

April 23, 2026

To: All Bidders

From: Sandra Lovaas, Measure C Bond Manager
Pleasant Valley School District

Subject: **Bid FB-26-15, Relocatable Building, Camarillo Academy of Progressive Education (CAPE) at Valle Lindo Elementary**

This addendum is hereby made a part of the Contract Documents for **Bid FB-26-15, Relocatable Building, Camarillo Academy of Progressive Education (CAPE) at Valle Lindo Elementary** to the same extent as though it was originally included therein and takes precedence over the original documents.

Receipt of this addendum should be acknowledged on the Bid Form.

This addendum provides:

1. Geotechnical Report as referenced on G-1 sheet.
Enclosure: Geotechniques , February 1, 2026, (rev. 2/25/26)
2. Answers the following submitted Contractor RFIs:
 1. *Can you provide a demo sheet or give the square footage of AC to be removed?*
Scaled plans provide square footage.
 2. *Under Project Description on Sheet T1.0 it says turf repair is not in the contract, but keynote 02-03 on Sheet AS102 states to repair the turf after removing existing chain link fence. Please advise if contractor is responsible for any grass repair?*
Enclosure Sheet: AS-102 with updated Keynote 02-03
3. Updated Sheet E400



GEOTECHNIQUES

1645 Donlon Street, Ste. 107
Ventura, California 93003
(805) 456-9585, (805) 658-8952

February 1, 2026 (rev. 2/25/26)
Project No. 1025.010

Pleasant Valley School District
600 Temple Avenue
Camarillo, California 93010

Attention: Ms. Sandra Lovaas, Measure C Bond Manager

Subject: Geotechnical Recommendations for Replacement of Playground Asphalt Concrete
at CAPE Charter School, 777 Aileen Street, Camarillo, California

Dear Ms. Lovaas:

This geotechnical letter report provides recommendations for the preparation of subgrade and construction of west parking lot and north playground replacement asphalt concrete pavement at CAPE Charter School, in Camarillo, California.

SITE CONDITIONS

The original playground pavement structural section consisted of about 3 inches of asphalt concrete that was subsequently overlain with Petromat and an additional approximately 2 inches asphalt concrete, and asphalt concrete thickness of approximately 3½ inches¹ was encountered in the west parking lot was (see Plate 1 for approximate locations of pavement section sampling). Subgrade soil is anticipated to consist of clayey silt with fine sand that is several percentage points over optimum moisture content.

SUBGRADE PREPARATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Areas to receive replacement asphalt concrete structural section shall be underlain by a minimum of 12 inches of subgrade compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D1557.

Preliminary Site Preparation

Contractor should rip and cross-rip subgrade soil upon removal of asphalt concrete structural section to maximize aeration potential of subgrade soils. Excavations and depressions, either existing or from removal of root-balls, below grade structures or improvements, or footings, or from rutting from demolition and construction equipment trafficking shall not be filled in or smoothed over outside the presence of the Geotechnical representative.

Contractor should avoid over-trafficking during demolition and subsequently in terms of applied pressure to subgrade (e.g., equipment type and weight) and repeated passes over ingress/egress and hauling lanes to prevent elevating subgrade moisture conditions and rutting. Contractor shall mitigate or repair at its expense, any rutting and elevated moisture conditions from demolition or earthmoving equipment.

¹ No petromat was encountered at sample location in west parking lot.

Subgrade Preparation

Subgrade for asphalt concrete or on-grade concrete shall be excavated to a level corresponding to the structural section total thickness. Exposed subgrade soils likely will require ripping and cross-ripping and reducing the upper 1 foot to pea-sized consistency to effect aeration to within 2 percent of optimum moisture content. The excavation shall be deepened, as necessary to remove organics, topsoil, and deleterious material and extend a horizontal distance of an additional 1 foot beyond the asphalt concrete or new concrete in unimproved areas. The exposed surface in the excavation bottom shall be observed by the Geotechnical representative prior to ripping for aeration, scarification or compaction. Excavation bottoms likely shall require extended aeration periods (after scarification effecting pulverization) prior to compacting. Once the targeted moisture condition is achieved, processed materials shall then be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined by ASTM D1557, latest edition.

Alternatives to Subgrade Aeration and Subgrade Stabilization

An alternative to aeration consists of the treatment of onsite over-moist clayey materials with cement to reduce elevated in-place moisture content and to effect "bridging" over potentially yielding, unstable underlying subgrade materials. For silty and clayey subgrade treatment, 3 to 4 percent cement (by weight), shall be thoroughly mixed into the upper 1 foot of the excavation bottom in accordance with Section 301-3.2.5 of the "Greenbook." The soil-cement mixture shall be moisture-conditioned and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density within 90 minutes of adding moisture to cement-treated soil and according to Section 301-3.2.7. The compacted soil-cement mixture shall be cured according to Section 301-3.2.10. At least 2 days of curing time shall be allowed prior to placement of general, select, or treated fill materials. This cement content is appropriate for low-contact pressure, lightweight equipment operation; heavier equipment and rubber tired equipment imposing higher contact pressures shall require higher cement concentrations—approaching 10 percent by weight (for a pavement recycler, for example)—and/or thicker treated zones in order to support heavier equipment loads during construction.

An alternative to cement treatment of subgrade consists of removal and replacement of the upper 1 foot of subgrade with aggregate base over Mirafi 600X, placed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, with the full thickness of aggregate base placed before trafficking with lightweight spreading and compacting equipment so that "bridging" is achieved and maintained over underlying very moist soil.

