can place the stamp and indicate action taken. The Contractor shall also inform their subcontractors to provide this space in their preparation of shop drawings.

1.7 MAINTENANCE DATA AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Six (6) copies of maintenance data and operating instructions shall be submitted by the Contractor at the conclusion of the equipment installation. The manuals shall be assembled in one or more binders, each with a title page, typed table of contents, and heavy section dividers with numbered plastic index tabs. The binders shall be a minimum of 2 inches thick, three ring, "D slant" with hard covers. All data shall be punched for binding and composition and printing shall be arranged so that punching does not obliterate any data. The project number, project title, and Airport shall be inserted in the front and backbone binder cover.

The Contractor shall submit a draft to the RPR for review prior to the submission of the final copies.

The manual shall include separate sections describing each equipment. Provide a general description of the equipment, instructions for operation, maintenance, recommended inspection points and periods for inspection, testing, adjustments, calibration procedures with illustrations, wiring diagrams, trouble shooting situations and solutions, and repair methods in a practical, complete, and comprehensive manner.

For each equipment, include information on detailed parts listings (part numbers and costs) with the manufacturer's name, address, contact person, e-mail address and phone/fax numbers. Provide the contact name, address, e-mail address and phone/fax numbers of the distributor in the State of Hawaii for each equipment.

Include a separate section on warranty information on all products and equipment. Provide this information in a tabular format with a listing on all products and equipments with warranty start and completion dates for each item.

Include separate sections on all approved submittals, test reports, certifications, etc.

All information shall be arranged in a logical, orderly sequence. Manuals submitted by the manufacturer will not be accepted.

1.8 TEST REPORTS

Six copies of test reports for any material used in this Contract shall be submitted when specified or required by the RPR.

1.9 SUBMITTAL IDENTIFICATION

To avoid rejection and to clarify each submittal, the General Contractor shall have a rubber stamp made up in the following format:

General Contractor's Name

PROJECT TITLE: _____

AIRPORT: _____

STATE PROJECT NO: _____

AIP PROJECT NO: _____

THIS SUBMITTAL HAS BEEN CHECKED BY THIS GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND IS CERTIFIED CORRECT AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

ITEM NO. _____

SUBMITTAL NUMBER _____

DATE RECEIVED _____

SPECIFICATION SECTION # _____

SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPH # _____

DRAWING NUMBER _____

SUBCONTRACTOR NAME _____

SUPPLIER NAME _____

MANUFACTURER NAME _____

CERTIFIED BY _____ (Contractor's Signature, Date)

(Contractor's Name and Title)

This stamp "filled in" should appear on each reproducible shop drawing, on the cover sheet of copies of test and mill reports, certificates of compliance, catalog cuts, brochures, etc. The stamp should be placed on a heavy stock paper merchandise (approximately 3" x 6") and one tag tied to each sample submitted for approval. The tag on the samples should state what the sample is, so that if the tag is accidentally separated from the sample they can be matched up again. The back of this tag will be used by the RPR for receipt, approval, and log stamp for any comments that relates to the sample.

Submission Number: Each submission is to be sequentially numbered in the space provided in the Contractor's stamp. Correspondence and transmittal will refer to this number.

The Contractor shall ensure that all submittals, including shop drawings, are complete and in conformance to the requirements of the Contract specifications prior to submission to the State for

review and acceptance. Incomplete submittals will not be processed by the State and returned to the Contractor for correction. Any cost impacts and delays in the Project schedule as a result of incomplete submittals shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

1.10 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

As-built drawings shall conform to the requirements of Section 5.8 - "Coordination between the Contractor and the State" of the General Provisions for Construction Projects, and the following requirements:

The Contractor shall maintain on the job site two (2) sets of full-size contract drawings, marking them in red to show all variations between the construction actually provided and that indicated or specified in the contract documents, including buried or concealed construction.

Where a choice of material or method is permitted herein or where variations in scope of character of work from that of the original contract or authorized, the drawings shall be marked to define the construction actually provided. Where equipment installation is involved, the size, manufacturer's name, model number, power input or output characteristics as applicable shall be shown on the as-built drawings.

The representation of such changes shall conform to standard drafting practice and shall include such supplementary notes, legends, and details as necessary to clearly portray the as-built construction.

The drawings shall be maintained and updated on a daily basis. The Contractor shall stamp, sign, and date each sheet with the following stamp:

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS/SPECIFICATIONS

This certifies that the dimensions and details shown on this sheet reflect the dimensions and details, and specifications as constructed in the field.

CONTRACTOR'S NAME

Signature

Date

Monthly and final payments to the Contractor shall be subject to prior approval of the drawings. On completion of the work, both sets of marked-up drawings shall be delivered to the RPR, and shall be subject to approval before acceptance.

1.11 GUARANTEES

Guarantee periods shall start at time of acceptance in writing by the State.

All guarantees and warranties shall be made out to the "State of Hawaii." Supplier and subcontractor guarantees shall be co-signed by the Contractor.

The Contractor is solely responsible for coincidence or non-coincidence of factory warranties or equipment guarantees, and the Contractor's own warranties and guarantees as required by the contract. The Contractor is solely responsible for scheduling and coordinating the installation of equipment and materials so as to take maximum advantage of factory warranties.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (NOT USED)

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the contract Lump Sum Price.

-----END OF SECTION 01300-----

SECTION 01533 – TEMPORARY BARRICADES AND FACILITIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Specification outlines procedures and regulations to be followed by the Contractor during the course of this work to ensure work site safety and shall consist of providing adequate personnel and trained radio operator/flagmen; and furnishing, installing, and removing (as required), all necessary safety equipment, barricades, detours, and other facilities. This includes haul route sweeping, FOD control, and all other work necessary and required during each phase of the work for the entire contract duration. All work shall be accomplished in conformance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) guidelines and as directed by the RPR. The Contractor shall provide the necessary items for each phase as indicated on the Plans and approved Construction Safety and Phasing Plan (CSPP).

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02620 – Runway and Taxiway Markings, FAA Specification Item P-620.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

- A. All materials shall be in conformance with the details provided on the Plans or referenced in other Technical Specifications, in accordance with FAA and HDOT requirements, and to the satisfaction of the RPR. All work and installation of materials shall be performed in full accordance with the latest applicable rules, regulations, requirements, and specifications included in the current editions of the following:
 1. Latest version of “Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge and Municipal Construction,” as published by the Hawaii State Department of Transportation
 2. US DOT – Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD)
 3. FAA AC 150/5210-5, Painting, Marking and Lighting of Vehicles Used on an Airport
 4. FAA AC 150/5345-55, Lighted Visual Aid to Indicate Temporary Runway Closure
 5. FAA AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction

2.2 PORTABLE LIGHTED X'S

- A. Portable lighted X's shall be provided by the Contractor. The Contractor shall fuel and maintain the lighted X's for any period when they are needed, as shown on the approved CSPP.

2.3 BARRICADES

- A. The Contractor shall install barricades at the entry point of taxiways leading to closed runways or taxiways, as designated on the approved CSPP. The barricades shall be of the low profile type, highly reflective and marked with diagonal alternating orange and white stripes. Red flashing lights shall be mounted on each barricade. Lights shall be solar powered, omnidirectional, capable of being seen at a distance of two miles and flash at a rate of 45-60 flashes per minute. Solar panels in conjunction with sufficient battery backup capacity, shall be provided to power lights during night time hours and extended periods of cloud cover. The barricades shall be spaced no greater than 6 feet apart.
- B. The Contractor shall be responsible for his own security and protection of his property, including mobilization yard for the barricades.
- C. Barricades, in general, shall be neat and in good condition, as required for the taxiway closure purpose.
- D. The Contractor shall coordinate and sequence this work with the RPR to permit the continuing operation of the existing Airport facility. Barricades shall be removed at the end of each work shift concurrent with the re-opening of the runway or taxiway. Contractor shall notify the RPR after all the barricades have been removed at the end of each work shift.
- E. Reflective cones shall be used to demarcate AOA travel routes, locations where vehicles shall yield to aircraft, or other critical locations along the travel route as directed by the RPR.

2.4 TEMPORARY PAINT MARKINGS

- A. Temporary paint markings shall be applied as shown on the approved CSPP and shall meet the requirements of Section 02620, Runway and Taxiway Markings, excluding the incorporation of reflective media.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION AREA ILLUMINATION DURING NIGHTTIME WORK

- A. Contractor shall provide supplemental lighting equipment (light plants) sufficient to adequately illuminate all work areas during periods of limited visibility or at night.
- B. All paving machines, rollers, milling machines, distributor trucks, and other support equipment, except for haul trucks, shall be equipped with artificial illumination to safely illuminate the area immediately surrounding these pieces of equipment.
- C. For all pavement milling, crack repair, placement of tack coat, asphalt paving, rolling, finishing, and temporary and permanent pavement marking activities, portable lighting equipment shall be placed at on both sides of the work activity and at locations and at a spacing that provides the most natural color illumination and contract with a

minimum of shadows. The adequacy of such illumination shall be determined by the RPR.

- D. Contractor shall be required to provide additional supplemental lighting equipment as directed by the RPR. All supplemental lighting equipment shall be positioned and adjusted to aim away from ATCT cabs and active taxiways and runways to prevent blinding effects. Supplemental lighting equipment shall be removed from the construction site when the pavement is reopened to aircraft operations.

2.6 TEMPORARY JET BLAST DEFLECTORS

- A. Temporary jet blast deflectors (JBDs) shall be provided by HDOT. Contractor is responsible for handling, transport, and installation of the temporary JBDs as shown on the Plans. Contractor shall repair or replace, at the Contractor's expense, any JBD or JBD components damaged by the Contractor during use. Repair or replacement shall be as directed by the RPR.
- B. Contractor shall prepare and paint the temporary JBDs as shown in the Plans prior to use.
- C. Contractor shall furnish and install L-810 red, solar FAA obstruction lights on the assembled temporary blast fence as shown on the Plans.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 All work shall be in accordance with FAA AC 150/5370-2, Operational Safety on Airports During Construction.
 - A. All marking of vehicles and construction equipment shall conform to FAA AC 150/5210-5, Painting, Marking and Lighting of Vehicles Used on an Airport.
- 3.2 All temporary items shall be maintained in good working order throughout the duration of their use. Lighted equipment shall be checked daily for proper operation and repaired or replaced immediately if found to be inoperable.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT.

- A. Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4B is inclusive of Phases 4B.1 and 4B.2.
- B. Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4D is inclusive of Phases 4D.1 and 4D.2.
- C. Temporary paint markings shall be paid under Section 02620, Runway and Taxiway Markings.
- D. All remaining work under this section will not be measured for payment.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT.

- A. All remaining items covered by this section will be paid by lump sum. The contract price paid shall be for full compensation for furnishing and placing all materials and all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary for each of the construction phases.

B. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
01533.1	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 1A	Lump Sum
01533.2	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 1B	Lump Sum
01533.3	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 2A	Lump Sum
01533.4	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 2B	Lump Sum
01533.5	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 3A	Lump Sum
01533.6	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 3B	Lump Sum
01533.7	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4A	Lump Sum
01533.8	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4B	Lump Sum
01533.9	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4C	Lump Sum
01533.10	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 4D	Lump Sum
01533.11	Temporary Barricades and Facilities Phase 5	Lump Sum

-----END OF SECTION 01533-----

SECTION 01560 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

PART I – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provisions, Special Provisions, and Technical Provisions, apply to the work specified in this section. Special attention is directed to the following Articles:
1. State of Hawaii, Air and Water Transportation Facilities Division, General Provisions for Construction Projects, Article VI, Control of Materials, Paragraph 6.8 Non-Conforming Materials.
 2. State of Hawaii, Air and Water Transportation Facilities Division, General Provisions for Construction Projects, Article VII, Legal Relations and Responsibility to Public, Paragraph 7.14 Pollution Control and Protection of Archeological Historical, and Burial Sites.
 3. State of Hawaii, Air and Water Transportation Facilities Division, General Provisions for Construction Projects, Article VII, Legal Relations and Responsibility to Public, Paragraph 7.17 Contaminated or Hazardous Items and Material; Regulated Items and Material; Waste.
 4. Section 01561 Construction Site Runoff Control Program.
 5. Section 01562 Management of Contaminated Media.
- B. The latest version of the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division (DOTA) Construction Activities BMP Field Manual.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

With the exception of those measures set forth elsewhere in these specifications, environmental protection shall consist of the prevention of environmental pollution as the result of construction operations under this contract. For the purpose of this specification, environmental pollution is defined as the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which adversely affect human health or welfare, unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life, affect other species of importance to man, or degrade the utilization of the environment for aesthetic and recreational purposes.

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

In order to provide abatement and control of environmental pollution arising from the construction activities of the Contractor and their Subcontractors in the performance of this contract, the work performed shall comply with the intent of all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations concerning environmental pollution control and

abatement, including, but not limited to, the following regulations:

- A. State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Administrative Rules, Chapter 55, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL; Chapter 54, WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
- B. United States, Environmental Protection Agency, CLEAN WATER ACT; 33 United States Code §1251 et seq.
- C. State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Administrative Rules, Chapter 59, AMBIENT AIR QUALITY, Chapter 60.1, AIR POLLUTION CONTROL.
- D. United States, Environmental Protection Agency, CLEAN AIR ACT; 42 United States Code §7401 et seq.
- E. State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Administrative Rules, Chapter 42, VEHICULAR NOISE CONTROL.
- F. State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Administrative Rules, Chapter 46, COMMUNITY NOISE CONTROL.
- G. State of Hawaii, Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Title 12, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Subtitle 8, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Part 3 Construction Standards, Chapter 145 Asbestos.
- H. Environmental Protection Agency, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M (Revised Subpart B), NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR AIR POLLUTANTS and Subpart B, NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR ASBESTOS; Final Rule dated November 20, 1990.
- I. State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Title 11, Chapter 501, Asbestos Requirements.
- J. U.S. Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Asbestos Regulations, Code of Federal Regulations Title 29, Parts 1910, 1915 and 1926, Occupational Exposure to Asbestos, Final Rule dated August 10, 1994.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

The Contractor shall submit the following items within 30 calendar days after the Notice to Proceed Date:

- A. Submit proposed means, methods, techniques and procedures to be used for environmental control.
- B. Submit a State of Hawaii Department of Health Asbestos Notification of Demolition and Renovation Form for all demolition projects (including facilities which no

asbestos is present) and renovation projects per HAR 11-501.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

- A. Emission: The Contractor shall not be allowed to operate equipment and vehicles that show excessive emissions of exhaust gases until corrective repairs or adjustments are made, as determined by the Engineer.
- B. Dust: The Contractor, for the duration of the contract, shall maintain all excavations, embankments, haul roads, permanent access roads, plant sites, waste disposal areas, borrow areas, and all other work areas within or without the project limits free from dust which would cause a hazard to the work or operations of other Contractors, or to persons or property. Industry-accepted methods of stabilization suitable for the area involved, such as sprinkling or similar methods, will be permitted. Chemical or oil treating shall not be used.
- C. Burning on Airport property shall not be permitted.

3.2 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

- A. Wastes: The Contractor shall not deposit, at the airport site or in its vicinity, solid waste or discharge liquid waste, such as fuels, lubricants, bituminous waste, untreated sewage, and other pollutants which may contaminate the body of ground water.
- B. Spillages: No petroleum products, bituminous materials, or other deleterious substances, including debris, are allowed to fall, flow, leach, or otherwise enter the sewage systems or storm drains. All spills shall be immediately reported by following the instructions found on the Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for the appropriate airport and completing the Spill Reporting Form. The Spill Reporting Fact Sheet and Form can be found at:

<http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program>

Any fines assessed to DOTA, as a result of Contractor's spillages or the Contractor's failure to report spillages, shall be paid by the Contractor.

Reference Specification Section 01562, Paragraph 3.3(C) Release Reporting for additional information and requirements.

- C. Erosion: The Contractor shall provide any necessary temporary drainage, dikes,

and similar facilities to prevent erosion damage to the site. Run-off shall be controlled to prevent damage to the surrounding area.

3.3 NOISE CONTROL

A. At all times keep objectionable noise generation to a minimum by:

1. Equipping air compressors with silencing packages.
2. Equipping jackhammers with silencers on the air outlet.
3. Equipment that can be electrically driven instead of gas or diesel is preferred. If noise levels on equipment cannot reasonably be brought down to criteria, listed as follows, either the equipment will not be allowed on the job or use time will have to be scheduled subject to approval of the Engineer.
4. All construction vehicles and equipment on the project operating between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. shall be equipped with an ambient noise sensing variable volume backup alarm system. The system shall be in compliance with Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926.601(b)(4)(i).

B. Objectionable noise received on neighboring properties is defined as any noise exceeding the noise limits of State Regulations (Title 11, Hawaii Administrative Regulations, Department of Health, Chapter 46 – Community Noise Control) or City and County of Honolulu ordinance, as stated below, or as any noise causing a public nuisance in a residential area, as determined by the State and community representatives, or by the nuisance provisions of local ordinances.

1. The noise limitations established are as set forth in the following table after any applicable adjustments provided for herein are applied:

RECEIVING PROPERTY

<u>Noise Source</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>
Airport	50 dBA	65 dBA	70 dBA

2. Between the hours of 6:00 pm to 5:00 am on weekdays and weekends, the noise limitations above may be exceeded for any receiving property by no more than:
 - a. Five dBA for a total of 15 minutes in any one hour period; or
 - b. Ten dBA for a total of 5 minutes in any one hour period; or
 - c. 15 dBA for a total of 1.5 minutes in any one hour period.

- C. In addition to the noise controls specified, demolition and construction activities conducted within 1,000 feet of residential areas may have additional noise controls required.
- D. The Contractor and its subcontractor operations shall, at all times, comply with all State of Hawaii and City and County of Honolulu requirements.
- E. For work conducted within Airport buildings, noise levels from work activities shall not exceed 85 dBA on the slow scale at the project boundary.

3.4 DISPOSAL

Construction waste, such as crates, boxes, building materials, pipes, and other rubbish shall be properly disposed of at a licensed landfill. Please consult with the local landfill to ensure that objects meet the specific landfill's requirements for size, type, etc. Other areas or methods proposed by the Contractor will be approved only if the Engineer determines that their effect on the environment is equal to or less than those described herein.

3.5 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL

A. The use of hazardous materials, i.e., asbestos and PCB, in the construction of this project shall be strictly prohibited. Any corrective action to remove and replace the hazardous material and contaminated work shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE – Any substance designated pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act; any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401-7626); any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture regulated under Section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. §§2601-2671), oil, trichloro propane, and any other substance or pollutant or contaminant designated by rules adopted pursuant to this chapter (Chapter 128D, Hawaii Revised Statutes)
2. OIL – Oil Waste of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with waste, crude oil or any fraction or residue.
3. POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT – Any element, substance, compound,

or mixture, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformation, in such organism or their offspring.

PART 4 – MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

All work specified in this Section shall not be measured nor paid for separately but shall be considered incidental to item 01561, Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01561 – CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL PROGRAM

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

This Section describes the following:

- (A) The Contractor shall comply with the following referenced documents:
- State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division (DOTA) Construction Activities Best Management Practices (BMP) Field Manual, in developing, installing, and maintaining Site-Specific BMPs for all projects.
 - DOTA's Storm Water Programs (SWMPP) for the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL) and Kahului Airport (OGG), as applicable.
 - Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapters 11-54, 11-55, and 11-60.
 - Honolulu's City and County "Rules Relating to Water Quality" for all projects on Oahu. Use respective Soil Erosion Guidelines for Maui, Kauai and Hawaii projects.
 - Applicable Federal, State and Local Permit Conditions.
 - All other documents referenced in this Section.

For any conflicting requirements between the referenced documents and applicable bid documents, the stricter requirement will prevail and govern. Should a requirement not be clearly described within the applicable bid documents, notify the Engineer immediately for interpretation. For the purposes of clarification, "applicable bid documents" include the construction plans, specifications, and Permits.

- (B) Detailed plans, diagrams, and written Site-Specific Best Management Practices (BMPs); construction, maintenance, and repair of temporary water pollution, dust, and erosion control measures at the project site, including local material sources, work areas, and haul roads; removal and disposal of hazardous wastes; control of fugitive dust (defined as uncontrolled emission of solid airborne particulate matter from any source other than combustion).
- (C) Work associated with construction stormwater, dewatering, and hydrotesting activities and compliance with conditions of the Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit(s) authorizing discharges associated with construction stormwater, dewatering, and hydrotesting activities.
- (D) Potential pollutant identification and mitigation measures, listed in Appendix A for use in the development of the Contractor's Site-Specific BMP.

Requirements of this Section also apply to construction support activities including: concrete or asphalt batch plants, rock crushing plants, equipment staging yards/areas,

material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas located both inside and outside of the Airport Property and State Right-of-Way. For areas serving multiple construction projects or operating beyond the completion of the construction project in which it supports, the Contractor shall be responsible for securing the necessary permits, clearances, and documents, and following the conditions of the permits and clearances, at no cost to the State.

The Contractor shall be responsible for all applicable subcontractors, suppliers and vendors, and shall ensure that the means and methods of construction activities of applicable subcontractors, suppliers and vendors are in full compliance with this Section.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Comply with applicable materials described in the current DOTA “Construction Activities BMP Field Manual” and Section 3 and 4 of the current City and County of Honolulu “Storm Water Best Management Practice Manual.” Refer to FAA Advisory Circulars and DOTA District, including Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, for additional guidance and conditions.

In addition, materials shall comply with the following:

- (A) Grass. The FAA and USDA recommend the following grass species when requiring grass: “No-Mow” bermudagrass (“Green Velvet”) (Cynodon dactylon) or Seashore paspalum (Paspalum vaginatum). These species both possess higher than average drought resistance, saline soil tolerances, and, most importantly, do not produce seed heads attractive to the majority of hazardous avian species. It is recommended that stolons, sprigs, or plugs be used to avoid providing hazardous species with a readily available food source. The use of seeds shall not be allowed.

Alternative grass species shall only be applied with the approval of the DOTA Environmental Section. This includes, but not limited to, sodding, cuttings, and planting. Grass shall be a quick-growing species. Grass shall be suitable to the area and provide a temporary cover that will not compete later with permanent cover. The grass label or tag shall be provided to the DOTA Environmental Section.

Irrigation of these grass shall be done during the hours of darkness to avoid providing another hazardous wildlife attractant.

- (B) Fertilizer and Soil Conditioners. Fertilizer and soil conditioners shall conform to Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction 2005 or latest edition, Subsection 619.02(H)(1) – Commercial Fertilizer. Fertilizers shall not be applied during inclement weather or rain events.

The use of alternative types of fertilizer and soil conditioners shall be subject to the approval of the DOTA Environmental Section.

- (C) Hydro-mulching. Hydro-mulching used as a temporary stabilization measure shall consist of specially processed fiber which shall form a homogeneous slurry after addition and agitation in hydro-mulch applicator equipment.
1. Mulches shall be recycled materials including bagasse, hay, straw, wood cellulose bark, wood chips, or other material acceptable to the DOTA Environmental Section. Mulches shall be clean and free of noxious weeds and deleterious materials.
 2. Potable water shall meet the requirements of Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction 2005 or latest edition, Subsection 712.01 – Water. Submit alternate sources of irrigation water to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section if deviating from 712.01 – Water.
 3. Soil and Mulch Tackifier shall meet the requirements and installation in accordance with portions of Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction 2005 or latest edition, Section 641 – Hydro-Mulch Seeding, including 641.02(D) – Soil and Mulch Tackifier. The use of seeds in the hydro-mulch mixtures shall not be allowed.

Alternative materials or methods to control, prevent, remove, and dispose pollution are allowable if acceptable to the DOTA Environmental Section.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PRECONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- (A) Water Pollution, Dust, and Erosion Control Meeting.
Schedule a water pollution, dust, and erosion control meeting with the Engineer after the Site-Specific BMP Plan is submitted to the Engineer and accepted in writing by the DOTA Environmental Section. The meeting shall be scheduled a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the Start Work Date. At a minimum, the meeting shall be attended by the Contractor, applicable subcontractors, Engineer, DOTA Environmental Section and/or any authorized representatives of the designated attendees. The meeting will discuss the sequence of work, and plans and proposals for water pollution, dust, and erosion controls.
- (B) Water Pollution, Dust, and Erosion Control Submittals.
Submit a Site-Specific BMP Plan within 30 calendar days of Contract Execution to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section. Submission of the complete and acceptable Site-Specific BMP Plan is the sole responsibility of

the Contractor, and additional contract time will not be issued for delays due to incompleteness.

Include the following:

1. Written description of activities to minimize water pollution and soil erosion into drainage systems, sewer systems, and State waters. Include proposed means, methods, techniques, and procedures to be used for environmental control. BMP shall include, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. An identification of potential pollutants and their sources.
 - b. A list of all materials and heavy equipment to be used during construction.
 - c. Descriptions of the methods and devices used to minimize the discharge of pollutants into drainage systems, sewer system, and State waters.
 - d. Details of the procedures used for the maintenance and subsequent removal of any erosion or siltation control devices.
 - e. Methods of removing and disposing hazardous wastes encountered or generated during construction.
 - f. Methods of removing and disposing concrete and asphalt pavement cutting slurry, concrete curing water, and hydro-demolition water.
 - g. Spill Control and Prevention, and Emergency Spill Response Plan.
 - h. Fugitive dust control, including dust from earth-disturbing, hauling, grinding, sweeping, or brooming off operations, or combination thereof.
 - i. Methods of storing and handling of oils, paints, and other products used for the project.
 - j. Material storage and handling areas, and other staging areas, including storage of reinforcing steel and building material.
 - k. Concrete truck washouts.
 - l. Concrete waste and asphalt concrete waste control.
 - m. Fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment.
 - n. Tracking of sediment offsite from project entries and exits.

- o. Litter management. Prevention of Foreign Object Debris (FOD) is essential.
 - p. Sanitary/Septic Waste Management and Facilities.
 - q. Stockpiles of Aggregates, Soils, Asphalt Concrete Material, Concrete Waste, and Asphalt Concrete Waste.
 - r. Methods of Handling and Removal of Contaminated Soils and Groundwater encountered or generated during construction.
 - s. Methods and Procedures for Dewatering.
 - t. Methods and Procedures for Hydro-Testing.
 - u. Methods and Practices for proper Housekeeping, including excessive sawdust; concrete spill prevention and removal; and collection and removal of building materials waste, such as tie wires, reinforcing steel, and lumber.
 - v. Other factors that may cause water pollution, dust, and erosion control.
2. Plans indicating location of water pollution, dust and erosion control devices; plans and details of BMP measures and devices to be installed or utilized; identify areas of soil disturbance in cut and fill; indicate areas used for construction staging and storage, including items (1) through (22) above, storage of aggregate (indicate type of aggregate), asphalt cold mix, soil or solid waste, equipment and vehicle parking, and areas where vegetative practices are to be implemented. Indicate intended drainage pattern on plans. Include flow arrows. Include separate drawing for each phase of construction that alters drainage patterns.
 3. Dates when BMP measures will be installed and removed.
 4. Name(s) of specific individual(s) designated responsible for the Contractor's Construction Site Runoff Control Program. Include cellular and business telephone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses. These individuals shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
 5. Description of fill material to be used.
 6. For projects with an NGPC or NPDES Permit for Construction Activities, submit information to address all sections in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), as described in HAR Chapter 11-55, Appendix C, Section 7.

7. For projects with an NGPC or NPDES Permit, submit information required for compliance with the conditions of the Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC)/NPDES Permit.
8. Date and sign the Site-Specific BMP Plan.

Modify, as necessary, and resubmit amended Site-Specific BMP plans and construction schedules to the Engineer for acceptance by DOTA Environmental Section. Modify the Site-Specific BMP Plan to address, but not limited to, the following.

1. To correct conditions that develop during construction which were unforeseen during the design and pre-construction stages.
2. Changes to the Contractor's Means and Method of Construction.
3. Omitted conditions that should have been allowed for in the accepted Site-Specific BMP Plan.
4. A Site-Specific BMP measure that replaces an accepted Site-Specific BMP measure that was not satisfactorily performing.
5. Revised dates of installation and/or removal of Site-Specific BMP measures.

The modifications shall be submitted to the Engineer and accepted in writing by DOTA Environmental Section before implementing the revised Site-Specific BMPs in the field. Amendments to the Site-Specific BMP Plan shall be included with the original Site-Specific BMP Plan.

A copy of the accepted original Site-Specific BMP Plan and all accepted amended Site-Specific BMP Plans, with the signed certification by the authorized representative listed in the NGPC or NPDES Permit, shall be kept on site or at an accessible location so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection, or upon request by the Engineer, DOTA Environmental Section, DOTA's Third Party Inspector, and/or DOH/EPA Representative.

- (C) Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities. If the project scope consists of ground disturbing activities and the total work area, including all construction support activity areas (i.e. storage and/or staging areas), is one acre or more, an NPDES Permit authorizing Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (CWB-NOI Form C) or Individual Permit authorizing stormwater discharges associated with construction activity is required from the Department of Health Clean Water Branch (DOH-CWB).

Do not begin construction activities until all required conditions of the permit are met and submittals detailed in Subsection 01561.3.1(B) – Water Pollution, Dust, and Erosion Control Submittals are completed, submitted to the Engineer and accepted in writing by the DOTA Environmental Section.

- (D) Discharges Associated with Hydrotesting Activities. If hydrotesting activities require effluent discharge into State waters or drainage systems, an NPDES Hydrotesting Waters Permit (CWB-NOI Form F) or Individual Permit authorizing discharges associated with hydrotesting is required from the DOH-CWB.

Do not begin hydrotesting activities until the DOH-CWB has issued an Individual NPDES Permit or Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC). Conduct Hydrotesting operations in accordance with the conditions of the permit or NGPC.

- (E) Discharges Associated with Dewatering Activities. If dewatering activities require effluent discharge into State waters or drainage systems, an NPDES Dewatering Permit (CWB-NOI Form G) or Individual Permit authorizing discharges associated with dewatering is required from the DOH-CWB.

Do not begin dewatering activities until the DOH-CWB has issued an Individual NPDES Permit or Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC). Conduct dewatering operations in accordance with the conditions of the permit or NGPC.

- (F) Solid Waste Disclosure. Submit the Solid Waste Disclosure Form for Construction Sites, if applicable, to the Engineer within 30 calendar days of Contract Execution or upon the discovery of the solid waste. Provide a copy of all the disposal receipts from the facility permitted by the Department of Health to receive solid waste to the Engineer. This should also include documentation from any intermediary facility where solid waste is handled or processed.

- (G) Construction BMP Training. The Contractor's representative(s), identified in Section 01561.3.1(B)(4), responsible for the Contractor's Construction Site Runoff Control Program, site managers, and appropriate subcontractors' personnel shall be properly trained on environmental compliance by attending a designated DOTA training seminar (e.g. HDOT's Protect Our Water Conference) or viewing the DOTA construction and post-construction training available at:

<http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program>

Submit completed Training Roster and Construction Training Quizzes to the DOTA Environmental Section (fax: 808-838-8017 or email to dot.air.environmental@hawaii.gov) prior to the start of construction activities.

Individual workers must be trained on their site-specific BMPs by the Contractor's representative(s) and managers who are knowledgeable in the proper

manufacturer's installation, maintenance, and repair of the BMP product, or the manufacturer's authorized instructor. The Contractor shall keep training logs updated and readily available.

- (H) Health and Safety Plan. A site-specific Health and Safety Plan for excavation work conducted in the known or suspected area of contamination shall be prepared and submitted at least 15 calendar days prior to initiating any excavation work. The Plan shall be applicable to Federal and State regulations.

The Contractor shall retain and pay for the services of a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH), certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene, to certify training, and review and approve the Health and Safety Plan, excavation procedures, including the determination of the need for personal protective equipment.

The Health and Safety Plan shall describe methods, techniques, and phases for handling the contaminated soil and groundwater, if present, including:

1. A sequence of operations.
2. Method of excavation, transporting, and disposal.
3. Soil Stockpiling and Groundwater Storage procedures.
4. Proposed equipment.
5. Provisions to ensure that chemical and petroleum constituent concentrations, both airborne and in the soil, are below the Department of Health Environmental Action Level (EAL), Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and below the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). Provide soil testing, air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and air sampling to ensure worker safety as determined by CIH. If airborne concentrations exceed the PEL or the LEL at the control area boundary, then, work must stop immediately and the Engineer and DOTA Environmental Section notified.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Do not begin work until submittals detailed in Subsection 01561.3.1(B) – Water Pollution, Dust, and Erosion Control Submittals are completed, submitted to the Engineer and accepted in writing by the DOTA Environmental Section, and required conditions of the NPDES Permit and other applicable permits are met.

Do not expose or disturb surface area of earth material, or initiate any ground-disturbing activities (including clearing and grubbing) until BMPs are installed, functional and accepted in writing by DOTA Environmental Section and/or their designated authorized representative. Only the soil, to the extent that is required to install the BMP measures and devices, shall be disturbed and minimized to the extent possible.

Install, maintain, monitor, repair and replace BMPs, such as for water pollution, dust, and erosion control; installation, monitoring, and operation of hydrotesting activities; removal and disposal of hazardous waste indicated on plans, concrete cutting slurry, concrete curing water; or hydro-demolition water. Address all comments received from the Engineer, DOTA Environmental Section and/or DOTA's Third-party inspector.

Coordinate temporary control provisions with permanent control features throughout the construction and post-construction period.

Protect temporarily or permanently disturbed soil surface from rainfall impact, runoff, and wind before the end of each work day. Coordinate and schedule the work to the maximum extent possible to minimize the amount of exposed or disturbed surface area of earth material.

Immediately *initiate* stabilizing exposed soil areas upon completion of earth disturbing activities for areas permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site. Earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased when clearing and excavation within any area of the construction site that will not include permanent structures has been completed. Earth-disturbing activities have temporarily ceased when clearing, grading, or excavation within any area of the site will not resume for a period of 14 or more calendar days, but such activities will resume in the future. The term “immediately” is used in this section to define the deadline for *initiating* stabilization measures. “Immediately” means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

Any of the following types of activities constitutes *initiation of stabilization*:

1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization;
2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;
3. Planting the exposed area;

4. Starting any of the activities in items (1) – (3) above on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and
5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the deadline for completing initial stabilization activities.

After the initiation of stabilization, stabilization activities shall be completed by the following deadline.

1. For projects with an NGPC or NPDES Permit for Construction activities:
 - (a) For construction areas discharging into waters not impaired for nutrients or sediments, complete stabilization within 14 calendar days after the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.
 - (b) For construction areas discharging into nutrient or sediment impaired waters, complete stabilization within 7 calendar days after the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.
2. For projects without an NGPC or NPDES Permit for Construction activities, complete stabilization within 14 calendar days after the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.

Any of the following types of activities constitutes completion of stabilization activities:

1. For vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially plant the area to be stabilized; and/or
2. For non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures.

If the Contractor is using vegetative cover for temporary or permanent stabilization and is unable to meet the deadlines above due to circumstances beyond the Contractor's control, the Contractor shall notify and provide documentation of the circumstances to the Engineer for acceptance by DOTA Environmental Section. The Contractor shall include in their documentation the schedule that the Contractor will follow for initiating and completing stabilization. If agreed to by DOTA Environmental Section, the Contractor may, instead, comply with the following stabilization deadlines:

1. Immediately initiate, and complete within the timeframe shown above, the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;
2. Complete all soil conditioning, planting, watering or irrigation installation, mulching, and other required activities related to the planting and initial establishment of vegetation as soon as conditions or circumstances allow it on the site.

Follow the applicable requirements of the contract documents including Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction 2005 or latest edition, Section 619 and Section 641, as amended.

Where necessary to prevent erosion on the planted area, immediately install non-vegetative erosion controls that provide cover (e.g., mulch, rolled erosion control products) to the area while vegetation is becoming established.

Protect exposed or disturbed surface area with mulches or hydro-mulch with no seeds. Spray mulches at a rate of 2,000 pounds per acre. Add tackifier to mix at a rate of 85 pounds per acre. For hydro-mulch, use the ingredients and rates required for mulches. Apply fertilizer, if applicable, per the manufacturer's recommendations. Mulches, hydro mulch, and/or fertilizers shall not be applied during inclement weather or rain events. Submit recommendations from a licensed Landscape Architect when deviating from the application rates above or manufacturer's recommendations.

Install velocity dissipation measures when exposing erodible surfaces greater than 15 feet in height.

BMP measures shall be in place and operational at the end of each work day or as required by Section 01561.3.1(B).

Install and maintain stabilized construction entrances, including any wheel washes, to minimize tracking of dirt and mud onto roadways, sidewalks, and other paved areas. Restrict traffic to stabilized construction entrance areas only. Clean dirt, mud, or other material tracked onto the road, sidewalk, or other paved area by the end of the same day in which the track-out occurs. If tracking is excessive or sediment is being transported farther along the pavement or sidewalk by other vehicles traveling outside of the construction site, then, conduct cleaning and sweeping immediately. Modify stabilized construction entrances, as needed, to prevent mud from being tracked onto road. Stabilize entire access roads if necessary.

Maintain all excavations, embankments, haul roads, permanent access roads, plant sites, waste disposal areas, borrow areas, and all other work areas within the project limits free from dust which would cause a hazard to the work, airport operations, operations of other contractors, or to persons or property. Chemicals may be used as soil stabilizers for erosion and dust control. Submit the manufacturer's product data sheets of the chemicals to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section. Oil treating shall not be used. When using water for dust control, only potable water, that conform to Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction 2005 or latest edition, Subsection 712.01 – Water, shall be used. Dust screens and fabrics are not allowed on, or inhibit the view of, the TSA and AOA Security Fences.

Cover exposed surface of materials completely with tarpaulin or a similar device when transporting aggregate, soil, excavated material, or other materials that may be a source of fugitive dust.

Provide temporary slope drains of rigid or flexible conduits to carry runoff from cuts and embankments. Provide portable flume at the entrance. Shorten or extend temporary slope drains to ensure proper function.

Protect ditches, channels, and other drainageways leading away from cuts and fills at all times by either:

1. Hydro-mulching the lower region of embankments in the immediate area.
2. Installing check dams and siltation control devices.
3. Other methods acceptable to the DOTA Environmental Section.

Provide for controlled discharge of waters impounded, directed, or controlled by project activities or erosion control measures.

Cleanup and remove any pollutant that is attributed to the Contractor. Deposit of solid waste or the discharge of liquid waste, such as fuels, lubricants, bituminous waste, untreated sewage and other pollutants which may contaminate the body of ground water shall not be permitted. Care shall be taken to ensure that no petroleum products, bituminous materials, or other deleterious substances, including debris, are allowed to fall, flow, leach, or otherwise enter the sewage systems or storm drains.

Burning of matter or waste material on Airport property shall not be permitted.

The use of hazardous materials is prohibited without the approval of the Engineer. Any corrective actions to remove and replace the hazardous material and contaminated work shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor. Hazardous materials shall be properly stored and handled.

3.3 INSPECTIONS

For all projects with earth-disturbing activities, including construction support activity areas, the following inspections shall be conducted:

- (A) Initial Inspection of BMPs. Prior to the start of construction activities, the DOTA Environmental Section, or their designated authorized representative, will conduct an initial site inspection of the BMPs.

The Contractor shall submit their request for this inspection in writing to the Engineer. The inspection is subject to the availability of the DOTA Environmental Section or their designated authorized representative.

Prior to this inspection, only the soil, to the extent that is required to install the BMP measures and devices, shall be disturbed. During the inspection, the inspector will note any deficiencies in the BMP measures and devices, including identifying any site conditions that have the potential to result in the discharge of pollutants. The

Contractor is responsible for the correction of the deficiencies. Corrective Action shall be documented and submitted to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section and/or their designated authorized representative. The deficiencies must be corrected and accepted before construction activities are allowed to commence.

Initial Inspections shall be conducted separately for each new construction phase, new work areas, and additional construction support areas that occur during the construction period.

- (B) Contractor's Inspection of BMPs. Commencing immediately after the Initial BMP Inspection and until the acceptance of the Final BMP Inspection, the Contractor shall conduct inspections of the sites to ensure that BMPs are effective and activities do not have the potential of causing a polluted discharge.

The Contractor's Inspections shall be conducted at the following intervals:

1. Weekly.
2. Within 24 hours of any rainfall of 0.25 inch or greater which occurs in a 24-hour period.

The Contractor shall use on-line rainfall measurements data sources and providers. Rainfall measurements shall be taken from the same airport as the location of the project or within one (1) mile distance from the disturbed areas. Submit the identity of the provider, with the location of their measuring device, to the Engineer for approval by DOTA Environmental Section.

In lieu of using any on-line rainfall provider or if there are no measuring device of an on-line provider on the airport or within one (1) mile from the disturbed area, the Contractor shall furnish and install a rain gauge in a secure location prior to field work including installation of site-specific BMPs. Provide a rain gauge with a tolerance of at least 0.05 inches of rainfall. Install the rain gauge on the project site in an area that will not deter rainfall from entering the gauge opening. Do not install in a location where rain water may splash into the rain gauge. The rain gauge installation shall be stable and plumbed. Maintain rain gauge and replace any rain gauge that is stolen, does not function properly or accurately, is worn out, or needs to be relocated. Do not begin field work until the rain gauge is installed and Site-Specific BMPs are in place. Rain gauge data logs shall be readily available.

Submit rain gage data logs weekly with the Contractor's BMP Inspection Report to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section.

3. When existing erosion control measures are damaged or not operating properly as required by Site-Specific BMP.

Prepare a written report of the inspection and submit a copy of the report within 24-hours to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section. The report must include any deficiencies of the Site-Specific BMPs observed and the correction of these deficiencies. Corrective actions can be documented in a separate report and submitted upon completion of the corrective actions. Submit the report(s) to the Engineer for acceptance by DOTA Environmental Section.

The initiation of the work to repair or correct the deficiency shall begin immediately. However, except for those deficiencies that pose an immediate threat for the discharge of pollutants to the drainage system, surface waters, or receiving water, if the deficiency is identified at a time in the day in which it is too late to initiate the work, the initiation of the work shall begin on the following day.

After the initiation of the work to repair or correct the deficiency, the work shall be completed as follows:

1. If the deficiency poses an immediate threat for the discharge of pollutants to the drainage system, surface waters, or receiving waters, the work to fix the deficiency shall be completed by the close of the same day of discovery of the deficiency. Examples of these deficiencies included, but not limited to, illicit discharge, absence of perimeter controls in an area with evidence of sediment transporting off-site, and spills near a drain or waterway that have not been cleaned.
2. If the deficiency poses a significant threat for the discharge of pollutants to the drainage system, surface waters, or receiving waters, the work to fix the deficiency shall be completed by five (5) calendar days or before the next forecasted rain event, whichever is sooner. Examples of these deficiencies include, but not limited to, perimeter controls that are not functional or require maintenance, drain inlet protections that are not functional or require maintenance, installation of a new pollution prevention control, and deficiencies requiring significant repair for the correction of the deficiency.
3. If the deficiency does not pose a threat for the discharge of pollutants to the drainage system, surface waters, or receiving waters, but are not in strict conformance with the SWPPP, SSBMP Plan, or DOTA's Construction Activities BMP Field Manual, the work to correct the deficiency shall be completed by ten (10) calendar days or within the time specified by the Engineer, whichever is sooner. These deficiencies include all deficiencies except those deficiencies included in (1) and (2), above.
4. If it is infeasible to complete the correction of the deficiency or installation of a new pollution prevention control within the respective timeframe above,

notify the Engineer who will consult with DOTA Environmental Section. Document why it is infeasible to complete the work within the required timeframe. Complete the work as soon as practicable and as agreed to by both the Engineer and DOTA Environmental Section.

Retain copies of these inspection reports on-site or at an accessible location for the duration of the project so that they can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection, or upon request by the Engineer, DOTA Environmental Section, DOTA's Third Party Inspector, and/or DOH/EPA Representative. Present these inspection reports to the DOTA's Third-Party Inspectors at the time of their inspection for review.

- (C) Final Inspection / Post-construction BMP Initial Inspection. The DOTA Environmental Section, or their designated authorized representative, shall conduct a Final Inspection / Post-Construction BMP initial inspection when the Contractor has completed construction, including installing permanent BMPs and stabilizing exposed soil.

The Contractor shall submit the request for this inspection in writing to the Engineer. The inspection is subject to the availability of the DOTA Environmental Section or their designated authorized representative.

All deficiencies noted must be addressed before the Contractor can remove temporary BMPs and close the site. The Contractor is responsible for correction of the deficiencies. Corrective Action shall be documented and submitted to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section. Any deficiencies noted during the final inspection must be corrected before the State will issue the project final acceptance and make final payment.

Partial Final Inspection of construction phases or partial areas of the project shall be conducted during the construction of the project for areas that are to be transferred for DOTA's use.

- (D) Routine Inspections Conducted by DOTA. The Contractor's designated representative specified in Subsection 01561.3.1(B)(4) shall address any Site-Specific BMP deficiencies brought up by the Engineer or their authorized representative (i.e. Quality Control Engineer, Project Inspector, etc.) taking all reasonable measures to minimize or prevent discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational.

The initiation of the work to repair and correction of the deficiency shall be completed within the same timelines as required in Subsection 01561.3.3(B).

- (E) DOTA's SWMPP Inspections. *For Projects located at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL) or the Kahului Airport (OGG)* that have a NGPC or NPDES Permit, or disturb one acre or more, including the construction support activity areas, the following additional inspections shall be conducted:

1. Third-Party Inspections. The DOTA Environmental Section's Third-Party inspector will conduct routine inspections. Third-party inspections shall be conducted monthly. The frequency of the inspections may increase if deficiencies are identified as determined by the inspector. Deficiencies must be corrected within the timeline defined in DOTA's SWMPP, Section C, Construction Site Runoff Control Program, which can be downloaded from the website:

<http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doingbusiness/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/>

The Contractor shall be responsible for the correction of ALL deficiencies identified during any of the above inspections. Corrective Action shall be documented and submitted to the Engineer for acceptance by the DOTA Environmental Section or their designated authorized representative.

If the Contractor fails to satisfactorily address Site-Specific BMP deficiencies, the DOTA reserves the right to employ outside assistance or use the State's own labor forces to provide necessary corrective measures. The Contractor will be fully responsible for all cost and time. The State will charge the Contractor such incurred costs plus any associated project engineering costs and will make appropriate deductions from the Contractor's monthly progress payment.

Failure to apply or maintain Site-Specific BMP measures may result in the assessment of liquidated damages (Appendix B). Depending on the severity of the deficiencies, additional enforcement actions, such as, suspension of work and/or termination of the contract (with the Contractor's Surety being fully responsible for all additional costs incurred by the State) can be conducted and assessed against the Contractor.

For all citations or fines received by the DOTA for non-compliance, including non-compliance with NGPC/NPDES Permit conditions, the Contractor shall reimburse the State within 30 calendar days for the full amount of outstanding cost that the State has incurred, or the State shall deduct all incurred costs from the Contractor's monthly progress payments.

The Contractor shall be responsible for all citations, fines and penalties levied by DOH or EPA against the State due to the Contractor's failure to satisfactorily address Site-Specific BMP deficiencies and/or any Contractor's illicit discharges. The State will make the appropriate deductions from the Contractor's monthly progress payment.

PART 4 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

The work specified in this Section will be paid for at the contract lump sum price. Payment shall be full compensation for work prescribed in this Section and contract documents,

including but not limited to, all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and all incidentals necessary to install, maintain, monitor, repair, replace, modify, and remove Site-Specific BMP measures.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>
01561.1	Construction Site Runoff Control Program	Lump Sum

Partial payments shall be paid in the Monthly Progress Payment as follows:

1. 20% of the line item price shall be paid upon DOTA Environmental Section's acceptance in writing of the Site-Specific BMP Plan and the satisfactory completion of the Initial Inspection of BMPs defined in Section 01561.3.3(A), above.
2. 60% of the line item price shall be paid in equal monthly payments over the duration of the contract. Failure to satisfactorily apply, maintain, or modify BMP measures and devices, and/or submittals shall result in the withholding of monthly progress payments for this line item.

For projects located at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL) or the Kahului Airport (OGG) that have a NGPC or NPDES Permit, or disturb one (1) acre or more, including construction support activity areas, payments shall be made only after the DOTA's Third-Party Inspection defined in Section 01561.3.3(E), above, have been satisfactorily completed and accepted by the DOTA Environmental Section. Any deficiencies classified as Major or above will result in the withholding of monthly progress payments for this line item.

3. The remaining 20% of the line item price shall be paid after all BMP measures have been satisfactorily removed.

Payment will be made only after the satisfactory completion of the Final Inspection / Post-Construction BMP Initial Inspection defined in Section 01561.3.3(C), above, and acceptance of the Post-Construction BMPs by the DOTA Environmental Section.

Liquidated Damages, up to \$25,000 per day (Appendix B), shall be assessed for each non-compliance of the BMP requirements described in this Section. The Contractor shall not be entitled to recover any Liquidated Damages assessed, even after the deficiencies have been corrected.

Appendix A

The current DOTA's Construction Activities Best Management Practices (BMP) Field Manual can be found on DOTA's Environmental Website at

<https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/>

The manual is periodically updated and should be downloaded via the website to ensure that the latest version is applied. The manual identifies potential pollutant sources and BMPs that should be used to mitigate pollutants.

Additional information and requirements for stormwater programs at all airports can also be found at the above website, including additional requirements for Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL) and Kahului Airport (OGG).

Appendix B Liquidated Damages Schedule for Non-Compliances.

RUNWAY 17-35 REHABILITATION
ELLISON ONIZUKA KONA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT KEAHOLE
STATE PROJECT NO. AH2021-16
AIP PROJECT NO. 3-15-0008-##

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL PROGRAM
01561-18
rev05/05/23
SEPTEMBER 2023

Non-Compliance	Amount
Failure to submit a Notice of Intent or otherwise obtain a permit for Staging and/or Storage Area beyond the project limits.	\$1,000 per calendar day per violation.
Failure to comply with the conditions specified in the Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) or Individual NPDES Permit, or any other applicable permit.	\$1,000 per calendar day per violation.
Failure to have the accepted SSBMP Plan and Amendments or the accepted SWPPP and Amendments available at a project construction site.	\$1,000 per calendar day per violation.
Failure to install a BMP specified by the SSBMP Plan or SWPPP, or permit.	\$2,000 per calendar day per violation.
Failure to properly install or maintain appropriate Site-Specific BMPs in accordance with applicable plans, permits, and guidance documents.	\$2,000 per calendar day per violation.
<p>Failure to have an accepted Amendment to the SSBMP Plan or an accepted Amendment to the SWPPP prior to implementation of the proposed BMPs.</p> <p>Note: Advance review and acceptance can be provided via email which will satisfy this non-compliance. However, the written Amendment must still be formally submitted for certification and signature by the authorized representative identified in the NGPC or NPDES Permit.</p>	\$2,000 per calendar day per violation.
Failure to conduct required inspections.	\$1,000 for each of the first ten violations, \$2,500 for each of the next ten violations, \$5,000 for each subsequent violation.
Failure to submit required reports such as BMP inspection reports, rain gauge data logs, etc.	\$500 per calendar day for the first ten days of each violation, \$1,000 per calendar day for the next ten days of each violation, \$2,500 per calendar day for each subsequent day of violation.

Non-Compliance	Amount
Any “major” or “critical” non-compliance violation with the applicable plans, permits, and guidance documents.	Up to \$25,000 per calendar day per violation.
Any violation resulting in a polluted discharge.	Up to \$25,000 per calendar day per violation.

Note: Liquidated Damages shown in the Table shall be assessed at the discretion of the DOTA.

Assessment of Liquidated Damages for Non-Compliance:

The Contractor may be assessed liquidated damages by issuance of an Enforcement Letter. The Enforcement Letter shall indicate the amount of liquidated damages that are assessed for the non-compliances which shall be deducted from the Contractor’s next progress payment. The Enforcement Letter will be sent electronically via e-mail and a hard copy to the Contractor’s designated representative(s), identified in Section 01561.3.01(B)(4), responsible for the Contractor’s Construction Site Runoff Control Program. An Enforcement Letter may be issued with or without a previous Verbal Notification, Warning Letter, or Notice of Apparent Violation (NAV).

Liquidated Damages may be assessed for the following:

- Non-compliances listed in the Table, herein, included in Appendix B.
- Non-compliances have not been corrected in the timeframes noted.
- Corrective actions are not completed after a Verbal Notification, Warning Letter, or Notice of Apparent Violation is issued.
- Contractors are non-responsive to DOTA’s directives.
- Repeated non-compliance.
- A polluted discharge has occurred.

The number of days used for the liquidated damages calculations shall start on the day that the non-compliance was required to be corrected and shall end on the day that the non-compliance is corrected and accepted. If DOTA’s personnel are not able to go out in the field to verify that the BMP deficiencies are corrected in the timeframe specified, the Contractor can send photographs showing the corrected deficiency via e-mail to the Engineer and DOTA Environmental Section along with documentation on how the deficiency was corrected. The Engineer and DOTA Environmental Section may visit the site to verify the corrective actions are acceptable. If the

corrective actions are acceptable, then the clock stops on the day that the documentation was received.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01562 – MANAGEMENT OF CONTAMINATED MEDIAS

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

The General Provisions, Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION AND SCOPE OF WORK

- A. This Section describes procedures for the management of contaminated media (soil, groundwater, and soil vapor) that may be disturbed during excavation activities associated with this project.
- B. The Contractor shall supply all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for the removal, temporary storage, testing, handling, soil backfilling and management of contaminated media to carry out the work in accordance with these specifications, and all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and latest amendments.
- C. The Contractor shall examine the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division (DOTA) Programmatic Environmental Hazard Evaluation and Environmental Hazard Management Plan (DOTA EHE-EHMP) and, if included as part of these specifications, the Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) Phase II, to understand the conditions that may affect work and performance. Should the Contractor deviate from the DOTA EHE-EHMP or ESA, the Contractor shall be responsible to prepare a DOH required Construction EHMP (C-EHMP) utilizing the C-EHMP Addendum Template or most recent version provided by DOH, also known as a Site-Specific EHMP. Any deviation will require approval by the State of Hawaii, Department of Health (HDOH) and DOTA Environmental Section (DOTA AIR-EE) prior to implementation, using the forms provided in Appendix B of the DOTA EHE-EHMP. The forms should detail deviations from standard practices in the text and explain how those deviations will be protective of human health and the environment. The forms should be submitted to HDOH and DOTA AIR-EE for review and approval if deviations are requested or if notifying of a release.
- D. It should be noted that the DOTA EHE-EHMP is for Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs) which include, but not limited to, the following:
- Petroleum Substances, e.g., TPH, TPH-g, TPH-d, TPH-o, BTEX, and PAHs.
 - Chlorinated Solvents, e.g., VOCs
 - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
 - Pesticides, e.g., chlordane
 - Heavy Metals, e.g., Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Total Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, and Silver.

In addition, free product (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oils, lubricating oils, benzene, toluene, xylenes) may be encountered in areas of previous petroleum releases.

Should the ESA Phase II identify contaminants other than those listed above or there

is a risk to human health and/or the environment (such as indoor air quality in an occupied building), the Contractor shall be responsible to revise, update, and finalize the C-EHMP Addendum. The Contractor shall coordinate with, as well as have their C-EHMP approved by HDOH prior to the start of any ground disturbing activities.

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. Programmatic Environmental Hazard Evaluation and Environmental Hazard Management Plan dated July 2019, or its latest edition.
- B. DOTA's Storm Water Management Program Plan (SWMPP) for the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL) and Kahului Airport (OGG), including DOTA's Construction Activities BMP Field Manual dated August 2019, or its latest edition.
- C. All work under this contract shall be performed in strict accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, standards, and codes governing contaminated media.
- D. The most recent editions of any relevant regulations, standards, documents, or codes shall be in effect, including, but not limited to, the following. Where conflicts among the requirements or with these specifications exists, the most stringent requirements shall apply.
 - 1. 29 CFR 1910, "Occupational Safety and Health Standards".
 - 2. 29 CFR 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction".
 - 3. 40 CFR 50, "National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards A".
 - 4. 40 CFR 122, "EPA Administered Permit Program: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System".
 - 5. 40 CFR 261, "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste".
 - 6. 40 CFR 263, "Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste".
 - 7. 40 CFR 302, "Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification".
 - 8. 49 CFR 172, Subpart E, "Labeling".
 - 9. 49 CFR 172, Subpart F, "Placarding".
 - 10. The Hawaii Environmental Response Law (Hawaii Revised Statutes [HRS] Chapter 128D) and the State Contingency Plan (Hawaii Administrative Rules [HAR] Title 11, Chapters 451-1–451-24).
 - 11. The Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) for Implementation of the State Contingency Plan (Interim Final, June 21, 2009).
 - 12. Hawaii Hazardous Waste Laws and Regulations (HRS Chapter 342J, HAR Title 11, Chapters 260.1–279.1).

13. Hawaii Solid Waste Laws and Regulations (HRS Chapters 342H and I, HAR Title 11, Chapter 58.1).
14. Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Laws and Regulations (HRS Chapter 342L; HAR Title 11, Chapter 280.1).
15. Hawaii Water Quality Standards (HAR Title 11, Chapter 54).
16. Hawaii Ambient Air Quality Standards (HAR Title 11, Chapter 59).
17. Hawaii Occupational Safety and Health Standards (HAR Title 12, Subtitle 8).
18. Hawaii Department of Health, Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response. Screening for Environmental Hazards at Sites with Contaminated Soil and Groundwater. Website URL: <http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/EALs>. Fall 2011 (and updates).
19. Hawaii Department of Health, Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response. Guidance for Soil Stockpile Characterization and Evaluation of Imported and Exported Fill Material. Website URL: <http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/technical-guidance-and-fact-sheets>. October 8, 2017 (and updates).
20. Hawaii Department of Health, Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response. Construction EHMP Addendum Template, available from AIR-EE.
21. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act, Section 107(1), 1980, exemption for cleanup of legally applied pesticide products.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & SIGNAGE

- A. Provide workers with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) according to the Contractor's PPE Assessment.
- B. Provide warning signs and labels to protect the workers and the public.

2.2 POLYETHYLENE SHEETING

Sheet plastic shall be new, and clear or black with at least 20-mil thickness. A 6-mil plastic sheet can be used to cover the stockpiles.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL WORK PROCEDURES

- A. Prior to beginning work, the Contractor, the Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional, and DOTA Engineer or its representative shall discuss the approved

Work Plan, as described in Paragraph 3.2 below, including work procedures and safety precautions.

- B. Communicate any existing, potential, or new hazards to workers before a job begins or as necessary. The workers shall be aware of the need for proper safety procedures and be familiar with the Contractor's Work Plan.
- C. Boundaries shall be established at each area where soil excavation is to be performed. The area shall be clearly identified to prevent unauthorized entry. Establish a control area by completely enclosing/roping-off the area where contaminated soil excavation, removal, stockpiling and disposal operations will be performed.
- D. Provide physical boundaries around the control area by roping-off the area to ensure that airborne concentrations of COPC will not exceed permissible exposure limits outside the control area.
- E. Where applicable, caution signs shall be placed at the entrances to each work area, located such that approaching personnel may read the signs and take necessary precautions before entering the work area. No one will be permitted in the work area unless the person is provided with appropriate training and protective equipment.
- F. It should be noted that, in some cases, the contamination may not be identifiable through visual and/or olfactory observation (e.g., soil contaminated with metals, PCBs, pesticides, etc.) and contaminant-specific field screening techniques may need to be implemented.
- G. Measure, monitor, and record worker exposure to toxic materials or harmful agents as necessary.
- H. Follow Decontamination regulations and procedures as necessary.
- I. Soil excavation activities, grading, and any disturbance of impacted soil may cause a potential exposure to Contractor's employees and the general public due to fugitive dust. The routes of exposure of dusts are by inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact. The Contractor shall use engineering controls such as water spraying and wind barriers to control fugitive dust.
- J. The Contractor shall test residual soils not used as backfill for COPC. Soils with concentrations above regulatory and/or unrestricted use environmental action levels shall be disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- K. Report construction activities in areas with contaminated soil or groundwater by completing the appropriate forms in the DOTA EHE-EHMP, Appendix B.3 Construction Activities Release Response Plan. Submit the forms to the HDOH Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER Office) and provide a copy of the forms to the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE.

3.2 PRECONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Submit the following a minimum of 30 calendar days prior to beginning any ground

disturbing activities, for approval by DOTA AIR-EE.

1. Contractor's Work Plan for Known or Suspected Areas of Contaminated Media:

- a. The Contractor shall submit their work plan which shall include, but not limited to, a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (HASp) or if needed, a C-EHMP. The work plan shall describe the procedures, engineering controls, and methods the Contractor will use during the excavation, temporary storage, handling, treatment, backfilling, and disposal of soil and/or water at the project site. The plan shall also include soil stockpiling and segregation, testing, contaminated soil and water quality testing, contaminated soil and water disposal procedures, backfilling procedures, personal protection requirements, work area isolation, construction barriers, wetting methods, decontamination procedures, and emergency procedures. The work plan shall be in accordance to all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and latest amendments.

For locations within the airport which DOTA has already established a Site-Specific EHMP from previous projects, the DOTA's Site-Specific EHMP, shall govern, where applicable.

