

DOCUMENT 009100

ADDENDA

ADDENDUM NUMBER THREE (003)

DATE: December 10, 2024

PROJECT: **Two State Buildings Renovations**

PROJECT NUMBER: Artifex Project No. 2022147; BGS Project No. 3561 & 3562

CLIENT: Bureau of General Services
111 Sewall Street
Augusta, ME 04333

ARCHITECT: Artifex AE

TO: Prospective Bidders

This Addendum forms a part of the Contract Documents and modifies the Bidding Documents dated November 7, 2024, with amendments and additions noted below.

The Bidder is to acknowledge receipt of this Addendum in the space provided in the Bid Form of the Project Manual. Failure to do so may disqualify the Bidder.

This Addendum consists of three **(3)** pages, plus noted attachments and specifications.

1.0 Questions Received

1.01 Question: *The replacement basement sash units appear to be called out as full frame replacements. Is this the intent or should these be a type of insert similar to what is installed now, which would leave the existing master frame and exterior brick mold in place?*

Answer: **Basement windows at Nash are full-frame replacements, as indicated in the specs.**

1.02 Question: *Can you please clarify the following [regarding] McLean House.
Dr. B101- Is just the frame being replaced? Notes call out the door as Existing, or does this need to be new to match elevation B1.
Dr. B102- Calls out for Existing door to be swapped to new swing; Is the frame remaining existing, or will it be new? Confirm Existing door to be reused.
Dr. B108- Calls out for Existing door to be swapped to new swing; Is the frame remaining existing, or will it be new? Confirm Existing door to be reused.*

Dr. B111- Is it just the frame being replaced? Notes call out the door as Existing, or does this need to be new to match elevation B5.

Dr. B106- Elevation B3 says existing casing; Is B106 existing frame to remain?

Answer: **Door B101-** The frame is existing to be rehabilitated.
Refer to A-B200.

Door B102- The frame and door are existing to remain.
Rehang the door, rotated 180 degrees, to match A-B101.

Door B108- The frame & door will remain existing, pending field conditions are verified to meet the clearances indicated on A-B401. Hang the door to match A-B101.

Door B111- The frame is existing to be rehabilitated.
Refer to A-B200.

Door B106- The drawings do not contain a B106.
Assuming this question pertains to Door B103: This is a new door & new frame to be furnished as indicated on the drawings.

1.03 **Question:** *There are several windows in both buildings that likely require sash limiters due to their height from the floor. Will we be required to install these limiters?*

Answer: **Install sash limiters where required.**

1.04 **Question:** *Do we know what this vertical transition is [on drawing A-A132]? 10" Axiom? I get the piece between the two ceilings but not the one pointing to the left side.*

Answer: **Axiom 10" is the basis of design for the transition between two ceilings (detail 4-A-A503). A compatible 10" straight perimeter trim piece that can be secured to blocking above would be acceptable for the remaining sides (details 10-A-A501, 11-A-A501, 7-A-A502). Match color & finish.**

1.05 **Question:** *Exterior Painting- The existing wood trim, window frames and decorative components are called out to be repaired and painted. Since these areas likely contain lead paint our standard practice is to hand scrape loose and leave any paint that is still bonded in place. We would then prime all surfaces and apply two top coats. Please confirm this is the expected method. If full removal of existing paint is assumed or use of mechanical means is assumed to remove any paint; than different more stringent lead handling rules and procedures will apply.*

Answer: **The method of paint removal, as described above, is acceptable. See revised spec section 09 91 13.**

1.06 **Question:** *Rockwool ComfortBatts are not available with FSK facing. With fire resistive properties of the Mineral Wool (Rockwool/ComfortBatts) is the FSK facing necessary? FSK sheeting can be purchased and added over the Mineral Wool Batts if it is determined to be necessary.*

Answer: **No. See revised spec section 07 21 00.**

1.07 **Question:** *Rockwool ComfortBatts are not available with FSK facing. I don't think they have ever been available in this configuration. With fire resistive properties*

of the Mineral Wool (Rockwool/ComfortBatts) is the FSK Facing even necessary? FSK sheeting can be purchased and added over the Mineral Wool Batts if it is determined to be necessary. Please advise.

