

COUNCIL WORKSHOP ITEM

ITEM:	71 ST STREET ELEVATED WATER TANK REPAINTING PROJECT #04-98		
DATE:	04 June 2002		
PREPARED BY:	John J. Bajor, Jr., Director of Public Works Ed Docekal, Project Engineer, Public Works		
PURPOSE:	To award bid and authorize execution of a contract for the Repair and Repainting of 71 ST Street Tank.		
BID AMOUNT:	\$ 504,125.00	ACCOUNT:	481.393.0000.5706
BUDGET AMOUNT:	\$ 900,000.00		481.393.0000.5706

DISCUSSION:

The primary purpose of this project is to prolong the life of the 71st Street Tank. Reestablishing the coating system will remove any existing rust and prevent it from affecting the structural integrity of the steel.

A secondary objective is to bring the tank into compliance with current environmental and occupational safety requirements. The old paint system covering the exterior and interior dry portions of the tank contains heavy metals such as lead and chromium. Blasting the tank to bare metal will remove these metals. Non-conforming passageways, ladders and other items will also be replaced with OSHA approved materials and construction.

Further discussion regarding the work, as well as a detailed scope of work may be found in the attached background report.

Sealed bids were opened on Friday 31 May 2002. Of the dozen or so contractors picking up plans, six firms submitted bids. They are listed below.

Am-Coat Painting	Lockport, IL	\$ 504,125.00
Kontoupous Painting	Lincoln Pk, MI	\$ 615,000.00
G & M Painting	Riverview, MI	\$ 639,950.00
Neumann Contr.	Romeoville, IL.	\$ 659,900.00
Jetco Painting	Prospect Hts, IL	\$ 677,988.00
Maxcor	Lockport, IL.	\$ 713,200.00

The low bidder was Am-Coat Painting of Lockport, Illinois. The Contractor's bid has been reviewed and found to be in order. Am-Coat was a second place bidder on several past projects, and was the contractor employed by TNEMEC Paint Corporation to perform the warrantee repainting of the Maple/Belmont Tank in 1997. The work Am-Coat performed has proven satisfactory. Other references checked have reiterated their satisfaction with the firm's work.

The low bid amount is approximately 52 percent below the Engineer's Estimate of \$1,058,000.00. A detailed Bid Tabulation is attached. Further discussion about the bid may also be found in the attached background report.

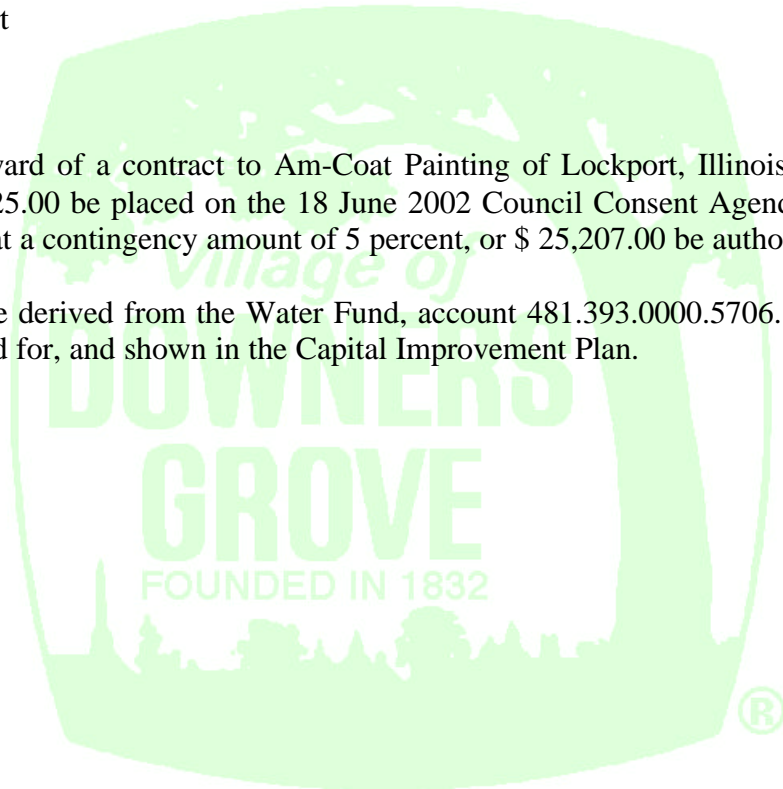
ATTACHMENTS:

Detailed Bid Tabulation
Background Information Report

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the award of a contract to Am-Coat Painting of Lockport, Illinois for a total contract price of \$ 504,125.00 be placed on the 18 June 2002 Council Consent Agenda. In addition, it is recommended that a contingency amount of 5 percent, or \$ 25,207.00 be authorized.

