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State of West Virginia
Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Roy 50120 Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130

RFQ NUMBER SMC21066

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO ATTENTION OF:

JOHN ABBOTT 304-558-2544

SH-P T DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS ST. MARYS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

2880 N PLEASANTS HWY ST. MARYS, WV 26170

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# GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (RFQ) AND REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

- 1. Awards will be made in the best interest of the State of West Virginia.
- 2. The State may accept or reject in part, or in whole, any bid.
- 3. All quotations are governed by the West Virginia Code and the Legislative Rules of the Purchasing Division.
- Prior to any award, the apparent successful vendor must be properly registered with the Purchasing Division and have paid the required \$125.00 registration fee.
- 5. All services performed or goods delivered under State Purchase Orders/Contracts are to be continued for the term of the Purchase Order/Contract, contingent upon funds being appropriated by the Legislature or otherwise being made available. In the event funds are not appropriated or otherwise available for these services or goods, this Purchase Order/Contract becomes void and of no effect after June 30.
- 6. Payment may only be made after the delivery and acceptance of goods or services.
- Interest may be paid for late payment in accordance with the West Virginia Code.
- 8. Vendor preference will be granted upon written request in accordance with the West Virginia Code.
- The State of West Virginia is exempt from federal and state taxes and will not pay or reimburse such taxes.
- 10. The Director of Purchasing may cancel any Purchase Order/Contract upon 30 days written notice to the seller.
- 11. The laws of the State of West Virginia and the *Legislative Rules* of the Purchasing Division shall govern all rights and duties under the Contract, including without limitation the validity of this Purchase Order/Contract.
- 12. Any reference to automatic renewal is hereby deleted. The Contract may be renewed only upon mutual written agreement of the parties.
- 13. BANKRUPTCY: In the event the vendor/contractor files for bankruptcy protection, this contract is automatically null and void, and is terminated without further order.
- 14. HIPAA Business Associate Addendum The West Viginia State Government HIPAA Business Associate Addendum (BAA), approved by the Attorney General, and available online at the Purchasing Division's web site (http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/vrc/hipaa.htm) is hereby made part of the agreement. Provided that, the Agency meets the definition of a Covered Entity (45 CFR §160.103) and will be disclosing Protected Health Information (45 CFR §160.103) to the vendor.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS**

- 1. Use the quotation forms provided by the Purchasing Division.
- 2. SPECIFICATIONS: Items offered must be in compliance with the specifications. Any deviation from the specifications must be clearly indicated by the bidder. Alternates offered by the bidder as EQUAL to the specifications must be clearly defined. A bidder offering an alternate should attach complete specifications and literature to the bid. The Purchasing Division may waive minor deviations to specifications.
- 3. Complete all sections of the quotation form.
- 4. Unit prices shall prevail in cases of discrepancy.
- 5. All quotations are considered F.O.B. destination unless alternate shipping terms are clearly identified in the quotation.
- 6. BID SUBMISSION: All quotations must be delivered by the bidder to the office listed below prior to the date and time of the bid opening. Failure of the bidder to deliver the quotations on time will result in bid disqualifications.

#### SIGNED BID TO:

Department of Administration Purchasing Division 2019 Washington Street East Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130



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SH-P FO DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS ST. MARYS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

2880 N PLEASANTS HWY ST. MARYS, WV 26170 304-6

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2880 N PLEASANTS HWY ST. MARYS, WV 26170 304-684-5500

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2880 N PLEASANTS HWY ST. MARYS, WV 26170 304-

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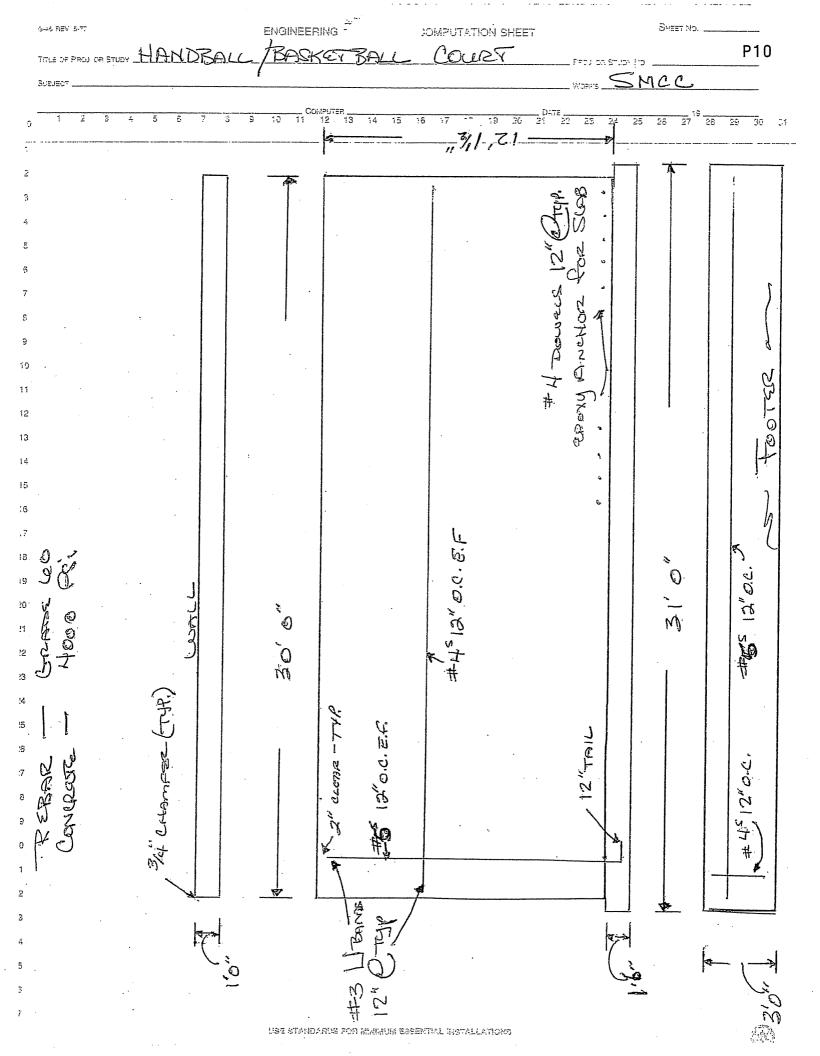
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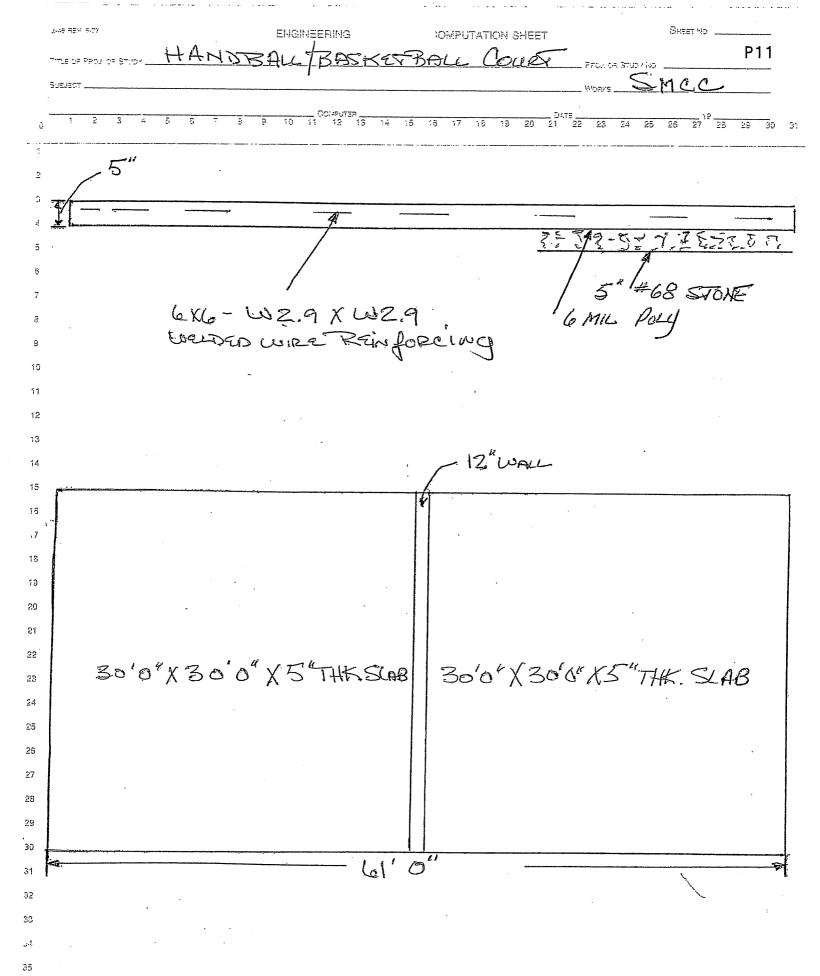
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DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS ST. MARYS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