- b. The plan shall include the names of the Contractor's and their subcontractor's qualified personnel who will be supervising or managing the management of contaminated materials at the site. Include the personnel's phone number and qualifications.
- c. The plan shall include the name(s) of the Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional, including their qualifications.
- d. Proposed schedule of work.
- e. A sketch identifying the location of temporary soil stockpiling and water storage devices, including pipes and appurtenances, if applicable.
- f. A map showing the location of the work and nearest medical facilities and hospitals.
- g. A copy of this Work Plan must be on the construction site and available at all times.
- h. The Work Plan shall be amended to reflect changes to the site or work conditions, as needed.

B. QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

The Contractor shall employ a Qualified Environmental Professional who possesses five (5) years, minimum, experience providing environmental oversight for the management of contaminated media during construction activities. The Environmental Professional shall assist in the preparation of the Contractor's Work Plan by reviewing the work procedures, including the determination of the need for

PPE, and to provide environmental oversight during construction. The Environmental Professional shall be identified in the Work Plan, including a list of their environmental qualifications, for approval by DOTA AIR-EE.

C. CONTRACTOR TRAINING

The Contractor and its subcontractors shall implement safe work places and practices by eliminating, mitigating, or protecting against existing or potential hazards to the workers who may be exposed to harmful, hazardous, and toxic materials and substances, including contaminated water and soil.

3.3 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

A. SOIL EXCAVATION AND STOCKPILING

1. Notify the HDOH Clean Water Branch (CWB) at least 90 calendar days prior to disturbing contaminated soil from known areas of contamination. Notify the HDOH HEER Office at least seven (7) calendar days prior to construction activities that could disturb known contaminated soil.
2. The HDOH HEER Office shall be immediately notified if contaminated soils are encountered. The disturbance of contaminated soil shall be performed in accordance with the Contractor's approved Work Plan, the DOTA EHE-EHMP, or a C- EHMP Addendum where applicable. HDOH HEER Office will determine whether additional sampling is required. Provide a location map with Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates and approximate depth (bgs) at which the contaminated soils were encountered to the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE.
3. During excavation and disturbance of impacted soil, all workers, supervisory personnel, subcontractors, and consultants must take precautionary measures as necessary to prevent exposure of the workers and the general public to chemicals of concern (COCs) by contaminated soil dust and inhalation of associated vapors.
4. The Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional shall direct the segregation of the soil into three (3) separate soil piles: Pile No. 1 will consist of clean soil; Pile No. 2 will consist of soil excavated from areas found to be contaminated or suspected to be contaminated; and Pile No. 3 will consist of soil that is grossly contaminated. Contaminated soil stockpiles, suspected contaminated soil stockpiles, and grossly contaminated soil stockpiles shall be placed onto 20-mil plastic sheeting. Underlay edges of the plastic sheeting with bermed soil. Ensure that the height of the bermed soil will be sufficient to prevent stormwater runoff from breaching it. Place the excavated soil inside the bermed area on top of the plastic sheeting. Cover the stockpiles with 6-mil plastic sheeting in the bermed area to mitigate dust concerns caused by wind and prevent contact with rainwater and stormwater runoff. Secure the plastic cover with sufficient ballast and place sediment control devices along the entire toe of each stockpile.
5. Each stockpile shall not exceed 100 cubic yards and shall be located away from drainage features, surface waters, and stormwater drainage paths. Or, the soils

can be placed in watertight containers, such as 20-yard steel roll-off bins, drums, etc. These containers shall be covered.

6. The Contractor shall have representative soil samples taken from each stockpile (Pile No. 1, 2, and 3) and tested in accordance with HDOH guidelines, standards, and regulations, such that the soil sample report, prepared by the Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional, can specifically state one of the following:
 - a. "The soil is not a regulated hazardous waste and is acceptable for disposal at a HDOH permitted facility."; or
 - b. "The soil is acceptable for unrestricted reuse."

Sampling and testing of the stockpiles shall be, at a minimum, in accordance to the latest edition of the HDOH's *Guidance for Soil Stockpile Characterization and Evaluation of Imported and Exported Fill Material*. The Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional shall direct the soil sampling collection and testing methods in accordance with the most current guidelines. Stockpiles shall be tested using multi-increment (MI) sampling approaches. Appropriate decision unit (DU) volumes for larger stockpiles of soil should be discussed with the HDOH HEER Office on a case-by-case basis.

The Contractor shall also confirm, with the HDOH permitted facility, the facility's sampling requirements, as well as their standards for disposal.

7. Any liquid-phase oil or free product associated with the contaminated soil shall be drained prior to stockpiling. If feasible, the free product should be separated from the soil, properly stored, profiled, and disposed of at an approved recycling/disposal facility.
8. For any soils hauled off Airport property, the Contractor shall be responsible for the legal disposal of any soil. The Contractor shall implement and maintain the following:
 - a. A form, signed by the Contractor and haul truck driver. The form shall contain the following information:
 - i. The date the material is being taken off Airport property.
 - ii. The name of the haul trucking company.
 - iii. The haul truck number and license plate number.
 - iv. The quantity of material being loaded into the haul truck.
 - v. The disposal facility or location of where the material is to be taken.
 - vi. The time the truck left the project site.
 - b. The form and waste manifest from the HDOH permitted facility shall be provided to the Engineer or its representative by the close of the next working day. The Contractor shall verify that the quantity of material loaded into the truck, as indicated on the form, exactly matches the quantity of material disposed at the HDOH permitted facility, as indicated on the waste manifest.

- c. The Contractor shall maintain a log that summarizes each form and waste manifest for ease of tracking and monitoring.
 - d. **All forms, waste manifest, and summary log shall be a condition of payment being made to the Contractor and shall be submitted with each progress payment. Failure to submit the above and/or should any quantity of material loaded into the truck, as indicated on the form, not exactly match the quantity of material disposed at the HDOH permitted facility, as indicated on the waste manifest, shall be reason for the State to withhold payment to the Contractor.**
9. Excavated soils can be reused onsite (within the construction site boundaries) with the prior approval of the DOTA AIR-EE, HDOH HEER Office, and subject to the following conditions:
- a. Representative soil samples have been taken and tested in accordance with HDOH standards and regulations.
 - b. The contaminated soil can only be reused within proximity of its original excavation.
 - c. The contaminated soil is placed within areas more than 150 meters from surface water and drainage features.
 - d. The contaminated soil cannot be placed beneath or within the footprint of a planned building structure.
 - e. The contaminated soil can only be placed at an elevation above the tidally influenced high water table and at least 1-foot below the finish surface grade. The more highly impacted soil should be placed at the bottom of the excavation and the cleanest soil at the top of the excavation. At least 1-foot of clean soil must be placed as the final backfill layer at the top. The excavation shall then be capped with an impervious layer, such as concrete and asphalt.
 - f. The contaminated soil cannot contain any free oil, oil sheens, oil stains, or total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations exceeding 5,000 parts per million (ppm).
 - g. The contaminated soil is not considered a hazardous waste pursuant to Federal and State laws.
 - h. Contaminated soil shall not be reused in areas that are uncontaminated.
10. Excavated soils can be reused offsite (off Airports property) with the prior approval of the DOTA AIR-EE, HDOH HEER Office, and subject to the following conditions:
- a. Representative soil samples have been taken and tested in accordance with HDOH standards and regulations.

- b. The work shall be performed in accordance to the latest edition of the HDOH's *Guidance for Soil Stockpile Characterization and Evaluation of Imported and Exported Fill Material*.
 - c. A signed agreement with the receiving facility acknowledging the test results of the soil samples and acceptance of the soil is required to be submitted to the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE ten (10) calendar days prior to hauling of the soil to the receiving facility.
 - d. The contaminated soil shall not contain any free oil, oil sheens, oil stains, or total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations exceeding 5,000 parts per million (ppm).
 - e. The contaminated soil is not considered a hazardous waste pursuant to Federal and State laws.
11. All soil that is reused onsite or offsite shall be included in the Closeout Report. The report shall include, at a minimum, a copy of the signed agreement from the receiving facility accepting the soil, a copy of the soil test results, the quantity of soil received by the facility, a location map of the reused soil including GPS coordinates of its limits, the depth and thickness of the soil's placement, a brief description of the purpose of the soil's re-use, and photos of the site conditions after placement has been completed.

B. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Soil and groundwater may be impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons, dissolved metals, and/or pesticides, and may be encountered during soil excavation.

1. The disturbance of contaminated groundwater shall be performed in accordance with the approved Work Plan, DOTA EHE-EHMP, or Site-Specific EHMP, where applicable. HDOH HEER Office will determine whether additional sampling is required.
2. If contaminated groundwater is uncovered at a previously unknown source or site on the project, the Contractor shall immediately notify the DOTA Engineer, DOTA AIR-EE, and HDOH HEER Office of its discovery. Provide a location map with GPS coordinates and approximate depth of the groundwater (bgs) at which the discovery was encountered.
3. During excavation and disturbance of impacted groundwater, all workers, supervisory personnel, subcontractors and consultants must take precautionary measures as necessary to prevent exposure of the workers and the general public to COCs and inhalation of associated vapors. Free product, sheen, and impacted groundwater must be managed properly.
4. Groundwater that exhibits evidence of possible contamination, i.e., odor, visual sheen, free product, coloration, and PID measurement, shall be properly stored when removed from the ground. Storage devices shall be watertight and leak-free to prevent discharge of the water into the surrounding ground, drainage system, and surface waters.

When disconnecting pipes and hoses from storage devices and equipment, residual waters contained in the pipes and hoses shall also be prevented from discharging into the surrounding ground, drainage system, and surface waters.

5. Representative water samples shall be taken and tested in accordance with Federal and State guidelines, standards, and regulations.
6. If free product is present in the extracted groundwater, it must be separated from the groundwater, profiled, and disposed of at an HDOH approved recycling/disposal facility. Free product shall not be moved from one excavation to another. Engineering measures shall be taken to prevent the transfer of the free product during dewatering. Under no circumstances shall water contaminated with free product be discharged from a dewatering pit.
7. At least once daily, remove oil observed floating on the groundwater during excavation activities using a vacuum truck, absorbent pad, or other methods approved by HDOH HEER Office. Excavations shall not be backfilled until the floating oil is removed to the maximum extent practicable, which is when further use of vacuum trucks, absorbent pads, or other approved methods do not result in further floating oil removal. Backfilling of any excavation shall not occur without concurrence from DOTA AIR-EE and HDOH HEER Office.
8. Avoid any releases of contaminated groundwater to surface water bodies or areas beyond the work area.
9. Groundwater shall only be re-infiltrated in the ground with the prior approval of DOTA AIR-EE and HDOH HEER Office, and subject to the following conditions:
 - a. Within 200-feet of its original location or source and returned to the same aquifer which is not a current or potential drinking water source. Re-infiltration shall not contaminate uncontaminated areas.
 - b. More than 150 meters from surface waters, drainage features, and drainage structures.
 - c. Groundwater does not contain any gross contaminants.
 - d. If petroleum free product is present in the groundwater, the free product shall be removed prior to transfer of the groundwater to the re-infiltration site. Free product shall be removed at least once daily until no free product is observed after 24 hours. The free product shall be disposed at an HDOH-approved facility.
 - e. Groundwater is not considered a hazardous waste pursuant to Federal and State law.
 - f. Re-infiltration shall be conducted at a slow enough rate so that it does not flow past the designated infiltration area, enter storm drains, or impact surface water in the area.
 - g. If discharging to a re-infiltration trench, the trench must not be an

underground injection control (UIC) well by HDOH's Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB) definitions. If some part of the trench system is deemed to be a UIC well, then the whole system shall be considered an injection well.

- h. Advance clearance from HDOH SDWB is required if a re-infiltration trench is deeper than 10 feet.
 - i. If a UIC well is used for re-infiltration, the Contractor is responsible to obtain the necessary permits, including, but not limited to, HDOH's UIC Permit. The Contractor shall meet and comply with all permit requirements, including, but not limited to, well construction, placement, use, and closure.
10. Under circumstances where contaminated groundwater cannot be re-infiltrated, proper disposal must be conducted with the prior approval of the DOTA AIR-EE, HDOH SDWB, HDOH Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB), and HDOH HEER Office. This is also subject to the following conditions:
- a. Discharge to the local or municipal sanitary sewer system after acquiring appropriate permit(s) from City and County (if applicable and if allowable by the receiving governmental agency) prior to discharge. If discharge water was generated within contaminated areas, additional coordination with HDOH HEER Office is required, and Aquatic Habitat Criteria (Chronic Toxicity) shall apply to discharge within these areas, in addition to any criteria applicable to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or pretreatment facility. Water discharged to a sanitary sewer may be required to meet Water Quality Standards.
 - b. Notification to the appropriate agencies and other pertinent information related to the discharge must be provided upon request.
 - c. The Contractor is responsible for the legal disposal or discharge of any groundwater that is not re-infiltrated, and shall provide the DOTA AIR-EE with copies of waste manifests.
 - d. For any groundwater hauled off Airport property, the Contractor shall have representative samples taken and tested in accordance with HDOH guidelines, standards, and regulations. A copy of the groundwater test result shall be submitted to DOTA AIR-EE. The groundwater shall not be disposed offsite without the approval of DOTA AIR-EE and the HDOH permitted facility that is receiving the groundwater. Furnish documentation from the receiving facility indicating that they acknowledge the groundwater test results, including their approval to dispose the groundwater at their facility.

C. RELEASE REPORTING

Encountering previously unknown, suspected, or confirmed contaminated soil or groundwater during subsurface construction activities is considered a release and shall be reported to HDOH HEER Office (phone: 808-586-4249, or after hours at 808-236-8200). Copies of the HDOH Release Report, HDOH issued Release Number, and email correspondence (if applicable), shall be furnished to the DOTA Engineer

and DOTA AIR-EE.

1. Upon the discovery of contaminated soil and/or groundwater, the Contractor shall immediately notify the DOTA Engineer, DOTA AIR-EE, and HDOH HEER Office.
2. A reportable release of hazardous substances or contaminated soil or groundwater may be indicated by, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - A petroleum sheen on the groundwater in an excavation.
 - Any free product that appears on groundwater.
 - Visual or olfactory evidence of contamination (e.g., unusual discoloration, buried containers, fumes, unknown liquids).
3. Comply with DOTA and HDOH HEER Office requirements. A written report shall be provided to the HDOH HEER Office. The *Hawaii Hazardous Substance Written Follow-up Notification Form* is provided in the DOTA EHE-EHMP, Appendix B.1. Photos shall be included to document the incident. The Contractor shall keep a copy of the completed Form B.1 and provide copies of the written report to the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE.
4. If free product is encountered, report the release in accordance with HAR § 11-451.

Releases that occur during construction activities or releases due to unforeseen events (spill) shall also be reported.

1. Report all spills to immediately to AIR-EE, State Engineer, and appropriate airport personnel and regulatory agencies (if applicable) following the DOTA Spill Reporting Fact Sheets for each airport. Spill Reporting Fact Sheets can be found on DOTA's Environmental Webpage for Construction site Runoff at <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/>.
2. In the event of a release of a hazardous substance that causes an imminent threat to human health or the environment, the first call shall be to 911.
3. Small spills of petroleum or hazardous substances (less than 25 gallons) which are capable of being cleaned up within 72 hours and do not threaten ground or surface waters shall be cleaned up immediately.
4. Report spills of a certain size (e.g., volume of greater than 25 gallons or not contained within 72 hours), per HAR § 11-451, to HDOH HEER Office and the National Response Center immediately. Comply with the HDOH HEER Office requirements. A written report shall be provided to the HDOH HEER Office within 30 calendar days of a Reportable Quantity spill cleanup. The *Hawaii Hazardous Substance Written Follow-up Notification Form* is provided in the DOTA EHE-EHMP, Appendix B.1. Photos shall be included to document the incident. The Contractor shall keep a copy of the completed Form B.1, and provide copies of the written report, the HDOH issued Release Number, and email correspondence (if applicable) to the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE.
5. Any spill that enters a body of water, onto an adjoining shoreline, or discharges

into the storm drain system, HDOH CWB must also be immediately notified and the National Response Center notified within 24 hours. Report significant spills to the U.S. Coast Guard.

D. FINAL CLEANUP

1. When work which disturbs contaminated soil has been completed, the State will visually inspect the work area for evidence of contaminated materials and direct the Contractor to clean and remove remaining contaminated materials. The Contractor shall not dismantle the work area boundaries prior to authorization by the State.
2. Any equipment which contacts contaminated materials shall be cleaned with a water spray immediately upon completion of work. The wash location shall be located immediately adjacent to the contaminated area. All wash water and solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Work Plan. The wash water shall not be allowed to discharge into the drainage system and surface waters.

E. AIR MONITORING

1. Air monitoring shall be conducted when petroleum-contaminated soil (PCS), contaminated groundwater, free product, or chlorinated solvents (e.g., PCE, TCE, etc.) is present in an excavated area. The monitoring shall include both work area and perimeter measurements of volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors. Appropriate response actions shall be taken in conformance to Federal and State regulatory requirements and guidelines. The response actions shall include ensuring that on-site workers have the appropriate level of PPE and the general public is not affected adversely.
2. Air monitoring shall be conducted with a conventional photoionization detector (PID) to measure total VOC vapor concentrations. If high levels of benzene are anticipated, an Ultra-Rae PID, which is benzene-specific, shall also be used.
3. If toxic gases are a potential concern, air monitoring of the lower explosive limit (LEL) shall be conducted using a multi-gas meter to determine if a hazardous atmosphere exists.
4. Air monitoring shall be conducted for at least three (3) full 8-hour shifts to establish a negative exposure assessment for worker's exposure to airborne contaminants. After the establishment of the negative worker's exposure, periodic monitoring shall be conducted once every seven (7) calendar days to document worker exposure for the duration of the contaminated soil work.
5. Work area and perimeter air monitoring shall be conducted throughout the entire duration of the contaminated soil work to ensure unprotected personnel are not exposed above permissible exposure limits at all times. If the outside boundary levels are at or exceed permissible exposure limits, work shall be stopped, and the Contractor's Qualified Environmental Professional and DOTA Engineer shall be immediately contacted to address the situation causing the increased levels.
6. Submit air sampling results to the DOTA Engineer within five (5) calendar days after the samples are collected, signed by the testing laboratory employee

performing the air monitoring.

F. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST) AND UTILITY PIPES

1. For any UST or pipeline discovered or planned removal, the nature of the UST or pipeline, and whether they are inactive, shall be determined prior to removal. Immediately notify the DOTA Engineer and DOTA AIR-EE of the discovery.

If unanticipated petroleum pipelines are discovered, contact HDOH HEER Office within 24 hours after encountering them.

2. The Contractor shall record field observations of the UST and pipelines. These observations shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Location relative to fixed landmarks, including GPS coordinates. Provide a location map that shows the UST and pipelines that were encountered. The map must include a North arrow and a scale.
 - b. Depth, diameter, length, and type of pipe, if applicable. Describe the condition of the pipe.
 - c. Type of fuel or product, including analytical laboratory reports for the product that is recovered.
 - d. Beginning and ending fluid levels, if applicable.
 - e. Volume of each type of product removed.
 - f. Flow rates, if applicable.
 - g. Direction of flow.
 - h. Detailed photographs.
 - i. Detailed description of actions taken following the discovery, such as, cutting, product removal, and disposal.

Provide records of the field observations to the DOTA Engineer, DOTA AIR-EE, and HDOH HEER Office.

3. Prior to removal of a UST, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the DOTA Engineer, for review by DOTA AIR-EE, a Site-Specific plan. All work associated with USTs shall be in compliance with HAR § 11-280.1 requirements, and HDOH HEER Office and HDOH SHWB requirements.

The contractor shall also complete the HDOH *Notice of Intent to Close Underground Storage Tanks* form and submit it to the DOTA Engineer for submission to HDOH SHWB (UST Section) by DOTA AIR-EE.

Prior to the removal of the UST, the Contractor shall receive approval from DOTA AIR-EE and HDOH HEER Office.

4. The UST or pipeline segment must be drained of its content or determined that it is empty of liquids or flammable vapors prior to the removal. Any petroleum fluids recovered must be representatively sampled and tested to determine how they can be recycled or disposed in full accordance with HAR § 11-58.1 and § 11-260–279, and any other Federal and State regulations.
5. Only personnel knowledgeable and trained in pipeline and UST removal shall cut, drain, and remove USTs and pipelines. Prior to cutting, plastic sheeting and absorbent material shall be placed below and adjacent to the cutting location. Any residual fluid in the UST or pipeline must be properly contained on the sheeting and prevented from discharging into the surrounding soil or entering any drainage system and surface waters.
6. The cut-off ends of the pipeline segments, that remain in-place, must be filled with concrete and appropriately sealed to prevent any potential leakage and contact with groundwater.
7. If the waste pipe or UST are to be stored onsite prior to disposal, the area shall be lined with polyethylene plastic sheeting, 10 mil or thicker, and bermed to contain any free product. Some viscous products may appear to be immobile, however, after exposed to atmosphere heating, can liquefy. The waste pipe segment shall be stored on appropriate dunnage with the ends of the pipe sealed or covered to protect the interior of the pipe from contact with rainwater and wind.
8. All removed pipelines and USTs shall be properly disposed or recycled.
9. For USTs, a UST Removal Report including all sampling activities required under HAR § 11-280.1 shall be prepared and submitted to the DOTA Engineer, DOTA AIR-EE, and HDOH SHWB (UST Section).

3.4 POST-CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

A. Submit the following within 30 calendar days after work is completed.

1. Close-out Report

- a. A signed certificate stating that the removal and disposal of all contaminated materials were completed in accordance with the Contractor's approved Work Plan or C-EHMP Addendum, and all applicable Federal, State, and local rules and regulations.
- b. All approved DOTA EHE-EHMP deviation request forms. (Reference Appendix B of the DOTA EHE-EHMP.)
- c. All Site-Specific EHMP, if applicable.
- d. All testing, laboratory results, and reports for any soil, groundwater, soil vapor, UST, pipeline, and other samplings taken.
- e. All disposal forms, waste manifests, and summary logs.

- f. Any results from project air monitoring.
- g. Record of Field Observations, including location map with GPS coordinates, limits, and depths of any contaminated media (soil, groundwater, etc.) that were encountered at previously unknown source or sites on the project. Include a copy of the completed *Hawaii Hazardous Substance Written Follow-up Notification* form that was submitted to HDOH and all other associated documents.
- h. If any contaminated soil was removed offsite (off of Airport Property), at a minimum, include the following:
 - A copy of the signed agreement from the receiving facility acknowledging the test result of the soil samples and indicating acceptance of the soil for reuse.
 - Copies of the test results of the soil sampling.
- i. If any contaminated soil was re-used onsite (within the construction site boundaries), at a minimum, include the following:
 - Copies of the test results of the soil sampling.
 - The quantity of soil that is re-used on-site.
 - Location map of the re-used soil. Include GPS coordinates of its limits, if the area is accessible.
 - A brief description of the purpose of the re-used soil (e.g., general fill, utility trench backfill material, etc.). Include the depth and thickness of its placement.
 - Photos of the site after placement of the re-use soil has been completed.
- j. Record of Field Observation of any unanticipated UST or pipeline discovered during construction activities, including a copy of the completed HDOH *Notice of Intent to Close Underground Storage Tanks* form and all other associated documents.

The Close-out Report shall be by each individual contaminated media and shall include all appropriate documentations. The Close-out Reports for each contaminated media can be submitted separately or combined in a 3-ring binder with divider tabs.

PART 4 – MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Work under this Section will be paid for under the various contract items as shown below.

For ALLOWANCE items in the Proposal Schedule, the allowance is an estimate and the amount shall not exceed the maximum amount shown in the Proposal Schedule. Payment shall be the actual cost as invoiced by the Contractor and approved by the DOTA Engineer. The Contractor shall be allowed to include overhead, profit, insurance and/or other mark-ups, as stipulated in Section 9.5 of the 2016 General Provisions for Construction Projects, Air and Water Transportation Facilities Divisions.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>
01562.1	Management of Contaminated Medias	Allowance

Should the DOTA receive reports of any illegal dumping of material, and if illegal dumping is confirmed to have occurred, the DOTA will assess a Liquidated Damage amount of \$5,000 per truck per day, until the illegal dumped material has been cleaned up or the incident has been remedied to the HDOH's concurrence. The Contractor shall not be entitled to recover any Liquidated Damages assessed, even after the non-compliance has been corrected.

The Contractor shall also be responsible for all citations, fines, and penalties levied by HDOH or EPA against the State due to the Contractor's failure to properly manage contaminated medias, including non-compliance with the DOTA EHE-EHMP, DOTA Site-Specific EHMP, or C-EHMP Addendum. The Contractor shall reimburse the State within 30 calendar days for the full amount of outstanding cost that the State has incurred, or the State shall deduct all incurred costs from the Contractor's monthly progress payments.

If the Contractor fails to satisfactorily address the non-compliance item, DOTA reserves the right to employ outside assistance or use the State's own labor forces to provide necessary corrective measures. The Contractor shall be fully responsible for all cost and time. The State shall charge the Contractor such incurred costs plus any associated project engineering costs and shall make appropriate deductions from the Contractor's monthly progress payment.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01565 – POSTING SECURITY GUARDS

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

The General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this Section.

1.02 DESCRIPTION

The Contractor shall incorporate the State's airport security measures as part of his work. The Contractor shall adhere to established and enhanced security procedures, as mandated by the State, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and Transportation Security Administration (TSA), throughout the course of this Contract.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

Submit a security plan that addresses the conditions set forth in this Contract. Said plan shall contain, at a minimum, a plan of the project scope with locations of construction barricades with secured entry/exits, identification of locations requiring guards, Contractor measures to ensure security of worksite and personnel and procedures to ensure the containment of the worksite from unauthorized personnel. This package shall be submitted within fourteen (14) calendar days after award of the Contract.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.01 SECURITY

- A. Obtain airport security identification badges for all employees working on this project and Air Operations Area (AOA) decals for all vehicles entering the AOA in accordance with the requirements stated in the Special Provisions, Paragraph 8.21. All requests for badges and AOA decals shall be submitted in writing to the Airport District Manager through the Engineer within 14 calendar days after award of the Contract. Only authorized personnel working on this project shall be allowed to obtain badges. The Contractor shall be responsible to pay for all costs associated with complying with airport security requirements, including obtaining airport security identification badges.

Currently, the fee to obtain a new airport identification badge is \$60.00, but due to the changing fee structure of these services, the Contractor shall inquire with the Ellison Onizuka Kona International Airport at Keahole (KOA) Pass & ID Office at (808) 327-9517, or by email at dot.air.koa.pass.and.id@hawaii.gov.

- B. The Contractor shall comply with all existing and proposed airport security initiative requirements. Contractor may be subject to civil penalties up to \$35,000.00 for each security violation.
- C. The Contractor shall protect work areas from theft, vandalism, and unauthorized entry. Ensure that proper methods are undertaken to secure tools, materials, and equipment from the public.
- D. All vehicles entering the AOA through any of the Airport Access Check Points may be subject to search. The Contractor shall allow extra time for these inspections and be able to provide personnel, as required, to assist Airport security personnel during the inspections.
- E. If required by the State, the Contractor will be responsible for the posting of security guards at access points where the construction traffic may compromise the integrity of the airport security. Payment for posting of security guards required by the State shall be paid for as an allowance item in the Proposal Schedule. The Contractor shall submit the name and qualifications of the security company to the Engineer for review prior to hiring the security company. The security company shall have extensive experience in working on airports and shall be knowledgeable in airport security procedures within the State of Hawaii.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.01 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

No measurement shall be made for the items in this Section.

4.02 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Work under this Section, except for posting security guards, shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

Posting of security guards required by the State shall be paid for under an allowance item in the Proposal Schedule. The allowance is an estimate, and the amount shall not exceed the maximum amount shown in the proposal schedule. Payment shall be the actual cost as invoiced by the security company.

Additional charges by the Contractor for overhead, coordination, profit, insurances, incidental expenses, and any other markups shall not be allowed. These shall be included in the Contractor's lump sum bid price.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>
01565.1	Posting Security Guards	Allowance

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01580 – TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This item shall consist of arranging and maintaining all utilities including, but not limited to, water, electricity, sewage disposal and telephone communications in the work area which the Contractor and RPR deems necessary to meet the requirements of the work under the contract.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 TEMPORARY UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION

- A. Water and Sanitation: The Contractor shall provide temporary drinking water and sanitary facilities for the field personnel. The facilities shall be in accordance with the applicable health regulations and shall be maintained clean and operable until the conclusion of the construction work.
- B. Internet. The Contractor shall provide internet access and shall pay for all connections and monthly charged incurred during construction.
- C. Electricity: Contractor shall obtain or provide temporary electric power and shall pay for all connections and energy charges incurred during construction.
- D. Metering: Water and electrical services for field office shall be metered and payment for meters and services shall be borne by the Contractor. Temporary connections for water shall include installation of a meter and backflow preventer at the point of connection according to State standards. The Contractor shall submit requests for temporary connections in writing to the water system owner no later than fourteen (14) calendar days in advance prior to connection. Submittal shall include a description of work and a sketch of the proposed installation. Potable water shall not be used for construction and irrigation purposes.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured nor paid for separately, but shall be considered incidental to and included in the bid prices for the various items of work in this project.

-----END OF SECTION 01580-----

SECTION 01900 – PROJECT SURVEY AND STAKEOUT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This item shall consist of all activities necessary to control the Contractor's Work. It shall also include all additional site survey efforts as may be dictated by the RPR during the course of the Work in order to facilitate the development of field directives, change orders, or other items necessary for the successful completion of the project.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 COOPERATION BETWEEN CONTRACTORS

- A. The State reserves the right to contract for and perform other or additional work on or near the work covered by this contract.
- B. When separate contracts are let within the limits of any one project, each Contractor shall conduct his/her work so as 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.
- C. Each Contractor involved shall assume all liability, financial or otherwise, in connection with his/her contract and shall protect and save harmless the State from any and all damages or claims that may arise because of inconvenience, delays, or loss experienced by him/her because of the presence and operations of other Contractors working within the limits of the same project.
- D. The Contractor shall arrange his/her work and shall place and dispose of the materials being used so as not to interfere with the operations of the other Contractors within the limits of the same project. He/she shall join his/her work with that of the other in an acceptable manner and shall perform it in proper sequence to the of the others.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT AND STAKES

- A. The horizontal and vertical control shall be established in accordance with FAA Specification Section 50, paragraph 50-07, *Construction layout and stakes*.
- B. The Contractor will be required to furnish all lines, grades and measurements from the control points necessary for the proper prosecution of the control of the work contracted for under these Specifications. See FAA Specificaiton Section 50, Section 02152 Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment, Section 02401 Asphalt Mix Pavement,

Section 02403 Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course, and Section 02510 Cement Concrete Pavement.

- C. Construction Staking and Layout includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. Clearing and Grubbing perimeter staking
 - 2. Rough Grade slope stakes at 100-foot (30-m) stations
 - 3. Drainage Swales slope stakes and flow line blue tops at 50-foot (15-m) stations
- D. Subgrade blue tops at 25-foot (7.5-m) stations and 25-foot (7.5-m) offset distance (maximum) for the following section locations:
 - 1. Runway – minimum five (5) per station
 - 2. Taxiways – minimum three (3) per station
 - 3. Holding apron areas – minimum three (3) per station
 - 4. Roadways – minimum three (3) per station
- E. 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:
 - 1. Runway – minimum five (5) per station
 - 2. Taxiways – minimum three (3) per station
 - 3. Holding apron areas – minimum three (3) per station
- F. Pavement areas:
 - 1. Edge of Pavement hubs and tacks (for stringline by Contractor) at 100-foot (30-m) stations.
 - 2. Between Lifts at 25-foot (7.5-m) stations for the following section locations:
 - a) Runways – each paving lane width
 - b) Taxiways – each paving lane width
 - c) Holding areas – each paving lane width
 - 3. After finish paving operations at 50-foot (15-m) stations:
 - a) All paved areas – Edge of each paving lane prior to next paving lot
 - 4. 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.
 - 5. Fence lines at 100-foot (30-m) stations minimum.
 - 6. 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.
 - 7. Drain lines, cut stakes and alignment on 25-foot (7.5-m) stations, inlet and manholes.
 - 8. Painting and Striping layout (pinned with 1.5 inch PK nails) marked for paint Contractor. (All nails shall be removed after painting).

- 9. 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).
 - G. The establishment of Survey Control and/or reestablishment of survey control shall be by a State Licensed Land Surveyor.
 - H. 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.
- 3.3 AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED EQUIPMENT
- A. Whenever batching or mixing plant equipment is required to be operated automatically under the contract and a breakdown or malfunction of the automatic controls occurs, the equipment may be operated manually or by other methods for a period 48 hours following the breakdown or malfunction, provided this method of operations will produce results which conform to all other requirements of the contract.
- 3.4 AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS
- A. Inspectors shall be authorized to inspect all work done and all material furnished. Such inspection may extend to all or any part of the work and to the preparation, fabrication, or manufacture of the materials to be used. Inspectors are not authorized to revoke, alter, or waive any provision of the contract. Inspectors are not authorized to issue instructions contrary to the plans and specifications or to act as foreman for the Contractor.
 - B. Inspectors are authorized to notify the Contractor or his or her 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.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. All work under this section will not be measured for payment.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Items covered by this section will be paid by lump sum. The contract price paid shall be for full compensation for furnishing and placing all materials and all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary for each of the construction phases.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
01900.1	Project Survey and Stakeout	Lump Sum

-----END OF SECTION 01900-----

SECTION 02101 - PREPARATION/REMOVAL OF EXISTING PAVEMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101: Preparation / Removal of Existing Pavements, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section shall consist of preparation of existing pavement surfaces for overlay, surface treatments, removal and processing of existing pavements, and other miscellaneous items. The work shall be accomplished in accordance with these specifications and the applicable plans.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 01300 – Submittals.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. Item P-101: Preparation / Removal of Existing Pavements.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Prior to commencing work in this Section, the Contractor must submit a Pavement Removal Plan in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
 - 1. Description of the proposed method of accomplishing pavement removals.
 - 2. Descriptions of the proposed equipment.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 All materials and equipment required for this item shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Removal of existing pavement shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.
- 3.2 Preparation of joints and cracks prior to overlay/surface treatment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.

- 3.3 Concrete spall or failed asphaltic concrete pavement repair shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.
- 3.4 Cold milling shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.
- 3.5 Removal of Pipe and other buried structures shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101.
- 3.6 Removal of airfield electrical items in accordance with Section 16101.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101, paragraph 101-4.1, 101-4.2, and 101-4.3.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-101, paragraph 101-5.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-101 Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements

Item P-101 Preparation/Removal of Existing Pavements

DESCRIPTION

101-1 This item shall consist of preparation of existing pavement surfaces for overlay, surface treatments, removal of existing pavement, and other miscellaneous items. The work shall be accomplished in accordance with these specifications and the applicable plans.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

101-2 All equipment and materials shall be specified here and in the following paragraphs or approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). The equipment shall not cause damage to the pavement to remain in place.

CONSTRUCTION

101-3.1 Removal of existing pavement.

The Contractor's removal operation shall be controlled to not damage adjacent pavement structure, and base material, cables, utility ducts, pipelines, or drainage structures which are to remain under the pavement.

a. Concrete pavement removal. 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 3-inch. 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 underlying material that is to remain in place, shall be recompacted 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 full depth of the asphalt pavement around the perimeter of the area to be removed. Asphalt material shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed off airport property.

c. Repair or removal of Base, Subbase, and/or Subgrade. All failed material including surface, base course, subbase course, and subgrade shall be removed and repaired as shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. Materials and methods of construction shall comply with the applicable sections of these specifications. Any damage caused by Contractor's removal process shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

101-3.2 Preparation of joints and cracks prior to overlay/surface treatment. Remove all vegetation and debris from cracks to a minimum depth of 1 inch (25 mm). If extensive vegetation exists, treat the specific area with a concentrated solution of a water-based herbicide approved by the RPR. Fill all cracks greater than 1/2-inch wide with a mixture of emulsified asphalt and aggregate. The aggregate shall consist of limestone, volcanic ash, sand, or other material that will cure to form a hard substance. The combined gradation shall be as shown in the following table. The crack sealant, preparation, and application shall be compatible with the surface treatment/overlay to be used. Any excess joint or crack sealer shall be removed from the pavement surface.

Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	100
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	90-100
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	65-90
No. 30 (600 µm)	40-60
No. 50 (300 µm)	25-42
No. 100 (150 µm)	15-30
No. 200 (75 µm)	10-20

Up to 3% cement can be added to accelerate the set time. The mixture shall not contain more than 20% natural sand without approval in writing from the RPR.

The proportions of asphalt emulsion and aggregate shall be determined in the field and may be varied to facilitate construction requirements. Normally, these proportions will be approximately one part asphalt emulsion to five parts aggregate by volume. The material shall be poured or placed into the joints or cracks and compacted to form a voidless mass. The joint or crack shall be filled to within +0 to -1/8 inches (+0 to -3 mm) of the surface. Any material spilled outside the width of the joint shall be removed from the pavement surface prior to constructing the overlay.

101-3.3 Removal of Foreign Substances/contaminates prior to overlay. Not Used.

101-3.4 Concrete spall or failed asphaltic concrete pavement repair.

a. Repair of concrete spalls in areas to be overlaid with asphalt. Not Used.

b. Asphalt pavement repair. The Contractor shall repair all spalled concrete as shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. The failed areas shall be removed as specified in paragraph 101-3.1b. All failed material including surface, base course, subbase course, and subgrade shall be removed. Materials and methods of construction shall comply with the applicable sections of these specifications.

101-3.5 Cold milling. Milling shall be performed with a power-operated milling machine or grinder, capable of producing a uniform finished surface. The milling machine or grinder shall operate without tearing or gouging the underlaying surface. The milling machine or grinder shall be equipped with grade and slope controls, and a positive means of dust control. All millings shall be removed and disposed off Airport property. If the Contractor mills or grinds deeper or wider

than the plans specify, the Contractor shall replace the material removed with new material at the Contractor's Expense.

a. Patching. The milling machine shall be capable of cutting a vertical edge without chipping or spalling the edges of the remaining pavement and it shall have a positive method of controlling the depth of cut. The RPR shall layout the area to be milled with a straightedge in increments of 1-foot (30 cm) widths. The area to be milled shall cover only the failed area. Any excessive area that is milled because the Contractor doesn't have the appropriate milling machine, or areas that are damaged because of his negligence, shall be repaired by the Contractor at the Contractor's Expense.

b. Profiling, grade correction, or surface correction. The milling machine shall have a minimum width of 7 feet and it shall be equipped with electronic grade control devices that will cut the surface to the grade specified. The tolerances shall be maintained within +0 inch and -1/4 inch (+0 mm and -6mm) of the specified grade. The machine must cut vertical edges and have a positive method of dust control. The machine must have the ability to remove the millings or cuttings from the pavement and load them into a truck. All millings shall be removed and disposed of off the airport.

c. Clean-up. The Contractor shall sweep the milled surface daily and immediately after the milling until all residual materials are removed from the pavement surface. Prior to paving, the Contractor shall wet down the milled pavement and thoroughly sweep and/or blow the surface to remove loose residual material. Waste materials shall be collected and removed from the pavement surface and adjacent areas by sweeping or vacuuming. Waste materials shall be removed and disposed off Airport property.

101-3.6. Preparation of asphalt pavement surfaces prior to surface treatment. Existing asphalt pavements to be treated with a surface treatment shall be prepared as follows:

a. Patch asphalt pavement surfaces that have been softened by petroleum derivatives or have failed due to any other cause. Remove damaged pavement to the full depth of the damage and replace with new asphalt pavement similar to that of the existing pavement in accordance with paragraph 101-3.4b.

b. Repair joints and cracks in accordance with paragraph 101-3.2.

c. Remove oil or grease that has not penetrated the asphalt pavement by scrubbing with a detergent and washing thoroughly with clean water. After cleaning, treat these areas with an oil spot primer.

d. Clean pavement surface immediately prior to placing the surface treatment so that it is free of dust, dirt, grease, vegetation, oil or any type of objectionable surface film.

101-3.7 Maintenance. The Contractor shall perform all maintenance work necessary to keep the pavement in a satisfactory condition until the full section is complete and accepted by the RPR. The surface shall be kept clean and free from foreign material. The pavement shall be properly drained at all times. If cleaning is necessary or if the pavement becomes disturbed, any work repairs necessary shall be performed at the Contractor's expense.

101-3.8 Preparation of Joints in Rigid Pavement prior to resealing. Not Used.

101-3.9 Preparation of Cracks in Flexible Pavement prior to sealing. Not Used.

101-3.9.4 Removal of Pipe and other Buried Structures. Not Used.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

101-4.1 PCC Pavement Demolition (15” Depth). The unit of measurement for pavement removal shall be the number of square yards 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 AC Pavement Demolition (1.5”-4” Depth). The unit of measurement for pavement removal shall be the number of square yards 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.

101-4.3 AC Pavement Demolition (8”-14” Depth). The unit of measurement for pavement removal shall be the number of square yards 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.

101-4.4 Cold Milling (0.5”-4” Depth). The unit of measure for cold milling shall be 0.5-inches to 4-inches of milling per square yard. The location and average depth of the cold milling shall be as shown on the plans. If the initial cut does not correct the condition, the Contractor shall re-mill the area and will be paid for the total depth of milling.

101-4.5 Marking Removal - Obliteration. The unit of measurement for marking obliteration shall be square foot.

101-4.6 Marking Removal – Mill or Grind. The unit of measurement for marking mill or grind shall be square foot.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

101-5.1 PCC Pavement Demolition (15” Depth). Pavement demolition shall be paid at the contract unit price per square yard. This shall be full compensation for the pavement demolition and removal, hauling, separation, crushing pavement materials, and stockpiling to be used on the other contract bid items. Contract price shall include hauling and disposing of excess material at an authorized waste facility if required. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and stockpiling of the material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

101-5.2 AC Pavement Demolition (1.5”-4” Depth). Pavement demolition shall be paid at the contract unit price per square yard. This shall be full compensation for the pavement demolition and removal, hauling, separation, crushing pavement materials, and stockpiling to be used on the

other contract bid items. Contract price shall include hauling and disposing of excess material at an authorized waste facility if required. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and stockpiling of the material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

101-5.3 AC Pavement Demolition (8”-14” Depth). Pavement demolition shall be paid at the contract unit price per square yard. This shall be full compensation for the pavement demolition and removal, hauling, separation, crushing pavement materials, and stockpiling to be used on the other contract bid items. Contract price shall include hauling and disposing of excess material at an authorized waste facility if required. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and stockpiling of the material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

101-5.4 Cold Milling (0.5”-4” Depth). Cold milling shall be paid at the contract unit price per square yard. This shall be full compensation for milling, stockpiling, hauling, and disposal at an authorized waste facility. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and waste fees and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

101-5.5 Marking Removal - Obliteration. Marking removal shall be paid at the contract unit price per square foot. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and waste fees and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

101-5.6 Marking Removal – Mill or Grind. Marking removal shall be paid at the contract unit price per square foot. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, hauling, and waste fees and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete this item.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02101.1	PCC Pavement Demolition (15” Depth)	Square Yard
02101.2	AC Pavement Demolition (1.5”-4” Depth)	Square Yard
02101.3	AC Pavement Demolition (8”-14” Depth)	Square Yard
02101.4	Cold Milling (0.5”-4” Depth)	Square Yard
02101.5	Marking Removal – Obliteration	Square Foot
02101.6	Marking Removal – Mill or Grind	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.

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5380-6 Guidelines and Procedures for Maintenance of Airport Pavements.

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM D6690 Standard Specification for Joint and Crack Sealants, Hot Applied, for
Concrete and Asphalt Pavements

END OF ITEM P-101

-----END OF SECTION 02101-----

SECTION 02152 - EXCAVATION, SUBGRADE, AND EMBANKMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152: Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-152: Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Survey notes of the elevations and measurements of the ground surface shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152; paragraph 152-2.2.
- C. Daily compaction and density test results, on a lot basis, shall be submitted to the RPR for acceptance in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152; paragraph 152-2.8.
- D. Final smoothness and grade check results shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152, paragraph 152-2.13.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Execution shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152, paragraph 152-3.1 and 152-3.2.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-152, paragraph 152-4.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-152 Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment.

Item P-152 Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment

DESCRIPTION

152-1.1 This item covers excavation, disposal, placement, and compaction of all materials within the limits of the work required to construct safety areas, runways, taxiways, aprons, and intermediate areas as well as other areas for drainage, building construction, parking, or other purposes in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical sections shown on the plans.

152-1.2 Classification. All material excavated shall be classified as defined below:

a. Unclassified excavation. Unclassified excavation shall consist of the excavation and disposal of all material, regardless of its nature.

152-1.3 Unsuitable excavation. Unsuitable material shall be disposed in designated waste areas as shown on the plans. Materials containing vegetable or organic matter, such as muck, peat, organic silt, or sod shall be considered unsuitable for use in embankment construction. Material suitable for topsoil may be used on the embankment slope when approved by the RPR.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

152-2.1 General. The suitability of material to be placed in embankments shall be subject to approval by the RPR. All unsuitable material shall be disposed of in waste areas as shown on the plans. All waste areas shall be graded to allow positive drainage of the area and adjacent areas. The surface elevation of waste areas shall be specified on the plans or approved by the RPR.

When the Contractor's excavating operations encounter artifacts of historical or archaeological significance, the operations shall be temporarily discontinued and the RPR notified per Section 70, paragraph 70-20. At the direction of the RPR, the Contractor shall excavate the site in such a manner as to preserve the artifacts encountered and allow for their removal. Such excavation will be paid for as extra work.

Areas outside the limits of the pavement areas where the top layer of soil has become compacted by hauling or other Contractor activities shall be scarified and disked to a depth of 4 inches (100 mm), to loosen and pulverize the soil. Stones or rock fragments larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in their greatest dimension will not be permitted in the top 6 inches (150 mm) of the subgrade.

If it is necessary to interrupt existing surface drainage, sewers or under-drainage, conduits, utilities, or similar underground structures, the Contractor shall be responsible for and shall take all necessary precautions to preserve them or provide temporary services. When such facilities are encountered, the Contractor shall notify the RPR, who shall arrange for their removal if necessary. The Contractor, at their own expense, shall satisfactorily repair or pay the cost of all damage to such facilities or structures that may result from any of the Contractor's operations during the period of the contract.

a. Blasting. Blasting shall not be allowed.

152-2.2 Excavation. No excavation shall be started until the work has been staked out by the Contractor and the RPR has obtained from the Contractor, the survey notes of the elevations and measurements of the ground surface. The Contractor and RPR shall agree that the original ground lines shown on the original topographic mapping are accurate, or agree to any adjustments made to the original ground lines.

Digital terrain model (DTM) files of the existing surfaces, finished surfaces and other various surfaces were used to develop the design plans.

Volumetric quantities were calculated by comparing DTM files of the applicable design surfaces and generating Triangle Volume Reports. Electronic copies of DTM files and a paper copy of the original topographic map will be issued to the successful bidder.

Existing grades on the design cross sections or DTM's, where they do not match the locations of actual spot elevations shown on the topographic map, were developed by computer interpolation from those spot elevations. Prior to disturbing original grade, Contractor shall verify the accuracy of the existing ground surface by verifying spot elevations at the same locations where original field survey data was obtained as indicated on the topographic map. Contractor shall recognize that, due to the interpolation process, the actual ground surface at any particular location may differ somewhat from the interpolated surface shown on the design cross sections or obtained from the DTM's. Contractor's verification of original ground surface, however, shall be limited to verification of spot elevations as indicated herein, and no adjustments will be made to the original ground surface unless the Contractor demonstrates that spot elevations shown are incorrect. For this purpose, spot elevations which are within 0.1 foot (30 mm) of the stated elevations for ground surfaces, or within 0.04 foot (12 mm) for hard surfaces (pavements, buildings, foundations, structures, etc.) shall be considered "no change". Only deviations in excess of these will be considered for adjustment of the original ground surface. If Contractor's verification identifies discrepancies in the topographic map, Contractor shall notify the RPR in writing at least two weeks before disturbance of existing grade to allow sufficient time to verify the submitted information and make adjustments to the design cross sections or DTM's. Disturbance of existing grade in any area shall constitute acceptance by the Contractor of the accuracy of the original elevations shown on the topographic map for that area.

All areas to be excavated shall be stripped of vegetation and topsoil. Topsoil shall be stockpiled for future use in areas designated on the plans or by the RPR. All suitable excavated material shall be used in the formation of embankment, subgrade, or other purposes as shown on the plans. All unsuitable material shall be disposed of as shown on the plans.

The grade shall be maintained so that the surface is well drained at all times.

When the volume of the excavation exceeds that required to construct the embankments to the grades as indicated on the plans, the excess shall be used to grade the areas of ultimate development or disposed as directed by the RPR. When the volume of excavation is not sufficient for constructing the embankments to the grades indicated, the deficiency shall be obtained from borrow areas.

a. Selective grading. When selective grading is indicated on the plans, the more suitable material designated by the RPR shall be used in constructing the embankment or in capping the pavement subgrade. If, at the time of excavation, it is not possible to place this material in its final location, it shall be stockpiled in approved areas until it can be placed. The more suitable material

shall then be placed and compacted as specified. Selective grading shall be considered incidental to the work involved. The cost of stockpiling and placing the material shall be included in the various pay items of work involved.

b. Undercutting. Rock, shale, hardpan, loose rock, boulders, or other material unsatisfactory for safety areas, subgrades, roads, shoulders, or any areas intended for turf shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 12 inches (300 mm) below the subgrade or to the depth specified by the RPR. Muck, peat, matted roots, or other yielding material, unsatisfactory for subgrade foundation, shall be removed to the depth specified. Unsuitable materials shall be disposed off the airport. The cost is incidental to this item. This excavated material shall be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard (per cubic meter) for unclassified excavation. The excavated area shall be backfilled with suitable material obtained from the grading operations or borrow areas and compacted to specified densities. The necessary backfill will constitute a part of the embankment. Where rock cuts are made, backfill with select material. Any pockets created in the rock surface shall be drained in accordance with the details shown on the plans. Undercutting will be paid as unclassified excavation.

c. Over-break. Over-break, including slides, is that portion of any material displaced or loosened beyond the finished work as planned or authorized by the RPR. All over-break shall be graded or removed by the Contractor and disposed of as directed by the RPR. The RPR shall determine if the displacement of such material was unavoidable and their own decision shall be final. Payment will not be made for the removal and disposal of over-break that the RPR determines as avoidable. Unavoidable over-break will be classified as "Unclassified Excavation."

d. Removal of utilities. The removal of existing structures and utilities required to permit the orderly progress of work will be accomplished by the Contractor as indicated on the plans. All existing foundations shall be excavated at least 2 feet (60 cm) below the top of subgrade or as indicated on the plans, and the material disposed of as directed by the RPR. All foundations thus excavated shall be backfilled with suitable material and compacted as specified for embankment or as shown on the plans.

152-2.3 Borrow excavation.

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. Not Used.

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 as determined by ASTM D1557. 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. The subgrade in cut areas should have natural densities shown or should (a) be compacted from the surface to achieve the required densities, (b) be removed and replaced at the densities shown, or (c) when grades

permit, be covered with sufficient select material so that the uncompacted subgrade is at a depth where the in-place densities are satisfactory.

152-2.6 Preparation of embankment area. All sod and vegetative matter shall be removed from the surface upon which the embankment is to be placed. The cleared surface shall be broken up by plowing or scarifying to a minimum depth of 6 inches (150 mm) and shall then be compacted per paragraph 152-2.10.

Sloped surfaces steeper than one (1) vertical to four (4) horizontal shall be plowed, stepped, benched, or broken up so that the fill material will bond with the existing material. When the subgrade is part fill and part excavation or natural ground, the excavated or natural ground portion shall be scarified to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm) and compacted as specified for the adjacent fill.

No direct payment shall be made for the work performed under this section. The necessary clearing and grubbing and the quantity of excavation removed will be paid for under the respective items of work.

152-2.7 Control Strip. The first half-day of construction of subgrade and/or embankment shall be considered as a control strip for the Contractor to demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the materials, equipment, and construction processes meet the requirements of this specification. The sequence and manner of rolling necessary to obtain specified density requirements shall be determined. The maximum compacted thickness may be increased to a maximum of 12 inches (300 mm) upon the Contractor's demonstration that approved equipment and operations will uniformly compact the lift to the specified density. The RPR must witness this demonstration and approve the lift thickness prior to full production.

Control strips that do not meet specification requirements shall be reworked, re-compacted, or removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Full operations shall not begin until the control strip has been accepted by the RPR. The Contractor shall use the same equipment, materials, and construction methods for the remainder of construction, unless adjustments made by the Contractor are approved in advance by the RPR.

152-2.8 Formation of embankments. The material shall be constructed in lifts as established in the control strip, but not less than 6 inches (150 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) of compacted thickness.

When more than one lift is required to establish the layer thickness shown on the plans, the construction procedure described here shall apply to each lift. No lift shall be covered by subsequent lifts until tests verify that compaction requirements have been met. The Contractor shall rework, re-compact and retest any material placed which does not meet the specifications.

The lifts shall be placed, to produce a soil structure as shown on the typical cross-section or as directed by the RPR. Materials such as brush, hedge, roots, stumps, grass and other organic matter, shall not be incorporated or buried in the embankment.

Earthwork operations shall be suspended at any time when satisfactory results cannot be obtained due to rain, freezing, or other unsatisfactory weather conditions in the field. Frozen material shall not be placed in the embankment nor shall embankment be placed upon frozen material. Material shall not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. The Contractor shall drag, blade, or slope the embankment to provide surface drainage at all times.

The material in each lift shall be within $\pm 2\%$ 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 Contractor will take samples of excavated materials which will be used in embankment for testing and develop a Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Report (Proctor) in accordance with D 1557. A new Proctor shall be developed for each soil type based on visual classification.

Density tests will be taken by the Contractor for every 3,000 square yards of compacted embankment for each lift which is required to be compacted, or other appropriate frequencies as determined by the RPR.

If the material has greater than 30% retained on the 3/4-inch (19.0 mm) sieve, follow AASHTO T-180 Annex Correction of maximum dry density and optimum moisture for oversized particles.

Rolling operations shall be continued until the embankment is compacted to not less than 100% of maximum density for non-cohesive soils as determined by ASTM D1557. Under all areas to be paved, the embankments shall be compacted to a depth of 12-inches and to a density of not less than 100 percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D1557.

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 embankment 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. Before start of embankment, and after compaction is completed, the subgrade area shall be proof rolled with a 20 ton (18.1 metric ton) Tandem axle Dual Wheel Dump Truck loaded to the legal limit with tires inflated to 100 psi in the presence of the RPR. Apply a minimum of 2 pass 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 and to a density of not less than 100 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D1557. The subgrade in areas outside the limits of the pavement areas shall be compacted to a depth of 12 inches (300 mm) and to a density of not less than 95 percent of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D1557.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19.0 mm) sieve, follow the methods in ASTM D1557 for correction of maximum dry density and optimum moisture for oversized particles. Tests for moisture content and compaction will be taken at a minimum of 3,000 S.Y. of subgrade. All quality assurance testing shall be done by the Contractor's laboratory in the presence of the RPR, and density test results shall be furnished upon completion to the RPR for acceptance determination.

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.

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 +/- 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.

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. Not Used.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

152-3.1 Measurement for payment specified by the cubic yard shall be computed by the comparison of digital terrain model (DTM) surfaces for computation of neat line design quantities.

152-3.2 Unclassified Excavation and Embankment. The quantity of Unclassified Excavation and Embankment to be paid for shall be the number of cubic yards 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.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

152-4.1 Unclassified Excavation and Embankment. Unclassified Excavation and Embankment shall be paid at the contract unit price per cubic yard. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02152.1	Unclassified Excavation and Embankment	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

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

-----END OF SECTION 02152-----

SECTION 02153 - CONTROLLED LOW-STRENGTH MATERIAL (CLSM)

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153: Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM), as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section shall consist of furnishing, transporting, and placing a controlled low-strength material (CLSM) as flowable backfill in trenches or at other locations shown on the plans or as directed by the resident project representative (RPR).

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-153: Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM).

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. All Submittals shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Mix Design shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-3.1.
- C. Batch tickets shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-4.3.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Cement: shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-2.1.
- 2.2 Fly Ash: shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-2.1.
- 2.3 Fine Aggregate (sand): shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-2.1.
- 2.4 Water: shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-2.1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-5.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-153, paragraph 153-6.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-153 Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM).

Item P-153 Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM)

DESCRIPTION

153-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing, transporting, and placing a controlled low-strength material (CLSM) as flowable backfill in trenches or at other locations shown on the plans or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

MATERIALS

153-2.1 Materials.

a. Cement. Cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150 Type I or Type II.

b. Fly ash. Fly ash shall conform to ASTM C618, Class C or F.

c. Fine aggregate (sand). Fine aggregate shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C33 except for aggregate gradation. Any aggregate gradation which produces the specified performance characteristics of the CLSM and meets the following requirements, will be accepted.

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by weight
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	100
No. 200 (75 µm)	0 - 12

d. Water. Water used in mixing or curing shall be from potable water sources. Other sources shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C1602 prior to use.

MIX DESIGN

153-3.1 Proportions. The Contractor shall submit, to the RPR, a mix design including the proportions and source of aggregate, fly ash, cement, water, and approved admixtures. No CLSM mixture shall be produced for payment until the RPR has given written approval of the proportions. The proportions shall be prepared by a laboratory and shall remain in effect for the duration of the project. The proportions shall establish a single percentage or weight for aggregate, fly ash, cement, water, and any admixtures proposed. Laboratory costs are incidental to this item.

a. Compressive strength. CLSM shall be designed to achieve a 28-day compressive strength of 100 to 200 psi (690 to 1379 kPa) when tested in accordance with ASTM D4832, with no significant strength gain after 28 days.

b. Consistency. Design CLSM to achieve a consistency that will produce an approximate 8-inch (200 mm) diameter circular-type spread without segregation. CLSM consistency shall be determined per ASTM D6103.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

153-4.1 Placement.

a. Placement. CLSM may be placed by any reasonable means from the mixing unit into the space to be filled. Agitation is required during transportation and waiting time. Placement shall be performed so structures or pipes are not displaced from their final position and intrusion of CLSM into unwanted areas is avoided. The material shall be brought up uniformly to the fill line shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR. Each placement of CLSM shall be as continuous an operation as possible. If CLSM is placed in more than one lift, the base lift shall be free of surface water and loose foreign material prior to placement of the next lift.

b. Contractor Quality Control. The Contractor shall collect all batch tickets to verify the CLSM delivered to the project conforms to the mix design. The Contractor shall verify daily that the CLSM is consistent with 153-3.1a and 153-3.1b. Adjustments shall be made as necessary to the proportions and materials as needed. The Contractor shall provide all batch tickets to the RPR.

c. Limitations of placement. CLSM shall not be placed on frozen ground. Mixing and placing may begin when the air or ground temperature is at least 35°F (2°C) and rising. Mixing and placement shall stop when the air temperature is 40°F (4°C) and falling or when the anticipated air or ground temperature will be 35°F (2°C) or less in the 24-hour period following proposed placement. At the time of placement, CLSM shall have a temperature of at least 40°F (4°C).

153-4.2 Curing and protection

a. Curing. The air in contact with the CLSM shall be maintained at temperatures above freezing for a minimum of 72 hours. If the CLSM is subjected to temperatures below 32°F (0°C), the material may be rejected by the RPR if damage to the material is observed.

b. Protection. The CLSM shall not be subject to loads and shall remain undisturbed by construction activities for a period of 48 hours or until a compressive strength of 15 psi (105 kPa) is obtained. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing evidence to the RPR that the material has reached the desired strength. Acceptable evidence shall be based upon compressive tests made in accordance with paragraph 153-3.1a.

153-4.3 Quality Assurance (QA) Acceptance. CLSM QA acceptance shall be based upon batch tickets provided by the Contractor to the RPR to confirm that the delivered material conforms to the mix design.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

153-5.1 Measurement.

No separate measurement for payment shall be made for controlled low strength material (CLSM). CLSM shall be considered necessary and incidental to the various electrical items.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

153-6.1 Payment.

No payment will be made separately or directly for controlled low strength material (CLSM). CLSM shall be considered necessary and incidental to the various electrical items.

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 C33	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C618	Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C595	Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
ASTM C1602	Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D4832	Standard Test Method for Preparation and Testing of Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM) Test Cylinders
ASTM D6103	Flow Consistency of Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM)

END OF ITEM P-153

-----END OF SECTION 02153-----

SECTION 02209 - CRUSHED AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209: Crushed Aggregate Base Course, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section consists of a base course composed of crushed aggregate base constructed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical cross-sections shown on the plans.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02152 – Excavation, Subgrade, and Embankment; FAA Specification Item P-152.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-209: Crushed Aggregate Base Course.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Gradation of aggregate base course shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209, Table 2.
- C. Aggregate base samples and gradation test results from the in-place, uncompacted material shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209, paragraph 209-2.3.
- D. Field density results of compacted material meeting the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-209, paragraph 209-3.5 and 209-3.9.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Aggregates: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209, paragraph 209-2.1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209, paragraph 209-4.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-209, paragraph 209-5.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-209 Crushed Aggregate Base Course.