Funding for this project will be derived from the Water Fund, account 481.393.0000.5706. This capital expenditure was planned for, and shown in the Capital Improvement Plan.



Bid Tabulation
Friday 31 May 2002
71st STREET TANK
PAINTING

BID TABULATION 71ST STREET TANK REPAINTING FRIDAY 31 MAY 2002				Engineer's Estimate		AM-COAT PAINTING Lockport, IL		KONTOUPOUS PAINTING Lincoln Park, MI	
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	EST. QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT
1	Base Bid w/Containment	1	L.S.	N.A.	1,044,300.00	N.A.	493,725.00	N.A.	600,000.00
2	Temporary Security Fencing	700	L.F.	7.00	4,900.00	4.00	2,800.00	6.00	4,200.00
3	Repair Welding	10	MAN-HOUR	80.00	800.00	90.00	900.00	180.00	1,800.00
4	Pit Filling	2	GALLON	800.00	1,600.00	400.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00
5	Interior Chipping	30	MAN-HOUR	80.00	2,400.00	90.00	2,700.00	80.00	2,400.00
6	Additional Work If Required	40	MAN-HOUR	100.00	4,000.00	80.00	3,200.00	125.00	5,000.00
TOTAL AMOUNT BID					1,058,000.00		504,125.00		615,000.00
7	Clean/Paint Inlet/Outlet Pipe (Alternate)	1.00	L.S.	N.A.	8,000.00	N.A.	11,755.00	N.A.	7,500.00

Bid Tabulation
Friday 31 May 2002
71st STREET TANK
PAINTING

BID TABULATION 71ST STREET TANK REPAINTING FRIDAY 31 MAY 2002				Engineer's Estimate		G & M PAINTING Riverview, MI		NEUMANN CONTRACTORS Romeoville, IL	
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	EST. QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT
1	Base Bid w/Containment	1	L.S.	N.A.	1,044,300.00	N.A.	623,500.00	N.A.	646,350.00
2	Temporary Security Fencing	700	L.F.	7.00	4,900.00	12.00	8,400.00	4.50	3,150.00
3	Repair Welding	10	MAN-HOUR	80.00	800.00	100.00	1,000.00	80.00	800.00
4	Pit Filling	2	GALLON	800.00	1,600.00	600.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
5	Interior Chipping	30	MAN-HOUR	80.00	2,400.00	75.00	2,250.00	80.00	2,400.00
6	Additional Work If Required	40	MAN-HOUR	100.00	4,000.00	90.00	3,600.00	80.00	3,200.00
TOTAL AMOUNT BID					1,058,000.00		639,950.00		659,900.00
7	Clean/Paint Inlet/Outlet Pipe (Alternate)	1.00	L.S.	N.A.	8,000.00	N.A.	17,900.00	N.A.	10,000.00

Bid Tabulation
Friday 31 May 2002
71st STREET TANK
PAINTING

BID TABULATION 71ST STREET TANK REPAINTING FRIDAY 31 MAY 2002				Engineer's Estimate		JETCO PAINTING Prospect Hts., IL		MAXCOR Lockport, IL	
ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	EST. QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT	UNIT PRICE	BID AMOUNT
1	Base Bid w/Containment	1	L.S.	N.A.	1,044,300.00	N.A.	650,588.00	N.A.	695,000.00
2	Temporary Security Fencing	700	L.F.	7.00	4,900.00	25.00	17,500.00	10.00	7,000.00
3	Repair Welding	10	MAN-HOUR	80.00	800.00	150.00	1,500.00	120.00	1,200.00
4	Pit Filling	2	GALLON	800.00	1,600.00	700.00	1,400.00	800.00	1,600.00
5	Interior Chipping	30	MAN-HOUR	80.00	2,400.00	100.00	3,000.00	120.00	3,600.00
6	Additional Work If Required	40	MAN-HOUR	100.00	4,000.00	100.00	4,000.00	120.00	4,800.00
TOTAL AMOUNT BID					1,058,000.00		677,988.00		713,200.00
7	Clean/Paint In/Out Pipe (Alternate)	1	L.S.	N.A.	8,000.00	N.A.	30,000.00	N.A.	10,000.00

Background Report
For the
71st Street Elevated Water Storage Tank
Repair and Repainting Contract
Project # 04-98

Prepared By
VILLAGE OF DOWNERS GROVE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

John J. Bajor, Jr., Director

Ed Docekal, Project Manager

4 June 2002

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide Council and Management with information regarding the painting of the 71st Street Elevated Water Storage Tank. It is hoped that any questions raised during the project award process may be answered by the information presented.