2880 N PLEASANTS HWY ST. MARYS, WV 26170 304-684-5500

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#### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section specifies cast-in place concrete, including formwork, reinforcement, concrete materials, mix design, placement procedures, and finishes.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Division 2 Section "Earthwork" for drainage fill under slabs-on-grade.
  - 2. Division 2 Section "Cement Concrete Pavement" for concrete pavement and walks.

#### .1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of blended hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of manufactured material and product indicated.
- B. Design Mixes: For each concrete mix. Include alternate mix designs when characteristics of materials, project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
  - 1. Indicate amounts of mix water to be withheld for later addition at Project site.
- C:: Steel Reinforcement Shop Drawings: Details of fabrication, bending, and placement, prepared according to ACI 315, "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement." Include material, grade, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, arrangement, and supports of concrete reinforcement. Include special reinforcement required for openings through concrete structures.
- D. Formwork Shop Drawings: Prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional engineer detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of formwork. Design and engineering of formwork are Contractor's responsibility.
  - 1. Shoring and Reshoring: Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping formwork, shoring removal, and installing and removing reshoring.

- E. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency indicating and interpreting test results for compliance of the following with requirements indicated, based on comprehensive testing of current materials:
- F. Material Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that each of the following items complies with requirements:
  - 1. Cementitious materials and aggregates.
  - 2. Form materials and form-release agents.
  - 3. Steel reinforcement and reinforcement accessories.
  - 4. Admixtures.
  - 5. Waterstops.
  - 6. Curing materials.
  - 7. Floor and slab treatments.
  - 8. Bonding agents.
  - .9. Adhesives.
  - 10. Vapor retarders.
  - 11. Epoxy joint filler.
  - 12. Joint-filler strips.
  - 13. Repair materials.
- G. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An experienced installer who has completed concrete Work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. Professional Engineer Qualifications: A professional engineer who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing engineering services of the kind indicated. Engineering services are defined as those performed for formwork and shoring and reshoring installations that are similar to those indicated for this Project in material, design, and extent.
- C. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products complying with ASTM C 94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
  - 1. Manufacturer must be certified according to the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association's Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities.
- D. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 to conduct the testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
  - 1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-1 or an equivalent certification program.

- E. Source Limitations: Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant, each aggregate from one source, and each admixture from the same manufacturer.
- F. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.4, "Structural Welding Code--Reinforcing Steel."
- G. ACI Publications: Comply with the following, unless more stringent provisions are indicated:
  - 1. ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete."
  - 2. ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."
- H. Mockups: Cast concrete slabs-on-grade mockup to demonstrate typical joints, surface finish, texture, tolerances, and standard of workmanship.
  - 1. Build mockups approximately 200 sq. ft. in the location indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect.
  - 2. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
  - 3. Obtain Architect's approval of mockups before starting construction.
  - 4. If Architect determines that mockups do not meet requirements, demolish and remove them from the site and cast another until the mockup is approved.
  - 5. Maintain mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed Work.
  - 6. Demolish and remove mockups when directed.
  - 7. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.
- I. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Meetings."
  - 1. Before submitting design mixes, review concrete mix design and examine procedures for ensuring quality of concrete materials. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with cast-in-place concrete to attend, including the following:
    - a. Contractor's superintendent.
    - b. Independent testing agency responsible for concrete design mixes.
    - c. Ready-mix concrete producer.
    - d. Concrete subcontractor.

### 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage.

#### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 FORM-FACING MATERIALS

- A. Smooth-Formed Finished Concrete: Form-facing panels that will provide continuous, true, and smooth-concrete-surfaces. Furnish-in-largest-practicable sizes-to-minimize number of joints.
  - 1. Plywood, metal, or other approved panel materials.
  - 2. Exterior-grade plywood panels, suitable for concrete forms, complying with DOCPS 1, and as follows:
    - a. Medium-density overlay, Class 1, or better, mill-release agent treated and edge sealed.
- B. Rough-Formed Finished Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or another approved material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.
- C. Forms for Cylindrical Columns, Pedestals, and Supports: Metal, glass-fiber-reinforced plastic, paper, or fiber tubes that will produce surfaces with gradual or abrupt irregularities not exceeding specified formwork surface class. Provide units with sufficient wall thickness to resist plastic concrete loads without detrimental deformation.
- D. Chamfer Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, 3/4 by 3/4 inch, minimum.
- E. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
  - 1. Formulate form-release agent with rust inhibitor for steel form-facing materials.
- F. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, removable or snap-off metal or glass-fiber-reinforced plastic form ties designed to resist lateral pressure of fresh concrete on forms and to prevent spalling of concrete on removal.
  - 1. Furnish units that will leave no corrodible metal closer than 1 inch to the plane of the exposed concrete surface.
  - -2. Furnish ties that, when removed, will leave holes not larger than 1 inch in diameter in concrete surface.