Item P-209 Crushed Aggregate Base Course

DESCRIPTION

209-1.1 This item consists of a base course composed of crushed aggregate base constructed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and in conformity to the dimensions and typical cross-sections shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

209-2.1 Crushed aggregate base. Crushed aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, durable particles of crushed stone or crushed gravel, and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, organic material, clay lumps or balls or other deleterious materials or coatings. The method used to produce the crushed gravel shall result in the fractured particles in the finished product as consistent and uniform as practicable. Fine aggregate portion, defined as the portion passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve shall consist of fines from the coarse aggregate crushing operation. The fine aggregate shall be produced by crushing stone or gravel, that meet the coarse aggregate requirements for wear and soundness. Aggregate base material requirements are listed in the following table.

Crushed Aggregate Base Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Coarse Aggregate		
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 45% maximum	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Percentage of Fractured Particles	Minimum 90% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 98% with at least one fractured face ¹	ASTM D5821
Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles	10% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles ²	ASTM D4791
Fine Aggregate		
Liquid limit	Less than or equal to 25	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	Not more than five (5)	ASTM D4318

¹ The area of each face shall be equal to at least 75% of the smallest mid-sectional area of the piece. When two fractured faces are contiguous, the angle between the planes of fractures shall be at least 30 degrees to count as two fractured faces.

² A flat particle is one having a ratio of width to thickness greater than five (5); an elongated particle is one having a ratio of length to width greater than five (5).

209-2.2 Gradation requirements. The gradation of the aggregate base material shall meet the requirements of the gradation given in the following table when tested per ASTM C117 and ASTM C136. The gradation shall be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the lower limit on one sieve to the high limit on an adjacent sieve or vice versa.

Gradation of Aggregate Base

Sieve Size	Design Range Percentage by Weight passing	Contractor's Final Gradation	Job Control Grading Band Tolerances ¹ (Percent)
2 inch (50 mm)	100		0
1-1/2 inch (37.5 mm)	95-100		±5
1 inch (25.0 mm)	70-95		±8
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	55-85		±8
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	30-60		±8
No. 40 ² (425 µm)	10-30		±5
No. 200 ² (75 µm)	0-10		±3

¹ The “Job Control Grading Band Tolerances for Contractor’s Final Gradation” in the table shall be applied to “Contractor’s Final Gradation” to establish a job control grading band. The full tolerance still applies if application of the tolerances results in a job control grading band outside the design range.

² The fraction of material passing the No 200 (75 µm) sieve shall not exceed two-thirds the fraction passing the No 40 (425 µm) sieve.

209-2.3 Sampling and Testing.

a. Aggregate base materials. The Contractor shall take samples of the aggregate base in accordance with ASTM D75 to verify initial aggregate base requirements and gradation. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 209-2.1. This sampling and testing will be the basis for approval of the aggregate base quality requirements.

b. Gradation requirements. The Contractor shall take at least two aggregate base samples per day in the presence of the Resident Project Representative (RPR) to check the final gradation. Sampling shall be per ASTM D75. Material shall meet the requirements in paragraph 209-2.2. The samples shall be taken from the in-place, un-compacted material at sampling points and intervals designated by the RPR.

209-2.4 Separation Geotextile. Not used.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

209-3.1 Control strip. The first half-day of construction shall be considered the control strip. The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the materials, equipment, and construction processes meet the requirements of the specification. The sequence and manner of rolling necessary to obtain specified density requirements shall be determined. The maximum compacted thickness may be increased to a maximum of 12 inches (300 mm) upon the Contractor’s

demonstration that approved equipment and operations will uniformly compact the lift to the specified density. The RPR must witness this demonstration and approve the lift thickness prior to full production.

Control strips that do not meet specification requirements shall be reworked, re-compacted or removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Full operations shall not continue until the control strip has been accepted by the RPR. The Contractor shall use the same equipment, materials, and construction methods for the remainder of construction, unless adjustments made by the Contractor are approved by the RPR.

209-3.2 Preparing underlying subgrade and/or subbase. The underlying subgrade and/or subbase shall be checked and accepted by the RPR before base course placing and spreading operations begin. Re-proof rolling of the subgrade or proof rolling of the subbase in accordance with Section 02152, at the Contractor's expense, may be required by the RPR if the Contractor fails to ensure proper drainage or protect the subgrade and/or subbase. Any ruts or soft, yielding areas due to improper drainage conditions, hauling, or any other cause, shall be corrected before the base course is placed. To ensure proper drainage, the spreading of the base shall begin along the centerline of the pavement on a crowned section or on the high side of the pavement with a one-way slope.

209-3.3 Production. The aggregate shall be uniformly blended and, when at a satisfactory moisture content per paragraph 209-3.5, the approved material may be transported directly to the placement.

209-3.4 Placement. The aggregate shall be placed and spread on the prepared underlying layer by spreader boxes or other devices as approved by the RPR, to a uniform thickness and width. The equipment shall have positive thickness controls to minimize the need for additional manipulation of the material. Dumping from vehicles that require re-handling shall not be permitted. Hauling over the uncompacted base course shall not be permitted.

The aggregate shall meet gradation and moisture requirements prior to compaction. The base course shall be constructed in lifts as established in the control strip, but not less than 4 inches (100 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) of compacted thickness.

When more than one lift is required to establish the layer thickness shown on the plans, the construction procedure described here shall apply to each lift. No lift shall be covered by subsequent lifts until tests verify that compaction requirements have been met. The Contractor shall rework, re-compact and retest any material placed which does not meet the specifications at the Contractor's expense.

209-3.5 Compaction. Immediately after completion of the spreading operations, compact each layer of the base course, as specified, with approved compaction equipment. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the material to the required density within the same day that the aggregate is placed on the subgrade.

The field density of each compacted lift of material shall be at least 100% of the maximum density of laboratory specimens prepared from samples of the base material delivered to the jobsite. The laboratory specimens shall be compacted and tested in accordance with ASTM D1557. The moisture content of the material during placing operations shall be within ± 2 percentage points of

the optimum moisture content as determined by ASTM D1557. Maximum density refers to maximum dry density at optimum moisture content unless otherwise specified.

209-3.6 Weather limitations. Material shall not be placed unless the ambient air temperature is at least 40°F (4°C) and rising. Work on base course shall not be conducted when the subgrade or subbase is wet or frozen or the base material contains frozen material.

209-3.7 Maintenance. The base course shall be maintained in a condition that will meet all specification requirements. When material has been exposed to excessive rain, snow, or freeze-thaw conditions, prior to placement of additional material, the Contractor shall verify that materials still meet all specification requirements. Equipment may be routed over completed sections of base course, provided that no damage results and the equipment is routed over the full width of the completed base course. Any damage resulting to the base course from routing equipment over the base course shall be repaired by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

209-3.8 Surface tolerances. After the course has been compacted, the surface shall be tested for smoothness and accuracy of grade and crown. Any portion lacking the required smoothness or failing in accuracy of grade or crown shall be scarified to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm), reshaped and recompacted to grade until the required smoothness and accuracy are obtained and approved by the RPR. Any deviation in surface tolerances shall be corrected by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense. The smoothness and accuracy requirements specified here apply only to the top layer when base course is constructed in more than one layer.

a. Smoothness. The finished surface shall not vary more than 3/8-inch (9 mm) when tested with a 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge applied parallel with and at right angles to the centerline. The straightedge shall be moved continuously forward at half the length of the 12-foot (3.7-m) straightedge for the full length of each line on a 50-foot (15-m) grid.

b. Grade. The grade and crown shall be measured on a 50-foot (15-m) grid and shall be within +0 and -1/2 inch (12 mm) of the specified grade.

209-3.9 Acceptance sampling and testing. Crushed aggregate base course shall be accepted for density and thickness on an area basis. Two tests shall be made for density and thickness for each 1200 square yds (1000 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 D1557. The in-place field density shall be determined per ASTM D1556. ASTM D6938 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the material. The machine shall be calibrated in accordance with ASTM D6938. If the specified density is not attained, the area represented by the failed test must be reworked and/or recompacted and two additional random tests made. This procedure shall be followed until the specified density is reached. Maximum density refers to maximum dry density at optimum moisture content unless otherwise specified.

b. Thickness. Depth tests shall be made by test holes at least 3 inches (75 mm) in diameter that extend through the base. The thickness of the base course shall be within +0 and -1/2 inch (12 mm) of the specified thickness as determined by depth tests taken by the Contractor in the presence

of the RPR for each area. Where the thickness is deficient by more than 1/2-inch (12 mm), the Contractor shall correct such areas at no additional cost by scarifying to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm), adding new material of proper gradation, and the material shall be blended and recompacted to grade. The Contractor shall replace, at his expense, base material where depth tests have been taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

209-4.1 Crushed Aggregate Base Course. Crushed Aggregate Base Course will be measured by the number of cubic yards of material actually constructed and accepted by the RPR as complying with the plans and specifications.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

209-5.1 6” Crushed Aggregate Base Course. 6” Crushed Aggregate Base Course shall be paid by the number of cubic yards installed and accepted in place. This price will be full compensation for furnishing all materials, for preparing, placing, and compacting materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

209-5.2 12” Crushed Aggregate Base Course. 12” Crushed Aggregate Base Course shall be paid by the number of cubic yards installed and accepted in place. This price will be full compensation for furnishing all materials, for preparing, placing, and compacting materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02209.1	Crushed Aggregate Base Course (6” Depth)	Square Yard
02209.2	Crushed Aggregate Base Course (12” Depth)	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 C29	Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C131	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine

ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D698	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft ³ (600 kN-m/m ³))
ASTM D1556	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft ³ (2700 kN-m/m ³))
ASTM D2167	Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D4318	Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4491	Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity
ASTM D4643	Standard Test Method for Determination of Water Content of Soil and Rock by Microwave Oven Heating
ASTM D4751	Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D5821	Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6938	Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D7928	Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Fine-Grained Soils Using the Sedimentation (Hydrometer) Analysis
American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)	
M288	Standard Specification for Geosynthetic Specification for Highway Applications

END OF ITEM P-209

-----END OF SECTION 02209-----

SECTION 02401 - ASPHALT MIX PAVEMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401: Asphalt Mix Pavement, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

This Section 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

Section 01100 – Contractors Quality Control Program; FAA Specification Item C-100.

Section 01110 – Method of Estimating Percent Within Limits; FAA Specification Item C-110.

Section 02602 – Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat; FAA Specification Item P-602.

Section 02603 – Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat; FAA Specification Item P-603.

Section 02621 – Saw-Cut Grooves; FAA Specification Item P-621.

1.4 REFERENCES

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

1. FAA Specification Item P-401: Asphalt Mix Pavement.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.

Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-3.2.

JMF mixture shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-3.3.

Coatings for truck beds to prevent asphalt from sticking to the truck beds shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-4.4.

A laydown plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-4.12.

A lighting plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-4.17.

Profilograph data and results shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-6.2.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Aggregates: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-2.1.
- 2.2 Mineral Filler: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-2.2.
- 2.3 Asphalt Binder: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-2.3.
- 2.4 Anti-Stripping Agent: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-2.4.
- 2.5 Composition of mixtures, job mix formula (JMF) laboratory, JMF, and control strip shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401.
- 3.2 The Contractor Quality Control shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401.
- 3.3 Material Acceptance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-7.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-401, paragraph 401-8.1 and 401-8.2.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement.

Item P-401 Asphalt Mix Pavement

DESCRIPTION

401-1.1 This item shall consist of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed in a central mixing plant and placed on a prepared base or stabilized course in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, typical section, and elevation required by the plans and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

MATERIALS

401-2.1 Aggregate. Aggregates shall consist of crushed stone, crushed gravel, crushed slag, screenings, natural sand, and mineral filler, as required. The aggregates should have no known history of detrimental pavement staining due to ferrous sulfides, such as pyrite. Coarse aggregate is the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. Fine aggregate is the material passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve.

a. Coarse aggregate. Coarse aggregate shall consist of sound, tough, durable particles, free from films of matter that would prevent thorough coating and bonding with the asphalt material and free from organic matter and other deleterious substances. Coarse aggregate material requirements are given in the table below.

Coarse Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 40% maximum	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Percentage of Fractured Particles	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights of 60,000 pounds (27200 kg) or more: Minimum 75% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 85% with at least one fractured face ¹	ASTM D5821
	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights less than 60,000 pounds (27200 kg): Minimum 50% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 65% with at least one fractured face ¹	
Flat, Elongated, or Flat and Elongated Particles	8% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles at 5:1 ²	ASTM D4791

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).

b. Fine aggregate. Fine aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, tough, durable, angular shaped particles produced by crushing stone, slag, or gravel and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, or other objectionable matter. Natural (non-manufactured) sand may be used to obtain the gradation of the fine aggregate blend or to improve the workability of the mix. Fine aggregate material requirements are listed in the table below.

Fine Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Liquid limit	25 maximum	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 10% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 15% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Sand equivalent	45 minimum	ASTM D2419

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) 76-16.

Asphalt Binder PG Plus Test Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Elastic Recovery	75% minimum	ASTM D6084

¹ Follow procedure B on RTFO aged binder.

401-2.4 Anti-stripping agent. Any anti-stripping agent or additive (anti-strip) shall be heat stable and shall not change the asphalt binder grade beyond specifications. Anti-strip shall be an approved material of the Department of Transportation of the State in which the project is located.

COMPOSITION

401-3.1 Composition of mixture(s). The asphalt mix shall be composed of a mixture of aggregates, filler and anti-strip agent if required, and asphalt binder. The aggregate fractions shall be sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of the job mix formula (JMF).

401-3.2 Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory. The laboratory used to develop the JMF shall possess a current certificate of accreditation, listing D3666 from a national accrediting authority and all test methods required for developing the JMF; and be listed on the accrediting authority's

website. A copy of the laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted to the Resident Project Representative (RPR) prior to start of construction.

401-3.3 Job mix formula (JMF). No asphalt mixture shall be placed until an acceptable mix design has been submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing. The RPR's review shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to select and proportion the materials to comply with this section.

When the project requires asphalt mixtures of differing aggregate gradations and/or binders, a separate JMF shall be submitted for each mix. Add anti-stripping agent to meet tensile strength requirements.

The JMF shall be prepared by an accredited laboratory that meets the requirements of paragraph 401-3.2. The asphalt mixture shall be designed using procedures contained in Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition. Samples shall be prepared and compacted using 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:

- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt binder used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 401-2.3. Certificate of asphalt performance grade is with modifier already added, if used and must indicate compliance with ASTM D6373. For plant modified asphalt binder, certified test report indicating grade certification of modified asphalt binder.
- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the anti-stripping agent if used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 401-2.4.
- Certified material test reports for the course and fine aggregate and mineral filler in accordance with paragraphs 401-2.1.
- Percent passing each sieve size for individual gradation of each aggregate cold feed and/or hot bin; percent by weight of each cold feed and/or hot bin used; and the total combined gradation in the JMF.
- Specific Gravity and absorption of each coarse and fine aggregate.
- Percent natural sand.

- Percent fractured faces.
- Percent by weight of flat particles, elongated particles, and flat and elongated particles (and criteria).
- Percent of asphalt.
- Number of blows or gyrations
- Laboratory mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Supplier-recommended field mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Plot of the combined gradation on a 0.45 power gradation curve.
- Graphical plots of air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA), and unit weight versus asphalt content. To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.
- Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR).
- Type and amount of Anti-strip agent when used.
- Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) results.
- Date the JMF was developed. Mix designs that are not dated or which are from a prior construction season shall not be accepted.

Table 1. Asphalt Design Criteria

Test Property	Value	Test Method
Number of blows or gyrations	75	
Air voids (%)	3.5	ASTM D3203
Percent voids in mineral aggregate (VMA), minimum	See Table 2	ASTM D6995
Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR) ¹	not less than 80 at a saturation of 70-80%	ASTM D4867
Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) ²	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 Where APA not available, use Hamburg Wheel test (AASHTO T-324) 10mm @ 20,000 passes at 50°C.

The mineral aggregate shall be of such size that the percentage composition by weight, as determined by laboratory sieves, will conform to the gradation or gradations specified in Table 2 when tested in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117.

The gradations in Table 2 represent the limits that shall determine the suitability of aggregate for use from the sources of supply; be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve, or vice versa.

Table 2. Aggregate - Asphalt Pavements

Sieve Size	Percentage by Weight Passing Sieve
1 inch (25.0 mm)	
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	100
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	90-100
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	72-88
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	53-73
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	38-60
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	26-48
No. 30 (600 μm)	18-38
No. 50 (300 μm)	11-27
No. 100 (150 μm)	6-18
No. 200 (75 μm)	3-6
Minimum Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)¹	15.0
Asphalt Percent:	
Stone or gravel	5.0-7.5
Slag	6.5-9.5
Recommended Minimum Construction Lift Thickness	2 inch

¹ To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.

The aggregate gradations shown are based on aggregates of uniform specific gravity. The percentages passing the various sieves shall be corrected when aggregates of varying specific gravities are used, as indicated in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition.

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 greater than or equal to 94.5%, air voids 3.5% +/- 1%, and joint density greater than or equal to 92.5%.

If the control strip is unacceptable, necessary adjustments to the JMF, plant operation, placing procedures, and/or rolling procedures shall be made and another control strip shall be placed. Unacceptable control strips shall be removed at the Contractor’s expense.

The control strip will be considered one lot for payment based upon the average of a minimum of 3 samples (no sublots required for control strip). Payment will only be made for an acceptable control strip in accordance with paragraph 401-8.1 using a lot pay factor equal to 100.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

401-4.1 Weather limitations. The asphalt shall not be placed upon a wet surface or when the surface temperature of the underlying course is less than specified in Table 4. The temperature requirements may be waived by the RPR, if requested; however, all other requirements including compaction shall be met.

Table 4. Surface Temperature Limitations of Underlying Course

Mat Thickness	Base Temperature (Minimum)	
	°F	°C
3 inches (7.5 cm) or greater	40 ¹	4
Greater than 2 inches (50 mm) but less than 3 inches (7.5 cm)	45	7

401-4.2 Asphalt plant. Plants used for the preparation of asphalt shall conform to the requirements of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) M156 including the following items.

a. Inspection of plant. The RPR, or RPR’s authorized representative, shall have access, at all times, to all areas of the plant for checking adequacy of equipment; inspecting operation of the plant: verifying weights, proportions, and material properties; and checking the temperatures maintained in the preparation of the mixtures.

b. Storage bins and surge bins. The asphalt mixture stored in storage and/or surge bins shall meet the same requirements as asphalt mixture loaded directly into trucks. Asphalt mixture shall not be stored in storage and/or surge bins for a period greater than twelve (12) hours. If the RPR determines there is an excessive heat loss, segregation, or oxidation of the asphalt mixture due to temporary storage, temporary storage shall not be allowed.

401-4.3 Aggregate stockpile management. Aggregate stockpiles shall be constructed in a manner that prevents segregation and intermixing of deleterious materials. Aggregates from different

sources shall be stockpiled, weighed and batched separately at the asphalt batch plant. Aggregates that have become segregated or mixed with earth or foreign material shall not be used.

A continuous supply of materials shall be provided to the work to ensure continuous placement.

401-4.4 Hauling equipment. Trucks used for hauling asphalt shall have tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the asphalt from sticking to the truck beds, the truck beds shall be lightly coated with a minimum amount of paraffin oil, lime solution, or other material approved by the RPR. Petroleum products shall not be used for coating truck beds. Each truck shall have a suitable cover to protect the mixture from adverse weather. When necessary, to ensure that the mixture will be delivered to the site at the specified temperature, truck beds shall be insulated or heated and covers shall be securely fastened.

401-4.4.1 Material transfer vehicle (MTV). Material transfer vehicles used to transfer the material from the hauling equipment to the paver, shall use a self-propelled, material transfer vehicle with a swing conveyor that can deliver material to the paver without making contact with the paver. The MTV shall be able to move back and forth between the hauling equipment and the paver providing material transfer to the paver, while allowing the paver to operate at a constant speed. The Material Transfer Vehicle will have remixing and storage capability to prevent physical and thermal segregation.

401-4.5 Asphalt pavers. Asphalt pavers shall be self-propelled with an activated heated screed, capable of spreading and finishing courses of asphalt that will meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade. The paver shall have sufficient power to propel itself and the hauling equipment without adversely affecting the finished surface. The asphalt paver shall be equipped with a control system capable of automatically maintaining the specified screed grade and elevation.

If the spreading and finishing equipment in use leaves tracks or indented areas, or produces other blemishes in the pavement that are not satisfactorily corrected by the scheduled operations, the use of such equipment shall be discontinued.

The paver shall be capable of paving to a minimum width specified in paragraph 401-4.12.

401-4.6 Rollers. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the asphalt to the required density while it is still in a workable condition without crushing of the aggregate, depressions or other damage to the pavement surface. Rollers shall be in good condition, clean, and capable of operating at slow speeds to avoid displacement of the asphalt. All rollers shall be specifically designed and suitable for compacting asphalt concrete and shall be properly used. Rollers that impair the stability of any layer of a pavement structure or underlying soils shall not be used.

401-4.7 Density device. The Contractor shall have on site a density gauge during all paving operations in order to assist in the determination of the optimum rolling pattern, type of roller and frequencies, as well as to monitor the effect of the rolling operations during production paving. The Contractor shall supply a qualified technician during all paving operations to calibrate the gauge and obtain accurate density readings for all new asphalt. These densities shall be supplied to the RPR upon request at any time during construction. No separate payment will be made for supplying the density gauge and technician.

401-4.8 Preparation of asphalt binder. The asphalt binder shall be heated in a manner that will avoid local overheating and provide a continuous supply of the asphalt binder to the mixer at a uniform temperature. The temperature of unmodified asphalt binder delivered to the mixer shall be sufficient to provide a suitable viscosity for adequate coating of the aggregate particles, but shall not exceed 325°F (160°C) when added to the aggregate. The temperature of modified asphalt binder shall be no more than 350°F (175°C) when added to the aggregate.

401-4.9 Preparation of mineral aggregate. The aggregate for the asphalt shall be heated and dried. The maximum temperature and rate of heating shall be such that no damage occurs to the aggregates. The temperature of the aggregate and mineral filler shall not exceed 350°F (175°C) when the asphalt binder is added. Particular care shall be taken that aggregates high in calcium or magnesium content are not damaged by overheating. The temperature shall not be lower than is required to obtain complete coating and uniform distribution on the aggregate particles and to provide a mixture of satisfactory workability.

401-4.10 Preparation of Asphalt mixture. The aggregates and the asphalt binder shall be weighed or metered and mixed in the amount specified by the JMF. The combined materials shall be mixed until the aggregate obtains a uniform coating of asphalt binder and is thoroughly distributed throughout the mixture. Wet mixing time shall be the shortest time that will produce a satisfactory mixture, but not less than 25 seconds for batch plants. The wet mixing time for all plants shall be established by the Contractor, based on the procedure for determining the percentage of coated particles described in ASTM D2489, for each individual plant and for each type of aggregate used. The wet mixing time will be set to achieve 95% of coated particles. For continuous mix plants, the minimum mixing time shall be determined by dividing the weight of its contents at operating level by the weight of the mixture delivered per second by the mixer. The moisture content of all asphalt upon discharge shall not exceed 0.5%.

401-4.11 Application of Prime and Tack Coat. Immediately before placing the asphalt mixture, the underlying course shall be cleaned of all dust and debris.

A tack coat shall be applied in accordance with Section 02603 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 Section 02603 before new asphalt material is placed against it.

The speed of the paver shall be regulated to eliminate pulling and tearing of the asphalt mat. Placement of the asphalt mix shall begin along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one way slope unless shown otherwise on the laydown plan as accepted by the RPR. The asphalt mix shall be placed in consecutive adjacent lanes having a minimum width of 15 feet except where edge lanes require less width to complete the area. Additional screed sections attached to widen the paver to meet the minimum lane width requirements must include additional auger sections to move the asphalt mixture uniformly along the screed extension.

The longitudinal joint in one course shall offset the longitudinal joint in the course immediately below by at least one foot (30 cm); however, the joint in the surface top course shall be at the centerline of crowned pavements. Transverse joints in one course shall be offset by at least 10 feet (3 m) from transverse joints in the previous course. Transverse joints in adjacent lanes shall be offset a minimum of 10 feet (3 m). On areas where irregularities or unavoidable obstacles make the use of mechanical spreading and finishing equipment impractical, the asphalt may be spread and luted by hand tools.

The RPR may at any time, reject any batch of asphalt, on the truck or placed in the mat, which is rendered unfit for use due to contamination, segregation, incomplete coating of aggregate, or overheated asphalt mixture. Such rejection may be based on only visual inspection or temperature measurements. In the event of such rejection, the Contractor may take a representative sample of the rejected material in the presence of the RPR, and if it can be demonstrated in the laboratory, in the presence of the RPR, that such material was erroneously rejected, payment will be made for the material at the contract unit price.

Areas of segregation in the surface course, as determined by the RPR, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. The area shall be removed by saw cutting and milling a minimum of the construction lift thickness as specified in paragraph 401-3.3, Table 2 for the approved mix design. The area to be removed and replaced shall be a minimum width of the paver and a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) long.

401-4.13 Compaction of asphalt mixture. After placing, the asphalt mixture shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by self-propelled rollers. The surface shall be compacted as soon as possible when the asphalt has attained sufficient stability so that the rolling does not cause undue displacement, cracking or shoving. The sequence of rolling operations and the type of rollers used shall be at the discretion of the Contractor. The speed of the roller shall, at all times, be sufficiently slow to avoid displacement of the hot mixture and be effective in compaction. Any surface defects and/or displacement occurring as a result of the roller, or from any other cause, shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense.

Sufficient rollers shall be furnished to handle the output of the plant. Rolling shall continue until the surface is of uniform texture, true to grade and cross-section, and the required field density is obtained. To prevent adhesion of the asphalt to the roller, the wheels shall be equipped with a scraper and kept moistened with water as necessary.

In areas not accessible to the roller, the mixture shall be thoroughly compacted with approved power tampers.

Any asphalt that becomes loose and broken, mixed with dirt, contains check-cracking, or in any way defective shall be removed and replaced with fresh hot mixture and immediately compacted to conform to the surrounding area. This work shall be done at the Contractor's expense. Skin patching shall not be allowed.

401-4.14 Joints. The formation of all joints shall be made to ensure a continuous bond between the courses and obtain the required density. All joints shall have the same texture as other sections of the course and meet the requirements for smoothness and grade.

The roller shall not pass over the unprotected end of the freshly laid asphalt except when necessary to form a transverse joint. When necessary to form a transverse joint, it shall be made by means of placing a bulkhead or by tapering the course. The tapered edge shall be cut back to its full depth and width on a straight line to expose a vertical face prior to placing the adjacent lane. In both methods, all contact surfaces shall be coated with an asphalt tack coat before placing any fresh asphalt against the joint.

Longitudinal joints which have been left exposed for more than four (4) hours; the surface temperature has cooled to less than 175°F (80°C); or are irregular, damaged, uncompacted or otherwise defective shall be cut back with a cutting wheel or pavement saw a maximum of 3 inches (75 mm) to expose a clean, sound, uniform vertical surface for the full depth of the course. All cutback material and any laitance produced from cutting joints shall be removed from the project. Asphalt tack coat in accordance with P-603 shall be applied to the clean, dry joint prior to placing any additional fresh asphalt against the joint. The cost of this work shall be considered incidental to the cost of the asphalt.

401-4.15 Saw-cut grooving. Saw-cut grooves shall be provided as specified in Section 02621.

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 light coat of asphalt emulsion as directed by the RPR.

401-4.17 Nighttime paving requirements. The Contractor shall provide adequate lighting during any nighttime construction. A lighting plan shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the RPR prior to the start of any nighttime work. All work shall be in accordance with the approved CSPP and lighting plan.

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC)

401-5.1 General. The Contractor shall develop a Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) in accordance with Section 01100. 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 Section 01100. 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 (3.7 m) 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, or FHWA ProVal, using the 12-foot straightedge simulation function.

Smoothness readings shall not be made across grade changes or cross slope transitions. The transition between new and existing pavement shall be evaluated separately for conformance with the plans.

(1) Transverse measurements. Transverse measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Transverse measurements shall be taken perpendicular to the pavement centerline each 50 feet (15 m) or more often as determined by the RPR. The joint between lanes shall be tested separately to facilitate smoothness between lanes.

(2) Longitudinal measurements. Longitudinal measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Longitudinal tests shall be parallel to the centerline of paving; at the center of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are less than 20 feet (6 m); and at the third points of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are 20 ft (6 m) or greater. When placement abuts previously placed material the first measurement shall start with one half the length of the straight edge on the previously placed material.

Deviations on the final surface course in either the transverse or longitudinal direction that will trap water greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm) shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 401-4.16 or by removing and replacing the surface course to full depth. Grinding shall be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. All areas in which diamond grinding has been performed shall be subject to the final pavement thickness tolerances specified in paragraph 401-6.1d(3). Areas that have been ground shall be sealed with a surface treatment in accordance with FAA Specification 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 vertically and 0.1 feet laterally. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR within 24 hours.

Areas with humps or depressions that exceed grade or smoothness criteria and that retain water on the surface must be ground off provided the course thickness after grinding is not more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) less than the thickness specified on the plans. Grinding shall be in accordance with paragraph 401-4.16.

The Contractor shall repair low areas or areas that cannot be corrected by grinding by removal of deficient areas to the depth of the final course plus 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 Section 01100.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

401-6.1 Acceptance sampling and testing. Unless otherwise specified, all acceptance sampling and testing necessary to determine conformance with the requirements specified in this section will be performed by the RPR at no cost to the Contractor except that coring as required in this section shall be completed and paid for by the Contractor.

a. Quality assurance (QA) testing laboratory. The QA testing laboratory performing these acceptance tests will be accredited in accordance with ASTM D3666. The QA laboratory accreditation will be current and listed on the accrediting authority's website. All test methods required for acceptance sampling and testing will be listed on the lab accreditation.

b. Lot size. A standard lot will be equal to one day's production divided into approximately equal sublots of between 400 to 600 tons. When only one or two sublots are produced in a day's production, the sublots will be combined with the production lot from the previous or next day.

Where more than one plant is simultaneously producing asphalt for the job, the lot sizes will apply separately for each plant.

c. Asphalt air voids. Plant-produced asphalt will be tested for air voids on a 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.

(2) Testing. Air voids will be determined for each subplot in accordance with ASTM D3203 for a set of three 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 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 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 subplot 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 subplot. 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 subplot sample by the TMD for that subplot.

(5) Joint density. One core centered over the longitudinal joint shall be taken for each subplot 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 vertically.

Cross-sections of the pavement shall be taken at a minimum 50-foot longitudinal spacing and at all longitudinal grade breaks, and at start and end of each lane placed. Minimum cross-section grade points shall include grade at centerline, every 25 feet transverse, and edge of runway and taxiway pavement.

The survey and documentation shall be stamped and signed by a licensed surveyor. Payment for sublots that do not meet grade for over 25% of the subplot 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 Section 01110. The specification tolerance limits (L) for lower and (U) for upper are contained in Table 5.

Table 5. Acceptance Limits for Air Voids and Density

Test Property	Pavements Specification Tolerance Limits	
	L	U
Air Voids Total Mix (%)	2.0	5.0
Surface Course Mat Density (%)	92.8	-
Base Course Mat Density (%)	92.0	-
Joint density (%)	90.5	--

a. Outliers. All individual tests for mat density and air voids will be checked for outliers (test criterion) in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%. Outliers will be discarded, and the PWL will be determined using the remaining test values. The criteria in Table 5 is based on production processes which have a variability with the following standard deviations: Surface Course Mat Density (%), 1.30; Base Course Mat Density (%), 1.55; Joint Density (%), 1.55.

The Contractor should note that (1) 90 PWL is achieved when consistently producing a surface course with an average mat density of at least 94.5% with 1.30% or less variability, (2) 90 PWL is achieved when consistently producing a base course with an average mat density of at least 94.0% with 1.55% or less variability, and (3) 90 PWL is achieved when consistently producing joints with an average joint density of at least 92.5% with 1.55% or less variability.

401-6.4 Resampling pavement for mat density.

a. General. Resampling of a lot of pavement will only be allowed for mat density, and then, only if the Contractor requests same, in writing, within 48 hours after receiving the written test

results from the RPR. A retest will consist of all the sampling and testing procedures contained in paragraphs 401-6.1d and 401-6.2b. Only one resampling per lot will be permitted.

(1) A redefined PWL will be calculated for the resampled lot. The number of tests used to calculate the redefined PWL will include the initial tests made for that lot plus the retests.

(2) The cost for resampling and retesting shall be borne by the Contractor.

b. Payment for resampled lots. The redefined PWL for a resampled lot will be used to calculate the payment for that lot in accordance with Table 6.

c. Outliers. Check for outliers in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

401-7.1 Measurement. Asphalt shall be measured by the number of tons 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.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02401.1	Asphalt Mix Pavement Surface Course	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 Gyrotory Compactor.
ASTM D6926	Standard Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Specimens Using Marshall Apparatus
ASTM D6927	Standard Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D6995	Standard Test Method for Determining Field VMA based on the Maximum Specific Gravity of the Mix (Gmm)
ASTM E11	Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
ASTM E178	Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations
ASTM E1274	Standard Test Method for Measuring Pavement Roughness Using a Profilograph
ASTM E950	Standard Test Method for Measuring the Longitudinal Profile of Traveled Surfaces with an Accelerometer Established Inertial Profiling Reference
ASTM E2133	Standard Test Method for Using a Rolling 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-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition
- AI State Binder Specification Database

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

- Long Term Pavement Performance Binder Program

Advisory Circulars (AC)

- AC 150/5320-6 Airport Pavement Design and Evaluation

FAA Orders

- 5300.1 Modifications to Agency Airport Design, Construction, and Equipment Standards

Software

- FAARFIELD

END OF ITEM P-401

-----END OF SECTION 02401-----

SECTION 02403 – ASPHALT MIX PAVEMENT BASE AND SHOULDER COURSE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403: Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section shall consist of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed in a central mixing plant and placed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, typical section, and elevation required by the plans and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-403: Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be in submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-3.2.
- C. JMF mixture shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-3.3.
- D. Coatings for truck beds to prevent asphalt from sticking to the truck beds shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-4.4.
- E. A laydown plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-4.11.
- F. A lighting plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-4.16.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Stockpiled Aggregates shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.

- 2.2 Mineral Filler shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.
- 2.3 Asphalt Binder shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.
- 2.4 Anti-Stripping Agent shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.
- 2.5 Composition of mixtures, job mix formula (JMF) laboratory, JMF, and control strip shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.
- 3.2 The Contractor Quality Control shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.
- 3.3 Material Acceptance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-7.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-403, paragraph 403-8.1 and 403-8.2.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-403 Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course.

Item P-403 Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course

DESCRIPTION

403-1.1 This item shall consist of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt binder mixed in a central mixing plant and placed on a prepared course in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, typical section, and elevation required by the plans and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

MATERIALS

403-2.1 Aggregate. Aggregates shall consist of crushed stone, crushed gravel, crushed slag, screenings, natural sand and mineral filler, as required. The aggregates should have no known history of detrimental pavement staining due to ferrous sulfides, such as pyrite. Coarse aggregate is the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. Fine aggregate is the material passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve.

a. Coarse aggregate. Coarse aggregate shall consist of sound, tough, durable particles, free from films of matter that would prevent thorough coating and bonding with the asphalt material and free from organic matter and other deleterious substances. Coarse aggregate material requirements are given in the table below.

Coarse Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Resistance to Degradation	Loss: 40% maximum for surface, asphalt binder, and leveling course Loss: 50% maximum for base course	ASTM C131
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 12% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 18% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Percentage of Fractured Particles	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights of 60,000 pounds (27200 kg) or more: Minimum 75% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 85% with at least one fractured face ¹	ASTM D5821
	For pavements designed for aircraft gross weights less than 60,000 pounds (27200 kg): Minimum 50% by weight of particles with at least two fractured faces and 65% with at least one fractured face ¹	
Flat, Elongated, or Flat and Elongated Particles	8% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles with a value of 5:1 ²	ASTM D4791

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).

b. Fine aggregate. Fine aggregate shall consist of clean, sound, tough, durable, angular shaped particles produced by crushing stone, slag, or gravel and shall be free from coatings of clay, silt, or other objectionable matter. Natural (non-manufactured) sand may be used to obtain the gradation of the aggregate blend or to improve the workability of the mix. Fine aggregate material requirements are listed in the table below.

Fine Aggregate Material Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Liquid limit	25 maximum	ASTM D4318
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318
Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate	Loss after 5 cycles: 10% maximum using Sodium sulfate - or - 15% maximum using magnesium sulfate	ASTM C88
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Sand equivalent	45 minimum	ASTM D2419
Natural Sand	0 to 15% maximum by weight of total aggregate	ASTM D1073

c. Sampling. ASTM D75 shall be used in sampling coarse and fine aggregate, and ASTM C183 shall be used in sampling mineral filler.

403-2.2 Mineral filler. Mineral filler (baghouse fines) may be added in addition to material naturally present in the aggregate. Mineral filler shall meet the requirements of ASTM D242.

Mineral filler Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Plasticity Index	4 maximum	ASTM D4318

403-2.3 Asphalt binder. Asphalt binder shall conform to ASTM D6373 Performance Grade (PG) 76-16.

Asphalt Binder PG Plus Test Requirements

Material Test	Requirement	Standard
Elastic Recovery	75% minimum	ASTM D6084

¹ Follow procedure B on RTFO aged binder.

403-2.4 Anti-stripping agent. Any anti-stripping agent or additive (anti-strip) shall be heat stable and shall not change the asphalt binder grade beyond specifications. Anti-strip shall be an approved material of the Department of Transportation of the State in which the project is located.

COMPOSITION

403-3.1 Composition of mixture. The asphalt plant mix shall be composed of a mixture of well-graded aggregate, filler and anti-strip agent if required, and asphalt binder. The several aggregate fractions shall be sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of the job mix formula (JMF).

403-3.2 Job mix formula (JMF) laboratory. The laboratory used to develop the JMF shall possess a current certificate of accreditation, listing D3666 from a national accrediting authority and all test methods required for developing the JMF, and listed on the accrediting authority's website. A copy of the laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted to the RPR prior to start of construction.

403-3.3 Job mix formula (JMF). No asphalt mixture shall be placed until an acceptable mix design has been submitted to the RPR for review and accepted in writing. The RPR's review shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to select and proportion the materials to comply with this section.

When the project requires asphalt mixtures of differing aggregate gradations and/or binders, a separate JMF shall be submitted for each mix. Add anti-stripping agent to meet tensile strength requirements.

The JMF shall be prepared by an accredited laboratory that meets the requirements of paragraph 403-3.2. The asphalt mixture shall be designed using procedures contained in Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition. Samples shall be prepared and compacted using 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 submitted JMF shall be dated, and stamped or sealed by the responsible professional Engineer of the laboratory and shall include the following items as a minimum:

- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt binder used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 403-2.3. Certificate of asphalt performance grade is with modifier already added, if used and must indicate compliance with ASTM D6373. For plant modified asphalt binder, certified test report indicating grade certification of modified asphalt binder.
- Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the anti-stripping agent if used in the JMF in accordance with paragraph 403-2.4.
- Certified material test reports for the course and fine aggregate and mineral filler in accordance with paragraphs 403-2.1 and 403-2.2.
- Percent passing each sieve size for individual gradation of each aggregate cold feed and/or hot bin; percent by weight of each cold feed and/or hot bin used; and the total combined gradation in the JMF.

- Specific Gravity and absorption of each course and fine aggregate.
- Percent natural sand.
- Percent fractured faces.
- Percent by weight of flat particles, elongated particles, and flat and elongated particles (and criteria).
- Percent of asphalt.
- Number of blows or gyrations.
- Laboratory mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Supplier recommended mixing and compaction temperatures.
- Plot of the combined gradation on the 0.45 power gradation curve.
- Graphical plots of air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA), and unit weight versus asphalt content. To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.
- Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR).
- Type and amount of Anti-strip agent when used.
- Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) results.
- Date the JMF was developed. Mix designs that are not dated or which are from a prior construction season shall not be accepted.
- Percentage and properties (asphalt content, asphalt binder properties, and aggregate properties) of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) in accordance with paragraph 403-3.4, Reclaimed Hot-Mix Asphalt, if RAP is used.

Table 1. Asphalt Design Criteria

Test Property	Value	Test Method
Number of blows/gyrations	75	
Air voids (%)	3.5	ASTM D3203
Percent voids in mineral aggregate (VMA), minimum	See Table 2	ASTM D6995
TSR ¹	not less than 80 at a saturation of 70-80%	ASTM D4867
Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA) ^{2,3}	[Less than 10 mm @ 4000 passes]	[AASHTO T340 at 250 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature]

- ¹ Test specimens for TSR shall be compacted at 7 ± 1.0 % air voids. In areas subject to freeze-thaw, use freeze-thaw conditioning in lieu of moisture conditioning per ASTM D4867.
- ² AASHTO T340 at 100 psi hose pressure at 64°C test temperature may be used in the interim. If this method is used the required Value shall be less than 5 mm @ 8000 passes
- ³ Where APA not available, use Hamburg Wheel test (AASHTO T-324) 10mm @ 20,000 passes at 50°C.

The mineral aggregate shall be of such size that the percentage composition by weight, as determined by laboratory sieves, will conform to the gradation or gradations specified in Table 2 when tested in accordance with ASTM C136 and ASTM C117.

The gradations in Table 2 represent the limits that shall determine the suitability of aggregate for use from the sources of supply, be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve, or vice versa.

Table 2. Aggregate - Asphalt Pavements

Sieve Size	Percentage by Weight Passing Sieve
1 inch (25.0 mm)	-
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	100
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	90-100
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	72-88
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	53-73
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	38-60
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	26-48
No. 30 (600 μm)	18-38
No. 50 (300 μm)	11-27
No. 100 (150 μm)	6-18
No. 200 (75 μm)	3-6
Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)¹	15
Asphalt Percent:	
Stone or gravel	5.0-7.5
Slag	6.5-9.5
Recommended Minimum Construction Lift Thickness	2-inch

1 To achieve minimum VMA during production, the mix design needs to account for material breakdown during production.

The aggregate gradations shown are based on aggregates of uniform specific gravity. The percentages passing the various sieves shall be corrected when aggregates of varying specific gravities are used, as indicated in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition.

403-3.4 Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). Reclaimed asphalt pavement shall consist of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, mineral filler, and asphalt. Recycled asphalt shingles (RAS) shall not be allowed. The RAP shall be of a consistent gradation and asphalt content and properties. When RAP is fed into the plant, the maximum RAP chunk size shall not exceed 1-1/2 inches (38 mm). The reclaimed asphalt mix shall be designed using procedures contained in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition. The percentage of asphalt in the RAP shall be established for the mixture design according to ASTM D2172 using the appropriate dust correction procedure. The JMF shall meet the requirements of paragraph 403-3.3. RAP should only be used for shoulder surface course mixes and for any intermediate courses. The use of RAP containing Coal Tar shall not be allowed. Coal Tar surface treatments must be removed prior to recycling underlying asphalt material. The amount of RAP shall be limited to 20 percent.

In addition to the requirements of paragraph 403-3.3, the JMF shall indicate the percent of reclaimed asphalt pavement and the percent and grade of new asphalt binder.

For the PG graded asphalt binder selected in paragraph 403-2.3, adjust as follows:

a. For 0-20% RAP, there is no change in virgin asphalt binder content.

b. For >20 to 30% RAP, select asphalt binder one grade softer, i.e., PG 64-22 would soften to PG 58-28.

403-3.5 Control strip. Full production shall not begin until an acceptable control strip has been constructed and accepted in writing by the RPR. The Contractor shall prepare and place a quantity of asphalt according to the JMF. The underlying grade or pavement structure upon which the control strip is to be constructed shall be the same as the remainder of the course represented by the control strip.

The Contractor will not be allowed to place the control strip until the Contractor quality control program (CQCP), showing conformance with the requirements of paragraph 403-5.1, has been accepted, in writing, by the RPR.

The control strip will consist of at least 250 tons (227 metric tons) or 1/2 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 403-4.13 using the same procedure that will be used during production. The cold joint for the control strip will be an exposed construction joint at least four (4) hours old or when the mat has cooled to less than 160°F (71°C). The equipment used in construction of the control strip shall be the same type, configuration, and weight to be used on the project.

The control strip shall be evaluated for acceptance as a single lot in accordance with the acceptance criteria in paragraph 403-6.1 and 403-6.2.

The control strip will be considered acceptable by the RPR if the gradation, asphalt content, and VMA are within the action limits specified in paragraph 403-5.5a; and Mat density greater than or equal to 94%, air voids 3.5% +/- 1%, and joint density greater than or equal to 92%.

If the control strip is unacceptable, necessary adjustments to the JMF, plant operation, placing procedures, and/or rolling procedures shall be made and another control strip shall be placed. Unacceptable control strips shall be removed at the Contractor's expense.

The control strip will be considered one lot for payment based upon the average of a minimum of 3 samples (no sublots required for control strip). Payment will only be made for an acceptable control strip in accordance with paragraph 403-8.1.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

403-4.1 Weather limitations. The asphalt shall not be placed upon a wet surface or when the surface temperature of the underlying course is less than specified in Table 4. The temperature requirements may be waived by the RPR, if requested; however, all other requirements including compaction shall be met.

Table 4. Surface Temperature Limitations of Underlying Course

Mat Thickness	Base Temperature (Minimum)	
	Degrees F	Degrees C
3 inches (7.5 cm) or greater	40	4
Greater than 2 inches (50 mm) but less than 3 inches (7.5 cm)	45	7

403-4.2 Asphalt plant. Plants used for the preparation of asphalt shall conform to the requirements of American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) M156 including the following items:

a. Inspection of plant. The RPR, or RPR’s authorized representative, shall have access, at all times, to all areas of the plant for checking adequacy of equipment; inspecting operation of the plant: verifying weights, proportions, and material properties; and checking the temperatures maintained in the preparation of the mixtures.

b. Storage bins and surge bins. The asphalt mixture stored in storage and/or surge bins shall meet the same requirements as asphalt mixture loaded directly into trucks. Asphalt mixture shall not be stored in storage and/or surge bins for a period greater than twelve (12) hours. If the RPR determines there is an excessive heat loss, segregation, or oxidation of the asphalt mixture due to temporary storage, temporary storage shall not be allowed.

403-4.3 Aggregate stockpile management. Aggregate stockpiles shall be constructed in such a manner that prevents segregation and intermixing of deleterious materials. Aggregates from different sources shall be stockpiled, weighed, and batched separately at the concrete batch plant. Aggregates that have become segregated or mixed with earth or foreign material shall not be used.

A continuous supply of materials shall be provided to the work to ensure continuous placement.

403-4.4 Hauling equipment. Trucks used for hauling asphalt shall have tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the asphalt from sticking to the truck beds, the truck beds shall be lightly coated with a minimum amount of paraffin oil, lime solution, or other material approved by the RPR. Petroleum products shall not be used for coating truck beds. Each truck shall have a suitable cover to protect the mixture from adverse weather. When necessary, to ensure that the mixture will be delivered to the site at the specified temperature, truck beds shall be insulated or heated and covers shall be securely fastened.

403-4.4.1 Material transfer vehicle (MTV). Material transfer Vehicles shall be required due to the improvement in smoothness and decrease in both physical and thermal segregation. To transfer the material from the hauling equipment to the paver, use a self-propelled, material transfer vehicle with a swing conveyor that can deliver material to the paver without making contact with the paver. The MTV shall be able to move back and forth between the hauling equipment and the paver providing material transfer to the paver, while allowing the paver to operate at a constant speed. The Material Transfer Vehicle will have remixing and storage capability to prevent physical and thermal segregation.

403-4.5 Asphalt pavers. Asphalt pavers shall be self-propelled with an activated heated screed, capable of spreading and finishing courses of asphalt that will meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade. The paver shall have sufficient power to propel itself and the hauling

equipment without adversely affecting the finished surface. The asphalt paver shall be equipped with a control system capable of automatically maintaining the specified screed grade and elevation.

If the spreading and finishing equipment in use leaves tracks or indented areas, or produces other blemishes in the pavement that are not satisfactorily corrected by the scheduled operations, the use of such equipment shall be discontinued.

The paver shall be capable of paving to a minimum width specified in paragraph 403-4.11.

403-4.6 Rollers. The number, type, and weight of rollers shall be sufficient to compact the asphalt to the required density while it is still in a workable condition without crushing of the aggregate, depressions or other damage to the pavement surface. Rollers shall be in good condition, capable of operating at slow speeds to avoid displacement of the asphalt. All rollers shall be specifically designed and suitable for compacting asphalt concrete and shall be properly used. Rollers that impair the stability of any layer of a pavement structure or underlying soils shall not be used.

403-4.6.1 Density device. The Contractor shall have on site a density gauge during all paving operations in order to assist in the determination of the optimum rolling pattern, type of roller and frequencies, as well as to monitor the effect of the rolling operations during production paving. The Contractor shall also supply a qualified technician during all paving operations to calibrate the density gauge and obtain accurate density readings for all new asphalt. These densities shall be supplied to the RPR upon request at any time during construction. No separate payment will be made for supplying the density gauge and technician.

403-4.7 Preparation of asphalt binder. The asphalt binder shall be heated in a manner that will avoid local overheating and provide a continuous supply of the asphalt material to the mixer at a uniform temperature. The temperature of the unmodified asphalt binder delivered to the mixer shall be sufficient to provide a suitable viscosity for adequate coating of the aggregate particles, but shall not exceed 325°F (160°C) when added to the aggregate. The temperature of modified asphalt binder shall be no more than 350°F (175°C) when added to the aggregate.

403-4.8 Preparation of mineral aggregate. The aggregate for the asphalt shall be heated and dried. The maximum temperature and rate of heating shall be such that no damage occurs to the aggregates. The temperature of the aggregate and mineral filler shall not exceed 350°F (175°C) when the asphalt binder is added. Particular care shall be taken that aggregates high in calcium or magnesium content are not damaged by overheating. The temperature shall not be lower than is required to obtain complete coating and uniform distribution on the aggregate particles and to provide a mixture of satisfactory workability.

403-4.9 Preparation of asphalt mixture. The aggregates and the asphalt binder shall be weighed or metered and introduced into the mixer in the amount specified by the JMF. The combined materials shall be mixed until the aggregate obtains a uniform coating of asphalt binder and is thoroughly distributed throughout the mixture. Wet mixing time shall be the shortest time that will produce a satisfactory mixture, but not less than 25 seconds for batch plants. The wet mixing time for all plants shall be established by the Contractor, based on the procedure for determining the percentage of coated particles described in ASTM D2489, for each individual plant and for each type of aggregate used. The wet mixing time will be set to achieve 95% of coated particles. For continuous mix plants, the minimum mixing time shall be determined by dividing the weight of

its contents at operating level by the weight of the mixture delivered per second by the mixer. The moisture content of all asphalt upon discharge shall not exceed 0.5%.

403-4.10 Application of Prime and Tack Coat. Immediately before placing the asphalt mixture, the underlying course shall be cleaned of all dust and debris.

A tack coat shall be applied in accordance with Section 02603 to all vertical and horizontal asphalt and concrete surfaces prior to placement of the first and each subsequent lift of asphalt mixture.

403-4.11 Laydown plan, transporting, placing, and finishing. Prior to the placement of the asphalt, the Contractor shall prepare a laydown plan with the sequence of paving lanes and width to minimize the number of cold joints; the location of any temporary ramps; laydown temperature; and estimated time of completion for each portion of the work (milling, paving, rolling, cooling, etc.). The laydown plan and any modifications shall be approved by the RPR.

Deliveries shall be scheduled so that placing and compacting of asphalt is uniform with minimum stopping and starting of the paver. Hauling over freshly placed material shall not be permitted until the material has been compacted, as specified, and allowed to cool to approximately ambient temperature. The Contractor, at their expense, shall be responsible for repair of any damage to the pavement caused by hauling operations.

Contractor shall survey each lift of asphalt surface course and certify to RPR that every lot of each lift meets the grade tolerances of paragraph 403-6.2e before the next lift can be placed.

Edges of existing asphalt pavement abutting the new work shall be saw cut and the cut off material and laitance removed. Apply a tack coat in accordance with P-603 before new asphalt material is placed against it.

The speed of the paver shall be regulated to eliminate pulling and tearing of the asphalt mat. Placement of the asphalt mix shall begin along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one way slope unless shown otherwise on the laydown plan as accepted by the RPR. The asphalt mix shall be placed in consecutive adjacent lanes having a minimum width of 15 feet except where edge lanes require less width to complete the area. Additional screed sections attached to widen the paver to meet the minimum lane width requirements must include additional auger sections to move the asphalt mixture uniformly along the screed extension.

The longitudinal joint in one course shall offset the longitudinal joint in the course immediately below by at least 1 foot; 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 from transverse joints in the previous course. Transverse joints in adjacent lanes shall be offset a minimum of 10 feet. 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 403-3.3, 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 long.

403-4.12 Compaction of asphalt mixture. After placing, the asphalt mixture shall be thoroughly and uniformly compacted by self-propelled rollers. The surface shall be compacted as soon as possible when the asphalt has attained sufficient stability so that the rolling does not cause undue displacement, cracking or shoving. The sequence of rolling operations and the type of rollers used shall be at the discretion of the Contractor. The speed of the roller shall, at all times, be sufficiently slow to avoid displacement of the hot mixture and be effective in compaction. Any surface defects and/or displacement occurring as a result of the roller, or from any other cause, shall be corrected at the Contractor's expense.

Sufficient rollers shall be furnished to handle the output of the plant. Rolling shall continue until the surface is of uniform texture, true to grade and cross-section, and the required field density is obtained. To prevent adhesion of the asphalt to the roller, the wheels shall be equipped with a scraper and kept moistened with water as necessary.

In areas not accessible to the roller, the mixture shall be thoroughly compacted with approved power tampers.

Any asphalt that becomes loose and broken, mixed with dirt, contains check-cracking, or in any way defective shall be removed and replaced with fresh hot mixture and immediately compacted to conform to the surrounding area. This work shall be done at the Contractor's expense. Skin patching shall not be allowed.

403-4.13 Joints. The formation of all joints shall be made in such a manner as to ensure a continuous bond between the courses and obtain the required density. All joints shall have the same texture as other sections of the course and meet the requirements for smoothness and grade.

The roller shall not pass over the unprotected end of the freshly laid asphalt except when necessary to form a transverse joint. When necessary to form a transverse joint, it shall be made by means of placing a bulkhead or by tapering the course. The tapered edge shall be cut back to its full depth and width on a straight line to expose a vertical face prior to placing the adjacent lane. In both methods, all contact surfaces shall be coated with an asphalt tack coat before placing any fresh asphalt against the joint.

Longitudinal joints which are have been left exposed for more than four (4) hours; the surface temperature has cooled to less than 175°F (80°C); or are irregular, damaged, uncompacted or otherwise defective shall be cut back with a cutting wheel or pavement saw a maximum of 3 inches to expose a clean, sound, uniform vertical surface for the full depth of the course. All cutback material and any laitance produced from cutting joints shall be removed from the project. An asphalt tack coat or other product approved by the RPR shall be applied to the clean, dry joint prior to placing any additional fresh asphalt against the joint. The cost of this work shall be considered incidental to the cost of the asphalt.

403-4.14 Saw-cut grooving. Saw-cut grooves shall be provided as specified in Section 02621.

403-4.15 Diamond grinding. Diamond grinding shall be completed prior to pavement grooving. Diamond grinding shall be accomplished by sawing with saw blades impregnated with industrial diamond abrasive.

Diamond grinding shall be performed with a machine designed specifically for diamond grinding capable of cutting a path at least 3 feet wide. The saw blades shall be 1/8-inch wide with a minimum of 55 to 60 blades per 12 inches of cutting head width; grooves between 0.090 and 0.130 inches wide; and peaks and ridges approximately 1/32 inch higher than the bottom of the grinding cut. The actual number of blades will be determined by the Contractor and depend on the hardness of the aggregate. Equipment or grinding procedures that causes ravels, aggregate fractures, spalls or disturbance to the pavement will not be permitted.

Grinding will be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. The slurry resulting from the grinding operation shall be continuously removed and the pavement left in a clean condition. The Contractor shall apply a surface treatment per P-608 to all areas that have been subject to grinding.

403-4.16 Nighttime Paving Requirements. The Contractor shall provide adequate lighting during any nighttime construction. A lighting plan shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the RPR prior to the start of any nighttime work. All work shall be in accordance with the approved CSPP and lighting plan.

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC)

403-5.1 General. The Contractor shall develop a CQCP in accordance with Section 01100. No partial payment will be made for materials that are subject to specific QC requirements without an approved CQCP.

403-5.2 Contractor quality control (QC) facilities. The Contractor shall provide or contract for testing facilities in accordance with Section 01100. The RPR shall be permitted unrestricted access to inspect the Contractor's QC facilities and witness QC activities. The RPR will advise the Contractor in writing of any noted deficiencies concerning the QC facility, equipment, supplies, or testing personnel and procedures. When the deficiencies are serious enough to be adversely affecting the test results, the incorporation of the materials into the work shall be suspended immediately and will not be permitted to resume until the deficiencies are satisfactorily corrected.

403-5.3 Quality Control (QC) testing. The Contractor shall perform all QC tests necessary to control the production and construction processes applicable to these specifications and as set forth in the approved CQCP. The testing program shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, tests for the control of asphalt content, aggregate gradation, temperatures, aggregate moisture, field compaction, and surface smoothness. A QC Testing Plan shall be developed as part of the CQCP.

a. Asphalt content. A minimum of two tests shall be performed per day in accordance with ASTM D6307 or ASTM D2172 for determination of asphalt content. When using ASTM D6307, the correction factor shall be determined as part of the first test performed at the beginning of plant production; and as part of every tenth test performed thereafter. The asphalt content for the day will be determined by averaging the test results.

b. Gradation. Aggregate gradations shall be determined a minimum of twice per lot from mechanical analysis of extracted aggregate in accordance with ASTM D5444 and ASTM C136, and ASTM C117.

c. Moisture content of aggregate. The moisture content of aggregate used for production shall be determined a minimum of once per lot in accordance with ASTM C566.

d. Moisture content of asphalt. The moisture content of the asphalt shall be determined once per lot in accordance with AASHTO T329 or ASTM D1461.

e. Temperatures. Temperatures shall be checked, at least four times per lot, at necessary locations to determine the temperatures of the dryer, the asphalt binder in the storage tank, the asphalt at the plant, and the asphalt at the job site.

f. In-place density monitoring. The Contractor shall conduct any necessary testing to ensure that the specified density is being achieved. A nuclear gauge may be used to monitor the pavement density in accordance with ASTM D2950.

g. Smoothness for Contractor Quality Control.

The Contractor shall perform smoothness testing in transverse and longitudinal directions daily to verify that the construction processes are producing pavement with variances less than ¼ inch in 12 feet, identifying areas that may pond water which could lead to hydroplaning of aircraft. If the smoothness criteria is not met, appropriate changes and corrections to the construction process shall be made by the Contractor before construction continues.

The Contractor may use a 12-foot straightedge, a rolling inclinometer meeting the requirements of ASTM E2133 or rolling external reference device that can simulate a 12-foot 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, or FHWA ProVal using the 12-foot straightedge simulation function.

Smoothness readings shall not be made across grade changes or cross slope transitions. The transition between new and existing pavement shall be evaluated separately for conformance with the plans.

(1) Transverse measurements. Transverse measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Transverse measurements will be taken perpendicular to the pavement centerline each 50 feet or more often as determined by the RPR. The joint between lanes shall be tested separately to facilitate smoothness between lanes.

(2) Longitudinal measurements. Longitudinal measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Longitudinal tests will be parallel to the centerline of paving; at the center of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are less than 20 feet; and at the third points of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are 20 ft or greater. When placement abuts previously placed

material the first measurement shall start with one half the length of the straight edge on the previously placed material.

Deviations on the final surface course in either the transverse or longitudinal direction that will trap water greater than 1/4 inch (6 mm) shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 403-4.15 or by removing and replacing the surface course to full depth. Grinding shall be tapered in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring grinding. All areas in which diamond grinding has been performed shall be subject to the final pavement thickness tolerances specified in paragraph 403-6.1d(3). Areas that have been ground shall be sealed with a surface treatment in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-608. To avoid the surface treatment creating any conflict with runway or taxiway markings, it may be necessary to seal a larger area.

Control charts shall be kept to show area of each day's placement and the percentage of corrective grinding required. Corrections to production and placement shall be initiated when corrective grinding is required. If the Contractor's machines and/or methods produce significant areas that need corrective actions in excess of 10 percent of a day's production, production shall be stopped until corrective measures are implemented by the Contractor.

h. Grade. Grade shall be evaluated daily to allow adjustments to paving operations when grade measurements do not meet specifications. As a minimum, grade shall be evaluated prior to the placement of the first lift and then prior to and after placement of the surface lift.