Cement-treatment and replacement with aggregate base alternatives both require that the Contractor employ appropriate minimal equipment loading (i.e., lightweight equipment and appropriate for materials affected) and trafficking reduction measures to maintain integrity of the compacted subgrade and overlying base courses through completion of concrete placement.

Contractor Awareness and Operations Considerations

The likelihood of encountering very moist subgrade soils should be factored into all aspects of demolition and construction to avoid exacerbating subgrade moisture conditions and inducing 'pumping' of subgrade materials.

Equipment loads during demolition and subgrade preparation in pavement and concrete improvement areas shall be minimized, as needed, to avoid increasing moisture content of exposed or underlying subgrade materials and in excavations and subsequently placed fill materials during fill placement and compaction. Examples of such excavating, spreading, processing and compacting equipment include low ground pressure track dozers or, to a greater extent, excavators or backhoes staged outside the excavation. Similar low or no-load means of compacting fill shall be used, as needed, including non-tired sheepsfoot compactors for fine-grained subgrade materials. Care shall be exercised to avoid repeated passes over ingress or egress areas, and to avoid overworking or overloading any area such that pumping conditions and elevated moisture contents and/or rutting are induced by demolition and/or construction operations.

Aeration of subgrade soils should be initiated at earliest well-forecasted and practicable opportunity along with subsequent episodes of turning and/or cross ripping to maximize exposure to drying effects.

Lightweight equipment shall be used for placing and compacting subsequent lifts and courses, as needed, until "bridging" over potentially unstable pumping subgrade soil is accomplished and risk of aggravating moisture conditions with other equipment is low (i.e., the "bridging" effect is not destroyed by subsequent heavy or repeated loadings).

Contractor shall proof-roll both compacted subgrade and aggregate base course with fully-loaded water truck with no deflections in presence of geotechnical representative prior to placing base and asphalt concrete, respectively.

Fill Placement and Compaction

Onsite soils are anticipated to be used as general fill once cleared of organic material, demolition or other debris, and any oversized rock. Earth materials placed as fill or within the upper 12 inches of subgrade in asphalt concrete pavement areas should consist of onsite excavated general fill or imported non-expansive materials. Unless noted otherwise herein, the upper 1 foot of subgrade materials shall be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined from ASTM D1557.

Subgrade and onsite soils used as fill and imported fill materials shall be placed and compacted at a moisture content of between 0 and 2 percent over optimum moisture content. Each layer shall be spread evenly in loose lifts no thicker than 8 inches and shall be thoroughly blade-mixed during the spreading to reduce soil consistency to pea-size or finer and to provide relative uniformity of material within each layer. Fill and backfill materials may need to be placed in thinner lifts to achieve the recommended compaction with the equipment being used. Soft or yielding materials shall be removed and be replaced with properly compacted fill material, prior to placing the next layer.

Rock, gravel and other oversized material greater than 3 inches in diameter, shall be removed from the subgrade and fill material being placed. Rock less than 3 inches in diameter shall not be nested and voids caused by inclusion of rock in the fill shall be filled with sand or other approved material. All roots larger than ½-inch diameter shall be removed and discarded.

All subgrade and fill materials, including scarified materials, shall be thoroughly processed to pea-sized or finer consistency prior to aeration and applying compactive effort.

Blading or turning very moist to wet soils shall be necessary to effect uniform aeration throughout the targeted layer of soil. When the moisture content of the fill material is below that sufficient to achieve the recommended compaction, water shall be added to the fill during processing. While water is being added, the soil shall be bladed and mixed to provide relatively uniform moisture content throughout the material. .

Surfaces shall be finished to uniform grades and slopes in accordance with contract documents and in such a manner to drain properly, convey runoff to existing and new drainage improvements, and be free from depressions that may cause areas of standing water or concentrates runoff on finished surface.

FILL MATERIALS

Fill shall be free of organics, oversize material (e.g., greater than 3 inches in diameter), trash and debris, and other deleterious material. The expansion index of imported materials or onsite materials used as general fill shall be tested, as necessary, during earthmoving operations to verify that the expansion index of the material is suitable for its use.

Onsite Soils. Onsite soils are generally anticipated to consist predominantly of clayey silt with fine sand that meets the requirements for general fill.

General Fill. General fill materials shall have an expansion index less than or equal to 40. If necessary, general fill may be blended with sand or dry cement just prior to compaction to reduce the expansion index.

There is a potential that silty and clayey onsite general fill materials, where encountered, could be sensitive to changes in moisture content. Control of moisture content, compaction layer thickness, and efficiency and appropriateness of equipment to soil type will likely be necessary to achieve and maintain the recommended compaction.

Imported Fill. Imported fill to be used as general fill shall meet or exceed the requirements of general fill material and shall be non-expansive. Imported fill materials shall be observed, tested as necessary, and accepted by Geotechniques prior to being brought to the site.

Aggregate Base. Aggregate base materials shall consist of imported material conforming to Caltrans Standard Specifications for Class 2 aggregate base, Section 26-1.02B [Caltrans, 2024] or Section 200-2.4 of the "Greenbook" (Public Works Standards, Inc., latest edition) for Crushed Miscellaneous Base (CMB).

A minimum 4-inch compacted thickness of aggregate base course is required beneath on-grade concrete and asphalt concrete courses. Aggregate base shall be moisture conditioned to optimum moisture content before placing and spreading and shall be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density. Aggregate base materials shall be laterally confined during compaction to achieve the minimum compaction requirements.