#### 2.2 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A 184, assembled with clips.
  - 1. Steel Reinforcement: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed bars.
- C. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.

#### 2.3 REINFORCEMENT ACCESSORIES

A. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSTs.

"Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete or fiber-reinforced concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete, and as follows:

 For-concrete-surfaces-exposed-to-view-where legs-of-wire-bar supports contact forms, use CRSI Class 1 plastic-protected or CRSI Class 2 stainless-steel bar supports.

#### 2.4 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I.
- B. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I/II.
  - 1. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or F.
  - 2. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
- C. Normal-Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, uniformly graded, and as follows:
  - 1. Class: Severe weathering region, but not less than 3S.
  - 2. Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size: 1 inch.
- D. Lightweight Aggregate: ASTM C 330.
  - 1. Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size: 3/4 inch.
- E. Water: Potable and complying with ASTM C 94.

#### 2.5 ADMIXTURES

- A. General: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious material and to be compatible with other admixtures and cementitious materials. Do not use admixtures containing calcium chloride.
- B. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- C. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
- D. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F.
- E. Water-Reducing and Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type E.
- F. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D.

#### 2.6 WATERSTOPS

- A. Self-Expanding Strip Waterstops: Manufactured rectangular or trapezoidal strip, sodium bentonite or other hydrophylic material for adhesive bonding to concrete.
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Volclay Waterstop-RX; Colloid Environmental Technologies Co.
- b. Conseal CS-231; Concrete Sealants Inc.
- c. Swellseal Joint; De Neef Construction Chemicals (U.S.) Inc.
- d. Hydrotite; Greenstreak.
- e. Mirastop; Mirafi Moisture Protection, Div. of Royal Ten Cate (USA), Inc.
- f. Adeka Ultra Seal; Mitsubishi International Corporation.
- g. Superstop; Progress Unlimited Inc.

#### 2.7 VAPOR RETARDERS

- A. Vapor Retarder: ASTM E 1745, Class C, of one of the following materials; or polyethylene sheet, ASTM D 4397, not less than 10 mils thick:
  - 1. Nonwoven, polyester-reinforced, polyethylene coated sheet; 10 mils thick.
  - 2. Three-ply, nylon- or polyester-cord-reinforced, laminated, high-density polyethylene sheet; 7.8 mils thick.

#### 2.8 FLOOR AND SLAB TREATMENTS

- A. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive aggregate of fused aluminum-oxide granules or crushed emery with emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 25 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials.
- B. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or siliconate materials and proprietary components; odorless; colorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.
- C. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [products that may be incorporated into the Work include], but are not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment:
    - a. Titan Hard; Burke Group, LLC (The).
    - b. Chemisil Plus; ChemMasters,
    - c. Intraseal; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - d. Ashford Formula; Curecrete Chemical Co., Inc.
    - e. Day-Chem Sure Hard; Dayton Superior Corporation.
    - f. Euco Diamond Hard; Euclid Chemical Co.
    - g. Seal Hard; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
    - h. Vexcon Starseal PS; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.

#### 2.9 CURING MATERIALS

A. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.

- B. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. dry.
- -C. Moisture-Retaining-Cover: ASTM-C-171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- D. Water: Potable.
- E. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B.
- F. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C 1315, Type 1, Class A.
- G. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

#### 1. Evaporation Retarder:

- a. Cimfilm; Axim Concrete Technologies.
- b. Finishing Aid Concentrate; Burke Group, LLC (The).
- c. Spray-Film; ChemMasters.
- d. Aquafilm; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
- e. Sure Film; Dayton Superior Corporation.
- f. Eucobar; Euclid Chemical Co.
- g. Vapor Aid; Kaufman Products, Inc.
- h. Lambco Skin; Lambert Corporation.
- i. E-Con; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
- j. Confilm; Master Builders, Inc.
- k. Waterhold; Metalcrete Industries.
- 1. Rich Film; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
- m. SikaFilm; Sika Corporation.
- n. Finishing Aid; Symons Corporation.
- o. Certi-Vex Efivio Assist; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.

## 2. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound:

- a. AH Clear Cure WB; Anti-Hydro International, Inc.
- b. Klear Kote WB II Regular; Burke Chemicals.
- c. Safe-Cure & Seal 20; ChemMasters.
- d. High Seal; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
- e. Safe Cure and Seal; Dayton Superior Corporation.
- f. Aqua Cure VOX; Euclid Chemical Co.
- g. Cure & Seal 309 Emulsion; Kaufman Products Inc.
- h. Glazecote Sealer-20; Lambert Corporation.
- i. Dress & Seal WB; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
- j. Vocomp-20; W. R. Meadows, Inc.
- k. Metcure; Metalcrete Industries.
- 1. Cure & Seal 150E; Nox-Crete Products Group, Kinsman Corporation.
- m. Rich Seal 14 percent E; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
- n. Kure-N-Seal WB; Sonneborn, Div. of ChemRex, Inc.
- o. Florseal W.B.; Sternson Group.

- p. Cure & Seal 14 percent E; Symons Corporation.
- q. Seal Cure WB 150; Tamms Industries Co., Div. of LaPorte Construction Chemicals of North America, Inc.
- r. Hydro Seal; Unitex.
- s. Starseal 309; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.
- 3. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing and Sealing Compound:
  - a. Klear-Kote Cure-Sealer-Hardener, 30 percent solids; Burke Group, LLC (The).
  - b. Polyseal WB; ChemMasters.
  - c. UV Safe Seal; Lambert Corporation.
  - d. Lumiseal WB Plus; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
  - e. Vocomp-30; W. R. Meadows, Inc.
  - f. Metcure 30; Metalcrete Industries.
  - g. Vexcon Starseal 1315; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.

#### 2.10 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber.
- B. Epoxy Joint Filler: Two-component, semirigid, 100 percent solids, epoxy resin with a Shore A hardness of 80 per ASTM D 2240.
- C. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- D. Epoxy-Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two-component epoxy resin, capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces, of class and grade to suit requirements, and as follows:
  - 1. Type II, non-load bearing, for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 2. Types I and II, non-load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 3. Types IV and V, load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
- E. Reglets: Fabricate reglets of not less than 0.0217-inch thick galvanized steel sheet. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of reglet to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.
- F. Dovetail Anchor Slots: Hot-dip galvanized steel sheet, not less than 0.0336 inch thick, with bent tab anchors. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of slots to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.

#### 2.11 REPAIR MATERIALS

A. Repair Underlayment: Cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from 1/8 inch and that can be feathered at edges to match adjacent floor elevations.