Answer: See Question 1.07.

1.08 Question: *Both of our glazing suppliers say that the IGU spec calling for Solarban 90 and Opti-gray can not be fabricated. The Opti-Gray can only be put with Solarban 70. The Solarban 90 glazing Spec'd does have a slight gray tint naturally or it can have their Acuity or Starphire tinting. Please update the glazing spec to clarify the desire between Solarban 90 and Opti-gray.*

Answer: Solarban 90 with Acuity tinting is to be used in lieu of Solarban 90 with Opti-gray, per the revised spec section 08 80 00.

1.09 Question: *As per the Gypsum Board Accessory Specs, please confirm Fiberglass Sound Batts with a Flame Spread Rating are acceptable for all Sound Batts specified in these projects.*

Answer: Fiberglass Sound Batts that meet the requirements for Sound-Attenuation Blankets outlined in spec section 09 29 00 are acceptable. Limit Sound-Attenuation Blankets to wall type B2 in McLean (see A-001 & F-B101).

2.0 Changes to General Documents:

NONE

3.0 Changes to the specifications:

REVISION TO	07 21 00	THERMAL INSULATION
REVISION TO	08 80 00	GLAZING
REVISION TO	09 91 13	EXTERIOR PAINTING

4.0 Changes to the Plans:

NONE

5.0 Attachments:

5.01 Specification Sections:

07 21 10	THERMAL INSULATION
08 80 00	GLAZING
09 91 13	EXTERIOR PAINTING

-- END OF DOCUMENT --

SECTION 07 21 00 - THERMAL INSULATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Extruded polystyrene foam-plastic board insulation.
2. Graphite-polystyrene foam-plastic board insulation.
3. Mineral-wool blanket insulation.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Extruded polystyrene foam-plastic board insulation.
2. Graphite-polystyrene foam-plastic board insulation.
3. Mineral-wool blanket insulation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Labeling: Provide identification of mark indicating R-value of each piece of insulation 12 inches (305 mm) and wider in width.
- B. Thermal-Resistance Value (R-Value): R-value as indicated on Drawings in accordance with ASTM C518.

2.2 EXTRUDED POLYSTYRENE FOAM-PLASTIC BOARD INSULATION

- A. Extruded Polystyrene Board Insulation, Type VI: ASTM C578, Type VI, 40-psi (276-kPa) minimum compressive strength

2.3 GRAPHITE-POLYSTYRENE FOAM-PLASTIC BOARD

- A. Graphite-Polystyrene Foam-Plastic Board, Type X, Faced: ASTM C578, Type X, 15-psi (104-kPa) minimum compressive strength; 1.1-perm (63-ng/Pa x s x sq. m) maximum vapor permeance at 1-inch (25.4-mm) thickness per ASTM E96.
 1. Basis of Design:
 - a. Cavity Mate by DOW

2.4 MINERAL-WOOL BLANKET INSULATION

- A. Mineral-Wool Blanket Insulation, Unfaced : ASTM C665, Type I (blankets without membrane facing); consisting of fibers; passing ASTM E136 for combustion characteristics.
 - 1. Basis of Design;
 - a. Comfort Batt by Rockwool

2.5 ACCESSORIES

- A. Eave Ventilation Troughs: Preformed, rigid fiberboard or plastic sheets designed and sized to fit between roof framing members and to provide ventilation between insulated attic spaces and vented eaves.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Comply with insulation manufacturer's written instructions applicable to products and applications.
- B. Install insulation that is undamaged, dry, and unsoiled and that has not been left exposed to ice, rain, or snow at any time.
- C. Install insulation with manufacturer's R-value label exposed after insulation is installed.
- D. Extend insulation to envelop entire area to be insulated. Fit tightly around obstructions and fill voids with insulation. Remove projections that interfere with placement.
- E. Provide sizes to fit applications and selected from manufacturer's standard thicknesses, widths, and lengths. Apply single layer of insulation units unless multiple layers are otherwise shown or required to make up total thickness or to achieve R-value.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF SLAB INSULATION

- A. On vertical slab edge and foundation surfaces, set insulation units using manufacturer's recommended adhesive according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. If not otherwise indicated, extend insulation a minimum of 48 inches (1220mm) below exterior grade line.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF FOUNDATION WALL INSULATION

- A. Butt panels together for tight fit.
- B. Anchor Installation: Install board insulation on concrete substrates by adhesively attached, spindle-type insulation anchors.

- C. Adhesive Installation: Install with adhesive or press into tacky waterproofing or dampproofing according to manufacturer's written instructions.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF CAVITY-WALL INSULATION

- A. Foam-Plastic Board Insulation: Install pads of adhesive spaced approximately 24 inches (610 mm) o.c. both ways on inside face and as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 1. Fit courses of insulation between obstructions, with edges butted tightly in both directions, and with faces flush.
 - 2. Press units firmly against inside substrates.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF INSULATION IN FRAMED CONSTRUCTION

- A. Blanket Insulation: Install in cavities formed by framing members according to the following requirements:
 - 1. Use insulation widths and lengths that fill the cavities formed by framing members. If more than one length is required to fill the cavities, provide lengths that will produce a snug fit between ends.
 - 2. Place insulation in cavities formed by framing members to produce a friction fit between edges of insulation and adjoining framing members.
 - 3. Maintain 3-inch (76-mm) clearance of insulation around recessed lighting fixtures not rated for or protected from contact with insulation.
 - 4. Attics: Install eave ventilation troughs between roof framing members in insulated attic spaces at vented eaves.
 - 5. For metal-framed wall cavities where cavity heights exceed 96 inches (2438 mm), support unfaced blankets mechanically and support faced blankets by taping flanges of insulation to flanges of metal studs.
 - 6. For wood-framed construction, install blankets according to ASTM C1320 and as follows:
 - a. With faced blankets having stapling flanges, lap blanket flange over flange of adjacent blanket to maintain continuity of vapor retarder once finish material is installed over it.
 - 7. Vapor-Retarder-Faced Blankets: Tape joints and ruptures in vapor-retarder facings, and seal each continuous area of insulation to ensure airtight installation.
 - a. Exterior Walls: Set units with facing placed toward as indicated on Drawings.
 - B. Miscellaneous Voids: Install insulation in miscellaneous voids and cavity spaces where required to prevent gaps in insulation using the following materials:
 - 1. Spray Polyurethane Insulation: Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- END OF SECTION 07 21 00

SECTION 08 80 00 - GLAZING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Glass products.
2. Insulating glass.
3. Glazing sealants.
4. Miscellaneous glazing materials.

1.2 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate glazing channel dimensions to provide necessary bite on glass, minimum edge and face clearances, and adequate sealant thicknesses, with reasonable tolerances to achieve proper safety margins for glazing retention under each design load case, load case combination, and service condition.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Glass Samples: For each type of glass product other than clear monolithic vision glass; 12 inches (300 mm) square.
- C. Delegated Design Submittal: For glass indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For glass.
- B. Product test reports.
- C. Sample warranties.

1.6 WARRANTY

- A. **Manufacturer's Special Warranty for Insulating Glass:** Manufacturer agrees to replace insulating-glass units that deteriorate within specified warranty period. Deterioration of insulating glass is defined as failure of hermetic seal under normal use that is not attributed to glass breakage or to maintaining and cleaning insulating glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Evidence of failure is obstruction of vision by dust, moisture, or film on interior surfaces of glass.

1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. **Delegated Design:** Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements," to design glazing.
- B. **Thermal and Optical Performance Properties:** Provide glass with performance properties specified, as indicated in manufacturer's published test data, based on procedures indicated below:
1. **U-Factors:** Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 100 and based on most current non-beta version of LBL's WINDOW computer program, expressed as Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F (W/sq. m x K).
 2. **SHGC and Visible Transmittance:** Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 200 and based on most current non-beta version of LBL's WINDOW computer program.
 3. **Visible Reflectance:** Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 300.

2.2 GLASS PRODUCTS, GENERAL

- A. **Glazing Publications:** Comply with published recommendations of glass product manufacturers and organizations below unless more stringent requirements are indicated. See these publications for glazing terms not otherwise defined in this Section or in referenced standards.
1. **IGMA Publication for Insulating Glass:** SIGMA TM-3000, "North American Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units for Commercial and Residential Use."
- B. **Insulating-Glass Certification Program:** Permanently marked either on spacers or on at least one component lite of units with appropriate certification label of the IGCC.
- C. **Thickness:** Where glass thickness is indicated, it is a minimum.
- D. **Strength:** Where annealed float glass is indicated, provide annealed float glass, heat-strengthened float glass, or fully tempered float glass as needed to comply with "Performance Requirements" Article. Where heat-strengthened float glass is indicated, provide heat-strengthened float glass or fully tempered float glass as needed to comply with "Performance

Requirements" Article. Where fully tempered float glass is indicated, provide fully tempered float glass.

2.3 GLASS PRODUCTS

- A. Fully Tempered Float Glass: ASTM C1048, Kind FT (fully tempered), Condition A (uncoated) unless otherwise indicated, Type I, Class 1 (clear) or Class 2 (tinted) as indicated, Quality-Q3.
- B. Heat-Strengthened Float Glass: ASTM C1048, Kind HS (heat strengthened), Type I, Condition A (uncoated) unless otherwise indicated, Type I, Class 1 (clear) or Class 2 (tinted) as indicated, Quality-Q3.

2.4 INSULATING GLASS

- A. Insulating-Glass Units: Factory-assembled units consisting of sealed lites of glass separated by a dehydrated interspace, qualified in accordance with ASTM E2190.
 - 1. Sealing System: Dual seal, with manufacturer's standard primary and secondary sealants.
 - 2. Perimeter Spacer: Manufacturer's standard spacer material and construction.
 - 3. Desiccant: Molecular sieve or silica gel, or a blend of both.

2.5 GLAZING SEALANTS

- A. General:
 - 1. Compatibility: Compatible with one another and with other materials they contact, including glass products, seals of insulating-glass units, and glazing channel substrates, under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
 - 2. Suitability: Comply with sealant and glass manufacturers' written instructions for selecting glazing sealants suitable for applications indicated and for conditions existing at time of installation.
 - 3. Colors of Exposed Glazing Sealants: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range of industry colors.
- B. Neutral-Curing Silicone Glazing Sealant, Class 100/50: Complying with ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Use NT.

2.6 MISCELLANEOUS GLAZING MATERIALS

- A. Cleaners, Primers, and Sealers: Types recommended by sealant or gasket manufacturer.
- B. Setting Blocks:
 - 1. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.
- C. Spacers:

1. Neoprene blocks or continuous extrusions of hardness required by glass manufacturer to maintain glass lites in place for installation indicated.
 2. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.
- D. Edge Blocks:
1. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.
- E. Cylindrical Glazing Sealant Backing: ASTM C1330, Type O (open-cell material), of size and density to control glazing sealant depth and otherwise produce optimum glazing sealant performance.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GLAZING, GENERAL

- A. Comply with combined written instructions of manufacturers of glass, sealants, gaskets, and other glazing materials, unless more stringent requirements are indicated, including those in referenced glazing publications.
- B. Protect glass edges from damage during handling and installation. Remove damaged glass from Project site and legally dispose of off Project site. Damaged glass includes glass with edge damage or other imperfections that, when installed, could weaken glass, impair performance, or impair appearance.
- C. Apply primers to joint surfaces where required for adhesion of sealants, as determined by preconstruction testing.
- D. Install setting blocks in sill rabbets, sized and located to comply with referenced glazing publications, unless otherwise required by glass manufacturer. Set blocks in thin course of compatible sealant suitable for heel bead.
- E. Do not exceed edge pressures stipulated by glass manufacturers for installing glass lites.
- F. Provide spacers for glass lites where length plus width is larger than 50 inches (1270 mm).
- G. Provide edge blocking where indicated or needed to prevent glass lites from moving sideways in glazing channel, as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer and in accordance with requirements in referenced glazing publications.

3.2 GASKET GLAZING (DRY)

- A. Cut compression gaskets to lengths recommended by gasket manufacturer to fit openings exactly, with allowance for stretch during installation.
- B. Insert soft compression gasket between glass and frame or fixed stop so it is securely in place with joints miter cut and bonded together at corners.

- C. Installation with Drive-in Wedge Gaskets: Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks, and press firmly against soft compression gasket by inserting dense compression gaskets formed and installed to lock in place against faces of removable stops. Start gasket applications at corners and work toward centers of openings. Compress gaskets to produce a weathertight seal without developing bending stresses in glass. Seal gasket joints with sealant recommended in writing by gasket manufacturer.
- D. Installation with Pressure-Glazing Stops: Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks, and press firmly against soft compression gasket. Install dense compression gaskets and pressure-glazing stops, applying pressure uniformly to compression gaskets. Compress gaskets to produce a weathertight seal without developing bending stresses in glass. Seal gasket joints with sealant recommended in writing by gasket manufacturer.
- E. Install gaskets so they protrude past face of glazing stops.

3.3 SEALANT GLAZING (WET)

- A. Install continuous spacers, or spacers combined with cylindrical sealant backing, between glass lites and glazing stops to maintain glass face clearances and to prevent sealant from extruding into glass channel and blocking weep systems until sealants cure. Secure spacers or spacers and backings in place and in position to control depth of installed sealant relative to edge clearance for optimum sealant performance.
- B. Force sealants into glazing channels to eliminate voids and to ensure complete wetting or bond of sealant to glass and channel surfaces.
- C. Tool exposed surfaces of sealants to provide a substantial wash away from glass.

3.4 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Immediately after installation, remove nonpermanent labels and clean surfaces.
- B. Protect glass from contact with contaminating substances resulting from construction operations. Examine glass surfaces adjacent to or below exterior concrete and other masonry surfaces at frequent intervals during construction, but not less than once a month, for buildup of dirt, scum, alkaline deposits, or stains.
 - 1. If, despite such protection, contaminating substances do contact with glass, remove substances immediately as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer. Remove and replace glass that cannot be cleaned without damage to coatings.
- C. Remove and replace glass that is damaged during construction period.

3.5 MONOLITHIC GLASS SCHEDULE

- A. Clear Glass Type: Fully tempered float glass.
 - 1. Minimum Thickness: 6 mm.
 - 2. Safety glazing required.

3.6 INSULATING-LAMINATED-GLASS SCHEDULE

A. Low-E-Coated, Tinted, Insulating Laminated Glass Type:

1. Basis-of-Design Product: Vitro; Solarban 90.
2. Overall Unit Thickness: 1 inch (25 mm).
3. Minimum Thickness of Outdoor Lite: 6 mm.
4. Outdoor Lite: Tinted fully tempered float glass.
5. Tint Color: Acuity.
6. Interspace Content: Argon.
7. Indoor Lite: Clear laminated glass with two plies of fully tempered float glass.
 - a. Minimum Thickness of Each Glass Ply: 6 mm.
 - b. Interlayer Thickness: 0.030 inch (0.76 mm).
8. Low-E Coating: Pyrolytic or sputtered on second or third surface.
9. Safety glazing required.

END OF SECTION 08 80 00

SECTION 09 91 13 - EXTERIOR PAINTING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Primers.
2. Finish coatings.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Samples: For each type of topcoat product.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Mockups: Apply mockups of each paint system indicated and each color and finish selected to verify selections made under Sample submittals, to demonstrate aesthetic effects, and to set quality standards for materials and execution.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 1. Sherwin-Williams Company (The).
 2. Benjamin Moore & Co.
 3. Pratt & Lambert.