Measurements will be taken at appropriate gradelines (as a minimum at center and edges of paving lane) and longitudinal spacing as shown on cross-sections and plans. The final surface of the pavement will not vary from the gradeline elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans by more than 1/2 inch vertically. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR within 24 hours.

Areas with humps or depressions that exceed grade or smoothness criteria and that retain water on the surface must be ground off provided the course thickness after grinding is not more than 1/2 inch less than the thickness specified on the plans. Grinding shall be in accordance with paragraph 403-4.15.

The Contractor shall repair low areas or areas that cannot be corrected by grinding by removal of deficient areas to the depth of the final course plus 1/2 inch and replacing with new material. Skin patching is not allowed.

403-5.4 Sampling. When directed by the RPR, the Contractor shall sample and test any material that appears inconsistent with similar material being sampled, unless such material is voluntarily removed and replaced or deficiencies corrected by the Contractor. All sampling shall be in accordance with standard procedures specified.

403-5.5 Control charts. The Contractor shall maintain linear control charts both for individual measurements and range (i.e., difference between highest and lowest measurements) for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The VMA for each day shall be calculated and monitored by the QC laboratory.

Control charts shall be posted in a location satisfactory to the RPR and kept current. As a minimum, the control charts shall identify the project number, the contract item number, the test number, each test parameter, the Action and Suspension Limits applicable to each test parameter, and the

Contractor’s test results. The Contractor shall use the control charts as part of a process control system for identifying potential problems and assignable causes before they occur. If the Contractor’s projected data during production indicates a problem and the Contractor is not taking satisfactory corrective action, the RPR may suspend production or acceptance of the material.

a. Individual measurements. Control charts for individual measurements shall be established to maintain process control within tolerance for aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and VMA. The control charts shall use the JMF target values as indicators of central tendency for the following test parameters with associated Action and Suspension Limits:

Control Chart Limits for Individual Measurements

Sieve	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	±6%	±9%
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	±6%	±9%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	±5%	±7.5%
No. 50 (300 µm)	±3%	±4.5%
No. 200 (75 µm)	±2%	±3%
Asphalt Content	±0.45%	±0.70%
Minimum VMA	-0.5%	-1.0%

b. Range. Control charts for range shall be established to control process variability for the test parameters and Suspension Limits listed below. The range shall be computed for each lot as the difference between the two test results for each control parameter. The Suspension Limits specified below are based on a sample size of n = 2. Should the Contractor elect to perform more than two tests per lot, the Suspension Limits shall be adjusted by multiplying the Suspension Limit by 1.18 for n = 3 and by 1.27 for n = 4.

**Control Chart Limits Based on Range
(n = 2)**

Sieve	Suspension Limit
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	11%
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	11%
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	11%
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	9%
No. 50 (300 µm)	6%
No. 200 (75 µm)	3.5%
Asphalt Content	0.8%

c. Corrective action. The CQCP shall indicate that appropriate action shall be taken when the process is believed to be out of tolerance. The Plan shall contain sets of rules to gauge when a process is out of control and detail what action will be taken to bring the process into control. As

a minimum, a process shall be deemed out of control and production stopped and corrective action taken, if:

- (1) One point falls outside the Suspension Limit line for individual measurements or range; or
- (2) Two points in a row fall outside the Action Limit line for individual measurements.

403-5.6 Quality control (QC) reports. The Contractor shall maintain records and shall submit reports of QC activities daily in accordance with the CQCP described in Section 01100.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

403-6.1. Quality Assurance Acceptance sampling and testing. Unless otherwise specified, all acceptance sampling and testing necessary to determine conformance with the requirements specified in this section will be performed by the RPR at no cost to the Contractor except that coring as required in this section shall be completed and paid for by the Contractor.

a. Quality Assurance (QA) testing laboratory. The QA testing laboratory performing these acceptance tests will be accredited in accordance with ASTM D3666. The QA laboratory accreditation will be current and listed on the accrediting authority's website. All test methods required for acceptance sampling and testing will be listed on the lab accreditation.

b. Lot Size. A standard lot will be equal to 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.

(2) Testing. Air voids will be determined for each subplot in accordance with ASTM D3203 for a set of three 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 inches (125 mm) diameter samples in accordance with ASTM D5361. The Contractor shall furnish all tools, labor, and materials for cleaning, and filling the cored pavement. Laitance produced by the coring operation shall be removed immediately after coring, and core holes shall be filled within one day after sampling in a manner acceptable to the RPR.

(2) Bond. Each lift of asphalt shall be bonded to the underlying layer. If cores reveal that the surface is not bonded, additional cores shall be taken as directed by the RPR to determine the extent of unbonded areas. Unbonded areas shall be removed by milling and replaced at no additional cost as directed by the RPR.

(3) Thickness. Thickness of each lift of surface course will be evaluated by the RPR for compliance to the requirements shown on the plans after any necessary corrections for grade. Measurements of thickness will be made using the cores extracted for each subplot for density measurement. The maximum allowable deficiency at any point will not be more than 1/4 inch 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 subplot 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 subplot. 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 subplot sample by the TMD for that subplot.

(5) Joint density. One core centered over the longitudinal joint shall be taken for each subplot which contains a longitudinal joint. Core locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with ASTM D3665. The bulk specific gravity of each core sample will be determined in accordance with ASTM D2726. The percent compaction (density) of each sample will be determined by dividing the bulk specific gravity of each joint density sample by the average TMD for the lot. The TMD used to determine the joint density at joints formed between lots will be the lower of the average TMD values from the adjacent lots.

403-6.2 Acceptance criteria.

a. General. Acceptance will be based on the implementation of the Contractor Quality Control Program (CQCP) and the following characteristics of the asphalt and completed pavements: air voids, mat density, joint density, and grade.

b. Air voids. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced material for air voids will be based upon the average air void from the sublots. If the average air voids of the lot are equal to or greater than 2% and equal to or less than 5%, then the lot will be acceptable. If the average is below 2% or greater than 5%, the lot shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

c. Mat density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced material for mat density will be based on the average of all of the densities taken from the sublots. If the average mat density of the lot so established equals or exceeds 94%, the lot will be acceptable. If the average mat density of the lot is below 94%, the lot shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

d. Joint density. Acceptance of each lot of plant produced asphalt for joint density will be based on the average of all of the joint densities taken from the sublots. If the average joint density of the lot so established equals or exceeds 92%, the lot will be acceptable. If the average joint density of the lot is less than 92%, the Contractor shall stop production and evaluate the method of compacting joints. Production may resume once the reason for poor compaction has been determined and appropriate measures have been taken to ensure proper compaction.

e. Grade. The final finished surface of the pavement of the completed project shall be surveyed to verify that the grade elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans do not deviate more than 1/2 inch (12 mm) vertically or 0.1 feet laterally.

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 pavement.

The survey and documentation shall be stamped and signed by a licensed surveyor. Payment for sublots that do not meet grade for over 25% of the sublot shall not be more than 95%.

403-6.3 Resampling Pavement for Mat Density.

a. General. Resampling of a lot of pavement will only be allowed for mat density and then, only if the Contractor requests same in writing, within 48 hours after receiving the written test results from the RPR. A retest will consist of all the sampling and testing procedures contained in paragraphs 403-6.1. Only one resampling per lot will be permitted.

(1) A redefined mat density will be calculated for the resampled lot. The number of tests used to calculate the redefined mat density will include the initial tests made for that lot plus the retests.

(2) The cost for resampling and retesting shall be borne by the Contractor.

b. Payment for resampled lots. The redefined mat density for a resampled lot will be used to evaluate the acceptance of that lot in accordance with paragraph 403-6.2.

c. Outliers. Check for outliers in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%. Outliers will be discarded and density determined using the remaining test values.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

403-7.1 Measurement. Plant mix asphalt mix pavement shall be measured by the number of tons (kg) of asphalt pavement used in the accepted work. Recorded batch weights or truck scale weights will be used to determine the basis for the tonnage.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

403-8.1 Payment. Payment for a lot of asphalt mixture meeting all acceptance criteria as specified in paragraph 403-6.2 shall be made at the contract unit price per ton (kg) for asphalt. The price shall be compensation for furnishing all materials, for all preparation, mixing, and placing of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>
02403.1	Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course	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- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C127	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C131	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM C183	Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C566	Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D242	Standard Specification for Mineral Filler for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D946	Standard Specification for Penetration-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D979	Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1073	Standard Specification for Fine Aggregate for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D1074	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D1461	Standard Test Method for Moisture or Volatile Distillates in Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2041	Standard Test Method for Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D2172	Standard Test Method for Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Mixtures

ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D2489	Standard Practice for Estimating Degree of Particle Coating of Bituminous-Aggregate Mixtures
ASTM D2726	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D2950	Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete in Place by Nuclear Methods
ASTM D3203	Standard Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D3381	Standard Specification for Viscosity-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D3666	Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials
ASTM D4125	Standard Test Methods for Asphalt Content of Bituminous mixtures by the Nuclear Method
ASTM D4318	Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4552	Standard Practice for Classifying Hot-Mix Recycling Agents
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D4867	Standard Test Method for Effect of Moisture on Asphalt Concrete Paving Mixtures
ASTM D5444	Standard Test Method for Mechanical Size Analysis of Extracted Aggregate
ASTM D5581	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Plastic Flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus (6 inch-Diameter Specimen)
ASTM D5821	Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6307	Standard Test Method for Asphalt Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt by Ignition Method
ASTM D6373	Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder
ASTM D6752	Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Automatic Vacuum Sealing Method

ASTM D6925	Standard Test Method for Preparation and Determination of the Relative Density of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Specimens by Means of the SuperPave Gyrotory Compactor
ASTM D6926	Standard Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Specimens Using Marshall Apparatus
ASTM D6927	Standard Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures
ASTM D6995	Standard Test Method for Determining Field VMA based on the Maximum Specific Gravity of the Mix (Gmm)
ASTM E11	Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
ASTM E178	Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations
ASTM E2133	Standard Test Method for Using a Rolling 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 T 340	Standard Method of Test for Determining the Rutting Susceptibility of Hot Mix Asphalt (APA) Using the Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA)
Asphalt Institute (AI)	
MS-2	Mix Design Manual, 7th Edition
MS-26	Asphalt Binder Handbook AI State Binder Specification Database FAA Orders
5300.1	Modifications to Agency Airport Design, Construction, and Equipment Standards
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	
Long Term Pavement Performance Binder program	
Software	
FAARFIELD	

END OF ITEM P-403

-----END OF SECTION 02403-----

SECTION 02501 - CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501: Cement Concrete Pavement, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This work shall consist of pavement composed of cement concrete with and without reinforcement constructed on a prepared underlying surface in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thickness, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. The terms cement concrete, hydraulic cement concrete, and concrete are interchangeable in this specification.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 01100 – Contractor Quality Control Program; FAA Specification Item C-100.
- B. Section 02621 – Saw-Cut Grooves; FAA Specification Item P-621.
- C. Section 02604 – Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements; FAA Specification Item P-604.
- D. Section 02605 – Joint Sealants for Pavements; FAA Specification Item P-605.
- E. Section 02610 – Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures; FAA Specification Item P-610.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-501: Cement Concrete Pavement.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Concrete mix design meeting the requirements of FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-3.4.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Aggregates: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.1.
- 2.2 Cement: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.2.
- 2.3 Cementitious material: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.3.

- 2.4 Joint seal: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.4.
- 2.5 Isolation joint filler: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.5.
- 2.6 Steel reinforcement: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.6.
- 2.7 Dowel bars: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.7.
- 2.8 Water: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.8.
- 2.9 Material for curing concrete: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.9.
- 2.10 Admixtures: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.10.
- 2.11 Epoxy resin: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.11.
- 2.12 Bond breaker: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-2.12.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501.
- 3.2 Contractor Quality Control shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501.
- 3.3 Material acceptance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-7.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-501, paragraph 501-8.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-501 Cement Concrete Pavement.

Item P-501 Cement Concrete Pavement

DESCRIPTION

501-1.1 This work shall consist of pavement composed of cement concrete without reinforcement constructed on a prepared underlying surface in accordance with these specifications and shall conform to the lines, grades, thickness, and typical cross-sections shown on the plans. The terms cement concrete, hydraulic cement concrete, and concrete are interchangeable in this specification.

MATERIALS

501-2.1 Aggregates.

a. Reactivity. Fine and Coarse aggregates to be used in PCC on this project shall be tested and evaluated by the Contractor for alkali-aggregate reactivity in accordance with both ASTM C1260 and ASTM C1567. Tests must be representative of aggregate sources which will be providing material for production. ASTM C1260 and ASTM C1567 tests may be run concurrently.

(1) Coarse aggregate and fine aggregate shall be tested separately in accordance with ASTM C1260, however, the length of test shall be extended to 28 days (30 days from casting). Tests must have been completed within 6 months of the date of the concrete mix submittal.

(2) The combined coarse and fine aggregate shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C1567, modified for combined aggregates, using the proposed mixture design proportions of aggregates, cementitious materials, and/or specific reactivity reducing chemicals. If the expansion does not exceed 0.10% at 28 days, the proposed combined materials will be accepted. If the expansion is greater than 0.10% at 28 days, the aggregates will not be accepted unless adjustments to the combined materials mixture can reduce the expansion to less than 0.10% at 28 days, or new aggregates shall be evaluated and tested.

(3) If lithium nitrate is proposed for use with or without supplementary cementitious materials, the aggregates shall be tested in accordance with Corps of Engineers (COE) Concrete Research Division (CRD) C662 in lieu of ASTM C1567. If lithium nitrate admixture is used, it shall be nominal 30% \pm 0.5% weight lithium nitrate in water. If the expansion does not exceed 0.10% at 28 days, the proposed combined materials will be accepted. If the expansion is greater than 0.10% at 28 days, the aggregates will not be accepted unless adjustments to the combined materials mixture can reduce the expansion to less than 0.10% at 28 days, or new aggregates shall be evaluated and tested.

b. Fine aggregate. Grading of the fine aggregate, as delivered to the mixer, shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C33 and the parameters identified in the fine aggregate material requirements below. Fine aggregate material requirements and deleterious limits are shown in the table below.

Fine Aggregate Material Requirements		
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
Sand Equivalent	45 minimum	ASTM D2419
Fineness Modulus (FM)	$2.50 \leq FM \leq 3.40$	ASTM C136
Limits for Deleterious Substances in Fine Aggregate for Concrete		
Clay lumps and friable particles	1.0% maximum	ASTM C142
Coal and lignite	0.5% using a medium with a density of Sp. Gr. of 2.0	ASTM C123
Total Deleterious Material	1.0% maximum	

c. Coarse aggregate. The maximum size coarse aggregate shall be 1-inch.

Aggregates delivered to the mixer shall be clean, hard, uncoated aggregates consisting of crushed stone, crushed or uncrushed gravel, air-cooled iron blast furnace slag, crushed recycled concrete pavement, or a combination. The aggregates shall have no known history of detrimental pavement staining. Steel blast furnace slag shall not be permitted. Coarse aggregate material requirements and deleterious limits are shown in the table below; washing may be required to meet aggregate requirements.

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
Flat, Elongated, or Flat and Elongated Particles	8% maximum, by weight, of flat, elongated, or flat and elongated particles at 5:1 for any size group coarser than 3/8 (9.5 mm) sieve ¹	ASTM D4791

¹ 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).

The amount of deleterious material in the coarse aggregate shall not exceed the following limits:

Limits for Deleterious Substances in Coarse Aggregate

Deleterious material	ASTM	Percentage by Mass
Clay Lumps and friable particles	ASTM C142	1.0
Material finer than No. 200 sieve (75 µm)	ASTM C117	1.0 ¹
Lightweight particles	ASTM C123 using a medium with a density of Sp. Gr. of 2.0	0.5
Chert ² (less than 2.40 Sp Gr.)	ASTM C123 using a medium with a density of Sp. Gr. of 2.40)	1.0

¹ The limit for material finer than 75-µm is allowed to be increased to 1.5% for crushed aggregates consisting of dust of fracture that is essentially free from clay or shale. Test results supporting acceptance of increasing limit to 1.5% with statement indicating material is dust of fracture must be submitted with Concrete mix. Acceptable techniques to characterizing these fines include methylene blue adsorption or X-ray diffraction analysis.

² Chert and aggregates with less than 2.4 specific gravity.

d. Combined aggregate gradation. This specification is targeted for a combined aggregate gradation developed following the guidance presented in United States Air Force Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 97-5: Proportioning Concrete Mixtures with Graded Aggregates for Rigid Airfield Pavements. Base the aggregate grading upon a combination of all the aggregates (coarse and fine) to be used for the mixture proportioning. Three aggregate sizes may be required to achieve an optimized combined gradation that will produce a workable concrete mixture for its intended use. Use aggregate gradations that produce concrete mixtures with well-graded or optimized aggregate combinations. The Contractor shall submit complete mixture information necessary to calculate the volumetric components of the mixture. The combined aggregate grading shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The materials selected and the proportions used shall be such that when the Coarseness Factor (CF) and the Workability Factor (WF) are plotted on a diagram as described in paragraph 501-2.1d(4) below, the point thus determined shall fall within the parallelogram described therein.

(2) The CF shall be determined from the following equation:

$$CF = \frac{\text{(cumulative percent retained on the 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) sieve)}(100)}{\text{(cumulative percent retained on the No. 8 (2.36 mm) sieve)}}$$

(3) The WF is defined as the percent passing the No. 8 (2.36 mm) sieve based on the combined gradation. However, WF shall be adjusted, upwards only, by 2.5 percentage points for each 94 pounds (42 kg) of cementitious material per cubic meter yard greater than 564 pounds per cubic yard (335 kg per cubic meter).

(4) A diagram shall be plotted using a rectangular scale with WF on the Y-axis with units from 20 (bottom) to 45 (top), and with CF on the X-axis with units from 80 (left side) to 30 (right side). On this diagram a parallelogram shall be plotted with corners at the following coordinates (CF-75, WF-28), (CF-75, WF-40), (CF-45, WF-32.5), and (CF-45, WF-44.5). If the point determined by the intersection of the computed CF and WF does not fall within the above parallelogram, the grading of each size of aggregate used and the proportions selected shall be

changed as necessary. The point determined by the plotting of the CF and WF may be adjusted during production ± 3 WF and ± 5 CF. Adjustments to gradation may not take the point outside of the parallelogram.

e. Contractors combined aggregate gradation. The Contractor shall submit their combined aggregate gradation using the following format:

Contractor’s Combined Aggregate Gradation

Sieve Size	Contractor’s Concrete mix Gradation (Percent passing by weight)
2 inch (50 mm)	*
1-1/2 inch (37.5 mm)	*
1 inch (25.0 mm)	*
3/4 inch (19.0 mm)	*
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	*
3/8 inch (9.5 mm)	*
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	*
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	*
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	*
No. 30 (600 μ m)	*
No. 50 (300 μ m)	*
No. 100 (150 μ m)	*

501-2.2 Cement. Cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150 – Type I, or II. Cement shall be low alkali (less than 0.6% equivalent alkali, the low reactivity option in ASTM C595, or Option R in ASTM C1157) shall be used.

501-2.3 Cementitious materials.

a. Fly ash. Fly ash shall meet the requirements of ASTM C618, with the exception of loss on ignition, where the maximum shall be less than 6%. Fly ash shall have a Calcium Oxide (CaO) content of less than 15% and a total alkali content less than 3% per ASTM C311. The Contractor shall furnish the previous three most recent, consecutive ASTM C618 reports for each source of fly ash proposed in the concrete mix, and shall furnish each additional report as they become available during the project. The reports can be used for acceptance or the material may be tested independently by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

b. Slag cement (ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF)). Slag cement shall conform to ASTM C989, Grade 100 or Grade 120. Slag cement shall be used only at a rate between 25% and 55% of the total cementitious material by mass.

c. Raw or calcined natural pozzolan. Natural pozzolan shall be raw or calcined and conform to ASTM C618, Class N, including the optional requirements for uniformity and effectiveness in controlling Alkali-Silica reaction and shall have a loss on ignition not exceeding 6%. Class N

pozzolan for use in mitigating Alkali-Silica Reactivity shall have a total available alkali content less than 3%.

501-2.4 Joint seal. The joint seal for the joints in the concrete pavement shall meet the requirements of Section 02604 and Section 02605 and shall be of the type specified in the plans.

501-2.5 Isolation joint filler. Premolded joint filler for isolation joints shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D1751 or ASTM D1752 and shall be where shown on the plans. The filler for each joint shall be furnished in a single piece for the full depth and width required for the joint, unless otherwise specified by the RPR. When the use of more than one piece is required for a joint, the abutting ends shall be fastened securely and held accurately to shape by stapling or other positive fastening means satisfactory to the RPR.

501-2.6 Steel reinforcement. Not used.

501-2.7 Dowel and tie bars. Dowel bars shall be plain steel bars conforming to ASTM A615 and shall be free from burring or other deformation restricting slippage in the concrete.

a. Dowel Bars. Before delivery to the construction site each dowel bar shall be epoxy coated per ASTM A1078, Type 1, with a coating thickness after curing greater than 10 mils. Patched ends are not required for Type 1 coated dowels. The dowels shall be coated with a bond-breaker recommended by the manufacturer. Dowel sleeves or inserts are not permitted. Grout retention rings shall be fully circular metal or plastic devices capable of supporting the dowel until the grout hardens.

b. Tie Bars. Tie bars shall be deformed steel bars and conform to the requirements of ASTM A615. Tie bars designated as Grade 60 in ASTM A615 or ASTM A706 shall be used for construction requiring bent bars.

501-2.8 Water. Water used in mixing or curing shall be potable. If water is taken from other sources considered non-potable, it shall meet the requirements of ASTM C1602.

501-2.9 Material for curing concrete. Curing materials shall conform to one of the following specifications:

a. Liquid membrane-forming compounds for curing concrete shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C309, Type 2, Class A, or Class B.

b. White polyethylene film for curing concrete shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C171.

c. White burlap-polyethylene sheeting for curing concrete shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C171.

d. Waterproof paper for curing concrete shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C171.

501-2.10 Admixtures. Admixtures shall conform to the following specifications:

a. Air-entraining admixtures. Air-entraining admixtures shall meet the requirements of ASTM C260 and shall consistently entrain the air content in the specified ranges under field conditions. The air-entraining agent and any water reducer admixture shall be compatible.

b. Water-reducing admixtures. Water-reducing admixture shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D.

c. Other admixtures. The use of set retarding and set-accelerating admixtures shall be approved by the RPR prior to developing the concrete mix. Retarding admixtures shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D and set-accelerating admixtures shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type C. Calcium chloride and admixtures containing calcium chloride shall not be used.

d. Lithium Nitrate. The lithium admixture shall be a nominal 30% aqueous solution of Lithium Nitrate, with a density of 10 pounds/gallon (1.2 kg/L), and shall have the approximate chemical form as shown below:

Lithium Admixture

Constituent	Limit (Percent by Mass)
LiNO ₃ (Lithium Nitrate)	30 ±0.5
SO ₄ (Sulfate Ion)	0.1 (max)
Cl (Chloride Ion)	0.2 (max)
Na (Sodium Ion)	0.1 (max)
K (Potassium Ion)	0.1 (max)

The lithium nitrate admixture dispensing and mixing operations shall be verified and certified by the lithium manufacturer’s representative.

501-2.11 Epoxy-resin. All epoxy-resin materials shall be two-component materials conforming to the requirements of ASTM C881, Class as appropriate for each application temperature to be encountered, except that in addition, the materials shall meet the following requirements:

a. Material for use for embedding dowels and anchor bolts shall be Type IV, Grade 3.

b. Material for use as patching materials for complete filling of spalls and other voids and for use in preparing epoxy resin mortar shall be Type III, Grade as approved.

c. Material for use for injecting cracks shall be Type IV, Grade 1.

d. Material for bonding freshly mixed Portland cement concrete or mortar or freshly mixed epoxy resin concrete or mortar to hardened concrete shall be Type V, Grade as approved.

501-2.12 Bond Breaker. Not required.

CONCRETE MIX

501-3.1. General. No concrete shall be placed until an acceptable concrete mix has been submitted to the RPR for review and the RPR has taken appropriate action. The RPR’s review shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to select and proportion the materials to comply with this section.

501-3.2 Concrete Mix Laboratory. The laboratory used to develop the concrete mix shall be accredited in accordance with ASTM C1077. The laboratory accreditation must be current and listed on the accrediting authority’s website. All test methods required for developing the concrete mix must be included in the lab accreditation. A copy of the laboratory’s current accreditation and accredited test methods shall be submitted to the RPR prior to start of construction.

501-3.3 Concrete Mix Proportions. Develop the mix using the procedures contained in Portland Cement Association (PCA) publication, "Design and Control of Concrete Mixtures." Concrete shall be proportioned to achieve a 28-day flexural strength that meets or exceeds the acceptance criteria contained in paragraph 501-6.6 for a flexural strength of 650 psi per ASTM C78.

The minimum cementitious material shall be adequate to ensure a workable, durable mix. The minimum cementitious material (cement plus fly ash, or slag cement) shall be 470 pounds per cubic yard. The ratio of water to cementitious material, including free surface moisture on the aggregates but not including moisture absorbed by the aggregates shall be between 0.38 – 0.45 by weight.

Flexural strength test specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM C192 and tested in accordance with ASTM C78. At the start of the project, the Contractor shall determine an allowable slump as determined by ASTM C143 not to exceed 2 inches for slip-form placement. For fixed-form placement, the slump shall not exceed 3 inches. For hand placement, the slump shall not exceed 4 inches.

The results of the concrete mix shall include a statement giving the maximum nominal coarse aggregate size and the weights and volumes of each ingredient proportioned on a one cubic yard (meter) basis. Aggregate quantities shall be based on the mass in a saturated surface dry condition.

If a change in source(s) is made, or admixtures added or deleted from the mix, a new concrete mix must be submitted to the RPR for approval.

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.

501-3.4 Concrete Mix submittal. The concrete mix shall be submitted to the RPR at least 30 days prior to the start of operations. The submitted concrete mix shall not be more than 180 days old and must use the materials to be used for production for the project. Production shall not begin until the concrete mix is approved in writing by the RPR.

Each of the submitted concrete mixes (i.e, slip form, side form machine finish and side form hand finish) shall be stamped or sealed by the responsible professional Engineer of the laboratory and shall include the following items and quantities as a minimum:

- Certified material test reports for aggregate in accordance with paragraph 501-2.1. Certified reports must include all tests required; reporting each test, test method, test result, and requirement specified (criteria).
- Combined aggregate gradations and analysis; and including plots of the fine aggregate fineness modulus.
- Reactivity Test Results.
- Coarse aggregate quality test results, including deleterious materials.
- Fine aggregate quality test results, including deleterious materials.
- Mill certificates for cement and supplemental cementitious materials.
- Certified test results for all admixtures, including Lithium Nitrate if applicable.
- Specified flexural strength, slump, and air content.

- Recommended proportions/volumes for proposed mixture and trial water-cementitious materials ratio, including actual slump and air content.
- Flexural and compressive strength summaries and plots, including all individual beam and cylinder breaks.
- Correlation ratios for acceptance testing and Contractor QC testing, when applicable.
- Historical record of test results documenting production standard deviation, when applicable.

501-3.5 Cementitious materials.

a. Fly ash. When fly ash is used as a partial replacement for cement, the replacement rate shall be determined from laboratory trial mixes, and shall be between 20 and 30% by weight of the total cementitious material. If fly ash is used in conjunction with slag cement the maximum replacement rate shall not exceed 10% by weight of total cementitious material.

b. Slag cement (ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF)). Slag cement may be used. The slag cement, or slag cement plus fly ash if both are used, may constitute between 25 to 55% of the total cementitious material by weight.

c. Raw or calcined natural pozzolan. Natural pozzolan may be used in the concrete mix. When pozzolan is used as a partial replacement for cement, the replacement rate shall be determined from laboratory trial mixes, and shall be between 20 and 30% by weight of the total cementitious material. If pozzolan is used in conjunction with slag cement the maximum replacement rate shall not exceed 10% by weight of total cementitious material.

501-3.6 Admixtures.

a. Air-entraining admixtures. Air-entraining admixture are to be added in such a manner that will ensure uniform distribution of the agent throughout the batch. The air content of freshly mixed air-entrained concrete shall be based upon trial mixes with the materials to be used in the work adjusted to produce concrete of the required plasticity and workability. The percentage of air in the mix shall be 3.0%. Air content shall be determined by testing in accordance with ASTM C231 for gravel and stone coarse aggregate and ASTM C173 for slag and other highly porous coarse aggregate.

b. Water-reducing admixtures. Water-reducing admixtures shall be added to the mix in the manner recommended by the manufacturer and in the amount necessary to comply with the specification requirements. Tests shall be conducted with the materials to be used in the work, in accordance with ASTM C494.

c. Other admixtures. Set controlling, and other approved admixtures shall be added to the mix in the manner recommended by the manufacturer and in the amount necessary to comply with the specification requirements. Tests shall be conducted with the materials to be used in the work, in accordance with ASTM C494.

d. Lithium nitrate. Lithium nitrate shall be added to the mix in the manner recommended by the manufacturer and in the amount necessary to comply with the specification requirements in accordance with paragraph 501-2.10d.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

501-4.1 Control Strip. The control strip(s) shall be to the next planned joint after the initial 250 feet of each type of pavement construction (slip-form pilot lane, slip-form fill-in lane, or fixed form). The Contractor shall demonstrate, in the presence of the RPR, that the materials, concrete mix, equipment, construction processes, and quality control processes meet the requirements of the specifications. The concrete mixture shall be extruded from the paver meeting the edge slump tolerance and with little or no finishing. Pilot, fill-in, and fixed-form control strips will be accepted separately. Minor adjustments to the mix design may be required to place an acceptable control strip. The production mix will be the adjusted mix design used to place the acceptable control strip. Upon acceptance of the control strip by the RPR, the Contractor must use the same equipment, materials, and construction methods for the remainder of concrete paving. Any adjustments to processes or materials must be approved in advance by the RPR. Acceptable control strips will meet edge slump tolerance and surface acceptable with little or no finishing, air content within action limits, strength equal or greater than requirements of P501-3.3. The control strip will be considered one lot for payment (no sublots required for control strip). Payment will only be made for an acceptable control strip in accordance with paragraph 501-8.1 using a lot pay factor equal to 100.

501-4.2 Equipment. The Contractor is responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of all equipment necessary for handling materials and performing all parts of the work to meet this specification.

a. Plant and equipment. The plant and mixing equipment shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C94 and/or ASTM C685. Each truck mixer shall have attached in a prominent place a manufacturer's nameplate showing the capacity of the drum in terms of volume of mixed concrete and the speed of rotation of the mixing drum or blades. The truck mixers shall be examined daily for changes in condition due to accumulation of hard concrete or mortar or wear of blades. The pickup and throwover blades shall be replaced when they have worn down 3/4 inch (19 mm) or more. The Contractor shall have a copy of the manufacturer's design on hand showing dimensions and arrangement of blades in reference to original height and depth.

Equipment for transferring and spreading concrete from the transporting equipment to the paving lane in front of the finishing equipment shall be provided. The equipment shall be specially manufactured, self-propelled transfer equipment which will accept the concrete outside the paving lane and will spread it evenly across the paving lane in front of the paver and strike off the surface evenly to a depth which permits the paver to operate efficiently.

b. Finishing equipment.

(1) Slip-form. The standard method of constructing concrete pavements shall be with an approved slip-form paving equipment designed and operated to spread, consolidate, screed, and finish the freshly placed concrete in one complete pass of the machine so that the end result is a dense and homogeneous pavement which is achieved with a minimum of hand finishing. The paver-finisher shall be a heavy duty, self-propelled machine designed specifically for paving and finishing high quality concrete pavements.

(2) Fixed-form. On projects requiring less than 10,000 cubic yards of concrete pavement or irregular areas at locations inaccessible to slip-form paving equipment, concrete pavement may be placed with equipment specifically designed for placement and finishing using stationary side

forms. Methods and equipment shall be reviewed and accepted by the RPR. Hand screeding and float finishing may only be used on small irregular areas as allowed by the RPR.

c. Vibrators. Vibrator shall be the internal type. The rate of vibration of each vibrating unit shall be sufficient to consolidate the pavement without segregation or voids. The number, spacing, and frequency shall be as necessary to provide a dense and homogeneous pavement and meet the recommendations of American Concrete Institute (ACI) 309R, Guide for Consolidation of Concrete. Adequate power to operate all vibrators shall be available on the paver. The vibrators shall be automatically controlled so that they shall be stopped as forward motion ceases. The Contractor shall provide an electronic or mechanical means to monitor vibrator status. The checks on vibrator status shall occur a minimum of two times per day or when requested by the RPR.

Hand held vibrators may only be used in irregular areas and shall meet the recommendations of ACI 309R, Guide for Consolidation of Concrete.

d. Concrete saws. The Contractor shall provide sawing equipment adequate in number of units and power to complete the sawing to the required dimensions. The Contractor shall provide at least one standby saw in good working order and a supply of saw blades at the site of the work at all times during sawing operations.

e. Fixed forms. Straight side fixed forms shall be made of steel and shall be furnished in sections not less than 10 feet (3 m) in length. Forms shall be provided with adequate devices for secure settings so that when in place they will withstand, without visible spring or settlement, the impact and vibration of the consolidating and finishing equipment. Forms with battered top surfaces and bent, twisted or broken forms shall not be used. Built-up forms shall not be used, except as approved by the RPR. The top face of the form shall not vary from a true plane more than 1/8 inch (3 mm) in 10 feet (3 m), and the upstanding leg shall not vary more than 1/4 inch (6 mm). The forms shall contain provisions for locking the ends of abutting sections together tightly for secure setting. Wood forms may be used under special conditions, when approved by the RPR. The forms shall extend the full depth of the pavement section.

501-4.3 Form setting. Forms shall be set to line and grade as shown on the plans, sufficiently in advance of the concrete placement, to ensure continuous paving operation. Forms shall be set to withstand, without visible spring or settlement, the impact and vibration of the consolidating and finishing equipment. Forms shall be cleaned and oiled prior to the concrete placement.

501-4.4 Base surface preparation prior to placement. Any damage to the prepared base, subbase, and subgrade shall be corrected full depth by the Contractor prior to concrete placement. The underlying surface shall be entirely free of frost when concrete is placed. The prepared grade shall be moistened with water, without saturating, immediately ahead of concrete placement to prevent rapid loss of moisture from concrete. Bond breaker shall be applied in accordance with 501-2.12.

501-4.5 Handling, measuring, and batching material. Aggregate stockpiles shall be constructed and managed in such a manner that prevents segregation and intermixing of deleterious materials. Aggregates from different sources shall be stockpiled, weighed and batched separately at the concrete batch plant. Aggregates that have become segregated or mixed with earth or foreign material shall not be used. All aggregates produced or handled by hydraulic methods, and washed aggregates, shall be stockpiled or binned for draining at least 12 hours before being batched. Store

and maintain all aggregates at a uniform moisture content prior to use. A continuous supply of materials shall be provided to the work to ensure continuous placement.

501-4.6 Mixing concrete. The concrete may be mixed at the work site, in a central mix plant or in truck mixers. The mixer shall be of an approved type and capacity. Mixing time shall be measured from the time all materials are placed into the drum until the drum is emptied into the truck. All concrete shall be mixed and delivered to the site in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C94.

Mixed concrete from the central mixing plant shall be transported in truck mixers, truck agitators, or non-agitating trucks. The elapsed time from the addition of cementitious material to the mix until the concrete is discharged from the truck should not exceed 30 minutes when the concrete is hauled in non-agitating trucks, nor 90 minutes when the concrete is hauled in truck mixers or truck agitators. In no case shall the temperature of the concrete when placed exceed 90°F (32°C). Retempering concrete by adding water or by other means will not be permitted. With transit mixers additional water may be added to the batch materials and additional mixing performed to increase the slump to meet the specified requirements provided the addition of water is performed within 45 minutes after the initial mixing operations and provided the water/cementitious ratio specified is not exceeded.

501-4.7 Weather Limitations on mixing and placing. No concrete shall be mixed, placed, or finished when the natural light is insufficient, unless an adequate and approved artificial lighting system is operated.

a. Cold weather. Unless authorized in writing by the RPR, mixing and concreting operations shall be discontinued when a descending air temperature in the shade and away from artificial heat reaches 40°F and shall not be resumed until an ascending air temperature in the shade and away from artificial heat reaches 35°F.

The aggregate shall be free of ice, snow, and frozen lumps before entering the mixer. The temperature of the mixed concrete shall not be less than 50°F at the time of placement. Concrete shall not be placed on frozen material nor shall frozen aggregates be used in the concrete.

When concreting is authorized during cold weather, water and/or the aggregates may be heated to not more than 150°F. The apparatus used shall heat the mass uniformly and shall be arranged to preclude the possible occurrence of overheated areas which might be detrimental to the materials.

Curing during cold weather shall be in accordance with paragraph 501-4.13d.

b. Hot weather. During periods of hot weather when the maximum daily air temperature exceeds 85°F, the following precautions shall be taken.

The forms and/or the underlying surface shall be sprinkled with water immediately before placing the concrete. The concrete shall be placed at the coolest temperature practicable, and in no case shall the temperature of the concrete when placed exceed 90°F (32°C). The aggregates and/or mixing water shall be cooled as necessary to maintain the concrete temperature at or not more than the specified maximum.

The concrete placement shall be protected from exceeding an evaporation rate of 0.2 psf (0.98 kg/m² per hour) per hour. When conditions are such that problems with plastic cracking can be expected, and particularly if any plastic cracking begins to occur, the Contractor shall immediately

take such additional measures as necessary to protect the concrete surface. If the Contractor's measures are not effective in preventing plastic cracking, paving operations shall be immediately stopped.

Curing during hot weather shall be in accordance with paragraph 501-4.13e.

c. Temperature management program. Prior to the start of paving operation for each day of paving, the Contractor shall provide the RPR with a Temperature Management Program for the concrete to be placed to assure that uncontrolled cracking is avoided. (Federal Highway Administration HIPERPAV 3 is one example of a temperature management program.) As a minimum, the program shall address the following items:

(1) Anticipated tensile strains in the fresh concrete as related to heating and cooling of the concrete material.

(2) Anticipated weather conditions such as ambient temperatures, wind velocity, and relative humidity; and anticipated evaporation rate using Figure 19-9, PCA, Design and Control of Concrete Mixtures.

(3) Anticipated timing of initial sawing of joint.

(4) Anticipated number and type of saws to be used.

d. Rain. The Contractor shall have available materials for the protection of the concrete during inclement weather. Such protective materials shall consist of rolled polyethylene sheeting at least 4 mils (0.1 mm) thick of sufficient length and width to cover the plastic concrete slab and any edges. The sheeting may be mounted on either the paver or a separate movable bridge from which it can be unrolled without dragging over the plastic concrete surface. When rain appears imminent, all paving operations shall stop and all available personnel shall begin covering the surface of the unhardened concrete with the protective covering.

501-4.8 Concrete Placement. At any point in concrete conveyance, the free vertical drop of the concrete from one point to another or to the underlying surface shall not exceed 3 feet (1 m). The finished concrete product must be dense and homogeneous, without segregation and conforming to the standards in this specification. Backhoes and grading equipment shall not be used to distribute the concrete in front of the paver. Front end loaders will not be used. All concrete shall be consolidated without voids or segregation, including under and around all load-transfer devices, joint assembly units, and other features embedded in the pavement. Hauling equipment or other mechanical equipment can be permitted on adjoining previously constructed pavement when the concrete strength reaches a flexural strength of 550 psi based on the average of four field cured specimens per 2,000 cubic yards of concrete placed. The Contractor must determine that the above minimum strengths are adequate to protection the pavement from overloads due to the construction equipment proposed for the project.

The Contractor shall have available materials for the protection of the concrete during cold, hot and/or inclement weather in accordance with paragraph 501-4.7.

a. Slip-form construction. The concrete shall be distributed uniformly into final position by a self-propelled slip-form paver without delay. The alignment and elevation of the paver shall be regulated from outside reference lines established for this purpose. The paver shall vibrate the concrete for the full width and depth of the strip of pavement being placed and the vibration shall be adequate to provide a consistency of concrete that will stand normal to the surface with sharp

well-defined edges. The sliding forms shall be rigidly held together laterally to prevent spreading of the forms. The plastic concrete shall be effectively consolidated by internal vibration with transverse vibrating units for the full width of the pavement and/or a series of equally placed longitudinal vibrating units. The space from the outer edge of the pavement to longitudinal unit shall not exceed 9 inches for slipform and at the end of the dowels for the fill-in lanes. The spacing of internal units shall be uniform and shall not exceed 18 inches.

The term internal vibration means vibrating units located within the specified thickness of pavement section.

The rate of vibration of each vibrating unit shall be sufficient to consolidate the pavement without, segregation, voids, or vibrator trails and the amplitude of vibration shall be sufficient to be perceptible on the surface of the concrete along the entire length of the vibrating unit and for a distance of at least one foot. The frequency of vibration or amplitude should be adjusted proportionately with the rate of travel to result in a uniform density and air content. The paving machine shall be equipped with a tachometer or other suitable device for measuring and indicating the actual frequency of vibrations.

The concrete shall be held at a uniform consistency. The slip-form paver shall be operated with as nearly a continuous forward movement as possible and all operations of mixing, delivering, and spreading concrete shall be coordinated to provide uniform progress with stopping and starting of the paver held to a minimum. If for any reason, it is necessary to stop the forward movement of the paver, the vibratory and tamping elements shall also be stopped immediately. No tractive force shall be applied to the machine, except that which is controlled from the machine.

When concrete is being placed adjacent to an existing pavement, that part of the equipment which is supported on the existing pavement shall be equipped with protective pads on crawler tracks or rubber-tired wheels on which the bearing surface is offset to run a sufficient distance from the edge of the pavement to avoid breaking the pavement edge.

Not more than 15% of the total free edge of each 500-foot segment of pavement, or fraction thereof, shall have an edge slump exceeding 1/4 inch, and none of the free edge of the pavement shall have an edge slump exceeding 3/8 inch. (The total free edge of 500 feet of pavement will be considered the cumulative total linear measurement of pavement edge originally constructed as nonadjacent to any existing pavement; that is, 500 feet of paving lane originally constructed as a separate lane will have 1,000 feet of free edge, 500 feet of fill-in lane will have no free edge, etc.). The area affected by the downward movement of the concrete along the pavement edge shall be limited to not more than 18 inches from the edge.

When excessive edge slump cannot be corrected before the concrete has hardened, the area with excessive edge slump will be removed the full width of the slip form lane and replaced at the expense of the Contractor as directed by the RPR.

b. Fixed-form construction. Forms shall be drilled in advance of being placed to line and grade to accommodate tie bars / dowel bars where these are specified.

Immediately in advance of placing concrete and after all subbase operations are completed, side forms shall be trued and maintained to the required line and grade for a distance sufficient to prevent delay in placing.

Side forms shall remain in place at least 12 hours after the concrete has been placed, and in all cases until the edge of the pavement no longer requires the protection of the forms. Curing compound shall be applied to the concrete immediately after the forms have been removed.

Side forms shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with a release agent each time they are used and before concrete is placed against them.

Concrete shall be spread, screed, shaped and consolidated by one or more self-propelled machines. These machines shall uniformly distribute and consolidate concrete without segregation so that the completed pavement will conform to the required cross-section with a minimum of handwork.

The number and capacity of machines furnished shall be adequate to perform the work required at a rate equal to that of concrete delivery. The equipment must be specifically designed for placement and finishing using stationary side forms. Methods and equipment shall be reviewed and accepted by the RPR.

Concrete for the full paving width shall be effectively consolidated by internal vibrators. The rate of vibration of each vibrating unit shall be sufficient to consolidate the pavement without segregation, voids, or leaving vibrator trails.

Power to vibrators shall be connected so that vibration ceases when forward or backward motion of the machine is stopped.

c. Consolidation. Concrete shall be consolidated with the specified type of lane-spanning, gang-mounted, mechanical, immersion type vibrating equipment mounted in front of the paver, supplemented, in rare instances as specified, by hand-operated vibrators. The vibrators shall be inserted into the concrete to a depth that will provide the best full-depth consolidation but not closer to the underlying material than 2 inches. Vibrators shall not be used to transport or spread the concrete. For each paving train, at least one additional vibrator spud, or sufficient parts for rapid replacement and repair of vibrators shall be maintained at the paving site at all times. Any evidence of inadequate consolidation (honeycomb along the edges, large air pockets, or any other evidence) or over-consolidation (vibrator trails, segregation, or any other evidence) shall require the immediate stopping of the paving operation and adjustment of the equipment or procedures as approved by the RPR.

If a lack of consolidation of the hardened concrete is suspected by the RPR, referee testing may be required. Referee testing of hardened concrete will be performed by the RPR by cutting cores from the finished pavement after a minimum of 24 hours curing. The RPR shall visually examine the cores for evidence of lack of consolidation. Density determinations will be made by the RPR based on the water content of the core as taken. ASTM C642 shall be used for the determination of core density in the saturated-surface dry condition. When required, referee cores will be taken at the minimum rate of one for each 500 cubic yards of pavement, or fraction. The Contractor shall be responsible for all referee testing cost if they fail to meet the required density.

The average density of the cores shall be at least 97% of the original concrete mix density, with no cores having a density of less than 96% of the original concrete mix density. Failure to meet the referee tests will be considered evidence that the minimum requirements for vibration are inadequate for the job conditions. Additional vibrating units or other means of increasing the effect

of vibration shall be employed so that the density of the hardened concrete conforms to the above requirements.

501-4.9 Strike-off of concrete and placement of reinforcement. Following the placing of the concrete, it shall be struck off to conform to the cross-section shown on the plans and to an elevation that when the concrete is properly consolidated and finished, the surface of the pavement shall be at the elevation shown on the plans. When reinforced concrete pavement is placed in two layers, the bottom layer shall be struck off to such length and depth that the sheet of reinforcing steel fabric or bar mat may be laid full length on the concrete in its final position without further manipulation. The reinforcement shall then be placed directly upon the concrete, after which the top layer of the concrete shall be placed, struck off, and screed. If any portion of the bottom layer of concrete has been placed more than 30 minutes without being covered with the top layer or if initial set has taken place, it shall be removed and replaced with freshly mixed concrete at the Contractor's expense. When reinforced concrete is placed in one layer, the reinforcement may be positioned in advance of concrete placement or it may be placed in plastic concrete by mechanical or vibratory means after spreading.

Reinforcing steel, at the time concrete is placed, shall be free of mud, oil, or other organic matter that may adversely affect or reduce bond. Reinforcing steel with rust, mill scale or a combination of both will be considered satisfactory, provided the minimum dimensions, weight, and tensile properties of a hand wire-brushed test specimen are not less than the applicable ASTM specification requirements.

501-4.10 Joints. Joints shall be constructed as shown on the plans and in accordance with these requirements. All joints shall be constructed with their faces perpendicular to the surface of the pavement and finished or edged as shown on the plans. Joints shall not vary more than 1/2-inch from their designated position and shall be true to line with not more than 1/4-inch variation in 10 feet. The surface across the joints shall be tested with a 12-foot straightedge as the joints are finished and any irregularities in excess of 1/4 inch shall be corrected before the concrete has hardened. All joints shall be so prepared, finished, or cut to provide a groove of uniform width and depth as shown on the plans.

a. Construction. Longitudinal construction joints shall be slip-formed or formed against side forms as shown in the plans.

Transverse construction joints shall be installed at the end of each day's placing operations and at any other points within a paving lane when concrete placement is interrupted for more than 30 minutes or it appears that the concrete will obtain its initial set before fresh concrete arrives. The installation of the joint shall be located at a planned contraction or expansion joint. If placing of the concrete is stopped, the Contractor shall remove the excess concrete back to the previous planned joint.

b. Contraction. Contraction joints shall be installed at the locations and spacing as shown on the plans. Contraction joints shall be installed to the dimensions required by forming a groove or cleft in the top of the slab while the concrete is still plastic or by sawing a groove into the concrete surface after the concrete has hardened. When the groove is formed in plastic concrete the sides of the grooves shall be finished even and smooth with an edging tool. If an insert material is used, the installation and edge finish shall be according to the manufacturer's instructions. The groove

shall be finished or cut clean so that spalling will be avoided at intersections with other joints. Grooving or sawing shall produce a slot at least 1/8 inch wide and to the depth shown on the plans.

c. Isolation (expansion). Isolation joints shall be installed as shown on the plans. The premolded filler of the thickness as shown on the plans, shall extend for the full depth and width of the slab at the joint. The filler shall be fastened uniformly along the hardened joint face with no buckling or debris between the filler and the concrete interface, including a temporary filler for the sealant reservoir at the top of the slab. The edges of the joint shall be finished and tooled while the concrete is still plastic.

d. Dowels and Tie Bars for Joints

(1) Tie bars. Tie bars shall consist of deformed bars installed in joints as shown on the plans. Tie bars shall be placed at right angles to the centerline of the concrete slab and shall be spaced at intervals shown on the plans. They shall be held in position parallel to the pavement surface and in the middle of the slab depth and within the tolerances in paragraph 501-4.10(f). When tie bars extend into an unpaved lane, they may be bent against the form at longitudinal construction joints, unless threaded bolt or other assembled tie bars are specified. Tie bars shall not be painted, greased, or enclosed in sleeves. When slip-form operations call for tie bars, two-piece hook bolts can be installed.

(2) Dowel bars. Dowel bars shall be placed across joints in the proper horizontal and vertical alignment as shown on the plans. The dowels shall be coated with a bond-breaker or other lubricant recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the RPR. Dowel bars at longitudinal construction joints shall be bonded in drilled holes.

(3) Placing dowels and tie bars. Horizontal spacing of dowels shall be within a tolerance of $\pm 3/4$ inch. The vertical location on the face of the slab shall be within a tolerance of $\pm 1/2$ inch. The method used to install dowels shall ensure that the horizontal and vertical alignment will not be greater than 1/4 inch per foot, except for those across the crown or other grade change joints. Dowels across crowns and other joints at grade changes shall be measured to a level surface. Horizontal alignment shall be checked perpendicular to the joint edge. The portion of each dowel intended to move within the concrete or expansion cap shall be wiped clean and coated with a thin, even film of lubricating oil or light grease before the concrete is placed. Dowels shall be installed as specified in the following subparagraphs.

(a) Contraction joints. Dowels and tie bars in longitudinal and transverse contraction joints within the paving lane shall be held securely in place by means of rigid metal frames or basket assemblies of an approved type. The basket assemblies shall be held securely in the proper location by means of suitable pins or anchors. Do not cut or crimp the dowel basket tie wires.

At the Contractor's option, dowels and tie bars in contraction joints may be installed by insertion into the plastic concrete using approved equipment and procedures per the paver manufacturer's design. Approval of installation methods will be based on the results of the control strip showing that the dowels and tie bars are installed within specified tolerances as verified by cores or non-destructive rebar location devices approved by the RPR.

(b) Construction joints. Install dowels and tie bars by the cast-in-place or the drill-and-dowel method. Installation by removing and replacing in preformed holes will not be permitted. Dowels and tie bars shall be prepared and placed across joints where indicated, correctly

aligned, and securely held in the proper horizontal and vertical position during placing and finishing operations, by means of devices fastened to the forms.

(c) Joints in hardened concrete. Install dowels in hardened concrete by bonding the dowels into holes drilled into the concrete. The concrete shall have cured for seven (7) days or reached a minimum flexural strength of 450 psi before drilling begins. Holes 1/8 inch greater in diameter than the dowels shall be drilled into the hardened concrete using rotary-core drills. Rotary-percussion drills may be used, provided that excessive spalling does not occur. Spalling beyond the limits of the grout retention ring will require modification of the equipment and operation. Depth of dowel hole shall be within a tolerance of $\pm 1/2$ inch of the dimension shown on the drawings. On completion of the drilling operation, the dowel hole shall be blown out with oil-free, compressed air. Dowels shall be bonded in the drilled holes using epoxy resin. Epoxy resin shall be injected at the back of the hole before installing the dowel and extruded to the collar during insertion of the dowel so as to completely fill the void around the dowel. Application by buttering the dowel will not be permitted. The dowels shall be held in alignment at the collar of the hole by means of a suitable metal or plastic grout retention ring fitted around the dowel.

e. Sawing of joints. Sawing shall commence, without regard to day or night, as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit cutting without chipping, spalling, or tearing and before uncontrolled shrinkage cracking of the pavement occurs and shall continue without interruption until all joints have been sawn. All slurry and debris produced in the sawing of joints shall be removed by vacuuming and washing. Curing compound or system shall be reapplied in the initial saw-cut and maintained for the remaining cure period.

Joints shall be cut in locations as shown on the plans. The initial joint cut shall be a minimum 1/8 inch wide and to the depth shown on the plans. Prior to placement of joint sealant or seals, the top of the joint shall be widened by sawing as shown on the plans.

501-4.11 Finishing. Finishing operations shall be a continuing part of placing operations starting immediately behind the strike-off of the paver. Initial finishing shall be provided by the transverse screed or extrusion plate. The sequence of operations shall be transverse finishing, longitudinal machine floating if used, straightedge finishing, edging of joints, and then texturing. Finishing shall be by the machine method. The hand method shall be used only on isolated areas of odd slab widths or shapes and in the event of a breakdown of the mechanical finishing equipment. Supplemental hand finishing for machine finished pavement shall be kept to an absolute minimum. Any machine finishing operation which requires appreciable hand finishing, other than a moderate amount of straightedge finishing, shall be immediately stopped and proper adjustments made or the equipment replaced. Equipment, mixture, and/or procedures which produce more than 1/4 inch of mortar-rich surface shall be immediately modified as necessary to eliminate this condition or operations shall cease. Compensation shall be made for surging behind the screeds or extrusion plate and settlement during hardening and care shall be taken to ensure that paving and finishing machines are properly adjusted so that the finished surface of the concrete (not just the cutting edges of the screeds) will be at the required line and grade. Finishing equipment and tools shall be maintained clean and in an approved condition. At no time shall water be added to the surface of the slab with the finishing equipment or tools, or in any other way. Fog (mist) sprays or other surface applied finishing aids specified to prevent plastic shrinkage cracking, approved by the RPR, may be used in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

a. Machine finishing with slipform pavers. The slipform paver shall be operated so that only a very minimum of additional finishing work is required to produce pavement surfaces and edges meeting the specified tolerances. Any equipment or procedure that fails to meet these specified requirements shall immediately be replaced or modified as necessary. A self-propelled non-rotating pipe float may be used while the concrete is still plastic, to remove minor irregularities and score marks. Only one pass of the pipe float shall be allowed. Equipment, mixture, and/or procedures which produce more than 1/4 inch of mortar-rich surface shall be immediately modified as necessary to eliminate this condition or operations shall cease. Remove excessive slurry from the surface with a cutting straightedge and wipe off the edge. Any slurry which does run down the vertical edges shall be immediately removed by hand, using stiff brushes or scrapers. No slurry, concrete or concrete mortar shall be used to build up along the edges of the pavement to compensate for excessive edge slump, either while the concrete is plastic or after it hardens.

b. Machine finishing with fixed forms. The machine shall be designed to straddle the forms and shall be operated to screed and consolidate the concrete. Machines that cause displacement of the forms shall be replaced. The machine shall make only one pass over each area of pavement. If the equipment and procedures do not produce a surface of uniform texture, true to grade, in one pass, the operation shall be immediately stopped and the equipment, mixture, and procedures adjusted as necessary.

c. Other types of finishing equipment. Clary screeds, other rotating tube floats, or bridge deck finishers are not allowed on mainline paving, but may be allowed on irregular or odd-shaped slabs, and near buildings or trench drains, subject to the RPR's approval.

Bridge deck finishers shall have a minimum operating weight of 7500 pounds (3400 kg) and shall have a transversely operating carriage containing a knock-down auger and a minimum of two immersion vibrators. Vibrating screeds or pans shall be used only for isolated slabs where hand finishing is permitted as specified, and only where specifically approved.

d. Hand finishing. Hand finishing methods will not be permitted, except under the following conditions: (1) in the event of breakdown of the mechanical equipment, hand methods may be used to finish the concrete already deposited on the grade and (2) in areas of narrow widths or of irregular dimensions where operation of the mechanical equipment is impractical.

e. Straightedge testing and surface correction. After the pavement has been struck off and while the concrete is still plastic, it shall be tested for trueness with a 12-foot finishing straightedge swung from handles capable of spanning at least one-half the width of the slab. The straightedge shall be held in contact with the surface in successive positions parallel to the centerline and the whole area gone over from one side of the slab to the other, as necessary. Advancing shall be in successive stages of not more than one-half the length of the straightedge. Any excess water and laitance in excess of 1/8 inch thick shall be removed from the surface of the pavement and wasted. Any depressions shall be immediately filled with freshly mixed concrete, struck off, consolidated, and refinished. High areas shall be cut down and refinished. Special attention shall be given to assure that the surface across joints meets the smoothness requirements. Straightedge testing and surface corrections shall continue until the entire surface is found to be free from observable departures from the straightedge and until the slab conforms to the required grade and cross-section. The use of long-handled wood floats shall be confined to a minimum; they may be used only in emergencies and in areas not accessible to finishing equipment.

501-4.12 Surface texture. The surface of the pavement shall be finished as designated below for all newly constructed concrete pavements. It is important that the texturing equipment not tear or unduly roughen the pavement surface during the operation. The texture shall be uniform in appearance and approximately 1/16 inch in depth. Any imperfections resulting from the texturing operation shall be corrected to the satisfaction of the RPR.

a. Brush or broom finish. Not used.

b. Burlap drag finish. Burlap, at least 15 ounces per square yard (555 grams per square meter), will typically produce acceptable texture. To obtain a textured surface, the transverse threads of the burlap shall be removed approximately one foot from the trailing edge. A heavy buildup of grout on the burlap threads produces the desired wide sweeping longitudinal striations on the pavement surface.

c. Artificial turf finish. Not used.

501-4.13 Curing. Immediately after finishing operations are completed and bleed water is gone from the surface, all exposed surfaces of the newly placed concrete shall be cured for a 7-day cure period in accordance with one of the methods below. Failure to provide sufficient cover material of whatever kind the Contractor may elect to use, or lack of water to adequately take care of both curing and other requirements, shall be cause for immediate suspension of concreting operations. The concrete shall not be left exposed for more than 1/2 hour during the curing period.

When a two-saw-cut method is used to construct the contraction joint, the curing compound shall be applied to the saw-cut immediately after the initial cut has been made. The sealant reservoir shall not be sawed until after the curing period has been completed. When the one cut method is used to construct the contraction joint, the joint shall be cured with wet rope, wet rags, or wet blankets. The rags, ropes, or blankets shall be kept moist for the duration of the curing period.

a. Impervious membrane method. Curing with liquid membrane compounds should not occur until bleed and surface moisture has evaporated. All exposed surfaces of the pavement shall be sprayed uniformly with white pigmented curing compound immediately after the finishing of the surface and before the set of the concrete has taken place. The curing compound shall not be applied during rainfall. Curing compound shall be applied by mechanical sprayers under pressure at the rate of one gallon (4 liters) to not more than 150 square feet (14 sq m). The spraying equipment shall be of the fully atomizing type equipped with a tank agitator. At the time of use, the compound shall be in a thoroughly mixed condition with the pigment uniformly dispersed throughout the vehicle. During application, the compound shall be stirred continuously by mechanical means. Hand spraying of odd widths or shapes and concrete surfaces exposed by the removal of forms will be permitted. When hand spraying is approved by the RPR, a double application rate shall be used to ensure coverage. Should the film become damaged from any cause, including sawing operations, within the required curing period, the damaged portions shall be repaired immediately with additional compound or other approved means. Upon removal of side forms, the sides of the exposed slabs shall be protected immediately to provide a curing treatment equal to that provided for the surface.

b. White burlap-polyethylene sheets. The surface of the pavement shall be entirely covered with the sheeting. The sheeting used shall be such length (or width) that it will extend at least twice the thickness of the pavement beyond the edges of the slab. The sheeting shall be placed so that the entire surface and both edges of the slab are completely covered. The sheeting shall be placed

and weighted to remain in contact with the surface covered, and the covering shall be maintained fully saturated and in position for seven (7) days after the concrete has been placed.

c. Water method. The entire area shall be covered with burlap or other water absorbing material. The material shall be of sufficient thickness to retain water for adequate curing without excessive runoff. The material shall be kept wet at all times and maintained for seven (7) days. When the forms are stripped, the vertical walls shall also be kept moist. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to prevent ponding of the curing water on the subbase.

d. Concrete protection for cold weather. Maintain the concrete at a temperature of at least 50°F (10°C) for a period of 72 hours after placing and at a temperature above freezing for the remainder of the 7-day curing period. The Contractor shall be responsible for the quality and strength of the concrete placed during cold weather; and any concrete damaged shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

e. Concrete protection for hot weather. Concrete should be continuously moisture cured for the entire curing period and shall commence as soon as the surfaces are finished and continue for at least 24 hours. However, if moisture curing is not practical beyond 24 hours, the concrete surface shall be protected from drying with application of a liquid membrane-forming curing compound while the surfaces are still damp. Other curing methods may be approved by the RPR.