Asphalt Concrete. Material for new asphalt concrete playground pavement should consist of plant-mixed 3/8-inch D2 RAP and 1/2-inch (coarse) C1 in the side parking lot (Greenbook Table 203-6.4.4, 2024). Asphalt shall be PG-64-10 performance grade binder, per Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 92. Gradation of aggregate and asphalt content of the mix shall be such that a smooth dense finished surface is produced.

Bedding Sand in Utility Trenches. Sand used as bedding and pipe zone sand in utility trenches shall conform to Caltrans Standard Specifications for sand bedding, Section 19-3.02F(2) (2024) and have a minimum Sand Equivalent (SE) of 30. The sand shall have a gradation that allows the material to maintain a compacted surface condition during construction operations until concrete placement or until pipe and/or subsequent lift placement (i.e., as bedding or pipe zone sand in utility trench).

ASPHALT CONCRETE AND ON-GRADE CONCRETE SECTION THICKNESS

Subgrade for asphalt concrete and on-grade concrete to receive rare fire truck traffic should be prepared as recommended previously (see “**SITE SUBGRADE PREPARATION RECOMMENDATIONS**”). Subgrade and aggregate base courses shall be firm and unyielding and proof-rolled with a full water truck or equivalent in the presence of the Geotechnical representative prior to placement of the successive structural section course (i.e., aggregate base or asphalt concrete or concrete).

Surfaces shall be finished to uniform grades and slopes in accordance with contract documents and in such a manner to drain properly, convey runoff to existing and new drainage improvements, and be free from depressions that may cause areas of standing water or concentrates runoff on finished surface.

Asphalt Concrete Playground and Side Parking Lot Pavement. Asphalt concrete pavement for playground and side parking lot pavement replacement shall, at a minimum, consist of the following:

Pavement Area	Asphalt Concrete Thickness (inches)	Aggregate Base Thickness (inches)
Playground/Fire truck access	2½	4
Side Parking Lot	3	6

Aggregate base should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density. The base course should be firm and unyielding when proof-rolled with a full water truck in the presence of the Geotechnical representative prior to asphalt concrete laydown. Asphalt concrete should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum density.

UTILITY TRENCHES AND EXCAVATION

Utility trenches shall be braced or sloped in accordance with the requirements of (Cal) OSHA. Utility trench backfill shall be governed by the provisions of this report relating to minimum compaction recommendations.

Prior to excavation, the grass and root mat shall be stripped and wasted (or set aside for reuse at surface upon completion of backfilling trench) along the trench alignment and in excavation stockpile areas.

Excavations and trenches shall be sufficiently wide to accommodate equipment size needed for proper compaction of bedding, pipe zone and backfill materials. Trench and excavation bottoms shall be excavated to a firm uniform bottom free of loose, disturbed material and observed by the Geotechnical representative prior to placement of bedding. Aggregate

base materials may be used as bedding, as required, to mitigate soft, yielding excavation bottoms, where encountered.

Trench backfill shall be moisture conditioned between 0 and 2 percent over optimum moisture content prior to placing in trench. Backfill shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction as determined from ASTM D1557, and 95 percent within the upper 1 foot of subgrade in pavement or on-grade concrete areas, or within a 1h:1v influence zone of footings².

Rock larger than 3 inches in maximum dimension shall be excluded from backfill. Jetting of trench backfill materials shall not be permitted.

Trench backfill materials shall consist of bedding and pipe zone sand placed a minimum thickness of 4 inches below the pipe invert and to a height of 12 inches above the top of the pipe. Bedding and pipe zone sand shall consist of fine to medium or coarse sand with a minimum Sand Equivalent (SE) of 30. General fill or pipe zone sand shall be placed as backfill above the pipe zone in 8-inch loose lifts and compacted to the minimum relative compaction summarized above. General backfill materials shall meet the preceding recommendations of this report, "Fill Placement and Compaction" and "Fill Materials."

CLOSURE

The recommendations in this letter are specific to the scope of the proposed replacement playground and side parking lot asphalt concrete at CAPE Charter School. The presence of hazardous and/or toxic materials is not within the scope of services provided for this study.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to Pleasant Valley School District. Please call if you have any questions concerning this letter report.

Sincerely,

Geotechniques



Carole Wockner, P.E.
Principal Engineer
R.C. E. No. 74407, exp 09/30/27

Attachment: Plate 1

² Where this is not feasible because of access constraints or for expediency, a 1½-sack cement and sand slurry may be used.