Given the weather-critical nature of the work, and the limited window for completing it, any delay in award resulting from an inadequate presentation of information to Council could have a significant impact on the timely completion of the project.

The Engineering Division will be happy to answer questions not otherwise addressed by this report.

Downers Grove Water System Overview

The Downers Grove Public Water Supply currently serves a resident population of approximately 49,000. Of that 49,000, at least 55 percent live south of 55th Street/Maple Avenue.

Prior to the construction of the 67th Street Tank at McCollum Park, only the 71st Street Tank provided storage for the south side of the village. At one million gallons, this represented only 12 percent of the total village-wide storage of eight million-gallons.

With a south-side domestic-use demand of around 3.5 million gallons per day, proper supply and fire protection would have been jeopardized had the 71st Street Tank been taken out of service. Subsequently, major tank maintenance was deferred on a continuing basis until this year.

Project Objectives

The primary purpose of this project is to prolong the life of the 71st Street Tank. Reestablishing the coating system will remove any existing rust and prevent it from affecting the structural integrity of the steel.

A secondary objective is to bring the tank into compliance with current environmental and occupational safety requirements. The old paint system covering the exterior and interior dry portions of the tank contains heavy metals such as lead and chromium. Blasting the tank to bare metal will remove these metals. Non-conforming passageways, ladders and other items will also be replaced with OSHA approved materials and construction. A detailed scope of work is described below.

If the project is awarded by Council in June 2002, work would be scheduled to be substantially complete by late October 2002.

HISTORY OF THE CURRENT MAINTENANCE CYCLE

Past Painting Projects

Painting and refurbishing the 71st Street Tank represents the next to last project of this Water Storage Facility maintenance cycle. Beginning in 1995, the first tank fully blasted and painted was the Summit Tank located behind Fire Station #2. The next tank painted was Finley in 1997, followed by Maple/Belmont in 1997, Downers Drive in 1998, and the newly constructed 67th Street Tank in 2001.

Future Painting Projects

After 71st Street is painted this year, only Good Samaritan Tank remains. Good Sam is scheduled to be painted in FY 2003-2004.

It is anticipated that a similar major-maintenance cycle need not commence for at least fifteen to twenty years. Proper inspection and interim spot maintenance might prolong the need an additional five or ten years.

Preventive Maintenance Inspections

A key component of a preventive maintenance program is a thorough periodic inspection of each tank. Intermediate inspections are recommended every three to five years, especially for those tanks subject to substantial ice movement stemming from winter water level fluctuations.

Whether by draw-down or by diving, monitoring the condition of the interior wet portion of the tank can be provided on a scheduled basis.

The Public Works Department will likely revisit Council for authorization to proceed with an interim inspection program at the appropriate time..

PROJECT SCOPE OF WORK

Project Scope of Work

The Project Scope of Work consists of the complete cleaning and repainting of the 71st Street Tank on the interior dry and wet surfaces, and the complete cleaning and repainting of the exterior surfaces with containment.

A six-foot-high chain-link fence will be installed on the site, surrounding the work area. It shall secure the work site, contain the contractor's equipment and supplies, and inhibit unauthorized entry.

Additional work items include replacing light bulbs, removing the existing ladders and non-conforming safe-climbing devices, and removing the existing roof vent. In turn, updated replacement equipment will be installed. The equipment includes new ladders, new safe-climbing devices, a replacement overflow flap gate, a clog-resistant roof vent, access tube extensions, a new access tube manhole, and an inlet/outlet pipe bar grate.

The grout between the tank sill plate and foundation ring will be repaired, and other miscellaneous repairs will be made as they are identified.

Project Schedule

The Project Schedule is tentatively set as follows:

Council Workshop	Tue	11 June 02
Council Award	Tue	18 June 02
Notice of Award	Wed	19 June 02
Notice to Proceed	Mon	01 July 02
Substantial Completion	Thurs	24 October 02
Final Completion	Fri	08 November 02

Site Description

The 71st Street Tank site is located just west of Camden, on the north side of 71st Street. The lot upon which the tank and well house are situated measures 315 feet on the north lot line and 229 feet along the east lot line. The west lot line is 166 feet long.

The Tank foundation stands 35 feet south of the north lot line, and about 175 feet west of the east lot line. When the containment curtain is installed, it will hang approximately 15 to 20 feet south of the north lot line.

The house closest to the tank is located at 7008 Camden Court. It appears that the nearest corner of the structure will be about 30 to 40 feet from the containment curtain. As it happens, the resident is the party which expressed concern regarding the proposed color of the tank at the November 13, 2001 Council Workshop.

Equipment Staging

Typically, a painting contractor will assemble the following equipment on-site:

- Office / Decontamination Trailer
- Blast Pot or Large scale air compressor
- Semi-trailer for tool storage
- Flat bed truck
- Tank-type Semi-trailer containing blast media
- Blast media recovery trailer
- Fuel storage tank
- Electrical Generator
- Welding Generator
- Employee vehicles

The particular assemblage has varied among contractors, however it is typically a combination of most of the above elements.

To minimize the impact on the surrounding homes, the equipment will be located predominantly on the south side of the tank, as centrally situated as possible. Construction requirements, however, may preclude this location on occasion. The Project Manager is cognizant of the noise and activity associated with tank painting work, and has anticipated the limited alternatives available.

A six-foot tall chain-link security fence will first be installed. The fence is similar in nature to the temporary fence surrounding the 67th Street Tank construction site at McCollum Park. Residents receiving project notification letters will also be encouraged to communicate to their children the hazards of playing on or about construction sites.

Some plantings and trees may be affected by the containment curtain. The curtain will drop 8 to 10 feet beyond the drip-line of the tank bowl, and will fall amongst branches of several trees. Those trees will be trimmed back as required, but we will attempt to minimize the impact through coordination with the Village Forester.

Structural Modifications

Except for the occasional shout from atop the tank, or the errant hammer signal banged out on the sides, the structural changeover work will likely go unnoticed by a majority of people in the neighborhood. As most of the work will take place within the tank, welding

and torch-cutting spray will be minimal. Most welders and contractors are conscious of the need to protect surrounding properties from hot metal slag burns.

Assembling the containment curtain out-riggers presents the greatest possibility for slag-spray. However, cowling has been employed on other projects to prevent property damage.

Containment Curtains

One of the first activities will be hanging the containment curtains. Outriggers are welded to the top of the tank, such that the curtain will hang about 8 to 10 feet away from the sides of the tank bowl. Atop the tank, covering the cable tree, is the “doily” or top cover.

The curtain is raised by an assemblage of several dozen steel cables attached to the top curtain ring, and consolidated by the cable tree atop the tank. The assemblage of cables is pulled downward through the middle of the tank to a roller, and then horizontally out the tank door by a winch. The winch typically has a diameter of two or three feet and is powered by an attached diesel engine or electric motor.

The purpose of the containment is to ensure collection of the blast media, as well as any hazardous material blasted loose from the tank. The curtain also helps prevent paint over-spray or roller-droppings from damaging surrounding property. The contractor is required by the specifications to prevent over-spray or emissions of any kind from traveling more than 30 feet from the base of the tank.

Blasting and Paint Removal

Blasting of the tank will be the noisiest process. The area a contractor blasts and cleans to “absolutely-bare” metal is only as large as he is able paint immediately thereafter. Blasting more surface area than can be covered in a day will expose the tank steel to rust blossom, which would have to be re-blasted back to bare metal. This process then continues until the tank has been completely blasted and painted with the base coat or primer. Thereafter, painting will be relatively quiet.

Hazardous waste generated by the blasting and cleaning process may be disposed of in several ways. The contractor may use a disposable blast medium which contains catalytic agents designed to cause the heavy metals to adhere to the slag particles. This medium is then vacuum-recovered, containerized, and taken to a hazardous waste land fill or processing plant.

The other method of handling the waste is thru the use of recyclable steel shot as the blast medium. The shot is then collected and magnetically recovered, while the waste product remaining is containerized and removed by licensed special waste handlers.

Painting Process

The paint system to be applied to the tank is composed of a base coat or primer coat, an intermediate coat, and a finish coat. The specifications call out the required thickness of each layer.

The tank can be divided into three main areas, which are generally blasted and painted as individual units. The three areas consist of the interior wet portion or tank bowl, the interior dry portion, and the exterior. The tank bowl is usually painted first, with the exterior and interior dry areas following in order.

The tank painting process is also subject to restrictions stemming from the level of humidity in the air, the dew point, and the subsequent amount of condensation on the metal in the early hours of the day. Because of this problem, it may be necessary to paint during evening or night hours.

The need to do so will be taken on a day-by-day basis, as it is difficult to predict when night work might be necessary. Usually, however, night work is necessary only during late summer periods of high humidity. The only other occasion for night work might come with extended periods of hot daytime weather, which may impede painting because of the danger to workers from high temperatures within the tank and the containment curtain.

Should night work be necessary, notification will be made to the surrounding residences.

There are two basic paint-application methods – spray painting, or brushing and rolling. Brush painting of course, is used for difficult and tight areas. Stripe coating seams for extra protection of the weld bead is usually brushed or rolled. Thereafter, large open surfaces may be covered by either method. Most contractors prefer to roller-paint these open areas, as it is difficult to maneuver air blast hoses while hanging in spider-baskets above the ground.

Once the base coat is applied and the bare-blasted metal protected, work begins on the intermediate coat. The intermediate coat “seals” any pinholes in the primer, and provides an appropriate color base for the finish coat. It also adds increased penetration-resistance to the coating system. When the intermediate coat is cured out, the finish coat is applied. Curing times for the layers depend upon the humidity, particularly since most paints are now water-based, but on average, 12 to 24 hours drying time is required.

The specifications also make a point to require an intermediate coat of a color readily distinguishable from the finish coat so that inspectors can verify complete coverage of the tank by each coat. Maintaining proper paint thickness over the steel is key to preserving the metal from rust and deterioration, particularly in the wet portion of the tank and the exterior. Measurements of the paint layer thickness are made frequently by the inspectors using wet-paint gauges, and dry-paint magnetic mil-thickness gauges.

Color Scheme

The color scheme specified in the contract is the same as that used on Finley Tank, Downers Tank, Maple\Belmont Tank, and 67th Street Tank - White with green logo.

If a change in the exterior color is determined to be in the best interest of the Village, another color could be used for the exterior with a minimal impact on material prices. In terms of schedule, a different choice could be made prior to the application of the intermediate coat, less the time required for material ordering, manufacturing and delivery.

Once the Contractor orders his materials, however, it is only reasonable that a change order be written compensating the Contractor for any restocking or carrying charges, as well as freight costs. In addition, any impact on the schedule, such as time lost awaiting delivery of the new color paint, would properly require an extension of the contract time.

In any event, award of the contract need not be delayed for the sake of choosing a color, as a major portion of the contract work precedes the application of the tank's finish coat.

Inspection Services

Tank Industry Consultants will provide full-time residential inspection of the work. TIC has done so for every painting project this maintenance cycle. The inspector will closely monitor the welding quality of the repairs and modifications, monitor the paint system application, and ensure contractor compliance with all applicable specifications and regulations. Every inspector is experienced in climbing and rappelling, and can readily view any part of the tank. The inspectors are also well versed in worker safety and hazardous material handling requirements.

PROJECT COSTS

Project Costs for Past Tank Painting Contracts

Listed below are the contract amounts as well as the engineer's estimates for previous tank painting projects. The amounts do not reflect engineering specification preparation and inspection charges, which have typically ranged less than ten percent.

<u>Tank</u>	<u>Contract Amount</u>	<u>Engineer's Estimate</u>
Summit Tank – 1995	\$ 345,180	\$ 362,500
Finley Tank – 1997	\$ 754,850	\$ 753,500
Downers Drive – 1998	\$ 805,550	\$ 924,000
Maple/Belmont – 1997	\$ 0 (Warranty Work by Paint Mfr.)	
67 th Street – 2001	\$ 218,000 (Paint Portion of Const. Contr.)	

Project Costs for the 71st Street Tank Contract

Project Budget

The Budget Amount reserved for this Project is \$ 900,000. The Project Account is based in the Water Fund, under Capital Asset Expenses – Infrastructure. The primary account number is 481.393.0000.5806.

If the low bid is accepted by Council, the contract price of \$ 504,125 will be \$ 395,875, or 44 percent below budget.

Engineer's Estimate

The Engineer's Estimate for this Project was \$ 1,058,000. In terms of its components, the breakdown is as follows:

Labor	75% to 80 %	\$793,500 to \$846,400
Materials	10% to 15%	\$105,800 to \$158,700
Containment	10%	\$105,800

These components are gross figures, which include any profit and overhead. It is likely, however that Material and Containment costs do not reflect profit and overhead as readily as the Labor component. While most contractors are reticent to discuss their levels of profit, it is probable that the average net profit "goal" is 20 to 25 percent of the gross bid.

The Engineer is compelled to base his estimates on past bid trends, tempered by other factors such as the rate of inflation and the general condition of the economy. Boom times tend to be inflationary, and recessionary cycles tend to introduce deflating influences which would not otherwise play a factor in developing a bid price. Such was the latter case with the bid price of the 71st Street Tank Project.

It is the project manager's opinion that under a "normal" market place, or if the bid opening were held later in the year, the average, if not lowest bid price would be much closer to the budget amount of \$ 900,000.

Bid-Opening Prices

Sealed bids were opened on Friday 31 May 2002. Of the dozen or so contractors picking up plans, six firms submitted bids. They are listed below.

Am-Coat Painting	Lockport, IL	\$ 504,125.00
Kontoupous Painting	Lincoln Pk, MI	\$ 615,000.00
G & M Painting	Riverview, MI	\$ 639,950.00
Neumann Contr.	Romeoville, IL.	\$ 659,900.00
Jetco Painting	Prospect Hts, IL	\$ 677,988.00
Maxcor	Lockport, IL.	\$ 713,200.00

The low bidder was Am-Coat Painting of Lockport, Illinois. The Contractor, after reviewing his bid later in the day, reiterated his commitment to perform the work for the contract price proffered.

Am-Coat was a second place bidder for several past projects, and was the contractor employed by TNEMEC Paint Corporation to perform the warrantee repainting of the Maple/Belmont Tank in 1997. The work Am-Coat performed has proven satisfactory, and the firm will be recommended for award of the contract for 71st.

Bid-Range and Engineer's Estimate

The bids for the Project ranged from a low of \$ 504,125.00 to a high of \$713,200.00. Compared to the Engineer's Estimate, this price range falls 52 to 33 percent lower. So what happened? Quite simply, there is little work in the marketplace. By virtue of supply and demand, the Village of Downers Grove now finds itself fortunate to have solicited bids at this particular time.

Speaking with several contractors, including the low bidder, a major factor for lower bid prices is the hesitancy of municipal water suppliers to reduce their storage capacity during peak demand periods. As more local water systems become dependent upon agencies such as the DuPage Water Commission, and more water conservation measures

are mandated and engaged, the painting contractors are facing a shift in their painting season from summer to spring and fall.

An additional factor is the impact reduced consumer spending has had on municipal revenues. Although the Village of Downers Grove has a dedicated Water Fund which is in good shape, other towns may not. Many municipalities are facing a setback in revenue due to the general slowing trend of the economy. Being forced to retrench, budgets are being reduced accordingly, and projects are being deferred.

There are other factors influencing a lower bid price. With no work at present, but with the prospect of increased work later in the year and in the spring of 2003, if a contractor were forced to lay off his crews during the summer, it would be very difficult to reassemble his labor force. He would probably lose his best people to other employers, and not be able to provide the same level of service. This could prove disastrous to his business. Most contractors will bid at zero profit or at a loss just to keep experience workers on board. Such also was the case with the low bidder.

One other factor influencing the low bid, and most likely the basis for the \$110,875 disparity between the lowest bid and second lowest bid, is a local contractor's desire to under-cut out-of-state competition. Numerous non-Illinois firms are bidding projects throughout northeastern Illinois, hence the opinion that they have "usurped" the marketplace. While of no concern to the Village, so long as a contractor complies with Prevailing Wage Laws, most Illinois contractors tend to be union shops, whereas many out-of-state firms are not. The oft-expressed opinion is that out-of-state shops aren't playing on a level field because they do not bear the cost structure of an Illinois shop.

Of the six bidders, the second and third place firms were the only out-of-state contractors. Pricing by many local contractors may be influenced by this factor, however it is probably mitigated by the costs of operating a union shop.

Whatever the true basis for the bid price, the Village stands to benefit from a project cost that is \$395,875 less than the budget figure of \$900,000. This represents a budgetary reduction of approximately 44 percent.

Other Non-Contract Costs

Other costs that will be associated with the project include the inspection services fees of Tank Industry Consultants. Experienced personnel climb the tank and inspect the blast and paint processes for quality assurance. They also monitor the proper disposal of hazardous materials produced by the paint removal process. Typically, these costs run ten percent or less of the contract price, however the percentage may measure higher with this unusually low bid.

One additional consideration would be the addition of landscape screening along the northern perimeter. Given the proximity of several concerned residents, additional

plantings could ameliorate any difficult situation encountered during construction. As such situations present themselves, Management will be advised, and a recommendation offered.

Additional Project Information

Upon request, additional information about the contract or specifications will be provided.