501-4.14 Removing forms. Unless otherwise specified, forms shall not be removed from freshly placed concrete until it has hardened sufficiently to permit removal without chipping, spalling, or tearing. After the forms have been removed, the sides of the slab shall be cured in accordance with paragraph 501-4.13.

If honeycombed areas are evident when the forms are removed, materials, placement, and consolidation methods must be reviewed and appropriate adjustments made to assure adequate consolidation at the edges of future concrete placements. Honeycombed areas that extend into the slab less than approximately 1 inch (25 mm), shall be repaired with an approved grout, as directed by the RPR. Honeycombed areas that extend into the slab greater than a depth of 1 inch (25 mm) shall be considered as defective work and shall be removed and replaced in accordance with paragraph 501-4.19.

501-4.15 Saw-cut grooving. If shown on the plans, grooved surfaces shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Section 02621.

501-4.16 Sealing joints. The joints in the pavement shall be sealed in accordance with Section 02604 and 02605.

501-4.17 Protection of pavement. The Contractor shall protect the pavement and its appurtenances against both public traffic and traffic caused by the Contractor's employees and agents until accepted by the RPR. This shall include watchmen to direct traffic and the erection and maintenance of warning signs, lights, pavement bridges, crossovers, and protection of unsealed joints from intrusion of foreign material, etc. Any damage to the pavement occurring prior to final acceptance shall be repaired or the pavement replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Aggregates, rubble, or other similar construction materials shall not be placed on airfield pavements. Traffic shall be excluded from the new pavement by erecting and maintaining barricades and signs until the concrete is at least seven (7) days old, or for a longer period if directed by the RPR.

In paving intermediate lanes between newly paved pilot lanes, operation of the hauling and paving equipment will be permitted on the new pavement after the pavement has been cured for seven (7) days, the joints are protected, the concrete has attained a minimum field cured flexural strength of 450 psi (3100 kPa), and the slab edge is protected.

All new and existing pavement carrying construction traffic or equipment shall be kept clean and spillage of concrete and other materials shall be cleaned up immediately.

Damaged pavements shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Slabs shall be removed to the full depth, width, and length of the slab.

501-4.18 Opening to construction traffic. The pavement shall not be opened to traffic until test specimens molded and cured in accordance with ASTM C31 have attained a flexural strength of 450 pounds per square inch (3100 kPa) when tested in accordance with ASTM C78. If such tests are not conducted, the pavement shall not be opened to traffic until 14 days after the concrete was placed. Prior to opening the pavement to construction traffic, all joints shall either be sealed or protected from damage to the joint edge and intrusion of foreign materials into the joint. As a minimum, backer rod or tape may be used to protect the joints from foreign matter intrusion.

501-4.19 Repair, removal, or replacement of slabs. New pavement slabs that are broken or contain cracks or are otherwise defective or unacceptable as defined by acceptance criteria in paragraph 501-6.6 shall be removed and replaced or repaired, as directed by the RPR, at the Contractor's expense. Spalls along joints shall be repaired as specified. Removal of partial slabs is not permitted. Removal and replacement shall be full depth, shall be full width of the slab, and the limit of removal shall be normal to the paving lane and to each original transverse joint. The RPR will determine whether cracks extend full depth of the pavement and may require cores to be drilled on the crack to determine depth of cracking. Such cores shall be have a diameter of 2 inches (50 mm) to 4 inches (100 mm), shall be drilled by the Contractor and shall be filled by the Contractor with a well consolidated concrete mixture bonded to the walls of the hole with a bonding agent, using approved procedures. Drilling of cores and refilling holes shall be at no expense to the Owner. Repair of cracks as described in this section shall not be allowed if in the opinion of the RPR the overall condition of the pavement indicates that such repair is unlikely to achieve an acceptable and durable finished pavement. No repair of cracks shall be allowed in any panel that demonstrates segregated aggregate with an absence of coarse aggregate in the upper 1/8 inch (3 mm) of the pavement surface.

a. Shrinkage cracks. Shrinkage cracks which do not exceed one-third of the pavement depth shall be cleaned and either high molecular weight methacrylate (HMWM) applied; or epoxy resin (Type IV, Grade 1) pressure injected using procedures recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the RPR. Sandblasting of the surface may be required following the application of HMWM to restore skid resistance. Care shall be taken to ensure that the crack is not widened during epoxy resin injection. All epoxy resin injection shall take place in the presence of the RPR. Shrinkage cracks which exceed one-third the pavement depth shall be treated as full depth cracks in accordance with paragraphs 501-4.19b and 501-19c.

b. Slabs with cracks through interior areas. Interior area is defined as that area more than 6 inches (150 mm) from either adjacent original transverse joint. The full slab shall be removed and replaced at no cost to the Owner, when there are any full depth cracks, or cracks greater than one-third the pavement depth, that extend into the interior area.

c. Cracks close to and parallel to joints. All full-depth cracks within 6 inches (150 mm) either side of the joint and essentially parallel to the original joints, shall be treated as follows.

(1) Full depth cracks and original joint not cracked. The full-depth crack shall be treated as the new joint and the original joint filled with an epoxy resin.

i. Full-depth crack. The joint sealant reservoir for the crack shall be formed by sawing to a depth of 3/4 inches (19 mm), $\pm 1/16$ inch (2 mm), and to a width of 5/8 inch (16 mm), $\pm 1/8$ inch (3 mm). The crack shall be sawed with equipment specially designed to follow random cracks. Any equipment or procedure which causes raveling or spalling along the crack shall be modified or replaced to prevent raveling or spalling. The joint shall be sealed with sealant in accordance with P-605 or as directed by the RPR.

ii. Original joint. If the original joint sealant reservoir has been sawed out, the reservoir and as much of the lower saw cut as possible shall be filled with epoxy resin, Type IV, Grade 2, thoroughly tooled into the void using approved procedures.

If only the original narrow saw cut has been made, it shall be cleaned and pressure injected with epoxy resin, Type IV, Grade 1, using approved procedures.

Where a parallel crack goes part way across paving lane and then intersects and follows the original joint which is cracked only for the remained of the width, it shall be treated as specified above for a parallel crack, and the cracked original joint shall be prepared and sealed as originally designed.

(2) Full depth cracks and original joint cracked. If there is any place in the lane width where a parallel crack and a cracked portion of the original joint overlap, the entire slab containing the crack shall be removed and replaced.

d. Removal and replacement of full slabs. Make a full depth cut perpendicular to the slab surface along all edges of the slab with a concrete saw cutting any dowels or tie-bars. Remove damaged slab protecting adjacent pavement from damage. Damage to adjacent slabs may result in removal of additional slabs as directed by the RPR at the Contractor's expense.

The underlying material shall be repaired, re-compacted and shaped to grade.

Dowels of the size and spacing specified for other joints in similar pavement on the project shall be installed along all four (4) edges of the new slab in accordance with paragraph 501-4.10d.

Placement of concrete shall be as specified for original construction. The joints around the new slab shall be prepared and sealed as specified for original construction.

e. Spalls along joints.

(1) Spalls less than one inch wide and less than the depth of the joint sealant reservoir, shall be filled with joint sealant material.

(2) Spalls larger than one inch and/or deeper than the joint reservoir, but less than 1/2 the slab depth, and less than 25% of the length of the adjacent joint shall be repaired as follows:

i. Make a vertical saw cut at least one inch (25 mm) outside the spalled area and to a depth of at least 2 inches (50 mm). Saw cuts shall be straight lines forming rectangular areas surrounding the spalled area.

ii. Remove unsound concrete and at least 1/2 inch (12 mm) of visually sound concrete between the saw cut and the joint or crack with a light chipping hammer.

iii. Clean cavity with high-pressure water jets supplemented with compressed air as needed to remove all loose material.

iv. Apply a prime coat of epoxy resin, Type III, Grade I, to the dry, cleaned surface of all sides and bottom of the cavity, except any joint face.

v. Fill the cavity with low slump concrete or mortar or with epoxy resin concrete or mortar.

vi. An insert or other bond-breaking medium shall be used to prevent bond at all joint faces.

vii. A reservoir for the joint sealant shall be sawed to the dimensions required for other joints, or as required to be routed for cracks. The reservoir shall be thoroughly cleaned and sealed with the sealer specified for the joints.

(3) Spalls deeper than 1/2 of the slab depth or spalls longer than 25% of the adjacent joint require replacement of the entire slab.

f. Diamond grinding of Concrete surfaces. Diamond grinding shall be completed prior to pavement grooving. Diamond grinding of the hardened concrete should not be performed until the concrete is at least 14 days old and has achieved full minimum strength. Equipment that causes ravels, aggregate fractures, spalls or disturbance to the joints will not be permitted. The depth of diamond grinding shall not exceed 1/2 inch (13 mm) and all areas in which diamond grinding has been performed will be subject to the final pavement thickness tolerances specified.

Diamond grinding shall be performed with a machine specifically designed 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 sufficient number of flush cut blades that 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 Contractor shall determine the number and type of blades based on the hardness of the aggregate. 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. All grinding shall be at the expense of the Contractor.

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC)

501-5.1 Quality control program. The Contractor shall develop a Quality Control Program in accordance with Section 01100. No partial payment will be made for materials that are subject to specific quality control requirements without an approved quality control program.

501-5.2 Contractor Quality Control (CQC). The Contractor shall provide or contract for testing facilities in accordance with Section 01100. 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.

501-5.3 Contractor QC testing. The Contractor shall perform all QC tests necessary to control the production and construction processes applicable to this specification and as set forth in the CQCP. The testing program shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, tests for aggregate gradation, aggregate moisture content, slump, and air content. A QC Testing Plan shall be developed and approved by the RPR as part of the CQCP.

The RPR may at any time, notwithstanding previous plant acceptance, reject and require the Contractor to dispose of any batch of concrete mixture which is rendered unfit for use due to contamination, segregation, or improper slump. Such rejection may be based on only visual inspection. 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.

a. Fine aggregate.

(1) Gradation. A sieve analysis shall be made at least twice daily in accordance with ASTM C136 from randomly sampled material taken from the discharge gate of storage bins or from the conveyor belt.

(2) Moisture content. If an electric moisture meter is used, at least two direct measurements of moisture content shall be made per week to check the calibration. If direct measurements are made in lieu of using an electric meter, two tests shall be made per day. Tests shall be made in accordance with ASTM C70 or ASTM C566.

(3) Deleterious substances. Fine aggregate as delivered to the mixer shall be tested for deleterious substances in fine aggregate for concrete as specified in paragraph 501-2.1b, prior to production of the control strip, and a minimum of every 30-days during production or more frequently as necessary to control deleterious substances.

b. Coarse Aggregate.

(1) Gradation. A sieve analysis shall be made at least twice daily for each size of aggregate. Tests shall be made in accordance with ASTM C136 from randomly sampled material taken from the discharge gate of storage bins or from the conveyor belt.

(2) Moisture content. If an electric moisture meter is used, at least two direct measurements of moisture content shall be made per week to check the calibration. If direct measurements are made in lieu of using an electric meter, two tests shall be made per day. Tests shall be made in accordance with ASTM C566.

(3) Deleterious substances. Coarse aggregate as delivered to the mixer shall be tested for deleterious substances in coarse aggregate for concrete as specified in paragraph 501-2.1c, prior to production of the control strip, and a minimum of every 30-days during production or more frequently as necessary to control deleterious substances.

c. Slump. One test shall be made for each subplot. Slump tests shall be performed in accordance with ASTM C143 from material randomly sampled from material discharged from trucks at the paving site. Material samples shall be taken in accordance with ASTM C172.

d. Air content. One test shall be made for each subplot. Air content tests shall be performed in accordance with ASTM C231 for gravel and stone coarse aggregate and ASTM C173 for slag or

other porous coarse aggregate, from material randomly sampled from trucks at the paving site. Material samples shall be taken in accordance with ASTM C172.

e. Unit weight and Yield. One test shall be made for each subplot. Unit weight and yield tests shall be in accordance with ASTM C138. The samples shall be taken in accordance with ASTM C172 and at the same time as the air content tests.

f. Temperatures. Temperatures shall be checked at least four times per lot at the job site in accordance with ASTM C1064.

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 straightedge, a rolling inclinometer meeting the requirements of ASTM E2133 or rolling external reference device that can simulate a 12-foot 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, or FHWA profile program ProVal, using the 12-foot straightedge simulation function.

Smoothness readings shall not be made across grade changes or cross slope transitions. The transition between new and existing pavement shall be evaluated separately for conformance with the plans.

(1) Transverse measurements. Transverse measurements shall be taken for each day's production placed. Transverse measurements shall be taken perpendicular to the pavement centerline each 50 feet 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; and at the third points of paving lanes when widths of paving lanes are 20 ft or greater. When placement abuts previously placed material the first measurement shall start with one half the length of the straight edge on the previously placed material.

Deviations on the final surface course in either the transverse or longitudinal direction that will trap water greater than 1/4 inch shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 501-4.19f 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 501-6.6.

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 will be evaluated prior to and after placement of the concrete surface.

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 vertically and 0.1 feet laterally. The documentation will be provided by the Contractor to the RPR by the end of the following working day.

Areas with humps or depression that exceed grade or smoothness 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. If these areas cannot be corrected with grinding then the slabs that are retaining water must be removed and replaced in accordance with paragraph 501-4.19d. Grinding shall be in accordance with paragraph 501-4.19f. All corrections will be at the Contractor's expense.

501-5.4 Control charts. The Contractor shall maintain linear control charts for fine and coarse aggregate gradation, slump, and air content. The Contractor shall also maintain a control chart plotting the coarseness factor/workability factor from the combined gradations in accordance with paragraph 501-2.1d.

Control charts shall be posted in a location satisfactory to the RPR and shall be kept up to date at all times. 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, or Specification 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 potential problem and the Contractor is not taking satisfactory corrective action, the RPR may halt production or acceptance of the material.

a. Fine and coarse aggregate gradation. The Contractor shall record the running average of the last five gradation tests for each control sieve on linear control charts. Superimposed on the control charts shall be the action and suspension limits. Gradation tests shall be performed by the Contractor per ASTM C136. The Contractor shall take at least two samples per lot to check the final gradation. Sampling shall be per ASTM D75 from the flowing aggregate stream or conveyor belt.

b. Slump and air content. The Contractor shall maintain linear control charts both for individual measurements and range (that is, difference between highest and lowest measurements) for slump and air content in accordance with the following Action and Suspension Limits.

c. Combined gradation. The Contractor shall maintain a control chart plotting the coarseness factor and workability factor on a chart in accordance with paragraph 501-2.1d.

Control Chart Limits¹

Control Parameter	Individual Measurements	
	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
Gradation ²	* ³	* ³
Coarseness Factor (CF)	±3.5	±5
Workability Factor (WF)	±2	±3
Slump	+0.5 to -1 inch (+13 to -25 mm)	+1 to -1.5 inch (+25 to -38 mm)
Air Content	±1.5%	±2.0%

¹ Control charts shall developed and maintained for each control parameter indicated.

² Control charts shall be developed and maintained for each sieve size.

³ Action and suspension limits shall be determined by the Contractor.

501-5.5 Corrective action at Suspension Limit. The CQCP shall indicate that appropriate action shall be taken when the process is believed to be out of control. The CQCP shall detail what action will be taken to bring the process into control and shall contain sets of rules to gauge when a process is out of control. As a minimum, a process shall be deemed out of control and corrective action taken if any one of the following conditions exists.

- a. Fine and coarse aggregate gradation. When two consecutive averages of five tests are outside of the suspension limits, immediate steps, including a halt to production, shall be taken to correct the grading.
- b. Coarseness and Workability factor. When the CF or WF reaches the applicable suspension limits, the Contractor, immediate steps, including a halt to production, shall be taken to correct the CF and WF.

c. Fine and coarse aggregate moisture content. Whenever the moisture content of the fine or coarse aggregate changes by more than 0.5%, the scale settings for the aggregate batcher and water batcher shall be adjusted.

d. Slump. The Contractor shall halt production and make appropriate adjustments whenever:

(1) one point falls outside the Suspension Limit line for individual measurements

OR

(2) two points in a row fall outside the Action Limit line for individual measurements.

d. Air content. The Contractor shall halt production and adjust the amount of air-entraining admixture whenever:

(1) one point falls outside the Suspension Limit line for individual measurements

OR

(2) two points in a row fall outside the Action Limit line for individual measurements.

MATERIAL ACCEPTANCE

501-6.1 Quality Assurance (QA) Acceptance sampling and testing. All acceptance sampling and testing necessary to determine conformance with the requirements specified in this section, with the exception of coring for thickness determination, will be performed by the RPR. The Contractor shall provide adequate facilities for the initial curing of beams. The Contractor shall bear the cost of providing initial curing facilities and coring and filling operations, per paragraph 501-6.5b(1).

The samples will be transported while in the molds. The curing, except for the initial cure period, will be accomplished using the immersion in saturated lime water method. During the 24 hours after molding, the temperature immediately adjacent to the specimens must be maintained in the range of 60° to 80°F, and loss of moisture from the specimens must be prevented. The specimens may be stored in tightly constructed wooden boxes, damp sand pits, temporary buildings at construction sites, under wet burlap in favorable weather, or in heavyweight closed plastic bags, or using other suitable methods, provided the temperature and moisture loss requirements are met.

501-6.2 Quality Assurance (QA) testing laboratory. Quality assurance testing organizations performing these acceptance tests will be accredited in accordance with ASTM C1077. The quality assurance laboratory accreditation must be current and listed on the accrediting authority's website. All test methods required for acceptance sampling and testing must be listed on the lab accreditation. A copy of the laboratory's current accreditation and accredited test methods will be submitted to the RPR prior to start of construction.

501-6.3 Lot size. Concrete will be accepted for strength and thickness on a lot basis. A lot will consist of a day's production not to exceed 2,000 cubic yards. Each lot will be divided into approximately equal sublots with individual sublots between 400 to 600 cubic yards. Where three sublots are produced, they will constitute a lot. Where one or two sublots are produced, they will be incorporated into the previous or next lot. Where more than one plant is simultaneously producing concrete for the job, the lot sizes will apply separately for each plant.

501-6.4 Partial lots. When operational conditions cause a lot to be terminated before the specified number of tests have been made for the lot or for overages or minor placements to be considered as partial lots, the following procedure will be used to adjust the lot size and the number of tests for the lot.

Where three sublots have been produced, they will constitute a lot. Where one or two sublots have been produced, they will be incorporated into the next lot or the previous lot and the total number of sublots will be used in the acceptance criteria calculation, that is, $n=5$ or $n=6$.

501-6.5 Acceptance Sampling and Testing.

a. Strength.

(1) Sampling. One sample will be taken for each subplot from the concrete delivered to the job site. Sampling locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with random sampling procedures contained in ASTM D3665. The concrete will be sampled in accordance with ASTM C172.

(2) Test Specimens. The RPR will be responsible for the casting, initial curing, transportation, and curing of specimens in accordance with ASTM C31. Two (2) specimens will be made from each sample and slump, air content, unit weight, and temperature tests will be

conducted for each set of strength specimens. Within 24 to 48 hours, the samples will be transported from the field to the laboratory while in the molds. Samples will be cured in saturated lime water.

The strength of each specimen will be determined in accordance with ASTM C78. The strength for each subplot will be computed by averaging the results of the two test specimens representing that subplot.

(3) Acceptance. Acceptance of pavement for strength will be determined by the RPR in accordance with paragraph 501-6.6b(1). All individual strength tests within a lot will be checked for outliers in accordance with ASTM E178, at a significance level of 5%. Outliers will be discarded and the remaining test values will be used to determine acceptance in accordance with paragraph 501-6.5b.

b. Pavement thickness.

(1) Sampling. One core will be taken by the Contractor for each subplot in the presence of the RPR. Sampling locations will be determined by the RPR in accordance with random sampling procedures contained in ASTM D3665. Areas, such as thickened edges, with planned variable thickness, will be excluded from sample locations.

Cores shall be a minimum 4 inch in diameter neatly cut with a core drill. The Contractor will furnish all tools, labor, and materials for cutting samples and filling the cored hole. Core holes will be filled by the Contractor with a non-shrink grout approved by the RPR within one day after sampling.

(2) Testing. The thickness of the cores will be determined by the RPR by the average caliper measurement in accordance with ASTM C174. Each core shall be photographed and the photograph included with the test report.

(3) Acceptance. Acceptance of pavement for thickness will be determined by the RPR in accordance with paragraph 501-6.6.

501-6.6 Acceptance criteria.

a. General. Acceptance will be based on the following characteristics of the completed pavement discussed in paragraph 501-6.5b:

(1) Strength

(2) Thickness

(3) Grade

(4) Profilograph smoothness

(5) Adjustments for repairs

Acceptance for strength, thickness, and grade, will be based on the criteria contained in accordance with paragraph 501-6.6b(1), 501-6.6b(2), and 501-6.6b(3), respectively. Acceptance for profilograph smoothness will be based on the criteria contained in paragraph 501-6.6b(4).

Production quality must achieve 90 PWL or higher to receive full payment.

Strength and thickness will be evaluated for acceptance on a lot basis using the method of estimating PWL. Production quality must achieve 90 PWL or higher to receive full pavement. The PWL will be determined in accordance with procedures specified in Section 01110.

The lower specification tolerance limit (L) for strength and thickness will be:

Lower Specification Tolerance Limit (L)

Strength	0.93 × strength specified in paragraph 501-3.3
Thickness	Lot Plan Thickness in inches, - 0.50 in

b. Acceptance criteria.

- (1) Strength.** If the PWL of the lot equals or exceeds 90%, the lot will be acceptable. Acceptance and payment for the lot will be determined in accordance with paragraph 501-8.1.
- (2) Thickness.** If the PWL of the lot equals or exceeds 90%, the lot will be acceptable. Acceptance and payment for the lot will be determined in accordance with paragraph 501-8.1.
- (3) Grade.** The final finished surface of the pavement of the completed project will not vary from the gradeline elevations and cross-sections shown on the plans by more than 1/2 inch vertically. The documentation, stamped and signed by a licensed surveyor shall be in accordance with paragraph 501-5.3h. Payment for sublots that do not meet grade for over 25% of the subplot shall reduced by 5% and not be more than 95%.
- (4) 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 blanking band. The bump template must span one inch with an offset of 0.4 inches. 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 equals 25 feet and a vertical scale of one inch equals one inch. Profilograph shall be performed one foot right and left of project centerline and 15 feet right and left of project centerline. Any areas that indicate “must grind” shall be corrected with diamond grinding per paragraph 501-4.19f 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.
- (5) Adjustments for repair.** Sublots with spall repairs, crack repairs, or partial panel replacement, will be limited to no more than 95% payment.
- (6) Adjustment for grinding.** For sublots with grinding over 25% of a subplot, payment will be reduced 5%.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

501-7.1 Concrete pavement shall be measured by the number of square yards of plain pavement, to a depth of 17", as specified in-place, completed and accepted.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

501-8.1 Payment. Payment for concrete pavement meeting all acceptance criteria as specified in paragraph 501-6.6. Acceptance Criteria shall be based on results of strength, smoothness, and thickness tests. Payment for acceptable lots of concrete pavement shall be adjusted in accordance with paragraph 501-8.1a for strength and thickness; 501-8.1b for repairs; 501-8.1c for grinding; and 501-8.1d for smoothness, subject to the limitation that:

The total project payment for concrete pavement shall not exceed 100 percent of the product of the contract unit price and the total number of square yards of concrete pavement used in the accepted work (See Note 1 under the Price Adjustment Schedule table below).

Payment shall be full compensation for all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals required to complete the work as specified herein and on the drawings.

a. Basis of adjusted payment. The pay factor for each individual lot shall be calculated in accordance with the Price Adjustment Schedule table below. A pay factor shall be calculated for both strength and thickness. The lot pay factor shall be the higher of the two values when calculations for both strength and thickness are 100% or higher. The lot pay factor shall be the product of the two values when only one of the calculations for either strength or thickness is 100% or higher. The lot pay factor shall be the lower of the two values when calculations for both strength and thickness are less than 100%.

Price Adjustment Schedule¹

Percentage of Materials Within Specification Limits (PWL)	Lot Pay Factor (Percent of Contract Unit Price)
96 – 100	106
90 – 95	PWL + 10
75 – 90	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 in excess of 100% shall be subject to the total project payment limitation specified in paragraph 501-8.1.

² The lot shall be removed and replaced unless, after receipt of FAA concurrence, the Owner and Contractor agree in writing that the lot will remain; the lot paid at 50% of the contract unit price; and the total project payment limitation reduced by the amount withheld for that lot.

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 501-8.1. Payment in excess of 100% for accepted lots of concrete pavement shall be used to offset payment for accepted lots of concrete pavement that achieve a lot

pay factor less than 100%; except for rejected lots which remain in place and/or sublots with adjustments for repairs.

b. Adjusted payment for repairs. The PWL lot pay factor shall be reduced by 5% and be no higher than 95% for sublots which contain repairs in accordance with paragraph 501-4.19 on more than 20% of the slabs within the subplot. Payment factors greater than 100 percent for the strength and thickness cannot be used to offset adjustments for repairs.

c. Adjusted payment for grinding. The PWL lot pay factor shall be reduced by 5% and be no higher than 95% for sublots with grinding over 25% of a subplot.

d. Profilograph Roughness. The Contractor will receive full payment when the profilograph average profile index is in accordance with paragraph 501-6.6b(4). 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.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02501.1	17" Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	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 A184	Standard Specification for Welded Deformed Steel Bar Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A704	Standard Specification for Welded Steel Plain Bar or Rod Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A706	Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A775	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A884	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement
ASTM A934	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Prefabricated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A996	Standard Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A1035	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain, Low-Carbon, Chromium, Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM A1064	Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
ASTM A1078	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Dowels for Concrete Pavement
ASTM C29	Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (“Unit Weight”) and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C31	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C39	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C70	Standard Test Method for Surface Moisture in Fine Aggregate
ASTM C78	Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)
ASTM C88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C94	Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C114	Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C117	Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C123	Standard Test Method for Lightweight Particles in Aggregate
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
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 C138	Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete
ASTM C142	Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM C143	Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C171	Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C172	Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

ASTM C173	Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
ASTM C174	Standard Test Method for Measuring Thickness of Concrete Elements Using Drilled Concrete Cores
ASTM C227	Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Cement-Aggregate Combinations (Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C231	Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C260	Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C295	Standard Guide for Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete
ASTM C309	Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C311	Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Fly Ash or Natural Pozzolans for Use in Portland Cement Concrete
ASTM C494	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C566	Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregates by Drying
ASTM C595	Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
ASTM C618	Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C642	Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete
ASTM C666	Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing
ASTM C685	Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing
ASTM C881	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Resin-Base Bonding Systems for Concrete
ASTM C989	Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM C1017	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
ASTM C1064	Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

ASTM C1077	Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM C1157	Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C1260	Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C1365	Standard Test Method for Determination of the Proportion of Phases in Portland Cement and Portland-Cement Clinker Using X-Ray Powder Diffraction Analysis
ASTM C1567	Standard Test Method for Determining the Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Combinations of Cementitious Materials and Aggregate (Accelerated Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C1602	Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D75	Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D1751	Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D1752	Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber and Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction
ASTM D2419	Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D3665	Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D4791	Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM E178	Standard Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations
ASTM E1274	Standard Test Method for Measuring Pavement Roughness Using a Profilograph
ASTM E2133	Standard Test Method for Using a Rolling Inclinometer to Measure Longitudinal and Transverse Profiles of a Traveled Surface
American Concrete Institute (ACI)	
ACI 305R	Guide to Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306R	Guide to Cold Weather Concreting
ACI 309R	Guide for Consolidation of Concrete
Advisory Circulars (AC)	
AC 150/5320-6	Airport Pavement Design and Evaluation

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

HIPERPAV 3, version 3.2

Portland Concrete Association (PCA)

PCA Design and Control of Concrete Mixtures, 16th Edition

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Concrete Research Division (CRD)

CRD C662 Determining the Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Combinations
of Cementitious Materials, Lithium Nitrate Admixture and
Aggregate (Accelerated Mortar-Bar Method)

United States Air Force Engineering Technical Letter (ETL)

ETL 97-5 Proportioning Concrete Mixtures with Graded Aggregates for Rigid
Airfield Pavements

END ITEM P-501

-----END OF SECTION 02501-----

SECTION 02602 - EMULSIFIED ASPHALT PRIME COAT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602: Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02401 – Asphalt Mix Pavement; FAA Specification Item P-401.
- B. Section 02209 – Crushed Aggregate Base Course; FAA Specification Item P-209.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-602: Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis for the emulsified asphalt material shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-2.1.
- C. Asphalt Distributor Calibration Certificate shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-3.2.
- D. Asphalt material and application rate shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-3.3.
- E. Waybills and delivery tickets shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-3.5.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Emulsified asphalt material: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-2.1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-4.1.

4.2 BASIS FOR PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-602, paragraph 602-5.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-602 Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat.

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.

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 or above, and the temperature has not been below 35°F 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 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, with a pressure range of 25 to 75 psi and with an allowable variation from the specified rate of not more than $\pm 5\%$, 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.

Asphalt distributors must be calibrated annually in accordance with ASTM D2995. The Contractor must furnish a current calibration certification for the asphalt distributor truck.

602-3.3 Application of emulsified asphalt 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 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.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

602-4.1 Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat. Emulsified asphalt material for prime coat shall be measured by the gallon. Volume shall be corrected to the volume at 60°F 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 Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat. Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat shall be paid at the contract unit price per gallon. 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 No.	Description	Unit
02602.1	Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat	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

-----END OF SECTION 02602-----

SECTION 02603 - EMULSIFIED ASPHALT TACK COAT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603: Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02401 – Asphalt Mix Pavement; FAA Specification Item P-401.
- B. Section 02403 – Asphalt Mix Pavement Base and Shoulder Course; FAA Specification Item P-403.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-603: Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis for the emulsified asphalt material shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-2.1.
- C. Asphalt Distributor Calibration Certificate shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-3.2.
- D. Asphalt material and application rate shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-3.3.
- E. Waybills and delivery tickets shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-3.4.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Emulsified asphalt material: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-2.1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-4.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-603, paragraph 603-5.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-603 Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat.

Item P-603 Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat

DESCRIPTION

603-1.1 This item shall consist of preparing and treating an asphalt or concrete surface with asphalt material in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity to the lines shown on the plans.

MATERIALS

603-2.1 Asphalt materials. The asphalt material shall be an emulsified asphalt as specified in ASTM D3628 as an asphalt application for tack coat appropriate to local conditions. The emulsified asphalt shall not be diluted. The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the asphalt material to the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before the asphalt material is applied for review and acceptance. The furnishing of COA for the asphalt material shall not be interpreted as a basis for final acceptance. The manufacturer's COA may be subject to verification by testing the material delivered for use on the project.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

603-3.1 Weather limitations. The tack coat shall be applied only when the existing surface is dry and the atmospheric temperature is 50°F or above; the temperature has not been below 35°F 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 or seven (700) feet 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 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.

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

603-3.3 Application of emulsified asphalt material. The emulsified asphalt shall not be diluted. Immediately before applying the emulsified asphalt tack coat, the full width of surface to be treated shall be swept with a power broom and/or power blower to remove all loose dirt and other objectionable material.

The emulsified asphalt material shall be uniformly applied with an asphalt distributor at the rates appropriate for the conditions and surface specified in the table below. The type of asphalt material and application rate shall be approved by the RPR prior to application.

Emulsified Asphalt

Surface Type	Residual Rate, gal/SY (L/square meter)	Emulsion Application Bar Rate, gal/SY (L/square meter)
New asphalt	0.02-0.05 (0.09-0.23)	0.03-0.07 (0.13-0.32)
Existing asphalt	0.04-0.07 (0.18-0.32)	0.06-0.11 (0.27-0.50)
Milled Surface	0.04-0.08 (0.18-0.36)	0.06-0.12 (0.27-0.54)
Concrete	0.03-0.05 (0.13-0.23)	0.05-0.08 (0.23-0.36)

After application of the tack coat, the surface shall be allowed to cure without being disturbed for the period of time necessary to permit drying and setting of the tack coat. This period shall be determined by the RPR. The Contractor shall protect the tack coat and maintain the surface until the next course has been placed. When the tack coat has been disturbed by the Contractor, tack coat shall be reapplied at the Contractor's expense.

603-3.4 Freight and waybills The Contractor shall submit waybills and delivery tickets, during progress of the work. Before the final statement is allowed, file with the RPR certified waybills and certified delivery tickets for all emulsified asphalt materials used in the construction of the pavement covered by the contract. Do not remove emulsified asphalt material from storage until the initial outage and temperature measurements have been taken. The delivery or storage units will not be released until the final outage has been taken.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

603-4.1 Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat. The emulsified asphalt material for tack coat shall be measured by the gallon. 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 Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat. Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat shall be paid at the contract unit price per gallon. 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 No.	Description	Unit
02603.1	Emulsified Asphalt Tack Coat	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 OF ITEM P-603

-----END OF SECTION 02603-----

SECTION 02604 - COMPRESSION JOINT SEALS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604: Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section shall consist of preformed polychloroprene compression seals used for sealing joints of rigid pavements.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02501 – Cement Concrete Pavement; FAA Specification Item P-501.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-604: Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Manufacturer's Certificate of Compliance of joint seal material shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-2.1.
- C. Representative sample of joint seal material.
- D. Machine, tools, and equipment shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-3.1.
- E. The manufacturer's instructions for the compression joint seal shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-4.3.a.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Compression seals: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-2.1.
- 2.2 Lubricant/adhesive: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-2.2.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-5.1.

4.2 BASIS FOR PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-604, paragraph 604-6.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-604 Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements.

Item P-604 Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements

DESCRIPTION

604-1.1 This item shall consist of preformed polychloroprene compression seals used for sealing joints of rigid pavements.

MATERIALS

604-2.1 Compression seals. Compression joint seal materials shall be a vulcanized elastomeric compound using polychloroprene as the only base polymer. The material and the manufactured seal shall conform to ASTM D2628 and Corps of Engineers Concrete Research Division (CRD) C548 where jet fuel and/or heat blast resistance is required.

The joint seal shall be a labyrinth type seal. The uncompressed depth of the face of the compression seal (that is to be bonded to the joint wall) shall be greater than the uncompressed width of the seal, except that for seals one inch or greater in width, the depth need be only one inch or greater. The actual width of the uncompressed seal shall be as recommended by the joint seal manufacturer for the type and width of joints as shown on the plans. The tolerance on the seal shall be +1/8 inch or -1/16 inch, below the top of the pavement surface or bottom of groove for grooved pavement.

The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) for the joint seal material delivered to the project. The COA shall be provided to and approved by the RPR before the material is installed. The furnishing of the vendor's certified test report 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.

Materials delivered to the job site shall be inspected for defects, unloaded, and stored with a minimum of handling to avoid damage. Storage facilities shall be provided at the job site to protect materials from weather and maintain materials at temperatures recommended by the manufacturer.

Representative sample of joint seal material will be sampled and retained by the RPR for possible testing.

604-2.2 Lubricant/adhesive. Lubricant/adhesive used for the compression elastomeric joint seal shall be a one-component compound conforming to ASTM D2835.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

604-3.1 Equipment. Machines, tools, and equipment used in the performance of the work required by this section shall be approved by the RPR before the work starts and shall be maintained by the Contractor in satisfactory condition at all times.

a. Joint cleaning equipment.

(1) Concrete saw. A self-propelled power saw with water-cooled diamond saw blades shall be provided for cutting joints to the depths and widths specified and for removing filler, existing old joint seal or other material embedded in the joints or adhered to the joint faces.

(2) Waterblasting equipment. Waterblasting equipment shall include a trailer-mounted water tank, pumps, high-pressure hose, a wand with safety release cutoff controls, nozzle, and auxiliary water resupply equipment. The water tank and auxiliary water resupply equipment shall be of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operations. The pumps, hoses, wand, and nozzle shall be of sufficient capacity to permit the cleaning of both walls of the joint and the pavement surface for a width of at least 1/2 inch on either side of the joint. The pump shall be capable of supplying a pressure of at least 3,000 psi. A pressure gauge mounted at the pump shall show at all times the pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) at which the equipment is operating.

(3) Sandblasting equipment. Sandblasting is not allowed.

b. Sealing equipment. Equipment used to install the compression seal shall place the compression seal to the prescribed depths within the specified tolerances without cutting, nicking, twisting, or otherwise damaging the seal. The equipment shall not stretch or compress the seal more than 2.0% longitudinally during installation. The machine shall be an automatic self-propelled joint seal application equipment and shall be engine powered. The machine shall include a reservoir for the lubricant/adhesive, a device for conveying the lubricant/adhesive in the proper quantities to the sides the preformed seal or the sidewalls of the joint, a reel capable of holding one full spool of compression seal, and a power-driven apparatus for feeding the joint seal through a compression device and inserting the seal into the joint. The equipment shall also include a guide to maintain the proper course along the joint being sealed. The machine shall at all times be operated by an experienced operator.

Hand operated joint seal application equipment may be used for localized areas and for projects less than 500 square yards. The equipment shall be a two-axle, four-wheel machine that includes means for compressing and inserting the compression seal into the joint and a reel capable of holding one full spool of compression seal material.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

604-4.1 Environmental conditions. The ambient temperature and the pavement temperature within the joint wall shall be at least 35°F and rising at the time of installation of the materials. Sealant application will not be permitted if moisture or any foreign material is observed in the joint.

604-4.2 Trial joint seal and lubricant/adhesive installation. Prior to the cleaning and sealing of the joints for the entire project, a control strip at least 200 feet long shall be prepared at a location designated by the RPR using the specified materials and the approved equipment, to demonstrate the materials and construction processes for joint preparation and sealing of all types of joints included in the project. No other joints shall be sealed until the test installation has been approved by the RPR.

If materials or installation do not meet requirements, the materials shall be removed, and the joints shall be cleaned and a new trial joint seal installation shall be performed at the Contractor's expense. The RPR approved trial section will be incorporated into the permanent work.

604-4.3 Preparation of joints. Immediately before installation of the compression joint seal, the joints shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove all laitance, filler, existing sealer, foreign material and protrusions of hardened concrete from the sides and upper edges of the joint space to be sealed. Cleaning shall extend along pavement surfaces at least 1/2 inch on either side of the joint. After final cleaning and immediately prior to sealing, the joints shall be blown out with compressed air and left free of debris and water. Any irregularity in the joint face that would prevent uniform contact between the joint seal and the joint face shall be corrected prior to the installation of the joint seal.

a. Sawing. Joints shall be sawed to clean and to open them to the full specified width and depth. Immediately following the sawing operation, the joint faces and opening shall be thoroughly cleaned using a water jet to remove all saw cuttings or debris remaining on the faces or in the joint opening. Compression seal shall be installed within three (3) calendar days of the time the joint cavity is sawed. Depth of the joint cavity shall be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Submit printed copies of manufacturers' instructions 60 days prior to use on the project. The saw cut for the joint seal cavity shall at all locations be centered over the joint line. The nominal width of the sawed joint seal cavity shall be as follows; the actual width shall be within a tolerance of $\pm 1/16$ inch (2 mm):

(1) If a nominal 13/16 inch wide compression seal is furnished, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be 1/2 inches when the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is between 30 and 110°F. If the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is above this range, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be decreased 1/16 inch. If the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is below this range, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be increased 1/16 inch.

(2) If a nominal one inch (25 mm) wide compression seal is furnished, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be 9/16 inches when the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is between 30 and 170°F. If the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is above this range, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be decreased 1/16 inch. If the pavement temperature at the time of sawing is below this range, the nominal width of the saw cut shall be increased 1/16 inch.

(3) The pavement temperature shall be measured and recorded in the presence of the RPR. Measurement shall be made each day before commencing sawing and at any other time during the day when the temperature appears to be moving out of the allowable sawing range.

b. Waterblast cleaning. The concrete joint faces and pavement surfaces extending at least 1/2 inch from the joint edges shall be waterblasted clean. A multiple pass technique shall be used until the surfaces are free of dust, dirt, curing compound, or any residue that might prevent ready insertion or uniform contact of the seal and bonding of the lubricant/adhesive to the concrete. After final cleaning and immediately prior to sealing, the joints shall be blown out with compressed air and left completely free of debris and water.

c. Sandblast cleaning. Sandblast cleaning is not allowed.

d. Rate of progress. Cleaning of the joint faces shall be limited to the linear footage of joint that can be sealed during the same workday.

604-4.4 Installation of the compression seal.

a. Time of installation. Joints shall be sealed within 3 calendar days of sawing the joint seal cavity and the final cleaning of the joint walls, or a temporary seal shall be installed to prevent

infiltration of foreign material. If rain interrupts the sealing operations, the joints shall be washed, cleaned with air and be dry before proceeding with installing of the lubricant/adhesive and compression seal.

b. Installation Sequence. Longitudinal joints shall be sealed first, then seal the transverse joints. Transverse joint seals will be continuous from edge to edge of the pavement. Intersections shall be made monolithic by use of joint seal adhesive and care in fitting the intersection parts together. Seals which do not reach an intersection shall be removed and replaced with new seal as directed by the RPR at the Contractor's Expense. Seal extender pieces shall not be used at intersections.

c. Sealing joints. The sides of the joint seal or the sides of the joint shall be covered with a coating of lubricant/adhesive and the seal installed as specified. Butt joints and seal intersections shall be coated with liberal applications of lubricant/adhesive. Lubricant/adhesive spilled on the pavement shall be removed immediately to prevent setting on the pavement.

The joint seal shall be placed at a uniform depth within the tolerances specified. The compression joint seal shall be placed to a depth of 3/16 inch, $\pm 1/8$ inch, below the pavement surface or below the depth of the groove unless otherwise directed by the RPR.

The seal shall be installed in the longest practicable lengths in longitudinal joints and shall be cut at the joint intersections to provide continuous installation of the seal in the transverse joints. The joint seal shall be installed in an upright position, free from twisting, distortion, and cuts. If stretch of installed joint seal exceeds 1%, adjustments shall be made to the installation equipment and procedure. Stretch of installed joint seals exceeding 2% stretch shall be removed and replaced.

After installation of the longitudinal joint seals, it shall set for a minimum of one (1) hour prior to cutting the seal at the joint intersections. For all transverse joints, the minimum length of the preformed joint seal shall be the pavement width from edge to edge.

604-4.5 Clean-up. Upon completion of the project, all unused materials shall be removed from the site, all lubricant/adhesive on the pavement surface shall be removed, and the pavement shall be left in clean condition.

604-4.6 Quality Control and Quality Assurance.

a. Quality Control The application equipment shall be inspected to assure uniform application of lubricant/adhesive to the sides of the compression joint seal or the walls of the joint. Equipment causing cutting, twisting, nicking, excessive stretching or compressing of the compression seal, or improper application of the lubricant/adhesive, shall not be used until causes of the deficiencies are determined and corrected by the Contractor.

The seal shall be inspected by the Contractor a minimum of once per 400 feet of seal for compliance to the shrinkage or compression requirements. Measurements shall be made at the same interval to determine conformance with depth and width installation requirements.

b. Quality Assurance. Cleaned joints shall be approved by the RPR prior to installation of the lubricant/adhesive and compression joint seal.

Conformance to stretching and compression limitations shall be determined by the RPR using the following procedures:

(1) Mark the top surface of the compression seal at one foot intervals in a manner clear and durable to enable length determinations of the seal.

(2) After installation, the distance between the marks on the seal shall be measured by the Contractor.

(3) If the stretching or compression exceeds the specified limit, the seal shall be removed and replaced with new joint seal at the Contractor's Expense. The seal shall be removed up to the last correct measurement.

604-4.7 Acceptance. The joint sealing system (compression seal and lubricant/adhesive) shall be inspected by the RPR for proper rate of cure and bonding to the concrete, cuts, twists, nicks, and other deficiencies. Seals exhibiting any defects prior to final acceptance of the project, shall be removed from the joint, wasted, and replaced with new material in a satisfactory manner, at the Contractor's expense, as determined by the RPR.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

604-5.1 Compression Joint for Concrete Pavements. The quantity of compression joint seals installed and accepted, will be determined by the linear foot.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

604-6.1 Compression Joint for Concrete Pavements. Compression Joint for Concrete Pavements shall be paid by the linear foot. The unit price shall include cost of all labor, materials, the use of all equipment, and tools required to complete the work.

Item No.	Description	Unit
02604.1	Compression Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements	Linear Foot

REFERENCES

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

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM D2628 Standard Specification for Preformed Polychloroprene Elastomeric Joint Seals for Concrete Pavements

ASTM D2835 Standard Specification for Lubricant for Installation of Preformed Compression Seals in Concrete Pavements

Corps of Engineers

CRD C548 Standard Specification for Jet-Fuel and Heat Resistant Preformed Polychloroprene Elastomeric Joint Seals for Rigid Pavements

Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC)

UFC 3-250-08FA Standard Practice for Sealing Joints and Cracks in Rigid and Flexible Pavements

END OF ITEM P-604

-----END OF SECTION 02604-----

SECTION 02610 - CONCRETE FOR MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610: Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section shall consist of concrete and reinforcement, as shown on the plans, prepared and constructed in accordance with these specifications. This specification shall be used for all concrete other than airfield pavement which are cast-in-place.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 02501 – Cement Concrete Pavement; FAA Specification Item P-501.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-610: Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Representative preliminary samples of the materials as required shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.1.
- C. Source of all materials shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.1.
- D. Reactivity test results shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.1.
- E. Previous three most recent, consecutive ASTM C618 reports for each source of fly ash proposed in the concrete mix shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610.
- F. Admixture Certificates shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.7.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Course aggregate: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.2.
- 2.2 Fine aggregate: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.3.
- 2.3 Cement: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.4.

- 2.4 Cementitious materials: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.5.
- 2.5 Water: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.6.
- 2.6 Admixtures: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.7.
- 2.7 Premolded joint material: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.8.
- 2.8 Joint filler: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.9.
- 2.9 Steel reinforcement: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.10.
- 2.10 Materials for curing concrete: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-2.11.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610.
- 3.2 Quality assurance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-5.1.

4.2 METHOD OF PAYMENT

- A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-610, paragraph 610-6.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENT

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item P-610 Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

Item P-610 Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures

DESCRIPTION

610-1.1 This item shall consist of concrete and reinforcement, as shown on the plans, prepared and constructed in accordance with these specifications. This specification shall be used for all concrete other than airfield pavement which are cast-in-place.

MATERIALS

610-2.1 General. Only approved materials, conforming to the requirements of these specifications, shall be used in the work. Materials may be subject to inspection and tests at any time during their preparation or use. The source of all materials shall be approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) before delivery or use in the work. Representative preliminary samples of the materials shall be submitted by the Contractor, when required, for examination and test. Materials shall be stored and handled to ensure preservation of their quality and fitness for use and shall be located to facilitate prompt inspection. All equipment for handling and transporting materials and concrete must be clean before any material or concrete is placed in them.

The use of pit-run aggregates shall not be permitted unless the pit-run aggregate has been screened and washed, and all fine and coarse aggregates stored separately and kept clean. The mixing of different aggregates from different sources in one storage stockpile or alternating batches of different aggregates shall not be permitted.

a. Reactivity. Fine aggregate and coarse aggregates to be used in all concrete shall have been tested separately within six months of the project in accordance with ASTM C1260. Test results shall be submitted to the RPR. The aggregate shall be considered innocuous if the expansion of test specimens, tested in accordance with ASTM C1260, does not exceed 0.08% at 14 days (16 days from casting). If the expansion either or both test specimen is greater than 0.08% at 14 days, but less than 0.20%, a minimum of 25% of Type F fly ash, or between 40% and 55% of slag cement shall be used in the concrete mix.

If the expansion is greater than 0.20% the aggregates shall not be used, and test results for other aggregates must be submitted for evaluation; or aggregates that meet Section 02501 reactivity test requirements may be utilized.

610-2.2 Coarse aggregate. The coarse aggregate for concrete shall meet the requirements of ASTM C33 and the requirements of Table 4, Class Designation 5S; and the grading requirements shown below, as required for the project.

Coarse Aggregate Grading Requirements

Maximum Aggregate Size	ASTM C33, Table 3 Grading Requirements (Size No.)
1 1/2 inch (37.5 mm)	467 or 4 and 67
1 inch (25 mm)	57
3/4 inch (19 mm)	67
1/2 inch (12.5 mm)	7

610-2.2.1 Coarse Aggregate susceptibility to durability (D) cracking. Not used.

610-2.3 Fine aggregate. The fine aggregate for concrete shall meet all fine aggregate requirements of ASTM C33.

610-2.4 Cement. Cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C150 Type I or II. The chemical requirements for all cement types specified should meet suitable criteria for deleterious activity. Low alkali cements (less than 0.6% equivalent alkalis).

610-2.5 Cementitious materials.

a. Fly ash. Fly ash shall meet the requirements of ASTM C618, with the exception of loss of ignition, where the maximum shall be less than 6%. Fly ash shall have a Calcium Oxide (CaO) content of less than 15% and a total available alkali content less than 3% per ASTM C311. Fly ash produced in furnace operations using liming materials or soda ash (sodium carbonate) as an additive shall not be acceptable. The Contractor shall furnish the previous three most recent, consecutive ASTM C618 reports for each source of fly ash proposed in the concrete mix, and shall furnish each additional report as they become available during the project. The reports can be used for acceptance or the material may be tested independently by the RPR.

b. Slag cement (ground granulated blast furnace (GGBF)). Slag cement shall conform to ASTM C989, Grade 100 or Grade 120. Slag cement shall be used only at a rate between 25% and 55% of the total cementitious material by mass.

610-2.6 Water. Water used in mixing or curing shall be from potable water sources. Other sources shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C1602 prior to use.

610-2.7 Admixtures. The Contractor shall submit certificates indicating that the material to be furnished meets all of the requirements indicated below. In addition, the RPR may require the Contractor to submit complete test data from an approved laboratory showing that the material to be furnished meets all of the requirements of the cited specifications. Subsequent tests may be made of samples taken by the RPR from the supply of the material being furnished or proposed for use on the work to determine whether the admixture is uniform in quality with that approved.

a. Air-entraining admixtures. Air-entraining admixtures shall meet the requirements of ASTM C260 and shall consistently entrain the air content in the specified ranges under field conditions. The air-entrainment agent and any water reducer admixture shall be compatible.

b. Water-reducing admixtures. Water-reducing admixture shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D. ASTM C494, Type F and G high range water reducing admixtures and ASTM C1017 flowable admixtures shall not be used.

c. Other chemical admixtures. The use of set retarding, and set-accelerating admixtures shall be approved by the RPR. Retarding shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type A, B, or D and set-accelerating shall meet the requirements of ASTM C494, Type C. Calcium chloride and admixtures containing calcium chloride shall not be used.

610-2.8 Premolded joint material. Premolded joint material for expansion joints shall meet the requirements of ASTM D1751.

610-2.9 Joint filler. The filler for joints shall meet the requirements of Section 02605, unless otherwise specified.

610-2.10 Steel reinforcement. Reinforcing shall consist of steel reinforcing bars conforming to the requirements of ASTM A615.

610-2.11 Materials for curing concrete. Curing materials shall conform to ASTM C309, White-pigmented Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound, Type 2, Class B.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

610-3.1 General. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, and services necessary for, and incidental to, the completion of all work as shown on the drawings and specified here. All machinery and equipment used by the Contractor on the work, shall be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the work. All work shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the RPR.

610-3.2 Concrete Mixture. The concrete shall develop a compressive strength of 4000 psi in 28 days as determined by test cylinders made in accordance with ASTM C31 and tested in accordance with ASTM C39. The concrete shall contain not less than 470 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. The water cementitious ratio shall not exceed 0.45 by weight. The air content of the concrete shall be 5% +/- 1.2% as determined by ASTM C231 and shall have a slump of not more than 4 inches as determined by ASTM C143.

610-3.3 Mixing. Concrete may be mixed at the construction site, at a central point, or wholly or in part in truck mixers. The concrete shall be mixed and delivered in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C94 or ASTM C685.

The concrete shall be mixed only in quantities required for immediate use. Concrete shall not be mixed while the air temperature is below 40°F without the RPRs approval. If approval is granted for mixing under such conditions, aggregates or water, or both, shall be heated and the concrete shall be placed at a temperature not less than 50°F nor more than 100°F. The Contractor shall be held responsible for any defective work, resulting from freezing or injury in any manner during placing and curing, and shall replace such work at his expense.

Retempering of concrete by adding water or any other material is not permitted.

The rate of delivery of concrete to the job shall be sufficient to allow uninterrupted placement of the concrete.

610-3.4 Forms. Concrete shall not be placed until all the forms and reinforcements have been inspected and approved by the RPR. Forms shall be of suitable material and shall be of the type, size, shape, quality, and strength to build the structure as shown on the plans. The forms shall be true to line and grade and shall be mortar-tight and sufficiently rigid to prevent displacement and sagging between supports. The surfaces of forms shall be smooth and free from irregularities, dents, sags, and holes. The Contractor shall be responsible for their adequacy.

The internal form ties shall be arranged so no metal will show in the concrete surface or discolor the surface when exposed to weathering when the forms are removed. All forms shall be wetted with water or with a non-staining mineral oil, which shall be applied immediately before the concrete is placed. Forms shall be constructed so they can be removed without injuring the concrete or concrete surface.

610-3.5 Placing reinforcement. All reinforcement shall be accurately placed, as shown on the plans, and shall be firmly held in position during concrete placement. Bars shall be fastened together at intersections. The reinforcement shall be supported by approved metal chairs. Shop drawings, lists, and bending details shall be supplied by the Contractor when required.

610-3.6 Embedded items. Before placing concrete, all embedded items shall be firmly and securely fastened in place as indicated. All embedded items shall be clean and free from coating, rust, scale, oil, or any foreign matter. The concrete shall be spaded and consolidated around and against embedded items. The embedding of wood shall not be allowed.

610-3.7 Concrete Consistency. The Contractor shall monitor the consistency of the concrete delivered to the project site; collect each batch ticket; check temperature; and perform slump tests on each truck at the project site in accordance with ASTM C143.

610-3.8 Placing concrete. All concrete shall be placed during daylight hours, unless otherwise approved. The concrete shall not be placed until the depth and condition of foundations, the adequacy of forms and falsework, and the placing of the steel reinforcing have been approved by the RPR. Concrete shall be placed as soon as practical after mixing, but in no case later than one (1) hour after water has been added to the mix. The method and manner of placing shall avoid segregation and displacement of the reinforcement. Troughs, pipes, and chutes shall be used as an aid in placing concrete when necessary. The concrete shall not be dropped from a height of more than 5 feet. Concrete shall be deposited as nearly as practical in its final position to avoid segregation due to rehandling or flowing. Do not subject concrete to procedures which cause segregation. Concrete shall be placed on clean, damp surfaces, free from running water, or on a properly consolidated soil foundation.

610-3.9 Vibration. Vibration shall follow the guidelines in American Concrete Institute (ACI) Committee 309R, Guide for Consolidation of Concrete.

610-3.10 Joints. Joints shall be constructed as indicated on the plans.

610-3.11 Finishing. All exposed concrete surfaces shall be true, smooth, and free from open or rough areas, depressions, or projections. All concrete horizontal plane surfaces shall be brought flush to the proper elevation with the finished top surface struck-off with a straightedge and floated.

610-3.12 Curing and protection. All concrete shall be properly cured in accordance with the recommendations in American Concrete Institute (ACI) 308R, Guide to External Curing of Concrete. The concrete shall be protected from damage until project acceptance.

610-3.13 Cold weather placing. When concrete is placed at temperatures below 40°F, follow the cold weather concreting recommendations found in ACI 306R, Cold Weather Concreting.

610-3.14 Hot weather placing. When concrete is placed in hot weather greater than 85°F, follow the hot weather concreting recommendations found in ACI 305R, Hot Weather Concreting.

QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA)

610-4.1 Quality Assurance sampling and testing. Concrete for each day's placement will be accepted on the basis of the compressive strength specified in paragraph 610-3.2. The RPR will sample the concrete in accordance with ASTM C172; test the slump in accordance with ASTM C143; test air content in accordance with ASTM C231; make and cure compressive strength specimens in accordance with ASTM C31; and test in accordance with ASTM C39. The QA testing agency will meet the requirements of ASTM C1077.

The Contractor shall provide adequate facilities for the initial curing of cylinders.

610-4.2 Defective work. Any defective work that cannot be satisfactorily repaired as determined by the RPR, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. Defective work includes, but is not limited to, uneven dimensions, honeycombing and other voids on the surface or edges of the concrete.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

610-5.1 Concrete shall be considered incidental to contract price for the pay item that requires it for installation and no separate measurement shall be made.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

610-6.1 Payment.

Payment shall be considered incidental to contract price for the pay item that requires it for installation and no separate payment shall be made.

REFERENCES

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

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A184	Standard Specification for Welded Deformed Steel Bar Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A704	Standard Specification for Welded Steel Plain Bar or Rod Mats for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM A706	Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A775	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A884	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement
ASTM A934	Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Prefabricated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A1064	Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
ASTM C31	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C39	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C94	Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve or Screen Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C114	Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C136	Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C143	Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150	Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C171	Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C172	Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C231	Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C260	Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C309	Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C311	Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Fly Ash or Natural Pozzolans for Use in Portland-Cement Concrete
ASTM C494	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C618	Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete

ASTM C666	Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing
ASTM C685	Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing
ASTM C989	Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM C1017	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
ASTM C1077	Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM C1157	Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement
ASTM C1260	Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C1365	Standard Test Method for Determination of the Proportion of Phases in Portland Cement and Portland-Cement Clinker Using X-Ray Powder Diffraction Analysis
ASTM C1602	Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D1751	Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Asphalt Types)
ASTM D1752	Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction

American Concrete Institute (ACI)

ACI 305R	Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306R	Cold Weather Concreting
ACI 308R	Guide to External Curing of Concrete
ACI 309R	Guide for Consolidation of Concrete

END OF ITEM P-610

-----END OF SECTION 02610-----

SECTION 02620 - RUNWAY AND TAXIWAY MARKINGS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620: Runway and Taxiway Markings, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section 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.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 01300 – Submittals.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-620: Runway and Taxiway Markings.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Manufacturer’s certified test reports for all materials shipped to the project shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-2.1.
- C. Contractor certification of surface preparation shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-3.3.
- D. Copy of paint manufacturer’s application and surface preparation requirements shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-3.3.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Paint: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-2.2.a.
- 2.2 Reflective media: in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-2.2.b.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-4.1 and paragraph 620-4.2.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-620, paragraph 620-5.1 and paragraph 620-5.2.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-620 Runway and Taxiway Marking.

Item P-620 Runway and Taxiway Marking

DESCRIPTION

620-1.1 This item shall consist of the preparation and painting of numbers, markings, and stripes on the surface of runways, taxiways, and aprons, in accordance with these specifications and at the locations shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR). The terms “paint” and “marking material” as well as “painting” and “application of markings” are interchangeable throughout this specification.

MATERIALS

620-2.1 Materials acceptance. The Contractor shall furnish manufacturer’s certified test reports, for materials shipped to the project. The certified test reports shall include a statement that the materials meet the specification requirements. This certification along with a copy of the paint manufacturer’s surface preparation; marking materials, including adhesion, flow promoting and/or floatation additive; and application requirements must be submitted and approved by the Resident Project Representative (RPR) prior to the initial application of markings. The reports can be used for material acceptance or the RPR may perform verification testing. The reports shall not be interpreted as a basis for payment. The Contractor shall notify the RPR upon arrival of a shipment of materials to the site. All material shall arrive in sealed containers that are easily quantifiable for inspection by the RPR.

620-2.2 Marking materials.

Table 1. Marking Materials

Paint ¹				Glass Beads ²	
Type	Color	Fed Std. 595 Number	Application Rate Maximum	Type	Application Rate Minimum
Waterborne Type II	White	37925	115 ft ² /gal	Type III	10 lb/gal
Waterborne Type II	Red	31136	115 ft ² /gal	Type I, Gradation A	5 lb/gal
Waterborne Type II	Yellow	33538 or 33655	115 ft ² /gal	Type III	10 lb/gal
Waterborne Type II	Black	37038	115 ft ² /gal	N/A	N/A
Temporary Waterborne Type I	White	37925	230 ft ² /gal	N/A	N/A
Temporary Waterborne Type I	Yellow	33538 or 33655	230 ft ² /gal	N/A	N/A

¹ See paragraph 620-2.2a

² See paragraph 620-2.2b

a. Paint. Paint shall be waterborne and preformed thermoplastic in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Paint colors shall comply with Federal Standard No. 595.

Waterborne. Paint shall meet the requirements of Federal Specification TT-P-1952F, Type I or Type II. Temporary paint shall meet the requirements of Fed Specification TT-P-1952F, Type I. 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.

Preformed Thermoplastic Airport Pavement Markings. Markings must be composed of ester modified resins in conjunction with aggregates, pigments, and binders that have been factory produced as a finished product. The material must be impervious to degradation by aviation fuels, motor fuels, and lubricants.

(1) The markings must be able to be applied in temperatures as low as 35°F without any special storage, preheating, or treatment of the material before application.

(a) The markings must be supplied with an integral, non-reflectorized black border.

(2) Graded glass beads.

(a) The material must contain a minimum of 30% intermixed graded glass beads by weight. The intermixed beads shall conform to Federal Specification TT-B-1325D, Type I, gradation A and Federal Specification TT-B-1325D, Type IV.