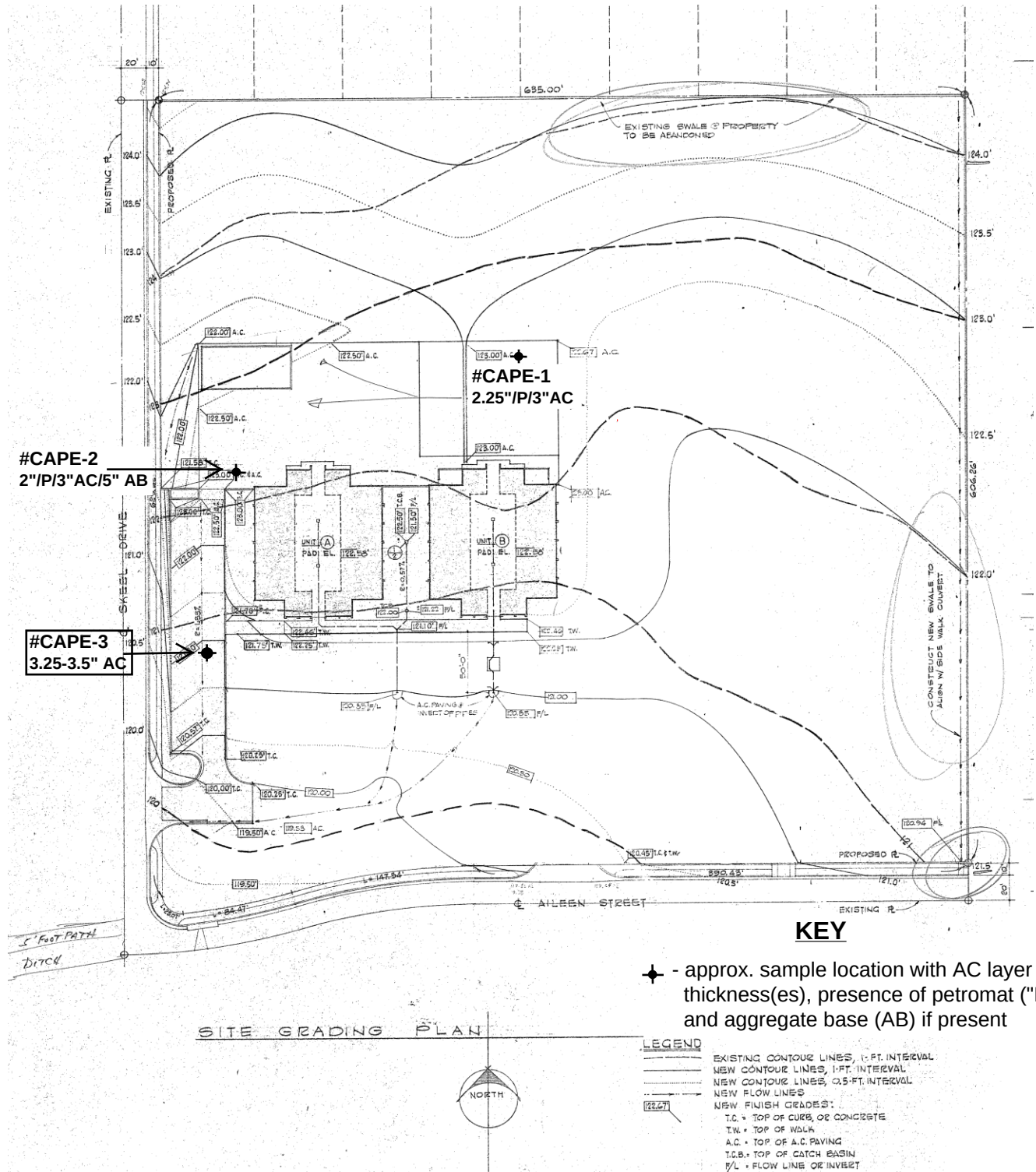
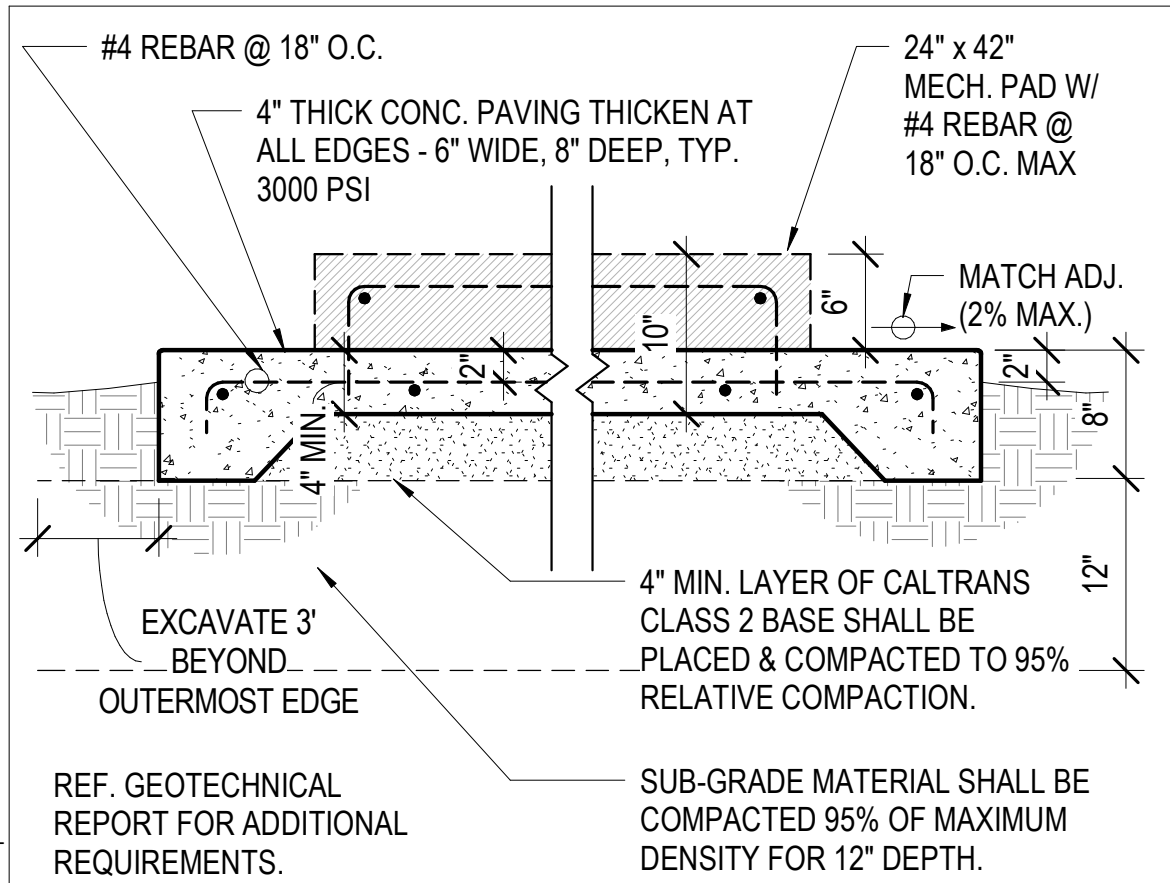
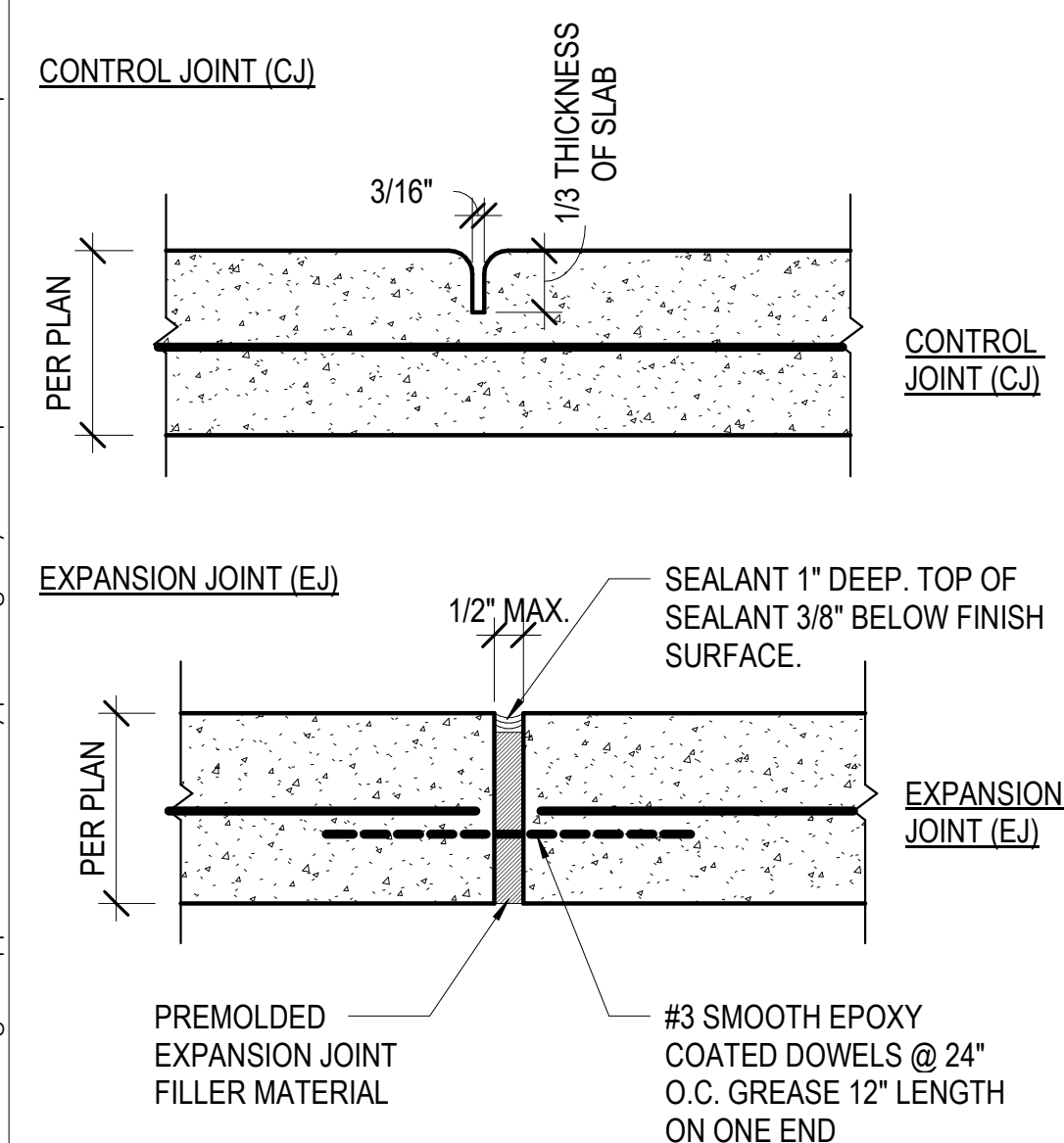


PLATE 1

All ideas, arrangements and plans represented by this drawing are owned by, and the property of, Roosting Nakamura Terada Architects, Inc., and were created, evolved, and developed for use on and in connection with the project. None of such ideas, arrangements, or plans shall be used by or disclosed to any other person or company without the written permission of Roosting Nakamura Terada Architects, Inc. Filing of these drawings or applications with any public agency is not a publication of same. No reproduction is therefore permissible without the written consent of RNT.



TYPICAL CONCRETE PAVEMENT

$$1'' = 1' - 0'' \quad (2)$$


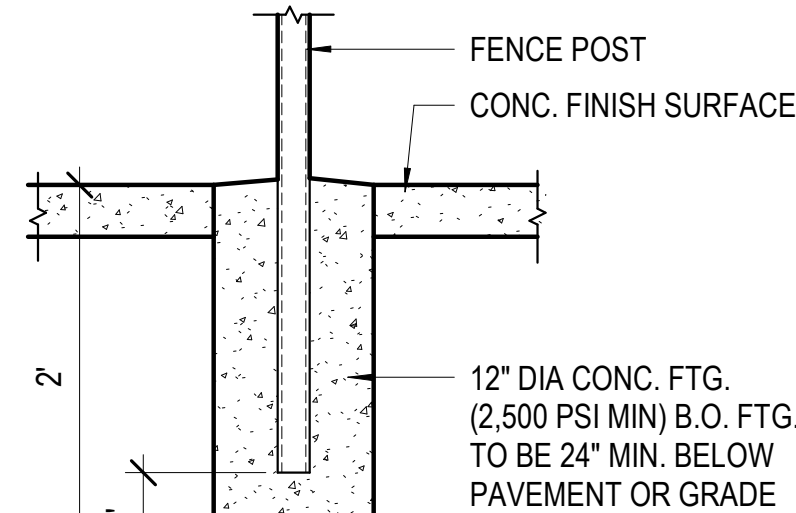
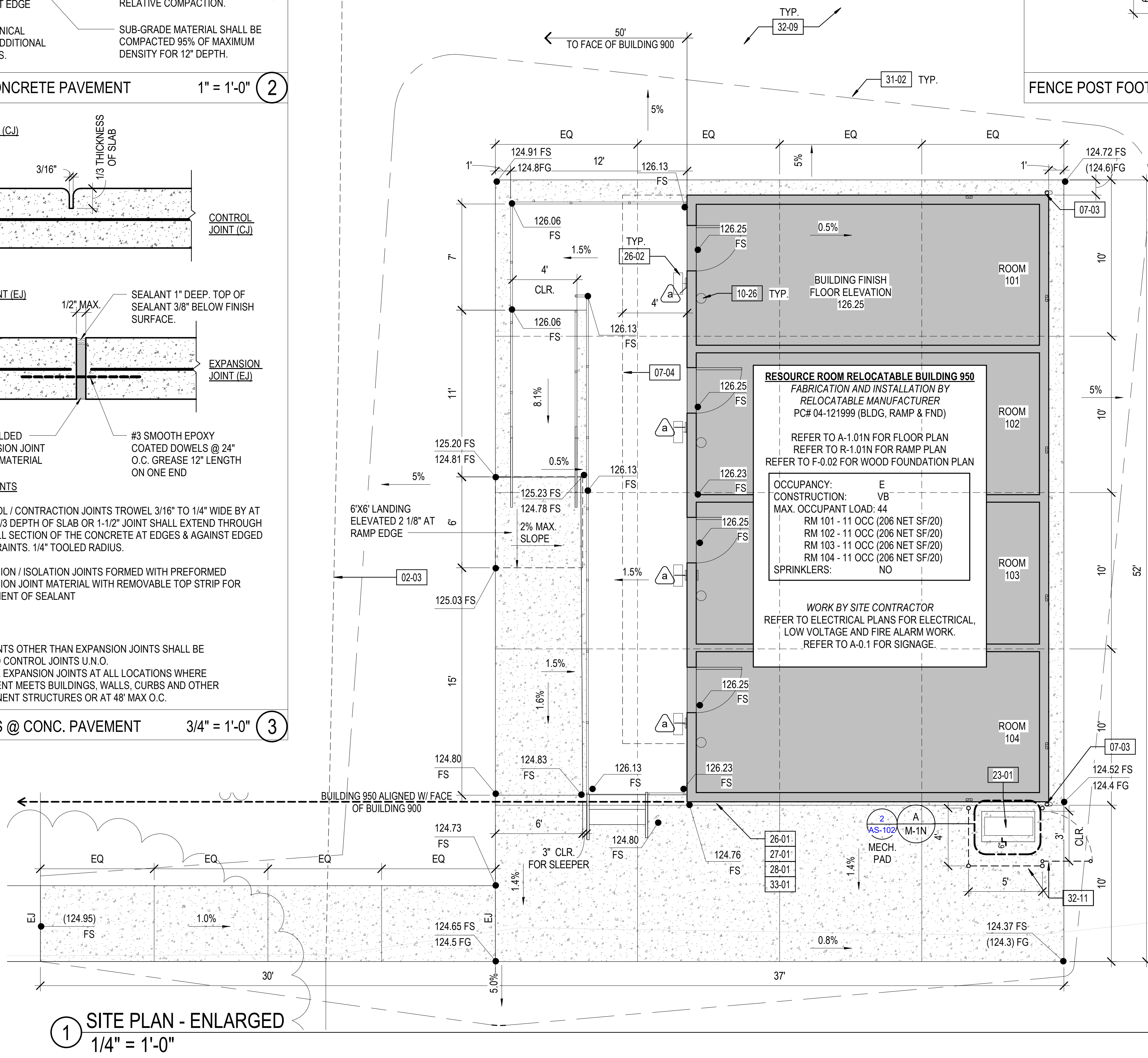
CONCRETE JOINTS

- | | |
|----|--|
| CJ | CONTROL / CONTRACTION JOINTS TROWEL 3/16" TO 1/4" WIDE BY AT LEAST 1/3 DEPTH OF SLAB OR 1-1/2" JOINT SHALL EXTEND THROUGH THE FULL SECTION OF THE CONCRETE AT EDGES & AGAINST EGEDD CONSTRAINTS. 1/4" TOOLED RADIUS. |
| EJ | EXPANSION / ISOLATION JOINTS FORMED WITH PREFORMED EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL WITH REMOVABLE TOP STRIP FOR PLACEMENT OF SEALANT |

NOTES:

1. ALL JOINTS OTHER THAN EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE TOOLED CONTROL JOINTS U.N.O.
2. INSTALL EXPANSION JOINTS AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE PAVEMENT MEETS BUILDINGS, WALLS, CURBS AND OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURES OR AT 48' MAX O.C.