2.2 PAINT PRODUCTS, GENERAL

- A. Material Compatibility:
 1. Provide materials for use within each paint system that are compatible with one another and substrates indicated, under conditions of service and application as demonstrated by manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
 2. For each coat in a paint system, provide products recommended in writing by topcoat manufacturer for use in paint system and on substrate indicated.

- B. Colors: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

2.3 PRIMERS

- A. Water-Based Bonding Primer: Pigmented, water-based-emulsion primer formulated for exterior use and to promote adhesion of subsequent specified coatings.
 - 1. Basis of Design: Benjamin Moore; INSL-X Stix

2.4 FINISH COATINGS

- A. Exterior, High-Build Latex Paint: Water-based, high-build, pigmented, emulsion coating; high-solids content improves filling, uniformity, and film build on concrete masonry surfaces. Formulated for abrasion, mold, microbial, and wind-driven rain resistance and for use on exterior masonry, concrete masonry unit, and concrete surfaces.
 - 1. Basis of Design: Benjamin Moore; Regal Select High Build
 - 2. Gloss and Sheen Level: Manufacturer's standard semi-gloss finish.
 - 3. Minimum Solids Content: Manufacturer's standard percentage solids by volume.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify suitability of substrates, including surface conditions and compatibility, with finishes and primers.
- B. Proceed with coating application only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
 - 1. Application of coating indicates acceptance of surfaces and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions applicable to substrates and paint systems indicated.
- B. Remove hardware, covers, plates, and similar items already in place that are removable and are not to be painted. If removal is impractical or impossible because of size or weight of item, provide surface-applied protection before surface preparation and painting.
 - 1. After completing painting operations, use workers skilled in the trades involved to reinstall items that were removed. Remove surface-applied protection.
- C. Clean substrates of substances that could impair bond of paints, including dust, dirt, oil, grease, and incompatible paints and encapsulants.

1. Remove incompatible primers and reprime substrate with compatible primers or apply tie coat as required to produce paint systems specified in this Section.
- D. General: Remove paint where indicated. Where cleaning methods have been attempted and further removal of the paint is required because of incompatible or unsatisfactory surfaces for repainting, remove paint to extent required by conditions.
 1. Brushes:
 - a. Metal Substrates: If using wire brushes on metal, use brushes of same metal composition as metal being treated.
 - b. Wood Substrates: Do not use wire brushes.
- E. Paint Removal with Hand Tools: Remove paint manually using hand-held scrapers, wire brushes, sandpaper, and metallic wool as appropriate for the substrate material. Do not use other methods except as indicated as part of the historic treatment program and as approved by Architect.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Apply paints in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Apply paints to produce surface films without cloudiness, spotting, holidays, laps, brush marks, roller tracking, runs, sags, ropiness, or other surface imperfections. Cut in sharp lines and color breaks.

3.4 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. After completing paint application, clean spattered surfaces. Remove spattered paints by washing, scraping, or other methods. Do not scratch or damage adjacent finished surfaces.
- B. Protect work of other trades against damage from paint application. Correct damage to work of other trades by cleaning, repairing, replacing, and refinishing, as approved by Architect, and leave in an undamaged condition.
- C. At completion of construction activities of other trades, touch up and restore damaged or defaced painted surfaces.

3.5 EXTERIOR PAINTING SCHEDULE

- A. Steel and Iron Substrates:
 1. Quick-Drying Enamel System:
 - a. Prime Coat: Quick-drying, alkyd metal primer.
 - b. Intermediate Coat: Matching topcoat.
 - c. Topcoat: Quick-drying alkyd enamel, gloss.
- B. Galvanized-Metal Substrates:

1. Latex System:

- a. Prime Coat: Water-based, galvanized-metal primer.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Exterior latex paint, semigloss.

C. Dressed-Lumber Substrates: Trim.

1. Latex over Latex Primer System:

- a. Prime Coat: Exterior, latex wood primer.
- b. Intermediate Coat: Matching topcoat.
- c. Topcoat: Exterior latex paint, semigloss.

END OF SECTION 09 91 13