(b) The material must have factory applied coated surface beads in addition to the intermixed beads at a rate of one (1) lb (0.45 kg) (±10%) per 10 square feet (1 sq m). These factory-applied coated surface beads shall have a minimum of 90% true spheres, minimum refractive index of 1.50, and meet the following gradation.

Preformed Thermoplastic Bead Gradation

Size Gradation		Retained, %	Passing, %
U.S. Mesh	µm		
12	1700	0 - 2	98 - 100
14	1400	0 - 3.5	96.5 - 100
16	1180	2 - 25	75 - 98
18	1000	28 - 63	37 - 72
20	850	63 - 72	28 - 37
30	600	67 - 77	23 - 33
50	300	89 - 95	5 - 11
80	200	97 - 100	0 - 3

(3) Heating indicators. The material manufacturer shall provide a method to indicate that the material has achieved satisfactory adhesion and proper bead embedment during application and that the installation procedures have been followed.

(4) Pigments. Percent by weight.

(a) White:

- Titanium Dioxide, ASTM D476, type II shall be 10% minimum.

(b) Yellow and Colors:

- Titanium Dioxide, ASTM D476, type II shall be 1% minimum.
- Organic yellow, other colors, and tinting as required to meet color standard.

(5) Prohibited materials. The manufacturer shall certify that the product does not contain mercury, lead, hexavalent chromium, halogenated solvents, nor any carcinogen as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200 in amounts exceeding permissible limits as specified in relevant federal regulations.

(6) Daylight directional reflectance.

(a) White: The daylight directional reflectance of the white paint shall not be less than 75% (relative to magnesium oxide), when tested in accordance with ASTM E2302.

(b) Yellow: The daylight directional reflectance of the yellow paint shall not be less than 45% (relative to magnesium oxide), when tested in accordance with ASTM E2302. The x and y values shall be consistent with the federal Hegman yellow color standard chart for traffic yellow standard 33538, or shall be consistent with the tolerance listed below:

x .462	x .470	x .479	x .501
y .438	y .455	y .428	y .452

(7) Skid resistance. The surface, with properly applied and embedded surface beads, must provide a minimum resistance value of 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E303.

(8) Thickness. The material must be supplied at a nominal thickness of 65 mil (1.7 mm).

(9) Environmental resistance. The material must be resistant to deterioration due to exposure to sunlight, water, salt, or adverse weather conditions and impervious to aviation fuels, gasoline, and oil.

(10) Retroreflectivity. The material, when applied in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines, must demonstrate a uniform level of nighttime retroreflection when tested in accordance to ASTM E1710.

(11) Packaging. Packaging shall protect the material from environmental conditions until installation.

(12) Preformed thermoplastic airport pavement marking requirements.

(a) The markings must be a resilient thermoplastic product with uniformly distributed glass beads throughout the entire cross-sectional area. The markings must be resistant to the detrimental effects of aviation fuels, motor fuels and lubricants, hydraulic fluids, deicers, anti-icers, protective coatings, etc. Lines, legends, and symbols must be capable of being affixed to asphalt and/or Portland cement concrete pavements by the use of a large radiant heater. Colors shall be available as required.

(b) The markings must be capable of conforming to pavement contours, breaks, and faults through the action of airport traffic at normal pavement temperatures. The markings must be capable of fully conforming to grooved pavements, including pavement grooving per advisory circular (AC) 150/5320-12, current version. The markings shall have resealing characteristics, such that it is capable of fusing with itself and previously applied thermoplastics when heated with a heat source per manufacturer's recommendation.

(c) Multicolored markings must consist of interconnected individual pieces of preformed thermoplastic pavement marking material, which through a variety of colors and patterns, make up the desired design. The individual pieces in each large marking segment (typically more than 20 feet (6 m) long) must be factory assembled with a compatible material and interconnected so that in the field it is not necessary to assemble the individual pieces within a marking segment. Obtaining multicolored effect by overlaying materials of different colors is not acceptable due to resulting inconsistent marking thickness and inconsistent application temperature in the marking/substrate interface.

(d) The marking material must set up rapidly, permitting the access route to be re-opened to traffic after application.

(e) The marking material shall have an integral color throughout the thickness of the marking material.

b. Reflective media. Glass beads for white and yellow paint shall meet the requirements for Federal Specification TT-B-1325D Type III.

Glass beads for red and pink paint shall meet the requirements for Type I, Gradation A.

Glass beads shall be treated with all compatible coupling agents recommended by the manufacturers of the paint and reflective media to ensure adhesion and embedment.

Glass beads shall not be used in black and green paint.

Type III glass beads shall not be used in red and pink paint.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

620-3.1 Weather limitations. Painting shall only be performed when the surface is dry, and the ambient temperature and the pavement surface temperature meet the manufacturer's recommendations in accordance with paragraph 620-2.1. Painting operations shall be discontinued when the ambient or surface temperatures does not meet the manufacturer's recommendations. Markings shall not be applied when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph unless windscreens are used to shroud the material guns. Markings shall not be applied when weather conditions are forecasts to not be within the manufacturers' recommendations for application and dry time.

620-3.2 Equipment. Equipment shall include the apparatus necessary to properly clean the existing surface, a mechanical marking machine, a bead dispensing machine, and such auxiliary hand-painting equipment as may be necessary to satisfactorily complete the job.

The mechanical marker shall be an atomizing spray-type or airless type marking machine with automatic glass bead dispensers suitable for application of traffic paint. It shall produce an even and uniform film thickness and appearance of both paint and glass beads at the required coverage and shall apply markings of uniform cross-sections and clear-cut edges without running or spattering and without over spray. The marking equipment for both paint and beads shall be calibrated daily.

620-3.3 Preparation of surfaces. Immediately before application of the paint, the surface shall be dry and free from dirt, grease, oil, laitance, or other contaminates that would reduce the bond between the paint and the pavement. Use of any chemicals or impact abrasives during surface preparation shall be approved in advance by the RPR. After the cleaning operations, sweeping, blowing, or rinsing with pressurized water shall be performed to ensure the surface is clean and free of grit or other debris left from the cleaning process.

a. Preparation of new pavement surfaces. The area to be painted shall be cleaned by broom, blower, water blasting, or by other methods approved by the RPR to remove all contaminants, including PCC curing compounds, minimizing damage to the pavement surface.

b. Preparation of pavement to remove existing markings. Existing pavement markings shall be removed by rotary grinding, 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.

c. Preparation of pavement markings prior to remarking. Prior to remarking existing markings, loose existing markings must be removed minimizing damage to the pavement surface, with a method approved by the RPR. After removal, the surface shall be cleaned of all residue or debris.

Prior to the application of markings, the Contractor shall certify in writing that the surface is dry and free from dirt, grease, oil, laitance, or other foreign material that would prevent the bond of the paint to the pavement or existing markings. This certification along with a copy of the paint manufactures application and surface preparation requirements must be submitted to the RPR prior to the initial application of markings.

620-3.4 Layout of markings. The proposed markings shall be laid out in advance of the paint application. The locations of markings to receive glass beads shall be shown on the plans.

620-3.5 Application. A period of 30 days shall elapse between placement of surface course or seal coat and application of the permanent paint markings. Paint shall be applied at the locations and to the dimensions and spacing shown on the plans. Paint shall not be applied until the layout and condition of the surface has been approved by the RPR.

The edges of the markings shall not vary from a straight line more than 1/2 inch in 50 feet, and marking dimensions and spacing shall be within the following tolerances:

Marking Dimensions and Spacing Tolerance

Dimension and Spacing	Tolerance
36 inch or less	±1/2 inch
greater than 36 inch to 6 feet	±1 inch
greater than 6 feet to 60 feet	±2 inch
greater than 60 feet	±3 inch

The paint shall be mixed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and applied to the pavement with a marking machine at the rate shown in Table 1. The addition of thinner will not be permitted.

Glass beads shall be distributed upon the marked areas at the locations shown on the plans to receive glass beads immediately after application of the paint. A dispenser shall be furnished that is properly designed for attachment to the marking machine and suitable for dispensing glass beads. Glass beads shall be applied at the rate shown in Table 1. Glass beads shall not be applied to black paint or green paint. Glass beads shall adhere to the cured paint or all marking operations shall cease until corrections are made. Different bead types shall not be mixed. Regular monitoring of glass bead embedment and distribution should be performed.

620-3.6 Application--preformed thermoplastic airport pavement markings.

To ensure minimum single-pass application time and optimum bond in the marking/substrate interface, the materials must be applied using a variable speed self-propelled mobile heater with an effective heating width of no less than 16 feet (5 m) and a free span between supporting wheels of no less than 18 feet (5.5 m). The heater must emit thermal radiation to the marking material in such a manner that the difference in temperature of 2 inches (50 mm) wide linear segments in the direction of heater travel must be within 5% of the overall average temperature of the heated thermoplastic material as it exits the heater. The material must be able to be applied at ambient and pavement temperatures down to 35°F (2°C) without any preheating of the pavement to a specific temperature. The material must be able to be applied without the use of a thermometer. The pavement shall be clean, dry, and free of debris. A non-volatile organic content (non-VOC) sealer with a maximum applied viscosity of 250 centiPoise must be applied to the pavement shortly before the markings are applied. The supplier must enclose application instructions with each box/package.

620-3.7 Control strip. Prior to the full application of airfield markings, the Contractor shall prepare a control strip in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall demonstrate the surface preparation method and all striping equipment to be used on the project. The marking equipment must achieve the prescribed application rate of paint and population of glass beads (per Table 1) that are properly embedded and evenly distributed across the full width of the marking. Prior to acceptance of the control strip, markings must be evaluated during darkness to ensure a uniform appearance.

620-3.8 Retro-reflectance. Reflectance shall be measured with a portable retro-reflectometer meeting ASTM E1710 (or equivalent). A total of 6 readings shall be taken over a 6 square foot area with 3 readings taken from each direction. The average shall be equal to or above the minimum levels of all readings which are within 30% of each other.

Minimum Retro-Reflectance Values

Material	Retro-reflectance mcd/m ² /lux		
	White	Yellow	Red
Initial Type I	300	175	35
Initial Type III	600	300	35
Initial Thermoplastic	225	100	35
All materials, remark when less than ¹	100	75	10

¹ Prior to remarking determine if removal of contaminants on markings will restore retro-reflectance

620-3.9 Protection and cleanup. After application of the markings, all markings shall be protected from damage until dry. All surfaces shall be protected from excess moisture and/or rain and from disfiguration by spatter, splashes, spillage, or drippings. The Contractor shall remove from the work area all debris, waste, loose reflective media, and by-products generated by the surface preparation and application operations to the satisfaction of the RPR. The Contractor shall dispose of these wastes in strict compliance with all applicable state, local, and federal environmental statutes and regulations.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

620-4.1a Not used.

620-4.1b The quantity of markings shall be paid for shall be measured by the number of square feet of painting.

620-4.1c The quantity of reflective media shall be paid for by the number of pounds of reflective media.

620-4.1d The quantity of temporary markings to be paid for shall be the number of square feet of painting performed in accordance with the specifications and accepted by the RPR. Temporary marking includes surface preparation, application and complete removal of the temporary marking.

620-4.1e The quantity of preformed markings to be paid for shall be the number of square feet of preformed markings.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

620-5.1 This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item complete in place and accepted by the RPR in accordance with these specifications.

620-5.1a Not used.

620-5.2b Payment for markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of painting and the number of pounds (kg) of reflective media.

620-5.3c Not used.

620-5.4d Payment for temporary markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of painting. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

620-5.5e Payment for preformed markings shall be made at the contract price for the number of square feet (square meters) of preformed markings.

Payment will be made under:

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>
02620.1	Runway and Taxiway Markings	Square Foot
02620.2	Temporary Runway and Taxiway Markings	Square Foot
02620..3	Preformed Markings	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

-----END OF SECTION 02620-----

SECTION 02621 - SAW-CUT GROOVES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621: Saw-cut Grooves, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This Section consists of constructing saw-cut grooves to minimize hydroplaning during wet weather, providing a skid resistant surface in accordance with these specifications and at the locations shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 01300 – Submittals.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item P-621: Saw-Cut Grooves.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Grooving sequence and method of placing guidelines to control grooving operation shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621, paragraph 621-2.1.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621.
- 3.2 Acceptance shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. Method of measurement and payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621, paragraph 621-4.1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Basis for payment shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item P-621, paragraph 621-5.1.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS

5.1 FAA Specification Item P-621 Saw-Cut Grooves.

Item P-621 Saw-Cut Grooves

DESCRIPTION

621-1.1 This item consists of constructing saw-cut grooves to minimize hydroplaning during wet weather, providing a skid resistant surface in accordance with these specifications and at the locations shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident Project Representative (RPR).

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

621-2.1 Procedures. The Contractor shall submit to the RPR the grooving sequence and method of placing guide lines to control grooving operation. Transverse grooves saw-cut in the pavement must form a 1/4 inch (+1/16 inch, -0 inch) wide by 1/4 inch ($\pm 1/16$ inch) deep by 1-1/2 inch (-1/8 inch, +0 inch) center-to-center configuration. The grooves must be continuous for the entire runway length. They must be saw-cut transversely (perpendicular to centerline) in the runway and high-speed taxiway pavement to not less than 10 feet from the runway pavement edge to allow adequate space for equipment operation.

The saw-cut grooves must meet the following tolerances. The tolerances apply to each day's production and to each piece of grooving equipment used for production. The Contractor is responsible for all controls and process adjustments necessary to meet these tolerances. The Contractor shall routinely spot check for compliance each time the equipment aligns for a grooving pass.

a. Alignment tolerance. The grooves shall not vary more than $\pm 1-1/2$ inch in alignment for 75 feet along the runway length, allowing for realignment every 500 feet along the runway length.

b. Groove tolerance.

(1) Depth. The standard depth is 1/4 inch. At least 90% of the grooves must be at least 3/16 inch, at least 60% of the grooves must be at least 1/4 inch, and not more than 10% of the grooves may exceed 5/16 inch.

(2) Width. The standard width is 1/4 inch. At least 90% of the grooves must be at least 3/16 inch, at least 60% of the grooves must be at least 1/4 inch, and not more than 10% of the grooves may exceed 5/16 inch.

(3) Center-to-center spacing. The standard spacing is 1-1/2 inch. Minimum spacing 1-3/8 inch. Maximum spacing 1-1/2 inch.

Saw-cut grooves must not be closer than 3 inches or more than 9 inches from transverse joints in concrete pavements. Grooves must not be closer than 6 inches and no more than 18 inches from in-pavement light fixtures. Grooves may be continued through longitudinal construction joints. Where neoprene compression seals have been installed and the compression seals are recessed sufficiently to prevent damage from the grooving operation, grooves may be continued through the longitudinal joints. Where neoprene compression seals have been installed and the compression seals are not recessed sufficiently to prevent damage from the grooving operation, grooves must not be closer than 3 inches or more than 5 inches from the longitudinal joints. Where lighting cables are installed, grooving through longitudinal or diagonal saw kerfs shall not be allowed.

621-2.2 Environmental requirements. Grooving operations will not be permitted when freezing conditions prevent the immediate removal of debris and/or drainage of water from the grooved area. Discharge and disposal of waste slurry shall be the Contractor's responsibility.

621-2.3 Control strip. Groove a control strip in an area of the pavement outside of the trafficked area, as approved by the RPR. The area shall be 150 feet long by two lanes wide. Demonstrate the setup and alignment process, the grooving operation, and the waste slurry disposal.

621-2.4 Existing pavements. Bumps, depressed areas, bad or faulted joints, and badly cracked and/or spalled areas in the pavement shall not be grooved until such areas are adequately repaired or replaced.

621-2.5 New pavements. New asphalt and Portland cement concrete pavements shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 30 days before grooving, to allow the material to become stable enough to prevent closing of the grooves under normal use. If it can be demonstrated that grooves are stable, and can be installed with no spalling, tearing or raveling of the groove edge, grooving may occur sooner than 30 days with approval of the RPR. All grade corrections must be completed prior to grooving. Spalling along or tearing or raveling of the groove edges shall not be allowed.

621-2.6 Grooving machine. Provide a grooving machine that is power driven, self-propelled, specifically designed and manufactured for pavement grooving, and has a self-contained and integrated continuous slurry vacuum system as the primary method for removing waste slurry. The grooving machine shall be equipped with diamond-saw cutting blades, and capable of making at least 18 inches in width of multiple parallel grooves in one pass of the machine. Thickness of the cutting blades shall be capable of making the required width and depth of grooves in one pass of the machine. The cutting head shall not contain a mixture of new and worn blades or blades of unequal wear or diameter. Match the blade type and configuration with the hardness of the existing airfield pavement. The wheels on the grooving machine shall be of a design that will not scar or spall the pavement. Provide the machine with devices to control depth of groove and alignment.

621-2.7 Water supply. Water for the grooving operation shall be provided by the Contractor.

621-2.8 Clean-up. During and after installation of saw-cut grooves, the Contractor must remove from the pavement all debris, waste, and by-products generated by the operations to the satisfaction of the RPR. Cleanup of waste material must be continuous during the grooving operation. Flush debris produced by the machine to the edge of the grooved area or pick it up as it forms. The dust coating remaining shall be picked up or flushed to the edge of the area if the resultant accumulation is not detrimental to the vegetation or storm drainage system. Accomplish all flushing operations in a manner to prevent erosion on the shoulders or damage to vegetation. Waste material must be disposed of in an approved manner. Waste material must not be allowed to enter the airport storm sewer system. The Contractor must dispose of these wastes in strict compliance with all applicable state, local, and federal environmental statutes and regulations

621-2.9 Repair of damaged pavement. Grooving must be stopped and damaged pavement repaired at the Contractor's expense when directed by the RPR.

ACCEPTANCE

621-3.1 Acceptance testing. Grooves will be accepted based on results of zone testing. All acceptance testing necessary to determine conformance with the groove tolerances specified will be performed by the RPR.

Instruments for measuring groove width and depth must have a range of at least 0.5 inch and a resolution of at least 0.005 inch. Gauge blocks or gauges machined to standard grooves width, depth, and spacing may be used.

Instruments for measuring center-to-center spacing must have a range of at least 3 inches and a resolution of at least 0.02 inch.

The RPR will measure grooves in five zones across the pavement width. Measurements will be made at least three times during each day's production. Measurements in all zones will be made for each cutting head on each piece of grooving equipment used for each day's production.

The five zones are as follows:

- Zone 1 Centerline to 5 feet left or right of the centerline.
- Zone 2 5 feet to 25 feet left of the centerline.
- Zone 3 5 feet 25 feet right of the centerline.
- Zone 4 25 feet to edge of grooving left of the centerline.
- Zone 5 25 feet to edge of grooving right of the centerline.

At a random location within each zone, five consecutive grooves sawed by each cutting head on each piece of grooving equipment will be measured for width, depth, and spacing. The five consecutive measurements must be located about the middle blade of each cutting head ± 4 inches. Measurements will be made along a line perpendicular to the grooves.

- Width or depth measurements less than 0.170 inch shall be considered less than 3/16 inch.
- Width or depth measurements more than 0.330 inch shall be considered more than 5/16 inch.
- Width or depth measurements more than 0.235 inch shall be considered more than 1/4 inch.

Production must be adjusted when more than one groove on a cutting head fails to meet the standard depth, width, or spacing in more than one zone.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

621-4.1 Saw-cut Grooves. Saw-cut Grooves shall be measured by the number of square yards of grooving performed in accordance with the specifications and accepted by the RPR per paragraph 621-3.1.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

621-5.1 Saw-cut Grooves. Saw-cut Grooves shall be paid at the contract unit price per square yard. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, and for all preparation,

delivering, and application of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
02621.1	Saw-cut Grooves	Square Yard

REFERENCES

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

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5320-12 Measurement, Construction, and Maintenance of Skid Resistant Airport Pavement Surfaces

END OF ITEM P-621

-----END OF SECTION 02621-----

SECTION 16100 – AIRFIELD ELECTRICAL GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. The airfield electrical work to be done under this contract shall include the furnishing of all supervision, labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals necessary to install and or modify, taxiway lighting fixtures, runway lighting fixtures, base cans, cabling, electrical conduit, ductbanks, handholes, regulators, vault equipment, and all other electrical work as described herein and shown on the drawings. This specification covers miscellaneous airfield electrical general requirements not covered under other FAA Advisory Circulars.

Work shall be in accordance with current edition of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular (AC) No. 150-5370-10, “Standards for Specifying Construction of Airports,” as modified herein, other FAA Advisory Circulars and Specifications referred to herein, and other requirements as specified herein.

The electrical work shall comply with the latest adopted editions, codes and standards to this Contract as follows:

ANSI C2, National Electrical Safety Code

FAA Advisory Circulars

FAA Specifications including FAA-STD-019b, FAA-C-1217 and FAA-C-1391

NEC, National Electric Code (NFPA 70)

NECA, Standard for Installation

NEMA, Standard for Materials and Products

NFPA, No. 101, Life Safety Code

UL, Underwriters Laboratories

All work shall be performed in strict accordance with these contract specifications, drawings, and any instructions that may be furnished by the RPR during execution of the work to aid in interpretations of said drawings and specifications. The Contractor shall keep these and all applicable specifications on file at his airport construction office. Electrical work shall be performed by an Electrical Contractor licensed in the State of Hawaii with at least five (5) years’ experience in airfield lighting (in-pavement as well as edge lighting) and signage installation. Workmen installing electrical systems shall have a current Apprentice license. Apprentices shall have a minimum of three (3) years’ experience installing electrical systems.

All material furnished for this project shall be listed by Underwriters Laboratories wherever UL has a listing standard for that material.

1.3 VERIFICATION OF TAXIWAY AND RUNWAY LIGHTING

- A. Contractor shall verify at the end of every work shift that all required lights, which may have been affected by his work, are functioning properly.
- B. Per the testing requirements of Paragraph 16100-3.14, the Contractor shall secure the services of an independent testing service to test the installed airfield lighting and miscellaneous power cables prior to the start of and at the completion of this project.

1.4 CONFLICTS BETWEEN DOCUMENTS

- A. Prospective contractors shall, as part of their proposals, enumerate, identify and list conflicts that they discover to exist within the contract documents and/or between those documents and the rules, regulations, standards and codes of local utility companies and local, county or state governing bodies.

1.5 RELATED ITEMS

- A. Airfield lighting and associated control, power and conduit/handhole systems are specified under other Sections of the L-Series Specifications.

1.6 TEMPORARY LIGHTING AND CIRCUITS

- A. Contractor shall coordinate with Operations and Maintenance at the end of each work shift to verify that all temporary airfield lighting circuits are operational. Contractor shall provide all labor and material for this work.
- B. Contractor shall provide and maintain on hand sufficient equipment required to provide temporary lighting and circuit extensions. This includes, but is not limited to, fixtures, transformers, bases, two-inch conduit, L-824 cable and L-823 connectors. These items will not be available from KOA Maintenance.

1.7 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.8 REFERENCES (NOT USED)

1.9 SUBMITTALS

- A. Prior to the installation of any material and equipment and within 30 days of the administrative notice to proceed date, the Contractor shall submit to the Owner for approval six (6) copies of manufacturers' brochures containing complete dimensional and performance characteristics, wiring diagrams, installation and operation instructions, etc., for the equipment listed in the individual L-Series specification Sections. Shop Drawings that are submitted incorrectly and the schedule delay resulting from this incorrect submission shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and no additional time will be provided under this contract due to the Contractor's error. The contractor shall allocate 14 calendar days for the review of these submittals by the RPR.

The submittal shall be complete and made in one submission in electronic form. Partial submissions will not be reviewed or considered. The only exception is the submittal

for base cans and/or extensions. Due to the time-critical factor of this item, the Contractor may choose to submit this item the day of the notice to proceed for approval.

The shop drawing submittal shall be organized as follows:

1. Individual cut sheets, material equipment, specification, etc. shall be provided for each component to be installed. This shall be organized under the relevant bid item or L-section paragraph.
2. A material list shall be provided showing all of the equipment and/or material associated with the particular bid item or L-section paragraph.

For example, the contractor shall provide individual cut sheets for the different sizes of transformers, splice kits, heat shrink, and light fixture. Additionally, the Contractor shall also submit a list showing all of the materials to be used in the installation of a light fixture such as the number and size of the transformer, the number of heat shrinks, splice kits and all associated materials.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 EQUIPMENT

- A. Conduits, conduit fittings, conductors, connectors, boxes, wiring devices, and circuit breakers shall meet requirements of Specification FAA-C-1217.

2.2 CONDUIT, INTERIOR

- A. Conduits, 2 inches and larger shall be rigid galvanized steel. EMT smaller than 2 inches may be installed in dry locations, in stud walls, and run exposed within the building.

2.3 CONDUIT, EXTERIOR

- A. Conduits in concrete slabs, in block walls or exterior exposed shall be rigid galvanized steel (RGS). Conduits run on the exterior of the building above or below the grade for the earth grounding system shall be rigid zinc-coated steel. Radius of bends in RGS shall be minimum 12 nominal pipe diameters. Rigid galvanized steel conduit run in concrete or below slab on grade, or in the ground, shall be field wrapped or shall have factory applied coating as required in Specification FAA C 1217. Field made joints, fittings, and abrasions shall be coated or wrapped with material equal to the original coating or wrapping.

2.4 CONDUIT, UNDERGROUND

- A. Conduits run underground are specified in Section L-110 of these specifications.

2.5 600 VOLT WIRE

- A. All wire shall have copper conductors. Size shall be American Wire Gauge (AWG) with size for power circuit as shown on the project drawings. Size for all control circuits shall be #12 AWG. All wire shall be stranded. Power and control wire insulation shall be Type THW-2 or THWN-2 and shall be continuous and color coded as follows:

CABLE	COLOR OF INSULATION	
Line 1 or Phase "A"	Black	Brown
Line 2 or Phase "B"	Red	Orange
Phase "C"	Blue	Yellow
Neutral	White	Gray
Ground	Ground wire for base cans/ground rods is Green	
Control	Black with numbered adhesive markers on both ends	

All wire shall be continuous; no underground splices will be permitted. All wire shall be drawn into conduit with adequate lubricating compound to prevent damage to insulation. Pull tension shall not exceed manufacturer's recommendation.

2.6 5 KV (L-824) CABLES

A. Airfield lighting power cables are specified in Section L-108 of these specifications.

2.7 CONDUIT FITTINGS

A. Each conduit and nipple entrance to junction boxes, panelboards, disconnect switches, duct, raceway, equipment cabinets, and other such electrical enclosures shall be fitted with double locknuts (one each side of metal penetrated) and insulating bushing. Bushings on 1 1/4 inch and larger conduits shall be insulated metallic, Type OZ/Gedney Cat. No. IBCxxx Series, or equal; bushings for 3/4 inch and 1 inch shall be plastic insulated T&B rated for 150 C, or equal. All insulated bonding and grounding bushings of conduits for 2400 volts or higher voltages, for conduits going underground and for conduits going into concrete slabs shall be OZ/Gedney Cat. No. IBC xxL (fitted with grounding lug), or equal. The bushings shall be connected to the grounding system within the terminating enclosure and not on the underground end. The buried end of each conduit shall be fitted with a thermosetting, plastic insulated, metallic bushing. All openings where conduits enter junction boxes, other enclosures and shelters shall be sealed weathertight. The conduit shall be capped, if left empty, or sealed with Gardner Bender duct seal, or equal, around the conductors for exterior conduits.

2.8 CONCRETE-ENCASED DUCT

A. Concrete-encased PVC duct shall be as detailed on the plans and specified in Section L-110.

2.9 CONCRETE DUCT MARKERS

A. Markers shall be as specified in Section L-110 and as detailed on drawings.

2.10 CONCRETE HANDHOLES

A. Handholes shall be as specified in Section L-110 and as detailed on drawings.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. Prior to any excavation or trenching, locate any existing cables and utilities that will be crossed by the trench. Ensure these utilities are permanently disconnected if they are going to be demolished. The existing service lines shall be exposed by hand excavation in those areas that will be crossed and shall be protected from any possible damage. If any damage occurs, it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to immediately repair such damage with materials and methods approved by the Owner and in compliance with applicable codes and standards, at no additional cost to the Owner. Existing utilities are to be abandoned or removed at the point of crossing as shown on the drawings and as field directed by the Federal Aviation Administration or Owner.

3.2 TEMPORARY AIRFIELD LIGHTING

- A. Provide all cables, conduits, fixtures, and temporary Constant Current Regulator (CCR) connections at the Airfield Lighting Vaults to provide temporary airfield lighting required to maintain the function of the airfield during all stages of reconstruction.

3.3 CABLE INSTALLATION

- A. This Section includes the underground installation of all power and control cables. Contractor shall provide all materials. All runs shall be as continuous as possible with no splices permitted between terminations except where noted in the drawings and except where required by lengths supplied (normally 2,000 feet maximum). Locations of splices to be approved by the Owner. The Contractor, in pulling cables through ducts and/or conduits, shall not exceed the maximum allowable tension values for the cables as specified in FAA C 1391.

Any cable that is indicated on the project plans for direct earth burial shall be unreeled in place in the open trench or unreeled near the trench and carefully placed in the trench bottom. Pulling the cable into the trench by dragging over the ground will not be permitted.

Any cable that is indicated on the project plans for direct earth burial shall be unreeled in place in the open trench or unreeled near the trench and carefully placed in the trench bottom. Pulling the cable into the trench by dragging over the ground will not be permitted.

Cable markers serving facilities designed for specific runways shall have the runway numbers included with the information required by FAA-C-1391.

A cable slack loop of 6 feet, ± 6 inches shall be left on each end of cable runs and at all points where cable connections are brought above ground. The slack loop shall be installed at the same minimum depth as the cable run. Loops shall have no bends with an inner radius less than twelve times the outside diameter of the cable. Also see Section L 108 for installation of airfield lighting cables, if shown in plans.

3.4 CABLE SPLICES

- A. Cable splicing materials shall be as shown on the project drawings or as specified herein. All splicing methods shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the splicing material for the particular type of cable being spliced and shall be approved by the Owner prior to installation.

3.5 CONTROL CABLE

- A. Conductors shall be joined with moisture-proof, self stripping, pre-insulated-type connectors' equal to Scotchlok Type UR or UG as manufactured by 3M Company, or equal. These connectors shall be used for both above and below ground splices. Splice enclosure shall be a re enterable type envelope with poured, non-hardening compound. Provide a bond bar for shield continuity. Splice shall be suitable for direct earth burial and shall be "Clearsight Closure" as manufactured by Communications Technology Corporation, 2237 Colby Avenue, Los Angeles, California, or equal. Splices shall be made only in pull boxes or junction boxes and as approved by the Owner.

3.6 POWER CABLE AND WIRING

- A. A. 600 Volt and Less (for Electrical Service Equipment). Conductors shall be joined with crimp-type insulated connectors as manufactured by "T&B", General Electric, 3M Company, or equal. These connectors shall be used for both above and below ground splices. Splice shall be constructed of electrical tapes and pressure epoxy resin. Tapes shall be "Scotch 88" brand and resin shall be "Scotchcast" brand, or equal, as manufactured by 3M Company. Cable armor continuity shall be maintained within splice with "Scotchlok" #4460 connectors and #6 AWG stranded, bare copper wire or equal. Wire termination lugs and bus bars marked "CU AL" shall be protected from corrosion with an anti-oxidation paste such as "NOALOX" or equal. Apply paste to wire at termination point within lug and between lug and any other conductive surface.
- B. Above 600 Volt. See Section L-108, Installation of Underground Cable for Airports, for airfield lighting cable.

3.7 GROUNDING

- A. All metal support structures and metal enclosures shall be grounded in accordance with the requirements of the Specifications FAA-C-1217, FAA-C-1391, and FAA-STD-019, and as indicated on the drawings.

3.8 GROUNDING RECEPTACLES

- A. They shall be bronze recessed type with removable cover as detailed on the drawings.

3.9 GROUND RODS

- A. Grounding rods shall be 3/4-inch diameter by 10 feet long copper-jacketed steel. Grounding connections shall be by the exothermic weld process, Cadweld or equal. Extruded, drawn or stamped-type ground clamps will not be acceptable. The resistance to ground shall not exceed 25 ohms.

3.10 CONDUCTORS

A. Installation of underground 5 kV and 600 V conductors is specified in Section L-108 of these specifications.

3.11 GROUND CONDUCTORS

A. Equipment grounding conductors shall be insulated copper, except where shown on the project drawings to be bare and sized as shown on the project drawings; and all grounds will be shown in accordance with Article 250 of the National Electrical Code and with FAA STD 019. Attachment of wire to supports, boxes, etc., shall be accomplished using approved ground lug attached with a separate stainless-steel screw, lock washer and nut. Screws used for support of the electrical enclosure shall not be used for connection of the ground wire. Pipe straps shall not be used for ground purposes.

Color Coding of Ground Conductors

Type of Ground Conductor	Color of Insulation
Grounding Electrode Conductor	Bare - No Insulation
Equipment Grounding Conductor (Safety)	Green (safety)
*Multipoint Ground (Frame)	Green with bright orange tracer
*Signal Ground	Green with bright yellow tracer
Bulkhead Ground	Green with red tracer

Where these cables are concealed and not color coded, an exposed portion of the cable and each end of the cable for a minimum length of 2 feet shall be color coded with green tape overlaid with a bright orange or yellow to form a tracer. Where routed through raceways or wireways, the color coding shall be such that by removing or opening any one cover, the coding will be visible. Where conductors are routed through cable trays, color coding shall be accomplished at intervals not exceeding 3 feet.

The multi-ground system supplements does not replace the equipment grounding conductor required by the National Electrical Code.

Each of these separate ground conductors is insulated in order to keep it distinct and not allow contact with any other conductor.

Electrical continuity of cable armor or shield shall be maintained. Grounding of the cable armor or shield shall be required at all terminations and shall be accomplished by connecting a #6 AWG solid bare copper wire to the cable armor or shield by means of a compression-type ground clamp installed within the terminating enclosure. Armor or shield ground wire shall be connected to the ground electrode conductor using split bolt connector, Burndy or equal. Grounding of direct earth burial (DEB) armored power and shielding control cable shall be at each end in accordance with FAA C 1391.

3.12 IDENTIFICATION

A. Conductors, panelboards, switches, circuit breakers and motor controllers shall be identified as per FAA C 1217, Sections 4.6.4.2.4 and 4.16. Cable tagging and markers shall be identified as per FAA C 1391, Sections 3.5.1 and 2. Transformers and junction boxes shall be identified by nameplate of nonferrous metal or rigid plastic, engraved with 3/8 inch high lettering with information as per FAA C 1217, Section 4.16.

3.13 AIRFIELD ELECTRICAL QUALITY CONTROL ASSURANCE SUPERVISOR

A. The airfield electrical contractor shall assign a quality control supervisor who is required to ensure that the installation is being conducted in accordance with the plans and specifications. Quality control supervisor shall have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the installation of airfield lighting systems including in pavement lighting systems and shall be licensed electrician. QC supervisor shall maintain daily construction as-builts, verify installation with airport checklists, and provide on a weekly basis construction quantity of work performed. Additionally, QC supervisor shall perform all inspection and testing of required systems and shall provide, in writing, to airport that all systems have been inspected and ready for airport inspection and testing. Note; cost for QC supervisor is incidental to the project with no separate payment. Attached, below, is a partial checklist of the inspection requirements that shall be filled out by QC supervisor prior to inspection by airport:

Project: 8L Widening	Typical Base Can Or Light
■ = Correct as required	
p= Satisfactory (enter initials)	
Can free of debris / water	
Brick in place	
Conduit 1-1/2" max into can	
Bell end on conduit	
Transformer wattage	
Circuit tags in place	
Fixture I. D. tag in place	
Ground wire connected	
Heat shrink installed	
Fixture leads o.k.	
Check for bare wires	
O-rings / gaskets o.k.	
Check proper bolt length	
Check for broken bolts	
Lock washer position	
Anti-seize used	
All bolts torqued	
Elevated fixture; level?	

Project: 8L Widening	Typical Base Can Or Light
■ = Correct as required	
Ⓟ = Satisfactory (enter initials)	
Can free of debris / water	
Elevated fixture clamps	
Fixture elevation o.k.	
Fixture centered in core	
Sika Flex: Height / Uniform	
Lenses Clean	
Energize circuit	

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 ELECTRICAL GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The electrical general requirements shall be incidental to the work or incorporated in other pay items, with no separate measurement or payment.

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS (NOT USED)

-----END OF SECTION 16100-----

SECTION 16101 – AIRFIELD ELECTRICAL DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. The airfield electrical work to be done under this contract shall include the furnishing of all supervision, labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals necessary to remove all of the airfield electrical equipment both above-ground and underground and all other electrical work as described herein and shown on the drawings. This specification covers removal of NAVAID equipment, base cans, conduit, signage, foundations, cable, and all other electrical equipment as defined in the drawings.
- B. Work shall be in accordance with current edition of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular (AC) No. 150-5370-10, “Standards for Specifying Construction of Airports,” as modified herein, other FAA Advisory Circulars and Specifications referred to herein, and other requirements as specified herein.
- C. The electrical work shall comply with the latest adopted editions, codes and standards to this Contract as follows:
 - 1. ANSI C2, National Electrical Safety Code
 - 2. FAA Advisory Circulars
 - 3. FAA Specifications including FAA-STD-019b, FAA-C-1217 and FAA-C-1391
 - 4. NEC, National Electric Code (NFPA 70)
 - 5. NECA, Standard for Installation
 - 6. NEMA, Standard for Materials and Products
 - 7. NFPA, No. 101, Life Safety Code
 - 8. UL, Underwriters Laboratories
- D. All work shall be performed in strict accordance with these contract specifications, drawings, and any instructions that may be furnished by the RPR during execution of the work to aid in interpretations of said drawings and specifications.
- E. All material furnished for this project shall be listed by Underwriters Laboratories wherever UL has a listing standard for that material.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES (NOT USED)

1.5 SUBMITTALS (NOT USED)

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 VERIFICATION OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

A. Contractor shall verify that any existing electrical equipment to be removed and demolished is not energized and has been properly locked-out and tagged-out at the source. Note; some of the equipment may be owned by the FAA and may require special coordination with FAA Technical Operations Support Services.

3.2 CONFLICTS BETWEEN DOCUMENTS

A. Prospective contractors shall, as part of their proposals, enumerate, identify and list conflicts that they discover to exist within the contract documents and/or between those documents and the rules, regulations, standards.

3.3 TEMPORARY LIGHTING AND CIRCUITS

A. Contractor shall coordinate with Operations and Maintenance at the end of each work shift to verify that all temporary airfield lighting circuits are operational. Contractor shall provide all labor and material for this work.

B. Contractor shall provide and maintain on hand sufficient equipment required to provide temporary lighting and circuit extensions. This includes, but is not limited to, fixtures, transformers, bases, two-inch conduit, L-824 cable and L-823 connectors. These items will not be available from KOA Maintenance.

3.4 CONFIRMATION OF EXISTING CIRCUITING AND ROUTING

A. Prior to the installation of any material and equipment and within 30 days of the administrative notice to proceed date, the Contractor shall trace routing for each circuit and cable inside the project work area. This includes opening and pumping out existing handholes/manholes to ascertain size and number of conduits and cable routing. Contractor shall submit a shop drawing prior to any demolition that provides the following minimum information:

1. Butterflies of every existing handhole/manhole that shows the number and type of conduits.
2. Markups of existing area plans detailing the actual markings of circuits including FAA, power, airfield lighting, and control.
3. Contractor shall perform utility tracing to confirm that circuits believed to be de-energized are not operational.

3.5 ASBESTOS AND/OR TRANSITE PIPE/CONDUIT REMOVAL

A. Contractor shall assume that there may be existing conduit, pipe, or ductbank with asbestos and is Transite pipe and requires demolition and handling in accordance with Hawaii Department of Health Regulations.

3.6 OWNERSHIP OF REMOVED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- A. All spoils, equipment, and material shall become the property of the Contractor and disposed off airport property in compliance with State of Hawaii guidelines unless specifically stated otherwise in the construction drawings as equipment to be reinstalled.

3.7 SALVAGEABLE ITEMS

- A. Equipment, materials and components designated to be removed and reinstalled will remain the Department of Airport's property at the Airport designated salvage area. These items shall be carefully removed and shall be delivered to the Airport's maintenance yard and stockpiled in a neat orderly fashion as directed by the RPR. If it is determined that through the Contractor's operations of removing and handling, these items are being damaged, the RPR reserves the right to withhold payment from the Contractor for compensation of these items.

3.8 CABLE REMOVAL

- A. All the existing cables to be removed shall become the property of the Contractor to be promptly removed from the airport property. Temporary storage of these items on airport property shall be subject to the approval of the RPR.

3.9 CONDUIT, REMOVAL AND ABANDONMENT

- A. Existing conduit shall be removed as shown on the Drawings, or as directed by the RPR. Removed items shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be promptly removed from airport property.

Conduit designated to be abandoned in place shall be capped on each end as approved by the RPR with existing cable to be removed. Where conduit comes to the surface, the conduit shall be cut back to minimum one (1) foot below ground, final grade, and capped.

3.10 DUCTBANK, REMOVAL AND ABANDONMENT

- A. Existing ductbank shall be removed as shown on the Drawings, or as directed by the RPR. Removed items shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be properly removed and disposed off Airport property. At locations, defined in the construction drawings, the ductbank may contain asbestos cement (A-C) pipe (sometimes referred to as "transite").

3.11 REMOVAL OF EXISTING BASE CANS

- A. Base Cans shall be removed as detailed on the construction drawings. Remove base cans prior to placement of new pavement and backfill with concrete in accordance with Section 02610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures up to grade of new subbase.

3.12 REMOVAL AND SALVAGE OF EXISTING LIGHT FIXTURES AND/OR COVER PLATES

- A. Prior to performing any demolition work, the Contractor shall perform a visual inspection in conjunction with the Airport to determine if any of the taxiway edge light fixtures are missing, damaged, or have a burned-out lamp. This visual inspection shall be performed during the day and at night with the light fixtures powered on, and the

Contractor shall provide the RPR with a written document detailing the deficiencies found. If any of the light fixtures are damaged or lost during the construction project, the Contractor shall replace the damaged or lost light fixture with a new, equal or approved equal light fixture at the Contractor's own expense.

- B. Light fixtures, isolation transformers, connectors and cable shall be removed as indicated on the drawings. L-868 heavy duty, ¾" thick cover plates shall be installed on all base cans.
- C. Light Fixtures that require removal shall be salvaged and delivered to the Owner's Department of Maintenance at Airport'. For these fixtures, the Contractor shall protect the leads by curling them and then taping them to the bottom side of the fixture housing. The fixture shall be placed inside a circular plastic tube that is the diameter (circumference) of the light and approximately 3" tall.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF AIRPORT ELECTRICAL ITEMS

- A. Demolition and Removal of Electrical Items shall be measured per lump sum. This work includes but not limited to the following:
 - 1. This bid item covers removal of electrical items as detailed on E100 series and are outside the pavement demolition limits. Pavement demolition limits are defined as any demolition of asphalt full strength pavement, asphalt shoulder, or concrete as shown on the civil drawings. Payment for the handling and disposal of asbestos piping and materials shall be included in this bid item. Contractor shall assume all existing conduit or ductbank shown to be removed contains asbestos and requires removal. Note; the cost for the removal of electrical items as detailed on the E100 series drawings and are inside the pavement demolition limits shall be bid under the appropriate civil bid item and are not included in this bid item.
 - 2. Utility Detection, Survey, and Tracing of all conduits and cables. Including providing shop drawing that defines the existing routing. Included in this work is the opening and closing of the existing manholes/handholes required to trace the circuits regardless of the number of times contractor enters structure.

4.2 DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF FAA MALSR ITEMS

- A. Demolition and Removal of FAA MALSR Items shall be measured per lump sum. This bid item includes but not limited to the demolition and removal of all FAA MALSR electrical items as detailed in the electrical demolition series of drawings and not bid separately. This includes all items including but not limited to the MALSR threshold bar to Stations 2 through and inclusive of Station 24 and Distribution Panel Cabinet. This work also includes but not limited to the following:
 - 1. Removal of MALSR/FAA conduit, ductbank, and cable. Payment for the handling and disposal of asbestos piping and materials shall be included in this bid item.

Contractor shall assume all existing MALSR conduit or ductbank shown to be removed contains asbestos and requires removal.

- 2. Removal of existing MALSR light poles, base cans, handholes, and abandoned concrete structures as detailed in demolition drawings.

4.3 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16101.1	Demolition & Removal of Airport Electrical Items	Lump Sum
16101.2	Demolition & Removal of FAA MALSR Items	Lump Sum

PART 5 - ATTACHMENTS (NOT USED)

-----END OF SECTION 16101-----

SECTION 16108 – UNDERGROUND POWER CABLE FOR AIRPORTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-108: Underground Power Cable for Airports, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This item shall consist of furnishing and installing power cables within conduit or duct banks in accordance with these specifications at the locations shown on the plans. Also included are the installation of counterpoise wires, ground wires, ground rods and connections, cable splicing, cable marking, cable testing, and all incidentals necessary to place the cable in operating condition as a completed unit to the satisfaction of the RPR. This item shall not include the installation of duct banks or conduit, trenching and backfilling for duct banks or conduit, or furnishing or installation of any cable for airfield lighting facilities. Requirements and payment for trenching and backfilling for the installation of underground conduit and duct banks is covered under Section 16110 “Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 16110 – Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits; FAA Specification Item L-110.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item L-108: Underground Power Cable for Airports
 - 2. FAA AC 150/5345-7: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 - 3. FAA AC 150/5345-26: Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptable Cable Connectors
 - 4. FED SPEC J-C-30: Cable and Wire, Electrical Power, Fixed Installation (cancelled; replaced by A-A-59544 Cable and Wire, Electrical (Power, Fixed Installation))
 - 5. FED SPEC A-A-55809: Insulation Tape, Electrical, Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive, Plastic
- C. ASTM International (ASTM)
 - 1. ASTM B 3: Soft or Annealed Copper Wire

- 2. ASTM D 4388: Rubber tapes, Nonmetallic Semiconducting and Electrically Insulating
 - D. NFPA No. 70: National Electrical Code (NEC)
 - E. MIL-S-23586C: Sealing Compound, Electrical, Silicone Rubber Building Industry Consulting Service International (BICSI)
 - F. ANSI/IEEE Std 81: IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System
- 1.5 SUBMITTALS
- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
 - B. Equipment and materials meeting the requirements of FAA Specification Item L-108.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Products shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-108.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-108.

PART 4 - ATTACHMENTS

- 4.1 FAA Specification Item L-108 Underground Power Cable for Airports.

Item L-108 Underground Power Cable for Airports

DESCRIPTION

108-1.1 This item shall consist of furnishing and installing power cables that are direct buried and furnishing and/or installing power cables within conduit or duct banks per these specifications at the locations shown on the plans. It includes excavation and backfill of trench for direct-buried cables only. Also included are the installation of counterpoise wires, ground wires, ground rods and connections, cable splicing, cable marking, cable testing, and all incidentals necessary to place the cable in operating condition as a completed unit to the satisfaction of the RPR. This item shall not include the installation of duct banks or conduit, trenching and backfilling for duct banks or conduit, or furnishing or installation of cable for FAA owned/operated facilities.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

108-2.1 General.

A. Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by advisory circulars (AC) shall be approved under the Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program per AC 150/5345-53, current version.

B. All other equipment and materials covered by other referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification, when requested by the RPR.

C. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed (when directed by the RPR) and replaced with materials that comply with these specifications at the Contractor's cost.

D. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete any non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment to which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in the project that may accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

E. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials, or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified in this document.

F. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for at least [twelve (12) months] from the date of final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner. The Contractor shall maintain a minimum

insulation resistance in accordance with paragraph 108-3.10e with isolation transformers connected in new circuits and new segments of existing circuits through the end of the contract warranty period when tested in accordance with AC 150/5340-26, *Maintenance Airport Visual Aid Facilities*, paragraph 5.1.3.1, Insulation Resistance Test.

108-2.2 Cable. Underground cable for airfield lighting facilities (runway and taxiway lights and signs) shall conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-7, Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits latest edition. Conductors for use on 6.6 ampere primary airfield lighting series circuits shall be single conductor, seven strand, #8 American wire gauge (AWG), L-824 Type C, 5,000 volts, non-shielded, with ethylene propylene insulation, cross-linked polyethylene insulation. Conductors for use on 20 ampere primary airfield lighting series circuits shall be single conductor, seven strand, #6 AWG, L-824 Type C, 5,000 volts, non-shielded, with [ethylene propylene insulation, cross-linked polyethylene insulation. L-824 conductors for use on the L-830 secondary of airfield lighting series circuits shall be sized in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. All other conductors shall comply with FAA and National Electric Code (NEC) requirements. Conductor sizes noted above shall not apply to leads furnished by manufacturers on airfield lighting transformers and fixtures.

Wire for electrical circuits up to 600 volts shall comply with Specification L-824 and/or Commercial Item Description A-A-59544A and shall be type THWN-2, 75°C for installation in conduit and RHW-2, 75°C for direct burial installations. Conductors for parallel (voltage) circuits shall be type and size and installed in accordance with NFPA-70, National Electrical Code.

Unless noted otherwise, all 600-volt and less non-airfield lighting conductor sizes are based on a 75°C, THWN-2, 600-volt insulation, copper conductors, not more than three single insulated conductors, in raceway, in free air. The conduit/duct sizes are based on the use of THWN-2, 600-volt insulated conductors. The Contractor shall make the necessary increase in conduit/duct sizes for other types of wire insulation. In no case shall the conduit/duct size be reduced. The minimum power circuit wire size shall be #12 AWG.

Conductor sizes may have been adjusted due to voltage drop or other engineering considerations. Equipment provided by the Contractor shall be capable of accepting the quantity and sizes of conductors shown in the Contract Documents. All conductors, pigtails, cable step-down adapters, cable step-up adapters, terminal blocks and splicing materials necessary to complete the cable termination/splice shall be considered incidental to the respective pay items provided.

Cable type, size, number of conductors, strand and service voltage shall be as specified in the Contract Document.

108-2.3 Bare copper wire (counterpoise, bare copper wire ground and ground rods). Wire for counterpoise or ground installations for airfield lighting systems shall be No. 1/0 AWG bare copper wire for counterpoise and/or No. 6 AWG (or as noted on details) insulated stranded for grounding bond wire per ASTM B3 and ASTM B8, and shall be bare copper wire per ASTM B33. For voltage powered circuits, the equipment grounding conductor shall comply with NEC Article 250.

Wire for counterpoise or ground installations for FAA MALS shall be No. 1/0 AWG bare copper wire for counterpoise and/or No. 2 AWG insulated stranded for grounding bond wire per ASTM B3 and ASTM B8, and shall be bare copper wire per ASTM B33. For voltage powered circuits, the equipment grounding conductor shall comply with NEC Article 250.

Ground rods shall be copper. The ground rods shall be of the length and diameter specified on the plans, but in no case be less than 10 feet (2.54 m) long and 3/4 inch (19 mm) in diameter.

108-2.4 Cable connections. In-line connections or splices of underground primary cables shall be of the type called for on the plans, and shall be one of the types listed below. No separate payment will be made for cable connections.

A. **The cast splice.** A cast splice, employing a plastic mold and using epoxy resin equivalent to that manufactured by 3M™ Company, “Scotchcast” Kit No. 82-B, or an approved equivalent, used for potting the splice is acceptable.

B. **The field-attached plug-in splice.** Field attached plug-in splices shall be installed as shown on the plans. The Contractor shall determine the outside diameter of the cable to be spliced and furnish appropriately sized connector kits and/or adapters. Tape or heat shrink tubing with integral sealant shall be in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements. Primary Connector Kits manufactured by Amerace, "Super Kit", Integro "Complete Kit", or approved equal is acceptable.

C. **The factory-molded plug-in splice.** Specification for L-823 Connectors, Factory-Molded to Individual Conductors, is acceptable.

D. **The taped or heat-shrink splice.** Taped splices employing field-applied rubber, or synthetic rubber tape covered with plastic tape is acceptable. The rubber tape should meet the requirements of ASTM D4388 and the plastic tape should comply with Military Specification MIL-I-24391 or Commercial Item Description A-A-55809. Heat shrinkable tubing shall be heavy-wall, self-sealing tubing rated for the voltage of the wire being spliced and suitable for direct-buried installations. The tubing shall be factory coated with a thermoplastic adhesive-sealant that will adhere to the insulation of the wire being spliced forming a moisture- and dirt-proof seal. Additionally, heat shrinkable tubing for multi-conductor cables, shielded cables, and armored cables shall be factory kits that are designed for the application. Heat shrinkable tubing and tubing kits shall be manufactured by Tyco Electronics/ Raychem Corporation, Energy Division, or approved equivalent.

In all the above cases, connections of cable conductors shall be made using crimp connectors using a crimping tool designed to make a complete crimp before the tool can be removed. All L-823/L-824 splices and terminations shall be made per the manufacturer’s recommendations and listings.

All connections of counterpoise, grounding conductors and ground rods shall be made by the exothermic process or approved equivalent, except that a light base ground clamp connector shall be used for attachment to the light base. All exothermic connections shall be made per the manufacturer’s recommendations and listings.

108-2.5 Splicer qualifications. Every airfield lighting cable splicer shall be qualified in making airport cable splices and terminations on cables rated at or above 5,000 volts AC. The Contractor shall submit to the RPR proof of the qualifications of each proposed cable splicer for the airport cable type and voltage level to be worked on. Cable splicing/terminating personnel shall have a minimum of three (3) years continuous experience in terminating/splicing medium voltage cable.

108-2.6 Concrete. Concrete shall conform to Section 02610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

108-2.7 Flowable backfill. Flowable material used to backfill trenches for power cable trenches shall conform to the requirements of Item P-153, Controlled Low Strength Material.

108-2.8 Cable identification tags. Cable identification tags shall be made from a non-corrosive material with the circuit identification stamped or etched onto the tag. The tags shall be of the type as detailed on the plans.

108-2.9 Tape. Electrical tapes shall be Scotch™ Electrical Tapes –Scotch™ 88 (1-1/2 inch (38 mm) wide) and Scotch™ 130C® linerless rubber splicing tape (2-inch (50 mm) wide), as manufactured by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M™), or an approved equivalent.

108-2.10 Electrical coating. Electrical coating shall be Scotchkote™ as manufactured by 3M™, or an approved equivalent.

108-2.11 Existing circuits. Whenever the scope of work requires connection to an existing circuit, the existing circuit's insulation resistance shall be tested, in the presence of the RPR. The test shall be performed per this item and prior to any activity that will affect the respective circuit. The Contractor shall record the results on forms acceptable to the RPR. When the work affecting the circuit is complete, the circuit's insulation resistance shall be checked again, in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall record the results on forms acceptable to the RPR. The second reading shall be equal to or greater than the first reading or the Contractor shall make the necessary repairs to the existing circuit to bring the second reading above the first reading. All repair costs including a complete replacement of the L-823 connectors, L-830 transformers and L-824 cable, if necessary, shall be borne by the Contractor. All test results shall be submitted in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

108-2.12 Detectable warning tape. Plastic, detectable, American Public Works Association (APWA) Red (electrical power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cable) with continuous legend tape shall be polyethylene film with a metalized foil core and shall be 3-6 inches (75-150 mm) wide. Detectable tape is incidental to the respective bid item. Detectable warning tape for communication cables shall be orange. Detectable warning tape color code shall comply with the APWA Uniform Color Code.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

108-3.1 General. The Contractor shall install the specified cable at the approximate locations indicated on the plans. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, all cable required to cross under pavements expected to carry aircraft loads shall be installed in concrete encased duct banks. Cable shall be run without splices, from fixture to fixture.

Cable connections between lights will be permitted only at the light locations for connecting the underground cable to the primary leads of the individual isolation transformers. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing cable in continuous lengths for home runs or other long cable runs without connections unless otherwise authorized in writing by the RPR or shown on the plans.

In addition to connectors being installed at individual isolation transformers, L-823 cable connectors for maintenance and test points shall be installed at locations shown on the plans. Cable circuit identification markers shall be installed on both sides of the L-823 connectors installed and on both sides of slack loops where a future connector would be installed.

Provide not less than 3 feet (1 m) of cable slack on each side of all connections, isolation transformers, light units, and at points where cable is connected to field equipment. Where provisions must be made for testing or for future above grade connections, provide enough slack to allow the cable to be extended at least one foot (30 cm) vertically above the top of the access structure. This requirement also applies where primary cable passes through empty light bases, junction boxes, and access structures to allow for future connections, or as designated by the RPR.

Primary airfield lighting cables installed shall have cable circuit identification markers attached on both sides of each L-823 connector and on each airport lighting cable entering or leaving cable access points, such as manholes, hand holes, pull boxes, junction boxes, etc. Markers shall be of sufficient length for

imprinting the cable circuit identification legend on one line, using letters not less than 1/4 inch (6 mm) in size. The cable circuit identification shall match the circuits noted on the construction plans.

108-3.2 Installation in duct banks or conduits. This item includes the installation of the cable in duct banks or conduit per the following paragraphs. The maximum number and voltage ratings of cables installed in each single duct or conduit, and the current-carrying capacity of each cable shall be per the latest version of the National Electric Code, or the code of the local agency or authority having jurisdiction.

The Contractor shall make no connections or splices of any kind in cables installed in conduits or duct banks.

Unless otherwise designated in the plans, where ducts are in tiers, use the lowest ducts to receive the cable first, with spare ducts left in the upper levels. Check duct routes prior to construction to obtain assurance that the shortest routes are selected and that any potential interference is avoided.

Duct banks or conduits shall be installed as a separate item per Item L-110, Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduit. The Contractor shall run a mandrel through duct banks or conduit prior to installation of cable to ensure that the duct bank or conduit is open, continuous and clear of debris. The mandrel size shall be compatible with the conduit size. The Contractor shall swab out all conduits/ducts and clean light bases, manholes, etc., interiors immediately prior to pulling cable. Once cleaned and swabbed, the light bases and all accessible points of entry to the duct/conduit system shall be kept closed except when installing cables. Cleaning of ducts, light bases, manholes, etc., is incidental to the pay item of the item being cleaned. All raceway systems left open, after initial cleaning, for any reason shall be re-cleaned at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall verify existing ducts proposed for use in this project as clear and open. The Contractor shall notify the RPR of any blockage in the existing ducts.

The cable shall be installed in a manner that prevents harmful stretching of the conductor, damage to the insulation, or damage to the outer protective covering. The ends of all cables shall be sealed with moisture-seal tape providing moisture-tight mechanical protection with minimum bulk, or alternately, heat shrinkable tubing before pulling into the conduit and it shall be left sealed until connections are made. Where more than one cable is to be installed in a conduit, all cable shall be pulled in the conduit at the same time. The pulling of a cable through duct banks or conduits may be accomplished by hand winch or power winch with the use of cable grips or pulling eyes. Maximum pulling tensions shall not exceed the cable manufacturer's recommendations. A non-hardening cable-pulling lubricant recommended for the type of cable being installed shall be used where required.

The Contractor shall submit the recommended pulling tension values to the RPR prior to any cable installation. If required by the RPR, pulling tension values for cable pulls shall be monitored by a dynamometer in the presence of the RPR. Cable pull tensions shall be recorded by the Contractor and reviewed by the RPR. Cables exceeding the maximum allowable pulling tension values shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

The manufacturer's minimum bend radius or NEC requirements (whichever is more restrictive) shall apply. Cable installation, handling and storage shall be per manufacturer's recommendations. During cold weather, particular attention shall be paid to the manufacturer's minimum installation temperature. Cable shall not be installed when the temperature is at or below the manufacturer's minimum installation temperature. At the Contractor's option, the Contractor may submit a plan, for review by the RPR, for heated storage of the cable and maintenance of an acceptable cable temperature during installation when temperatures are below the manufacturer's minimum cable installation temperature.

Cable shall not be dragged across base can or manhole edges, pavement or earth. When cable must be coiled, lay cable out on a canvas tarp or use other appropriate means to prevent abrasion to the cable jacket.

108-3.3 Installation of direct-buried cable in trenches. Unless otherwise specified, the Contractor shall not use a cable plow for installing the cable. Cable shall be unreeled uniformly in place alongside or in the trench and shall be carefully placed along the bottom of the trench. The cable shall not be unreeled and pulled into the trench from one end. Slack cable sufficient to provide strain relief shall be placed in the trench in a series of S curves. Sharp bends or kinks in the cable shall not be permitted.

Where cables must cross over each other, a minimum of 3 inches (75 mm) vertical displacement shall be provided with the topmost cable depth at or below the minimum required depth below finished grade.

A. **Trenching.** Where turf is well established and the sod can be removed, it shall be carefully stripped and properly stored. Trenches for cables may be excavated manually or with mechanical trenching equipment. Walls of trenches shall be essentially vertical so that a minimum of surface is disturbed. Graders shall not be used to excavate the trench with their blades. The bottom surface of trenches shall be essentially smooth and free from coarse aggregate. Unless otherwise specified, cable trenches shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade per NEC Table 300.5, except as follows:

1. When off the airport or crossing under a roadway or driveway, the minimum depth shall be 36 inches (91 cm) unless otherwise specified.
2. Minimum cable depth when crossing under a railroad track, shall be 42 inches (1 m) unless otherwise specified.