- 1. Cement Binder: ASTM C 150, Portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement as defined in ASTM C 219.
- 2. Primer: Product of underlayment manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
- 3. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, 1/8 to 1/4 inch or coarse sand as recommended by underlayment manufacturer.
- 4. Compressive Strength: Not less than 4100 psi at 28 days when tested according to ASTM C 109.
- B. Repair Topping: Traffic-bearing, cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from 1/4 inch.
  - 1. Cement Binder: ASTM C 150, Portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement as defined in ASTM C 219.
  - 2. Primer: Product of topping manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
  - 3. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, 1/8 to 1/4 inch or coarse sand as recommended by topping manufacturer.
  - 4. Compressive Strength: Not less than 5700 psi at 28 days when tested according to ASTM C 109.

#### 2.12 CONCRETE MIXES

- A. Prepare design mixes for each type and strength of concrete determined by either laboratory trial mix or field test data bases, as follows:
  - 1. Proportion normal-weight concrete according to ACI 211.1 and ACI 301.
  - 2. Proportion lightweight structural concrete according to ACI 211.2 and ACI 301.

Concrete Requirements and Location in Job:

		•	Special
<u>Class</u>	Location <sup>f</sup>	<u>F'c</u>	Requirements
I.	Footings, Piers, and all	3000 psi	<u> </u>
	Interior Concrete not		
•	otherwise noted.		
Π.	Exterior Concrete	4000 psi	5% 1% Air Content
Ш.	Interior Slabs-on-Grade	3500 psi	•
	Columns, Walls & Elevated Slabs	•	
IV.	Masonry Grout	3000 psi	7" Slump
•			3/8" Max. Agg.
V.	Earth Fill	1500 Psi	No Tests
Submit C	Concrete Mixes For Approval In Acco	ordance With ACI 301	
Concrete	· ·	,	

- B. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs for the laboratory trial mix basis.
- C. Air Content: Where indicated add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having an air content as follows within a tolerance of plus or minus 1.0 percent, unless otherwise indicated:

- -1. Air Content: 5-percent for 1-inch-nominal-maximum aggregate size.
- D. Do not air entrain concrete to trowel-finished interior floors and suspended slabs. Do not allow entrapped air content to exceed 3 percent.
- E. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.15 percent by weight of cement.
- F. Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1. Use water-reducing admixture in all concrete except lean concrete.
  - 2. Use high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer) in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.
  - 3. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.

#### 2.13 FABRICATING REINFORCEMENT

A. Fabricate steel reinforcement according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."

### 2.14 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete according to ASTM C 94 and ASTM C 1116, and furnish batch ticket information.
  - 1. When air temperature is between 85 and 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

#### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 FORMWORK

- A. Design, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, according to ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until concrete structure can support such loads.
- B. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117.
  - 1. Class B, 1/4 inch.
- C. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
- D. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide

top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, reglets, recesses, and the like, for easy removal.

- 1. Do not use rust-stained steel form-facing material.
- E. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips; use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
- F. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- G. Chamfer exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
- H. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
- I. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.
- J. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.
- K. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.

#### 3.2 EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use Setting Drawings, templates; diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 1. Install anchor bolts, accurately located, to elevations required.
  - 2. Install reglets to receive top edge of foundation sheet waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.
  - 3. Install dovetail anchor slots in concrete structures as indicated.

#### 3.3 REMOVING AND REUSING FORMS

- A. General: Formwork, for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work, that does not support weight of concrete may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than . 50 deg F (10 deg C) for 24 hours after placing concrete provided concrete is hard enough to not. be damaged by form-removal operations and provided curing and protection operations are maintained.
- B. Leave formwork, for beam soffits, joists, slabs, and other structural elements, that supports weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved the following:

- 1. At least 70 percent of 28-day design compressive strength.
- Determine compressive strength of in-place concrete by testing representative field- or laboratory-cured test specimens according to ACI 301.
- 3. Remove forms only if shores have been arranged to permit removal of forms without loosening or disturbing shores.
- C. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form-release agent.
- D. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints.

  Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by Architect.

#### 3.4 VAPOR RETARDERS

A. Vapor Retarder: Place, protect, and repair vapor-retarder sheets according to ASTM E 1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.

#### 3.5 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing reinforcement.
  - 1. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials.
- C. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
  - 1. Shop- or field-weld reinforcement according to AWS D1.4, where indicated.
- D. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Install welded wire fabric in longest practicable lengths on bar supports spaced to minimize sagging. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one mesh spacing. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction. Lace overlaps with wire adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

#### 3.6 JOINTS

- A. General: Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
- B. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired locations indicated or as approved by Architect.

- 1. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
- 2. Form from preformed galvanized steel, plastic keyway-section forms, or bulkhead forms with keys, unless otherwise indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
- 3. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders in the middle third of spans. Offset joints in girders a minimum distance of twice the beam width from a beam-girder intersection.
- 4. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs:
- 5. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated. Locate joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.
- 6. Use a bonding agent at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
- 7. Use epoxy-bonding adhesive at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
- C. Contraction Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of concrete thickness, as follows:
  - 1. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint to a radius of 1/8 inch. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover tool marks on concrete surfaces.
  - Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof
    abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch wide joints into concrete when cutting
    action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops
    random contraction cracks.
- D. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: After removing formwork, install joint-filler strips at slab junctions with vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.
  - 1. Extend joint-filler strips full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Terminate full-width joint-filler strips not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished concrete surface where joint sealants, specified in Division 7 Section "Joint Sealants," are indicated.
  - 3. Install joint-filler strips in lengths as long as practicable. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip sections together.

#### 3.7 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
- B. Before placing concrete, water may be added at Project site, subject to limitations of ACI 301.
  - 1. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mix.

- Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as specified. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.
- Deposit concrete in forms in horizontal layers no deeper than 24 inches and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints. Place each layer while preceding layer is still plastic, to avoid cold joints.
  - Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment. Use equipment and 1. procedures for consolidating concrete recommended by ACI 309R.
  - Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators 2. vertically at uniformly spaced locations no farther than the visible effectiveness of the vibrator. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mix constituents to segregate.
- Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of E. construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
  - Consolidate concrete during placement operations so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
  - Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
  - Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
  - Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
  - Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, free of humps or hollows, before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.
- Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low
  - When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F, uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F and not more than 80 deg F at point of placement.
  - Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete 2. on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
  - Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or 3. chemical accelerators, unless otherwise specified and approved in mix designs.
- Hot-Weather Placement: Place concrete according to recommendations in ACI 305R and a follows, when hot-weather conditions exist:
  - Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature below 90 deg F at time 1. of placement. Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.