TYP. JOINTS @ CONC. PAVEMENT

$$3/4" = 1'-0" \quad (3)$$


FENCE POST FOOTING

$$1'' = 1'-0'' \quad (4)$$

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE EXISTING ELECTRICAL, FIRE WATER, WATER, IRRIGATION, SEWER & STORM WATER WITHIN PROJECT BOUNDARIES AND ADVISE AS TO FEASIBILITY OF RELOCATION AND/OR REMOVAL.
2. ALL ITEMS ARE CONSIDERED NEW UNLESS NOTED AS (E) EXISTING.
3. TURF REPAIR AND IRRIGATION MODIFICATIONS BY OWNER.
4. REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO EXISTING FACILITIES TO REMAIN IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
5. OCCUPANT LOAD SIGNAGE NOT REQUIRED PER CBC 1004.9.
6. EXIT SIGNS NOT REQUIRED PER CBC 1013.1 EXCEPTION 1.
7. IF SHEET IS LESS THAN 24"x36" IT IS A REDUCED PRINT. SCALE REDUCED ACCORDINGLY.

ACCEPTANCE TESTING

CAC 10-103

THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SECTION 10-103 FOR CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE REQUIRES ACCEPTANCE TESTING ON ALL NEWLY INSTALLED LIGHTING CONTROLS, MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, ENVELOPES, AND PROCESS EQUIPMENT AFTER INSTALLATION AND BEFORE PROJECT COMPLETION. AN ACCEPTANCE TEST IS A FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST TO HELP ENSURE THAT NEWLY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT IS OPERATING AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ENERGY CODE.

LIGHTING CONTROLS ACCEPTANCE TESTS MUST BE PERFORMED BY A
CERTIFIED LIGHTING CONTROLS ACCEPTANCE TEST TECHNICIAN (ATT).

MECHANICAL SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE TESTS MUST BE PERFORMED BY A
CERTIFIED MECHANICAL ATT FOR PROJECTS SUBMITTED ON OR AFTER
OCTOBER 1, 2021.

ENVELOPE AND PROCESS EQUIPMENT ACCEPTANCE TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE INSTALLING CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER/ARCHITECT OF RECORD OR THE OWNER'S AGENT.

A LISTING OF CERTIFIED ATT CAN BE FOUND AT:
[HTTPS://WWW.ENERGY.CA.GOV/PROGRAMS-AND-
 TOPICS/PROGRAMS/ACCEPTANCE-TEST-TECHNICIAN-CERTIFICATION-
 PROVIDER-PROGRAM/ACCEPTANCE](https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/acceptance-test-technician-certification-provider-program/acceptance)

THE ACCEPTANCE TESTING PROCEDURES MUST BE REPEATED, AND DEFICIENCIES MUST BE CORRECTED BY THE BUILDER OR INSTALLING CONTRACTOR UNTIL THE CONSTRUCTION/INSTALLATION OF THE SPECIFIED SYSTEMS CONFORM AND PASS THE REQUIRED ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA.

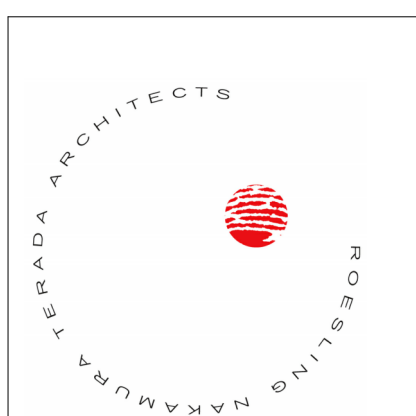
PROJECT INSPECTORS WILL COLLECT THE FORMS TO CONFIRM THAT THE
REQUIRED ACCEPTANCE TESTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | CONCRETE PAVING, REF. 2 / AS-102 & 3 / AS-102 FOR EXPANSION (EJ) AND CONTROL JOINTS (UNMARKED), EXEMPT BATCH PLANT TESTING PER CBC 1705.A.3.3.2 EXCEPTION |
|  | ROOM IDENTIFICATION SIGNAGE, REF. A-0.1 |

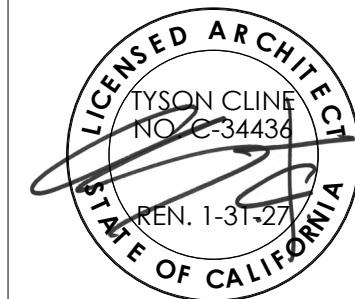
KEYNOTE LIST

- 02-03 SITE CONTRACTOR DEMOLISH (E) CHAIN LINK FENCE AND FOOTINGS. ENTIRE TO PERPENDICULAR FENCING TO REMAIN AT EACH END. TURF REPAIR BY P/SD. SEE OVERALL SITE PLAN FOR EXTENTS.
- 07-03 MODULAR MANUFACTURER PROVIDE AND INSTALL GUTTER AND DOWNSPOUT. PROVIDE SEALANT AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE WATER TIGHT INSTALLATION. POINT DOWNSPOUT TOWARDS TURF.
- 07-04 OVERHANG ABOVE, BY MODULAR MANUFACTURER.
- 10-26 SITE CONTRACTOR PROVIDE SURFACE MOUNTED FIRE EXTINGUISHER WITH MOUNTING BRACKET MOUNTED AT 42" MAX. TO OPERABLE PARTS WITH MAX 4" PROJECTION FROM WALL FACE. BASIS OF DESIGN WALL 10H-ABC.
- 23-01 OUTDOOR MULTI-ZONE CONDENSER, INSTALLATION OF CONDENSER, ELECTRICAL/COMM CONNECTION AND REFRIGERANT LINES BY MODULAR MANUFACTURER. SITE CONTRACTOR PROVIDE CONCRETE MECH PAD.
- 26-01 SITE CONTRACTOR TO MAKE CONNECTION TO ELECTRICAL PANEL, SEE ELEC.
- 26-02 SITE CONTRACTOR INSTALL WALL-MOUNTED LIGHTING, SEE ELEC.
- 27-01 SITE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PATHWAY AND DATA CONNECTION
- 28-01 SITE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PATHWAY AND FIRE ALARM CONNECTION. SEE ELEC.
- 31-02 SITE CONTRACTOR ANTICIPATED LIMITS OF GRADING, V.I.F.
- 32-09 GENERAL TURF AND IRRIGATION REPAIR N.I.C.
- 32-11 SITE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE 6' TALL VINYL-COATED CHAIN LINK FENCE AND GATE. MAINTENANCE ACCESS ONLY.
- 33-01 SITE CONTRACTOR TO TRENCH FOR UTILITIES, SEE ELEC. RESTORE FINISH SURFACE AT TRENCH.



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PLEASANT
VALLEY
SCHOOL
DISTRICT

VALLE
LINDO
ELEMENTARY
RELOCATABLE
BUILDING

FB-26-15
777 AILEEN ST.
CAMARILLO, CA 93010

DSA SUBMITTAL

03-125745

[illegible]

Sheet Name

ENLARGED
SITE PLAN

RNT Project No.	19849.22
Date	1/28/2026
Drawn by	AC
Checked by	CY
Sheet Number	

AS-102



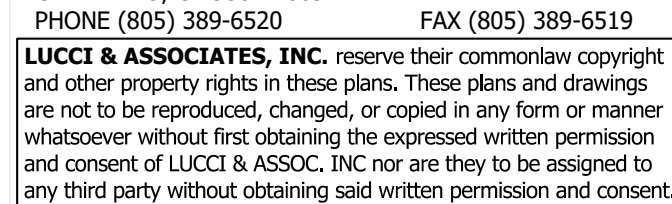
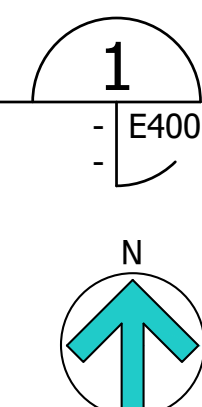
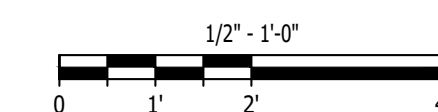
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY LOCATION & REQUIREMENTS OF ALL DEVICES REQUIRING ELECTRICAL CONNECTION PRIOR TO BID PROPOSAL, ROUGH-IN AND FINISH.
2. COORDINATE WORK WITH OTHER TRADES. OBTAIN ALL DRAWINGS THAT WILL REQUIRE COORDINATION AND PROVIDE ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS, DEVICES, AND WIRING REQUIRED WHETHER SHOWN ON ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS OR NOT.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL PULL BOXES AS REQUIRED TO INSTALL CONDUCTORS PER CONDUCTOR MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS, PER THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND PER LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
4. 3/4" CONDUIT MINIMUM U.O.N., 1" C UNDERGROUND.
5. PROVIDE CODE SIZE EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTORS IN ALL OCCUPIED CONDUITS.
6. PROVIDE CONTROLS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT PER MECHANICAL DOCUMENTS. VERIFY LOCATION AND REQUIREMENTS OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ON MECHANICAL DOCUMENTS.
7. VERIFY LOCATION OF ALL DEVICES ON ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
8. VERIFY THE EXACT ROUTING OF ALL EXPOSED CONDUIT WITH OWNER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

- 2 CAT6 (BLUE) BERTEC OR LEVITON IN 1" C MINIMUM TO CEILING CAVITY & THEN TO IDF # 9 V12 2" SLEEVES IN WALLS.
- 2 PROVIDED WITH MODULAR.
- 3 (N) POWER FEEDER PER E200.
- 4 1-1/2" - FA CABLING PER FA RISER DIAGRAM (CONTINUE 1-1/2" C TO FATC.
- 5 1-1/2" - OPTICAL FIBER OM4 WET LOCATION
- 6 1-1/2" - 25 PAIR WET RATED
- 7 1-1/2" - WEST PENN AQC #355
- 8 1-1/2" - SPARE
- 9 HUBBEL IDF# HQC #2424 WITH MOUNTING HARDWARE, POWER STRIP & FAN.
- 10 GROUNDING PER E200/E600.
- 11 12"x12"x6" PULLBOX WITH TERMINAL STRIP.
- 12 1-1/2" C TO CEILING CAVITY FROM NEW 11.

1. IDF & FIBER & COPPER CABLING.
2. FIBER RUNS TO IDF FROM EXISTING MODULAR PER E141.
3. CLOCK/PAGING CABLE FROM EXISTING MODULAR TO NEW MODULAR PER E141.
4. POWER CONNECTION PER E200.
5. FATC CABLING, DEVICES, PROGRAMMING, ETC. PER FA PLANS.

SEE FIRE ALARM PLANS FOR
FA DEVICES & FA SYSTEM.

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



E400