The Contractor shall excavate all cable trenches to a width not less than 6 inches (150 mm). Unless otherwise specified on the plans, all cables in the same location and running in the same general direction shall be installed in the same trench.

When rock is encountered, the rock shall be removed to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm) below the required cable depth and it shall be replaced with bedding material of earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. Flowable backfill material may alternatively be used.

Duct bank or conduit markers temporarily removed for trench excavations shall be replaced as required.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Where existing active cables cross proposed installations, the Contractor shall ensure that these cables are adequately protected. Where crossings are unavoidable, no splices will be allowed in the existing cables, except as specified on the plans. Installation of new cable where such crossings must occur shall proceed as follows:

1. Existing cables shall be located manually. Unearthed cables shall be inspected to assure absolutely no damage has occurred.
2. Trenching, etc., in cable areas shall then proceed, with approval of the RPR, with care taken to minimize possible damage or disruption of existing cable, including careful backfilling in area of cable.

In the event that any previously identified cable is damaged during the course of construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for the complete repair or replacement.

B. **Backfilling.** After the cable has been installed, the trench shall be backfilled. The first layer of backfill in the trench shall encompass all cables ; be 3 inches (75 mm) deep, loose measurement; and shall be either earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. This layer shall not be compacted. The second layer shall be 5 inches (125 mm) deep, loose measurement, and shall contain no particles that would be retained on a one inch (25.0 mm) sieve. The

remaining third and subsequent layers of backfill shall not exceed 8 inches (20 cm) of loose measurement and be excavated or imported material and shall not contain stone or aggregate larger than 4 inches (100 mm) maximum diameter.

The second and subsequent layers shall be thoroughly tamped and compacted to at least the density of the adjacent material. If the cable is to be installed in locations or areas where other compaction requirements are specified (under pavements, embankments, etc.) the backfill compaction shall be backfill with controlled low strength material in accordance with Section 02153, Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM).

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during backfilling operations. The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface, except that when turf is to be established over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at an appropriate depth consistent with the type of turfing operation to be accommodated. A proper allowance for settlement shall also be provided. Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per the plans and specifications.

Underground electrical warning (caution) tape shall be installed in the trench above all direct-buried cable. Contractor shall submit a sample of the proposed warning tape for acceptance by the RPR. If not shown on the plans, the warning tape shall be located 6 inches (150 mm) above the direct-buried cable or the counterpoise wire if present. A 3-6 inch (75 - 150 mm) wide polyethylene film detectable tape, with a metalized foil core, shall be installed above all direct buried cable or counterpoise. The tape shall be of the color and have a continuous legend as indicated on the plans. The tape shall be installed 8 inches (200 mm) minimum below finished grade.

C. **Restoration.** Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD) and remove any that is found. Where soil and sod has been removed, it shall be replaced as soon as possible after the backfilling is completed. All areas disturbed by work shall be restored to its original condition. The restoration shall be as shown on the civil plans. The Contractor shall be held responsible for maintaining all disturbed surfaces and replacements until final acceptance. When trenching is through paved areas, restoration shall be equal to existing conditions. If the cable is to be installed in locations or areas where other compaction requirements are specified (under pavements, embankments, etc.) the backfill compaction shall be backfill with controlled low strength material in accordance with Section 02153, Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM). Restoration shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

108-3.4 Cable markers for direct-buried cable. The location of direct buried circuits shall be marked by a concrete slab marker, 2 feet (60 cm) square and 4-6 inch (10 - 15 cm) thick, extending approximately one inch (25 mm) above the surface. Each cable run from a line of lights and signs to the equipment vault shall be marked at approximately every 200 feet (61 m) along the cable run, with an additional marker at each change of direction of cable run. All other direct-buried cable shall be marked in the same manner. Cable markers shall be installed directly above the cable. The Contractor shall impress the word "CABLE" and directional arrows on each cable marking slab. The letters shall be approximately 4 inches (100 mm) high and 3 inches (75 mm) wide, with width of stroke 1/2 inch (12 mm) and 1/4 inch (6 mm) deep. Stencils shall be used for cable marker lettering; no hand lettering shall be permitted.

At the location of each underground cable connection/splice, except at lighting units, or isolation transformers, a concrete marker slab shall be installed to mark the location of the connection/splice. The Contractor shall impress the word "SPLICE" on each slab. The Contractor also shall impress additional circuit identification symbols on each slab as directed by the RPR. All cable markers and splice markers shall be painted international orange. Paint shall be specifically manufactured for uncured exterior concrete. After placement, all cable or splice markers shall be given one coat of high-visibility aviation orange paint

as approved by the RPR. Furnishing and installation of cable markers is incidental to the respective cable pay item.

108-3.5 Splicing. Connections of the type shown on the plans shall be made by experienced personnel regularly engaged in this type of work and shall be made as follows:

A. **Cast splices.** These shall be made by using crimp connectors for jointing conductors. Molds shall be assembled, and the compound shall be mixed and poured per the manufacturer's instructions and to the satisfaction of the RPR.

B. **Field-attached plug-in splices.** These shall be assembled per the manufacturer's instructions. These splices shall be made by plugging directly into mating connectors. The joint where the connectors come together shall be finished by one of the following methods: (1) wrapped with at least one layer of rubber or synthetic rubber tape and one layer of plastic tape, one-half lapped, extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint (2) Covered with heat shrinkable tubing with integral sealant extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint or (3) On connector kits equipped with water seal flap; roll-over water seal flap to sealing position on mating connector.

C. **Factory-molded plug-in splices.** These shall be made by plugging directly into mating connectors. The joint where the connectors come together shall be finished by one of the following methods: (1) Wrapped with at least one layer of rubber or synthetic rubber tape and one layer of plastic tape, one-half lapped, extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint. (2) Covered with heat shrinkable tubing with integral sealant extending at least 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side of the joint. or (3) On connector kits so equipped with water seal flap; roll-over water seal flap to sealing position on mating connector.

D. **Taped or heat-shrink splices.** A taped splice shall be made in the following manner:

Bring the cables to their final position and cut so that the conductors will butt. Remove insulation and jacket allowing for bare conductor of proper length to fit compression sleeve connector with 1/4 inch (6 mm) of bare conductor on each side of the connector. Prior to splicing, the two ends of the cable insulation shall be penciled using a tool designed specifically for this purpose and for cable size and type. Do not use emery paper on splicing operation since it contains metallic particles. The copper conductors shall be thoroughly cleaned. Join the conductors by inserting them equidistant into the compression connection sleeve. Crimp conductors firmly in place with crimping tool that requires a complete crimp before tool can be removed. Test the crimped connection by pulling on the cable. Scrape the insulation to assure that the entire surface over which the tape will be applied (plus 3 inches (75 mm) on each end) is clean. After scraping, wipe the entire area with a clean lint-free cloth. Do not use solvents.

Apply high-voltage rubber tape one-half lapped over bare conductor. This tape should be tensioned as recommended by the manufacturer. Voids in the connector area may be eliminated by highly elongating the tape, stretching it just short of its breaking point. The manufacturer's recommendation for stretching tape during splicing shall be followed. Always attempt to exactly half-lap to produce a uniform buildup. Continue buildup to 1-1/2 times cable diameter over the body of the splice with ends tapered a distance of approximately one inch (25 mm) over the original jacket. Cover rubber tape with two layers of vinyl pressure-sensitive tape one-half lapped. Do not use glyptol or lacquer over vinyl tape as they react as solvents to the tape. No further cable covering or splice boxes are required.

Heat shrinkable tubing shall be installed following manufacturer's instructions. Direct flame heating shall not be permitted unless recommended by the manufacturer. Cable surfaces within the limits of the heat-shrink application shall be clean and free of contaminants prior to application.

A. **Assembly.** Surfaces of equipment or conductors being terminated or connected shall be prepared in accordance with industry standard practice and manufacturer's recommendations. All surfaces to be connected shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove all dirt, grease, oxides, nonconductive films, or other foreign material. Paints and other nonconductive coatings shall be removed to expose base metal. Clean all surfaces at least 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) beyond all sides of the larger bonded area on all mating surfaces. Use a joint compound suitable for the materials used in the connection. Repair painted/coated surface to original condition after completing the connection.

108-3.6 Bare counterpoise wire installation for lightning protection and grounding. If shown on the plans or included in the job specifications, bare solid #6 AWG copper counterpoise wire shall be installed for lightning protection of the underground cables. The RPR shall select one of two methods of lightning protection for the airfield lighting circuit based upon sound engineering practice and lightning strike density.

A. **Equipotential.** The counterpoise size is as shown on the plans. The equipotential method is applicable to all airfield lighting systems; i.e. runway, taxiway, apron – touchdown zone, centerline, edge, threshold and approach lighting systems. The equipotential method is also successfully applied to provide lightning protection for power, signal and communication systems. The light bases, counterpoise, etc – all components - are bonded together and bonded to the vault power system ground loop/electrode.

Counterpoise wire shall be installed in the same trench for the entire length of buried cable, conduits and duct banks that are installed to contain airfield cables. The counterpoise is centered over the cable/conduit/duct to be protected.

The counterpoise conductor shall be installed no less than 8 inches (200 mm) minimum or 12 inches (300 mm) maximum above the raceway or cable to be protected, except as permitted below:

- (1) The minimum counterpoise conductor height above the raceway or cable to be protected shall be permitted to be adjusted subject to coordination with the airfield lighting and pavement designs.
- (2) The counterpoise conductor height above the protected raceway(s) or cable(s) shall be calculated to ensure that the raceway or cable is within a 45-degree area of protection, (45 degrees on each side of vertical creating a 90 degree angle).

The counterpoise conductor shall be bonded to each metallic light base, mounting stake, and metallic airfield lighting component.

All metallic airfield lighting components in the field circuit on the output side of the constant current regulator (CCR) or other power source shall be bonded to the airfield lighting counterpoise system.

All components rise and fall at the same potential; with no potential difference, no damaging arcing and no damaging current flow.

See AC 150/5340-30, Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids and NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems, Chapter 11, for a detailed description of the Equipotential Method of lightning protection.

Reference FAA STD-019E, Lightning and Surge Protection, Grounding Bonding and Shielding Requirements for Facilities and Electronic Equipment, Part 4.1.1.7.

B. **Isolation.** Not used

C. **Common Installation requirements.** When a metallic light base is used, the grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metallic light base or mounting stake with a No. 6 AWG bare, annealed or soft drawn, solid copper conductor.

When a nonmetallic light base is used, the grounding electrode shall be bonded to the metallic light fixture or metallic base plate with a No. 6 AWG bare, annealed or soft drawn, solid copper conductor.

Grounding electrodes may be rods, ground dissipation plates, radials, or other electrodes listed in the NFPA 70 (NEC) or NFPA 780.

Where raceway is installed by the directional bore, jack and bore, or other drilling method, the counterpoise conductor shall be permitted to be installed concurrently with the directional bore, jack and bore, or other drilling method raceway, external to the raceway or sleeve.

The counterpoise wire shall also be exothermically welded to ground rods installed as shown on the plans but not more than 500 feet (150 m) apart around the entire circuit. The counterpoise system shall be continuous and terminate at the transformer vault or at the power source. It shall be securely attached to the vault or equipment external ground ring or other made electrode-grounding system. The connections shall be made as shown on the plans and in the specifications.

Where an existing airfield lighting system is being extended or modified, the new counterpoise conductors shall be interconnected to existing counterpoise conductors at each intersection of the new and existing airfield lighting counterpoise systems.

D. Parallel Voltage Systems. Provide grounding and bonding in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

108-3.7 Counterpoise installation above multiple conduits and duct banks. Counterpoise wires shall be installed above multiple conduits/duct banks for airfield lighting cables, with the intent being to provide a complete area of protection over the airfield lighting cables. When multiple conduits and/or duct banks for airfield cable are installed in the same trench, the number and location of counterpoise wires above the conduits shall be adequate to provide a complete area of protection measured 45 degrees each side of vertical.

Where duct banks pass under pavement to be constructed in the project, the counterpoise shall be placed above the duct bank. Reference details on the construction plans.

108-3.8 Counterpoise installation at existing duct banks. When airfield lighting cables are indicated on the plans to be routed through existing duct banks, the new counterpoise wiring shall be terminated at ground rods at each end of the existing duct bank where the cables being protected enter and exit the duct bank. The new counterpoise conductor shall be bonded to the existing counterpoise system.

108-3.9 Exothermic bonding. Bonding of counterpoise wire shall be by the exothermic welding process or equivalent method accepted by the RPR. Only personnel experienced in and regularly engaged in this type of work shall make these connections.

Contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the RPR, the welding kits, materials and procedures to be used for welded connections prior to any installations in the field. The installations shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations and the following:

A. All slag shall be removed from welds.

B. Using an exothermic weld to bond the counterpoise to a lug on a galvanized light base is not recommended unless the base has been specially modified. Consult the manufacturer's installation directions for proper methods of bonding copper wire to the light base. See AC 150/5340-30 for galvanized light base exception.

C. If called for in the plans, all buried copper and weld material at weld connections shall be thoroughly coated with 6 mm of 3M™ Scotchkote™, or approved equivalent, or coated with coal tar Bitumastic® material to prevent surface exposure to corrosive soil or moisture.

108-3.10 Testing. The Contractor shall furnish all necessary equipment and appliances for testing the airport electrical systems and underground cable circuits before and after installation. The Contractor shall perform all tests in the presence of the RPR. The Contractor shall demonstrate the electrical characteristics to the satisfaction of the RPR. All costs for testing are incidental to the respective item being tested. For phased projects, the tests must be completed by phase. The Contractor must maintain the test results throughout the entire project as well as during the warranty period that meet the following:

A. Earth resistance testing methods shall be submitted to the RPR for approval. Earth resistance testing results shall be recorded on an approved form and testing shall be performed in the presence of the RPR. All such testing shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor.

B. Should the counterpoise or ground grid conductors be damaged or suspected of being damaged by construction activities the Contractor shall test the conductors for continuity with a low resistance ohmmeter. The conductors shall be isolated such that no parallel path exists and tested for continuity. The RPR shall approve of the test method selected. All such testing shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor.

After installation, the Contractor shall test and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the RPR the following:

C. That all affected lighting power and control circuits (existing and new) are continuous and free from short circuits.

D. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are free from unspecified grounds.

E. That the insulation resistance to ground of all new non-grounded high voltage series circuits or cable segments is not less than 200 megohms. Verify continuity of all series airfield lighting circuits prior to energization.

F. That the insulation resistance to ground of all new non-grounded conductors of new multiple circuits or circuit segments is not less than 100 megohms.

G. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are properly connected per applicable wiring diagrams.

H. That all affected circuits (existing and new) are operable. Tests shall be conducted that include operating each control not less than 10 times and the continuous operation of each lighting and power circuit for not less than 1/2 hour.

I. That the impedance to ground of each ground rod does not exceed 25 ohms prior to establishing connections to other ground electrodes. The fall-of-potential ground impedance test shall be used, as described by American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) Standard 81, to verify this requirement. As an alternate, clamp-on style ground impedance test meters may be used to satisfy the impedance testing requirement. Test equipment and its calibration sheets shall be submitted for review and approval by the RPR prior to performing the testing.

Two copies of tabulated results of all cable tests performed shall be supplied by the Contractor to the RPR. Where connecting new cable to existing cable, insulation resistance tests shall be performed on the new cable prior to connection to the existing circuit.

There are no approved “repair” procedures for items that have failed testing other than complete replacement.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

108-4.1 Method of measurement

A. **Cable.** Cable or ground wire installed in duct or conduit shall be measured by the number of linear feet measured in place, complete, ready for operation, and accepted as satisfactory by the RPR. No separate payment shall be made for the removal of existing airfield lighting cable and the cost of cable removal is incidental to the project with no separate payment. Contractor shall not be paid for new cable that is installed as “pulling cable” in locations where new cable cannot be pulled through and existing cable must be removed and used as “pulling cable”.

108-4.2 Basis of payment

A. **No. 8 AWG, 5kV, L-824C primary cable.** Payment will be made at the contract unit price for cable installed in conduit, ductbank, handhole, manhole, base can, or wire-way, complete and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and all incidentals necessary to complete this item. Payment for cable includes circuit identification tags, connector kits, and testing. Included in the payment for airfield lighting cable the cleaning of existing conduit, ductbank, handhole, manhole or base can for re-installation of cable. No separate payment shall be made for removal of airfield lighting cable or the cleaning of existing electrical infrastructure; however, Contractor shall assume that the amount of cable to be removed measures no less than 200% of the amount of cable to be installed. Contractor shall assume that wherever new circuit is replacing existing circuit, existing cable shall be removed.

B. **No. 6 AWG, 600V, green ground wire.** Payment will be made at the contract unit price for cable installed in conduit, ductbank, handhole, manhole, base can, or wire-way, complete and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and all incidentals necessary to complete this item. Payment for cable includes bare copper wire and all necessary connections required to connect ground wire to new, existing, or retrofitted ground lugs in the cans and external ground rods. Contractor shall assume that existing base cans do not have internal ground lugs and that each base can needs ground lug retrofitting. Included in this payment is the removal of any existing ground wire. No separate payment shall be made for removal of ground wire. Contractor shall assume that the amount of ground wire to be removed measures no less than 200% of the amount of ground wire to be installed.

C. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16108.1	No. 8 AWG, 5kV, L-824C Primary Cable	Linear Feet
16108.2	No. 6 AWG, 600V, Green Ground Wire	Linear Feet

END OF ITEM L-108

-----END OF SECTION 16108-----

SECTION 16109 – AIRPORT ELECTRICAL VAULT AND EQUIPMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-109: Airport Electrical Vault and Equipment, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This item consists of airport lighting and signing systems removed, modified, furnished, and installed in accordance with this specification and the applicable advisory circulars. The systems are installed at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, design and details shown in the plans. This item includes the furnishing of all equipment, materials, services, and incidentals necessary to place the system in operation as completed units to the satisfaction of the RPR. All equipment and material shall be new unless explicitly noted otherwise.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 16108 – Underground Power Cable for Airports; FAA Specification Item L-108.
- B. Section 16110 – Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits; FAA Specification Item L-110.
- C. Section 16125 – Installation of Airport Lighting Systems; FAA Specification Item L-125.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item L-125: Installation of Airport Lighting Systems
 - 2. FAA AC 150/5340-18: Standards for Airport Sign Systems
 - 3. FAA AC 150/5340-26: Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities
 - 4. FAA AC 150/5340-30: Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
 - 5. FAA AC 150/5345-5: Circuit Selector Switch

6. FAA AC 150/5345-7: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 7. FAA AC 150/5345-26: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 8. FAA AC 150/5345-28: Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) Systems
 9. FAA AC 150/5345-39: Specification for L-853, Runway and Taxiway Retroreflective Markers
 10. FAA AC 150/5345-42: Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
 11. FAA AC 150/5345-44: Specification for Runway and Taxiway Signs
 12. FAA AC 150/5345-46: Specification for Runway and Taxiway Light Fixtures
 13. FAA AC 150/5345-47: Specification for Series to Series Isolation Transformers for Airport Lighting Systems
 14. FAA AC 150/5345-51: Specification for Discharge-Type Flashing Light Equipment
 15. FAA AC 150/5345-53: Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program
 16. FAA EB #67: Light Sources Other than Incandescent and Xenon for Airport and Obstruction Lighting Fixtures
- C. NFPA No. 70: National Electrical Code (NEC)
- D. MIL-P-21035: Paint High Zinc Dust Content, Galvanizing Repair
- E. ANSI/IEEE Std 81: IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Equipment and materials shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-109.
- C. Contractor shall provide a shop drawing which details the following for each electrical equipment:
 1. Voltage
 2. Amperage
 3. Breaker sizing

4. Exact layout and configuration of equipment
5. Connection to panelboards
6. Connection to Airfield Lighting and Control System (ALCS)
7. Cable type
8. Dimension of equipment

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Products shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-109.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-109.

PART 4 - ATTACHMENTS

- 4.1 FAA Specification Item L-109 AIRPORT ELECTRICAL VAULT AND EQUIPMENT

Item L-109 Airport Electrical Vault and Equipment

DESCRIPTION

109-1.1 This item shall consist of **modification of existing airport electrical vault and equipment** per the design and dimensions shown in the plans. This work shall also include the installation of conduits and cabling of the vault, and the furnishing of all incidentals that are necessary to produce a completed unit. Included as a separate part under this item or as a separate item where an existing vault is to be used shall be the furnishing of all vault equipment, wiring, electrical buses, cable, conduit, potheads, and grounding systems. This work shall also include the painting of equipment and conduit; the marking and labeling of equipment and the labeling or tagging of wires; the testing of the installation; and the furnishing of all incidentals necessary to place it in operating condition as a completed unit to the satisfaction of the RPR.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

109-2.1 General.

- a.** Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by advisory circulars (AC) shall be certified in AC 150/5345-53, Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program (ALECP) and listed in the ALECP Addendum.
- b.** All other equipment and materials covered by other referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification when requested by the RPR.
- c.** Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed (when directed by the RPR) and replaced with materials that comply with these specifications at the Contractor's cost.
- d.** All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete any non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment to which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in the project that may accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.
- e.** The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be provided in electronic DWG or PDF format. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified in this document.
- f.** All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve months (12) from final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

CONSTRUCTION OF VAULT AND PREFABRICATED METAL HOUSING

109-3.1 Electrical vault building. Not applicable.

109-3.2 Concrete. Not applicable

109-3.3 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.

109-3.4 Reinforcing steel. Reinforcing steel bars shall be intermediate or structural grade deformed-type bars and shall be per ASTM A615.

109-3.5 Brick. Brick shall be per ASTM C62, Grade SW.

109-3.6 Rigid steel conduit. Rigid steel conduit and fittings shall be per Underwriters Laboratories Standards 6 and 514B.

109-3.7 Plastic Conduit and fittings. Plastic Conduit and fittings shall conform to the requirements of UL-651 and UL-654 schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) suitable for use above or below ground.

109-3.8 Lighting. Vault or metal-housing light fixtures shall be of a vapor-proof type.

109-3.9 Outlets. Convenience outlets shall be heavy-duty duplex units designed for industrial service.

109-3.10 Switches. Vault or metal-housing light switches shall be single-pole switches.

109-3.11 Paint.

a. Priming paint for non-galvanized metal surfaces shall be a high solids alkyd primer compatible with the manufacturer's recommendations for the intermediate or topcoat.

b. White paint for body and finish coats on metal and wood surfaces shall be ready-mixed paint conforming to the Master Painter's Institute (MPI), Reference #9, Exterior Alkyd, Gloss.

c. Priming paint for wood surfaces shall be mixed on the job by thinning the specified white paint by adding 1/2 pint (0.24 liter) of raw linseed oil to each gallon (liter).

d. Paint for the floor, ceiling, and inside walls shall be per Porter Paint Company 69, 71, and 79 or equivalent. Walls and ceiling shall be light gray and the floor shall be medium gray.

e. The roof coating shall be hot asphalt material per ASTM D2823. Asbestos-free roof coating per ASTM D4479 may be substituted if required by local codes.

109-3.12 Ground bus. Ground bus shall be 1/8 × 3/4 inch (3 × 19 mm) minimum copper bus bar.

109-3.13 Square duct. Duct shall be square similar to that manufactured by the Square D Company (or equivalent), or the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company (or equivalent). The entire front of the duct on each section shall consist of hinged or removable cover for ready access to the interior. The cross-section of the duct shall be not less than 4 × 4 inch (100 × 100 mm) except where otherwise shown in the plans.

109-3.14 Ground rods. Ground rods shall be in accordance with Item L-108.

109-3.15 Vault prefabricated metal housing. The prefabricated metal housing shall be a commercially available unit.

109-3.16 FAA-approved equipment. Certain items of airport lighting equipment installed in vaults are covered by individual ACs listed below:

AC 150/5345-3 Specification for L-821, Panels for Remote Control of Airport Lighting

AC 150/5345-5	Circuit Selector Switch
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-10	Specification for Constant Current Regulators and Regulator Monitors
AC 150/5345-13	Specification for L-841 Auxiliary Relay Cabinet Assembly for Pilot Control of Airport Lighting Circuits.
AC 150/5345-49	Specification for L-854, Radio Control Equipment
AC 150/5345-56	Specification for L-890 Airport Lighting Control and Monitoring System (ALCMS)

109-3.17 Other electrical equipment. Distribution transformers, oil switches, cutouts, relays, terminal blocks, transfer relays, circuit breakers, and all other regularly used commercial items of electrical equipment not covered by FAA equipment specifications and ACs shall conform to the applicable rulings and standards of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) or the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA). When specified, test reports from a testing laboratory indicating that the equipment meets the specifications shall be supplied. In all cases, equipment shall be new and a first-grade product. This equipment shall be supplied in the quantities required for the specific project and shall incorporate the electrical and mechanical characteristics specified in the proposal and plans. Equipment selected and installed by the Contractor shall maintain the interrupting current rating of the existing systems or specified rating whichever is greater.

109-3.18 Wire. Wire (in conduit) rated up to 5,000 volts shall be per AC 150/5345-7, Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cables for Airport Lighting Circuits. For ratings up to 600 volts, moisture and heat resistant thermoplastic wire conforming to Commercial Item Description A-A-59544A Type THWN-2 shall be used. The wires shall be of the type, size, number of conductors, and voltage shown in the plans or in the proposal.

a. Control circuits. Unless otherwise indicated on the plans, wire shall be not less than No. 12 American wire gauge (AWG) and shall be insulated for 600 volts. If telephone control cable is specified, No. 19 AWG telephone cable per ANSI/Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ICEA) S-85-625 specifications shall be used.

b. Power circuits.

- (1) 600 volts maximum – Wire shall be No. 6 AWG or larger and insulated for at least 600 volts.
- (2) 3,000 volts maximum – Wire shall be No. 6 AWG or larger and insulated for at least 3,000 volts.
- (3) Over 3,000 volts-Wire shall be No. 6 AWG or larger and insulated for at least the circuit voltage.

109-3.19 Short circuit / coordination / device evaluation / arc flash analysis. The Contractor shall, based upon the equipment provided, include as a part of the submittal process the electrical system “Short Circuit / Coordination / Device evaluation / Arc Flash Analysis”. The analysis shall be performed by the equipment manufacturer and submitted in a written report. The analysis shall be signed and sealed by a registered professional Engineer from the state in which the project is located. The analysis shall comply with NFPA-70E and IEEE 1584.

The analysis will include: one line diagrams, short circuit analysis, coordination analysis, equipment evaluation, arc flash analysis and arc flash labels containing at a minimum, equipment name, voltage/current rating, available incident energy and flash protection boundary.

The selected firms field service Engineer shall perform data gathering for analysis completion and device settings, perform device setting as recommended by the analysis and will furnish and install the arc flash labels. The components worst case incident energy will be considered the available arc flash energy at that specific point in the system. Submit three written copies and one electronic copy of the report.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

CONSTRUCTION OF VAULT AND PREFABRICATED METAL HOUSING

109-4.1 General. The Contractor shall construct the transformer vault or prefabricated metal housing at the location indicated in the plans. Vault construction shall be reinforced concrete, concrete masonry, or brick wall as specified. The metal housing shall be prefabricated equipment enclosure to be supplied in the size specified. The mounting pad or floor details, installation methods, and equipment placement are shown in the plans. Precast concrete structures shall be furnished by a plant meeting National Precast Concrete Association Plant Certification Program or another engineer approved third party certification program.

The Contractor shall clear, grade, and seed the area around the vault or metal housing for a minimum distance of 10 feet (3 m) on all sides. The slope shall be not less than 1/2 inch per foot (12 mm per 0.3 m) away from the vault or metal housing in all directions.

The vault shall provide adequate protection against weather elements, including rain, wind-driven dust, snow, ice and excessive heat. The vault shall have sufficient filtered ventilation, to assure that the interior room temperatures and conditions do not exceed the recommended limits of the electrical equipment to be installed in the vault. The Contractor is responsible for contacting the manufacturer of the equipment to be installed to obtain environmental limitations of the equipment to be installed.

109-4.2 Foundation and walls.

a. Reinforced concrete construction. The Contractor shall construct the foundation and walls per the details shown in the plans. Unless otherwise specified, internal ties shall be of the mechanical type so that when the forms are removed the ends of the ties shall be at least one inch (25 mm) beneath the concrete surface; the holes shall be plugged and finished to prevent discoloration. Reinforcing steel shall be placed, as shown in the drawings, and secured in position to prevent displacement during the concrete placement.

The external surfaces of the concrete shall be thoroughly worked during the placing operation to force all coarse aggregate from the surface. Thoroughly work the mortar against the forms to produce a smooth finish free from air pockets and honeycomb.

The surface film of all pointed surfaces shall be removed before setting occurs. As soon as the pointing has set sufficiently, the entire surface inside and outside of the vault shall be thoroughly wet with water and rubbed with a No. 16 carborundum stone, or equivalent quality abrasive, bringing the surface to a paste. All form marks and projections shall be removed. The surface produced shall be smooth and dense without pits or irregularities. The materials which have been ground into a paste during the rubbing process shall be spread or brushed uniformly over the entire surface (except the interior surfaces that are to be painted shall have all paste removed by washing before painting) and permitted to reset. Final exterior finish shall be obtained by rubbing with No. 30 carborundum stone, or an equivalent quality abrasive. The surface shall be rubbed until the entire surface is smooth and uniform in color.

b. Brick and concrete construction. When this type of construction is specified, the foundation shall be concrete conforming to the details shown in the plans. The outer edge of the foundation at the floor level shall be beveled 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) at 45 degrees. Brick walls shall be 8 inches (200 mm) thick,

laid in running bond with every sixth course a header course. Brick shall be laid in cement mortar (one part masonry cement and 3 parts sand) with full mortar bed and shoved joints. All joints shall be completely filled with mortar, and facing brick shall be back-parged with mortar as work progresses. All joints shall be 3/8 inch (9 mm) thick, exterior joints tooled concave, and interior joints struck flush. Both interior and exterior brick surfaces shall be cleaned and nail holes, cracks and other defects filled with mortar. When specified, a nonfading mineral pigment mortar coloring shall be added to the mortar. Steel reinforcing bars, 3/8 inch (9 mm) in diameter and 12 inches (300 mm) long, shall be set vertically in the center of the brick wall on not more than 2 feet (60 cm) centers to project 2-1/2 inches (60 mm) into the concrete roof slab. Lintels for supporting the brickwork over doors, windows, and louvers shall consist of two 4 × 3 × 3/8 inch (100 × 75 × 9 mm) steel angles. Lintels shall be painted with one coat of corrosion-inhibiting primer before installation, and all exposed parts shall be painted similar to doors and window sash after installation.

Window sills may be concrete poured in place or precast concrete as indicated in the plans. All exposed surfaces shall have a rubbed finish as specified under reinforced concrete construction. After completion, all interior and exterior faces of walls shall be scrubbed with a solution of muriatic acid and water in the proportions of not less than one part acid to 10 parts of water. All traces of efflorescence, loose mortar, and mortar stain shall be removed, and the walls washed down with clear water.

c. Concrete masonry construction. When this type of construction is specified, the foundation shall be concrete conforming to the details shown in the plans. The concrete masonry units shall be standard sizes and shapes and shall conform to ASTM C90 and shall include the closures, jambs, and other shapes required by the construction as shown in the plans. Standard construction practice shall be followed for this type of work including mortar, joints, reinforcing steel for extensions into roof slab, etc. Plaster for interior walls, if specified, shall be Portland cement plaster.

109-4.3 Roof. The roof shall be reinforced concrete as shown in the plans. Reinforcing steel shall be placed as shown in the drawing and secured in position to prevent displacement during the pouring of the concrete. The concrete shall be poured monolithically and shall be free of honeycombs and voids. The surface shall have a steel-troweled finish and shall be sloped as shown in the drawing. The underside of the roof slab shall be finished in the same manner as specified for walls.

One brush or mop coat of hot asphalt roof coating shall be applied to the top surface of the roof slab. The asphalt material shall be heated to within the range specified by the manufacturer and immediately applied to the roof. The finished coat shall be continuous over the roof surface and free from holidays and blisters. Smears and dribbles of asphalt on the roof edges and building walls shall be removed.

109-4.4 Floor. Construct building foundation in accordance with the details shown in the plans. The floor shall be reinforced concrete as shown in the drawings. When present, all sod, roots, refuse, and other perishable material shall be removed from the area under the floor to a depth of 8 inches (200 mm), unless a greater depth is specified in the invitation for bids. This area shall be backfilled with materials consisting of sand, cinders, gravel, or stone. Fill shall be placed in layers not to exceed 4 inches (100 mm) and shall be thoroughly compacted by tamping or rolling. A layer of building paper shall be placed over the fill prior to placing concrete. The floor surfaces shall have a steel-troweled finish. The floor shall be level unless a drain is specified, in which case the floor shall be pitched 1/4 inch (6 mm) per foot downward toward the drain. A 1/4-inch (6-mm) asphalt felt expansion joint shall be placed between floor and foundation walls. The floor shall be poured monolithically and shall be free of honeycombs and voids.

109-4.5 Floor drain. If shown in the plans, a floor drain and dry well shall be installed in the center of the floor of the equipment room. The dry well shall be excavated 4 × 4 feet (1.2 × 1.2 m) square and to a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) below the finished floor elevation and shall be backfilled to the elevation of the underside of the floor with gravel - which shall all pass a 2-inch (50 mm) mesh sieve and shall all be

retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) mesh sieve. The gravel backfill shall be placed in 6 inch (150 mm) maximum layers, and the entire surface of each layer shall be tamped either with a mechanical tamper or with a hand tamper weighing not less than 25 pounds (11 kg) and having a face area of not more than 36 square inches (232 square cm) nor less than 16 square inches (103 square cm). The drain inlet shall be set flush in the concrete floor. The drain shall have a clear opening of not less than 8 inches (200 mm) in diameter.

109-4.6 Conduits in floor and foundation. Conduits shall be installed in the floor and through the foundation walls per the details shown in the plans. All underground conduit shall be painted with an asphalt compound. Conduit shall be installed with a coupling or metal conduit adapter flush with the top of the floor. All incoming conduit shall be closed with a pipe plug to prevent the entrance of foreign material during construction. Space conduit entrances shall be left closed.

109-4.7 Doors. Doors shall be metal-clad fireproof Class A (three (3) hour rated) doors conforming to requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC) and local electrical codes. Panic bar exit hardware shall be installed per NEC requirements. Refer to the new electrical vault detail plan sheets for construction requirements.

109-4.8 Painting. The floor, ceiling, and inside walls of concrete construction shall first be given a hardening treatment, after which the Contractor shall apply two coats of paint as specified below, except that interior face brick walls need not be painted. The hardening treatment shall consist of applying two coats of either a commercial floor hardener or a solution made by dissolving 2 pounds (0.9 kg) of magnesium fluorosilicate or zinc sulfate crystals in one gallon (liter) of water. Each coat shall be allowed to dry at least 48 hours before the next application. After the second treating coat has dried, the surfaces shall be brushed clean of all crystals and thoroughly washed with clear water. Paint for walls and ceiling shall be a light gray color approved by the RPR. The floor paint shall be a medium gray color approved by the RPR. Before painting, the surfaces shall be dry and clean. The first coat shall be thinned by adding 2/3-quart (0.63 liters) of spar varnish and 1/3-quart (0.31 liters) of turpentine to each gallon (liter) of paint. The second coat shall be applied without thinning. All doors, lintels, and windows shall be cleaned to remove any rust or foreign material and shall be given one body and one finish coat of white paint. Bare metal surfaces shall be given a prime coat of corrosion-inhibiting primer prior to the body and finish coats.

109-4.9 Lights and switches. The Contractor shall furnish and install a minimum of two duplex convenience outlets in the vault room. Where a control room is specified, at least two duplex outlets shall be installed.

INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT IN VAULT OR PREFABRICATED METAL HOUSING

109-5.1 General. The Contractor shall furnish, install, and connect all equipment, equipment accessories, conduit, cables, wires, buses, grounds, and support necessary to ensure a complete and operable electrical distribution center for the airport lighting system as specified herein and shown in the plans. When specified, an emergency power supply and transfer switch shall be provided and installed.

The equipment installation and mounting shall comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code and local code agency having jurisdiction. All electrical work shall comply with the NEC and local code agency having jurisdiction including the separation of under 600V work from 5,000V work.”

109-5.2 Power supply equipment. Transformers, regulators, booster transformers, and other power supply equipment items shall be furnished and installed at the location shown in the plans or as directed by the RPR. The power supply equipment shall be set on steel “H” sections, “I” beams, channels, or concrete blocks to provide a minimum space of 1-1/2 inch (38 mm) between the equipment and the floor.

The equipment shall be placed so as not to obstruct the oil-sampling plugs of the oil-filled units; and name-plates shall, so far as possible, not be obscured.

If specified in the plans and specifications, equipment for an alternate power source or an emergency power generator shall be furnished and installed. The alternate power supply installation shall include all equipment, accessories, an automatic changeover switch, and all necessary wiring and connections. The emergency power generator set shall be the size and type specified.

109-5.3 Switchgear and panels. Oil switches, fused cutouts, relays, transfer switches, panels, panel boards, and other similar items shall be furnished and installed at the location shown in the plans or as directed by the RPR. Wall or ceiling mounted items shall be attached to the wall or ceiling with galvanized bolts of not less than 3/8-inch (9 mm) diameter engaging metal expansion shields or anchors in masonry or concrete vaults.

109-5.4 Duct and conduit. The Contractor shall furnish and install square-type exposed metallic ducts with hinged covers for the control circuits in the vault. These shall be mounted along the walls behind all floor-mounted equipment and immediately below all wall-mounted equipment. The hinged covers shall be placed to open from the front side with the hinges at the front bottom.

Wall brackets for square ducts shall be installed at all joints 2 feet (60 cm) or more apart with intermediate brackets as specified. Conduit shall be used between square ducts and equipment or between different items of equipment when the equipment is designed for conduit connection. When the equipment is not designed for conduit connection, conductors shall enter the square-type control duct through insulating bushings in the duct or on the conduit risers.

109-5.5 Wiring and connections. The Contractor shall make all necessary electrical connections in the vault per the wiring diagrams furnished and as directed by the RPR. In wiring to the terminal blocks, the Contractor shall leave sufficient extra length on each control lead to make future changes in connections at the terminal block. This shall be accomplished by running each control lead the longest way around the box to the proper terminal. Leads shall be neatly laced in place.

109-5.6 Marking and labeling. All equipment, control wires, terminal blocks, etc., shall be tagged, marked, or labeled as specified below:

a. Wire identification. The Contractor shall furnish and install self-sticking wire labels or identifying tags on all control wires at the point where they connect to the control equipment or to the terminal blocks. Wire labels, if used, shall be of the self-sticking preprinted type and of the manufacturer's recommended size for the wire involved. Identification -markings designated in the plans shall be followed. Tags, if used, shall be of fiber not less than 3/4 inch (19 mm) in diameter and not less than 1/32 inch (1 mm) thick. Identification markings designated in the plans shall be stamped on tags by means of small tool dies. Each tag shall be securely tied to the proper wire by a nonmetallic cord.

b. Labels. The Contractor shall stencil identifying labels on the cases of regulators, breakers, and distribution and control relay cases with white oil paint as designated by the RPR. The letters and numerals shall be not less than one inch (25 mm) in height and shall be of proportionate width. The Contractor shall also mark the correct circuit designations per the wiring diagram on the terminal marking strips, which are a part of each terminal block.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

109-6.1 Method of measurement

a. New 10 KW CCR. Payment for the quantity of CCR will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item

includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the State Engineer: constant current regulator, conduits, wire and conduit between panelboard to CCR to nearest handhole, mounting, unistrut, grounding, testing, and equipment necessary to install the conduit as shown on the Plans and as described in Section 16050, General Electrical Work..

b. Vault modifications. Payment for the vault modifications will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: taxiway and runway CCR Room modifications including but not limited to: modifications to the panelboard, circuit breaker, testing, cut-over plan, management of the ALCS manufacturer, equipment necessary to install the conduit/cabling connections, and all work required to energize the CCRs as shown on the Plans and as described in Section 16109.

109-6.2 Basis of payment

a. Payment will be made at the contract shown below for each CCR installed and for the modification of existing vault complete in place, and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

b. Payment will be made under

Item No.	Description	Unit
16109.1	New 10 KW CCR	Each
16109.2	Vault Modifications	Lump Sum

REFERENCES

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

Advisory Circulars (AC)

AC 150/5340-30	Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
AC 150/5345-3	Specification for L-821, Panels for Remote Control of Airport Lighting
AC 150/5345-5	Circuit Selector Switch
AC 150/5345-7	Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-10	Specification for Constant Current Regulators and Regulator Monitors
AC 150/5345-13	Specification for L-841 Auxiliary Relay Cabinet Assembly for Pilot Control of Airport Lighting Circuits
AC 150/5345-49	Specification L-854, Radio Control Equipment;
AC 150/5345-53	Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program

American National Standards Institute / Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ANSI/ICEA)

ANSI/ICEA S-85-625 Standard for Telecommunications Cable Aircore, Polyolefin Insulated, Copper Conductor Technical Requirements

ASTM International (ASTM)

ASTM A615 Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM C62 Standard Specification for Building Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)

ASTM C90 Standard Specification for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units

ASTM D2823 Standard Specification for Asphalt Roof Coatings, Asbestos Containing

ASTM D4479 Standard Specification for Asphalt Roof Coatings – Asbestos-Free

Commercial Item Description (CID)

A-A 59544 Cable and Wire, Electrical (Power, Fixed Installation)
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)

IEEE 1584 Guide for Performing Arc-Flash Hazard Calculations

Master Painter's Institute (MPI)

MPI Reference #9 Alkyd, Exterior, Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 6)

Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

UL Standard 6 Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit – Steel

UL Standard 514B Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings

UL Standard 514C Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers

UL Standard 651 Schedule 40, 80, Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and Fittings

UL Standard 651A Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA-70 National Electrical Code (NEC)

NFPA-70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

NFPA-780 Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

END OF ITEM L-109

SECTION 16110 – AIRPORT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DUCT BANKS AND CONDUITS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-110: Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This item shall consist of underground electrical and communications conduits and duct banks (single or multiple conduits encased in concrete) installed in accordance with this specification at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, designs and details shown in the plans. This item shall include furnishing and installing of all underground electrical and communications duct banks and individual and multiple underground conduits. It shall also include all trenching, backfilling, the removal and restoration of any paved areas, concrete encasement, mandreling, pulling lines, duct markers, conduit marker tape, plugging or capping of conduits, and the testing of the installation as a completed system ready for installation of cables, in accordance with the plans and specifications. This item shall also include furnishing and installing conduits and all incidentals for providing positive drainage of the system. Verification of existing ducts is incidental to the pay items provided in this specification. This specification covers conduit and ductbank installed for both FAA MALSR system and airport electrical and airfield lighting systems.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 16108 – Underground Power Cable for Airports; FAA Specification Item L-108.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item L-110: Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduit
 - 2. FED SPEC E-C-1094: Conduit and Conduit Fittings; Plastic, Rigid (cancelled; replaced by UL 514 Boxes, Nonmetallic Outlet, Flush Device Boxes, & Covers, and UL 651 Standard for Conduit & Rigid Conduit, Type EB & A Rigid PVC)
- C. Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
 - 1. UL Standard 6: Rigid Metal Conduit

2. UL Standard 514B: Fittings for Cable and Conduit
3. UL Standard 651: Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit (for Direct Burial)
4. UL Standard 651A: Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit (for Concrete Encasement)
5. UL Standard 1242: Intermediate Metal Conduit

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Equipment and materials meeting the requirements of FAA Specification Item L-110.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Products shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-110.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Construction methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-110.

PART 4 - ATTACHMENTS

- 5.1 FAA Specification Item L-110 Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

Item L-110 Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits

DESCRIPTION

110-1.1 This item shall consist of underground electrical conduits and duct banks (single or multiple conduits encased in concrete or buried in sand) installed per this specification at the locations and per the dimensions, designs, and details shown on the plans. This item shall include furnishing and installing of all underground electrical duct banks and individual and multiple underground conduits and removal of existing duct banks. It shall also include all turfing trenching, backfilling, removal, and restoration of any paved or turfed areas; concrete encasement, mandrelling, pulling lines, duct markers, plugging of conduits, and the testing of the installation as a completed system ready for installation of cables per the plans and specifications. This item shall also include furnishing and installing conduits and all incidentals for providing positive drainage of the system. Verification of existing ducts is incidental to the pay items provided in this specification.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

110-2.1 General.

a. All equipment and materials covered by referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification when requested by the RPR.

b. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications and acceptable to the RPR. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed, when directed by the RPR and replaced with materials, that comply with these specifications, at the Contractor's cost.

c. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment for which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in project that accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

d. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes specified in this document.

e. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

110-2.2 Steel conduit. Rigid galvanized steel (RGS) conduit and fittings shall be hot dipped galvanized inside and out and conform to the requirements of Underwriters Laboratories Standards 6, 514B, and 1242. All RGS conduits or RGS elbows installed below grade, in concrete, permanently wet locations or other similar environments shall be painted with a 10-mil thick coat of asphaltum sealer or shall have a factory-bonded polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cover. Any exposed galvanizing or steel shall be coated with 10 mils of asphaltum sealer. When using PVC coated RGS conduit, care shall be exercised not to damage the factory PVC coating. Damaged PVC coating shall be repaired per the manufacturer's written instructions. In lieu of PVC coated RGS, corrosion wrap tape shall be permitted to be used where RGS is in contact with direct earth.”

110-2.3 Plastic conduit. Plastic conduit and fittings shall conform to the following requirements:

- a. UL 514B covers W-C-1094-Conduit fittings all types, classes 1 thru 3 and 6 thru 10.
- b. UL 514C covers W-C-1094- all types, Class 5 junction box and cover in plastic (PVC).
- c. UL 651 covers W-C-1094-Rigid PVC Conduit, types I and II, Class 4.
- d. UL 651A covers W-C-1094-Rigid PVC Conduit and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) Conduit type III and Class 4.

Underwriters Laboratories Standards UL-651 and Article 352 of the current National Electrical Code shall be one of the following, as shown on the plans:

1. Type I–Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 PVC suitable for underground use either direct-buried or encased in concrete.
2. Type II–Schedule 40 PVC suitable for either above ground or underground use.
3. Type III – Schedule 80 PVC suitable for either above ground or underground use either direct-buried or encased in concrete.
4. Type III –HDPE pipe, minimum standard dimensional ratio (SDR) 11, suitable for placement with directional boring under pavement.

The type of solvent cement shall be as recommended by the conduit/fitting manufacturer.

110-2.4 Split conduit. Split conduit shall be pre-manufactured for the intended purpose and shall be made of steel or plastic.

110-2.5 Conduit spacers. Conduit spacers shall be prefabricated interlocking units manufactured for the intended purpose. They shall be of double wall construction made of high grade, high density polyethylene complete with interlocking cap and base pads. They shall be designed to accept No. 4 reinforcing bars installed vertically.

110-2.6 Concrete. Concrete shall conform to Section 02610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

110-2.7 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.

110-2.8 Flowable backfill. Flowable material used to back fill conduit and duct bank trenches shall conform to the requirements of Item P-153, Controlled Low Strength Material.

110-2.9 Detectable warning tape. Plastic, detectable, American Public Works Association (APWA) red (electrical power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cable), orange (telephone/fiber optic cabling) with

continuous legend magnetic tape shall be polyethylene film with a metallized foil core and shall be 3-6 inches (75-150 mm) wide. Detectable tape is incidental to the respective bid item.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

110-3.1 General. The Contractor shall install underground duct banks and conduits at the approximate locations indicated on the plans. The RPR shall indicate specific locations as the work progresses, if required to differ from the plans. Duct banks and conduits shall be of the size, material, and type indicated on the plans or specifications. Where no size is indicated on the plans or in the specifications, conduits shall be not less than 2 inches (50 mm) inside diameter or comply with the National Electrical Code based on cable to be installed, whichever is larger. All duct bank and conduit lines shall be laid so as to grade toward access points and duct or conduit ends for drainage. Unless shown otherwise on the plans, grades shall be at least 3 inches (75 mm) per 100 feet (30 m). On runs where it is not practicable to maintain the grade all one way, the duct bank and conduit lines shall be graded from the center in both directions toward access points or conduit ends, with a drain into the storm drainage system. Pockets or traps where moisture may accumulate shall be avoided. Under pavement, the top of the duct bank shall not be less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below the subgrade; in other locations, the top of the duct bank or underground conduit shall be not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade.

The Contractor shall mandrel each individual conduit whether the conduit is direct-buried or part of a duct bank. An iron-shod mandrel, not more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) smaller than the bore of the conduit shall be pulled or pushed through each conduit. The mandrel shall have a leather or rubber gasket slightly larger than the conduit hole.

The Contractor shall swab out all conduits/ducts and clean base can, manhole, pull boxes, etc., interiors immediately prior to pulling cable. Once cleaned and swabbed the light bases, manholes, pull boxes, etc., and all accessible points of entry to the duct/conduit system shall be kept closed except when installing cables. Cleaning of ducts, base cans, manholes, etc., is incidental to the pay item of the item being cleaned. All raceway systems left open, after initial cleaning, for any reason shall be recleaned at the Contractor's expense. All accessible points shall be kept closed when not installing cable. The Contractor shall verify existing ducts proposed for use in this project as clear and open. The Contractor shall notify the RPR of any blockage in the existing ducts.

For pulling the permanent wiring, each individual conduit, whether the conduit is direct-buried or part of a duct bank, shall be provided with a 200-pound (90 kg) test polypropylene pull rope. The ends shall be secured and sufficient length shall be left in access points to prevent it from slipping back into the conduit. Where spare conduits are installed, as indicated on the plans, the open ends shall be plugged with removable tapered plugs, designed for this purpose.

All conduits shall be securely fastened in place during construction and shall be plugged to prevent contaminants from entering the conduits. Any conduit section having a defective joint shall not be installed. Ducts shall be supported and spaced apart using approved spacers at intervals not to exceed 5 feet (1.5 m).

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, concrete encased duct banks shall be used when crossing under pavements expected to carry aircraft loads, such as runways, taxiways, taxilanes, ramps and aprons. When under paved shoulders and other paved areas, conduit and duct banks shall be encased using flowable fill for protection.

All conduits within concrete encasement of the duct banks shall terminate with female ends for ease in current and future use. Install factory plugs in all unused ends. Do not cover the ends or plugs with concrete.

Where turf is well established and the sod can be removed, it shall be carefully stripped and properly stored.

Trenches for conduits and duct banks may be excavated manually or with mechanical trenching equipment unless in pavement, in which case they shall be excavated with mechanical trenching equipment. Walls of trenches shall be essentially vertical so that a minimum of shoulder surface is disturbed. Blades of graders shall not be used to excavate the trench.

When rock is encountered, the rock shall be removed to a depth of at least 3 inches (75 mm) below the required conduit or duct bank depth and it shall be replaced with bedding material of earth or sand containing no mineral aggregate particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. Flowable backfill may alternatively be used

Underground electrical warning (Caution) tape shall be installed in the trench above all underground duct banks and conduits in unpaved areas. Contractor shall submit a sample of the proposed warning tape for approval by the RPR. If not shown on the plans, the warning tape shall be located 6 inches above the duct/conduit or the counterpoise wire if present.

Joints in plastic conduit shall be prepared per the manufacturer's recommendations for the particular type of conduit. Plastic conduit shall be prepared by application of a plastic cleaner and brushing a plastic solvent on the outside of the conduit ends and on the inside of the couplings. The conduit fitting shall then be slipped together with a quick one-quarter turn twist to set the joint tightly. Where more than one conduit is placed in a single trench, or in duct banks, joints in the conduit shall be staggered a minimum of 2 feet (60 cm).

Changes in direction of runs exceeding 10 degrees, either vertical or horizontal, shall be accomplished using manufactured sweep bends.

Whether or not specifically indicated on the drawings, where the soil encountered at established duct bank grade is an unsuitable material, as determined by the RPR, the unsuitable material shall be removed per Item P-152 and replaced with suitable material. Additional duct bank supports shall be installed, as approved by the RPR.

All excavation shall be unclassified and shall be considered incidental to Item L-110. Dewatering necessary for duct installation, and erosion per federal, state, and local requirements is incidental to Item L-110.

Unless otherwise specified, excavated materials that are deemed by the RPR to be unsuitable for use in backfill or embankments shall be removed and disposed of offsite.

Any excess excavation shall be filled with suitable material approved by the RPR and compacted per Item P-152.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Where existing active cables cross proposed installations, the Contractor shall ensure that these cables are adequately protected. Where crossings are unavoidable, no splices will be allowed in the existing cables, except as specified on the plans. Installation of new cable where such crossings must occur shall proceed as follows:

a. Existing cables shall be located manually. Unearthed cables shall be inspected to assure absolutely no damage has occurred

b. Trenching, etc., in cable areas shall then proceed with approval of the RPR, with care taken to minimize possible damage or disruption of existing cable, including careful backfilling in area of cable.

In the event that any previously identified cable is damaged during the course of construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for the complete repair.

110-3.2 Duct banks. Unless otherwise shown in the plans, duct banks shall be installed so that the top of the concrete envelope is not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below the bottom of the base or stabilized base

course layers where installed under runways, taxiways, aprons, or other paved areas, and not less than 18 inches (0.5 m) below finished grade where installed in unpaved areas.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, duct banks under paved areas shall extend at least 3 feet (1 m) beyond the edges of the pavement or 3 feet (1 m) beyond any under drains that may be installed alongside the paved area. Trenches for duct banks shall be opened the complete length before concrete is placed so that if any obstructions are encountered, provisions can be made to avoid them. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, all duct banks shall be placed on a layer of concrete not less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick prior to its initial set. The Contractor shall space the conduits not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall). All such multiple conduits shall be placed using conduit spacers applicable to the type of conduit. As the conduit laying progresses, concrete shall be placed around and on top of the conduits not less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick unless otherwise shown on the plans. All conduits shall terminate with female ends for ease of access in current and future use. Install factory plugs in all unused ends. Do not cover the ends or plugs with concrete.

Conduits forming the duct bank shall be installed using conduit spacers. No. 4 reinforcing bars shall be driven vertically into the soil a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) to anchor the assembly into the earth prior to placing the concrete encasement. For this purpose, the spacers shall be fastened down with locking collars attached to the vertical bars. Spacers shall be installed at 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals. Spacers shall be in the proper sizes and configurations to fit the conduits. Locking collars and spacers shall be submitted to the RPR for review prior to use.

When specified, the Contractor shall reinforce the bottom side and top of encasements with steel reinforcing mesh or fabric or other approved metal reinforcement. When directed, the Contractor shall supply additional supports where the ground is soft and boggy, where ducts cross under roadways, or where shown on the plans. Under such conditions, the complete duct structure shall be supported on reinforced concrete footings, piers, or piles located at approximately 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals.

All pavement surfaces that are to have ducts installed therein shall be neatly saw cut to form a vertical face. All excavation shall be included in the contract with price for the duct.

Install a plastic, detectable, color as noted, 3 to 6 inches (75 to 150 mm) wide tape, 8 inches (200 mm) minimum below grade above all underground conduit or duct lines not installed under pavement. Utilize the 3-inch (75-mm) wide tape only for single conduit runs. Utilize the 6-inch (150-mm) wide tape for multiple conduits and duct banks. For duct banks equal to or greater than 24 inches (600 mm) in width, utilize more than one tape for sufficient coverage and identification of the duct bank as required.

When existing cables are to be placed in split duct, encased in concrete, the cable shall be carefully located and exposed by hand tools. Prior to being placed in duct, the RPR shall be notified so that he may inspect the cable and determine that it is in good condition. Where required, split duct shall be installed as shown on the drawings or as required by the RPR.

110-3.3 Conduits without concrete encasement. Trenches for single-conduit lines shall be not less than 6 inches (150 mm) nor more than 12 inches (300 mm) wide. The trench for 2 or more conduits installed at the same level shall be proportionately wider. Trench bottoms for conduits without concrete encasement shall be made to conform accurately to grade so as to provide uniform support for the conduit along its entire length.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, a layer of fine earth material, at least 4 inches (100 mm) thick (loose measurement) shall be placed in the bottom of the trench as bedding for the conduit. The bedding material shall consist of soft dirt, sand or other fine fill, and it shall contain no particles that would be retained on a 1/4-inch (6.3 mm) sieve. The bedding material shall be tamped until firm. Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Unless otherwise shown on plans, conduits shall be installed so that the tops of all conduits within the Airport's secured area where trespassing is prohibited are at least 18 inches (0.5 m) below the finished grade. Conduits outside the Airport's secured area shall be installed so that the tops of the conduits are at least 24 inches (60 cm) below the finished grade per National Electric Code (NEC), Table 300.5.

When two or more individual conduits intended to carry conductors of equivalent voltage insulation rating are installed in the same trench without concrete encasement, they shall be spaced not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall) in a horizontal direction and not less than 6 inches (150 mm) apart in a vertical direction. Where two or more individual conduits intended to carry conductors of differing voltage insulation rating are installed in the same trench without concrete encasement, they shall be placed not less than 3 inches (75 mm) apart (measured from outside wall to outside wall) in a horizontal direction and not less than 6 inches (150 mm) apart in a vertical direction.

Trenches shall be opened the complete length between normal termination points before conduit is installed so that if any unforeseen obstructions are encountered, proper provisions can be made to avoid them.

Conduits shall be installed using conduit spacers. No. 4 reinforcing bars shall be driven vertically into the soil a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) to anchor the assembly into the earth while backfilling. For this purpose, the spacers shall be fastened down with locking collars attached to the vertical bars. Spacers shall be installed at 5-foot (1.5-m) intervals. Spacers shall be in the proper sizes and configurations to fit the conduits. Locking collars and spacers shall be submitted to the RPR for review prior to use.

110-3.4 Markers. The location of each end and of each change of direction of conduits and duct banks shall be marked by a concrete slab marker 2 feet (60 cm) square and 4 - 6 inches (100 - 150 mm) thick extending approximately one inch (25 mm) above the surface. The markers shall also be located directly above the ends of all conduits or duct banks, except where they terminate in a junction/access structure or building. Each cable or duct run from a line of lights and signs to the equipment vault must be marked at approximately every 200 feet (61 m) along the cable or duct run, with an additional marker at each change of direction of cable or duct run.

The Contractor shall impress the word "DUCT" or "CONDUIT" on each marker slab. Impression of letters shall be done in a manner, approved by the RPR, for a neat, professional appearance. All letters and words must be neatly stenciled. After placement, all markers shall be given one coat of high-visibility orange paint, as approved by the RPR. The Contractor shall also impress on the slab the number and size of conduits beneath the marker along with all other necessary information as determined by the RPR. The letters shall be 4 inches (100 mm) high and 3 inches (75 mm) wide with width of stroke 1/2 inch (12 mm) and 1/4 inch (6 mm) deep or as large as the available space permits. Furnishing and installation of duct markers is incidental to the respective duct pay item.

110-3.5 Backfilling for conduits. For conduits, 8 inches (200 mm) of sand, soft earth, or other fine fill (loose measurement) shall be placed around the conduits ducts and carefully tamped around and over them with hand tampers. The remaining trench shall then be backfilled and compacted per Item P-152 except that material used for back fill shall be select material not larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in diameter.

Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during back filling operations.

The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface; except that, where sod is to be placed over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at a depth equal to the thickness of the sod to be used, with proper allowance for settlement.

Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per instructions issued by the RPR.

110-3.6 Backfilling for duct banks. After the concrete has cured, the remaining trench shall be backfilled and compacted per Item P-152 “Excavation and Embankment” except that the material used for backfill shall be select material not larger than 4 inches (100 mm) in diameter. In addition to the requirements of Item P-152, where duct banks are installed under pavement, one moisture/density test per lift shall be made for each 250 linear feet (76 m) of duct bank or one work period’s construction, whichever is less.

Flowable backfill may alternatively be used.

Trenches shall not contain pools of water during backfilling operations.

The trench shall be completely backfilled and tamped level with the adjacent surface; except that, where sod is to be placed over the trench, the backfilling shall be stopped at a depth equal to the thickness of the sod to be used, with proper allowance for settlement.

Any excess excavated material shall be removed and disposed of per instructions issued by the RPR.

110-3.7 Restoration. Where sod has been removed, it shall be replaced as soon as possible after the backfilling is completed. All areas disturbed by the work shall be restored to its original condition. The restoration shall include sodding, top soiling, fertilizing, liming, seeding, sprigging or mulching shown on the plans. The Contractor shall be held responsible for maintaining all disturbed surfaces and replacements until final acceptance. All restoration shall be considered incidental to the respective L-110 pay item. Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall thoroughly visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD), and remove any such FOD that is found. This FOD inspection and removal shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

Ownership of removed cable. Contractor shall dispose of all existing cable shown on plans.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

110-4.1 Method of measurement

a. Underground duct banks and conduits shall be measured by the linear feet (meter) of duct bank and conduit including encasement, locator tape, trenching and backfill with designated material and, potholing and utility detection, rebar, duct spacers, inspection and testing, as well drain lines, the termination at the drainage structure, all measured in place, completed, and accepted. Separate measurement shall be made for the various types and sizes of conduit or ductbank and type of pavement where conduit is being installed. Bid item also includes all grounding associated with conduit or ductbank such as ground rod, counterpoise or guard wire, connections between ground rod and counterpoise, testing, and commissioning of grounding system. Note; the ground wire inside the conduit is bid separately. Note; the grounding requirements for airport and FAA MALSR System is different.

Payment includes saw cutting, trenching, pavement removal, conduit, duct spacers, rebar, concrete encasement (type and location where specified), detectable warning tape, pull rope, turf and pavement restoration. Note, for conduits installed in existing concrete payment shall include concrete restoration, trenching, elastomeric concrete backfill, and other material required to complete installation. For conduits installed in existing asphalt, payment shall include asphalt “T” patch restoration, trenching, asphalt, and other material required to complete installation.

Airport Electrical 4W-4" Concrete Encased Ductbank shall be the same price regardless if ductbank is installed in non-paved earth, asphalt, or concrete in new or existing pavement.

b. Accessing handholes/manholes for circuiting. The quantity of handholes or manholes requiring access for circuiting shall be incidental to the project with no separate payment. Contractor shall assume that all existing handhole/manholes shown on the drawings require access for circuiting as well as water removal and confined space permit for manholes. No separate payment will be made for entering an existing manhole/handhole multiple times.

110-4.2 Basis of payment

a. Underground duct banks and conduits installed complete in place. Payment will be made at the contract unit price, complete ready for operations and accepted as satisfactory by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and all incidentals necessary to complete this item.

b. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16110.1	1W-2" PVC SCH 40 Conduit in New Milled AC Pavement	Linear Foot
16110.2	1W-2" PVC SCH 40 Conduit in Existing AC Pavement	Linear Foot
16110.3	FAA MALSR 4W-4" Concrete Encased Ductbank	Linear Foot

END OF ITEM L-110

-----END OF SECTION 16110-----

SECTION 16115 – ELECTRICAL MANHOLES AND JUNCTION STRUCTURES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-115: Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This item shall consist of electrical and communications vaults, manholes and junction structures (hand holes, pull boxes, junction cans, etc.) installed per this specification, at the indicated locations and conforming to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plans or as required by the RPR. This item shall include the installation of each electrical and communications vault/manhole and/or junction structures with all associated excavation, backfilling, sheeting and bracing, concrete, reinforcing steel, ladders, appurtenances, testing, dewatering and restoration of surfaces to the satisfaction of the RPR.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 16108 – Underground Power Cable for Airports; FAA Specification Item L-108.
- B. Section 16110 – Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits; FAA Specification Item L-110.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item L-115: Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures
 - 2. FAA AC 150/5345-7: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 - 3. FAA AC 150/5345-26: Specification for L-823 Plug and Receptable Cable Connectors
 - 4. FAA AC 150/5345-42: Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
 - 5. FAA AC 150/5340-30: Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
 - 6. FAA AC 150/5345-53: Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program
 - 7. FAA EB #83: In Pavement Light Fixture Bolts

C. ASTM International (ASTM)

1. ASTM A 27: Standard Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, for General Application
2. ASTM A 47: Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
3. ASTM A 48: Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
4. ASTM A 123: Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
5. ASTM A 283: Standard Specification for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates
6. ASTM A 536: Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
7. ASTM A 615: Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
8. ASTM A 897: Standard Specification for Austempered Ductile Iron Castings
9. ASTM C 144: Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
10. ASTM C 150: Standard Specification for Portland Cement
11. ASTM C 206: Standard Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime

D. NFPA No. 70: National Electrical Code (NEC)

E. MIL-P-21035: Paint High Zinc Dust Content, Galvanizing Repair

F. ANSI/IEEE Std 81: IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.

B. Equipment and materials shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-115.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCTS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FAA SPECIFICATION ITEM L-115.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION METHODS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FAA SPECIFICATION ITEM L-115.

PART 4 - ATTACHMENTS

4.1 FAA Specification Item L-115 Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures

Item L-115 Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures

DESCRIPTION

115-1.1 This item shall consist of electrical manholes and junction structures (hand holes, pull boxes, junction cans, etc.) installed per this specification, at the indicated locations and conforming to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plans or as required by the RPR. This item shall include the installation of each electrical manhole and/or junction structures with all associated excavation, backfilling, sheeting and bracing, concrete, reinforcing steel, ladders, appurtenances, testing, dewatering and restoration of surfaces to the satisfaction of the RPR including removal of existing manholes and junction structures as shown on the plans.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

115-2.1 General.

A. All equipment and materials covered by referenced specifications shall be subject to acceptance through manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable specification when so requested by the RPR.

B. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility to provide materials per these specifications. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed (when directed by the RPR) and replaced with materials that comply with these specifications at the Contractor's cost.

C. All materials and equipment used to construct this item shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Submittal data shall be presented in a clear, precise and thorough manner. Original catalog sheets are preferred. Photocopies are acceptable provided they are as good a quality as the original. Clearly and boldly mark each copy to identify products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete any non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment to which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be made bold and clear with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor is solely responsible for delays in the project that may accrue directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

D. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be electronically submitted in pdf format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any and all equipment, materials or procedures that do not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified in this document.

E. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from the date of final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

115-2.2 Concrete structures. Concrete shall be proportioned, placed, and cured per Item P-610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures. Cast-in-place concrete structures shall be as shown on the plans.

115-2.3 Precast concrete structures. Precast concrete structures shall be furnished by a plant meeting National Precast Concrete Association Plant Certification Program or another engineer approved third party certification program. Provide precast concrete structures where shown on the plans.

Precast concrete structures shall be an approved standard design of the manufacturer. Precast units shall have mortar or bitumastic sealer placed between all joints to make them watertight. The structure shall be designed to withstand 100,000 lb aircraft loads, unless otherwise shown on the plans. Openings or knockouts shall be provided in the structure as detailed on the plans.

Threaded inserts and pulling eyes shall be cast in as shown on the plans.

If the Contractor chooses to propose a different structural design, signed and sealed shop drawings, design calculations, and other information requested by the RPR shall be submitted by the Contractor to allow for a full evaluation by the RPR. The RPR shall review per the process defined in the General Provisions.

115-2.4 Junction boxes. Junction boxes shall be L-867 Class 1 (non-load bearing) or L-868 Class 1 (load bearing) airport light bases that are encased in concrete. The light bases shall have a L-894 blank cover, gasket, and stainless steel hardware. All bolts, studs, nuts, lock washers, and other similar fasteners used for the light fixture assemblies must be fabricated from 316L (equivalent to EN 1.4404), 18-8, 410, or 416 stainless steel. If 18-8, 410, or 416 stainless steel is utilized it shall be passivated and be free from any discoloration. Covers shall be 3/8-inch (9-mm) thickness for L-867 and 3/4-inch (19-mm) thickness for L-868. All junction boxes shall be provided with both internal and external ground lugs.

115-2.5 Mortar. The mortar shall be composed of one part of cement and two parts of mortar sand, by volume. The cement shall be per the requirements in ASTM C150, Type I. The sand shall be per the requirements in ASTM C144. Hydrated lime may be added to the mixture of sand and cement in an amount not to exceed 15% of the weight of cement used. The hydrated lime shall meet the requirements of ASTM C206. Water shall be potable, reasonably clean and free of oil, salt, acid, alkali, sugar, vegetable, or other substances injurious to the finished product.

115-2.6 Concrete. All concrete used in structures shall conform to the requirements of Item P-610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures.

115-2.7 Frames and covers. The frames shall conform to one of the following requirements:

ASTM A48	Gray iron castings
ASTM A47	Malleable iron castings
ASTM A27	Steel castings
ASTM A283, Grade D	Structural steel for grates and frames
ASTM A536	Ductile iron castings
ASTM A897	Austempered ductile iron castings

All castings specified shall withstand a maximum tire pressure of 250 psi and maximum load of 100,000 lbs.

All castings or structural steel units shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans and shall be designed to support the loadings specified.

Each frame and cover unit shall be provided with fastening members to prevent it from being dislodged by traffic, but which will allow easy removal for access to the structure.

All castings shall be thoroughly cleaned. After fabrication, structural steel units shall be galvanized to meet the requirements of ASTM A123.

Each cover shall have the word "ELECTRIC" or other approved designation cast on it. Each frame and cover shall be as shown on the plans or approved equivalent. No cable notches are required.

Each manhole shall be provided with a "DANGER -- PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER" safety warning sign as detailed in the Contract Documents and in accordance with OSHA 1910.146 (c)(2).

115-2.8 Ladders. Ladders, if specified, shall be galvanized steel or as shown on the plans.

115-2.9 Reinforcing steel. All reinforcing steel shall be deformed bars of new billet steel meeting the requirements of ASTM A615, Grade 60.

115-2.10 Bedding/special backfill. Bedding or special backfill shall be as shown on the plans.

115-2.11 Flowable backfill. Flowable material used to backfill shall conform to the requirements of Item P-153, Controlled Low Strength Material.

Cable trays. Cable trays shall be of galvanized steel, plastic, or aluminum. Cable trays shall be located as shown on the plans.

115-2.12 Plastic conduit. Plastic conduit shall comply with Item L-110, Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

115-2.13 Conduit terminators. Conduit terminators shall be pre-manufactured for the specific purpose and sized as required or as shown on the plans.

115-2.14 Pulling-in irons. Pulling-in irons shall be manufactured with 7/8-inch (22 mm) diameter hot-dipped galvanized steel or stress-relieved carbon steel roping designed for concrete applications (7 strand, 1/2-inch (12 mm) diameter with an ultimate strength of 270,000 psi (1862 MPa)). Where stress-relieved carbon steel roping is used, a rustproof sleeve shall be installed at the hooking point and all exposed surfaces shall be encapsulated with a polyester coating to prevent corrosion.

115-2.15 Ground rods. Ground rods shall be one piece, copper clad steel. The ground rods shall be of the length and diameter specified on the plans, but in no case shall they be less than 8 feet (2.4 m) long nor less than 5/8 inch (16 mm) in diameter.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

115-3.1 Unclassified excavation. It is the Contractor's responsibility to locate existing utilities within the work area prior to excavation. Damage to utility lines, through lack of care in excavating, shall be repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the RPR without additional expense to the Owner.

The Contractor shall perform excavation for structures and structure footings to the lines and grades or elevations shown on the plans or as staked by the RPR. The excavation shall be of sufficient size to permit the placing of the full width and length of the structure or structure footings shown.

All excavation shall be unclassified and shall be considered incidental to Item L-115. Dewatering necessary for structure installation and erosion per federal, state, and local requirements is incidental to Item L-115.

Boulders, logs and all other objectionable material encountered in excavation shall be removed. All rock and other hard foundation material shall be cleaned of all loose material and cut to a firm surface either level, stepped or serrated, as directed by the RPR. All seams, crevices, disintegrated rock and thin strata

shall be removed. When concrete is to rest on a surface other than rock, special care shall be taken not to disturb the bottom of the excavation. Excavation to final grade shall not be made until just before the concrete or reinforcing is to be placed.

The Contractor shall provide all bracing, sheeting and shoring necessary to implement and protect the excavation and the structure as required for safety or conformance to governing laws. The cost of bracing, sheeting and shoring shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

Unless otherwise provided, bracing, sheeting and shoring involved in the construction of this item shall be removed by the Contractor after the completion of the structure. Removal shall be effected in a manner that will not disturb or mar finished masonry. The cost of removal shall be included in the unit price bid for the structure.

After each excavation is completed, the Contractor shall notify the RPR. Structures shall be placed after the RPR has approved the depth of the excavation and the suitability of the foundation material.

Prior to installation the Contractor shall provide a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) of sand or a material approved by the RPR as a suitable base to receive the structure. The base material shall be compacted and graded level and at proper elevation to receive the structure in proper relation to the conduit grade or ground cover requirements, as indicated on the plans.

115-3.2 Concrete structures. Concrete structures shall be built on prepared foundations conforming to the dimensions and form indicated on the plans. The concrete and construction methods shall conform to the requirements specified in Item P-610. Any reinforcement required shall be placed as indicated on the plans and shall be approved by the RPR before the concrete is placed.

115-3.3 Precast unit installations. Precast units shall be installed plumb and true. Joints shall be made watertight by use of sealant at each tongue-and-groove joint and at roof of manhole. Excess sealant shall be removed and severe surface projections on exterior of neck shall be removed.

115-3.4 Placement and treatment of castings, frames and fittings. All castings, frames and fittings shall be placed in the positions indicated on the Plans or as directed by the RPR and shall be set true to line and to correct elevation. If frames or fittings are to be set in concrete or cement mortar, all anchors or bolts shall be in place and position before the concrete or mortar is placed. The unit shall not be disturbed until the mortar or concrete has set.

115-3.5 Field connections shall be made with bolts, unless indicated otherwise. Welding will not be permitted unless shown otherwise on the approved shop drawings and written approval is granted by the casting manufacturer. Erection equipment shall be suitable and safe for the workman. Errors in shop fabrication or deformation resulting from handling and transportation that prevent the proper assembly and fitting of parts shall be reported immediately to the RPR and approval of the method of correction shall be obtained. Approved corrections shall be made at Contractor's expense.

Anchor bolts and anchors shall be properly located and built into connection work. Bolts and anchors shall be preset by the use of templates or such other methods as may be required to locate the anchors and anchor bolts accurately.

Pulling-in irons shall be located opposite all conduit entrances into structures to provide a strong, convenient attachment for pulling-in blocks when installing cables. Pulling-in irons shall be set directly into the concrete walls of the structure.

115-3.6 Installation of ladders. Ladders shall be installed such that they may be removed if necessary. Mounting brackets shall be supplied top and bottom and shall be cast in place during fabrication of the structure or drilled and grouted in place after erection of the structure.

115-3.7 Removal of sheeting and bracing. In general, all sheeting and bracing used to support the sides of trenches or other open excavations shall be withdrawn as the trenches or other open excavations are being refilled. That portion of the sheeting extending below the top of a structure shall be withdrawn, unless otherwise directed, before more than 6 inches (150 mm) of material is placed above the top of the structure and before any bracing is removed. Voids left by the sheeting shall be carefully refilled with selected material and rammed tight with tools especially adapted for the purpose or otherwise as may be approved.

The RPR may direct the Contractor to delay the removal of sheeting and bracing if, in his judgment, the installed work has not attained the necessary strength to permit placing of backfill.

115-3.8 Backfilling. After a structure has been completed, the area around it shall be backfilled in horizontal layers not to exceed 6 inches (150 mm) in thickness measured after compaction to the density requirements in Item P-152. Each layer shall be deposited all around the structure to approximately the same elevation. The top of the fill shall meet the elevation shown on the plans or as directed by the RPR.

Backfill shall not be placed against any structure until approval is given by the RPR. In the case of concrete, such approval shall not be given until tests made by the laboratory under supervision of the RPR establish that the concrete has attained sufficient strength to provide a factor of safety against damage or strain in withstanding any pressure created by the backfill or the methods used in placing it.

Where required, the RPR may direct the Contractor to add, at his own expense, sufficient water during compaction to assure a complete consolidation of the backfill. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damage or injury done to conduits, duct banks, structures, property or persons due to improper placing or compacting of backfill.

115-3.9 Connection of duct banks. To relieve stress of joint between concrete-encased duct banks and structure walls, reinforcement rods shall be placed in the structure wall and shall be formed and tied into duct bank reinforcement at the time the duct bank is installed.

115-3.10 Grounding. A ground rod shall be installed in the floor of all concrete structures so that the top of rod extends 6 inches (150 mm) above the floor. The ground rod shall be installed within one foot (30 cm) of a corner of the concrete structure. Ground rods shall be installed prior to casting the bottom slab. Where the soil condition does not permit driving the ground rod into the earth without damage to the ground rod, the Contractor shall drill a 4-inch (100 mm) diameter hole into the earth to receive the ground rod. The hole around the ground rod shall be filled throughout its length, below slab, with Portland cement grout. Ground rods shall be installed in precast bottom slab of structures by drilling a hole through bottom slab and installing the ground rod. Bottom slab penetration shall be sealed watertight with Portland cement grout around the ground rod.

A grounding bus of 4/0 bare stranded copper shall be exothermically bonded to the ground rod and loop the concrete structure walls. The ground bus shall be a minimum of one foot (30 cm) above the floor of the structure and separate from other cables. No. 2 American wire gauge (AWG) bare copper pigtailed shall bond the grounding bus to all cable trays and other metal hardware within the concrete structure. Connections to the grounding bus shall be exothermic. If an exothermic weld is not possible, connections to the grounding bus shall be made by using connectors approved for direct burial in soil or concrete per UL 467. Hardware connections may be mechanical, using a lug designed for that purpose.

115-3.11 Cleanup and repair. After erection of all galvanized items, damaged areas shall be repaired by applying a liquid cold-galvanizing compound per MIL-P-21035. Surfaces shall be prepared and compound applied per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Prior to acceptance, the entire structure shall be cleaned of all dirt and debris.

115-3.12 Restoration. After the backfill is completed, the Contractor shall dispose of all surplus material, dirt and rubbish from the site. The Contractor shall restore all disturbed areas equivalent to or better than their original condition. All sodding, grading and restoration shall be considered incidental to the respective Item L-115 pay item.

The Contractor shall grade around structures as required to provide positive drainage away from the structure.

Areas with special surface treatment, such as roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas shall have backfill compacted to match surrounding areas, and surfaces shall be repaired using materials comparable to original materials.

Following restoration of all trenching near airport movement surfaces, the Contractor shall thoroughly visually inspect the area for foreign object debris (FOD), and remove any such FOD that is found. This FOD inspection and removal shall be considered incidental to the pay item of which it is a component part.

After all work is completed, the Contractor shall remove all tools and other equipment, leaving the entire site free, clear and in good condition.

115-3.13 Inspection. Prior to final approval, the electrical structures shall be thoroughly inspected for conformance with the plans and this specification. Any indication of defects in materials or workmanship shall be further investigated and corrected. The earth resistance to ground of each ground rod shall not exceed 25 ohms. Each ground rod shall be tested using the fall-of-potential ground impedance test per American National Standards Institute / Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (ANSI/IEEE) Standard 81. This test shall be performed prior to establishing connections to other ground electrodes.

115-3.14 Manhole elevation adjustments. The Contractor shall adjust the tops of existing manholes in areas designated in the Contract Documents to the new elevations shown. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining the exact height adjustment required to raise or lower the top of each manhole to the new elevations. The existing top elevation of each manhole to be adjusted shall be determined in the field and subtracted/added from the proposed top elevation.

The Contractor shall remove/extend the existing top section or ring and cover on the manhole structure or manhole access. The Contractor shall install precast concrete sections or grade rings of the required dimensions to adjust the manhole top to the new proposed elevation or shall cut the existing manhole walls to shorten the existing structure, as required by final grades. The Contractor shall reinstall the manhole top section or ring and cover on top and check the new top elevation.

The Contractor shall construct a concrete slab around the top of adjusted structures located in graded areas that are not to be paved. The concrete slab shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans.

115-3.15 Duct extension to existing ducts. Where existing concrete encased ducts are to be extended, the duct extension shall be concrete encased plastic conduit. The fittings to connect the ducts together shall be standard manufactured connectors designed and approved for the purpose. The duct extensions shall be installed according to the concrete encased duct detail and as shown on the plans.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

115-4.1 Method of measurement

A. Electrical and communication vaults, manholes and handhole structures shall be measured by each unit completed in place and accepted. The following additional items are specifically included in each unit; All vaults, manhole or handhole, Required Excavation, Dewatering, Sheet piling and Bracing, All Required

Backfilling with On-Site Materials, Restoration of All Surfaces and Finished Grading, Sodding, All Required Connections, Dewatering If Required, Temporary Cables and Connections, Ground Rod Testing, manhole covers, rebars, structural engineering signed and sealed drawings, and all other required equipment to furnish and install the manhole to the full satisfaction of the RPR.

B. Basis of payment

a. Accessing Handholes/Manholes for Circuiting. The quantity of handholes or manholes requiring access for circuiting shall be incidental to the project with no separate payment. Contractor shall assume that all existing handhole/manholes shown on drawings require access for circuiting as well as water removal and confined space permit for manholes. No separate payment will be made for entering an existing manhole/handhole multiple times.

b. 4'x4'x4' Aircraft Rated Handhole. Furnish & Install 4'x4'x4' Aircraft Rated Handhole shall be measured per each. Included in this work shall be the following: handhole or manhole, lid/cover, sub-base, backfill, concrete encasement, ductbank/conduit penetration, excavation, cable rack management, grounding, ground rod, confined space permit, pumping water, signed engineer drawings from state of Hawaii that handhole meets Aircraft Rated Requirements, penetration of ductbank into handhole, sealant, grout, identification tags, as well as all other work, labor, and materials required to complete the work to the satisfaction of the RPR. Payment includes stamped and sealed signature by Hawaii Professional Structural Engineer for aircraft rated material.

C. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16115.1	New 4'x4'x4' Electrical Handhole - Aircraft Rated	Each
16115.2	New 4'x4'x4' FAA MALSR Electrical Handhole - Aircraft Rated	Each
16115.3	Adjust Electrical Handhole – Aircraft Rated	Each

END OF ITEM L-115

-----END OF SECTION 16115-----

SECTION 16125 - INSTALLATION OF AIRPORT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section. This Section shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-125: Installation of Airport Lighting Systems, as included as an attachment to this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This item consists of airport lighting and signing systems removed, modified, furnished, and installed in accordance with this specification and the applicable advisory circulars. The systems are installed at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, design and details shown in the plans. This item includes the furnishing of all equipment, materials, services, and incidentals necessary to place the system in operation as completed units to the satisfaction of the RPR. All equipment and material shall be new unless explicitly noted otherwise.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

- A. Section 16108 – Underground Power Cable for Airports; FAA Specification Item L-108.
- B. Section 16110 – Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits; FAA Specification Item L-110.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. 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.
- B. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - 1. FAA Specification Item L-125: Installation of Airport Lighting Systems
 - 2. FAA AC 150/5340-18: Standards for Airport Sign Systems
 - 3. FAA AC 150/5340-26: Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities
 - 4. FAA AC 150/5340-30: Design and Installation Details for Airport Visual Aids
 - 5. FAA AC 150/5345-5: Circuit Selector Switch
 - 6. FAA AC 150/5345-7: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 - 7. FAA AC 150/5345-26: Specification for L-824 Underground Electrical Cable for Airport Lighting Circuits
 - 8. FAA AC 150/5345-28: Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) Systems

9. FAA AC 150/5345-39: Specification for L-853, Runway and Taxiway Retroreflective Markers
 10. FAA AC 150/5345-42: Specification for Airport Light Bases, Transformer Housings, Junction Boxes, and Accessories
 11. FAA AC 150/5345-44: Specification for Runway and Taxiway Signs
 12. FAA AC 150/5345-46: Specification for Runway and Taxiway Light Fixtures
 13. FAA AC 150/5345-47: Specification for Series to Series Isolation Transformers for Airport Lighting Systems
 14. FAA AC 150/5345-51: Specification for Discharge-Type Flashing Light Equipment
 15. FAA AC 150/5345-53: Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program
 16. FAA EB #67: Light Sources Other than Incandescent and Xenon for Airport and Obstruction Lighting Fixtures
- C. NFPA No. 70: National Electrical Code (NEC)
- D. MIL-P-21035: Paint High Zinc Dust Content, Galvanizing Repair
- E. ANSI/IEEE Std 81: IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01300 – Submittals.
- B. Equipment and materials shall be submitted in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-125.
- C. Contractor shall provide a shop drawing which details the following for each sign:
 1. Sign Number
 2. Style, Size, Mode, Class, and Type of sign
 3. Circuit Designation
 4. Exact layout and configuration of LEGEND on the sign including exact panel breaks of how the sign legend will be installed on the sign. Layout shall match exactly how sign will be installed and appear in the field.
 5. Location of panel connectors
 6. Location of the power leg and confirmation that the power leg is closest to the incoming electrical feed from the nearest base can or handhole.
 7. Angles of the arrows to the reference point matching the construction drawings.
 8. Sign Height
 9. Sign Length
 10. Length of L-823 connector

11. Transformer size and type

12. Letter heights

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 Products shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-125.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 Construction Methods shall be in accordance with FAA Specification Item L-125.

PART 4 - ATTACHMENTS

4.1 FAA Specification Item L-125 Installation of Airport Lighting SYSTEMS

ITEM L-125 INSTALLATION OF AIRPORT LIGHTING SYSTEMS

DESCRIPTION

125-1.1 This item shall consist of airport lighting systems furnished and installed in accordance with this specification, the referenced specifications, and the applicable advisory circulars (ACs). The systems shall be installed at the locations and in accordance with the dimensions, design, and details shown in the plans. This item shall include the furnishing of all equipment, materials, services, and incidentals necessary to place the systems in operation as completed units to the satisfaction of the RPR.

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

125-2.1 General.

A. Airport lighting equipment and materials covered by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) specifications shall be certified under the Airport Lighting Equipment Certification Program in accordance with AC 150/5345-53, current version. FAA certified airfield lighting shall be compatible with each other to perform in compliance with FAA criteria and the intended operation. If the Contractor provides equipment that does not perform as intended because of incompatibility with the system, the Contractor assumes all costs to correct the system for to operate properly.

B. Manufacturer's certifications shall not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to provide materials in accordance with these specifications and acceptable to the RPR. Materials supplied and/or installed that do not comply with these specifications shall be removed, when directed by the RPR and replaced with materials, which do comply with these specifications, at the sole cost of the Contractor.

C. All materials and equipment used shall be submitted to the RPR for approval prior to ordering the equipment. Submittals consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be provided. Clearly mark each copy to identify pertinent products or models applicable to this project. Indicate all optional equipment and delete non-pertinent data. Submittals for components of electrical equipment and systems shall identify the equipment for which they apply on each submittal sheet. Markings shall be clearly made with arrows or circles (highlighting is not acceptable). The Contractor shall be responsible for delays in the project accruing directly or indirectly from late submissions or resubmissions of submittals.

D. The data submitted shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the RPR, to determine compliance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor's submittals shall be submitted in electronic PDF format, tabbed by specification section. The RPR reserves the right to reject any or all equipment, materials or procedures, which, in the RPR's opinion, does not meet the system design and the standards and codes, specified herein.

E. All equipment and materials furnished and installed under this section shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of at least twelve (12) months from final acceptance by the Owner. The defective materials and/or equipment shall be repaired or replaced, at the Owner's discretion, with no additional cost to the Owner.

125-2.2 Conduit/Duct. Conduit shall conform to Specification Item L-110 Airport Underground Electrical Duct Banks and Conduits.

125-2.3 Cable and Counterpoise. Cable and Counterpoise shall conform to Item L-108 Underground Power Cable for Airports.

125-2.4 Tape. Rubber and plastic electrical tapes shall be Scotch Electrical Tape Numbers 23 and 88 respectively, as manufactured by 3M Company or an approved equal.

125-2.5 Cable Connections. Cable Connections shall conform to Item L-108 Installation of Underground Cable for Airports.

125-2.6 Retroreflective Markers. Not required.

125-2.7 Runway and Taxiway Lights. Runway and taxiway lights shall conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-46. Lamps shall be of size and type indicated, or as required by fixture manufacturer for each lighting fixture required under this contract. Filters shall be of colors conforming to the specification for the light concerned or to the standard referenced.

Table 1 – Light Fixtures

Type	Class	Mode	Style	Option	Base	Filter	Transformer
L-852T (L)	2	1	3	N/A	L-868B	Blue	Per Mfg.
L-861T (L)	2	1	-	N/A	L-867B	Blue	Per Mfg.
L-850C (L)	2	1	3	N/A	L-868B	W/Y or W/W	Per Mfg.
L-862 (L)	2	1	-	N/A	L-867B	W/Y or W/W	Per Mfg.
L-862E (L)	2	1	-	N/A	L-867B	G/R	Per Mfg.

Legend for Table 1: (L) – Denotes LED fixtures without heater
W – Denotes white lens
Y – Denotes yellow lens
G – Denotes green lens
R – Denotes red lens

125-2.8 Runway and Taxiway Signs. Runway and Taxiway Guidance Signs should conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-44. Signs shall be LED.

Table 2 – Airfield Guidance Signs

Type	Size	Style	Class	Mode	Notes
L-858Y	3	2 or 3 (Refer to Drawings)	1	3	
L-858L	3	2 or 3 (Refer to Drawings)	1	3	
L-858R	3	2 or 3 (Refer to Drawings)	1	3	
L-858B	4	3	1	3	

125-2.9 Runway End Identifier Light (REIL). Not required.

125-2.10 Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI). Not required.

125-2.11 Circuit Selector Cabinet. Not required.

125-2.12 Light Base and Transformer Housings. Light Base and Transformer Housings should conform to the requirements of AC 150/5345-42. Light bases shall be Type L-867 & L-868, Class 1A, Size as shown on plans shall be provided as indicated or as required to accommodate the fixture or device installed thereon. Base plates, cover plates, and adapter plates shall be provided to accommodate various sizes of fixtures.

125-2.13 Isolation Transformers. Isolation Transformers shall be Type L-830, size as required for each installation. Transformer shall conform to AC 150/5345-47.

INSTALLATION

125-3.1 Installation. The Contractor shall furnish, install, connect and test all equipment, accessories, conduit, cables, wires, buses, grounds and support items necessary to ensure a complete and operable airport lighting system as specified here and shown in the plans.

The equipment installation and mounting shall comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code and state and local code agencies having jurisdiction.

The Contractor shall install the specified equipment in accordance with the applicable advisory circulars and the details shown on the plans.

125-3.2 Testing. All lights shall be fully tested by continuous operation for not less than 24 hours as a completed system prior to acceptance. The test shall include operating the constant current regulator in each step not less than 10 times at the beginning and end of the 24-hour test. The fixtures shall illuminate properly during each portion of the test.

125-3.3 Shipping and Storage. Equipment shall be shipped in suitable packing material to prevent damage during shipping. Store and maintain equipment and materials in areas protected from weather and physical damage. Any equipment and materials, in the opinion of the RPR, damaged during construction or storage shall be replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the owner. Painted or galvanized surfaces that are damaged shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

125-3.4 Elevated and In-pavement Lights. Water, debris, and other foreign substances shall be removed prior to installing fixture base and light.

A jig or holding device shall be used when installing each light fixture to ensure positioning to the proper elevation, alignment, level control, and azimuth control. Light fixtures shall be oriented with the light beams parallel to the runway or taxiway centerline and facing in the required direction. The outermost edge of fixture shall be level with the surrounding pavement. Surplus sealant or flexible embedding material shall be removed. The holding device shall remain in place until sealant has reached its initial set.

MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

125-4.1. Method of measurement

A. New L-861T(L) Elevated TWY Edge Light and New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and

installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, base can, extension, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can); ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

B. NEW L-861T(L) ELEVATED TWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW EXTENSION & SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, extension, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can) and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

C. NEW L-861T(L) ELEVATED TWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can) and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

D. NEW L-862(L) ELEVATED RWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW L-867B BASE CAN IN MILLED AC PAVEMENT. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, base can, extension, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can); ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

E. NEW L-862(L) ELEVATED RWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW EXTENSION & SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, extension, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture

identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can) and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

F. NEW L-862(L) ELEVATED RWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can) and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

G. NEW L-850C(L) IN-PAVEMENT RWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW L-868B BASE CAN IN MILLED AC PAVEMENT. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, base can, extension, spacer package, bolts and 2-piece washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can); ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

H. NEW L-850C(L) IN-PAVEMENT RWY EDGE LIGHT AND TRANSFORMER ON NEW SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, spacer package, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can) and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted.

I. NEW L-862E(L) ELEVATED RWY END/THRESHOLD LIGHT ON NEW L-867B BASE CAN IN MILLED AC PAVEMENT. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: light fixture; isolation transformer, base can, extension, spacer package, base plate, frangible coupling, pole, bolts and washers; anti-seize, fixture identification tags (2 per light; one on the pavement and one inside the base can); ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

J. NEW L-867B/L-868B COVER PLATE ON NEW SPACER PACKAGE ON EXISTING BASE CAN. Payment for the quantity of light fixtures will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: cover plate, spacer package, bolts and washers; anti-seize, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. There is no separate payment for light and base can in new asphalt shoulder or full strength pavement and payment shall be the same.

K. NEW AIRFIELD SIGN ON NEW FOUNDATION (ANY SIZE). Payment for the quantity of signs will be paid for at the contract unit price per each, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing but not limited to the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: guidance sign, concrete foundation, tethers, labeling, mounting plates/bolts and frangible legs, isolation transformers, base cans, L-823 secondary cord set extension cords, lamps, new mounting bolts, concrete pads, asphalt restoration, ground rods, L-824 cabling and L-823 connectors, base can, conduit, ground wire, and all other appurtenances including one Instruction Manual (per lot) installed and accepted as completed units, in place, ready for operation. All materials shall be new unless explicitly noted otherwise. Payment shall be the same for single-sided or double-sided signs. Payment shall be the same for all Size 3 signs regardless of the sign length, type, or style.

125-4.2. Basis of payment

A. Payment will be made at the contract unit price for each light fixture, base can, transformer, accessories and equipment installed, complete in place, and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation, assembly, and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the item.

B. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16125.1	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	Each
16125.2	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and Transformer on New Extension & Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each
16125.3	New L-861T(L) Elevated Taxiway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each
16125.4	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	Each
16125.5	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Extension & Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each
16125.6	New L-862(L) Elevated Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each

Item No.	Description	Unit
16125.7	New L-850C(L) In-pavement Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New L-868B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	Each
16125.8	New L-850C(L) In-pavement Runway Edge Light and Transformer on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each
16125.9	New L-862E(L) Elevated Runway End/Threshold Light on New L-867B Base Can in Milled AC Pavement	Each
16125.10	New L-867B/L-868B Cover Plate on New Spacer Package on Existing Base Can	Each
16125.11	New Airfield Sign on New Foundation (Any Size)	Each

END OF ITEM L-125

-----END OF SECTION 16125-----

SECTION 16128 - TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT MISCELLANEOUS
AIRFIELD ELECTRICAL WORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A. This item shall include the demolition and removals of existing airfield electrical equipment and facilities for all areas within the limits of construction as provided in these specifications, as shown on the Drawings, or as required by the RPR.

1.3 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.4 REFERENCES (NOT USED)

1.5 SUBMITTALS (NOT USED)

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

A. Objects, surfaces and items including the underground utilities designated to remain shall be carefully avoided and left undisturbed. Any damage to these items shall be immediately corrected by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the RPR.

3.2 EQUIPMENT

A. Equipment used in conjunction with this work shall be in first class working condition and shall be capable of removing the material in an efficient manner.

3.3 TEMPORARY AIRFIELD LIGHTING

A. Provide all cables, conduits, fixtures, and temporary CCR connections at the Airfield Lighting Vaults to provide temporary airfield lighting required to maintain the function of the airfield during all stages of reconstruction. This shall include all necessary splices at manholes as shown on the drawings to ensure that the circuits are operational at other areas of the airfield during the entire construction period. All temporary cable shall be removed from project work site at completion of each phase when temporary cable is no longer needed. Contractor shall not leave temporary cable in place.

3.4 TEMPORARY LED TAXIWAY ELEVATED EDGE LIGHTS

A. Fixtures shall be LED, elevated and mounted on a frangible coupling attached to a surface mounted flange (base plate). The flange plate shall be mounted to a light fixture in accordance to manufacturers' recommendation and construction drawings. Fixtures shall be mounted to asphalt using four spikes. Contractor shall inspect each fixture at the beginning of each night and maintain/replace lights as required.

3.5 REROUTING NEW CIRCUIT CONFIGURATIONS AND OPENING BASE CANS, HANDHOLES, AND MANHOLES

A. Prior to start of the demolition work, the Contractor shall open all necessary base cans, handholes, and/or manholes to ascertain and provide the RPR in writing a schematic wiring diagram showing the number of cables and circuits in existing light base configuration. This item includes pumping and removing the water that may be located inside the handholes and manholes. The Contractor shall assume that all handholes shown in the project area and layout drawings must be opened and pumped of water to ensure circuit continuity. Contractor shall provide a schematic diagram for all temporary cable and connections to be installed in each phase. Note; the diagram shall be submitted in the form of a shop drawing for RPR approval. Contractor shall provide clear documentation as to when the temporary cable shall be removed. No temporary cable shall be used as permanent cable unless directed and approved by RPR.

3.6 TEMPORARY CONDUIT

A. All temporary conduit shall either be (a) PVC Schedule 80 direct buried conduit a minimum of 8" underground or (b) above-ground rigid conduit (RGS). Conduit shall be strapped or secured to ground every 5' with sandbags at 5' intervals and red flags to delineate the location of the conduit. All temporary conduit shall be removed from the project work site at the completion of each phase when temporary conduit is no longer used.

3.7 OTHER ITEMS

A. Items to be removed not listed above shall be removed from airport property by the contractor unless otherwise directed by the RPR. Any questionable items shall be brought to the RPR's attention, which will direct the Contractor for final disposition of the item.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

A. Temporary electrical work for construction phasing. Payment for Temporary Electrical Work for Construction Phasing will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this item includes all material and work required to temporarily configure airfield electrical to allow for circuit continuity and opening of Runway/Taxiway at the commissioning of each phase. This work includes:

1. Furnish and install temporary light fixtures including base plates (see table below). Table below shows additional lights, to be used for temporary electrical, that the contractor must procure in addition to lights being used for the permanent configuration. All lights shall be returned to the State at the completion of the project.

Light Fixture and Color Lens	Quantity
L-862(L) Y/W (Left Toed)	8
L-862(L) Y/W (Right Toed)	8
L-850A(L) Y/W (Left Toed)	5
L-850A(L) Y/W (Right Toed)	5
L-862E(L) R/R (Left Toed)	4
L-862E(L) R/R (Right Toed)	4
L-862E(L) G/R (Left Toed)	4
L-862E(L) G/R (Right Toed)	4

2. Cover and De-energize runway edge lights and modify the color code of runway edge lights as required;
3. Provide temporary jumpers and above-ground conduits, cables, connector kits;
4. Handhole cover plates and connection to existing circuits;
5. Above-ground steel plates and temporary signs; and
6. Covering of guidance signs as required and shown on the construction drawings.
7. All work required to relocate and install temporary runway distance remaining signs for each phase including cable, jumpers, and temporary connections.
8. Restoration of all electrical systems to original configuration and removal of temporary cable, conduit, lights, and base plates;
9. All other incidentals required to temporarily configure the airfield lighting and electrical systems.

Note; this bid covers all temporary electrical work during the project in all phases of work. There is no separate bid item for each phase of the work and all phases of work are covered under this bid item.

B. Permanent miscellaneous airport electrical work. Payment for Permanent Miscellaneous Airport Electrical Work will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this item includes all material and work required to permanently configure airfield electrical to allow for the opening of Runway/Taxiway. This work includes all permanent electrical work not covered under other bid items in all specifications but required by the construction drawings.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16128.1	Temporary Electrical Work for Construction Phasing	Lump Sum
16128.2	Permanent Miscellaneous Airport Electrical Work	Lump Sum

-----END OF SECTION 16128-----

SECTION 16146 – FAA MALSR SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The General Provision of the contract, including the General Provisions for Construction Projects (2016), Special Provisions, and General Requirements of the Specifications, apply to the work specified in this section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall perform all work required by the plans for removal, modification, and construction of the 8L Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights (MALSR) as shown on the plans and as described herein.
- B. This specification covers the minimum requirements for civil and electrical work, which may include: removal and disposal of existing equipment, cables, foundations, and pull boxes; providing and installing material, equipment, duct bank, pull boxes, conduits, power cabling, and appurtenant equipment; construction of foundations; miscellaneous incidentals; and all other items required to complete the system, including testing.
- C. The MALSR is owned and operated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Following acceptance of Contractor's work by the RPR and the FAA, the completed MALSR system will be Flight Checked and commissioned by the FAA.
- D. The Contractor shall provide all work required for a complete, functioning, and tested MALSR system, complete in place and accepted by the RPR. Any items and/or work not specifically called out on the plans or specifications, but which is required to complete the installation in order to result in a complete, functioning and approved MALSR, will be considered incidental to the appropriate bid item and no separate payment will be made.
- E. Because of the specialized nature of this work, the Contractor or subcontractor performing the work shall be required to have at least 5 years verifiable experiences installing and modifying airfield lighting or FAA NAVAID electrical systems.

1.3 DEFECTIVE WORK

- A. Any work performed under this section which fails to meet the requirements stated herein will be considered defective and, unless another remedy is stated, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

1.4 LIMITED ACCESS / NIGHT CONSTRUCTION

- A. See Scope of Work and Phasing Summary, and the construction phasing drawings for restrictions relative to construction in areas of limited or night-time construction.

1.5 FAA CONTACTS

- A. All work to be performed under this section shall be coordinated with the FAA at all stages of the construction. The Local FAA Contact will be designated by the SSC (Systems Service Center).

1.6 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE (NOT USED)

1.7 REFERENCES (NOT USED)

1.8 SUBMITTALS (NOT USED)

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

- A. Provide all materials as stated in manufacturer's technical specifications or as called out on the drawings or in the specifications.

Installation shall be in accordance with the Plans, Specifications, and FAA Order C-1391, except as specified herein. The Order is attached to these Specifications.

2.2 LIGHT FIXTURES

- A. In-pavement, non-threshold fixtures. Semi-flush in-pavement, non-threshold, lights shall be qualified to FAA-E-2968 as manufactured by Multi-Electric, model number 3950-4 (MALS White, Style I).
- B. In-pavement, threshold fixtures. Semi-flush in-pavement, threshold, lights shall be qualified to FAA-E-2968 as manufactured by Multi-Electric, model number 3950-5 (MALS Green, Style II).

2.3 ISOLATION TRANSFORMERS

- A. Isolation transformers installed with in-pavement MALS SR light fixtures shall be 180-watt, 240 volt / 27.3 volt type transformers. The transformers shall have factory molded L-824 plugs and receptacles with two primary leads and one secondary lead.

2.4 LIGHT BASES, FLANGE RINGS, SHIMS, AND EXTENSIONS

- A. Light bases, flange rings, shims and extensions shall meet the requirements of FAA AC 150/5345-42, current version.
 1. Light bases shall be L-868, size B, nominal 12-inch diameter, 24 inches deep, unless specified otherwise on the drawings.
 2. Flange rings shall have an integral 3/4-inch thick spacer and be designed to fit semi-flush lighting fixtures. The flange ring shall be sized for nominal 12-inch diameter L-868 base cans.
 3. Shims of varying thicknesses shall be supplied by the Contractor to accommodate final adjustment of in-pavement base can installations. The shims shall be sized for nominal 12-inch diameter L-868 base cans.

4. Light base top sections (extensions) shall be sized for nominal 12-inch diameter L-868 base cans and of the thicknesses to accommodate paving operations and Contractor installation method.

2.5 POWER CABLE

A. Power cable for the MALSR system shall be the following:

1. For underground applications: 600V, stranded uncoated copper wire, with insulation rating of USE-2/XLP (wet location rated to 90 degree Celsius), sized as shown on the drawings.
2. For above ground applications: 600V, stranded uncoated copper wire, with insulation rating of THWN, #12 minimum and sized as shown on the drawings.

2.6 INSULATED EQUIPMENT GROUND WIRE

A. Grounding conductors shall be stranded copper wire, with green insulation rating as specified in Paragraph 2.5 and sized as shown on the drawings.

2.7 BARE COPPER WIRE (COUNTERPOISE OR GROUND) AND GROUND RODS

- A. Guard wire over conduit in trench shall be stranded, #1/0 bare copper wire. The guard wire shall be exothermically-welded to existing counterpoise and to each ground rod along conduit run.
- B. Guard wire connection wire between a ground rod, base can, pull box or other device shall be stranded, # 6 bare copper wire. The guard wire shall be exothermically-welded to the connection wire.
- C. Ground rods shall be copper-clad steel. The ground rods shall be 10-feet long and 3/4-inch diameter.

2.8 CABLE CONNECTIONS

- A. All connections shall be per FAA Specification C-1391b, Installation and Splicing of Underground Cables and of the type listed below:
 1. Connectors for power cable. Stranded cable conductor connections shall be made using crimp connectors utilizing a crimping tool designed to make a complete crimp before the tool can be removed.
 2. Power cables 600 volt and below. Use heavy-wall self-sealing, heat shrinkable tubing manufactured by Raychem Corporation, Energy Division, Part Number "WCSM", Sigmaform Corporation, Part Number "SST", or approved equal.
 3. Connections to in-pavement light fixtures and isolation transformers shall be by FAA L-824 pre-molded connector. Connectors shall be properly sized according to the power cable diameter.

2.9 ELECTRICAL TAPE

A. Electrical tape shall be Scotch Electrical Tape – number Scotch 88 (1 1/2-inch wide) and Scotch 130C linerless rubber splicing tape (2-inch wide), as manufactured by the 3M Company, or approved equivalent.

2.10 CABLE IDENTIFICATION TAGS

- A. Cable identification tags shall be stainless steel with “MALS” stamped or engraved onto the tag. The tags shall be sized as detailed on the drawings.

2.11 CONDUIT

- A. Underground Conduit and Ductbanks. Conduit for underground ductbank shall conform to the requirements of Section 115, Underground Conduits for Airports (FAA Item L-110).
- B. Above Ground Conduit. Rigid galvanized steel (RGS) conduit and fittings shall be hot dipped galvanized inside and out to conform to the requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories /standard 6, 514B, and 1242.

2.12 CONDUIT INSTALLED BY DIRECTIONAL DRILLING (NOT USED)

2.13 CONCRETE

- A. Concrete for backfill and encasement shall conform to the requirements of Section 02610, Concrete for Miscellaneous Structures, using 1-inch maximum size coarse aggregate with a minimum 28 day compressive strength of 4,000 psi. Concrete shall be red when used to encase ducts. Where reinforced duct banks are specified, reinforcing steel shall conform to ASTM A 615 Grade 60. Concrete and reinforcing steel are incidental to the respective pay item of which they are a component part.

2.14 LIGHT BASE SEALANTS

- A. Sealant used around flange rings shall conform to the requirements of FAA P-606 Adhesive Compounds, Two-Component for Sealing Wire and Lights in Pavement.
- B. Silicone Sealant for base can extensions and shims. Liquid gasket material placed between base cans, extensions, and shims shall be General Electric Co. RTV Silicone Rubber adhesive-sealant, or equal.

2.15 PULL BOXES

- A. Refer to Section 16115 Electrical Manholes and Junction Structures.

2.16 DISTRIBUTION PANEL

- A. The distribution panel is 200-amp, 120/240-volt distribution load center with breakers sized as shown on the drawings. The load center enclosure shall be rated NEMA 4X.
- B. Contractor shall provide new circuit breakers as shown on the drawings.

2.17 SURGE ARRESTOR AND AIR TERMINALS

- A. The surge arrestor and air terminals shall be as specified in the plans. The arrestor shall be mounted adjacent to the distribution panel. The air terminals shall be installed on the mounting frame as shown in the plans.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

A. All electrical work shall be installed to meet or exceed the provisions of the current edition of the National Electric Code (NFPA-70), State and local regulations, and applicable portions of these Specifications.

The Contractor shall follow the procedures contained herein and in the drawings in installing the MALSRS system equipment.

3.2 EXISTING MALSRS SYSTEM DEMOLITION

A. Existing MALSRS system components scheduled for removal are identified on the drawings. Unless otherwise specified, removed components, equipment, and materials shall be disposed of by the Contractor off Airport property at a properly licensed facility. Care shall be taken to protect existing equipment, facilities, structures and pavement to remain. All items damaged by the Contractor shall be replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's own expense.

3.3 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

A. Installation of MALSRS light bars shall be at the locations specified on the applicable drawings and within the following tolerances:

1. Longitudinal displacement (along the runway centerline): +/- 6 inches.
2. Lateral displacement (perpendicular to the runway centerline): +/- 1 inches.
3. Distance between individual lights of a light bar: +/- 1 inch.
4. All lights in a bar shall be installed within +/- 1 inch of a line perpendicular to the runway centerline
5. All lights shall be aimed parallel to the runway centerline, directed outward from the runway threshold: +/- 5 degrees.

3.4 SUGGESTED INSTALLATION SEQUENCE FOR IN-PAVEMENT LIGHTS

A. In general, MALSRS in-pavement light installation work must be closely coordinated with the milling, grading and paving work. Once installed, all equipment shall be protected from damage.

B. Flange rings, light units and transformers shall not be installed before final paving is completed.

C. The specifications and drawings detail one method for installation of in-pavement light bases. Alternate installation methods shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval. Only alternate installation methods that provide an equal product will be considered for review and approval.

3.5 IN-PAVEMENT LIGHT BASE CAN INSTALLATION IN ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

A. Details for the installation of in-pavement light base cans are shown on the drawings.

- B. Following the milling operation or prior to the final asphalt paving, survey the light location.
- C. For installation in a milled area, the Contractor shall sawcut the pavement for the light base installation. The existing pavement shall be removed to the depth detailed on the drawings. For installation in a reconstructed asphalt area, excavate the compacted subgrade to the depth detailed on the drawings.
- D. Survey light location.
- E. Reinforcing bars and the ground rod shall be installed in the pavement removal or excavated area as shown in the drawings.
- F. The light base can duct holes shall be fitted with the appropriate rubber grommets, supplied with the base can. Where an unused hole exists due to the geometry of a given location the opening shall be plugged prior to concrete placement. Install temporary overlay protection plate or plywood cover on the base can.
- G. The base can shall be supported in place so the top flange is level and at the elevation and location required to meet the requirements of light unit installation and alignment. Connect the base can to the ground rod with the bare copper wire.
- H. Install conduit in the trench and into the base can. Check can position. Proceed with concrete backfill around the base can and conduit. The base can shall be held securely to prevent movement.
- I. Proceed with final asphalt paving.
- J. Core drill new asphalt concrete pavement to top of overlay protection plate, remove core, and install extension, flange ring and shims.
- K. Fill void around extension and shims with P-606 sealant. P-605 sealant shall be used to fill the void above the P-606 material, around the flange ring.

3.6 IN-PAVEMENT LIGHT BASE CAN INSTALLATION IN PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

- A. Details for the installation of in-pavement light base cans are shown on the drawings.
- B. Following existing pavement removal, excavation, and compaction of subgrade, survey the light location.
- C. Excavate the base course to install the can, connect to the conduit, and place the concrete foundation.
- D. The light base can duct holes shall be fitted with the appropriate rubber grommets, supplied with the base can. Where an unused hole exists due to the geometry of a given location the opening shall be plugged prior to concrete placement.
- E. The base shall be supported in place in the excavated area so that the top flange is level and at the elevation and location required to meet the requirements of light unit installation and alignment. PVC duct sections shall be installed into the can and the reinforcing bar cage shall be installed as required.

- F. Check can position. Proceed with concrete backfill around the base; the can shall be held secure to prevent movement.
- G. Backfill to the level of the portland cement concrete pavement (PCCP) as shown on the drawings. Concrete backfill shall be worked under any portion of duct, can, and reinforcing cage.
- H. Prior to paving the PCCP, install a temporary target plate or plywood cover on the base can. The base can elevation shall be set to allow the installation of the flange ring and shims. At the Contractor's option, the extension may be installed following the PCCP placement via a core-drill method. The flange ring shall not be used during the paving operation but the Contractor may install temporary shims, furnished at the Contractor's expense, to temporarily build up the base can to the desired elevation. If a cookie-cutter type finish method will be used an approximate 1/2-inch gap shall be provided around the can to allow placement of sealant. The installation and elevation of the base can shall be coordinated with the paving equipment to ensure the equipment will clear the top of the base can. The Contractor may elect to use either a core or cookie-cutter finish method for finishing around the base can. The finishing method/procedure shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval prior to commencing the paving operation.
- I. After the PCCP has had time to cure, remove the temporary cover plate, shims, and any other temporary items placed during the paving operation. If a core drill method is used, the core drill shall be sized to create an approximate 1/2-inch gap around the flange ring. Install the flange ring and appropriate shims to set the elevation per the specified tolerances. Fill the annular space the sealant as detailed in the drawings.

3.7 INSTALLATION OF FLUSH LIGHT UNITS

- A. Remove the temporary base plate and install flange ring and sealant as shown in the drawings and within the tolerances specified.
- B. Install the light unit on the flange ring following the manufacturer's instructions. Connect the secondary L-823 plug and receptacle without taping the joint. Plug the transformer into the primary circuit, taping joints. Place the transformer in the can. Connect the ground wire from the base can internal lug to the fixture.
- C. Bolt the fixture to the base can using the specified hardware. Bolts and washers shall be provided by the Contractor and shall be sufficient length to thread into the base can or extension. Light fixture mounting bolts shall be coated with an anti-seize compound and tightened to 15-foot pounds torque, unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer.
- D. Care shall be taken to keep the flange and gasket clean, attaining a water tight seal.

3.8 POWER CABLE INSTALLATION

- A. Power cable shall be installed in conduit as specified in Section 108 – Underground Cable for Airport (FAA L-108).

3.9 CABLE CONNECTIONS

- A. All MALSR cables shall be continuous (no splices) from the fixtures to the distribution panel and from the distribution panel to the MALSR Shelter.

3.10 GROUNDING INSTALLATION

- A. All equipment, conduit, and structures shall be grounded as indicated on the drawings. All connection points shall be cleaned of paint, insulation, and other non-conducting materials prior to making the connection. Grounding conductors passing through conduits shall be attached to the base cans, junction box ground rod, or end of conduit. Connections shall be made by exothermic connections. Connections to the ground lug inside the base cans may be made by UL labeled and suitable lugs, clamps, or pressure connectors.
- B. Light Base Grounding. Each light base shall be individually connected to a separate ground rod.
- C. Light Fixture Grounding. Each light fixture or base plate shall be bonded to the light base internal ground lug using a #6 AWG, stranded copper wire rated from 600 volts with green insulation. The ground wire shall be 36-inches long and connected to the base can ground lug by exothermic weld and to the fixture by the supplied mechanical connector.
- D. Insulated Ground Wire. The insulated ground wire installed with each circuit shall be connected to the base can internal ground lug in all MALSR base cans, to the ground rod inside pull boxes by exothermic weld, and to the ground bus in the distribution panel by mechanical connector.
- E. Grounding System Inspection and Testing.
 - 1. Continuity of guard wire and ground wire systems shall be checked by visual inspection as construction progresses, prior to work being covered up. Verification of guard wire system continuity shall also be checked by visual inspection at accessible locations during normal inspections.
 - 2. Should the guard wire or ground wire system conductors be damaged or are suspected to be damaged by construction activities (in the opinion of the RPR) the Contractor shall test the conductors for continuity with a micro-ohmmeter. The conductors shall be isolated such that there is no parallel path. Alternatively, the Contractor may conduct tests and through mathematical computations prove the continuity of the conductors.
 - 3. Investigate unsatisfactory results and make necessary corrections or replacements.
 - 4. Earth resistance measurements shall be made in normally dry conditions not less than 48 hours after the last rainfall. Maximum resistance readings shall be 10 ohms. If resistance to ground exceeds specified value, provide additional ground rods to bring ground resistance to within tolerance.
 - 5. Guard wire and grounding system continuity and resistance test results shall be recorded on an RPR approved form and submitted to the RPR immediately following the test procedure.

3.11 COUNTERPOISE (GUARD WIRE) INSTALLATION

- A. Counterpoise wire shall be installed over conduit as shown on the drawings and shall be installed as specified in Section 110 – Underground Conduit for Airports (FAA L-110). Counterpoise size shall be 1/0.

3.12 CONDUIT AND DUCTBANK INSTALLATION

- A. Conduit and ductbank shall be installed where shown on the drawings and shall be installed as specified in Section 110 – Underground Conduit for Airports (FAA L-110).

3.13 PULL BOX INSTALLATION

- A. Pull boxes shall be installed where shown on the drawings and shall be installed as specified in Section 115 – Electrical Manholes & Junction Structures.

3.14 DISTRIBUTION PANEL AND EQUIPMENT RACK INSTALLATION

- A. The distribution panel and equipment rack shall be installed as detailed on drawings.

3.15 CABLE TESTING

- A. All cable testing shall be completed by the Contractor. All test equipment shall have been calibrated within a two-year period preceding the cable testing and shall have current certifications. Test results shall be recorded on an RPR approved form and submitted to the RPR immediately following the test procedure. Cable testing shall include at a minimum:

1. All circuits are properly connected in accordance with applicable wiring diagrams.
2. All power circuits shall be continuous and free from short and open circuits.
3. Resistance Testing: 600-volt cable shall be tested at not less than 500 volts for a minimum of 1-minute and shall measure not less than 50 megohms resistance for each conductor and between conductors.

3.16 MALSR SYSTEM TESTING

- A. The Contractor, in the presence of the RPR, shall perform the general steps outline below in energizing the system. Each step must be verified and approved by the RPR prior to subsequent step.

1. Complete all cable testing as specified.
2. Measure the voltage at the disconnect switch inside the MALSR Shelter.
3. With all the circuit breakers in the “open position” in the distribution panel, close the main breaker and measure the voltage at the distribution panel.
4. Close the individual breakers for each light bar circuit and verify the operation of lighting fixtures. Each light bar shall be first tested individually.
5. Close all breakers within the distribution panel and verify the operation of all lighting fixtures.

6. In coordination with Airport Operations, the FAA, and the RPR, the Contractor shall demonstrate operation of the MALSR system for eight (8) continuous hours at the top brightness level and two (2) continuous hours for each lower brightness level.

3.17 AS-BUILT SURVEY

- A. The Contractor will provide two sets of red-line as-built drawings to the RPR for transmittal to the FAA, for each system, at the conclusion of the project. These are in addition to other documentation as required elsewhere in these Specifications.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

4.1 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

- A. FAA MALSR POWER, CONTROL CABLE & ASSOCIATED WORK. Payment for the MALSR Power and control Cable installed in conduit, ductbank, handhole, manhole, base can, panel, or wireway will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials and for all preparation and installation of these materials, and for all labor, equipment, tools and all incidentals necessary to complete this item. Payment for this bid item includes furnishing and installing all types and sizes of 600V wire (including ground wire) installed inside conduit from shelter to Distribution Unit (Panelboard) to each light at each station, control cable to the MALSR flashers from the shelter, 3KV cable from the flasher head to ICC cabinet, all splices and connections required for the MALSR system, testing, grounding, and all associated appurtenances required to wire the power and control for the MALSR system. Note; this bid item does not include counterpoise (guard wire) installed on top of the conduit or ductbank which is included in the bid item for conduit or ductbank. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.
- B. FAA MALSR THRESHOLD BAR. Payment for the new MALSR threshold bar will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, extensions, bolts, spacer rings, flange ring, anti-seize, ground rod, 12 AWG 600V wire, 14 AWG 600V wire, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.

- C. FAA MALSR – STATION 2. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, frangible coupling, pole, bolts; anti-seize, ground rod, 12 AWG 600V wire, 14 AWG 600V wire, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.
- D. FAA MALSR – STATION 4. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, frangible coupling, pole, bolts; 12 AWG 600V wire, 14 AWG 600V wire, anti-seize, ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.
- E. FAA MALSR – STATION 6. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, frangible coupling, pole, bolts; 12 AWG 600V wire, 14 AWG 600V wire, anti-seize, ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.

- F. FAA MALSR – STATION 8. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, frangible coupling, pole, bolts; 12 AWG 600V wire, 14 AWG 600V wire, anti-seize, ground rod, and concrete encasement, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.
- G. FAA MALSR – STATION 10. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, frangible coupling, bolts; anti-seize, ground rod, all required 600V wire, and concrete foundation, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.
- H. FAA MALSR – STATION 12. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, LIR MG-20 pole, bolts; anti-seize, ground rod, all required 600V wire, and concrete foundation, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.

- I. FAA MALSR – STATION 14. Payment for the new MALSR station will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum, complete in place, ready for operation, and accepted by the RPR. The price for this bid item includes furnishing and installing (but not limited to) the following material and equipment to the full satisfaction of the RPR: includes but not limited to the following: light fixtures; base can, LIR MG-20 pole, bolts; anti-seize, ground rod, all required 600V wire, and concrete foundation, all required connections, sealant; and all other incidentals, materials, and labor required to complete the installation as described in contract plan details. All components shall be new unless otherwise noted. Bid item includes all materials and equipment between the MALSR lights to the nearest handhole including conduit, base can, and all associated equipment. All equipment and material shall be new and furnished by Contractor except for equipment furnished by Airport (FAA) as shown on Drawing E-404, Table 1.

4.2 BASIS OF PAYMENT

A. Payment will be made under:

Item No.	Description	Unit
16146.1	FAA MALSR Power, Control Cable & Associated Work	Lump Sum
16146.2	FAA MALSR Threshold Bar	Lump Sum
16146.3	FAA MALSR – Station 2	Lump Sum
16146.4	FAA MALSR – Station 4	Lump Sum
16146.5	FAA MALSR – Station 6	Lump Sum
16146.6	FAA MALSR – Station 8	Lump Sum
16146.7	FAA MALSR – Station 10	Lump Sum
16146.8	FAA MALSR – Station 12	Lump Sum
16146.9	FAA MALSR – Station 14	Lump Sum

-----END OF SECTION 16146-----