- 2. Cover steel reinforcement with water-soaked burlap so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
- 3. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

#### 3.8 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES

- A. Rough-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material with tie holes and defective areas repaired and patched. Remove fins and other projections exceeding ACI 347R limits for class of surface specified.
- B. Smooth-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch tie holes and defective areas. Remove fins and other projections exceeding 1/8 inch in height.
  - 1. Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view or to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete, such as waterproofing, dampproofing, veneer plaster, or painting.
  - 2. Do not apply rubbed finish to smooth-formed finish.
- C. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.

#### 3.9 FINISHING FLOORS AND SLABS

- A. General: Comply with recommendations in ACI 302.1R for screeding, restraightening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
- B. Scratch Finish: While still plastic, texture concrete surface that has been screeded and bull-floated or darbied. Use stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes.
  - 1. Apply scratch finish to surfaces indicated and to surfaces to receive concrete floor topping or mortar setting beds for ceramic or quarry tile, Portland cement terrazzo, and other bonded cementitious floor finishes.
- C. Float Finish: Consolidate surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power driven floats. Restraighten, cut down high spots, and fill low spots. Repeat float passes and restraightening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture.
  - 1. Apply float finish to surfaces indicated, to surfaces to receive trowel finish, and to floor and slab surfaces to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo.
- D. Trowel Finish: After applying float finish, apply first trowel finish and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel. Continue troweling passes and restraighten until surface is free of

trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied-coatings or floor-coverings.

Apply a trowel finish to surfaces indicated and to floor and slab surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin film-finish coating system

Finish surfaces to the following tolerances, measured within 24 hours according to 2.

ASTM E 1155 for a randomly trafficked floor surface:

- Specified overall values of flatness, F(F) 30; and levelness, F(L) 20; with minimum local values of flatness, F(F) 24; and levelness, F(L) 15; for suspended slabs.
- Finish and measure surface so gap at any point between concrete surface and an unleveled freestanding 10-foot long straightedge, resting on two high spots and placed anywhere on the surface, does not exceed the following:
  - 1/8 inch.
- E. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a partial frowel finish, stopping after second troweling, to surfaces indicated and to surfaces where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed by either thickset or thin-set method. Immediately after second troweling, and when concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom.
- Broom Finish: Apply a broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, and ramps, and elsewhere as indicated.
  - Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.
- Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Before final floating, apply slip-resistive aggregate finish where indicated and to concrete stair treads, platforms, and ramps. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
  - Uniformly spread 25 lb/100 sq. ft. of dampened slip-resistive aggregate over surface in i). 1. one or two applications. Tamp aggregate flush with surface, but do not force below.
  - After broadcasting and tamping, apply float finish. . 2.
    - After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or an abrasive stone, and water 3. to expose slip-resistive aggregate.

#### 3.10 MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

- A. Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures, unless otherwise indicated, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete, as specified, to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling indicated or required to complete Work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.
- C. Equipment Bases and Foundations: Provide machine and equipment bases and foundations as shown on Drawings. Set anchor bolts for machines and equipment at correct elevations, complying with diagrams or templates of manufacturer furnishing machines and equipment.

#### 3.11 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection and with recommendations in ACI 305R for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to unformed concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete, but before float finishing.
- C. Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing by one or a combination of the methods specified for unformed surfaces.
- D. Unformed Surfaces: Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete. Cure unformed surfaces, including floors and slabs, concrete floor toppings, and other surfaces, by one or a combination of the following methods:
  - 1. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
    - a. Water.
    - b. Continuous water-fog spray.
    - c. Absorptive cover, water saturated, and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with 12-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
  - 2. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Cure for not less than seven days. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.

Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings.

Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive Ъ.

penetrating liquid floor treatments.

Cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings with either a moisture-retaining cover or a curing compound that the manufacturer recommends for use with floor coverings.

Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller 3. according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair

damage during curing period.

Curing and Sealing Compound: Apply uniformly to floors and slabs indicated in a continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Repeat process 24 hours later and apply a second coat. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

#### LIOUID FLOOR TREATMENTS 3.12

Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Prepare, apply, and finish penetrating liquid floor treatment according to manufacturer's written instructions.

Remove curing compounds, sealers, oil, dirt, laitance, and other contaminants and complete surface repairs.

Do not apply to concrete that is less than seven days old.

Apply liquid until surface is saturated, scrubbing into surface until a gel forms; rewel; and repeat brooming or scrubbing. Rinse with water; remove excess material until surface is dry. Apply a second coat in a similar manner if surface is rough or porous.

Sealing Coat: Uniformly apply a continuous sealing coat of curing and sealing compound it В. hardened concrete by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions.

#### JOINT FILLING 3.13

- Prepare, clean, and install joint filler according to manufacturer's written instructions. A.
  - Defer joint filling until concrete has aged at least six months. Do not fill joints until construction traffic has permanently ceased.
- Remove dirt, debris, saw cuttings, curing compounds, and sealers from joints; leave contact В. faces of joint clean and dry.
- Install semirigid epoxy joint filler full depth in saw-cut joints and at least 2 inches deep in C. formed joints. Overfill joint and trim joint filler flush with top of joint after hardening.

#### CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS 3.14

- A. Defective Concrete: Repair and patch defective areas when approved by Architect. Remove and replace concrete that cannot be repaired and patched to Architect's approval.
- B. Patching Mortar: Mix dry-pack patching mortar, consisting of one part Portland cement to two and one-half parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 sieve, using only enough water for handling and placing.
- C. Repairing Formed Surfaces: Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycombs, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning.
  - 1. Immediately after form removal, cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, and voids more than 1/2 inch in any dimension in solid concrete but not less than 1 inch in depth. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to concrete surface. Clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat holes and voids with bonding agent. Fill and compact with patching mortar before bonding agent has dried. Fill form-tie voids with patching mortar or cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
  - 2. Repair defects on surfaces exposed to view by blending white Portland cement and standard Portland cement so that, when dry, patching mortar will match surrounding color. Patch a test area at inconspicuous locations to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching. Compact mortar in place and strike off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
  - 3. Repair defects on concealed formed surfaces that affect concrete's durability and structural performance as determined by Architect.
- D. Repairing Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces, such as floors and slabs, for finish and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface. Correct low and high areas. Test surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness; use a sloped template.
  - 1. Repair finished surfaces containing defects. Surface defects include spalls, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, and cracks in excess of 1/16 inch wide or that penetrate to reinforcement or completely through unreinforced sections regardless of width, and other objectionable conditions.
  - 2. After concrete has cured at least 14 days, correct high areas by grinding.
  - 3. Correct localized low areas during or immediately after completing surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching mortar. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete.
  - 4. Correct other low areas scheduled to receive floor coverings with a repair underlayment. Prepare, mix, and apply repair underlayment and primer according to manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface. Feather edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
  - 5. Correct other low areas scheduled to remain exposed with a repair topping. Cut out low areas to ensure a minimum repair topping depth of 1/4 inch to match adjacent floor elevations. Prepare, mix, and apply repair topping and primer according to manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.
  - 6. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete. Remove defective areas with clean, square cuts and expose steel reinforcement with at least 3/4 inch clearance all around. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding agent. Mix patching concrete of same materials and mix as original concrete except without

coarse aggregate. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete.

Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.

Repair random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter with patching-mortar. 7. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to sound concrete and clean off dust, dirt, and loose particles. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding agent. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried. Compact patching mortar and finish to match adjacent concrete. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.

- Perform structural repairs of concrete, subject to Architect's approval, using epoxy adhesive and E. patching mortar.
- Repair materials and installation not specified above may be used, subject to Architect's

#### FIELD QUALITY CONTROL 3.15

- Testing Agency: Engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to sample materials, perform tests, and submit test reports during concrete placement according to requirements specified in this Article.
- Testing Services: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:
  - 1. Testing Frequency: Obtain one composite sample for each day's pour of each concrete mix exceeding 5 cu. yd., but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.
    - When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mix, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
  - Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not 2. less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mix. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.

Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method, for normal-weight concrete; ASTM C 173, 3. volumetric method, for structural lightweight concrete; one test for each composite

sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mix.

- Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F (4.4 deg C) and below and when 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, and one test for each composite sample.
- Unit Weight: ASTM C 567, fresh unit weight of structural lightweight concrete; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete
- Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31; cast and laboratory cure one set of four 6. standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
  - Cast and field cure one set of four standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.

- 7. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; test one laboratory-cured specimens at 7 days and two at 28 days. Hold one cylinder for testing at 56 days if required.
  - a. Test two field-cured specimens at 7 days and two at 28 days.
  - b. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated.
- C. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, Contractor shall evaluate operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
- D. Strength of each concrete mix will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
- E. Test results shall be reported in writing to Architect, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7-and 28-day tests.
- F. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
- G. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect. Testing and inspecting agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42 or by other methods as directed by Architect.

END OF SECTION 03300

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#### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY:

- A. Extent of each form and type of joint sealer is indicated on drawings and schedules.
- B. This Section includes joint sealers for the following locations:
  - 1. Exterior joints in vertical surfaces and nontraffic horizontal surfaces as indicated below.
    - a. Control and expansion joints in cast-in-place concrete.
    - b. Joints between security plaster and brick.
    - c. Control and expansion joints in unit masonry.
    - d. Joints between different materials listedabove.
    - e. Perimeter joints between materials listed above and frames of doors and windows:
    - f. Other joints as indicated.
  - Exterior joints in horizontal traffic surfaces as indicated below:
    - a. Control, expansion, and isolation joints in cast-in-place concrete slabs for floors and paving.
    - b. Tile control and expansion joints.
    - c. Joints between different materials listed above.
    - d. Other joints as indicated.
  - 3. Interior joints in vertical surfaces and horizontal nontraffic surfaces as indicated below:
    - a. Control and expansion joints on exposed interior surfaces of exterior walls.
    - b. Perimeter joints of exterior openings where indicated.
    - c. Joints between tops of non-load-bearing unit masonry walls and underside of cast-in-place concrete slabs and beams.
    - d. Tile control and expansion joints.

- e. Vertical control joints on exposed surfaces of interior unit masonry and concrete walls and partitions.
- f. Perimeter joints between interior wall surfaces and frames of interior doors, windows, and elevator entrances.
- g. Perimeter joints of toilet fixtures.
- h. Other joints as indicated.
- 4. Interior joints in horizontal traffic surfaces as indicated below:
  - a. Control and expansion joints in cast-in-place concrete slabs.
  - b. Control and expansion joints in tile flooring.
  - c. Other joints as indicated.
- C. Sealing joints related to flashing and sheet metal for roofing is specified in Division-7 Section: "Flashing and Sheet Metal."
- D. Sealants for glazing purposes are specified in Division-8 Section "Glass and Glazing."
- E. Sealing concealed perimeter joints of gypsum drywall partitions to reduce sound transmission characteristics is specified in Division-9 Section "Gypsum Drywall."

#### 1.2 SYSTEM PERFORMANCES:

A. Provide joint sealers that have been produced and installed to establish and maintain watertight and airtight continuous seals.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS:

- A. Product Data from manufacturers for each joint sealer product required, including instructions for joint preparation and joint sealer application.
- B. Samples for Selection Purposes: Manufacturer's standard bead samples consisting of strips of actual products showing full range of colors available, for each product exposed to view.
- C. Certificates from manufacturers of joint sealers attesting that their products comply with specification requirements and are suitable for the use indicated.

### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE:

A. Single Source Responsibility for Joint Sealer Materials: Obtain joint sealer materials from a single manufacturer for each different product required.

#### 1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS:

- A.— Environmental Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealers under the following conditions:
  - 1. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside the limits permitted by joint sealer manufacturers.
  - 2. When joint substrates are wet due to rain, frost, condensation, or other causes.
- B. Joint Width Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealers where joint widths are less or greater than allowed by joint sealer manufacturer for application indicated.
- C. Joint Substrate Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealers until contaminants capable of interfering with their adhesion are removed from joint substrates.

#### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS, GENERAL:

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealers, joint fillers and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
- B. Colors: Provide color of exposed joint sealers indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, as selected by Architect from manufacturer's standard colors.

### 2.2 ELASTOMERIC JOINT SEALANTS:

- A. Elastomeric Sealant Standard: Provide manufacturer's standard chemically curing, elastomeric sealant of base polymer indicated which complies with ASTM C 920 requirements, including those referenced for Type, Grade, Class, and Uses.
- B. Multi-Part Nonsag Urethane Sealant: For exterior and interior applications, Type M, Grade NS, Class 25, and complying with the following requirements for uses and additional joint movement capability:
  - 1. Uses NT, M, G, A, and, as applicable to joint substrates indicated, O.
  - 2. For use in areas not accessible to inmates.
    - a. Exterior and interior vertical working expansion and control joints.
    - b. Exterior and interior door and window frames perimeter to adjacent materials and other similar conditions.

- C. One-Part Mildew-Resistant Silicone Sealant: Type S; Grade NS; Class 25; Uses NT, G, A, and, as applicable to nonporous joint substrates indicated, O; formulated with fungicide; intended for sealing interior joints with nonporous substrates and subject to in-service exposure to conditions of high humidity and temperature extremes.
  - 1. Use to seal:
    - a. Perimeter of plumbing fixtures mounted on walls and floors to adjacent materials, except in inmate areas.
    - b. Top and edges of backsplashes at countertops.
    - c. Locations requiring NSF, USDA and other sanitary code requirements.
- D. Multi-Part Pourable Urethane Sealant for Use T: Type M, Grade P, Class 25, and complying with the following requirements for Uses:
  - 1. Uses T, M, and, as applicable to joint substrates indicated, O.
- E. Acrylic-Emulsion Sealant: ASTM C834, paintable, fast curing, non-staining and non-bleeding.
  - 1. Use for non-working interior joints between similar and dissimilar adjacent materials.
- F. Multi-Part Nonsag Tamper and Abuse Resistant Urethane Sealant: For exterior and interior, applications, Type M, Grade NS, Class 12.5, Hardness Shore A:55+.
  - 1. Separate prepackaged color agent.
  - 2. Use in inmate accessible areas.
    - a. Exterior and interior vertical working expansion and control joints.
    - b. Exterior and interior door and window frames perimeter to adjacent materials and other similar conditions.
    - c. Areas not occurring within cells except as specifically noted.
    - d. Joints at perimeter of vitreous china plumbing fixtures in inmate areas including cells.
- G. High Strength Pick Resistant Joint Filler: Multi-component, nonsag adhesive, ASTM C881, Type 1, Grade 3, Class B and C.
  - 1. Sand for "dry-pack" mix used in joints over 1/2 inch, ASTM C144 and C404, Size No. 2, Natural, Washed.

- 2. Bonding agent, Sica Corp. "Armatacllo".
- 3. Compressible filler for joints over 1/2 inch, of type recommended by joint filler manufacturer for conditions encountered.
- 4. Use for joints to 1/2 inch wide:
  - a. Metal frames perimeter, including security door and window frames at and in cells.
  - b. Perimeter of detention equipment and grilles to adjacent material in cells.
  - c. Joints at perimeter of stainless steel plumbing fixtures in inmate areas.
- H. High Strength Pick Resistant Joint Filler, modified, combined with multi-part nonsag tamper and abuse resistant urethane sealant.
  - 1. System:
    - a Mix high strength pick resistant joint filler with equal parts sand to make "dry-pack" mix.
    - b. Apply specified bonding agent to surface receiving "dry-pack" mix.
    - c. Place compressible filler between "dry-pack" mix and base of joint.
    - d. Install "dry-pack" in 1-1/2 inch lifts, maximum.
    - e. Install multi-part nonsag tamper and abuse resistant urethane sealant in 1/2 inch x 1/2 inch bead at exposed edges.
  - 2. Use for vertical and horizontal joints over 1/2 inch wide in concrete or CMU in cell, day room and mezzanine areas. Use for joints between plaster ceilings and CMU and concrete walls or columns.
- I. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, elastomeric sealants which may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Multi-Part Nonsag Urethane Sealant:
    - a. "Sonolastic NP-2"; Sonneborn Bldg. Prod. Div.
    - b. "Sikaflex 2c-NS"; Sika Corp.
    - c. "Vulkem 922"; Mameco

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- d. "Dynatrol II"; Pecora Corp.
- 2. One-Part Mildew-Resistant Silicone Sealant:
  - a. "Dow Corning 786"; Dow Corning Corp.
  - b. "SCS 1702 Sanitary"; General Electric Co.
  - c. "863 #345 White"; Pecora Corp.
  - d. "Proglaze White"; Tremco Corp.
- Multi-Part, Pourable, Urethane Sealant for Use T:
  - a. "Chem-Calk 550"; Bostik Construction Product Div.
  - b. "Pourthane"; W.R. Meadows, Inc.
  - c. "NR-200 Urexpan"; Pecora Corp.
  - d. "Sikaflex 2c SL"; Sika Corp.
  - e. "Sonolastic Paving Joint Sealant"; Sonneborn Building Products Div., Rexnord Chemical Products Inc.
  - f. "THC-900"; Tremco Inc.
- 4. Multi-Part Nonsag Tamper and Abuse Resistant Urethane Sealant:
  - a. "Dynaflix"; Pecora Corp.
  - b. "Sikadur 51 Pick Proof Sealant"; Sika Corp.
  - c. "Reflex Joint Filler"; Burke
  - d. "HPL Sealant"; Tremco
  - 5. High Strength Pick Resistant Joint Filler:
    - a. "31 Hi-Mod Gel"; Sika Corp.

#### 2.3 COMPRESSION SEALS:

A. Preformed Foam Sealant: Manufacturer's standard preformed, precompressed, impregnated open-cell foam sealant manufactured from high-density urethane foam impregnated with a nondrying, water repellant agent; factory-produced in precompressed sizes and in roll or stick form to fit joint widths indicated and to develop a watertight and airtight seal when compressed

to the degree specified by manufacturer; and complying with the following requirements:

- Properties: Permanently elastic, mildew-resistant, nonmigratory, nonstaining, compatible with joint substrates and other joint sealers.
  - a. Impregnating Agent: Manufacturer's standard.
  - b. Density: Manufacturer's standard.
  - Backing: Pressure sensitive adhesive, factory applied to one side, with protective wrapping.

#### 2.4 JOINT SEALANT BACKING:

- A. General: Provide sealant backings of material and type which are nonstaining; are compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers and other joint fillers; and are approved for applications indicated by sealant manufacturer based on field experience and laboratory testing.
- B. Plastic Foam Joint Fillers: Preformed, compressible, resilient, nonwaxing, nonextruding strips of flexible, nongassing plastic foam of material indicated below; nonabsorbent to water and gas; and of size, shape and density to control sealant depth and otherwise contribute to producing optimum sealant performance.
  - 1. Open-cell polyurethane foam for cold-applied sealants only.
- C. Bond-Breaker Tape: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape as recommended by sealant manufacturer for preventing sealant from adhering to rigid, inflexible joint filler materials or joint surfaces at back of joint where such adhesion would result in sealant failure. Provide self-adhesive tape where applicable.

# 2.5 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS:

- A. Primer: Provide type recommended by joint sealer manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated, as determined from preconstruction joint sealer-substrate tests and field tests.
- B. Cleaners for Nonporous Surfaces: Provide nonstaining, chemical cleaners of type which are acceptable to manufacturers of sealants and sealant backing materials, which are not harmful to substrates and adjacent nonporous materials, and which do not leave oily residues or otherwise have a detrimental effect on sealant adhesion or in-service performance.
- C. Masking Tape: Provide nonstaining, nonabsorbent type compatible with joint sealants and to surfaces adjacent to joints.

# 2.6 JOINT FILLERS FOR CONCRETE PAVING:

- A. General: Provide joint fillers of thickness and widths indicated.
- B. Bituminous Fiber Joint Filler: Preformed strips of composition below, complying with ASTM D 1751:
  - 1. Asphalt saturated fiberboard.

#### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION:

A. Examine joints indicated to receive joint sealers, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for compliance with requirements for joint configuration, installation tolerances and other conditions affecting joint sealer performance. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealers until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION: The state of t

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealers to comply with recommendations of joint sealer manufacturers and the following requirements:
  - 1. Remove all foreign material from joint substrates which could interfere with adhesion of joint sealer, including dust; paints, except for permanent, protective coatings tested and approved for sealant adhesion and compatibility by sealant manufacturer; old joint sealers; oil; grease; waterproofing; water repellents; water; surface dirt; and frost.
  - 2. Clean concrete, masonry, unglazed surfaces of ceramic tile and similar porous joint substrate surfaces, by brushing, grinding, blast cleaning, mechanical abrading, or a combination of these methods to produce a clean, sound substrate capable of developing optimum bond with joint sealers. Remove loose particles remaining from above cleaning operations by vacuuming or blowing out joints with oil-free compressed air.
  - 3. Remove laitance and form release agents from concrete.
  - 4. Clean metal, glass, porcelain enamel, glazed surfaces of ceramic tile; and other nonporous surfaces by chemical cleaners or other means which are not harmful to substrates or leave residues capable of interfering with adhesion of joint sealers.
- B. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where indicated or where recommended by joint sealer manufacturer based on preconstruction joint sealer-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint

sealer manufacturer's recommendations. Confine primers to areas of joint sealer bond, do not allow spillage or migration onto adjoining surfaces.

C. Masking Tape: Use masking tape where required to prevent contact of sealant with adjoining surfaces which otherwise would be permanently stained or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods required to remove sealant smears. Remove tape immediately after tooling without disturbing joint seal.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF JOINT SEALERS:

- A. General: Comply with joint sealer manufacturers' printed installation instructions applicable to products and applications indicated, except where more stringent requirements apply.
- B. Elastomeric Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations of ASTM C 962 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications and conditions indicated.
- C. Installation of Sealant Backings: Install sealant backings to comply with the following requirements:
  - 1. Install joint fillers of type indicated to provide support of sealants during application and at position required to produce the cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths which allow optimum sealant movement capability.
    - a. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint fillers.
    - b. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint fillers.
    - Remove absorbent joint fillers which have become wet prior to sealant the sealant application and replace with dry material.
  - 2. Install bond breaker tape between sealants and joint fillers, compression seals, or back of joints where adhesion of sealant to surfaces at back of joints would result in sealant failure.
  - 3. Install compressible seals serving as sealant backings to comply with requirements indicated above for joint fillers.
- D. Installation of Sealants: Install sealants by proven techniques that result in sealants directly contacting and fully wetting joint substrates, completely filling recesses provided for each joint configuration, and providing uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths which allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- E. Tooling of Nonsag Sealants: Immediately after sealant application and prior to time skinning or curing begins, tool sealants to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated, to eliminate air pockets, and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint. Remove excess sealants from surfaces adjacent to joint. Do not use tooling agents which discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces or are not approved by sealant manufacturer.
  - 1. Provide concave joint configuration per Figure 6A in ASTM C 962, unless otherwise

#### indicated.

F. Installation of Preformed Foam Sealants: Install each length of sealant immediately after removing protective wrapping, taking care not to pull or stretch material, and to comply with sealant m/anufacturer's directions for installation methods, materials, and tools which produce seal continuity at ends, turns, and intersections of

joints. For applications at low ambient temperatures where expansion of sealant requires acceleration to produce seal, apply heat to sealant in conformance with sealant manufacturer's recommendations.

#### 3.4 CLEANING:

A. Clean off excess sealants or sealant smears adjacent to joints as work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials approved by manufacturers of joint sealers and of products in which joints occur.

#### 3.5 PROTECTION:

A. Protect joint sealers during and after curing period from contact with contaminating substances or from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so that they are without deterioration or damage at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealers immediately and reseal joints with new materials to produce joint sealer installations with repaired areas indistinguishable from original work.

END OF SECTION 07900.

	RFQ	No.			
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# AFFIDAVIT

#### West Virginia Code §5A-3-10a states:

No contract or renewal of any contract may be awarded by the state or any of its political subdivisions to any vendor or prospective vendor when the vendor or prospective vendor or a related party to the vendor or prospective vendor is a debtor and the debt owned is an amount greater than one thousand dollars in the aggregate

#### **DEFINITIONS:**

"Debt" means any assessment, premium, penalty, fine, tax or other amount of money owed to the state or any of its political subdivisions because of a judgment, fine, permit violation, license assessment, defaulted workers' compensation premium, penalty or other assessment presently delinquent or due and required to be paid to the state or any of its political subdivisions, including any interest or additional penalties accrued thereon.

"Debtor" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company or any other form or business association owing a debt to the state or any of its political subdivisions. "Political subdivision" means any county commission; municipality; county board of education; any instrumentality established by a county or municipality; any separate corporation or instrumentality established by one or more counties or municipalities, as permitted by law; or any public body charged by law with the performance of a government function or whose jurisdiction is coextensive with one or more counties or municipalities. "Related party" means a party, whether an individual, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company or any other form or business association or other entity whatsoever, related to any vendor by blood, marriage, ownership or contract through which the party has a relationship of ownership or other interest with the vendor so that the party will actually or by effect receive or control a portion of the benefit, profit or other consideration from performance of a vendor contract with the party receiving an amount that meets or exceed five percent of the total contract amount.

#### **EXCEPTION:**

The prohibition of this section does not apply where a vendor has contested any tax administered pursuant to chapter eleven of this code, workers' compensation premium, permit fee or environmental fee or assessment and the matter has not become final or where the vendor has entered into a payment plan or agreement and the vendor is not in default of any of the provisions of such plan or agreement.

#### LICENSING:

Vendors must be licensed and in good standing in accordance with any and all state and local laws and requirements by any state or local agency of West Virginia, including, but not limited to, the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office, the West Virginia Tax Department, West Virginia Insurance Commission, or any other state agencies or political subdivision. Furthermore, the vendor must provide all necessary releases to obtain information to enable the Director or spending unit to verify that the vendor is licensed and in good standing with the above entities.

#### CONFIDENTIALITY:

The vendor agrees that he or she will not disclose to anyone, directly or indirectly, any such personally identifiable information or other confidential information gained from the agency, unless the individual who is the subject of the information consents to the disclosure in writing or the disclosure is made pursuant to the agency's policies, procedures and rules. Vendors should visit <a href="https://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy">www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy</a> for the Notice of Agency Confidentiality Policies.

Under penalty of law for false swearing (West Virginia Code, §61-5-3), it is hereby certified that the vendor acknowledges the information in this said affidavit and are in compliance with the requirements as stated.

Vendor's Name:	
Authorized Signature:	Date: