



Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface

Invitation for Bids # PSPW-18-12

General Information		
Project Timeline	TBD	See Section 1.4
Evaluation of Proposals	Staff	See Section 1.7
Question Due Date	October 22, 2018	See Section 1.8
Proposals will be accepted until	2:00 p.m. on November 6, 2018	See Section 1.8
Site Visit Information	contact Jose Pena at jpena@ppines.com	1.8.1
5% Proposal Security / Bid Bond	Required in the event that the bid exceeds \$200,000.	See Section 4.1
100% Payment and Performance Bonds	Required in the event that the bid exceeds \$200,000.	See Section 4.2

THE CITY OF PEMBROKE PINES
PURCHASING DIVISION
8300 SOUTH PALM DRIVE
PEMBROKE PINES, FLORIDA 33025
(954) 518-9020



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Attachment C: Non-Collusive Affidavit

Attachment D: Sworn Statement on Public Entity Crimes Form

Attachment E: Local Vendor Preference Certification

Attachment F: Veteran Owned Small Business Preference Certification

Attachment G: Equal Benefits Certification Form

Attachment H: Vendor Drug-Free Workplace Certification Form

Attachment I: Vendor Certification Regarding Scrutinized Companies List

Attachment J: Proposer’s Completed Qualification Statement

Attachment K: Sample Insurance Certificate

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Attachment N: Site Plan Identifying Drainage System

Attachment O: Standard Release of Lien Form

Attachment P: Work Area Location / Map

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SECTION 1 - INSTRUCTIONS

1.1 NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the City Commission of the City of Pembroke Pines is seeking sealed proposals for:

IFB # PSPW-18-12

Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface

Solicitations may be obtained from the City of Pembroke Pines website at <http://www.ppines.com/index.aspx?NID=667> and on the www.BidSync.com website.

If you have any problems downloading the solicitation, please contact the BidSync Support line at 1-800-990-9339.

If additional information help is needed with downloading the solicitation package please contact the Purchasing Office at (954) 518-9020 or by email at purchasing@ppines.com. The Purchasing Office hours are between 7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. on Monday through Thursday and is located at 8300 South Palm Drive, Pembroke Pines, Florida 33025.

The City requires all questions relating to the solicitation be entered through the "Ask a Question" option tab available on the BidSync website. Responses to the questions will be provided online at www.bidsync.com. Such request must be received by the "Question Due Date" stated in the solicitation. The issuance of a response via BidSync is considered an Addendum and shall be the only official method whereby such an interpretation or clarification will be made.

Proposals will be accepted until 2:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 6, 2018. Proposals must be **submitted electronically at www.BidSync.com**. The sealed electronic proposals will be publicly opened at 2:30 p.m. by the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall Administration Building, 4th Floor Conference Room located at 601 City Center Way, Pembroke Pines, Florida, 33025.

1.2 PURPOSE

The City of Pembroke Pines is seeking proposals for a pour in place surface at the City of Pembroke Pines West Campus Charter Elementary Playground as the current rubber tile surface has reached the end of its life expectancy and is becoming a safety hazard, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications contained in this solicitation.

- **West Campus Elementary, 1680 SW 184th Avenue, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029**



1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

1.3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- a. Contractor shall provide all materials, labor, permits, and any other necessary items required to complete work.
- b. Contractor shall provide all engineered drawings, NOA's, and any other necessary documentation required to obtain a permit.
- c. Cost for permits should not be included in the price, to be billed as an allowance.
- d. All construction to be Miami/Dade approved per the 2017 Building Code. Contractor shall provide all testing, manufacturer warranties, and certifications.
- e. The successful Bidder shall employ a competent superintendent who shall be in attendance at the project site during the progress of the work. The superintendent shall be the primary representative for the Bidder and all communications given to and all decisions made by the superintendent shall be binding to the Bidder.
- f. Contractor shall be responsible for all debris removal and restoration to any existing areas. Site shall be broom swept, made safe, and clean of debris at the end of each work day.
- g. All precautions need to be taken for life safety and protection of people, vehicles, and all other structures on the site.
- h. Contractor will be required to schedule all work with the City's project Manager. City will work with the contractor to select the best option below:
Option 1- Winter Break, beginning no sooner than December 24, 2018 and completed no later than January 7, 2019.
Option 2- Summer Break, beginning no sooner than June 5, 2018 and completed no later than June 30, 2019.
- i. Contractor shall limit their use on the premises for work and storage to allow for Owner's occupancy and Public use.
- j. Contractor shall coordinate use of premises under direction of Owner Representative, assume full responsibility for the protection and safe-keeping of Products under this Contract stored on-site, and move any stored products that are under Contractor's control which interfere with operations of the Owners or separate Contractors.

1.3.2 DEMOLITION WORK

- a. Contractor to remove existing rubber surface, pavers under the rubber tiles, and existing sub-base in the area of work as defined in **Attachment P: Work Area Location / Map**.
- b. All required demolition shall be included in the base bid package submitted by the contractor.
- c. Contractor shall be responsible to remove and properly dispose of all debris from the site daily.
- d. Contractor shall not allow materials and debris generated to be disposed of in an illegal manner.



1.3.3 NEW WORK

- a. Verification of all dimensions and quantities are the responsibility of the Contractor.
- b. Install new base, per pour in place manufacturer recommendations, as required to allow for proper drainage. Zero ponding of water will be tolerated.
- c. Install new pour in place rubber surface per manufacturer standards. New surface must be tested to and comply with ASTM F192.
- d. All work and material shall comply with all ASTM Playground Standards and specifications pertaining to all aspects of poured in place surfaces for play areas, including ADA requirements, fall protection, etc. as per the Public Playground Safety Handbook from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, see **Attachment Q: Public Playground Safety Handbook**.
- e. 1/2" EPDM cap to be a 50/50 mix of black and a TBD color.

1.3.4 WARRANTY

- a. The Awarded Contractor must provide the City with a Manufacturer's warranty for materials and labor of not less than 10 years.
- b. The Awarded Contractor must supply a workmanship and labor warranty of no less than 10 years.
- c. Copies of all warranties shall be provided with bids.

1.3.5 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- a. All work must be 100% complete and have passed all inspections within the timeframe specified. Failure to do so will result in a charge of \$1000.00 per day for every day after January 7, 2019 needed to reach completion.
- b. Final payment will be made upon passing final inspection and work being acceptable to the project manager.
- c. The Awarded Contractor will be required to execute the sample contract as shown in **Attachment L**.

1.4 PROJECT COST ESTIMATE & TIMELINE

Staff estimates this project to cost approximately **\$80,000**, which does not include permit costs.

Please note the City will include a Permit Allowance for this project, **therefore proposers should not include permit costs in their total proposal price.**

Contractor will be required to schedule all work with the City's project Manager. City will work with the contractor to select the best option below:

- **Option 1-** Winter Break, beginning no sooner than December 24, 2018 and completed no later than January 7, 2019.



- **Option 2-** Summer Break, beginning no sooner than June 5, 2018 and completed no later than June 30, 2019.

1.5 PERMITS

The City anticipates this project to require the following permits:

Permit	Agency	Cost (or related method of calculation)
Building	City of Pembroke Pines Building Department (Calvin, Giordano & Associates, Inc.)	2.80% of construction costs

1.5.1 PERMIT ALLOWANCE

The City shall include a “Permit Allowance” for this project. The Contractor shall obtain all required permits to complete the work, however the City shall utilize the Permit Allowance to reimburse the contractor for the related permit, license, impact or inspection fees. Payments will be made to the contractor based on the actual cost of permits upon submission of paid permit receipts. The City shall not pay for other costs related to obtaining or securing permits.

The City shall determine the amount of the allowance at time of award. The allowance may be based on a specified percent of the proposed project amount and shall be established for the specific project being performed under the contract. This dollar amount shall be shown on the specific project purchase order as a distinct item from the vendor’s overall offer to determine the total potential dollar value of the contract. Any Permit Allowance funds that have not been utilized at the end of the project will remain with the City, if the City Permit fees exceed the allowance indicated, the City will reimburse the contractor the actual amount of City Permit Fees required for project completion.

1.6 PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

The following documents will need to be completed, scanned and submitted through www.bidsync.com as part of the bidder’s submittal. The proposer interested in responding to this solicitation must provide the information requested below. Submittals that do not respond completely to all requirements specified herein may be considered non-responsive and eliminated from the process.

1.6.1 Attachment A: Contact Information Form

- a. Attached is contact information form (Attachment A) where the vendor will enter their contact information and complete the proposal checklist. The Contact information form shall be electronically signed by the contact person authorized to represent the contractor. This form must be completed and submitted through



www.bidsync.com as part of the bidder's submittal. The vendor must provide their pricing through the designated lines items listed on the BidSync website.

- b. Please note vendors should be registered on BidSync under the name of the organization that they are operating as and it should match the organization name on the documents that they are submitting and utilizing when responding to the solicitation.
- c. The contact information form should contain an electronic signature of the authorized representative of the Proposer along with the address and telephone number for communications regarding the Proposal.
- d. Proposals by corporations should be executed in the corporate name by the President or other corporate officer accompanied by evidence of authority to sign. The corporate address and state of incorporation must also be shown.
- e. Proposals by partnerships should be executed in the partnership name and signed by a partner whose title and the official address of the partnership must be shown.

1.6.2 Attachment B: Vendor Information Form and a W-9

- a. In addition to the Vendor Information Form, please ensure that you provide the completed W-9 (Rev. November 2017), as previously dated versions of this form will delay the processing of any payments to the awarded vendor.

1.6.3 Attachment C: Non-Collusive Affidavit

1.6.4 Attachment D: Sworn Statement on Public Entity Crimes Form

1.6.5 Attachment E: Local Vendor Preference Certification

- a. If claiming Local Pembroke Pines Vendor Preference, business must attach a current business tax receipt from the City of Pembroke Pines
- b. If claiming Local Broward County Vendor Preference, business must attach a current business tax receipt from Broward County or the city within Broward County where the business resides.
- c. The Local Vendor Preference Certification form must be completed by/for the proposer; the proposer **WILL NOT** qualify for Local Vendor Preference based on their sub-contractors' qualifications.

1.6.6 Attachment F: Veteran Owned Small Business Preference Certification

- a. If claiming Veteran Owned Small Business Preference Certification, business must attach the "Determination Letter" from the United States



Department of Veteran Affairs Center for Verification and Evaluation notifying the business that they have been approved as a Veteran Owned Small Business (VOSB).

- b. The Veteran Owned Small Business Preference Certification form must be completed by/for the proposer; the proposer **WILL NOT** qualify for Veteran Owned Small Business Preference based on their sub-contractors' qualifications.

1.6.7 Attachment G: Equal Benefits Certification Form

1.6.8 Attachment H: Vendor Drug-Free Workplace Certification Form

1.6.9 Attachment I: Vendor Certification Regarding Scrutinized Companies List

1.6.10 Attachment J: Proposer's Completed Qualification Statement

1.6.11 Attachment M: References Form

- a. Complete **Attachment M: References Form**, providing specific examples of similar contracts delivered by the proposed team members. Provide details on related projects (preferably where the team was the same). References should be from the last five years and should be capable of explaining and confirming your firm's capacity to successfully complete the scope of work outlined herein. As part of the proposal evaluation process, the City may conduct an investigation of references, including a record check or consumer affairs complaints. Proposers' submission of a proposal constitutes acknowledgment of the process and consent to investigate. The City is the sole judge in determining Proposers qualifications.

1.6.12 Proposal Security (Bid Bond Form or Cashier's Check)

- a. Each Proposal must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or by a Bid Bond made payable to the City of Pembroke Pines on an approved form, duly executed by the Proposer as principal and having as surety thereon a surety company acceptable to CITY and authorized to write such Bond under the laws of the State of Florida, in an amount not less than five percent (5%) of the amount of the base Proposal price.
- b. Contingency is not to be counted in the total amount the proposal security is based on.
- c. Proposers must submit a scanned copy of their bid security (bid bond form or cashier's check) with their bid submittal through BidSync.



- d. Proposers must also submit their original bid security (bid bond form or cashier's check) at time of the bid due date, or they may be deemed as non-responsive.
- e. The original Bid Bond or Cashier's Check should be in a sealed envelope, plainly marked "**BID SECURITY - IFB # PSPW-18-12 Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface**" and sent to the City of Pembroke Pines, City Clerk's Office, 4th Floor, 601 City Center Way, Pembroke Pines, Florida, 33025.
- f. Please see SECTION 4 - SPECIAL TERMS & CONDITIONS of this RFP for additional information.

1.7 EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS & PROCESS OF SELECTION

- A. Staff will evaluate all responsive proposals received from proposers who meet or exceed the bid requirements contained in the solicitation. Evaluations shall be based upon the information contained in the proposals as submitted.
- B. Staff will make a recommendation to the City Commission for award of contract.

1.8 TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Event	Time &/or Date
Issuance of Solicitation (Posting Date)	October 9, 2018
Mandatory Pre-Bid Meeting	N/A
Question Due Date	October 22, 2018
Anticipated Date of Issuance for the Addenda with Questions and Answers	October 25, 2018
Proposals will be accepted until	2:00 p.m. on November 6, 2018
Proposals will be opened at	2:30 p.m. on November 6, 2018
Evaluation of Proposals by Staff	November 7, 2018 to November 12, 2018
Recommendation of Contractor to City Commission award	November 21, 2018
Issuance of Notice to Proceed	TBD
Project Commencement	TBD
Project Completion	TBD

1.8.1 MANDATORY PRE-BID MEETING / SITE VISIT

There will not be a mandatory scheduled pre-bid meeting. However if a vendor would like to perform a site visit they may contact Jose Pena at jpena@ppines.com to schedule one. Job location is at **West Campus Elementary, 1680 SW 184th Avenue, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029.**



1.9 SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Bids/proposals **must be submitted electronically** at www.bidsync.com on or before 2:00 p.m. on November 6, 2018.

Please note vendors should be registered on BidSync under the name of the organization that they are operating as and it should match the organization name on the documents that they are submitting and utilizing when responding to the solicitation.

The vendor must provide their pricing through the designated lines items listed on the BidSync website. In addition, the vendor must complete any webforms on the BidSync website and provide any additional information requested throughout this solicitation. Any additional information requested in the solicitation should be scanned and uploaded. **Unless otherwise specified, the City requests for vendors to upload their documents as one (1) PDF document in the order that is outline in the bid package.**

The City recommends for proposers to submit their proposals as soon as they are ready to do so. Please allow ample time to submit your proposals on the BidSync website. Proposals may be modified or withdrawn prior to the deadline for submitting Proposals. BidSync Support is happy to help you with submitting your proposal and to ensure that you are submitting your proposals correctly, but we ask that you contact their support line at 1-800-990-9339 with ample time before the bid closing date and time.

PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT ANY PROPOSALS VIA MAIL, E-MAIL OR FAX.

1.10 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

1.10.1 GENERAL QUESTIONS

Question # 1	Since a permit is required, does that mean only General Contractors can bid on this project?
Answer	Permit required. Not required to be a GC for this project. You must be licensed to do pour in place playgrounds.
Question # 2	Who will be responsible to do the survey, and drawings to pull the permit?
Answer	Survey: City, if required. Drawings: Contractor, if required.
Question # 3	Will the City provide the independent testing company and pay to test for impact attenuation or we do not have to test the PIP after installation and pay for the testing service?
Answer	Contractor, if required.
Question # 4	Is it correct that the bid will not be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but based on an evaluation committee? What will the evaluation be based upon?
Answer	Please refer to Section 1.6 of the bid package.



Question # 5	What's the existing sub-base under the rubber paver tiles and how thick is it?
Answer	Unknown
Question # 6	What is the thickness of the concrete pavers under the rubber tiles in the main area?
Answer	Unknown
Question # 7	To complete the work during the time frame given, we would need to work every day. Will we have access to the site during the weekends and holidays
Answer	Yes

SECTION 2 - INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS



The CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless the CITY and its officers, employees, agents and instrumentalities from any and all liability, losses or damages, including attorneys' fees and costs of defense, which the CITY or its officers, employees, agents or instrumentalities may incur as a result of claims, demands, suits, causes of actions or proceedings of any kind or nature arising out of, relating to or resulting from the performance of this Agreement by the CONTRACTOR or its employees, agents, servants, partners principals or subcontractors. The CONTRACTOR shall pay all claims and losses in connection therewith and shall investigate and defend all claims, suits or actions of any kind or nature in the name of the CITY, where applicable, including appellate proceedings, and shall pay all costs, judgments, and attorney's fees which may issue thereon. The CONTRACTOR expressly understands and agrees that any insurance protection required by this Agreement or otherwise provided by the CONTRACTOR shall in no way limit the responsibility to indemnify, keep and save harmless and defend the CITY or its officers, employees, agents and instrumentalities as herein provided.

CONTRACTOR shall not commence work under this Agreement until it has obtained all insurance required under this paragraph and such insurance has been approved by the Risk Manager of the CITY nor shall the CONTRACTOR allow any subcontractor to commence work on his subcontract until all similar such insurance required of the subcontractor has been obtained and similarly approved.

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE, reflecting evidence of the required insurance, shall be filed with the City's Risk Manager prior to the commencement of this Agreement. Policies shall be issued by companies authorized to do business under the laws of the State of Florida. The insurance company shall be rated no less than "A" as to management, and no less than "Class VI" as to financial strength according to the latest edition of Best's Insurance Guide published by A.M. Best Company.

Policies shall be endorsed to provide the CITY thirty (30) days notice of cancellation, material change or non-renewal of policies required under the contract. If the carrier will not agree to this notification, the CONTRACTOR or its insurance broker shall notify the CITY of any cancellation or reduction in coverage within seven days of receipt of insurer's notification of cancellation or reduction in coverage.

Insurance shall be in force until all obligations required to be fulfilled under the terms of the Agreement are satisfactorily completed as evidenced by the formal acceptance by the CITY. In the event the insurance certificate provided indicates that the insurance shall terminate and lapse during the period of this Agreement, then in that event, the CONTRACTOR shall furnish, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the expiration of the date of such insurance, a renewed certificate of insurance as proof that equal and like coverage for the balance of the period of the Agreement and extension thereunder is in effect. The CONTRACTOR shall not commence nor continue to provide any services pursuant to this Agreement unless all required insurance remains in full force and effect. CONTRACTOR shall be liable to CITY for any lapses in service resulting from a gap in insurance coverage.



The insurance requirements specified in this Agreement are minimum requirements and in no way reduce any liability the CONTRACTOR has assumed in the indemnification/hold harmless section(s) of this Agreement.

2.1 REQUIRED INSURANCE

A. COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE including, but not limited to: coverage for premises & operations, personal & advertising injury, products & completed operations, Liability assumed under an Insured Contract (including tort liability of another assumed in a business contract), and independent contractors. Coverage must be written on an occurrence basis, with limits of liability no less than:

1. Each Occurrence Limit - \$1,000,000
2. Fire Damage Limit (Damage to rented premises) - \$100,000
3. Personal & Advertising Injury Limit - \$1,000,000
4. General Aggregate Limit - \$2,000,000
5. Products & Completed Operations Aggregate Limit - \$2,000,000 (**mostly for construction or equipment sold to the CITY**)

Products & Completed Operations Coverage shall be maintained for two (2) years after the final payment under this contract. (Increase to 10 years for construction projects) (For construction projects also include: Designated Construction Project(s) General Aggregate Limit)

The City of Pembroke Pines must be shown as an additional insured with respect to this coverage. City's Additional Insured status shall extend to any coverage beyond the minimum requirements for limits of liability found herein.

B. WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS LIABILITY INSURANCE covering all employees, and/or volunteers of the CONTRACTOR engaged in the performance of the scope of work associated with this Agreement. In the case any work is sublet, the CONTRACTOR shall require the subcontractors similarly to provide Workers Compensation Insurance for all the latter's employees unless such employees are covered by the protection afforded by the CONTRACTOR. Coverage for the CONTRACTOR and his subcontractors shall be in accordance with applicable state and/or federal laws that may apply to Workers' Compensation Insurance with limits of liability no less than:

1. Workers' Compensation : Coverage A – Statutory
2. Employers Liability: Coverage B \$500,000 Each Accident
\$500,000 Disease – Policy Limit
\$500,000 Disease – Each Employee

If CONTRACTOR claims to be exempt from this requirement, CONTRACTOR shall provide CITY proof of such exemption along with a written request for CITY to exempt CONTRACTOR, written on CONTRACTOR letterhead.



Coverage shall be included for injuries or claims under the USL&H or Jones Act, when applicable.

- C. AUTO LIABILITY INSURANCE** covering all owned, leased, hired, non-owned and employee non-owned vehicles used in connection with the performance of work under this Agreement, with a combined single limit of liability for bodily injury and property damage no less than:

1. Any Auto (Symbol 1)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000
2. Hired Autos (Symbol 8)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000
3. Non-Owned Autos (Symbol 9)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000

If work under this Agreement includes transportation of hazardous materials, policy shall include pollution liability coverage equivalent to that provided by ISO pollution liability-broadened coverage for auto endorsement CA9948 and the Motor Carrier Act endorsement MCS90.

- D. PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY/ERRORS & OMISSIONS INSURANCE**, when applicable, with a limit of liability no less than \$1,000,000 per wrongful act. This coverage shall be maintained for a period of no less than three (3) years after final payment of the contract. (Increase to 10 years for construction projects)
- E. ENVIRONMENTAL/POLLUTION LIABILITY** shall be required with a limit of no less than \$1,000,000 per wrongful act whenever work under this Agreement involves potential losses caused by pollution conditions. Coverage shall include: Contractor's completed operations as well as sudden and gradual pollution conditions. If coverage is written on a claims-made basis, coverage shall be maintained for a period of no less than three (3) years after final payment of the contract. **The City of Pembroke Pines must be shown as an additional insured with respect to this coverage.** Furthermore, the CITY'S Additional Insured status shall extend to any coverage beyond the minimum requirements for limits of liability found herein.
- F. CYBER LIABILITY including Network Security and Privacy Liability** when applicable, with a limit of liability no less than \$1,000,000 per loss. Coverage shall include liability arising from: theft, dissemination and/or use of confidential information stored or transmitted in electronic form, unauthorized access to, use of, or tampering with computer systems, including hacker attacks or inability of an authorized third party to gain access to your services, including denial of service, and the introduction of a computer virus into, or otherwise causing damage to, a customer's or third person's computer, computer system, network, or similar computer-related property and the data, software and programs thereon. This coverage shall be maintained for a period of no less than three (3) years after final payment of the contract. **The City of Pembroke Pines must be shown as an additional insured with respect to this coverage.** Furthermore, the CITY'S Additional Insured



status shall extend to any coverage beyond the minimum requirements for limits of liability found herein.

- G. CRIME COVERAGE** when applicable, shall include employee dishonesty, forgery or alteration, and computer fraud in an amount of no less than \$1,000,000 per loss. If Contractor is physically located on the City's premises, a third-party fidelity coverage extension shall apply.
- H. BUILDER'S RISK INSURANCE** shall be "All Risk" for one hundred percent (100%) of the completed value of the project with a deductible of not more than five percent (5%) for Named Windstorm and \$20,000 per claim for all other perils. The Builder's Risk Insurance shall include interests of the CITY, the CONTRACTOR and subcontractors of the project. The CONTRACTOR shall include a separate line item for all costs associated with the Builder's Risk Insurance Coverage for the project. The CITY reserves the right at its sole discretion to utilize the CONTRACTOR'S Builder's Risk Insurance or for the CITY to purchase its own Builder's Risk Insurance for the Project. Prior to the CONTRACTOR purchasing the Builder's Risk insurance for the project, the CONTRACTOR shall allow the CITY the opportunity to analyze the CONTRACTOR'S coverage and determine who shall purchase the coverage. Should the CITY utilize the CONTRACTOR'S Builder's Risk Insurance, the CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for all deductibles. If the CITY chooses to purchase the Builder's Risk Coverage on the project, the CONTRACTOR shall provide the CITY with a change order deduct for all premiums and costs associated with the Builder's Risk insurance in their schedule. Should the CITY choose to utilize the CITY'S Builder's Risk Program, the CITY shall be responsible for the Named Windstorm Deductible and the CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for the All Other Perils Deductible.
- I. SEXUAL ABUSE** may not be excluded from any policy for Agreements involving any interaction with minors or seniors.

2.2 REQUIRED ENDORSEMENTS

1. The City of Pembroke Pines shall be named as an Additional Insured on each of the General Liability policies required herein
2. Waiver of all Rights of Subrogation against the CITY
3. 30 Day Notice of Cancellation or Non-Renewal to the CITY
4. CONTRACTORS' policies shall be Primary & Non-Contributory
5. All policies shall contain a "severability of interest" or "cross liability" liability clause without obligation for premium payment of the CITY
6. The City of Pembroke Pines shall be named as a Loss Payee on all Property and/or Inland Marine Policies as their interest may appear.

CONTRACTOR shall name the CITY, as an additional insured on each of the General Liability policies required herein and shall hold the CITY, its agents, officers and employees harmless on account of claims for damages to persons, property or premises arising out of the services provided hereunder. Any insurance required of the CONTRACTOR pursuant to this Agreement must also be



required by any subcontractor in the same limits and with all requirements as provided herein, including naming the CITY as an additional insured, in any work is subcontracted unless such subcontractor is covered by the protection afforded by the CONTRACTOR and provided proof of such coverage is provided to CITY. The CONTRACTOR and any subcontractors shall maintain such policies during the term of this Agreement.

The CITY reserves the right to require any other additional types of insurance coverage and/or higher limits of liability it deems necessary based on the nature of work being performed under this Contract.



SECTION 3 - GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS

3.1 EXAMINATION OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Before submitting a Proposal, each Proposer should (a) consider federal, state and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations that may in any manner affect cost or performance of the work, (b) study and carefully correlate the Proposer's observations with the Proposal Documents; and (c) notify the Purchasing Manager of all conflicts, errors and discrepancies, if any, in the Proposal Documents.

The Proposer, by and through the submission of a Proposal, agrees that Proposer shall be held responsible for having familiarized themselves with the nature and extent of the work and any local conditions that may affect the work to be done and the services, equipment, materials, parts and labor required.

3.2 CONFLICT OF INSTRUCTIONS

If a conflict exists between the General Conditions and Instructions stated herein and specific conditions and instructions contained in specifications, the specifications shall govern.

3.3 ADDENDA or ADDENDUM

A formal solicitation may require an Addendum to be issued. An addendum in some way may clarify, correct or change the original solicitation (i.e. due date/time, specifications, terms, conditions, line item). Vendors submitting a proposal should check the BidSync website for any addenda issued. Vendors are cautioned not to consider verbal modifications to the solicitation, as the addendum issued through BidSync will be

the only official method whereby changes will be made.

3.4 INTERPRETATIONS AND QUESTIONS

If the Proposer is in doubt as to the meaning of any of the Proposal Documents, is of the opinion that the Conditions and Specifications contain errors or contradictions or reflect omissions, or has any question concerning the conditions and specifications, the Proposer shall submit a question for interpretation or clarification. The City requires all questions relating to the solicitation be entered through the **"Ask a Question"** option tab available on the BidSync website. Responses to the questions will be provided online at www.bidsync.com. Such request must be received by the **"Question Due Date"** stated in the solicitation. Questions received after **"Question Due Date"** shall not be answered. Interpretations or clarifications in response to such questions will be issued via BidSync. The issuance of a response via BidSync is considered an Addendum and shall be the only official method whereby such an interpretation or clarification will be made.

BidSync Support is also available to assist proposers with submitting their proposal and to ensure that proposers are submitting their proposals correctly. Proposers should ensure that they contact the BidSync support line at 1-800-990-9339 with ample time before the bid closing date and time.

For all other questions related to this solicitation, please contact the Purchasing Division at purchasing@ppines.com.

3.5 RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS, ORDINANCES and LICENSES



The awarded contractor shall observe and obey all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of the federal, state, and CITY, which may be applicable to the service being provided. The awarded firm shall have or be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits or licenses required, if necessary, in order to provide this service.

Bidder warrants by submittal that prices quoted here are in conformity with the latest federal price guidelines, if any.

3.6 WARRANTIES FOR USAGE

Whenever a bid is sought, seeking a source of supply for a specified time for materials or service, the quantities or usage shown are estimated only. No guarantee or warranty is given or implied by the City as to the total amount that may or may not be purchased from any resulting contracts. These quantities are for bidders information only and will be used for tabulation and presentation of bid.

3.7 BRAND NAMES

If and wherever in the specifications a brand name, make, name of manufacturer, trade name, or vendor catalog number is mentioned, it is for the purpose of establishing a grade or quality of material only. Since the City does not wish to rule out other competition and equal brands or makes, the phrase "OR EQUAL" is added. However, if a product other than that specified is bid, Bidders shall indicate on their proposal and clearly state the proposed substitution and deviation. It is the **vendor's responsibility** to provide any necessary documentation and samples within their bid submittal to prove that the product is equal to that specified. Such samples are to be furnished before the date of bid opening, unless otherwise specified. Additional

evidence in the form of documentation and samples may be requested if the proposed brand is other than that specified. The City retains the right to determine if the proposed brand shall be considered as an approved equivalent or not.

3.8 QUALITY

All materials used for the manufacture or construction of any supplies, materials, or equipment covered by this bid shall be new, the latest model, of the best quality, and highest grade workmanship, unless otherwise noted.

3.9 SAMPLES

Samples, when requested, must be furnished before, or at the bid opening, unless otherwise specified, and delivered free of expense to the City and if not used in testing or destroyed, will upon request within thirty (30) days of bid award be returned at the bidders expense.

3.10 DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Neither the City nor its representatives shall be liable for any expenses incurred in connection with the preparation, submission or presentation of a Bid in response to this solicitation. All information in the Bid shall be provided at no cost to the City.

3.11 PRICING

Prices should be stated in units of quantity specified in the bidding specifications. In case of discrepancy in computing the amount of the bid, the unit prices quoted will govern.

Bidder warrants by virtue of bidding that prices, terms, and conditions quoted in his bid will be firm for acceptance for a period of



ninety (90) days from date of bid opening unless otherwise stated by the City or bidder.

3.12 DELIVERY POINT

All items shall be delivered F.O.B. destination, and delivery cost and charges included in the bid price. Failure to do so may be cause for rejection of bid.

3.13 TAX EXEMPT STATUS

The City is exempt from Florida Sales and Federal Excise taxes on direct purchase of tangible property.

3.14 CONTRACT TIME

By virtue of the submission of the Proposal, Proposer agrees and fully understands that the completion time of the work of the Contract is an essential and material condition of the Contract and that time is of the essence. The Successful Proposer agrees that all work shall be prosecuted regularly, diligently and uninterrupted at such rate of progress as will ensure full completion thereof within the time specified. Failure to complete the work within the time period specified shall be considered a default.

In addition, time will be of the essence for any orders placed as a result of this bid. Purchaser reserves the right to cancel such orders, or part thereof, without obligation if delivery is not made at the time(s) or place(s) specified.

3.15 COPYRIGHT OR PATENT RIGHTS

Bidder warrants that there have been no violations of copyrights or patent rights in manufacturing, producing, or selling other goods shipped or ordered as a result of this bid, and seller agrees to hold the purchaser

harmless from any and all liability, loss or expense occasioned by such violation.

3.16 PUBLIC ENTITY CRIMES

“A person or affiliate who has been placed on the convicted vendor list following a conviction for a public entity crime may not submit a bid on a contract to provide any goods or services to a public entity, may not submit a bid on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, may not submit bids on leases of real property to a public entity, may not be awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant under a contract with any public entity, and may not transact business with any public entity in excess of the threshold amount provided in Section 287.017, for CATEGORY TWO for a period of 36 months from the date of being placed on the convicted vendor list.”

The Public Entity Crime Affidavit Form, attached to this solicitation, includes documentation that shall be executed by an individual authorized to bind the Proposer. The Proposer further understands and accepts that any contract issued as a result of this solicitation shall be either voidable or subject to immediate termination by the City. In the event there is any misrepresentation or lack of compliance with the mandates of Section 287.133 or Section 287.134, respectively, Florida Statutes. The City in the event in such termination, shall not incur any liability to the Bidder for any goods, services or materials furnished.

3.17 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The award of any contract hereunder is subject to the provisions of Chapter 112, Florida Statutes. Proposers must disclose with their Proposal the name of any officer,



director, partner, proprietor, associate or agent who is also an officer or employee of CITY or any of its agencies. Further, all Proposers must disclose the name of any officer or employee of CITY who owns, directly or indirectly, an interest of five percent (5%) or more in the Proposer's firm or any of its branches or affiliate companies.

3.18 FACILITIES

The City reserves the right to inspect the Bidder's facilities at any time with prior notice.

3.19 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

CITY reserves the right to consider Proposer's history of citations and/or violations of environmental regulations in determining a Proposer's responsibility, and further reserves the right to declare a Proposer not responsible if the history of violations warrant such determination. Proposer shall submit with the Proposal, a complete history of all citations and/or violations, notices and dispositions thereof. The non-submission of any such documentation shall be deemed to be an affirmation by the Proposer that there are no citations or violations. Proposer shall notify CITY immediately of notice of any citation or violation that Proposer may receive after the Proposal opening date and during the time of performance of any contract awarded to Proposers.

3.20 SIGNATURE REQUIRED

All proposals must be signed with the firm name and by an officer or employee having authority to bind the company or firm by his signature. FAILURE TO PROPERLY SIGN PROPOSAL SHALL INVALIDATE

SAME, AND IT MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR AWARD.

The individual executing this Bid on behalf of the Company warrant to the City that the Company is authorized to do business in the State of Florida, is in good standing and that Company possesses all of the required licenses and certificates of competency required by the State of Florida and Broward County to provide the goods or perform the services herein described.

The signed bid shall be considered an offer on the part of the bidder or contractor, which offer shall be deemed accepted upon approval by the City Commission of the City of Pembroke Pines and in case of default on the part of the bidder or contractor after such acceptance, the City of Pembroke Pines may take such action as it deems appropriate including legal action for damages or specific performance.

3.21 MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATION

The City of Pembroke Pines reserves the right to request from bidder separate manufacturer certification of all statements made in the proposal.

3.22 MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL

The City recommends for proposers to submit their proposals as soon as they are ready to do so. Please allow ample time to submit your proposals on the BidSync website. Proposals may be modified or withdrawn prior to the deadline for submitting Proposals.

3.23 PUBLIC BID; BID OPENING AND GENERAL EXEMPTIONS



All submittals received by the deadline will be recorded, and will subsequently be publicly opened on the same business day at 2:30 p.m. at the office of the City Clerk, 4th Floor, 601 City Center Way, Pembroke Pines, Florida, 33025.

All Proposals received from Proposers in response to the solicitation will become the property of CITY and will not be returned to the Proposers. In the event of Contract award, all documentation produced as part of the Contract shall become the exclusive property of CITY. Proposers are requested to identify specifically any information contained in their Proposals which they consider confidential and/or proprietary and which they believe to be exempt from disclosure, citing specifically the applicable exempting law.

Pursuant to Section 119.071 of the Florida Statutes, sealed bids, proposals, or replies received by a Florida public agency shall remain exempt from disclosure until an intended decision is announced or until 30 days from the opening, whichever is earlier.

Therefore, bidders will not be able to procure a copy of their competitor's bids until an intended decision is reached or 30 days has elapsed since the time of the bid opening.

However, pursuant to Section 255.0518 of the Florida Statutes, when opening sealed bids that are received pursuant to a competitive solicitation for **construction or repairs on a public building or public work**, the entity shall:

- (a) Open the sealed bids at a public meeting.
- (b) Announce at that meeting the name of each bidder and the price submitted in the bid.

- (c) Make available upon request the name of each bidder and the price submitted in the bid.

For solicitations that are **not** for **“construction or repairs on a public building or public work”** the City shall not reveal the prices submitted in the bids until an intended decision is announced or until 30 days from the opening, whichever is earlier.

3.24 RESERVATIONS FOR REJECTION AND AWARD

The City of Pembroke Pines reserves the right to accept or reject any and all bids or parts of bids, to waive irregularities and technicalities, and to request rebids. The City also reserves the right to award a contract on such items(s) or service(s) the City deems will best serve its interests. All bids shall be awarded to the most responsive/responsible bidder, provided the (City) may for good cause reject any bid or part thereof. It further reserves the right to award a contract on a split order basis, or such combinations as shall best serve the interests of the City unless otherwise specified. No premiums, rebates or gratuities permitted, either with, prior to, or after award. This practice shall result in the cancellation of said award and/or return of items (as applicable) and the recommended removal of bidder from bid list(s).

3.25 BID PROTEST

Any protests or challenges to this competitive procurement shall be governed by Section 35.38 of the City's Code of Ordinances.

3.26 INDEMNIFICATION

The Successful Proposer shall pay all claims, losses, liens, settlements or judgments of any nature whatsoever in connection with the subsequent indemnifications including, but



not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees (including appellate attorney's fees) and costs.

CITY reserves the right to select its own legal counsel to conduct any defense in any such proceeding and all costs and fees associated therewith shall be the responsibility of Successful Proposer under the indemnification agreement. Nothing contained herein is intended nor shall it be construed to waive City's rights and immunities under the common law or Florida Statute 768.28 as amended from time to time.

Additional indemnification requirements may be included under Special Terms and Conditions and/or as part of a specimen contract included in the solicitation package.

General Indemnification: To the fullest extent permitted by laws and regulations, Successful Proposer shall indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the CITY, its officers, agents and employees, harmless from any and all claims, damages, losses, liabilities and expenses, direct, indirect or consequential arising out of or in consequential arising out of or alleged to have arisen out of or in consequence of the products, goods or services furnished by or operations of the Successful Proposer or his subcontractors, agents, officers, employees or independent contractors pursuant to or in the performance of the Contract.

Patent and Copyright Indemnification:

Successful Proposer agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the CITY, its officers, agents and employees, from all claims, damages, losses, liabilities and expenses arising out of any alleged infringement of copyrights, patent rights and/or the unauthorized or unlicensed use of any invention, process, material, property or other work manufactured or used in

connection with the performance of the Contract, including its use by CITY.

3.27 DEFAULT PROVISION

In the case of default by the bidder or contractor, the City of Pembroke Pines may procure the articles or services from any other sources and hold the bidder or contractor responsible for any excess costs occasioned or incurred thereby.

The City shall be the sole judge of nonperformance, which shall include any failure on the part of the successful Bidder to accept the Award, to furnish required documents, and/or to fulfill any portion of the contract within the time stipulated. Upon default by the successful Bidder to meet any terms of this agreement, the City will notify the Bidder five (5) days (weekends and holidays excluded) to remedy the default. Failure on the Contractor's part to correct the default within the required five (5) days shall result in the contract being terminated and upon the City notifying in writing the Contractor of its intentions and the effective date of the termination. The following shall constitute default:

A. Failure to perform the Work required under the contract and/or within the time required or failing to use the subcontractor, entities and personnel as identified and set forth, and to the degree specified in the contract.

B. Failure to begin the Work under this Bid within the time specified.

C. Failure to perform the Work with sufficient Workers and equipment or with sufficient materials to ensure timely completion.



D. Neglecting or refusing to remove materials or perform new Work where prior Work has been rejected as non-conforming with the terms of the contract.

E. Becoming insolvent, being declared bankrupt, or committing act of bankruptcy or insolvency, or making an assignment renders the successful Bidder incapable of performing the Work in accordance with and as required by the contract.

F. Failure to comply with any of the terms of the contract in any material respect.

In the event of default of a contract, the successful Bidder shall pay all attorney's fees and court costs incurred in collecting any damages. The successful Bidder shall pay the City for any and all costs incurred in ensuing the completion of the project.

Additional provisions may be included in the specimen contract.

3.28 ACCEPTANCE OF MATERIAL

The material delivered under this proposal shall remain the property of the seller until a physical inspection and actual usage of this material and/or services is made and thereafter accepted to the satisfaction of the City and must comply with the terms herein, and be fully in accord with specifications and of the highest quality. In the event the material and/or services supplied to the City are found to be defective or do not conform to specifications, the City reserves the right to cancel the order upon written notice to the seller and return product to seller at the sellers expense.

3.29 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROMPT PAYMENT ACT

The City complies with Florida Statute 218.70, Florida Prompt Payment Act.

3.30 SCRUTINIZED COMPANIES LIST

In accordance with Florida Statute 287.135, as amended, a company is ineligible to, and may not, bid on, submit a proposal for, or enter into or renew a contract with an agency or local governmental entity for goods or services if:

(a) Any amount of, at the time of bidding on, submitting a proposal for, or entering into or renewing such contract, the company is on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, created pursuant to s. 215.4725, or is engaged in a boycott of Israel; or

(b) One million dollars or more if, at the time of bidding on, submitting a proposal for, or entering into or renewing such contract, the company:

1. Is on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List or the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, created pursuant to s. 215.473; or

2. Is engaged in business operations in Syria.

By submitting a bid, proposal or response, the company, principals or owners certify that they are not listed on the Scrutinized Companies that boycott Israel List, Scrutinized Companies with activities in Sudan List, Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, or is engaged in business operations in Syria.



SECTION 4 - SPECIAL TERMS & CONDITIONS

4.1 PROPOSAL SECURITY

Proposal Security Requirements: Each Proposal must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or by a Bid Bond made payable to the City of Pembroke Pines on an approved form, duly executed by the Proposer as principal and having as surety thereon a surety company acceptable to CITY and authorized to write such Bond under the laws of the State of Florida, in an amount not less than five percent (5%) of the amount of the base Proposal price. **Note: Contingency is not to be counted in the total amount the proposal security is based on.**

Proposers must submit a scanned copy of their bid security (bid bond form or cashier's check) with their bid submittal through BidSync. Proposers must also submit their original bid security (bid bond form or cashier's check) at time of the bid due date, or they may be deemed as non-responsive. The original Bid Bond or Cashier's Check should be in a sealed envelope, plainly marked "**BID SECURITY - IFB # PSPW-18-12 Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface**" and sent to the:

City of Pembroke Pines,
City Clerk's Office, 4th Floor,
601 City Center Way,
Pembroke Pines, Florida, 33025.

Successful Proposer: The Proposal Security of the Successful Proposer will be retained until such Proposer has executed the Contract and furnished the required insurance, payment and performance bonds, whereupon the Proposal Security will be returned. If the Successful Proposer fails to

execute and deliver the Contract and furnish the required insurance and bonds within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Notice of Award, CITY may annul the Notice of Award and the entire sum of the Proposal Security shall be forfeited.

Three Lowest Proposers: The Proposal Security of the three (3) lowest Proposers will be returned within seven (7) calendar days after CITY and the Successful Proposer have executed the written Contract or if no such written Contract is executed within ninety (90) calendar days after the date of the Proposal opening, upon the demand of any Proposer at any time thereafter, provided that he has not been notified of the acceptance of his Proposal.

All Other Proposers: Proposal Security of all other Proposer will be returned within seven (7) calendar days after the proposal opening. The agent or attorney in fact or other officer who signs a Bid Bond for a surety company must file with such bond a certified copy of his power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

4.2 PAYMENT AND PERFORMANCE BONDS

Within fifteen (15) calendar days after Notice of Award and in any event prior to commencing work, the Contractor shall execute and furnish to City a performance bond and a payment bond, each written by a corporate surety, having a resident agent in the State of Florida and having been in business with a record of successful continuous operation for at least five (5) years. The surety shall hold a current certificate of authority from the Secretary of Treasury of the United States as an acceptable surety on federal bonds in accordance with United States Department of Treasury Circular No. 570. If the amount of the Bond exceeds the underwriting limitation set forth in the circular, in order to qualify, the net retention of the surety company shall not exceed the underwriting



limitation in the circular and the excess risks must be protected by coinsurance, reinsurance, or other methods, in accordance with Treasury Circular 297, revised September 1, 1978 (31DFR, Section 223.10, Section 223.11). Further, the surety company shall provide City with evidence satisfactory to City, that such excess risk has been protected in an acceptable manner. The surety company shall have at least the following minimum qualification in accordance with the latest edition of A.M. Best's Insurance Guide, published by Alfred M. Best Company, Inc., Ambest Road, Oldwick, New Jersey 08858:

B+ to A+

Two (2) separate bonds are required and both must be approved by the City. **The penal sum stated in each bond shall be 100% of the contract price, not including contingency.** The performance bond shall be conditioned that the Contractor performs the contract in the time and manner prescribed in the contract. The payment bond shall be conditioned that the Contractor promptly make payments to all persons who supply the Contractor with labor, materials and supplies used directly or indirectly by the Contractor in the prosecution of the work provided for in the Contract and shall provide that the surety shall pay the same in the amount not exceeding the sum provided in such bonds, together with interest at the maximum rate allowed by law; and that they shall indemnify and save harmless the City to the extent of any and all payments in connection with the carrying out of said Contract which the City may be required to make under the law.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 255.05(1)(a), Florida Statutes, it shall be the duty of the Contractor to record the aforesaid payment and performance bonds in the public records of Broward County, with the Contractor to pay all recording costs.

4.3 OWNER'S CONTINGENCY

While the specifications contained in this solicitation and any ensuing Purchase Orders or contracts have incorporated all anticipated work to be accomplished, there may be unanticipated work required of the vendor in conjunction with a specific project. For this reason, the City Commission may award a project with an "Owner's Contingency". This contingency or allowance authorizes the City execute change orders up to the amount of the contingency without the need to obtain additional Commission approval. The Owner's Contingency is usually based on a specified percent of the proposed project amount and is established for the specific project being performed under the contract. This dollar amount shall be shown on the specific project purchase order as a distinct item from the vendor's overall offer to determine the total potential dollar value of the contract. It is hereby understood and agreed that the vendor shall not expend any dollars in connection with the Owner's Contingency without the expressed prior approval of the City's authorized representative. Any Owner's Contingency funds that have not been utilized at the end of the project will remain with the Owner, the contractor shall only be paid for the proposed project cost as approved by the City Commission along with any Owner Contingency expenses that were approved by the City's authorized representative.

4.4 RELEASE OF LIEN

Contractor must provide an executed Partial/Final Release of Lien utilizing the City's standard Release of Lien Form in order for the City to release any payments to the Contractor.



CONTACT INFORMATION FORM

IN ACCORDANCE WITH “**IFB # PSPW-18-12**” titled “**Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface**” attached hereto as a part hereof, the undersigned submits the following:

A) Contact Information

The Contact information form shall be electronically signed by one duly authorized to do so, and in case signed by a deputy or subordinate, the principal's properly written authority to such deputy or subordinate must accompany the proposal. This form must be completed and submitted through www.bidsync.com as part of the bidder's submittal. The vendor must provide their pricing through the designated lines items listed on the BidSync website.

COMPANY INFORMATION:

COMPANY:

STREET ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE:

PRIMARY CONTACT FOR THE PROJECT:

NAME:

TITLE:

E-MAIL:

TELEPHONE:

FAX:

AUTHORIZED APPROVER:

NAME:

TITLE:

E-MAIL:

TELEPHONE:

FAX:

SIGNATURE:

B) Proposal Checklist

Are all materials, freight, labor and warranties included?

Yes

C) Sample Proposal Form

The following sample price proposal is for information only. The vendor must provide their pricing through the designated lines items listed on the BidSync website.

Base Pricing:

Item #	Location	Total Cost
1)	Project Cost for Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface	Price to be Submitted Via BidSync



(OFFICE USE ONLY) Vendor number:

Please entirely complete this vendor information form along with the IRS Form W-9, and upload it to the BidSync website with your submittal.

Vendor Information Form

Operating Name (Payee)			
Legal Name (as filed with IRS)			
Remit-to Address (For Payments)			
Remit-to Contact Name:		Title:	
Email Address:			
Phone #:		Fax #	
Order-from Address (For purchase orders)			
Order-from Contact Name:		Title:	
Email Address:			
Phone #:		Fax #	
Return-to Address (For product returns)			
Return-to Contact Name		Title:	
Email Address:			
Phone #:		Fax #	
Payment Terms:			

Type of Business (please check one and provide Federal Tax identification or social security Number)

☐ Corporation

Federal ID Number:

☐ Sole Proprietorship/Individual

Social Security No.:

☐ Partnership

☐ Health Care Service Provider

☐ LLC – C (C corporation) – S (S corporation) – P (partnership)

☐ Other (Specify):

Name & Title of Applicant _____

Signature of Applicant _____ **Date** _____

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

► Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type.
See Specific Instructions on page 3.

1	Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.			
2	Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above			
3	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=Partnership) ► _____ Note: Check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner. Do not check LLC if the LLC is classified as a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner unless the owner of the LLC is another LLC that is not disregarded from the owner for U.S. federal tax purposes. Otherwise, a single-member LLC that is disregarded from the owner should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ► </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate </div> </div>		4	Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
5	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) See instructions.		Requester's name and address (optional)	
6	City, state, and ZIP code			
7	List account number(s) here (optional)			

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. Also see *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number									
				-			-		
or									
Employer identification number									
				-					

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ►	Date ►
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)

- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See What is backup withholding, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
4. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Special rules for partnerships. Partnerships that conduct a trade or business in the United States are generally required to pay a withholding tax under section 1446 on any foreign partners' share of effectively connected taxable income from such business. Further, in certain cases where a Form W-9 has not been received, the rules under section 1446 require a partnership to presume that a partner is a foreign person, and pay the section 1446 withholding tax. Therefore, if you are a U.S. person that is a partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States, provide Form W-9 to the partnership to establish your U.S. status and avoid section 1446 withholding on your share of partnership income.

In the cases below, the following person must give Form W-9 to the partnership for purposes of establishing its U.S. status and avoiding withholding on its allocable share of net income from the partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the entity;
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the trust; and
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust) and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a "saving clause." Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if his or her stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on his or her scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details),
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN,
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

What is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all United States account holders that are specified United States persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you no longer are tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account; for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

a. **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note: ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040/1040A/1040EZ you filed with your application.

b. **Sole proprietor or single-member LLC.** Enter your individual name as shown on your 1040/1040A/1040EZ on line 1. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as" (DBA) name on line 2.

c. **Partnership, LLC that is not a single-member LLC, C corporation, or S corporation.** Enter the entity's name as shown on the entity's tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

d. **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, you may enter it on line 2.

Line 3

Check the appropriate box on line 3 for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3.

IF the entity/person on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation
• Individual • Sole proprietorship, or • Single-member limited liability company (LLC) owned by an individual and disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
• LLC treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes, • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 to be taxed as a corporation, or • LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner but the owner is another LLC that is not disregarded for U.S. federal tax purposes.	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification. (P= Partnership; C= C corporation; or S= S corporation)
• Partnership	Partnership
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate

Line 4, Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys' fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space in line 4.

- 1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2)
- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities
- 5—A corporation
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or possession
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- 8—A real estate investment trust
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a)
- 11—A financial institution
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7
Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4
Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5 ²
Payments made in settlement of payment card or third party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) written or printed on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37)

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or possession, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i)

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state

G—A real estate investment trust

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a)

J—A bank as defined in section 581

K—A broker

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1)

M—A tax exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, write NEW at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). Do not enter the disregarded entity's EIN. If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 1-800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/Businesses and clicking on Employer Identification Number (EIN) under Starting a Business. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or SS-4 mailed to you within 10 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983.

You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The grantor-trustee ¹ The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))	The grantor*
For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing under the Form 1041 Filing Method or the Optional Form 1099 Filing Method 2 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name and you may also enter your business or DBA name on the "Business name/disregarded entity" name line. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.) Also see *Special rules for partnerships*, earlier.

***Note:** The grantor also must provide a Form W-9 to trustee of trust.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission, to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity or credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 1-800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 1-877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 1-800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 1-800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Visit www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and possessions for use in administering their laws. The information also may be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payers must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payer. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.



NON-COLLUSIVE AFFIDAVIT

BIDDER is the

,
(Owner, Partner, Officer, Representative or Agent)

BIDDER is fully informed respecting the preparation and contents of the attached Bid and of all pertinent circumstances respecting such Bid;

Such Bid is genuine and is not a collusive or sham Bid;

Neither the said BIDDER nor any of its officers, partners, owners, agents, representative, employees or parties in interest, including this affidavit, have in any way colluded, conspired, connived or agreed, directly or indirectly, with any other BIDDER, firm or person to submit a collusive or sham Bid in connection with the Contract for which the attached Bid has been submitted; or to refrain from bidding in connection with such Contract; or have in any manner, directly or indirectly, sought by agreement or collusion, or communications, or conference with any BIDDER, firm, or person to fix the price or prices in the attached Bid or any other BIDDER, or to fix any overhead, profit, or cost element of the Bid Price or the Bid Price of any other BIDDER, or to secure through any collusion conspiracy, connivance, or unlawful agreement any advantage against (Recipient), or any person interested in the proposed Contract;

The price of items quoted in the attached Bid are fair and proper and are not tainted by collusion, conspiracy, connivance, or unlawful agreement on the part of the BIDDER or any other of its agents, representatives, owners, employees or parties in interest, including this affidavit.

Printed Name/Signature

Title

Name of Company



**SWORN STATEMENT
ON PUBLIC ENTITY CRIMES
UNDER FLORIDA STATUTES CHAPTER 287.133(3)(a).**

1. This sworn statement is submitted _____ (name of entity submitting sworn statement) whose business address is _____ and (if applicable) its Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) is _____. (If the entity has no FEIN, include the Social Security Number of the individual signing this sworn statement: _____.)

2. My name is _____ and my _____
(Please print name of individual signing)

relationship to the entity named above is _____.

3. I understand that a "public entity crime" as defined in Paragraph 287.133(1)(g), Florida Statutes, means a violation of any state or federal law by a person with respect to and directly related to the transaction of business with any public entity or with an agency or political subdivision of any other state or with the United States, including, but not limited to, any bid, proposal, reply, or contract for goods or services, any lease for real property, or any contract for the construction or repair of a public building or public work, involving antitrust, fraud, theft, bribery, collusion, racketeering, conspiracy, or material misrepresentation.

4. I understand that a "convicted" or "conviction" as defined in Paragraph 287.133(1)(b), Florida Statutes, means a finding of guilt or a conviction of a public entity crime, with or without an adjudication of guilt, in any federal or state trial court of record relating to charges brought by indictment or information after July 1, 1989, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

5. I understand that an "affiliate" as defined in Paragraph 287.133(1)(a), Florida Statutes, means:
 1. A predecessor or successor of a person convicted of a public entity crime: or
 2. An entity under the control of any natural person who is active in the management of the entity and who has been convicted of a public entity crime. The term "affiliate" includes those officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, and agents who are active in the management of an affiliate. The Cityship by one person of shares constituting a controlling interest in another person, or a pooling of equipment or income among persons when not for fair market value under an arm's length agreement, shall be a prima facie case that one person controls another person. A person who knowingly enters into a joint venture with a person who has been convicted of a public entity crime in Florida during the preceding 36 months shall be considered an affiliate.

6. I understand that a "person" as defined in Paragraph 287.133(1)(e), Florida Statutes, means any natural person or any entity organized under the laws of any state or of the United States with the legal power to enter into a binding contract and which bids or applies to bid on contracts let by a public entity, or which otherwise transacts or applies to transact business with a public entity, or which otherwise transacts or applies to transact business with a public entity. The term "person" includes those officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, and agents who are active in management of an entity.

7. Based on information and belief, the statement which I have marked below is true in relation to the entity submitting this sworn statement. **(Please indicate which statement applies.)**

A) Neither the entity submitting this sworn statement, nor any officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, or agents who are active in management of the entity, nor any affiliate of the entity have been charged with and convicted of a public entity crime subsequent to July 1, 1989.

B) The entity submitting this sworn statement, or one or more of the officers, directors, executives, partners, shareholders, employees, members, or agents who are active in management of the entity, or an affiliate of the entity has been charged with and convicted of a public entity crime subsequent to July 1, 1989, AND **(Please indicate which additional statement applies.)**

B1) There has been a proceeding concerning the conviction before a hearing officer of the State of Florida, Division of Administrative Hearings. The final order entered by the hearing officer did not place the person or affiliate on the convicted vendor list. **(Please attach a copy of the final order.)**

B2) The person or affiliate was placed on the convicted vendor list. There has been a subsequent proceeding before a hearing officer of the State of Florida, Division of Administrative Hearings. The final order entered by the hearing officer determined that it was in the public interest to remove the person or affiliate from the convicted vendor list. **(Please attach a copy of the final order.)**

B3) The person or affiliate has not been placed on the convicted vendor list. **(Please describe any action taken by or pending with the Department of General Services.)**

Bidder's Name/Signature

Company

Date



LOCAL VENDOR PREFERENCE CERTIFICATION

SECTION 1 GENERAL TERM

LOCAL PREFERENCE

The evaluation of competitive bids is subject to section 35.36 of the City's Procurement Procedures which, except where contrary to federal and state law, or any other funding source requirements, provides that preference be given to local businesses. To satisfy this requirement, the vendor shall affirm in writing its compliance with either of the following objective criteria as of the bid or proposal submission date stated in the solicitation. A local business shall be defined as:

1. "Local Pembroke Pines Vendor" shall mean a business entity which has maintained a permanent place of business with full-time employees within the City limits for a minimum of one (1) year prior to the date of issuance of a bid or proposal solicitation. The permanent place of business may not be a post office box. The business location must actually distribute goods or services from that location. In addition, the business must have a current business tax receipt from the City of Pembroke Pines.

OR;

2. "Local Broward County Vendor" shall mean or business entity which has maintained a permanent place of business with full-time employees within the Broward County limits for a minimum of one (1) year prior to the date of issuance of a bid or proposal solicitation. The permanent place of business may not be a post office box. The business location must actually distribute goods or services from that location. In addition, the business must have a current business tax receipt from the Broward County or the city within Broward County where the business resides.

A preference of five percent (5%) of the total evaluation point, or five percent (5%) of the total price, shall be given to the **Local Pembroke Pines Vendor(s)**; A preference of two and a half percent (2.5%) of the total evaluation point for local, or two and a half percent (2.5%) of the total price, shall be given to the **Local Broward County Vendor(s)**.

COMPARISON OF QUALIFICATIONS

The preferences established in no way prohibit the right of the City to compare quality of supplies or services for purchase and to compare qualifications, character, responsibility and fitness of all persons, firms or corporations submitting bids or proposals. Further, the preference established in no way prohibit the right of the city from giving any other preference permitted by law instead of the preferences granted, nor prohibit the city to select the bid or proposal which is the most responsible and in the best interests of the city.

SECTION 2 AFFIRMATION

LOCAL PREFERENCE CERTIFICATION:

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder meets requirements above as a Local Pembroke Pines Vendor.

In addition, the business must attach a current business tax receipt from the City of Pembroke Pines along with any previous business tax receipts to indicate that the business entity has maintained a permanent place of business for a minimum of one (1) year.

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder meets requirements above as a Local Broward County Vendor.

In addition, the business must attach a current business tax receipt from the Broward County or the city within Broward County where the business resides along with any previous business tax receipts to indicate that the business entity has maintained a permanent place of business for a minimum of one (1) year.

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder does not meet the requirements above as a Local Vendor.

Failure to complete this certification at this time (by checking either of the boxes above) shall render the vendor ineligible for Local Preference. This form must be completed by/for the proposer; the proposer WILL NOT qualify for Local Vendor Preference based on their sub-contractors' qualifications.

COMPANY NAME:

PRINTED NAME / AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:



VETERAN OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (VOSB) PREFERENCE CERTIFICATION

SECTION 1 GENERAL TERM

VETERAN OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (VOSB) PREFERENCE

The evaluation of competitive bids is subject to section 35.37 of the City's Procurement Procedures which, except where contrary to federal and state law, or any other funding source requirements, provides that preference be given to veteran owned small businesses. To satisfy this requirement, the vendor shall affirm in writing its compliance with the following objective criteria as of the bid or proposal submission date stated in the solicitation. A veteran owned small business shall be defined as:

1. "Veteran Owned Small Business" shall mean a business entity which has received a "Determination Letter" from the United States Department of Veteran Affairs Center for Verification and Evaluation notifying the business that they have been approved as a Veteran Owned Small Business (VOSB).

A preference of two and a half percent (2.5%) of the total evaluation point, or two and a half percent (2.5%) of the total price, shall be given to the **Veteran Owned Small Business (VOSB)**. This shall mean that if a **VOSB** submits a bid/quote that is within 2.5% of the lowest price submitted by any vendor, the **VOSB** shall have an option to submit another bid which is at least 1% lower than the lowest responsive bid/quote. If the **VOSB** submits a bid which is at least 1% lower than that lowest responsive bid/quote, then the award will go to the **VOSB**. If not, the award will be made to the vendor that submits the lowest responsive bid/quote. If the lowest responsive and responsible bidder IS a "**Local Pembroke Pines Vendor**" (**LPPV**) or a "**Local Broward County Vendor**" (**LBCV**) as established in Section 35.36 of the City's Code of Ordinances, entitled "Local Vendor Preference", then the award will be made to that vendor and no other bidders will be given an opportunity to submit additional bids as described herein.

If there is a **LPPV**, a **LBCV**, and a **VOSB** participating in the same bid solicitation and all three vendors qualify to submit a second bid, the **LPPV** will be given first option. If the **LPPV** cannot beat the lowest bid received by at least 1%, an opportunity will be given to the **LBCV**. If the **LBCV** cannot beat the lowest bid by at least 1%, an opportunity will be given to the **VOSB**. If the **VOSB** cannot beat the lowest bid by at least 1%, then the bid will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

If multiple **VOSBs** submit bids/quotes which are within 2.5% of the lowest bid/quote and there are no **LPPV** or **LBCV** as described in Section 35.36 of the City's Code of Ordinance, entitled "Local Vendor Preference", then all **VOSBs** will be asked to submit a **Best and Final Offer (BAFO)**. The award will be made to the **VOSB** submitting the lowest **BAFO** providing that that **BAFO** is at least 1% lower than the lowest bid/quote received in the original solicitation. If no **VOSB** can beat the lowest bid/quote by at least 1%, then the award will be made to the lowest responsive bidder.

COMPARISON OF QUALIFICATIONS

The preferences established in no way prohibit the right of the City to compare quality of supplies or services for purchase and to compare qualifications, character, responsibility and fitness of all persons, firms or corporations submitting bids or proposals. Further, the preference established in no way prohibit the right of the city from giving any other preference permitted by law instead of the preferences granted, nor prohibit the city to select the bid or proposal which is the most responsible and in the best interests of the city.

SECTION 2 AFFIRMATION

VETERAN OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (VOSB) PREFERENCE CERTIFICATION:

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder meets requirements above as a Veteran Owned Small Business.

In addition, the bidder must attach the "Determination Letter" from the U.S. Dept. of Veteran Affairs Center.

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder does not meet the requirements above as a VOSB.

Failure to complete this certification at this time (by checking either of the boxes above) shall render the vendor ineligible for VOSB Preference. This form must be completed by/for the proposer; the proposer WILL NOT qualify for VOSB Preference based on their sub-contractors' qualifications.

COMPANY NAME:

PRINTED NAME / AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:



EQUAL BENEFITS CERTIFICATION FORM FOR DOMESTIC PARTNERS AND ALL MARRIED COUPLES

Except where federal or state law mandates to the contrary, a Contractor awarded a Contract pursuant to a competitive solicitation shall provide benefits to Domestic Partners and spouses of its employees, irrespective of gender, on the same basis as it provides benefits to employees' spouses in traditional marriages.

The Contractor shall provide the City and/or the City Manager or his/her designee, access to its records for the purpose of audits and/or investigations to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this section, and upon request shall provide evidence that the Contractor is in compliance with the provisions of this section upon each new bid, contract renewal, or when the City Manager has received a complaint or has reason to believe the Contractor may not be in compliance with the provisions of this section. Records shall include but not be limited to providing the City and/or the City Manager or his/her designee with certified copies of the Contractor's records pertaining to its benefits policies and its employment policies and practices.

The Contractor must conspicuously make available to all employees and applicants for employment the following statement:

“During the performance of a contract with the City of Pembroke Pines, Florida, the Contractor will provide Equal Benefits to its employees with spouses, as defined by Section 35.39 of the City’s Code of Ordinances, and its employees with Domestic Partners and all Married Couples”.

The posted statement must also include a City contact telephone number and email address which will be provided to each contractor when a covered contract is executed.

SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS

1. **Benefits** means the following plan, program or policy provided or offered by a contractor to its employees as part of the employer's total compensation package which may include but is not limited to sick leave, bereavement leave, family medical leave, and health benefits.
2. **Cash Equivalent** mean the amount of money paid to an employee with a domestic partner or spouse in lieu of providing benefits to the employee's domestic partner or spouse. The cash equivalent is equal to the employer's direct expense of providing benefits to an employee for his or her spouse from a traditional marriage.
3. **Covered Contract** means a contract between the City and a contractor awarded subsequent to the date when this section becomes effective valued at over \$25,000 or the threshold amount required for competitive bids as required in section 35.18(A) of the Procurement Code.
4. **Domestic Partner** shall mean any two (2) adults of the same or different sex who have registered as domestic partners with a governmental body pursuant to state or local law authorizing such registration, or with an internal registry maintained by the employer of at least one of the domestic partners. A contractor may institute an internal registry to allow for the provision of equal benefits to employees with domestic partners who do not register their partnerships pursuant to a governmental body authorizing such registration, or who are located in a jurisdiction where no such governmental domestic partnership registry exists. A contractor that institutes such registry shall not impose criteria for registration that are more stringent than those required for domestic partnership registration by the City of Pembroke Pines.
5. **Equal benefits** means the equality of benefits between employees with spouses and/or dependents of spouses and employees with domestic partners and/or dependents of domestic partners, and/or between spouses of employees and/or dependents of spouses and domestic partners of employees and/or dependents of domestic partners.

6. Spouse means one member of a married pair legally married under the laws of any state within the United States of America or any other jurisdiction under which such marriage is legally recognized, irrespective of gender.

7. Traditional marriage means a marriage between one man and one woman.

SECTION 2 CERTIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR

The firm providing a response, by virtue of the signature below, certifies that it is aware of the requirements of Section 35.39 "City Contractors providing Equal Benefits for Domestic Partners and all Married Couples" of the City's Code of Ordinances, and certifies the following **(Check only one box below)**:

- A.** Contractor currently complies with the requirements of this section; or
- B.** Contractor will comply with the conditions of this section at the time of contract award; or
- C.** Contractor will not comply with the conditions of this section at the time of contract award: or
- D.** Contractor does not comply with the conditions of this section because of the following allowable exemption **(Check only one box below)**:

1. The Contractor does not provide benefits to employees' spouses in traditional marriages;

2. The Contractor provides an employee the cash equivalent of benefits because the Contractor is unable to provide benefits to employees' Domestic Partners or spouses despite making reasonable efforts to provide them. To meet this exception, the Contractor shall provide a notarized affidavit that it has made reasonable efforts to provide such benefits. The affidavit shall state the efforts taken to provide such benefits and the amount of the cash equivalent. Cash equivalent means the amount of money paid to an employee with a Domestic Partner or spouse rather than providing benefits to the employee's Domestic Partner or spouse. The cash equivalent is equal to the employer's direct expense of providing benefits to an employee's spouse;

3. The Contractor is a religious organization, association, society, or any non-profit charitable or educational institution or organization operated supervised or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society;

4. The Contractor is a governmental agency;

The certification shall be signed by an authorized officer of the Contractor. Failure to provide such certification (by checking the appropriate boxes above along with completing the information below) shall result in a Contractor being deemed non-responsive.

COMPANY NAME:

AUTHORIZED OFFICER NAME / SIGNATURE:



VENDOR DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE CERTIFICATION FORM

SECTION 1 GENERAL TERM

Preference may be given to vendors submitting a certification with their bid/proposal certifying they have a drug-free workplace in accordance with Section 287.087, Florida Statutes. This requirement affects all public entities of the State and becomes effective January 1, 1991. The special condition is as follows:

IDENTICAL TIE BIDS - Preference may be given to businesses with drug-free workplace programs. Whenever two or more bids that are equal with respect to price, quality, and service are received by the State or by any political subdivision for the procurement of commodities or contractual services, a bid received from a business that certifies that it has implemented a drugfree workplace program shall be given preference in the award process. Established procedures for processing tie bids will be followed if none of the tied vendors have a drug-free workplace program. In order to have a drug-free workplace program, a business shall:

1. Publish a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition.
2. Inform employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, the business's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs, and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.
3. Give each employee engaged in providing the commodities or contractual services that are under bid a copy of the statement specified in subsection (1).
4. In the statement specified in subsection (1), notify the employees that, as a condition of working on the commodities or contractual services that are under bid, the employee will abide by the terms of the statement and will notify the employer of any conviction of, or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, any violation of chapter 893 or of any controlled substance law of the United States or any state, for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after each conviction.
5. Impose a sanction on, or require the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program if such is available in the employee's community, by any employee who is so convicted.
6. Make a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of this section.

SECTION 2 AFFIRMATION

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder **complies fully** with the above requirements for a Drug-Free Workplace.

Place a check mark here only if affirming bidder **does not** meet the requirements for a Drug-Free Workplace.

Failure to complete this certification at this time (by checking either of the boxes above) shall render the vendor ineligible for Drug-Free Workplace Preference. This form must be completed by/for the proposer; the proposer WILL NOT qualify for Drug-Free Workplace Preference based on their sub-contractors' qualifications.

Authorized Signature

Authorized Signer Name

Company Name



City of Pembroke Pines

Attachment I

**SCRUTINIZED COMPANY CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTE § 287.135.**

I, _____, on behalf of _____,
Print Name and Title Company Name

certify that _____:
Company Name

1. Does not participate in a boycott of Israel; and
2. Is not on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel list; and
3. Is not on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List; and
4. Is not on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List; and
5. Has not engaged in business operations in Syria.

Submitting a false certification shall be deemed a material breach of contract. The City shall provide notice, in writing, to the Contractor of the City's determination concerning the false certification. The Contractor shall have ninety (90) days following receipt of the notice to respond in writing and demonstrate that the determination of false certification was made in error. If the Contractor does not demonstrate that the City's determination of false certification was made in error then the City shall have the right to terminate the contract and seek civil remedies pursuant to Florida Statute § 287.135.

Section 287.135, Florida Statutes, prohibits the City from: 1) Contracting with companies for goods or services in any amount if at the time of bidding on, submitting a proposal for, or entering into or renewing a contract if the company is on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, created pursuant to Section 215.4725, F.S. or is engaged in a boycott of Israel; and 2) Contracting with companies, for goods or services over \$1,000,000.00 that are on either the Scrutinized Companies with activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector list, created pursuant to s. 215.473, or are engaged in business operations in Syria.

As the person authorized to sign on behalf of the Contractor, I hereby certify that the company identified above in the section entitled "Contractor Name" does not participate in any boycott of Israel, is not listed on the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, is not listed on either the Scrutinized Companies with activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, and is not engaged in business operations in Syria. I understand that pursuant to section 287.135, Florida Statutes, the submission of a false certification may subject the company to civil penalties, attorney's fees, and/or costs. I further understand that any contract with the City for goods or services may be terminated at the option of the City if the company is found to have submitted a false certification or has been placed on the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan list or the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List.

Company Name Print Name/Signature Title



City of Pembroke Pines

Attachment J

PROPOSER'S QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT

PROPOSER shall furnish the following information. Failure to comply with this requirement will render Bid non responsive and shall cause its rejection. Additional sheets shall be attached as required.

PROPOSER'S Name and Principal Address:

Contact Person's Name and Title:

Contact Person's E-mail Address:

PROPOSER'S Telephone and Fax Number:

PROPOSER'S License Number:

(Please attach certificate of status, competency, and/or state registration.)

PROPOSER'S Federal Identification Number:

Number of years your organization has been in business

State the number of years your firm has been in business under your present business name

State the number of years your firm has been in business in the work specific to this solicitation:

Names and titles of all officers, partners or individuals doing business under trade name:

The business is a: Sole Proprietorship Partnership Corporation

IF USING A FICTITIOUS NAME, SUBMIT EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH FLORIDA FICTITIOUS NAME STATUTE.

Under what former name has your business operated? Include a description of the business. Failure to include such information shall be deemed to be intentional misrepresentation by the City and shall render the proposer non-responsive.

At what address was that business located?

Name, address, and telephone number of surety company and agent who will provide the required bonds on this contract:

Have you ever failed to complete work awarded to you. If so, when, where and why?

Have you personally inspected the proposed WORK and do you have a complete plan for its performance?

Will you subcontract any part of this WORK? If so, give details including a list of each sub-contractor(s) that will perform work in excess of ten percent (10%) of the contract amount and the work that will be performed by each subcontractor(s).

The foregoing list of subcontractor(s) may not be amended after award of the contract without the prior written

approval of the Contract Administrator, whose approval shall not be reasonably withheld.

List and describe all bankruptcy petitions (voluntary or involuntary) which have been filed by or against the Proposer, its parent or subsidiaries or predecessor organizations during the past five (5) years. Include in the description the disposition of each such petition.

List and describe all successful Bond claims made to your surety (ies) during the last five (5) years. The list and descriptions should include claims against the bond of the Proposer and its predecessor organization(s).

List all claims, arbitrations, administrative hearings and lawsuits brought by or against the Proposer or its predecessor organizations(s) during the last (10) years. The list shall include all case names; case, arbitration or hearing identification numbers; the name of the project over which the dispute arose; and a description of the subject matter of the dispute.

List and describe all criminal proceedings or hearings concerning business related offenses in which the Proposer, its principals or officers or predecessor organization(s) were defendants.

Has the Proposer, its principals, officers or predecessor organization(s) been CONVICTED OF A Public Entity Crime, debarred or suspended from bidding by any government entity? If so, provide details.

Are you an Original provider sales representative distributor, broker, manufacturer other, of the commodities/services proposed upon? If other than the original provider, explain below.

Have you ever been debarred or suspended from doing business with any governmental agency? If yes, please explain:

Describe the firm’s local experience/nature of service with contracts of similar size and complexity, it the previous three (3) years:

The PROPOSER acknowledges and understands that the information contained in response to this Qualification Statement shall be relied upon by CITY in awarding the contract and such information is warranted by PROPOSER to be true. The discovery of any omission or misstatement that materially affects the PROPOSER’s qualifications to perform under the contract shall cause the CITY to reject the Bid, and if after the award, to cancel and terminate the award and/or contract.

(Company Name)

(Printed Name/Signature)

ACORD CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD[YY])

PRODUCER

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW.

INSURERS AFFORDING COVERAGE

INSURED

YOUR COMPANY NAME HERE

INSURER A:

INSURER B:

INSURER C:

INSURER D:

INSURER E:

Companies providing coverage**COVERAGES**

THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. AGGREGATE LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DDYY)	POLICY EXPIRATION DATE (MM/DDYY)	LIMITS								
	GENERAL LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS MADE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: <input type="checkbox"/> policy <input type="checkbox"/> project <input type="checkbox"/> loc	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Must Include General Liability </div>			EACH OCCURRENCE \$ FIRE DAMAGE (Any one fire) \$ MED EXP (Any one person) \$ PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$ GENERAL AGGREGATE \$ PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$								
	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OWNED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> SAMPLE CERTIFICATE </div>								
	GARAGE LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO			AUTO ONLY - EA ACCIDENT \$ OTHER THAN EA ACC \$ AUTO ONLY: AGG \$									
	EXCESS LIABILITY OCCUR <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS MADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DEDUCTIBLE <input type="checkbox"/> RETENTION \$				EACH OCCURRENCE \$ AGGREGATE \$ \$ \$ \$								
	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>WC STATU-TORY LIMITS</td> <td>OTH-ER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.L. EACH ACCIDENT</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> </table>	WC STATU-TORY LIMITS	OTH-ER	E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	\$	E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	\$	E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	\$
WC STATU-TORY LIMITS	OTH-ER												
E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	\$												
E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	\$												
E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	\$												
	OTHER												

Certificate must contain wording similar to what appears below

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS/LOCATIONS/VEHICLES/EXCL

"THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER IS NAMED AS ADDITIONALLY INSURED WITH REGARD TO GENERAL LIABILITY"

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

ADDITIONAL INSURED; INSURER LETTER:

CANCELLATION

City of Pembroke Pines
601 City Center Way
Pembroke Pines FL 33025

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION

MAIL 30 DAYS WRITTEN
 LEFT.

City Must Be Named as Certificate Holder

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT

THIS IS AN AGREEMENT, dated the _____ day of _____,
«Contract_Signature_Year», by and between:

CITY OF PEMBROKE PINES, a municipal corporation of the State of Florida with
a business address of **601 City Center Way, Pembroke Pines, Florida 33025**
hereinafter referred to as "CITY",

and

«Vendor_Name_Upper_Case», a «Vendor_Business_Type», authorized to do
business in the State of Florida, with a business address of
«Vendor_Address_Line_1», «Vendor_Address_Line_2» (hereinafter referred to
as the "CONTRACTOR"). CITY and CONTRACTOR may hereinafter be referred
to collectively as the "Parties."

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the mutual terms and conditions, promises, covenants and payments hereinafter
set forth, CITY and CONTRACTOR agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1
PREAMBLE

In order to establish the background, context and form of reference for this Agreement, and to
generally express the objectives and intentions of the respective parties herein, the following
statements, representations, and explanations shall be accepted as predicates for the undertakings and
commitments included within the provisions which follow, and may be relied upon by the parties as
essential elements of the mutual considerations upon which this Agreement is based.

1.1 On «Solicitation_Advertisement_Date», the CITY advertised its notice to bidders of the
CITY's desire to hire a firm to «Service_Description» as more particularly described in **Exhibit "A"**
attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, for the said bid entitled:

«Solicitation_Type_Abbreviation» # «Solicitation_Number»
“«Solicitation_Title»”

1.2 On «Bid_Opening_Date», the bids were opened at the offices of the City Clerk.

1.3 On «Commission_Award_Date», the CITY awarded the bid to CONTRACTOR and
authorized the proper CITY officials to negotiate and enter into an agreement with CONTRACTOR
to render the services more particularly described herein below.



1.4 Negotiations pertaining to the services to be performed by the CONTRACTOR were undertaken and this Agreement incorporates the results of such negotiation.

ARTICLE 2

SERVICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 CONTRACTOR hereby agrees to perform the services for the «**Service_Description**», as more particularly described in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof, ("Property") in accordance with the Scope of Services outlined in the specifications, "**«Solicitation_Type_Abbreviation» # «Solicitation_Number»**", attached hereto and made a part hereof as **Exhibit "A"** and CONTRACTOR's response thereto, attached hereto and made a part hereof as **Composite Exhibit "B"**. CONTRACTOR agrees to do everything required by this Agreement, the Sealed Bid Package, Addenda to this Agreement, and Commission award complete with proposal form.

2.2 CONTRACTOR shall furnish all services, labor, equipment, and materials necessary and as may be required in the performance of this Agreement, except as otherwise specifically provided for herein, and all work performed under this Agreement shall be done in a professional manner.

2.3 CONTRACTOR shall supervise the work force to ensure that all workers conduct themselves and perform their work in a safe and professional manner. CONTRACTOR shall comply with all OSHA safety rules and regulations in the operation of equipment and in the performance of the work. CONTRACTOR shall at all times have a competent field supervisor on the job site to enforce these policies and procedures at the CONTRACTOR's expense.

2.4 CONTRACTOR shall provide CITY with seventy-two (72) hours written notice prior to the beginning of work under this Agreement and prior to any schedule change with the exception of changes caused by inclement weather.

2.5 CONTRACTOR hereby represents to CITY, with full knowledge that CITY is relying upon these representations when entering into this Agreement with CONTRACTOR, that CONTRACTOR has the professional expertise, experience and manpower to perform the services to be provided by CONTRACTOR pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

2.6 CONTRACTOR hereby represents to CITY that CONTRACTOR is properly licensed by the applicable federal, state, and local agencies to provide the services under this Agreement. Furthermore, CONTRACTOR agrees to maintain such licenses during the term of this Agreement. If CONTRACTOR's license is revoked, suspended, or terminated for any reason by any governmental agency, CONTRACTOR shall notify the CITY immediately.

2.7 CONTRACTOR shall comply with any and all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations now in effect, or hereinafter enacted during the term of this Agreement, which are applicable to CONTRACTOR, its employees, agents or subcontractors, if any, with respect to the work and services described herein. A violation of any federal, state, or local law or regulation may be cause for breach, allowing the CITY to terminate this Agreement.



ARTICLE 3 TIME OF COMMENCEMENT AND SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION

3.1 The work to be performed under this Agreement shall be commenced after CITY execution of the Agreement and not later than ten (10) days after the date that CONTRACTOR receives CITY's Notice to Proceed. The work shall be completed within «**Number of Calendar Days from NTP to Comm**» from issuance of CITY's Notice to Proceed, subject to any permitted extensions of time under the Contract Documents. For the purposes of this Agreement, completion shall mean the issuance of final permit.

3.2 During the pre-construction portion of the work hereunder, the parties agree to work diligently and in good faith in performing their obligations hereunder, so that all required permits for the construction portion of the work may be obtained. In the event that any delays in the pre-construction or construction portion of the work occur, despite the diligent efforts of the parties hereto, and such delays are the result of force majeure or are otherwise outside of the control of either party hereto, then the parties shall agree on an equitable extension of the time for substantial completion hereunder and any resulting increase in general condition costs.

3.3 In the event that CONTRACTOR abandons this Agreement or causes it to be terminated, he shall indemnify CITY against any loss pertaining to this termination up to a maximum of the full contracted fee amount. All finished or unfinished documents, data, studies, surveys, and reports prepared by CONTRACTOR shall become the property of CITY and shall be delivered by CONTRACTOR to CITY.

ARTICLE 4 COMPENSATION AND METHOD OF PAYMENT

4.1 CITY agrees to compensate CONTRACTOR for all services performed by CONTRACTOR upon issuance of final inspection approval / monthly for work that has been completed, inspected and properly invoiced «**Compensation Type**» «**Compensation Amount Written**» («**Compensation Amount Numerical**»), which includes a «**Contingency Fee Percent**» owner's contingency fee of «**Contingency Fee Written**» («**Contingency Fee Numerical**») and a «**Permit Fee Percent**» permit allowance of «**Permit Fee Written**» («**Permit Fee Numerical**»).

4.1.1 This contingency or allowance authorizes the City to execute change orders up to the amount of the contingency without the need to obtain additional Commission approval. **It is hereby understood and agreed that the vendor shall not expend any dollars in connection with the Owner's Contingency or Allowance without the expressed prior approval of the City's authorized representative.** Any Owner's Contingency funds or allowance that have not been utilized at the end of the project will remain with the Owner, the contractor shall only be paid for the proposed project cost as approved by the City Commission along with any Owner Contingency expenses or allowances that were approved by the City's authorized representative.



4.1.2 The total compensation amount may not be exceeded without a written amendment to this Agreement. A retainage of ten percent (10%) will be deducted from monthly payments until fifty percent (50%) of the project is complete. Retainage will be reduced to five percent (5%) thereafter. Retainage monies will be released upon satisfactory completion and final inspection of the work. Invoices must bear the project name, project number, bid number and purchase order number. CITY has up to thirty (30) days to review, approve and pay all invoices after receipt. CONTRACTOR shall invoice CITY and provide a written request to CITY to commence the one (1) year warranty period. All necessary Releases and Affidavits and approval of Final Payments shall be processed before the warranty period begins. All payments shall be governed by the Florida Prompt Payment Act, as set forth in Part VII, Chapter 218, Florida Statutes.

4.2 **Method of Billing and Payment.**

4.2.1 The CITY shall within thirty (30) days, from the date the City's Public Service Director approves the Application for Payment, pay the CONTRACTOR the amount approved by the City Public Services Director or his or her assignees.

4.2.2 Payment will be made to CONTRACTOR at:

«Vendor_Name»
«Vendor_Address_Line_1»
«Vendor_Address_Line_2»

ARTICLE 5
WAIVER OF LIENS

5.1 Prior to final payment of the Contract Sum, a final waiver of lien shall be submitted by all suppliers, subcontractors, and/or contractors who worked on the project that is the subject of this Agreement. Payment of the invoice and acceptance of such payment by CONTRACTOR shall release CITY from all claims of liability by CONTRACTOR in connection with this Agreement.

ARTICLE 6
WARRANTY

6.1 CONTRACTOR warrants the work against defect for a period of one (1) year from the date of completion of work. In the event that defect occurs during this time, CONTRACTOR shall perform such steps as required to remedy the defects. CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for any damages caused by defect to affected area or to interior structure. The one (1) year warranty period does not begin until substantial completion of the entire project, and the subsequent release of any Performance or Payment Bonds, which may be required by the original bid document.

ARTICLE 7
CHANGES IN SCOPE OF WORK

7.1 CITY or CONTRACTOR may request changes that would increase, decrease, or otherwise modify the Scope of Services, as described in **Exhibit "A,"** to be provided under this Agreement as



described in Article 2 of this Agreement. These changes will affect the monthly compensation accordingly. Such changes or additional services must be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the CITY, and must be contained in a written amendment, executed by the parties hereto, with the same formality, equality and dignity herewith prior to any deviation from the terms of this Agreement, including the initiation of any additional or extra work.

7.2 In no event will the CONTRACTOR be compensated for any work which has not been described in a separate written agreement executed by the parties hereto.

ARTICLE 8

INDEMNIFICATION

8.1 Pursuant to 725.06, Florida Statutes, the parties agree that one hundred percent (100%) of the total compensation paid to CONTRACTOR for the Work under this Agreement shall constitute specific consideration to CONTRACTOR for the indemnification to be provided under this Agreement. CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless the CITY, its trustees, elected and appointed officers, agents, servants, assigns, employees, consultants, separate contractors, any of their subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, agents and employees from and against claims, demands, or causes of action whatsoever, and the resulting losses, damages, costs and expenses, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, including paralegal expenses, liabilities, damages, orders, judgments, or decrees, sustained by the CITY arising out of or resulting from performance of the Work or the failure of the CONTRACTOR to take out and maintain insurance as required under this Agreement.

8.2 Upon completion of all Services, obligations and duties provided for in this Agreement, or in the event of termination of this Agreement for any reason, the terms and conditions of this Article shall survive indefinitely.

8.3 CITY reserves the right to select its own legal counsel to conduct any defense in any such proceeding and all costs and fees associated therewith shall be the responsibility of CONTRACTOR.

8.4 Nothing contained herein is intended nor shall be construed to waive City's rights and immunities under the common law or §768.28, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.

ARTICLE 9

INSURANCE

9.1 The CONTRACTOR shall indemnify and hold harmless the CITY and its officers, employees, agents and instrumentalities from any and all liability, losses or damages, including attorneys' fees and costs of defense, which the CITY or its officers, employees, agents or instrumentalities may incur as a result of claims, demands, suits, causes of actions or proceedings of any kind or nature arising out of, relating to or resulting from the performance of this Agreement by the CONTRACTOR or its employees, agents, servants, partners principals or subcontractors.



The CONTRACTOR shall pay all claims and losses in connection therewith and shall investigate and defend all claims, suits or actions of any kind or nature in the name of the CITY, where applicable, including appellate proceedings, and shall pay all costs, judgments, and attorney's fees which may issue thereon. The CONTRACTOR expressly understands and agrees that any insurance protection required by this Agreement or otherwise provided by the CONTRACTOR shall in no way limit the responsibility to indemnify, keep and save harmless and defend the CITY or its officers, employees, agents and instrumentalities as herein provided.

9.2 CONTRACTOR shall not commence work under this Agreement until it has obtained all insurance required under this paragraph and such insurance has been approved by the Risk Manager of the CITY nor shall the CONTRACTOR allow any subcontractor to commence work on his subcontract until all similar such insurance required of the subcontractor has been obtained and similarly approved.

9.3 Certificates of Insurance, reflecting evidence of the required insurance, shall be filed with the City's Risk Manager prior to the commencement of this Agreement. Policies shall be issued by companies authorized to do business under the laws of the State of Florida. The insurance company shall be rated no less than "A" as to management, and no less than "Class VI" as to financial strength according to the latest edition of Best's Insurance Guide published by A.M. Best Company.

9.4 Policies shall be endorsed to provide the CITY thirty (30) days notice of cancellation or the CONTRACTOR shall obtain written agreement from its Agent to provide the CITY thirty (30) days notice of cancellation.

9.5 Insurance shall be in force until all obligations required to be fulfilled under the terms of the Agreement are satisfactorily completed as evidenced by the formal acceptance by the CITY. In the event the insurance certificate provided indicates that the insurance shall terminate and lapse during the period of this Agreement, then in that event, the CONTRACTOR shall furnish, at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the date of such insurance, a renewed certificate of insurance as proof that equal and like coverage for the balance of the period of the Agreement and extension thereunder is in effect. The CONTRACTOR shall not commence nor continue to provide any services pursuant to this Agreement unless all required insurance remains in full force and effect. CONTRACTOR shall be liable to CITY for any lapses in service resulting from a gap in insurance coverage.

9.6 REQUIRED INSURANCE

9.6.1 Comprehensive General Liability Insurance written on an occurrence basis including, but not limited to: coverage for bodily injury and property damage, personal & advertising injury, products & completed operations, and contractual liability. Coverage must be written on an occurrence basis, with limits of liability no less than:

1. Each Occurrence Limit - \$1,000,000
2. Fire Damage Limit (Damage to rented premises) - \$100,000



3. Personal & Advertising Injury Limit - \$1,000,000
4. General Aggregate Limit - \$2,000,000
5. Products & Completed Operations Aggregate Limit - \$2,000,000

Products & Completed Operations Coverage shall be maintained for two (2) years after the final payment under this contract.

The City of Pembroke Pines must be shown as an additional insured with respect to this coverage.

9.6.2 Worker's Compensation and Employers Liability Insurance covering all employees, and/or volunteers of the CONTRACTOR engaged in the performance of the scope of work associated with this Agreement. In the case any work is sublet, the CONTRACTOR shall require the subcontractors similarly to provide Workers Compensation Insurance for all the latter's employees unless such employees are covered by the protection afforded by the CONTRACTOR. Coverage for the CONTRACTOR and his subcontractors shall be in accordance with applicable state and/or federal laws that may apply to Workers' Compensation Insurance with limits of liability no less than:

1. Workers' Compensation: Coverage A – Statutory
2. Employers Liability: Coverage B \$500,000 Each Accident
\$500,000 Disease – Policy Limit
\$500,000 Disease – Each Employee

If CONTRACTOR claims to be exempt from this requirement, CONTRACTOR shall provide CITY proof of such exemption along with a written request for CITY to exempt CONTRACTOR, written on CONTRACTOR letterhead.

9.6.3 Comprehensive Auto Liability Insurance covering all owned, non-owned and hired vehicles used in connection with the performance of work under this Agreement, with a combined single limit of liability for bodily injury and property damage no less than:

1. Any Auto (Symbol 1)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000
2. Hired Autos (Symbol 8)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000
3. Non-Owned Autos (Symbol 9)
Combined Single Limit (Each Accident) - \$1,000,000

9.6.4 Professional Liability/Errors & Omissions Insurance, when applicable, with a limit of liability no less than \$1,000,000 per wrongful act. This coverage shall be maintained for a period of no less than two (2) years after final payment of the contract.

9.6.5 Sexual Abuse may not be excluded from any policy.

9.7 REQUIRED ENDORSEMENTS



- 9.7.1 The City of Pembroke Pines shall be named as an Additional Insured on each of the General Liability policies required herein
- 9.7.2 Waiver of all Rights of Subrogation against the CITY
- 9.7.3 30 Day Notice of Cancellation or Non-Renewal to the CITY
- 9.7.4 CONTRACTORS' policies shall be Primary & Non-Contributory
- 9.7.5 All policies shall contain a "severability of interest" or "cross liability" liability clause without obligation for premium payment of the CITY
- 9.7.6 The City of Pembroke Pines shall be named as a Loss Payee on all Property and/or Inland Marine Policies as their interest may appear.

9.8 CONTRACTOR shall name the CITY, as an additional insured on each of the General Liability policies required herein and shall hold the CITY, its agents, officers and employees harmless on account of claims for damages to persons, property or premises arising out of the services provided hereunder.

9.9 Any insurance required of the CONTRACTOR pursuant to this Agreement must also be required by any subcontractor in the same limits and with all requirements as provided herein, including naming the CITY as an additional insured, in any work that is subcontracted unless such subcontractor is covered by the protection afforded by the CONTRACTOR and provided proof of such coverage is provided to CITY. The CONTRACTOR and any subcontractors shall maintain such policies during the term of this Agreement.

9.10 The City reserves the right to require any other additional types of insurance coverage and/or higher limits of liability it deems necessary based on the nature of work being performed under this Contract.

ARTICLE 10

NON-DISCRIMINATION & EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT

10.1 During the performance of the Agreement, neither CONTRACTOR nor its subcontractors shall discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, gender, national origin, sex, age, marital status, political affiliation, familial status, sexual orientation, or disability if qualified. CONTRACTOR will take affirmative action to ensure that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, color, gender, national origin, sex, age, marital status, political affiliation, familial status, sexual orientation, or disability if qualified. Such actions must include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, promotion; demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. CONTRACTOR shall agree to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause. CONTRACTOR further agrees that he/she/it will ensure that subcontractors, if any, will be made aware of and will comply with this nondiscrimination clause.

ARTICLE 11



INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

11.1 This Agreement does not create an employee/employer relationship between the parties. It is the intent of the parties that the CONTRACTOR is an independent contractor under this Agreement and not the CITY's employee for all purposes, including but not limited to, the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage and overtime payments, Federal Insurance Contribution Act, the Social Security Act, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the State Workers' Compensation Act, and the State unemployment insurance law. The CONTRACTOR shall retain sole and absolute discretion in the judgment of the manner and means of carrying out CONTRACTOR's activities and responsibilities hereunder provided, further that administrative procedures applicable to services rendered under this Agreement shall be those of CONTRACTOR, which policies of CONTRACTOR shall not conflict with CITY, State, H.U.D., or United States policies, rules or regulations relating to the use of CONTRACTOR's Funds provided for herein. The CONTRACTOR agrees that it is a separate and independent enterprise from the CITY, that it has full opportunity to find other business, that it has made its own investment in its business, and that it will utilize a high level of skill necessary to perform the work. This Agreement shall not be construed as creating any joint employment relationship between the CONTRACTOR and the CITY and the CITY will not be liable for any obligation incurred by CONTRACTOR, including but not limited to unpaid minimum wages and/or overtime premiums.

ARTICLE 12 **TERMINATION**

12.1 *Termination for Convenience:* This Agreement may be terminated by CITY for convenience, upon «**Termination_for_Convenience**» of written notice by the terminating party to the other party for such termination in which event CONTRACTOR shall be paid its compensation for services performed to termination date, including services reasonably related to termination. In the event that CONTRACTOR abandons this Agreement or causes it to be terminated, CONTRACTOR shall indemnify CITY against loss pertaining to this termination.

12.2 *Default by CONTRACTOR:* In addition to all other remedies available to CITY, this Agreement shall be subject to cancellation by CITY for cause, should CONTRACTOR neglect or fail to perform or observe any of the terms, provisions, conditions, or requirements herein contained, if such neglect or failure shall continue for a period of thirty (30) days after receipt by CONTRACTOR of written notice of such neglect or failure.

ARTICLE 13 **UNCONTROLLABLE FORCES**

13.1 Neither CITY nor CONTRACTOR shall be considered to be in default of this Agreement if delays in or failure of performance shall be due to Uncontrollable Forces, the effect of which, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, the non-performing party could not avoid. The term "Uncontrollable Forces" shall mean any event which results in the prevention or delay of performance by a party of its obligations under this Agreement and which is beyond the reasonable control of the nonperforming party. It includes, but is not limited to fire, flood, earthquakes, storms, lightning, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, sabotage, and governmental actions.



13.2 Neither party shall, however, be excused from performance if nonperformance is due to forces, which are preventable, removable, or remediable, and which the nonperforming party could have, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, prevented, removed, or remedied with reasonable dispatch. The nonperforming party shall, within a reasonable time of being prevented or delayed from performance by an uncontrollable force, give written notice to the other party describing the circumstances and uncontrollable forces preventing continued performance of the obligations of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 14
AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO FUNDING

14.1 This agreement shall remain in full force and effect only as long as the expenditures provided for in the Agreement have been appropriated by the City Commission of the City of Pembroke Pines in the annual budget for each fiscal year of this Agreement, and is subject to termination based on lack of funding.

ARTICLE 15
VENUE

15.1 This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida as now and hereafter in force. The venue for actions arising out of this agreement shall be in Broward County, Florida.

ARTICLE 16
SIGNATORY AUTHORITY

16.1 CONTRACTOR shall provide CITY with copies of requisite documentation evidencing that the signator for CONTRACTOR has the authority to enter into this Agreement.

ARTICLE 17
MERGER; AMENDMENT

17.1 This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between CONTRACTOR and CITY, and negotiations and oral understandings between the parties are merged herein. This Agreement can be supplemented or amended only by a written document executed by both CONTRACTOR and CITY with the same formality and equal dignity herewith.

ARTICLE 18
DEFAULT OF CONTRACT & REMEDIES

18.1.1 **Damages.** CITY reserves the right to recover any ascertainable actual damages incurred as a result of the failure of CONTRACTOR to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Agreement, or for losses sustained by CITY resultant from CONTRACTOR's failure to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Agreement.

18.1.2 **Liquidated Damages.** As a breach of the service provided by this Agreement would cause serious and substantial damage to CITY Property, and the nature of this Agreement would render it impracticable or extremely difficult to fix the actual damage sustained by CITY by such



breach, it is agreed that, in case of breach of service wherein CONTRACTOR fails to maintain the Property, leaving the said property in disrepair, CITY may elect to collect liquidated damages for each such breach, and CONTRACTOR will pay CITY as liquidated damages, and not as penalty, «Liquidated Damages Per Day Written» («Liquidated Damages Per Day Numerical») for every day of such malfunction. This sum is the agreed upon amount by which CITY will be damaged by the breach of such service. An election to seek such remedies shall not be construed as a waiver of any legal remedies CITY may have as to any subsequent breach of service under this Agreement.

18.1.3 **Correction of Work.** If, in the judgment of CITY, work provided by CONTRACTOR does not conform to the requirements of this Agreement, or if the work exhibits poor workmanship, CITY reserves the right to require that CONTRACTOR correct all deficiencies in the work to bring the work into conformance without additional cost to CITY, and / or replace any personnel who fail to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Agreement. CITY shall be the sole judge of non-conformance and the quality of workmanship.

18.2 **Default of Contract.** The occurrence of any one or more of the following events shall constitute a default and breach of this Agreement by CONTRACTOR:

18.2.1. The abandonment of the Property by CONTRACTOR for a period of more than seven (7) business days.

18.2.2 The abandonment, unnecessary delay, refusal of, or failure to comply with any of the terms of this Agreement or neglect, or refusal to comply with the instructions of the Public Services Director relative thereto.

18.2.3. The failure by CONTRACTOR to observe or perform any of the terms, covenants, or conditions of this Agreement to be observed or performed by CONTRACTOR, where such failure shall continue for a period of seven (7) days after written notice thereof by CITY to CONTRACTOR; provided, however, that if the nature of CONTRACTOR's default is such that more than seven (7) days are reasonably required for its cure, then CONTRACTOR shall not be deemed to be in default if CONTRACTOR commences such cure within said seven (7) day period and thereafter diligently prosecutes such cure to completion.

18.2.4. The assignment and/or transfer of this Agreement or execution or attachment thereon by CONTRACTOR or any other party in a manner not expressly permitted hereunder.

18.2.5. The making by CONTRACTOR of any general assignment or general arrangement for the benefit of creditors, or the filing by or against CONTRACTOR of a petition to have CONTRACTOR adjudged a bankruptcy, or a petition for reorganization or arrangement under any law relating to bankruptcy (unless, in the case of a petition filed against CONTRACTOR, the same is dismissed within sixty (60) days); or the appointment of a trustee or a receiver to take possession of substantially all of CONTRACTOR's assets, or for CONTRACTOR's interest in this Agreement, where possession is not restored to CONTRACTOR within thirty (30) days; for attachment, execution or other judicial seizure of substantially all of CONTRACTOR's assets, or for CONTRACTOR's interest in this Agreement, where such seizure is not discharged within thirty (30) days.



18.3 **Remedies in Default.** In case of default by CONTRACTOR, CITY shall notify CONTRACTOR, in writing, of such abandonment, delay, refusal, failure, neglect, or default and direct him to comply with all provisions of the Agreement. If the abandonment, delay, refusal, failure, neglect or default is not cured within seven (7) days of when notice was sent by CITY, CITY may declare a default of the Agreement and notify CONTRACTOR of such declaration of default and terminate the Agreement.

18.3.1. Upon such declaration of default, all payments remaining due CONTRACTOR at the time of default, less all sums due CITY for damages suffered, or expenses incurred by reason of default, shall be due and payable to CITY.

18.3.2. CITY may complete the Agreement, or any part thereof, either by day labor or re-letting a contract for the same, and procure the equipment and the facilities necessary for the completion of the Agreement, and charge the cost of same to CONTRACTOR and/or the Surety together with the costs incident thereto to such default.

18.3.3. In the event CITY completes the Agreement at a lesser cost than would have been payable to CONTRACTOR under this Agreement, if the same had been fulfilled by CONTRACTOR, CITY shall retain such differences. Should such cost to CITY be greater, CONTRACTOR shall pay the amount of such excess to the CITY.

18.3.4 Notwithstanding the other provisions in this Section, CITY reserves the right to terminate the Agreement at any time, whenever the service provided by CONTRACTOR fails to meet reasonable standards of the trade after CITY gives written notice to the CONTRACTOR of the deficiencies as set forth in the written notice within fourteen calendar (14) days of the receipt by CONTRACTOR of such notice from CITY.

ARTICLE 19 **BANKRUPTCY**

19.1 It is agreed that if CONTRACTOR is adjudged bankrupt, either voluntarily or involuntarily, then this Agreement shall terminate effective on the date and at the time the bankruptcy petition is filed.

ARTICLE 20 **DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

20.1 **Arbitration.** In addition to any other remedy provided hereunder, CITY, at its option, may use arbitration to resolve any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement if arbitration is elected by CITY. Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or breach thereof, may be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered into by any court having jurisdiction thereof. In the event arbitration is elected by CITY, such controversy



or claim shall be submitted to one arbitrator selected from the National Panel of The American Arbitration Association.

20.2 Operations During Dispute.

20.2.1 In the event that a dispute, if any, arises between CITY and CONTRACTOR relating to this Agreement, performance or compensation hereunder, CONTRACTOR shall continue to render service in full compliance with all terms and conditions of this Agreement as interpreted by CITY regardless of such dispute.

20.2.2 CONTRACTOR expressly recognizes the paramount right and duty of CITY to provide adequate maintenance of CITY's Property, and further agrees, in consideration for the execution of this Agreement, that in the event of such a dispute, if any, it will not seek injunctive relief in any court, but will negotiate with CITY for an adjustment on the matter or matters in dispute and, upon failure of said negotiations to resolve the dispute, may present the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction in an appropriate suit therefore instituted by it or by CITY.

ARTICLE 21
PUBLIC RECORDS

21.1 The City of Pembroke Pines is public agency subject to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes. The CONTRACTOR shall comply with Florida's Public Records Law. Specifically, the CONTRACTOR shall:

21.1.1 Keep and maintain public records required by the CITY to perform the service;

21.1.2 Upon request from the CITY's custodian of public records, provide the CITY with a copy of the requested records or allow the records to be inspected or copied within a reasonable time at a cost that does not exceed the cost provided in chapter 119, Fla. Stat., or as otherwise provided by law;

21.1.3 Ensure that public records that are exempt or that are confidential and exempt from public record disclosure requirements are not disclosed except as authorized by law for the duration of the contract term and, following completion of the contract, CONTRACTOR shall destroy all copies of such confidential and exempt records remaining in its possession after the CONTRACTOR transfers the records in its possession to the CITY; and

21.1.4 Upon completion of the contract, CONTRACTOR shall transfer to the CITY, at no cost to the CITY, all public records in CONTRACTOR's possession. All records stored electronically by the CONTRACTOR must be provided to the CITY, upon request from the CITY's custodian of public records, in a format that is compatible with the information technology systems of the CITY.



21.2 The failure of Contractor to comply with the provisions set forth in this Article shall constitute a Default and Breach of this Agreement and the CITY shall enforce the Default in accordance with the provisions set forth in **Article 18**.

IF THE CONTRACTOR HAS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 119, FLORIDA STATUTES, TO THE CONTRACTOR'S DUTY TO PROVIDE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO THIS CONTRACT, CONTACT THE CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS AT

**CITY CLERK
601 CITY CENTER WAY, 4th FLOOR
PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33025
(954) 450-1050
mgraham@ppines.com**

**ARTICLE 22
MISCELLANEOUS**

22.1 **Ownership of Documents.** Reports, surveys, studies, and other data provided in connection with this Agreement are and shall remain the property of CITY, whether or not the project for which they are made is completed.

22.2 **Legal Representation.** It is acknowledged that each party to this agreement had the opportunity to be represented by counsel in the preparation of this Agreement, and accordingly, the rule that a contract shall be interpreted strictly against the party preparing same shall not apply herein due to the joint contributions of both parties.

22.3 **Records.** CONTRACTOR shall keep such records and accounts and require any and all subcontractors to keep records and accounts as may be necessary in order to record complete and correct entries as to personnel hours charged to this engagement, and any expenses for which CONTRACTOR expects to be reimbursed. Such books and records will be available at all reasonable times for examination and audit by CITY and shall be kept for a period of ten (10) years after the completion of all work to be performed pursuant to this Agreement. Incomplete or incorrect entries in such books and records will be grounds for disallowance by CITY of any fees or expenses based upon such entries.

22.4 **Assignments; Amendments.** This Agreement, and any interests herein, shall not be assigned, transferred or otherwise encumbered, under any circumstances, by CONTRACTOR without the prior written consent of CITY. For purposes of this Agreement, any change of ownership of CONTRACTOR shall constitute an assignment which requires CITY approval. However, this Agreement shall run to the benefit of CITY and its successors and assigns.



22.5 **No Contingent Fees.** CONTRACTOR warrants that it has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for CONTRACTOR to solicit or secure this Agreement, and that it has not paid or agreed to pay any person, company, corporation, individual or firm, other than a bona fide employee working solely for CONTRACTOR any fee, commission, percentage, gift, or other consideration contingent upon or resulting from the award or making of this Agreement. For the breach or violation of this provision, CITY shall have the right to terminate the Agreement without liability at its discretion, to deduct from the contract price, or otherwise recover the full amount of such fee, commission, percentage, gift or consideration.

22.6 **Notice.** Whenever any party desires to give notice unto any other party, it must be given by written notice, sent by certified United States mail, with return receipt requested, addressed to the party for whom it is intended and the remaining party, at the places last specified, and the places for giving of notice shall remain such until they shall have been changed by written notice in compliance with the provisions of this section. For the present, CONTRACTOR and CITY designate the following as the respective places for giving of notice:

CITY Charles F. Dodge, City Manager
City of Pembroke Pines
601 City Center Way
Pembroke Pines, Florida 33025
Telephone No. (954) 450-1040

Copy To: Samuel S. Goren, City Attorney
Goren, Cherof, Doody & Ezrol, P.A.
3099 East Commercial Boulevard, Suite 200
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33308
Telephone No. (954) 771-4500
Facsimile No. (954) 771-4923

Contractor «Vendor_Contact_Title»
«Vendor_Name»
«Vendor_Address_Line_1»
«Vendor_Address_Line_2»
E-mail: «Vendor_Email»
Telephone No: «Vendor_Phone_Number»
Cell phone No: «Vendor_Cell_Number»
Facsimile No: «Vendor_Fax_Number»

22.7 **Binding Authority.** Each person signing this Agreement on behalf of either party individually warrants that he or she has full legal power to execute this Agreement on behalf of the party for whom he or she is signing, and to bind and obligate such party with respect to all provisions contained in this Agreement.

22.8 **Headings.** Headings herein are for the convenience of reference only and shall not be considered in any interpretation of this Agreement.



22.9 **Exhibits.** Each Exhibit referred to in this Agreement forms an essential part of this Agreement. The exhibits if not physically attached should be treated as part of this Agreement and are incorporated herein by reference.

22.10 **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement or application thereof to any person or situation shall to any extent, be held invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement, and the application of such provisions to persons or situations other than those as to which it shall have been held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby, and shall continue in full force and effect, and be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

22.11 **Extent of Agreement.** This Agreement represents the entire and integrated agreement between CITY and CONTRACTOR and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations or agreements, either written or oral.

22.12 **Waiver.** Failure of CITY to insist upon strict performance of any provision or condition of this Agreement, or to execute any right therein contained, shall not be constructed as a waiver or relinquishment for the future of any such provision, condition, or right, but the same shall remain in full force and effect.

22.13 **Attorney's Fees.** In the event that either party brings suit for enforcement of this Agreement, each party shall bear its own attorney's fees and court costs, except as otherwise provided under the indemnification provisions set forth herein above.

22.14 **Protection of City Property.** At all times during the performance of this Agreement, CONTRACTOR shall protect CITY's property from all damage whatsoever on account of the work being carried on under this Agreement.

22.15 **Counterparts and Execution.** This Agreement may be executed in multiple originals or counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original and together shall constitute one and the same agreement. Execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Parties shall be legally binding, valid and effective upon delivery of the executed documents to the other party through facsimile transmission, email, or other electronic delivery.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE

HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



CITY OF PEMBROKE PINES, FLORIDA

By: _____
MARLENE D. GRAHAM, CITY CLERK CHARLES F. DODGE, CITY MANAGER

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

STATE OF _____)
COUNTY OF _____)

BEFORE ME, an officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally appeared _____ as _____ of «**Vendor_Name**», a company authorized to conduct business in the State of Florida, and acknowledged execution of the foregoing Agreement as the proper official of «**Vendor_Name**» for the use and purposes mentioned in it and affixed the official seal of the corporation, and that the instrument is the act and deed of that corporation.

IN WITNESS OF THE FOREGOING, I have set my hand and official seal at in the State and County aforesaid on this _____ day of _____, «**Contract_Signature_Year**».

NOTARY PUBLIC

(Name of Notary Typed, Printed or Stamped)



City of Pembroke Pines

Attachment M

REFERENCES FORM

Provide specific examples of similar contracts. References should be should be capable of explaining and confirming your firm's capacity to successfully complete the scope of work outlined herein. **This form should be duplicated for each reference and any additional information that would be helpful can be attached.**

Reference Contact Information:

Name of Firm, City, County or Agency:

Address:

City/State/Zip:

Contact Name:

Title:

E-Mail Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

Project Information:

Name of Contractor Performing the work:

Name and location of the project:

Nature of the firm's responsibility on the project:

Project duration:

Completion (Anticipated) Date:

Size of project:

Cost of project:

Work for which staff was responsible:

Contract Type:

The results/deliverables of the project:

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E-Mail Address:

Telephone: Fax:

Project Information:

Name of Contractor Performing the work:

Name and location of the project:

Nature of the firm’s responsibility on the project:

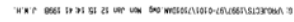
Project duration: Completion (Anticipated) Date:

Size of project: Cost of project:

Work for which staff was responsible:

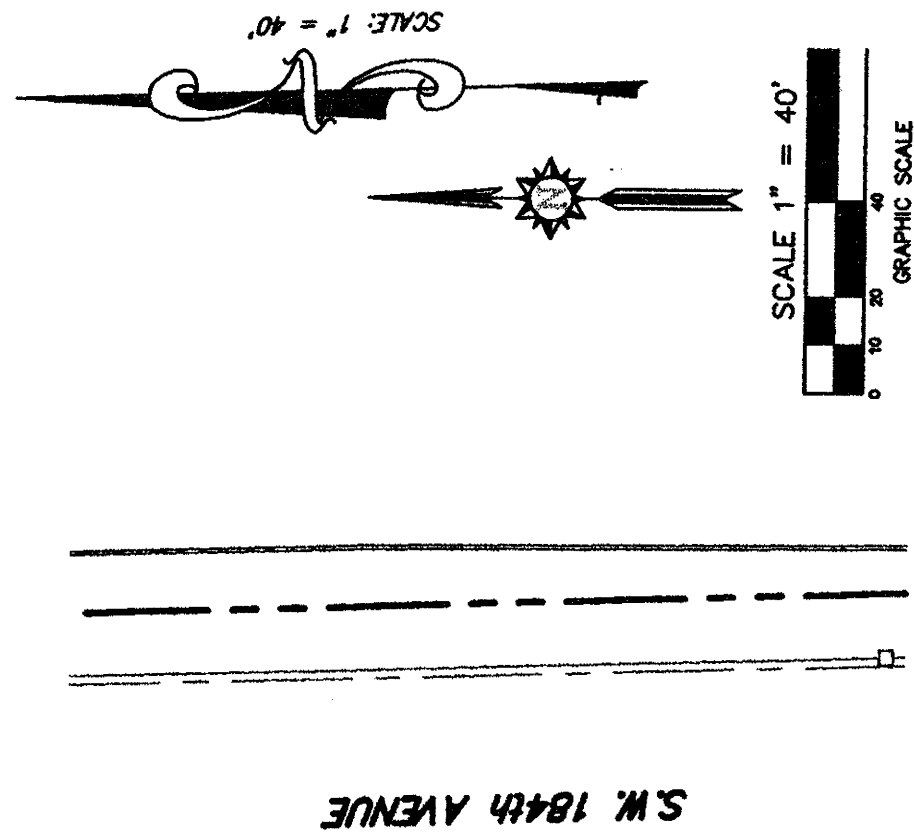
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The results/deliverables of the project:

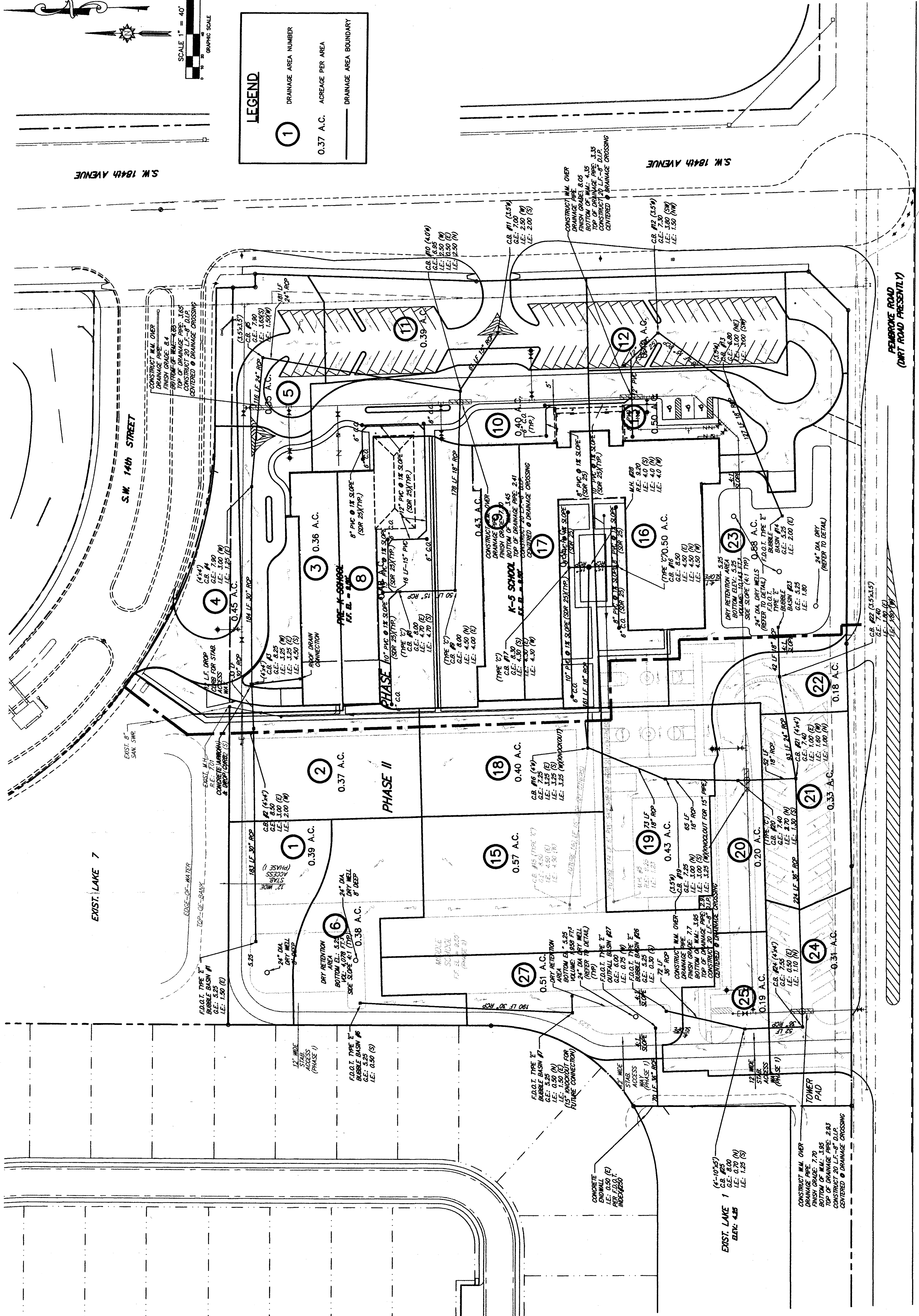




DATE:	11-25-97
SCALE:	1" = 40'
DESIGN BY:	R. THOMAS
DRAWN BY:	R. BOOTH
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	



LEGEND	
①	DRAINAGE AREA NUMBER
0.37 A.C.	ACREAGE PER AREA
—	DRAINAGE AREA BOUNDARY

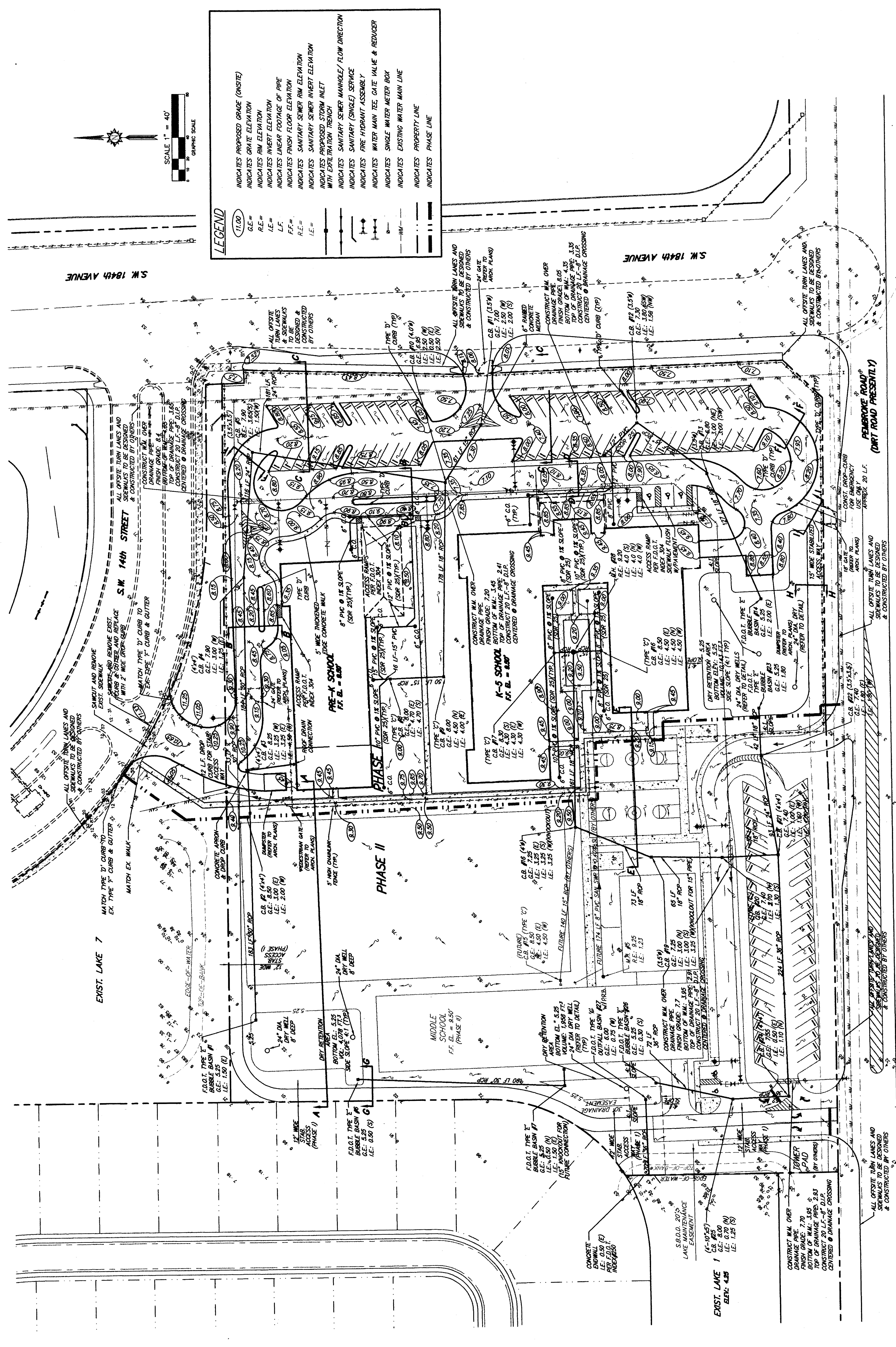


PROJECT NO.
97-0101
THC-40424

PEMBROKE PINES CHARTER SCHOOL
PEMBROKE PINES
FLORIDA
PAVING, GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
PHASE I

GRAVEN • THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS
SURVEYORS
3563 N.W. 53RD STREET, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33309 (954) 739-6400
FAX: (954) 739-6409
GRAVEN • THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES, INC. IS THE PROPERTY OF GRAVEN • THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION OF GRAVEN • THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES, INC. COPYRIGHT © 1995

DATE:	11-25-97
SCALE:	1" = 40'
DESIGN BY:	R. THOMAS
DRAWN BY:	R. BOOTH
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	



LEGEND

- INDICATES PROPOSED GRADE (ONITE)
- INDICATES GRADE ELEVATION
- INDICATES FINISH ELEVATION
- INDICATES INVERT ELEVATION
- INDICATES FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION
- INDICATES FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION
- INDICATES SANITARY SEWER INVERT ELEVATION
- INDICATES PROPOSED STORM INLET
- INDICATES SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE / FLOW DIRECTION
- INDICATES SANITARY (SINGLE) SERVICE
- INDICATES FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY
- INDICATES WATER MAIN TEE GATE VALVE & REDUCER
- INDICATES SINGLE WATER METER BOX
- INDICATES EXISTING WATER MAIN LINE
- INDICATES PROPERTY LINE

EXIST. LAKE 1
GEN: 4.25

PHASE II

EXIST. LAKE 7

PEMBROKE ROAD
(DRT ROAD PRESENTLY)

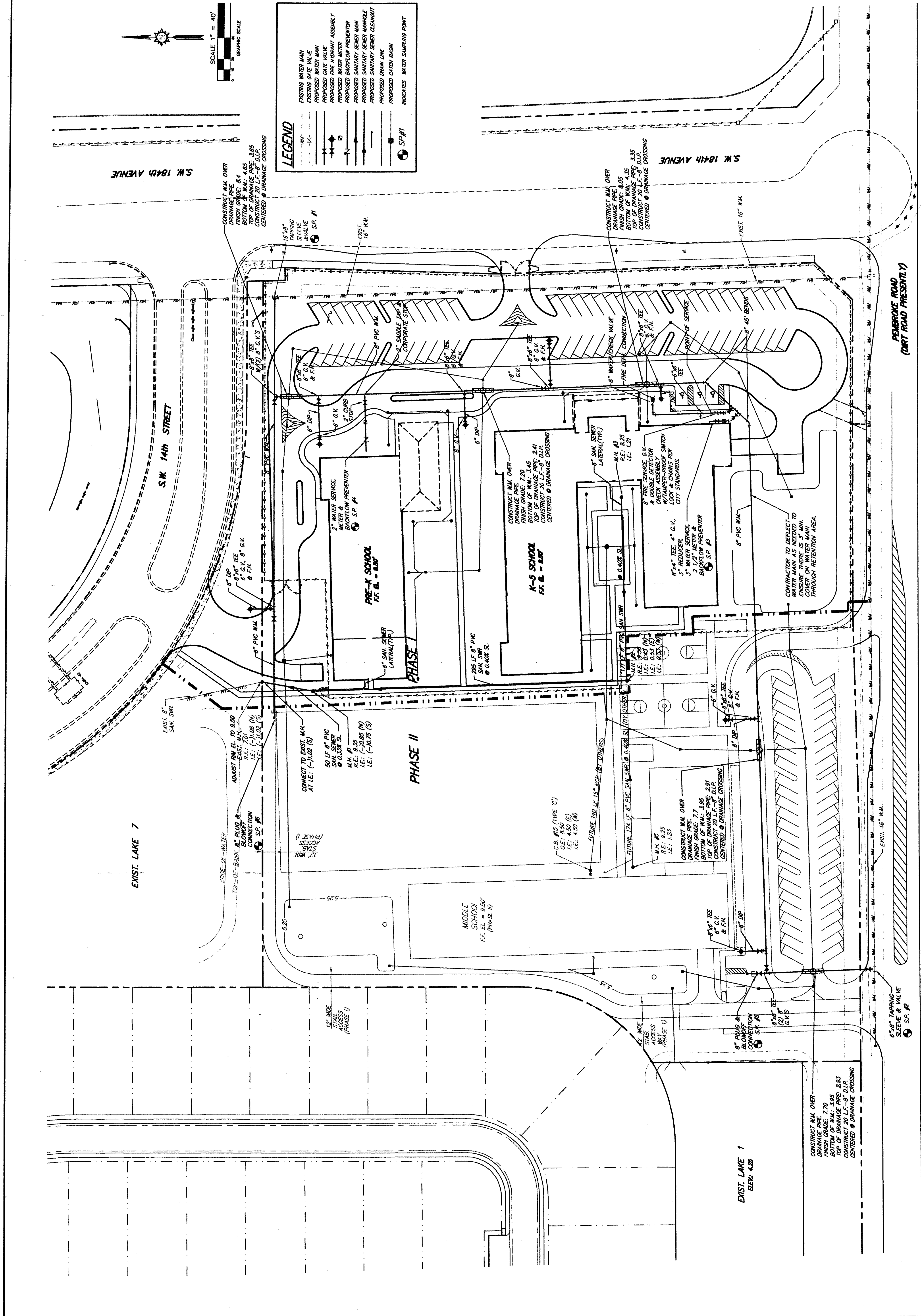
S.W. 184th AVENUE

S.W. 14th STREET

MIDDLE SCHOOL
FF: EL: 9.59' (PHASE I)

K-5 SCHOOL
FF: EL: 9.41'

PRE-K SCHOOL
FF: EL: 9.41'

[illegible]



FINAL/PARTIAL RELEASE OF LIEN

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the undersigned, for and in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$ [Payment Amount] and other valuable consideration, paid by **City of Pembroke Pines**, receipt of which is hereby acknowledge, hereby releases and quit claims to the said [Contractor Name] its successors and assigns, and

City of Pembroke Pines

The owner, all liens, lien rights, claims and demands of any kind whatsoever, which the undersigned now has or might have against the building on premises legally described as:

[Description]
PO #: [PO #]

Invoice #: [Invoice #]

On account of labor performed and/or material furnished for the construction of any improvements thereon. That all labor and materials used by the undersigned in the erection of said improvements have been fully paid for:

Witnesses:

CONTRACTOR
[NAME OF CONTRACTOR]

BY: _____

Print Name

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Print Name

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF BROWARD)

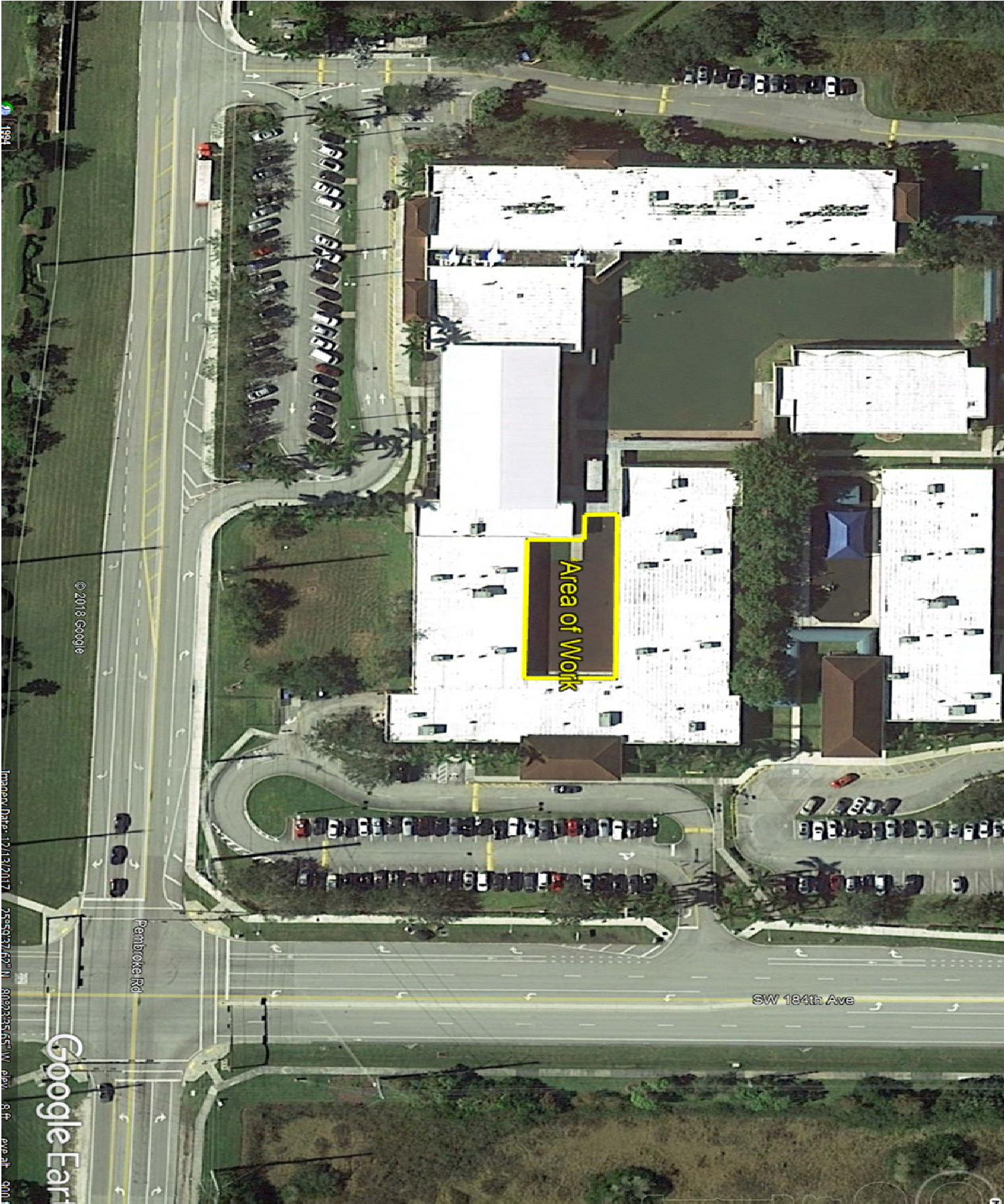
ON THIS _____ day of _____, 20____, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared [Contractor's Representative] as [Job Title] of [Name of Contractor], personally known to me, or who has produced _____ as identification, and is the person who subscribed to the foregoing instrument and who acknowledged that (s)he executed the same and that (s)he was duly authorized to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Print or Type Name

My Commission Expires:



Public Playground Safety Handbook



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Saving Lives and Keeping Families Safe





U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
4330 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814

December 29, 2015

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's ("CPSC" or "Commission") *Public Playground Safety Handbook* was first published in 1981 under the name *A Handbook for Public Playground Safety*. The recommendations in the *Handbook* are focused on playground-related *injuries* and mechanical mechanisms of injury; falls from playground equipment have remained the largest single hazard pattern associated with playground use. Since the first edition, the Commission has included recommendations that playgrounds not be installed over concrete, asphalt, or paved surfaces to address serious head injuries due to falls from the equipment. Additionally, the Commission has made suggestions for commonly used loose-fill and unitary surfacing materials (*e.g.*, wood mulch, pea gravel, sand, gym mats, and shredded/recycled rubber mulch) that provide head impact attenuation and can mitigate the hazard presented by falls from playground equipment. Maintaining the focus on falls, the *Handbook's* surfacing recommendations are based on the surfacing material's energy absorbing effectiveness.

During the past 35 years, innovations in technology have led to new playground equipment and surfacing practices. Voluntary standards for equipment and impact attenuation for protective surfacing have evolved. The 2010 edition of the *Handbook*, the most recent version, still discusses common materials, but also covers new surfacing systems that are specifically designed and tested to comply with ASTM F1292, the voluntary standard for measuring impact attenuation of surfacing. Maintaining that focus, Section 2.4 of the *Handbook* identifies shredded/recycled rubber mulch as an "Appropriate Surfacing" product, given that this product can meet the impact attenuation requirements of ASTM F1292, as long as minimum depths of the material are maintained, as specified in Table 2 of Section 2.5. This notation is solely focused on the impact attenuation to minimize serious head injuries, and not on other aspects that may pose other risks, such as chemical exposure or ingestion.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, it is estimated that there were more than 200,000 injuries annually on public playgrounds across the country that required emergency room treatment. By following the recommended guidelines in this handbook, you and your community can create a safer playground environment for all children and contribute to the reduction of playground-related deaths and injuries.

1.1 Scope

This handbook presents safety information for public playground equipment in the form of guidelines. Publication of this handbook is expected to promote greater safety awareness among those who purchase, install, and maintain public playground equipment. Because many factors may affect playground safety, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff believes that guidelines, rather than a mandatory rule, are appropriate. These guidelines are not being issued as the sole method to minimize injuries associated with playground equipment. However, the Commission believes that the recommendations in this handbook along with the technical information in the ASTM standards for public playgrounds will contribute to greater playground safety.

Some states and local jurisdictions may require compliance with this handbook and/or ASTM voluntary standards. Additionally, risk managers, insurance companies, or others may require compliance at a particular site; check with state/local jurisdictions and insurance companies for specific requirements.

1.2 Intended Audience

This handbook is intended for use by childcare personnel, school officials, parks and recreation personnel, equipment purchasers and installers, playground designers, and any other members of the general public (e.g., parents and school groups) concerned with public playground safety and interested in evaluating their respective playgrounds. Due to the wide range of possible users, some information provided may be more appropriate for certain users than others. The voluntary standards listed in 1.4.1 contain more technical requirements than this handbook and are primarily intended for use by equipment manufacturers, architects, designers, and any others requiring more technical information.

1.3 What is a Public Playground?

“Public” playground equipment refers to equipment for use by children ages 6 months through 12 years in the playground areas of:

- Commercial (non-residential) child care facilities
- Institutions
- Multiple family dwellings, such as apartment and condominium buildings
- Parks, such as city, state, and community maintained parks
- Restaurants
- Resorts and recreational developments
- Schools
- Other areas of public use

These guidelines are not intended for amusement park equipment, sports or fitness equipment normally intended for users over the age of 12 years, soft contained play equipment, constant air inflatable play devices for home use, art and museum sculptures (not otherwise designed, intended and installed as playground equipment), equipment found in water play facilities, or home playground equipment. Equipment components intended solely for children with disabilities and modified to accommodate such users also are not covered by these guidelines. Child care facilities, especially indoor, should refer to ASTM F2373 — *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months Through 23 Months*, for more guidance on areas unique to their facilities.

1.4 Public Playground Safety Voluntary Standards and CPSC Handbook History

- 1981 – First CPSC *Handbook for Public Playground Safety* was published, a two-volume set.
- 1991 – *Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*, ASTM F1292, was first published.
- 1991 – Two-volume set was replaced by a single-volume handbook, which contained recommendations based on a COMSIS Corporation report to the CPSC (*Development of Human Factors Criteria for Playground Equipment Safety*).

- 1993 – First version of voluntary standard for public playground equipment, ASTM F1487 — *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use*, was published (revisions occur every 3 to 4 years).
- 1994 – Minor revisions to the *Handbook*.
- 1997 – *Handbook* was updated based on (1) staff review of ASTM F1487, (2) playground safety roundtable meeting held October 1996, and (3) public comment received to a May 1997 CPSC staff request.
- 2005 – First version of voluntary standard for playground equipment intended for children under two years old, ASTM F2373 — *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months Through 23 Months*, was published.
- 2008 – *Handbook* was updated based on comments received from members of the ASTM F15 Playground Committees in response to a CPSC staff request for suggested revisions. Significant revisions are listed below.
- **F2049** *Standard Guide for Fences/Barriers for Public, Commercial, and Multi-Family Residential Use Outdoor Play Areas*.
- **F1148** *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Home Playground Equipment*.
- **F1918** *Standard Safety Performance Specification for Soft Contained Play Equipment*.

1.4.1 ASTM playground standards

Below is a list of ASTM technical performance standards that relate to playgrounds.

- **F1487** *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use*.
- **F2373** *Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Public Use Play Equipment for Children 6 Months through 23 Months*.
- **F1292** *Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*.
- **F2075** *Standard Specification for Engineered Wood Fiber for Use as a Playground Safety Surface Under and Around Playground Equipment*.
- **F2223** *Standard Guide for ASTM Standards on Playground Surfacing*.
- **F2479** *Standard Guide for Specification, Purchase, Installation and Maintenance of Poured-In-Place Playground Surfacing*.
- **F1951** *Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*.
- **F1816** *Standard Safety Specification for Drawstrings on Children's Upper Outerwear*.

1.5 Significant Revisions for 2008

1.5.1 Equipment guidelines

- Age ranges expanded to include children as young as 6 months based on ASTM F2373
- Guidelines for track rides and log rolls added
- Exit zone requirements for slides harmonized with ASTM F1487

1.5.2 Surfacing guidelines

- Critical height table revised
- Suggestions for surfacing over asphalt added

1.5.3 General guidelines

- Suggestions on sun exposure added

1.5.4 Other revisions

- Editorial changes to make the *Handbook* easier to understand and use

1.6 Background

The safety of each individual piece of playground equipment as well as the layout of the entire play area should be considered when designing or evaluating a playground for safety. Since falls are a very common playground hazard pattern, the installation and maintenance of protective surfacing under and around all equipment is crucial to protect children from severe head injuries.

Because all playgrounds present some challenge and because children can be expected to use equipment in unintended and unanticipated ways, adult supervision is highly recommended. The handbook provides some guidance on supervisory practices that adults should follow. Appropriate equipment design, layout, and maintenance, as discussed in this

handbook, are also essential for increasing public playground safety.

A playground should allow children to develop gradually and test their skills by providing a series of graduated challenges. The challenges presented should be appropriate for age-related abilities and should be ones that children can perceive and choose to undertake. Toddlers, preschool- and school-age children differ dramatically, not only in physical size and ability, but also in their intellectual and social skills. Therefore, age-appropriate playground designs should accommodate these differences with regard to the type, scale, and the layout of equipment. Recommendations throughout this handbook address the different needs of toddlers, preschool-age, and school-age children; “toddlers” refers to children ages 6 months through 2 years of age, “preschool-age” refers to children 2 through 5 years, and “school-age” refers to children 5 through 12 years. The overlap between these groups is anticipated in terms of playground equipment use and provides for a margin of safety.

Playground designers, installers and operators should be aware that the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. Titles II and III of the ADA require, among other things, that newly constructed and altered State and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Recreation facilities, including play areas, are among the types of facilities covered by titles II and III of the ADA.

The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Boards – also referred to as the “Access Board” – has developed accessibility guidelines for newly constructed and altered play areas that were published October 2000. The play area guidelines are a supplement to the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). Once these guidelines are adopted as enforceable standards by the Department of Justice, all newly constructed and altered play areas covered by the ADA will be required to comply. These guidelines also apply to play areas covered by the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA).

Copies of the play area accessibility guidelines and further technical assistance can be obtained from the U.S. Access Board, 1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004-1111; 800-872-2253, 800-993-2822 (TTY), www.access-board.gov.

1.7 Playground Injuries

The U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has long recognized the potential hazards that exist with the use of playground equipment, with over 200,000 estimated emergency room-treated injuries annually. The most recent study of 2,691 playground equipment-related incidents reported to the CPSC from 2001-2008 indicated that falls are the most common hazard pattern (44% of injuries) followed by equipment-related hazards, such as breakage, tip over, design, and assembly (23%).¹ Other hazard patterns involved entrapment and colliding other children or stationary equipment. Playground-related deaths reported to the Commission involved entanglement of ropes, leashes, or clothing; falls; and impact from equipment tip over or structural failure.

The recommendations in this handbook have been developed to address the hazards that resulted in playground-related injuries and deaths. The recommendations include those that address:

- The potential for falls from and impact with equipment
- The need for impact attenuating protective surfacing under and around equipment
- Openings with the potential for head entrapment
- The scale of equipment and other design features related to user age and layout of equipment on a playground
- Installation and maintenance procedures
- General hazards presented by protrusions, sharp edges, and crush or shear points

1.8 Definitions

Barrier — An enclosing device around an elevated platform that is intended to prevent both inadvertent and deliberate attempts to pass through the device.

Composite Structure — Two or more play structures attached or functionally linked, to create one integral unit that provides more than one play activity.

Critical Height — The fall height below which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected to occur.

¹O'Brien, Craig W.; Injuries and Investigated Deaths Associated with Playground Equipment, 2001–2008. U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: Washington DC, October, 2009.

Designated Play Surface — Any elevated surface for standing, walking, crawling, sitting or climbing, or a flat surface greater than 2 inches wide by 2 inches long having an angle less than 30° from horizontal.

Embankment Slide — A slide that follows the contour of the ground and at no point is the bottom of the chute greater than 12 inches above the surrounding ground.

Entanglement — A condition in which the user's clothes or something around the user's neck becomes caught or entwined on a component of playground equipment.

Entrapment — Any condition that impedes withdrawal of a body or body part that has penetrated an opening.

Fall Height — The vertical distance between the highest designated play surface on a piece of equipment and the protective surfacing beneath it.

Footing — A means for anchoring playground equipment to the ground.

Full Bucket Seat Swing — A swing generally appropriate for children under 4 years of age that provides support on all sides and between the legs of the occupant and cannot be entered or exited without adult assistance.

Geotextile (filter) Cloth — A fabric that retains its relative structure during handling, placement, and long-term service to enhance water movement, retard soil movement, and to add reinforcement and separation between the soil and the surfacing and/or sub-base.

Guardrail — An enclosing device around an elevated platform that is intended to prevent inadvertent falls from the elevated surface.

Infill — Material(s) used in a protective barrier or between decks to prevent a user from passing through the barrier (e.g., vertical bars, lattice, solid panel, etc.).

Loose-Fill Surfacing Material — A material used for protective surfacing in the use zone that consists of loose particles such as sand, gravel, engineered wood fibers, or shredded rubber.

Preschool-Age Children — Children 2 years of age through 5 years of age.

Projection — Anything that extends outward from a surface of the playground equipment and must be tested to determine whether it is a protrusion or entanglement hazard, or both.

Protective Barrier — See Barrier.

Protective Surfacing — Shock absorbing (i.e., impact attenuating) surfacing material in the use zone that conforms to the recommendations in §2.4 of this handbook.

Protrusion — A projection which, when tested, is found to be a hazard having the potential to cause bodily injury to a user who impacts it.

Roller Slide — A slide that has a chute consisting of a series of individual rollers over which the user travels.

School-Age Children — Children 5 years of age through 12 years of age.

Slide Chute — The inclined sliding surface of a slide.

Stationary Play Equipment — Any play structure that has a fixed base and does not move.

Supervisor — Any person tasked with watching children on a playground. Supervisors may be paid professionals (e.g., childcare, elementary school or park and recreation personnel), paid seasonal workers (e.g., college or high school students), volunteers (e.g., PTA members), or unpaid caregivers (e.g., parents) of the children playing in the playground.

Toddlers — Children 6 months through 23 months of age.

Tube Slide — A slide in which the chute consists of a totally enclosed tube or tunnel.

Unitary Surfacing Material — A manufactured material used for protective surfacing in the use zone that may be rubber tiles, mats, or a combination of energy absorbing materials held in place by a binder that may be poured in place at the playground site and cures to form a unitary shock absorbing surface.

Upper Body Equipment — Equipment designed to support a child by the hands only (e.g., horizontal ladder, overhead swinging rings).

Use Zone — The surface under and around a piece of equipment onto which a child falling from or exiting from the equipment would be expected to land. These areas are also designated for unrestricted circulation around the equipment.

2. GENERAL PLAYGROUND CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Selecting a Site

The following factors are important when selecting a site for a new playground:

Site Factor	Questions to Ask	If yes, then...Mitigation
Travel patterns of children to and from the playground	Are there hazards in the way?	Clear hazards.
Nearby accessible hazards such as roads with traffic, lakes, ponds, streams, drop-offs/cliffs, etc.	<p>Could a child inadvertently run into a nearby hazard?</p> <p>Could younger children easily wander off toward the hazard?</p>	Provide a method to contain children within the playground. For example, a dense hedge or a fence. The method should allow for observation by supervisors. If fences are used, they should conform to local building codes and/or ASTM F-2049.
Sun exposure	Is sun exposure sufficient to heat exposed bare metal slides, platforms, steps, & surfacing enough to burn children?	<p>Bare metal slides, platforms, and steps should be shaded or located out of direct sun.</p> <p>Provide warnings that equipment and surfacing exposed to intense sun can burn.</p>
	Will children be exposed to the sun during the most intense part of the day?	Consider shading the playground or providing shaded areas nearby.
Slope and drainage	Will loose fill materials wash away during periods of heavy rain?	Consider proper drainage re-grading to prevent wash outs.

2.1.1 Shading considerations

According to the American Academy of Dermatology, research indicates that one in five Americans will develop some form of skin cancer during their lifetime, and five or more sunburns double the risk of developing skin cancer. Utilizing existing shade (e.g., trees), designing play structures as a means for providing shading (e.g., elevated platforms with shaded space below), or creating more shade (e.g., man-made structures) are potential ways to design a playground to help protect children's skin from the sun. When trees are used for shade, additional maintenance issues arise, such as the need for cleaning up debris and trimming limbs.

2.2 Playground Layout

There are several key factors to keep in mind when laying out a playground:

- Accessibility
- Age separation
- Conflicting activities
- Sight lines
- Signage and/or labeling
- Supervision

2.2.1 Accessibility

Special consideration should be given to providing accessible surfaces in a play area that meets the *ASTM Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*, ASTM F1951.

Equipment selection and location along with the type of protective surfacing are key components to ensuring the opportunity for children with disabilities to play on the playground.

2.2.2 Age separation

For playgrounds intended to serve children of all ages, the layout of pathways and the landscaping of the playground should show the distinct areas for the different age groups. The areas should be separated at least by a buffer zone, which could be an area with shrubs or benches. This separation and buffer zone will reduce the chance of injury from older, more active children running through areas filled with younger children with generally slower movement and reaction times.

2.2.3 Age group

In areas where access to the playground is unlimited or enforced only by signage, the playground designer should recognize that since child development is fluid, parents and caregivers may select a playground slightly above or slightly below their child's abilities, especially for children at or near a cut-off age (e.g., 2-years old and 5-years old). This could be for ease of supervising multiple children, misperceptions about the hazards a playground may pose to children of a different age, advanced development of a child, or other reasons. For this reason, there is an overlap at age 5.

Developmentally a similar overlap also exists around age 2; however, due to the differences in ASTM standards and entrapment testing tools, this overlap is not reflected in the handbook. Playgrounds used primarily by children under the supervision of paid, trained professionals (e.g., child-care centers and schools) may wish to consider separating playgrounds by the facility's age groupings. For example, a child-care facility may wish to limit a playground to toddlers under 2 exclusively and can draw information from this guide and ASTM F2373. A school, on the other hand, may have no children under 4 attending, and can likewise plan appropriately. Those who inspect playgrounds should use the intended age group of the playground.

2.2.4 Conflicting activities

The play area should be organized into different sections to prevent injuries caused by conflicting activities and children running between activities. Active, physical activities should be separate from more passive or quiet activities. Areas for playground equipment, open fields, and sand boxes should be located in different sections of the playground. In addition, popular, heavy-use pieces of equipment or activities should be dispersed to avoid crowding in any one area.

Different types of equipment have different use zones that must be maintained. The following are general recommendations for locating equipment within the playground site. Specific use zones for equipment are given in §5.3.

- Moving equipment, such as swings and merry-go-rounds, should be located toward a corner, side, or edge of the play area while ensuring that the appropriate use zones around the equipment are maintained.
- Slide exits should be located in an uncongested area of the playground.
- Composite play structures have become increasingly popular on public playgrounds. Adjacent components on composite structures should be complementary. For example, an access component should not be located in a slide exit zone.

2.2.5 Sight lines

Playgrounds that are designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with safety guidelines and standards can still present hazards to children. Playgrounds should be laid out to allow parents or caregivers to keep track of children as they move throughout the playground environment. Visual barriers should be minimized as much as possible. For example, in a park situation, playground equipment should be as visible as possible from park benches. In playgrounds with areas for different ages, the older children's area should be visible from the younger children's area to ensure that caregivers of multiple children can see older children while they are engaged in interactive play with younger ones.

2.2.6 Signage and/or labeling

Although the intended user group should be obvious from the design and scale of equipment, signs and/or labels posted in the playground area or on the equipment should give some guidance to supervisors as to the age appropriateness of the equipment.

2.2.7 Supervision

The quality of the supervision depends on the quality of the supervisor's knowledge of safe play behavior. Playground designers should be aware of the type of supervision most likely for their given playground. Depending on the location and nature of the playground, the supervisors may be paid professionals (e.g., childcare, elementary school or park and recreation personnel), paid seasonal workers (e.g., college or high school students), volunteers (e.g., PTA members), or unpaid caregivers (e.g., parents) of the children playing in the playground.

Parents and playground supervisors should be aware that not all playground equipment is appropriate for all children who may use the playground. Supervisors should look for posted






signs indicating the appropriate age of the users and direct children to equipment appropriate for their age. Supervisors may also use the information in Table 1 to determine the suitability of the equipment for the children they are supervising. Toddlers and preschool-age children require more attentive supervision than older children; however, one should not rely on supervision alone to prevent injuries.

Supervisors should understand the basics of playground safety such as:

- Checking for broken equipment and making sure children don't play on it.
- Checking for and removing unsafe modifications, especially ropes tied to equipment, before letting children play.
- Checking for properly maintained protective surfacing.
- Making sure children are wearing foot wear.

TABLE 1. EXAMPLES OF AGE APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT

 <p>Toddler — Ages 6-23 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climbing equipment under 32" high • Ramps • Single file step ladders • Slides* • Spiral slides less than 360° • Spring rockers • Stairways • Swings with full bucket seats 	 <p>Preschool — Ages 2-5 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain climbers** • Horizontal ladders less than or equal to 60" high for ages 4 and 5 • Merry-go-rounds • Ramps • Rung ladders • Single file step ladders • Slides* • Spiral slides up to 360° • Spring rockers • Stairways • Swings – belt, full bucket seats (2-4 years) & rotating tire 	 <p>Grade School — Ages 5-12 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arch climbers • Chain or cable walks • Free standing climbing events with flexible parts • Fulcrum seesaws • Ladders – Horizontal, Rung, & Step • Overhead rings*** • Merry-go-rounds • Ramps • Ring treks • Slides* • Spiral slides more than one 360° turn • Stairways • Swings – belt & rotating tire • Track rides • Vertical sliding poles
<p>* See §5.3.6</p>	<p>** See §5.3.2</p>	<p>*** See §5.3.2.5</p>

- Watching and stopping dangerous horseplay, such as children throwing protective surfacing materials, jumping from heights, etc.
- Watching for and stopping children from wandering away from the play area.
- Swinging dual exercise rings and trapeze bars – These are rings and trapeze bars on long chains that are generally considered to be items of athletic equipment and are not recommended for public playgrounds. *NOTE: The recommendation against the use of exercise rings does not apply to overhead hanging rings such as those used in a ring trek or ring ladder (see Figure 7).*

2.3 Selecting Equipment

When selecting playground equipment, it is important to know the age range of the children who will be using the playground. Children at different ages and stages of development have different needs and abilities. Playgrounds should be designed to stimulate children and encourage them to develop new skills, but should be in scale with their sizes, abilities, and developmental levels. Consideration should also be given to providing play equipment that is accessible to children with disabilities and encourages integration within the playground.

Table 1 shows the appropriate age range for various pieces of playground equipment. This is not an all-comprehensive list and, therefore, should not limit inclusion of current or newly designed equipment that is not specifically mentioned. For equipment listed in more than one group, there may be some modifications or restrictions based on age, so consult the specific recommendations in §5.3.

2.3.1 Equipment not recommended

Some playground equipment is not recommended for use on public playgrounds, including:

- Trampolines
- Swinging gates
- Giant strides
- Climbing ropes that are not secured at both ends.
- Heavy metal swings (e.g., animal figures) – These are not recommended because their heavy rigid metal framework presents a risk of impact injury.
- Multiple occupancy swings – With the exception of tire swings, swings that are intended for more than one user are not recommended because their greater mass, as compared to single occupancy swings, presents a risk of impact injury.
- Rope swings – Free-swinging ropes that may fray or otherwise form a loop are not recommended because they present a potential strangulation hazard.



2.4 Surfacing

The surfacing under and around playground equipment is one of the most important factors in reducing the likelihood of life-threatening head injuries. A fall onto a shock absorbing surface is less likely to cause a

serious head injury than a fall onto a hard surface. However, some injuries from falls, including broken limbs, may occur no matter what playground surfacing material is used.

The most widely used test method for evaluating the shock absorbing properties of a playground surfacing material is to drop an instrumented metal headform onto a sample of the material and record the acceleration/time pulse during the impact. Field and laboratory test methods are described in ASTM F1292 *Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment*.

Testing using the methods described in ASTM F1292 will provide a “critical height” rating of the surface. This height can be considered as an approximation of the fall height below which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected to occur. Manufacturers and installers of playground protective surfacing should provide the critical height rating of their materials. This rating should be greater than or equal to the fall height of the highest piece of equipment on the playground. The fall height of a piece of equipment is the distance between the highest designated play surface on a piece of equipment and the protective surface beneath it. Details for determining the highest designated play surface and fall height on some types of equipment are included in §5 Parts of the Playground.

2.4.1 Equipment not covered by protective surfacing recommendations

The recommendations for protective surfacing do not apply to equipment that requires a child to be standing or sitting at ground level. Examples of such equipment are:



Appropriate Surfacing

- Any material tested to ASTM F1292, including unitary surfaces, engineered wood fiber, etc.
- Pea gravel
- Sand
- Shredded/recycled rubber mulch
- Wood mulch (not CCA-treated)
- Wood chips



Inappropriate Surfacing

- Asphalt
- Carpet not tested to ASTM F1292
- Concrete
- Dirt
- Grass
- CCA treated wood mulch

- Sand boxes
- Activity walls at ground level
- Play houses
- Any other equipment that children use when their feet remain in contact with the ground surface

2.4.2 Selecting a surfacing material

There are two options available for surfacing public playgrounds: unitary and loose-fill materials. A playground should never be installed without protective surfacing of some type. Concrete, asphalt, or other hard surfaces should never be directly under playground equipment. Grass and dirt are not considered protective surfacing because wear and environmental factors can reduce their shock absorbing effectiveness. Carpeting and mats are also not appropriate unless they are tested to and comply with ASTM F1292. Loose-fill should be avoided for playgrounds intended for toddlers.

2.4.2.1 Unitary surfacing materials

Unitary materials are generally rubber mats and tiles or a combination of energy-absorbing materials held in place by a

binder that may be poured in place at the playground site and then cured to form a unitary shock absorbing surface. Unitary materials are available from a number of different manufacturers, many of whom have a range of materials with differing shock absorbing properties. New surfacing materials, such as bonded wood fiber and combinations of loose-fill and unitary, are being developed that may also be tested to ASTM F1292 and fall into the unitary materials category. When deciding on the best surfacing materials keep in mind that some dark colored surfacing materials exposed to the intense sun have caused blistering on bare feet. Check with the manufacturer if light colored materials are available or provide shading to reduce direct sun exposure.

Persons wishing to install a unitary material as a playground surface should request ASTM F1292 test data from the manufacturer identifying the critical height rating of the desired surface. In addition, site requirements should be obtained from the manufacturer because some unitary materials require installation over a hard surface while others do not. Manufacturer's instructions should be followed closely, as some unitary systems require professional installation. Testing should be conducted in accordance with the ASTM F1292 standard.

2.4.2.2 Loose-fill surfacing materials

Engineered wood fiber (EWF) is a wood product that may look similar in appearance to landscaping mulch, but EWF products are designed specifically for use as a playground safety surface under and around playground equipment. EWF products should meet the specifications in ASTM F2075: *Standard Specification for Engineered Wood Fiber* and be tested to and comply with ASTM F1292.

There are also rubber mulch products that are designed specifically for use as playground surfacing. Make sure they have been tested to and comply with ASTM F1292.

When installing these products, tips 1-9 listed below should be followed. Each manufacturer of engineered wood fiber and rubber mulch should provide maintenance requirements for and test data on:

- Critical height based on ASTM F1292 impact attenuation testing.
- Minimum fill-depth data.
- Toxicity.
- ADA/ABA accessibility guidelines for firmness and stability based on ASTM F1951.

Other loose-fill materials are generally landscaping-type materials that can be layered to a certain depth and resist compacting. Some examples include wood mulch, wood chips, sand, pea gravel, and shredded/recycled rubber mulch.

Important tips when considering loose-fill materials:

1. Loose-fill materials will compress at least 25% over time due to use and weathering. This must be considered when planning the playground. For example, if the playground will require 9 inches of wood chips, then the initial fill level should be 12 inches. See Table 2 below.
2. Loose-fill surfacing requires frequent maintenance to ensure surfacing levels never drop below the minimum depth. Areas under swings and at slide exits are more susceptible to displacement; special attention must be paid to maintenance in these areas. Additionally, wear mats can be installed in these areas to reduce displacement.
3. The perimeter of the playground should provide a method of containing the loose-fill materials.
4. Consider marking equipment supports with a minimum fill level to aid in maintaining the original depth of material.

5. Good drainage is essential to maintaining loose-fill surfacing. Standing water with surfacing material reduces effectiveness and leads to material compaction and decomposition.
6. Critical height may be reduced during winter in areas where the ground freezes.
7. Never use less than 9 inches of loose-fill material except for shredded/recycled rubber (6 inches recommended). Shallower depths are too easily displaced and compacted.
8. Some loose-fill materials may not meet ADA/ABA accessibility guidelines. For more information, contact the Access Board (see §1.6) or refer to ASTM F1951.
9. Wood mulch containing chromated copper arsenate (CCA)-treated wood products should not be used; mulch where the CCA-content is unknown should be avoided (see §2.5.5.1).

Table 2 shows the minimum required depths of loose-fill material needed based on material type and fall height. The depths shown assume the materials have been compressed due to use and weathering and are properly maintained to the given level.

2.4.2.3 Installing loose-fill over hard surface

CPSC staff strongly recommends against installing playgrounds over hard surfaces, such as asphalt, concrete, or hard packed earth, unless the installation adds the following layers of protection. Immediately over the hard surface there should be a 3- to 6-inch base layer of loose-fill (e.g., gravel for drainage). The next layer should be a Geotextile cloth. On top of that should be a loose-fill layer meeting the specifications addressed in §2.4.2.2 and Table 2. Embedded in the loose-fill layer should be impact attenuating mats under high traffic areas, such as under swings, at slide exits, and other places where displacement is likely. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of this information. Older playgrounds that still exist on hard surfacing should be modified to provide appropriate surfacing.

2.5 Equipment Materials

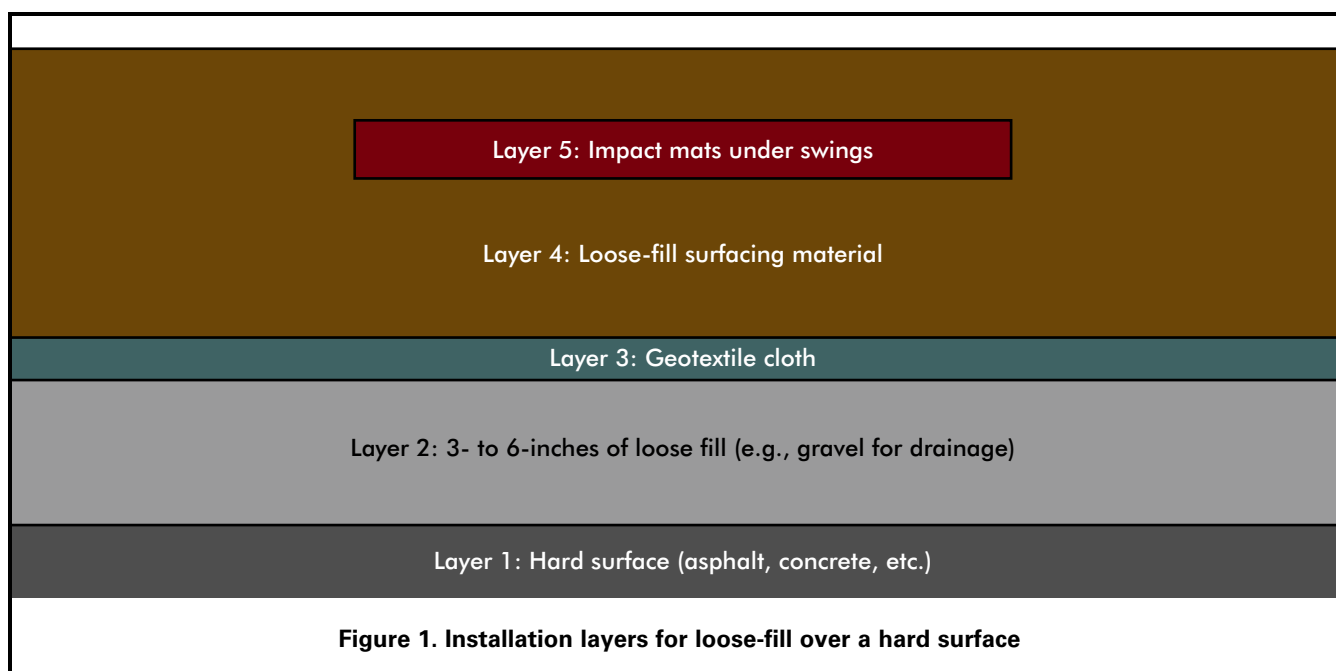
2.5.1 Durability and finish

- Use equipment that is manufactured and constructed only of materials that have a demonstrated record of durability in a playground or similar setting.

Table 2. Minimum compressed loose-fill surfacing depths

Inches	Of	(Loose-Fill Material)	Protects to	Fall Height (feet)
6*		Shredded/recycled rubber		10
9		Sand		4
9		Pea Gravel		5
9		Wood mulch (non-CCA)		7
9		Wood chips		10

* Shredded/recycled rubber loose-fill surfacing does not compress in the same manner as other loose-fill materials. However, care should be taken to maintain a constant depth as displacement may still occur.

**Figure 1. Installation layers for loose-fill over a hard surface**

- Finishes, treatments, and preservatives should be selected carefully so that they do not present a health hazard to users.
 - All fasteners, connectors, and covering devices that are exposed to the user should be smooth and should not be likely to cause laceration, penetration, or present a clothing entanglement hazard (see also §3.2 and Appendix B).
- ### 2.5.2 Hardware
- When installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions:
- All fasteners, connectors, and covering devices should not loosen or be removable without the use of tools.
 - Lock washers, self-locking nuts, or other locking means should be provided for all nuts and bolts to protect them from detachment.
 - Hardware in moving joints should also be secured against unintentional or unauthorized loosening.

- All fasteners should be corrosion resistant and be selected to minimize corrosion of the materials they connect. This is particularly important when using wood treated with ACQ/CBA/CA-B² as the chemicals in the wood preservative corrode certain metals faster than others.
- Bearings or bushings used in moving joints should be easy to lubricate or be self-lubricating.
- All hooks, such as S-hooks and C-hooks, should be closed (see also §5.3.8.1). A hook is considered closed if there is no gap or space greater than 0.04 inches, about the thickness of a dime.
- Older playgrounds with lead based paints should be identified and a strategy to control lead paint exposure should be developed. Playground managers should consult the October 1996 report, CPSC Staff Recommendations for Identifying and Controlling Lead Paint on Public Playground Equipment, while ensuring that all paints and other similar finishes meet the current CPSC regulation.³

2.5.3 Metals

- Avoid using bare metal for platforms, slides, or steps. When exposed to direct sunlight they may reach temperatures high enough to cause serious contact burn injuries in a matter of seconds. Use other materials that may reduce the surface temperature, such as but not limited to wood, plastic, or coated metal (see also Slides in §5.3.6).
- If bare or painted metal surfaces are used on platforms, steps, and slide beds, they should be oriented so that the surface is not exposed to direct sun year round.

2.5.4 Paints and finishes

- Metals not inherently corrosion resistant should be painted, galvanized, or otherwise treated to prevent rust.
- The manufacturer should ensure that the users cannot ingest, inhale, or absorb potentially hazardous amounts of preservative chemicals or other treatments applied to the equipment as a result of contact with playground equipment.
- All paints and other similar finishes must meet the current CPSC regulation for lead in paint.
- Painted surfaces should be maintained to prevent corrosion and deterioration.
- Paint and other finishes should be maintained to prevent rusting of exposed metals and to minimize children playing with peeling paint and paint flakes.

2.5.5 Wood

- Wood should be either naturally rot- and insect-resistant (e.g., cedar or redwood) or should be treated to avoid such deterioration.
- Creosote-treated wood (e.g., railroad ties, telephone poles, etc) and coatings that contain pesticides should not be used.

2.5.5.1 Pressure-treated wood

A significant amount of older playground wood was pressure-treated with chemicals to prevent damage from insects and fungi. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) was a chemical used for decades in structures (including playgrounds). Since December 31, 2003, CCA-treated wood is no longer processed for use in playground applications. Other rot- and insect-resistant pressure treatments are available that do not contain arsenic; however, when using any of the new treated wood products, be sure to use hardware that is compatible with the wood treatment chemicals. These chemicals are known to corrode certain materials faster than others.

Existing playgrounds with CCA-treated wood

Various groups have made suggestions concerning the application of surface coatings to CCA-treated wood (e.g., stains and sealants) to reduce a child's potential exposure to arsenic from the wood surface. Data from CPSC staff and EPA studies suggest that regular (at least once a year) use of an oil- or water-based, penetrating sealant or stain can reduce arsenic migration from CCA-treated wood. Installers, builders, and consumers who perform woodworking operations, such as sanding, sawing, or sawdust disposal, on pressure-treated wood should read the consumer information sheet available at the point of sale. This sheet contains important health precautions and disposal information.

² Ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ), copper boron azole (CBA), copper azole type B (CA-B), etc.

³ CPSC Staff Recommendations for Identifying and Controlling Lead Paint on Public Playground Equipment; U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission: Washington, DC, October 1996.

When selecting wood products and finishes for public playgrounds, CPSC staff recommends:

- Avoid “film-forming” or non-penetrating stains (latex semi-transparent, latex opaque and oil-based opaque stains) on outdoor surfaces because peeling and flaking may occur later, which will ultimately have an impact on durability as well as exposure to the preservatives in the wood.
- Creosote, pentachlorophenol, and tributyl tin oxide are too toxic or irritating and should not be used as preservatives for playground equipment wood.
- Pesticide-containing finishes should not be used.
- CCA-treated wood should not be used as playground mulch.

2.6 Assembly and Installation

- Strictly follow *all* instructions from the manufacturer when assembling and installing equipment.
- After assembly and before its first use, equipment should be thoroughly inspected by a person qualified to inspect playgrounds for safety.
- The manufacturer’s assembly and installation instructions, and all other materials collected concerning the equipment, should be kept in a permanent file.
- Secure anchoring is a key factor to stable installation, and the anchoring process should be completed in *strict* accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

3. PLAYGROUND HAZARDS

This section provides a broad overview of general hazards that should be avoided on playgrounds. It is intended to raise awareness of the risks posed by each of these hazards. Many of these hazards have technical specifications and tests for compliance with ASTM F1487 and F2373. Some of these tests are also detailed in Appendix B.

3.1 Crush and Shearing Points

Anything that could crush or shear limbs should not be accessible to children on a playground. Crush and shear points can be caused by parts moving relative to each other or to a fixed part during a normal use cycle, such as a seesaw.

To determine if there is a possible crush or shear point, consider:

- The likelihood a child could get a body part inside the point, and
- The closing force around the point.

Potential crush/shear hazards specific to certain pieces of equipment are identified in §5.3 Major Types of Playground Equipment.

3.2 Entanglement and Impalement

Projections on playground equipment should not be able to entangle children's clothing nor should they be large enough to impale. To avoid this risk:

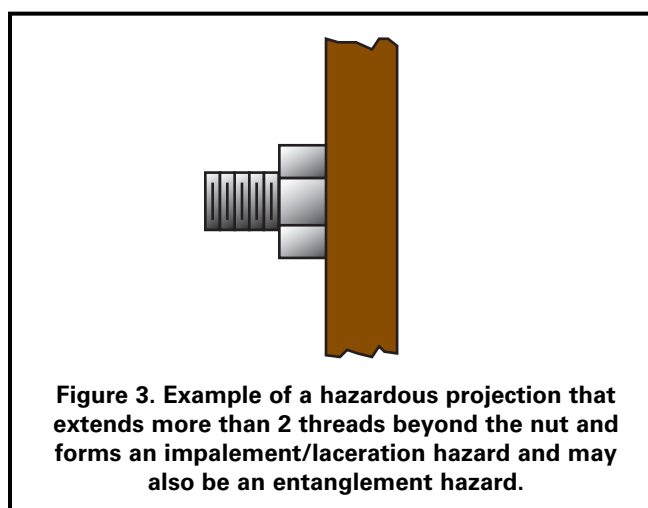
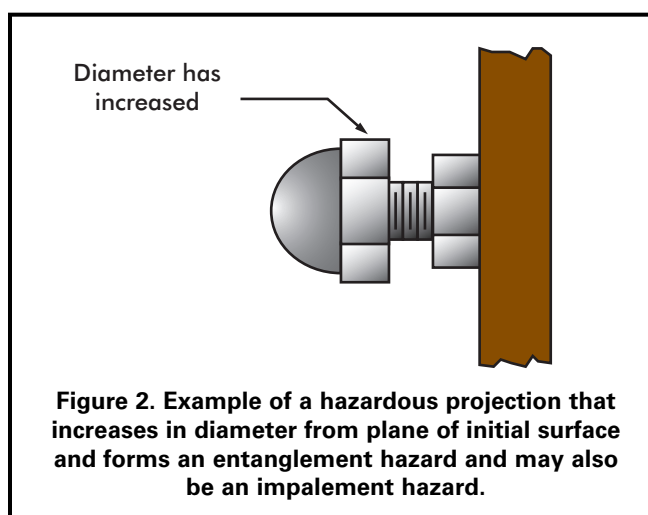
- The diameter of a projection should not increase in the direction away from the surrounding surface toward the exposed end (see Figure 2).
- Bolts should not expose more than two threads beyond the end of the nut (see Figure 3).
- All hooks, such as S-hooks and C-hooks, should be closed (see also §5.3.8.1). A hook is considered closed if there is no gap or space greater than 0.04 inches, about the thickness of a dime.
 - Any connecting device containing an in-fill that completely fills the interior space preventing entry of clothing items into the interior of the device is exempt from this requirement.

- Swings and slides have additional recommendations for projections detailed in §5.3.
- See Appendix B for testing recommendations.

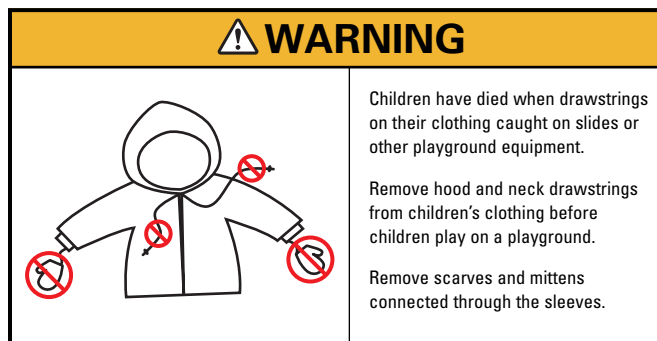
3.2.1 Strings and ropes

Drawstrings on the hoods of jackets, sweatshirts, and other upper body clothing can become entangled in playground equipment, and can cause death by strangulation. To avoid this risk:

- Children should not wear jewelry, jackets or sweatshirts with drawstring hoods, mittens connected by strings through the arms, or other upper body clothing with drawstrings.
- Remove any ropes, dog leashes, or similar objects that have been attached to playground equipment. Children can become entangled in them and strangle to death.



- Avoid equipment with ropes that are not secured at both ends.
- The following label, or a similar sign or label, can be placed on or near slides or other equipment where potential entanglements may occur.



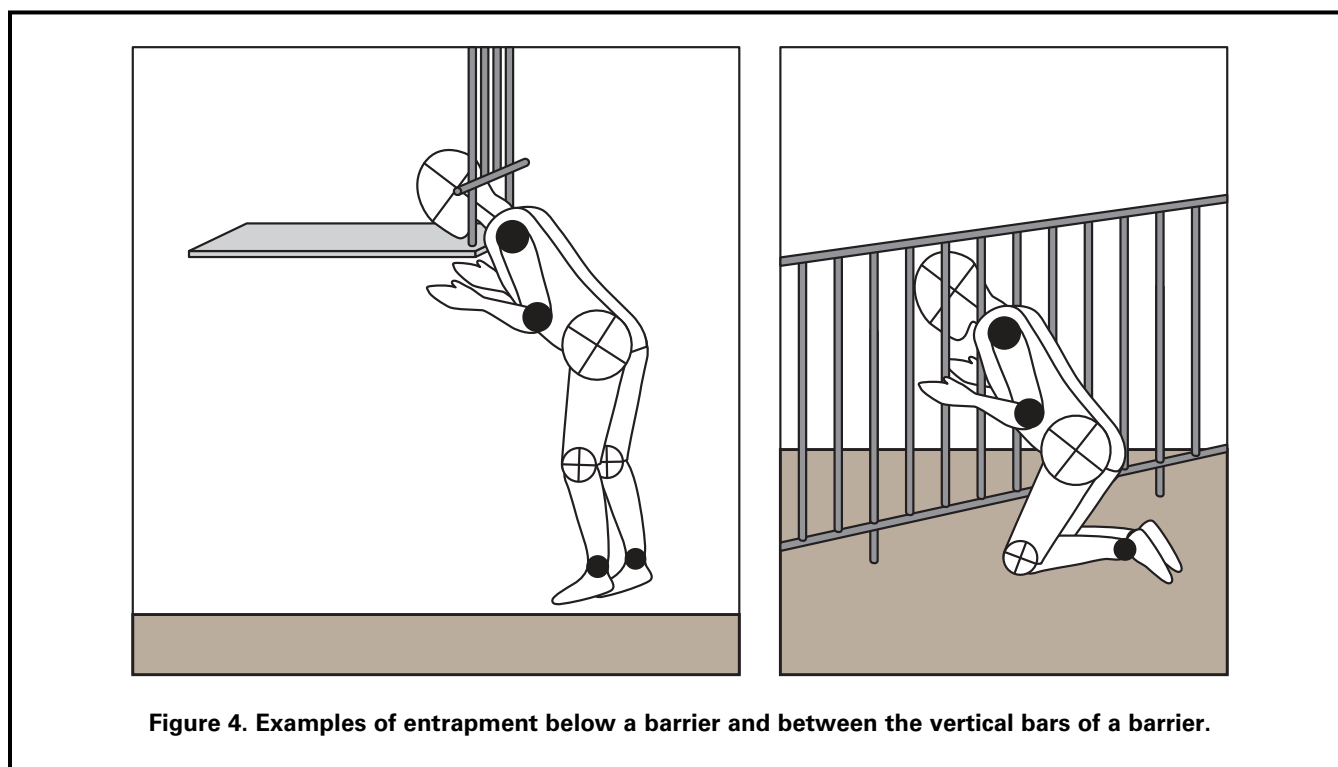
3.3 Entrapment

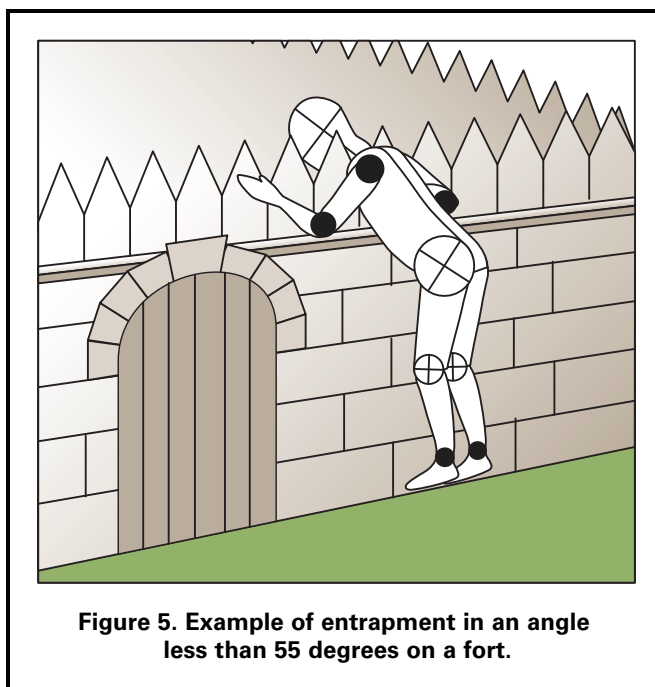
3.3.1 Head entrapment

Head entrapment is a serious concern on playgrounds, since it could lead to strangulation and death. A child's head may become entrapped if the child enters an opening either feet first or head first. Head entrapment by head-first entry generally occurs when children place their heads through an

opening in one orientation, turn their heads to a different orientation, then are unable to get themselves out. Head entrapment by feet first entry involves children who generally sit or lie down and slide their feet into an opening that is large enough to permit their bodies to go through but is not large enough to permit their heads to go through. A part or a group of parts should not form openings that could trap a child's head. Also, children should not wear their bicycle helmets while on playground equipment. There have been recent head entrapment incidents in which children wearing their bicycle helmets became entrapped in spaces that would not normally be considered a head entrapment.

Certain openings could present an entrapment hazard if the distance between any interior opposing surfaces is greater than 3.5 inches and less than 9 inches. These spaces should be tested as recommended in Appendix B. When one dimension of an opening is within this range, all dimensions of the opening should be considered together to evaluate the possibility of entrapment. Even openings that are low enough for children's feet to touch the ground can present a risk of strangulation for an entrapped child. (See Figure 4). Younger children may not have the necessary intellectual ability or motor skills to reverse the process that caused their heads to become trapped, especially if they become scared or panicked.





3.3.2 Partially bound openings and angles

Children can become entrapped by partially bound openings, such as those formed by two or more playground parts.

- Angles formed by two accessible adjacent parts should be greater than 55 degrees unless the lowest leg is horizontal or below horizontal.
- Use the partially-bound opening test in Appendix B to identify hazardous angles and other partially-bound openings.

3.4 Sharp Points, Corners, and Edges

Sharp points, corners, or edges on any part of the playground or playground equipment may cut or puncture a child's skin. Sharp edges can cause serious lacerations if protective measures are not taken. To avoid the risk of injury from sharp points, corners and edges:

- Exposed open ends of all tubing not resting on the ground or otherwise covered should be covered by caps or plugs that cannot be removed without the use of tools.
- Wood parts should be smooth and free from splinters.
- All corners, metal and wood, should be rounded.
- All metal edges should be rolled or have rounded capping.

- There should be no sharp edges on slides. Pay special attention to metal edges of slides along the sides and at the exit (see also §5.3.6.4).
- If steel-belted radials are used as playground equipment, they should be closely examined regularly to ensure that there are no exposed steel belts/wires.
- Conduct frequent inspections to help prevent injuries caused by splintered wood, sharp points, corners, or edges that may develop as a result of wear and tear on the equipment.

3.5 Suspended Hazards

Children using a playground may be injured if they run into or trip over suspended components (such as cables, wires, ropes, or other flexible parts) connected from one piece of the playground equipment to another or hanging to the ground. These suspended components can become hazards when they are within 45 degrees of horizontal and are less than 7 feet above the protective surfacing. To avoid a suspended hazard, suspended components:

- Should be located away from high traffic areas.
- Should either be brightly colored or contrast with the surrounding equipment and surfacing.
- Should not be able to be looped back on themselves or other ropes, cables, or chains to create a circle with a 5 inch or greater perimeter.
- Should be fastened at both ends unless they are 7 inches or less long or attached to a swing seat.

These recommendations do not apply to swings, climbing nets, or if the suspended component is more than 7 feet above the protective surfacing and is a minimum of one inch at its widest cross-section dimension.

3.6 Tripping Hazards

Play areas should be free of tripping hazards (i.e., sudden change in elevations) to children who are using a playground. Two common causes of tripping are anchoring devices for playground equipment and containment walls for loose-fill surfacing materials.

- All anchoring devices for playground equipment, such as concrete footings or horizontal bars at the bottom of flexible climbers, should be installed below ground level

and beneath the base of the protective surfacing material. This will also prevent children from sustaining additional injuries from impact if they fall on exposed footings.

- Contrasting the color of the surfacing with the equipment color can contribute to better visibility.
- Surfacing containment walls should be highly visible.
- Any change of elevation should be obvious.
- Contrasting the color of the containment barrier with the surfacing color can contribute to better visibility.

3.7 Used Tires

Used automobile and truck tires are often recycled as playground equipment, such as tire swings or flexible climbers, or as a safety product such as cushioning under a seesaw or shredded as protective surfacing. When recycling tires for playground use:

- Steel-belted radials should be closely examined regularly to ensure that there are no exposed steel belts/wires.
- Care should be taken so that the tire does not collect water and debris; for example, providing drainage holes on the underside of the tire would reduce water collection.
- Recycled tire rubber mulch products should be inspected before installation to ensure that all metal has been removed.

In some situations, plastic materials can be used as an alternative to simulate actual automobile tires.

4. MAINTAINING A PLAYGROUND

Inadequate maintenance of equipment has resulted in injuries on playgrounds. Because the safety of playground equipment and its suitability for use depend on good inspection and maintenance, the manufacturer's maintenance instructions and recommended inspection schedules should be strictly followed. If manufacturer's recommendations are not available, a maintenance schedule should be developed based on actual or anticipated playground use. Frequently used playgrounds will require more frequent inspections and maintenance.

4.1 Maintenance Inspections

A comprehensive maintenance program should be developed for each playground. All playground areas and equipment should be inspected for excessive wear, deterioration, and any potential hazards, such as those shown in Table 3. One possible procedure is the use of checklists. Some manufacturers supply checklists for general or detailed inspections with their maintenance instructions. These can be used to ensure that inspections are in compliance with the manufacturer's specifications. If manufacturer-provided inspection guidelines are not available, a general checklist that may be used as a guide for frequent routine inspections of public playgrounds is included at Appendix A. This is intended to address only general maintenance concerns. Detailed inspections should give special attention to moving parts and other parts that can be expected to wear. Maintenance inspections should be carried out in a systematic manner by personnel familiar with the playground, such as maintenance workers, playground supervisors, etc.

4.2 Repairs

Inspections alone do not constitute a comprehensive maintenance program. Any problems found during the inspection should be noted and fixed as soon as possible.

- All repairs and replacements of equipment parts should be completed following the manufacturer's instructions.
- User modifications, such as loose-ended ropes tied to elevated parts, should be removed immediately.
- For each piece of equipment, the frequency of thorough

Table 3. Routine inspection and maintenance issues

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Broken equipment such as loose bolts, missing end caps, cracks, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Broken glass & other trash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cracks in plastics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Loose anchoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazardous or dangerous debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Insect damage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Problems with surfacing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Displaced loose-fill surfacing (see Section 4.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Holes, flakes, and/or buckling of unitary surfacing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | User modifications (such as ropes tied to parts or equipment rearranged) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Worn, loose, damaged, or missing parts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Wood splitting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Rusted or corroded metals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Rot |

inspections will depend on the type and age of equipment, the amount of use, and the local climate.

- Consult the manufacturer for maintenance schedules for each piece of equipment. Based on these schedules, a maintenance schedule for the entire playground can be created. This routine maintenance schedule should not replace regular inspections.

4.3 Maintaining Loose-Fill Surfacing

Loose-fill surfacing materials require special maintenance. High-use public playgrounds, such as child care centers and schools, should be checked frequently to ensure surfacing has not displaced significantly, particularly in areas of the playground most subject to displacement (e.g., under swings and slide exits). This can be facilitated by marking ideal surfacing depths on equipment posts. Displaced loose-fill

surfacing should be raked back into proper place so that a constant depth is maintained throughout the playground. Impact attenuating mats placed in high traffic areas, such as under swings and at slide exits, can significantly reduce displacement. They should be installed below or level with surfacing so as not to be a tripping hazard.

The following are key points to look for during regular checks of surfacing:

- Areas under swings and at slide exits. Activity in these areas tends to displace surfacing quickly. Rake loose-fill back into place.
- Pooling water on mulch surfacing. For example, wet mulch compacts faster than dry, fluffy mulch. If puddles are noticed regularly, consider addressing larger drainage issues.
- Frozen surfacing. Most loose-fill surfacing that freezes

solid no longer functions as protective surfacing. Even if the first few inches may be loose, the base layer may be frozen and the impact attenuation of the surfacing may be significantly reduced. It is recommended that children not play on the equipment under these conditions.

4.4 Recordkeeping

Records of all maintenance inspections and repairs should be retained, including the manufacturer's maintenance instructions and any checklists used. When any inspection is performed, the person performing it should sign and date the form used. A record of any accident and injury reported to have occurred on the playground should also be retained. This will help identify potential hazards or dangerous design features that should be corrected.

5. PARTS OF THE PLAYGROUND

5.1 Platforms, Guardrails and Protective Barriers

5.1.1 Platforms

- Platforms should be generally flat (i.e., within $\pm 2^\circ$ of horizontal).
- Openings in platforms should be provided to allow for drainage.
- Platforms should minimize the collection of debris.
- Platforms intended for toddlers should be no more than 32 inches from the ground.

5.1.2 Stepped platforms

On some composite structures, platforms are layered or tiered so that a child may access the higher platform without steps or ladders. Unless there is an alternate means of access/egress, the maximum difference in height between stepped platforms should be:

- Toddlers: 7 inches.
- Preschool-age: 12 inches.
- School-age: 18 inches.

An access component (such as a rung) is needed if the difference in height is more than 12 inches for preschool-age and 18 inches for school-age children.

The space between the stepped platforms should follow the recommendations to minimize entrapment hazards in enclosed openings:

- Toddlers: if the space is less than 7 inches, infill should be used to reduce the space to less than 3.0 inches.
- Preschool-age: if the space exceeds 9 inches and the height of the lower platform above the protective surfacing exceeds 30 inches, infill should be used to reduce the space to less than 3.5 inches.
- School-age: if the space exceeds 9 inches and the height of the lower platform above the protective surfacing exceeds 48 inches, infill should be used to reduce the space to less than 3.5 inches.

5.1.2.1 Fall height

- The fall height of a platform is the distance between the top of the platform and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.1.3 Guardrails and protective barriers

Guardrails and protective barriers are used to minimize the likelihood of accidental falls from elevated platforms. Protective barriers provide greater protection than guardrails and should be designed to discourage children from climbing over or through the barrier. Guardrails and barriers should:

- Completely surround any elevated platform.
- Except for entrance and exit openings, the maximum clearance opening without a top horizontal guardrail should be 15 inches.
- Prevent unintentional falls from the platform.
- Prevent the possibility of entrapment.
- Facilitate supervision.

For example:

- Guardrails may have a horizontal top rail with infill consisting of vertical bars having openings that are greater than 9 inches. These openings do not present an entrapment hazard but do not prevent a child from climbing through the openings.
- A barrier should minimize the likelihood of passage of a child during deliberate attempts to defeat the barrier. Any openings between uprights or between the platform surface and lower edge of a protective barrier should prevent passage of the small torso template (see test in B.2.5).

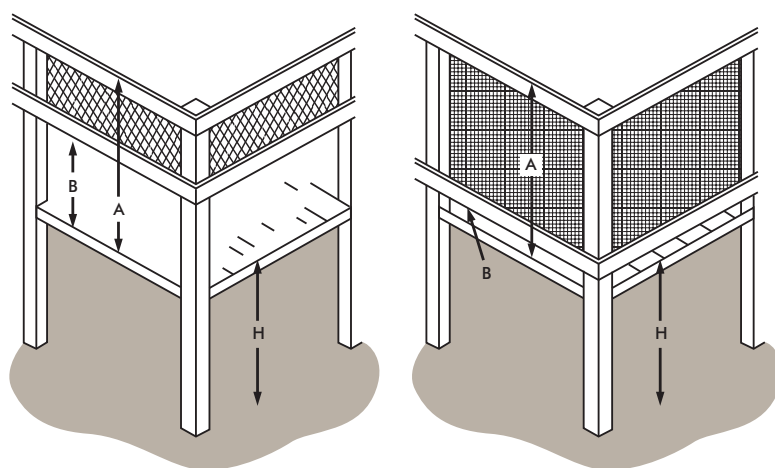
Guardrails or protective barriers should be provided on elevated platforms, walkways, landings, stairways, and transitional surfaces. In general, the younger the child, the less coordination and balance they have, therefore the more vulnerable they are to unintentional falls. Toddlers are the most vulnerable, and equipment intended for this age should use barriers on all elevated walking surfaces above 18 inches. Physical skills develop further in preschool-age children and then more with school-age children; therefore, minimum elevation recommendations for guardrails and barriers increase with each age group.

Guardrails and barriers should be high enough to prevent the tallest children from falling over the top. For guardrails, the lower edge should be low enough so that the smallest children cannot walk under it. Barriers should be low enough to prevent the smallest child from getting under the barrier in any way. This is generally done by designing the barrier so that the small torso probe (see test methods in Appendix B) cannot pass under or through the barrier. Vertical infill for protective barriers may be preferable for younger children because the vertical components can be grasped at whatever height a child chooses as a handhold.

Guardrail and barrier recommendations are shown in Table 4. However, the recommendations do not apply if the guardrail or barrier would interfere with the intended use of the equipment, such as:

- Climbing equipment
- Platforms layered so that the fall height is:
 - Toddlers: 7 inches or less.
 - Preschool-age: 20 inches or less.
 - School-age: 30 inches or less.

Table 4. Guardrails and Barriers



	Guardrail	Barrier
Protects against accidental falls from platform	Yes	Yes
Discourages climbing over	No	Yes
Protects against climbing through	No	Yes
Toddlers		
A Top edge distance from platform	Not recommended	A = 24" or higher
B Bottom edge distance from platform	Not recommended	B < 3"
H Recommended when platform fall height is:	Not recommended	H = 18" or higher
Preschool-age		
A Top edge distance from platform	A = 29" or higher	A = 29" or higher
B Bottom edge distance from platform	9" < B ≤ 23"	B < 3.5"
H Recommended when platform fall height is:	20" < H ≤ 30"	H > 30"
School-age		
A Top edge distance from platform	A = 38" or higher	A = 38" or higher
B Bottom edge distance from platform	9" < B ≤ 28"	B < 3.5"
H Recommended when platform fall height is:	30" < H ≤ 48"	H > 48"

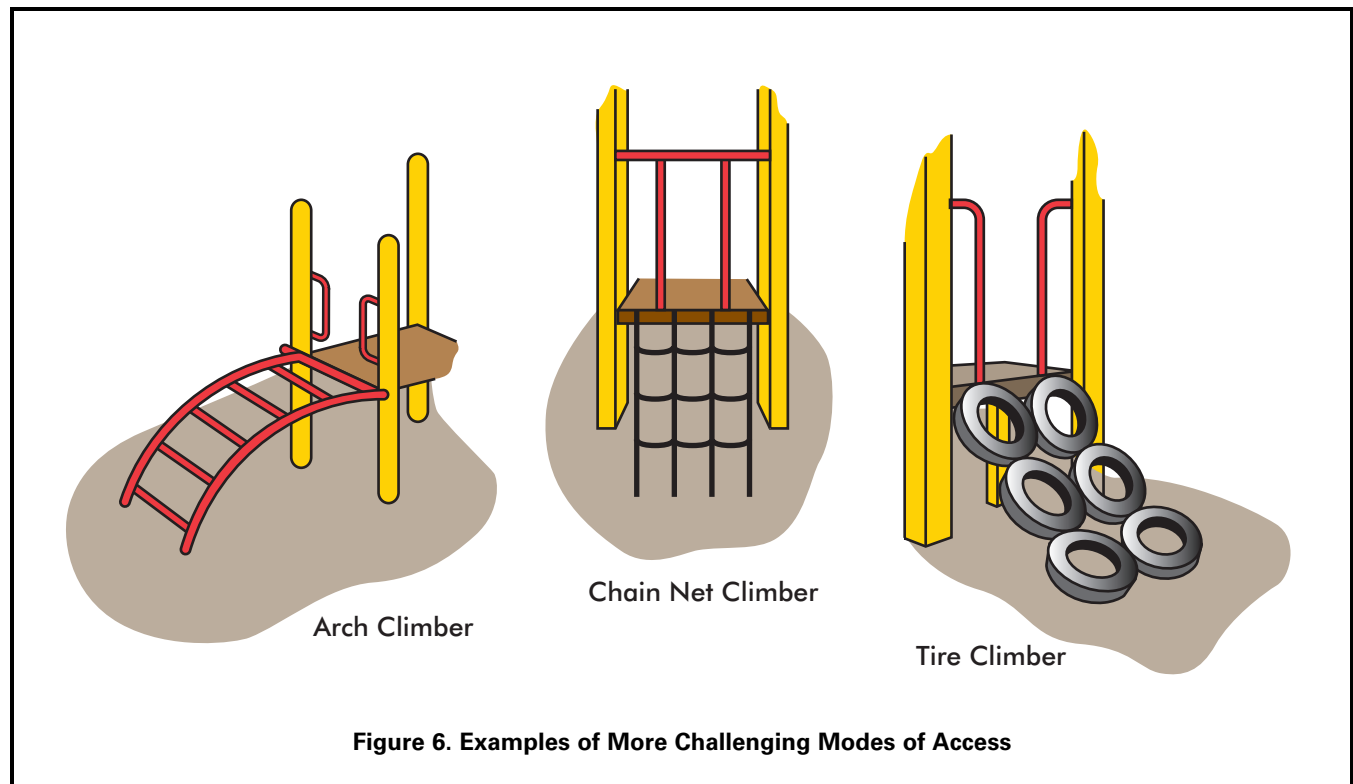


Figure 6. Examples of More Challenging Modes of Access

5.2 Access Methods to Play Equipment

Access to playground equipment can take many forms, such as conventional ramps, stairways with steps, and ladders with steps or rungs. Access may also be by means of climbing components, such as arch climbers, climbing nets, and tire climbers (see Figure 6).

As children develop, they gain better balance and coordination, so it is important to pick appropriate access methods based on the age group. Table 5 shows the most common methods of access and the youngest appropriate age group.

Access to platforms over 6 feet high (except for free-standing slides) should provide an intermediate standing surface so that the child can pause and make a decision to keep going up or find another way down. Children generally master access before egress, that is, they can go up before they can get back down a difficult component. Therefore, if there are more difficult access methods, it is important to have easier components for egress.

Table 5. Methods of access and egress

Method of Access	Challenge Level	Appropriate for
Ramps	Easiest	Toddlers +
Straight stairways	Easy	Toddlers +
Spiral stairways	Moderate	Toddlers* +
Step ladders	Moderate	15 months* +
Rung ladders	Moderate	Preschool* +
Arch climbers	Difficult	Preschool* +
Flexible climbers (nets, tires)	Difficult	Preschool* +
* only if an easy egress method is also provided		

5.2.1 Ramps, stairways, rung ladders, and step ladders

Ramps, stairways, rung ladders, and step ladders each have different recommendations for slope and tread dimension, but the steps or rungs always should be evenly spaced - even the spacing between the top step or rung and the surface of the platform. Table 6 contains recommended dimensions for: access slope; tread or rung width; tread depth; rung diameter; and vertical rise for rung ladders, step ladders, and stairways. Table 6 also contains slope and width recommendations for ramps. However, these recommendations are not intended to address ramps designed for access by wheelchairs.

- Openings between steps or rungs and between the top step or rung and underside of a platform should prevent entrapment.
- When risers are closed, treads on stairways and ladders should prevent the accumulation of sand, water, or other materials on or between steps.
- Climbing equipment should allow children to descend as easily as they ascend. One way of implementing this recommendation is to provide an easier, alternate means of descent, such as another mode of egress, a platform, or another piece of equipment. For example, a stairway can be added to provide a less challenging mode of descent than a vertical rung ladder or flexible climbing device (see Table 5).
- For toddlers and preschool-age children, offering an easy way out is particularly important since their ability to descend climbing components develops later than their ability to climb up the same components.

Table 6. Recommended dimensions for access ladders, stairs, and ramps*

AGE OF INTENDED USER			
Type of Access	Toddler	Preschool-age	School-age
<i>Ramps (not intended to meet ADA/ABA specifications)</i>			
Slope (vertical:horizontal)	< 1:8	≤ 1:8	≤ 1:8
Width (single)	≥ 19"	≥ 12"	≥ 16"
Width (double)	≥ 30"	≥ 30"	≥ 36"
<i>Stairways</i>			
Slope	≤ 35°	< 50°	< 50°
Tread width (single)	12-21"	≥ 12"	≥ 16"
Tread width (double)	≥ 30"	≥ 30"	≥ 36"
Tread depth (open riser)	Not appropriate	≥ 7"	≥ 8"
Tread depth (closed riser)	≥ 8"	≥ 7"	≥ 8"
Vertical rise	≤ 7"	≤ 9"	≤ 12"
<i>Step ladders</i>			
Slope	35≤65°	50-75°	50-75°
Tread width (single)	12-21"	12-21"	≥ 16"
Tread width (double)	Not appropriate	Not appropriate	≥ 36"
Tread depth (open riser)	Not appropriate	≥ 7"	≥ 3"
Tread depth (closed riser)	8"	≥ 7"	≥ 6"
Vertical rise	> 5" and ≤ 7"	≤ 9"	≤ 12"
<i>Rung ladders</i>			
Slope	Not appropriate	75-90°	75-90°
Rung width	Not appropriate	≥ 12"	≥ 16"
Vertical rise	Not appropriate	≤ 12"	≤ 12"
Rung diameter	Not appropriate	0.95-1.55"	0.95-1.55"
* entrapment recommendations apply to all openings in access components			

5.2.2 Rungs and other hand gripping components

Unlike steps of stairways and step ladders that are primarily for foot support, rungs can be used for both foot and hand support.

- Rungs with round shapes are easiest for children to grip.
- All hand grips should be secured in a manner that prevents them from turning.
- Toddlers:
 - Handrails or other means of hand support should have a diameter or maximum cross-section between 0.60 and 1.20 inches.
 - A diameter or maximum cross-section of 0.90 inches is preferred to achieve maximal grip strength and benefit the weakest children.
- Preschool- and school-age:
 - Rungs, handrails, climbing bars, or other means of hand support intended for holding should have a diameter or maximum cross-section between 0.95 and 1.55 inches.
 - A diameter or maximum cross-section of 1.25 inches is preferred to achieve maximal grip strength and benefit the weakest children.

5.2.3 Handrails

Handrails on stairways and step ladders are intended to provide hand support and to steady the user. Continuous handrails extending over the full length of the access should be provided on both sides of all stairways and step ladders, regardless of the height of the access. Rung ladders do not require handrails since rungs or side supports provide hand support on these more steeply inclined accesses.

5.2.3.1 Handrail height

Handrails should be available for use at the appropriate height, beginning with the first step. The vertical distance between the top front edge of a step or ramp surface and the top surface of the handrail above it should be as follows:

- Toddlers: between 15 and 20 inches.
- Preschool-age: between 22 and 26 inches.
- School-age: between 22 and 38 inches.

5.2.4 Transition from access to platform

Handrails or handholds are recommended at all transition points (the point where the child must move from the access component to the play structure platform).

- The handhold should provide support from the access component until the child has fully achieved the desired posture on the platform.
- Any opening between a handrail and an adjacent vertical structure (e.g., vertical support post for a platform or vertical slat of a protective barrier) should not pose an entrapment hazard.
- Access methods that do not have handrails, such as rung ladders, flexible climbers, arch climbers, and tire climbers, should provide hand supports for the transition between the top of the access and the platform.

5.3 Major Types of Playground Equipment

5.3.1 Balance beams

- Balance beams should be no higher than:
 - Toddlers: not recommended.
 - Preschool-age: 12 inches.
 - School-age: 16 inches.

5.3.1.1 Fall height

The fall height of a balance beam is the distance between the top of the walking surface and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.2 Climbing and upper body equipment

Climbing equipment is generally designed to present a greater degree of physical challenge than other equipment on public playgrounds. This type of equipment requires the use of the hands to navigate up or across the equipment. “Climbers” refers to a wide variety of equipment, such as but not limited to:

- Arch climbers
- Dome climbers
- Flexible climbers (usually chain or net)
- Parallel bars
- Sliding poles



Simple Arch Climber



Geodesic Dome Climber



Overhead Horizontal Ladder



Overhead Loop Ladder

Figure 7. Examples of climbers

- Spiral climbers
- Upper body equipment (horizontal overhead ladders, overhead rings, track ride).

School-age children tend to use climbing and upper body equipment more frequently and more proficiently than preschool children. Young preschool children may have difficulty using some climbers because they have not yet developed some of the physical skills necessary for certain climbing activities (balance, coordination, and upper body strength). Older preschool children (i.e., 4- and 5-year-olds) are beginning to use flexible climbers, arch climbers, and upper body devices.

5.3.2.1 Design considerations

5.3.2.1.1 Layout of climbing components

When climbing components are part of a composite structure, their level of challenge and method of use should be compatible with the traffic flow from nearby components. Upper body devices should be placed so that the swinging movement generated by children on this equipment cannot interfere with the movement of children on adjacent structures, particularly children descending on slides. The design of adjacent play structures should not facilitate climbing to the top support bars of upper body equipment.

5.3.2.1.2 Fall Height

Climbers:

- Unless otherwise specified in this section, the fall height for climbers is the distance between the highest part of the climbing component and the protective surfacing beneath it.
- If the climber is part of a composite structure, the fall height is the distance between the highest part of the climber intended for foot support and the protective surfacing beneath it.
 - Toddlers: The maximum fall height for free standing and composite climbing structures should be 32 inches.

Upper Body Equipment:

- The fall height of upper body equipment is the distance between the highest part of the equipment and the protective surface below.

5.3.2.1.3 Climbing rungs

Some of the access methods discussed in §5.2 are also considered climbing devices; therefore, the recommendations for the size of climbing rungs are similar.

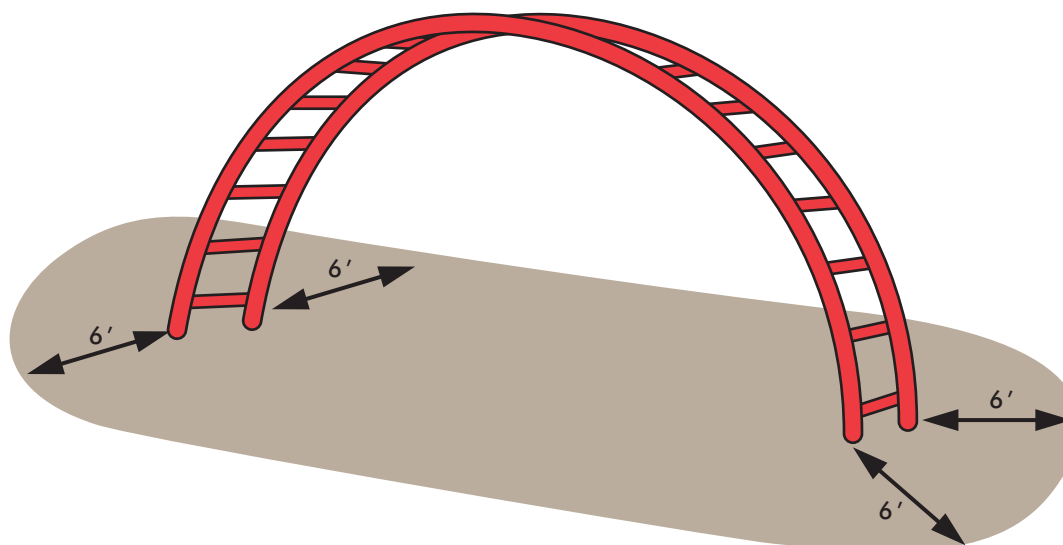


Figure 8. Use zone surrounding a freestanding arch climber

- Rungs should be generally round.
- All rungs should be secured in a manner that prevents them from turning.
- Climbing rungs should follow the same diameter recommendations as in §5.2.2.

5.3.2.1.4 Use zone

- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet in all directions from the perimeter of the stand alone climber. See Figure 8.
- The use zone of a climber may overlap with neighboring equipment if the other piece of equipment allows overlapping use zones and
 - There is at least 6 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are no more than 30 inches high; or
 - There is at least 9 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are more than 30 inches high.

5.3.2.1.5 Other considerations

- Climbers should not have climbing bars or other rigid structural components in the interior of the climber onto

which a child may fall from a height of greater than 18 inches. See Figure 9 for an example of a climber that **DOES NOT** follow this consideration.



Figure 9: Climber with rigid structural components that DOES NOT meet 5.3.2.1.5

5.3.2.2 Arch climbers

Arch climbers consist of rungs attached to convex side supports. They may be free standing (Figure 10) or be provided as a more challenging means of access to other equipment (Figure 11).

- Arch climbers should not be used as the sole means of access to other equipment for preschoolers.
- Free standing arch climbers are not recommended for toddlers or preschool-age children.
- The rung diameter and spacing of rungs on arch climbers should follow the recommendations for rung ladders in Table 6.

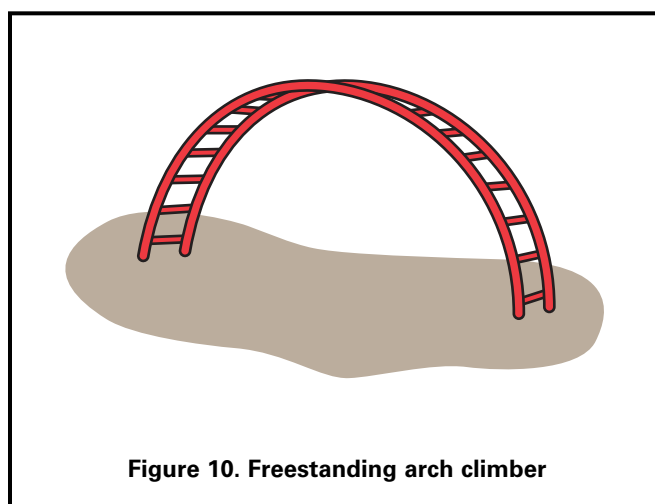


Figure 10. Freestanding arch climber

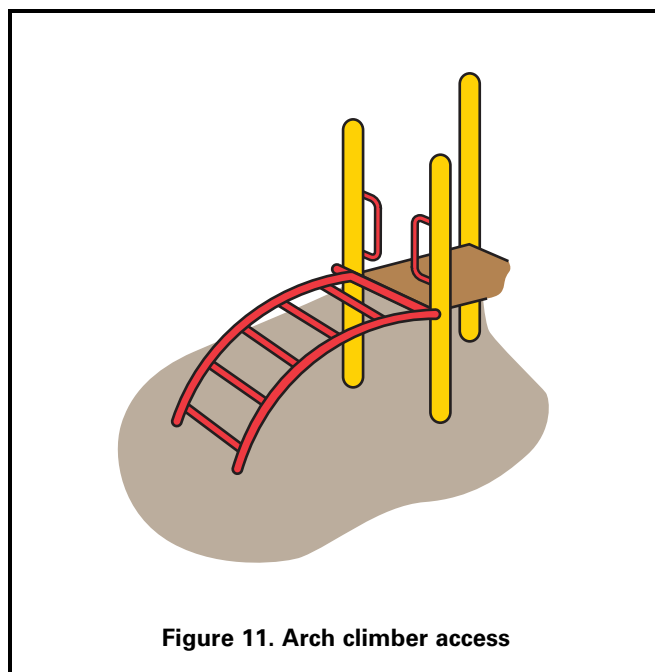


Figure 11. Arch climber access

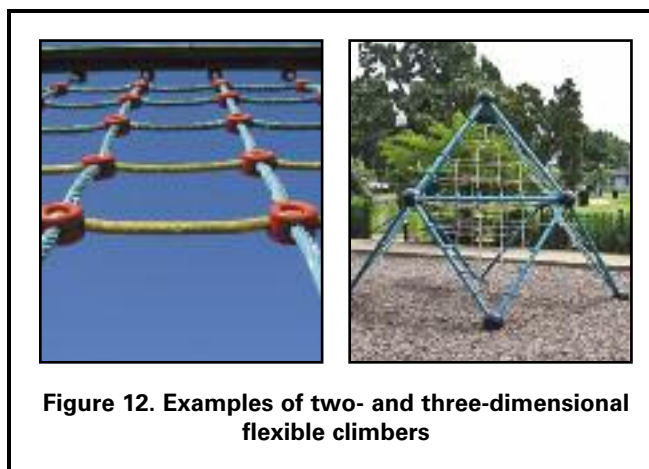


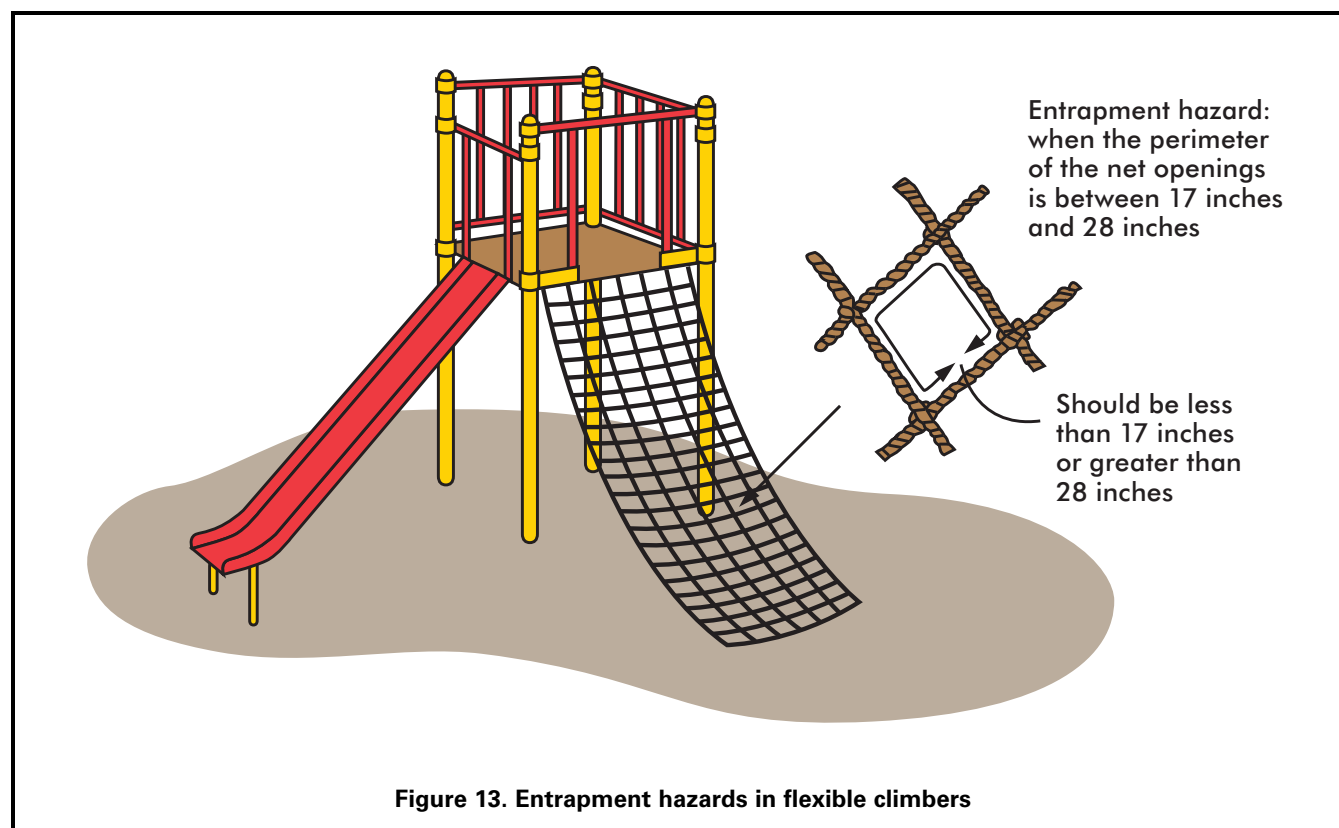
Figure 12. Examples of two- and three-dimensional flexible climbers

5.3.2.3 Flexible climbers

Flexible climbers use a grid of ropes, chains, cables, or tires for climbing. Since the flexible parts do not provide a steady means of support, flexible climbers require more advanced balance abilities than rigid climbers.

Rope, chain, and cable generally form a net-like structure that may be either two or three dimensional. See Figure 12. Tire climbers may have the tires secured tread-to-tread to form a sloping grid, or the tires may be suspended individually by chains or other means.

- Flexible climbers that provide access to platforms should be securely anchored at both ends.
- When connected to the ground, the anchoring devices should be installed below ground level and beneath the base of the protective surfacing material.
- Connections between ropes, cables, chains, or between tires should be securely fixed.
- Flexible climbers are not recommended as the sole means of access to equipment intended for toddlers and preschool-age children.
- Free-standing flexible climbers are not recommended on playgrounds intended for toddlers and preschool children.
- Spacing between the horizontal and vertical components of a climbing grid should not form entrapment hazards.
- The perimeter of any opening in a net structure should be less than 17 inches or greater than 28 inches (see Figure 13).



5.3.2.4 Horizontal (overhead) ladders

Horizontal (overhead) ladders are a type of climber designed to build upper body strength. They are designed to allow children to move across the ladder from end to end using only their hands.

Four-year-olds are generally the youngest children able to use upper body devices like these; therefore, horizontal ladders should not be used on playgrounds intended for toddlers and 3-year-olds. The recommendations below are designed to accommodate children ages 4 through 12 years.

- The first handhold on either end of upper body equipment should not be placed directly above the platform or climbing rung used for mount or dismount. This minimizes the risk of children impacting rigid access structures if they fall from the first handhold during mount or dismount.
- The horizontal distance out to the first handhold should be:
 - No greater than 10 inches but not directly above the platform when access is from a platform.
 - At least 8 inches but no greater than 10 inches when access is from climbing rungs.
- The space between adjacent rungs of overhead ladders should be greater than 9 inches to prevent entrapment.
- Horizontal ladders intended for preschool-age children should have rungs that are parallel to one another and evenly spaced.
- The maximum height of a horizontal ladder (i.e., measured from the center of the grasping device to the top of the protective surfacing below) should be:
 - Preschool-age (4 and 5 years): no more than 60 inches.
 - School-age: no more than 84 inches.
- The center-to-center spacing of horizontal ladder rungs should be as follows:
 - Preschool-age (4 and 5 years): no more than 12 inches.
 - School-age: no more than 15 inches.
- The maximum height of the take-off/landing platform above the protective surfacing should be:
 - Preschool-age (4 and 5 years): no more than 18 inches.
 - School-age: no more than 36 inches.

5.3.2.5 Overhead rings

Overhead rings are similar to horizontal ladders in terms of the complexity of use. Therefore, overhead rings should not be used on playgrounds intended for toddlers and 3-year-olds. The recommendations below are designed to accommodate children 4 through 12 years of age.

Overhead rings differ from horizontal ladders because, during use, the gripped ring swings through an arc and reduces the distance to the gripping surface of the next ring; therefore, the spacing distance recommendations for horizontal ladders do not apply.

- The first handhold on either end of upper body equipment should not be placed directly above the platform or climbing rung used for mount or dismount. This minimizes the risk of children hitting rigid access structures if they fall from the first handhold during mount or dismount.
- The horizontal distance out to the first handhold should be:
 - No greater than 10 inches but not directly above the platform when access is from a platform.
 - At least 8 inches but no greater than 10 inches when access is from climbing rungs.
- The maximum height of overhead rings measured from the center of the grasping device to the protective surfacing should be:
 - Preschool-age (4 and 5 years): 60 inches.
 - School-age: 84 inches.
- If overhead swinging rings are suspended by chains, the maximum length of the chains should be 7 inches.
- The maximum height of the take-off/landing platform above the protective surfacing should be:
 - Preschool-age (4 and 5 years): no more than 18 inches.
 - School-age: no more than 36 inches.

5.3.2.6 Sliding poles

Vertical sliding poles are more challenging than some other types of climbing equipment. They require upper body strength and coordination to successfully slide down the pole. Unlike other egress methods, there is no reverse or stop, so a child cannot change his or her mind. Children who start a sliding pole must have the strength to slide the whole way or they will fall.

- Sliding poles are not recommended for toddlers or preschool-age children since they generally don't have the upper body and/or hand strength to slide.

- Sliding poles should be continuous with no protruding welds or seams along the sliding surface.
- The pole should not change direction along the sliding portion.
- The horizontal distance between a sliding pole and any structure used for access to the sliding pole should be between 18 inches and 20 inches.
- The pole should extend at least 60 inches above the level of the platform or structure used for access to the sliding pole.
- The diameter of sliding poles should be no greater than 1.9 inches.
- Sliding poles and their access structures should be located so that traffic from other events will not interfere with the users during descent.
- Upper access should be on one level only.
- The upper access area through the guardrail or barrier should be 15 inches wide at most.

5.3.2.6.1 Fall height

- For sliding poles accessed from platforms, the fall height is the distance between the platform and the protective surfacing beneath it.
- For sliding poles not accessed from platforms, the fall height is the distance between a point 60 inches below the highest point of the pole and the protective surfacing beneath it.
- The top of the sliding pole's support structure should not be a designated play surface.

5.3.2.7 Track rides

Track rides are a form of upper body equipment where the child holds on to a handle or other device that slides along a track above his or her head. The child then lifts his or her feet and is carried along the length of the track. Track rides require significant upper body strength and the judgment to know when it is safe to let go. These are skills not developed until children are at least school-age; therefore, CPSC staff recommends:

- Track rides should not be used on playgrounds for toddlers and preschool-age children.
- Track rides should not have any obstacles along the path of the ride, including anything that would interfere in the take-off or landing areas.

- Two track rides next to each other should be at least 4 feet apart.
- The handle should be between 64 inches and 78 inches from the surfacing and follow the gripping recommendations in §5.2.2.
- Nothing should ever be tied or attached to any moving part of a track ride.
- Rolling parts should be enclosed to prevent crush hazards.

5.3.2.7.1 Fall height

- The fall height of track ride equipment is the distance between the maximum height of the equipment and the protective surface beneath it.
- Equipment support posts with no designated play surfaces are exempt from this requirement.

5.3.3 Log rolls

Log rolls help older children master balance skills and increase strength. Children must balance on top of the log as they spin it with their feet. See Figure 14.

- Log rolls are not recommended for toddlers and preschool-age children. These children generally do not possess the balance, coordination, and strength to use a log roll safely.
- Log rolls should have handholds to assist with balance.
- The handholds should follow the guidelines in §5.2.2.
- The highest point of the rolling log should be a maximum of 18 inches above the protective surface below.
- When not part of a composite structure, the use zone may overlap with neighboring equipment if the other piece of equipment allows overlapping use zones (see §5.3.9) and
 - There is at least 6 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are no more than 30 inches high; or
 - There is at least 9 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are more than 30 inches high.

5.3.3.1.1 Fall height

The fall height of a log roll is the distance between the highest portion of the rolling log and the protective surfacing beneath it.



Figure 14. Log roll

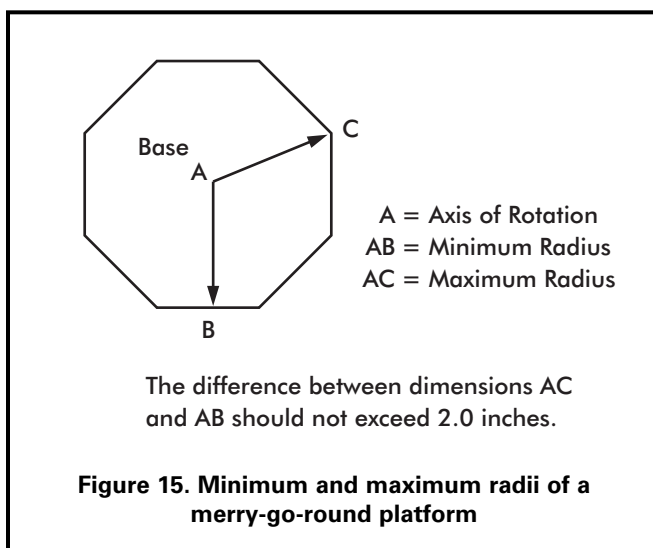
5.3.4 Merry-go-rounds

Merry-go-rounds are the most common rotating equipment found on public playgrounds. Children usually sit or stand on the platform while other children or adults push the merry-go-round to make it rotate. In addition, children often get on and off the merry-go-round while it is in motion. Merry-go-rounds may present a physical hazard to preschool-age children who have little or no control over such products once they are in motion. Therefore, children in this age group should always be supervised when using merry-go-rounds.

The following recommendations apply when the merry-go-round is at least 20 inches in diameter.

- Merry-go-rounds should not be used on playgrounds intended for toddlers.
- The standing/sitting surface of the platform should have a maximum height of:
 - Preschool: 14 inches above the protective surface.
 - School-age: 18 inches above the protective surface.
- The rotating platform should be continuous and approximately circular.
- The surface of the platform should not have any openings between the axis and the periphery that permit a rod having a diameter of 5/16 inch to penetrate completely through the surface.

- The difference between the minimum and maximum radii of a non-circular platform should not exceed 2.0 inches (Figure 15).



- The underside of the perimeter of the platform should be no less than 9 inches above the level of the protective surfacing beneath it.
- There should not be any accessible shearing or crushing mechanisms in the undercarriage of the equipment.
- Children should be provided with a secure means of holding on. Where handgrips are provided, they should conform to the general recommendations for hand gripping components in §5.2.2.
- No components of the apparatus, including handgrips, should extend beyond the perimeter of the platform.
- The rotating platform of a merry-go-round should not have any sharp edges.
- A means should be provided to limit the peripheral speed of rotation to a maximum of 13 ft/sec.
- Merry-go-round platforms should not have any up and down (oscillatory) motion.

5.3.4.1 Use zone

- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet beyond the perimeter of the platform.
- The use zone may not overlap other use zones, unless the rotating equipment is less than 20 inches in diameter and the adjacent equipment allows overlap.

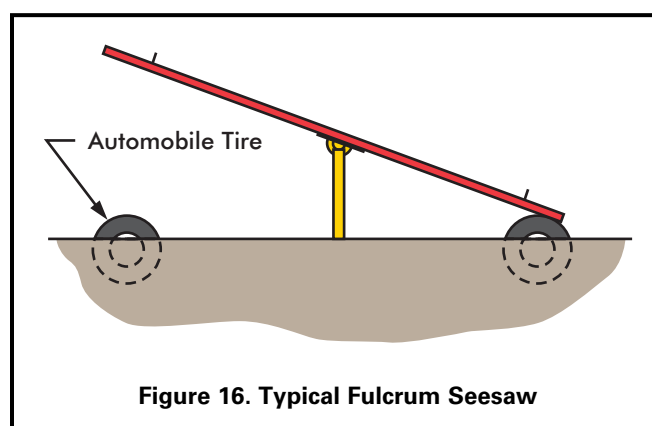
5.3.4.2 Fall height

The fall height for a merry-go-round is the distance between the perimeter of the platform where a child could sit or stand and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.5 Seesaws

5.3.5.1 Fulcrum seesaws

The typical seesaw (also known as a “teeter totter”) consists of a board or pole with a seat at each end supported at the center by a fulcrum. See Figure 16. Because of the complex way children are required to cooperate and combine their actions, fulcrum seesaws are not recommended for toddlers or preschool-age children.



- The fulcrum should not present a crush hazard.
- Partial car tires, or some other shock-absorbing material, should be embedded in the ground underneath the seats, or secured on the underside of the seats. This will help prevent limbs from being crushed between the seat and the ground, as well as cushion the impact.
- The maximum attainable angle between a line connecting the seats and the horizontal is 25°.
- There should not be any footrests.

5.3.5.2 Spring-centered seesaws

Preschool-age children are capable of using spring-centered seesaws because the centering device prevents abrupt contact with the ground if one child dismounts suddenly. Spring-centered seesaws also have the advantage of not requiring two children to coordinate their actions in order to play safely. Spring-centered seesaws should follow the recommendations for spring rockers including the use of footrests (§5.3.7).

5.3.5.3 Use zone for fulcrum and spring-centered seesaws

- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet from each outside edge of the seesaw.
- The use zone may overlap with neighboring equipment if the other piece of equipment allows overlapping use zones and
 - There is at least 6 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are no more than 30 inches high; or
 - There is at least 9 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are more than 30 inches high.

5.3.5.4 Handholds

- Handholds should be provided at each seating position for gripping with both hands and should not turn when grasped.
- Handholds should not protrude beyond the sides of the seat.

5.3.5.5 Fall height

The fall height for a seesaw is the distance between the highest point any part of the seesaw can reach and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.6 Slides

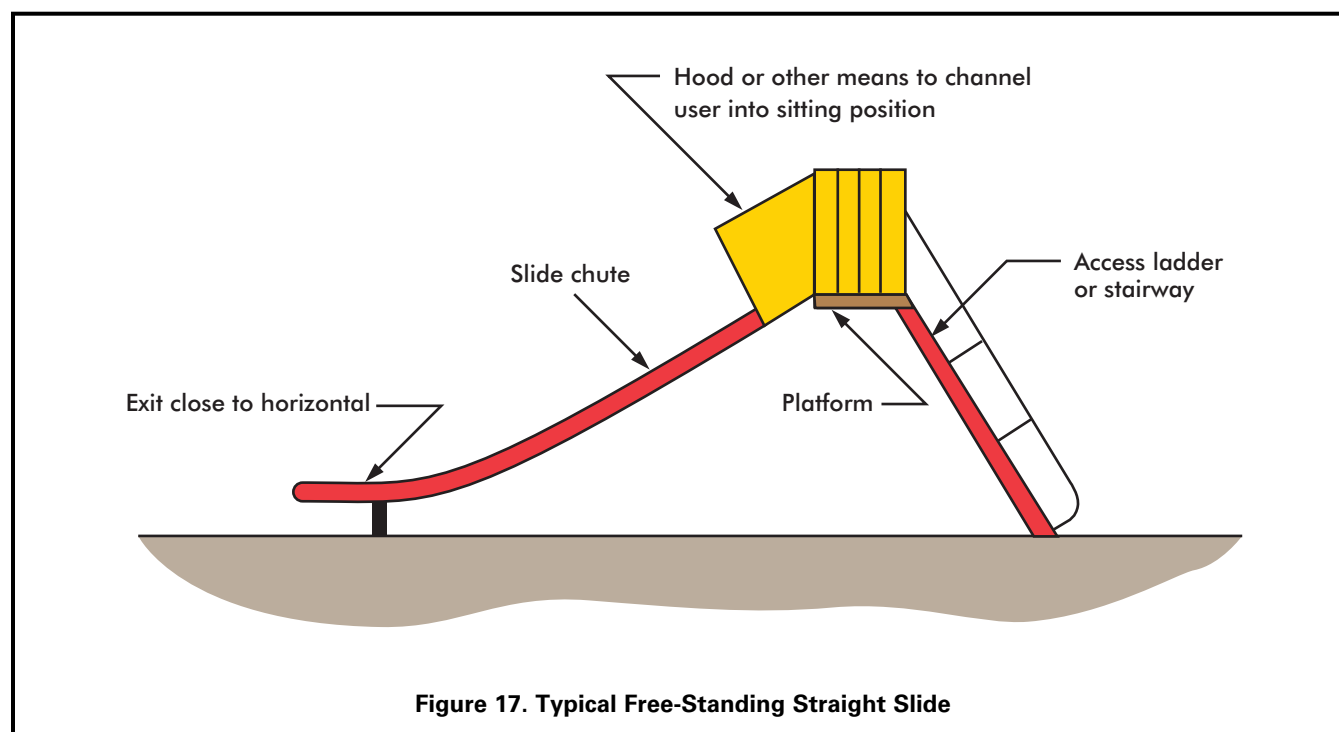
Children can be expected to descend slide chutes in many different positions, rather than always sitting and facing forward as they slide. These other positions should be discouraged at all times to minimize injuries.



Slides may provide a straight, wavy, or spiral descent either by means of a tube or an open slide chute. They may be either free-standing (Figure 17), part of a composite structure, or built on the grade of a natural or man-made slope (embankment slide). Regardless of the type of slide, avoid using bare metals on the platforms, chutes, and steps. When exposed to direct sunlight the bare metal may reach temperatures high enough to cause serious contact burn injuries in a matter of seconds. Provide shade for bare metal slides or use other materials that may reduce the surface temperature such as, but not limited to, plastic or coated metal.

5.3.6.1 Slide access

Access to a stand-alone slide generally is by means of a ladder with rungs, steps, or a stairway with steps. Slides may also be part of a composite play structure, so children will gain access from other parts of the structure. Embankment slides use the ground for access.



5.3.6.2 Slide platform

All slides should be provided with a platform with sufficient length to facilitate the transition from standing to sitting at the top of the inclined sliding surface. Embankment slides are exempt from platform requirements because they are on ground level; however, they should not have any spaces or gaps as noted below.

The platform should:

- Be at least 19 inches deep for toddlers.
- Be at least 14 inches deep for preschool-age and school-age children.
- Be horizontal.
- Be at least as wide as the slide chute.
- Be surrounded by guardrails or barriers.
- Conform to the same recommendations as general platforms given in §5.1.1.
- Not have any spaces or gaps that could trap strings, clothing, body parts, etc. between the platform and the start of the slide chute.
- Provide handholds to facilitate the transition from standing to sitting and decrease the risk of falls (except tube slides where the tube perimeter provides hand support). These should extend high enough to provide hand support for the largest child in a standing position, and low enough to provide hand support for the smallest child in a sitting position.
- Provide a means to channel a user into a sitting position at the entrance to the chute, such as a guardrail, hood, or other device that discourages climbing.

5.3.6.3 Slide chutes

5.3.6.3.1 Embankment slides

- The slide chute of an embankment slide should have a maximum height of 12 inches above the underlying ground surface. This design basically eliminates the hazard of falls from elevated heights.
- Embankment slides should follow all of the recommendations given for straight slides where applicable (e.g., side height, slope, use zone at exit, etc.).
- There should be some means provided at the slide chute entrance to minimize the use of embankment slides by children on skates, skateboards, or bicycles.

5.3.6.3.2 Roller slides

- Roller slides should meet applicable recommendations for other slides (e.g., side height, slope, use zone at exit, etc.).
- The space between adjacent rollers and between the ends of the rollers and the stationary structure should be less than 3/16 inch.
- Frequent inspections are recommended to insure that there are no missing rollers or broken bearings and that the rollers roll.

5.3.6.3.3 Spiral slides

- Spiral slides should follow the recommendations for straight slides where applicable (e.g., side height, slope, use zone at exit, etc.).
- Special attention should be given to design features which may present problems unique to spiral slides, such as lateral discharge of the user.
- Toddlers and preschool-age children have less ability to maintain balance and postural control, so only short spiral slides (one 360° turn or less) are recommended for these age groups.

5.3.6.3.4 Straight slides

- Flat open chutes should have sides at least 4 inches high extending along both sides of the chute for the entire length of the inclined sliding surface.
- The sides should be an integral part of the chute, without any gaps between the sides and the sliding surface. (This does not apply to roller slides).
- Slides may have an open chute with a circular, semicircular or curved cross section provided that:
 - A. The vertical height of the sides is no less than 4 inches when measured at right angles to a horizontal line that is 8 inches long when the slide is intended for toddlers, 12 inches long when the slide is intended for preschool-age children, and 16 inches long when the slide is intended for school-age children (Figure 18); or
 - B. For any age group, the vertical height of the sides is no less than 4 inches minus two times the width of the slide chute divided by the radius of the slide chute curvature (Figure 19).

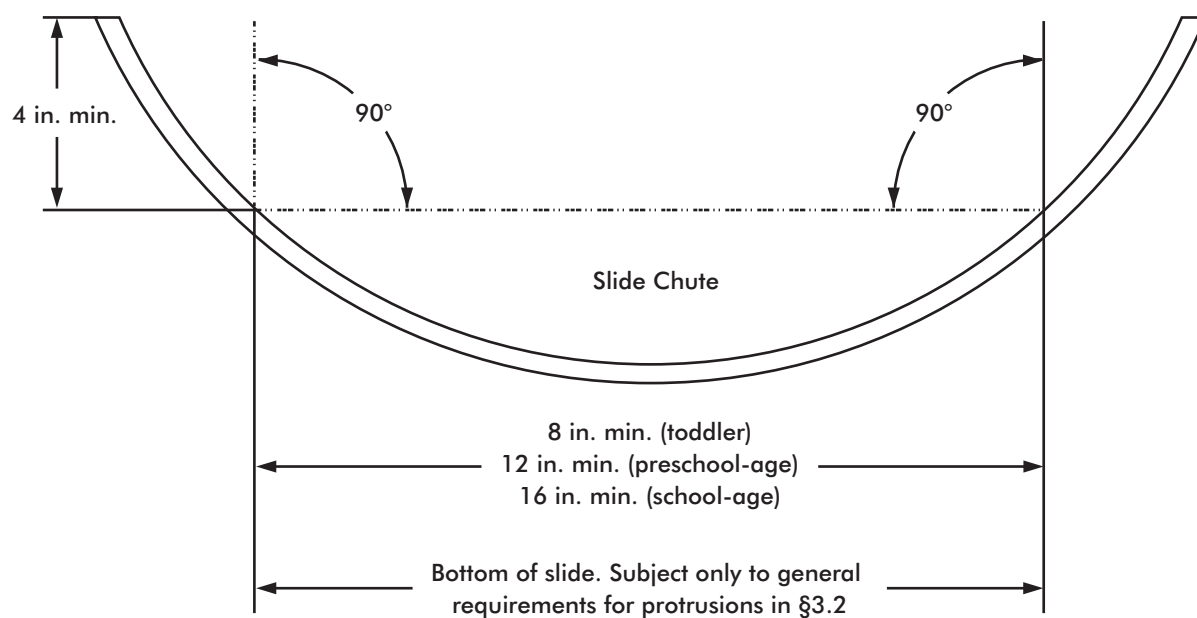


Figure 18. Minimum Side Height for Slide with Circular Cross Section

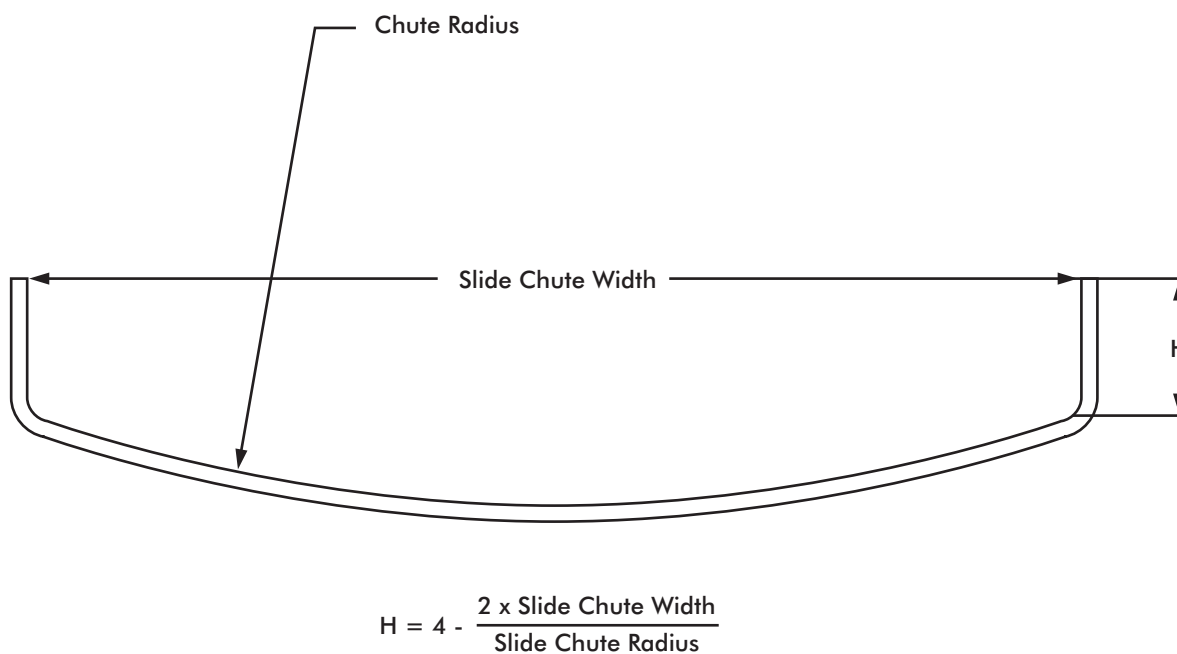


Figure 19. Formula for Minimum Vertical Side Height for Slide with Curved Chute

- For toddlers:
 - The average incline of a slide chute should be no more than 24° (that is, the height to horizontal length ratio shown in Figure 20 does not exceed 0.445).
 - No section of the slide chute should have a slope greater than 30° .
 - The slide chute should be between 8 and 12 inches wide.
- For preschool- and school-age children:
 - The average incline of a slide chute should be no more than 30° (that is, the height to horizontal length ratio shown in Figure 20 does not exceed 0.577).
 - No section of the slide chute should have a slope greater than 50° .

5.3.6.3.5 Tube slides

- Tube slides should meet all the applicable recommendations for other slides (e.g., side height, slope, use zone at exit, etc.).
- Means, such as barriers or textured surfaces, should be provided to prevent sliding or climbing on the top (outside) of the tube.
- The minimum internal diameter of the tube should be no less than 23 inches.
- Supervisors should be aware of children using tube slides since the children are not always visible.

5.3.6.4 Chute exit region

All slides should have an exit region to help children maintain their balance and facilitate a smooth transition from sitting to standing when exiting. The chute exit region should:

- Be between 0 and -4° as measured from a plane parallel to the ground.
- Have edges that are rounded or curved to prevent lacerations or other injuries that could result from impact with a sharp or straight edge.
- For toddlers the chute exit region should:
 - Be between 7 and 10 inches long if any portion of the chute exceeds a 24° slope.
 - Be no more than 6 inches above the protective surfacing.
 - Have a transition from the sliding portion to the exit region with a radius of curvature of at least 18 inches.
- For preschool- and school-age the chute exit region should:
 - Be at least 11 inches long.
 - Be no more than 11 inches above the protective surfacing if the slide is no greater than 4 feet high.
 - Be at least 7 inches but not more than 15 inches above the protective surfacing if the slide is over 4 feet high.

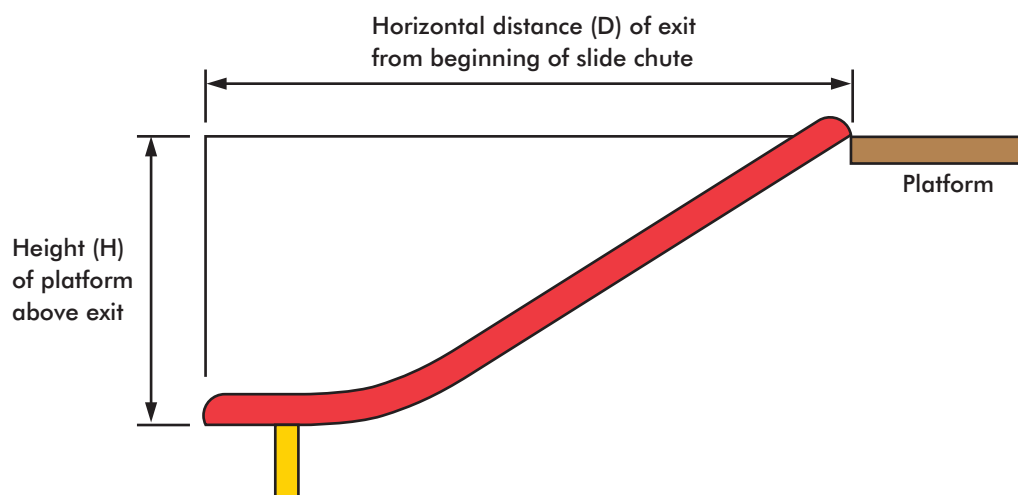


Figure 20. Slide Slope

5.3.6.5 Slide use zone

Toddlers:

- In a limited access environment
 - The use zone should be at least 3 feet around the perimeter of the slide.
 - The area at the end of the slide should not overlap with the use zone for any other equipment.
- In public areas with unlimited access
 - For a stand-alone slide, the use zone should be at least 6 feet around the perimeter.
 - For slides that are part of a composite structure, the minimum use zone between the access components and the side of the slide chute should be 3 feet.
 - The use zone at the end of the slide should be at least 6 feet from the end of the slide and not overlap with the use zone for any other equipment.

Preschool- and school-age (see Figure 21):

- The use zone in front of the access and to the sides of a slide should extend a minimum of 6 feet from the perimeter of the equipment. This recommendation does not apply to embankment slides or slides that are part of a composite structure (see §5.3.9).
- The use zone in front of the exit of a slide should never overlap the use zone of any other equipment; however, two or more slide use zones may overlap if their sliding paths are parallel.
- For slides less than or equal to 6 feet high, the use zone in front of the exit should be at least 6 feet.
- For slides greater than 6 feet high, the use zone in front of the exit should be at least as long as the slide is high up to a maximum of 8 feet.

5.3.6.6 Fall height

The fall height for slides is the distance between the transition platform and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.6.7 Entanglement hazard

Children have suffered serious injuries and died by getting parts of their clothing tangled on protrusions or gaps on slides.

To reduce the chance of clothing entanglement:

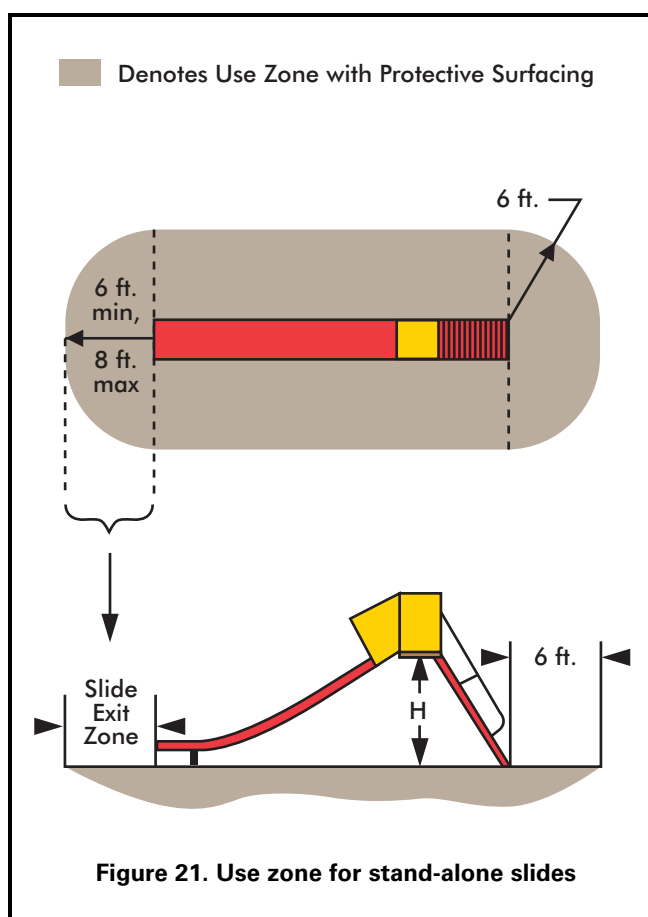


Figure 21. Use zone for stand-alone slides

- Projections up to 3 inches in diameter should not stick up more than 1/8 inch from the slide.
- There should be no gaps at the tops of slides where the slide chute connects with the platform that can entangle clothing or strings.
- See Appendix B for full recommendations and details of the protrusion test procedure.

5.3.6.8 Other sliding equipment

Equipment where it is foreseeable that a primary use of the component is sliding should follow the same guidelines for entanglement that are in 5.3.6.7.

5.3.7 Spring rockers

Toddlers and preschool-age children enjoy the bouncing and rocking activities presented by spring rockers, and they are the primary users of rocking equipment. See Figure 22. Older children may not find it challenging enough.

- Seat design should not allow the rocker to be used by more than the intended number of users.



Figure 22. Example of spring rocker

- For toddlers:
 - The seat should be between 12 and 16 inches high.
 - Spring rockers with opposing seats intended for more than one child should have at least 37 inches between the seat centers.
- For preschoolers:
 - The seat should be between 14 and 28 inches high.
- Each seating position should be equipped with handgrips and footrests. The diameter of handgrips should follow the recommendations for hand gripping components in §5.2.2.
- The springs of rocking equipment should minimize the possibility of children crushing their hands or their feet between coils or between the spring and a part of the rocker.
- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet from the “at rest” perimeter of the equipment.
- The use zone may overlap with neighboring equipment if the other piece of equipment allows overlapping use zones and
 - There is at least 6 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are no more than 30 inches high; or

- There is at least 9 feet between equipment when adjacent designated play surfaces are more than 30 inches high; and
- The spring rocker is designed to be used from a seated position.

5.3.7.1 Fall height

The fall height of spring rockers is the distance between either (1) the highest designated playing surface or (2) the seat, whichever is higher, and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.8 Swings

Children of all ages generally enjoy the sensations created while swinging. Mostly they sit on the swings; however, it is common to see children jumping off swings. Younger children also tend to swing on their stomachs, and older children may stand on the seats. To prevent injuries, these behaviors should be discouraged.

Swings may be divided into two distinct types:

- Single axis: Sometimes called a to-fro swing. A single-axis swing is intended to swing back and forth in a single plane and generally consists of a seat supported by at least two suspending members, each of which is connected to a separate pivot on an overhead structure.
- Multi-axis: A multi-axis swing consists of a seat (generally a tire) suspended from a single pivot that permits it to swing in any direction.

5.3.8.1 General swing recommendations

- Hardware used to secure the suspending elements to the swing seat and to the supporting structure should not be removable without the use of tools.
- S-hooks are often part of a swing’s suspension system, either attaching the suspending elements to the overhead support bar or to the swing seat. Open S-hooks can catch a child’s clothing and present a strangulation hazard. S-hooks should be pinched closed. An S-hook is considered closed if there is no gap or space greater than 0.04 inches (about the thickness of a dime).
- Swings should be suspended from support structures that discourage climbing.
- A-frame support structures should not have horizontal cross-bars.

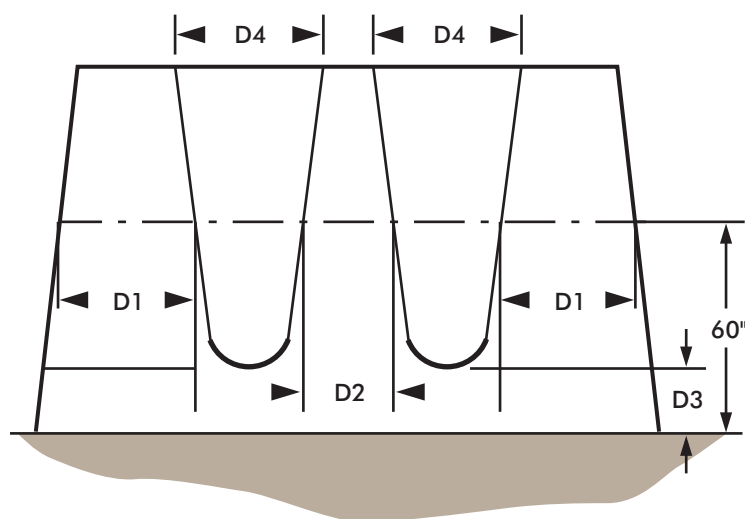


Figure 23. Minimum Clearances for Single-Axis Swings

Table 7. Minimum clearance dimensions for swings

Reason	Dimension	Toddler Full bucket	Preschool-age Belt	School-age Belt
Minimizes collisions between a swing and the supporting structure	D1	20 inches	30 inches	30 inches
Minimizes collisions between swings	D2	20 inches	24 inches	24 inches
Allows access	D3	24 inches	12 inches	12 inches
Reduces side-to-side motion	D4	20 inches	20 inches	20 inches

- Fiber ropes are not recommended as a means of suspending swings since they may degrade over time.
- Swing structures should be located away from other equipment or activities to help prevent young children from inadvertently running into the path of moving swings. Additional protection can be provided by means of a low blockade such as a fence or hedge around the perimeter of the swing area. The blockade should not be an obstacle within the use zone of a swing structure or hamper supervision by blocking visibility.

5.3.8.2 Fall height

The fall height for swings is the vertical distance between the pivot point and the protective surfacing beneath it.

5.3.8.3 Single-axis swings

5.3.8.3.1 Belt seats used without adult assistance

- The use zone to the front and rear of single-axis swings should never overlap the use zone of another piece of equipment.
- To minimize the likelihood of children being struck by a moving swing, it is recommended that no more than two single-axis swings be hung in each bay of the supporting structure.

- Swings should not be attached to composite structures.
- Swing seats should be designed to accommodate no more than one user at any time.
- Lightweight rubber or plastic swing seats are recommended to help reduce the severity of impact injuries. Wood or metal swing seats should be avoided.
- Edges of seats should have smoothly finished or rounded edges and should conform to the protrusion recommendations in 5.3.8.5.
- If loose-fill material is used as a protective surfacing, the height recommendations should be determined after the material has been compressed.
- The full bucket seat materials should not present a strangulation hazard, such as might be presented with a rope or chain used as part of the seat.
- Openings in swing seats should conform to the entrapment criteria in §3.3.
- Full bucket seat swings should be suspended from structures that are separate from those for other swings, or at least suspended from a separate bay of the same structure.
- Full bucket seat swings should not allow the child to enter and exit alone.
- Pivot points should be more than 47 inches but no more than 96 inches above the protective surfacing.

5.3.8.3.2 Full bucket seat swings

Full bucket seat swings are similar to single-axis swings since they move in a to-fro direction. However, full bucket seat swings are intended for children under 4 years of age to use with adult assistance.

- The seats and suspension systems of these swings, including the related hardware, should follow all of the criteria for conventional single axis swings.
- Full bucket seats are recommended to provide support on all sides of a child and between the legs of the occupant (see Figure 24).



Figure 24. Example of full bucket seat swings

5.3.8.3.3 Use zone for single-axis swings – belt and full bucket

The use zone in front of and behind the swing should be greater than to the sides of such a swing since children may deliberately attempt to exit from a single-axis swing while it is in motion. See Figure 25.

- The use zone for a belt swing should extend to the front and rear of a single-axis swing a minimum distance of twice the vertical distance from the pivot point and the top of the protective surface beneath it.
- The use zone for a full bucket swing should extend to the front and rear a minimum of twice the vertical distance from the top of the occupant's sitting surface to the pivot point.
- The use zone in front of and behind swings should never overlap with any other use zone.
- The use zone to the sides of a single-axis swing should extend a minimum of 6 feet from the perimeter of the swing. This 6-foot zone may overlap that of an adjacent swing structure or other playground equipment structure.

5.3.8.4 Multi-axis (tire) swings

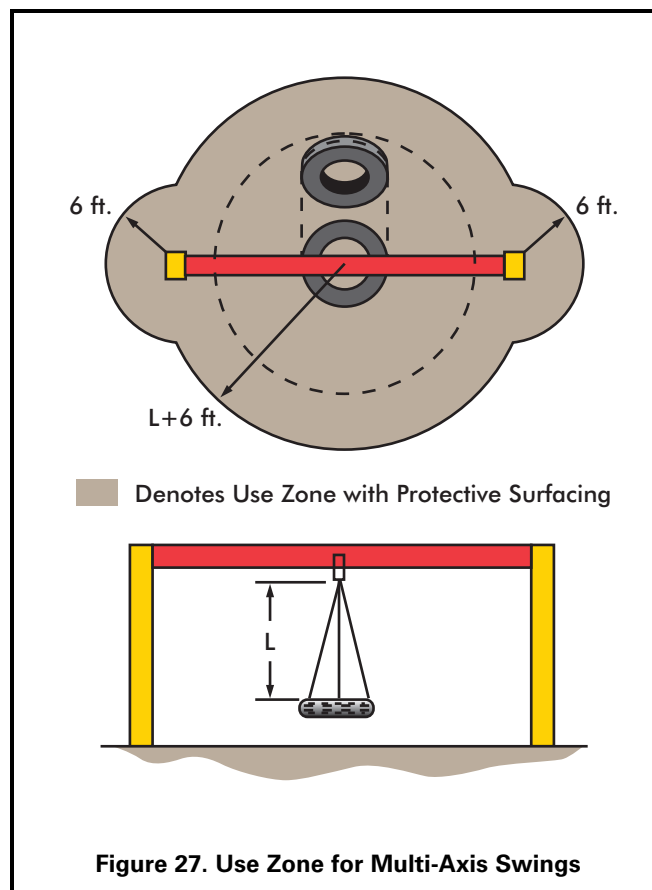
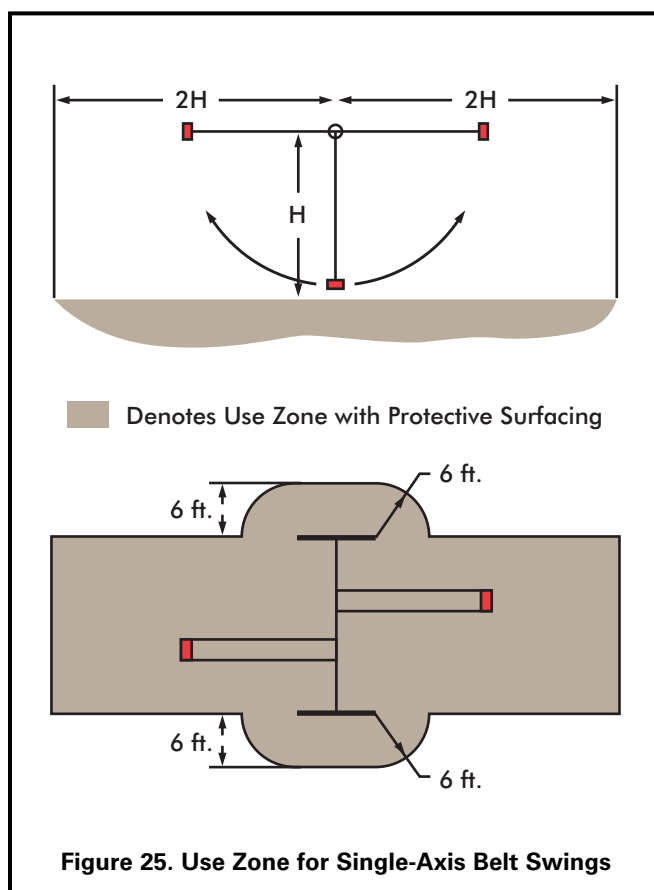
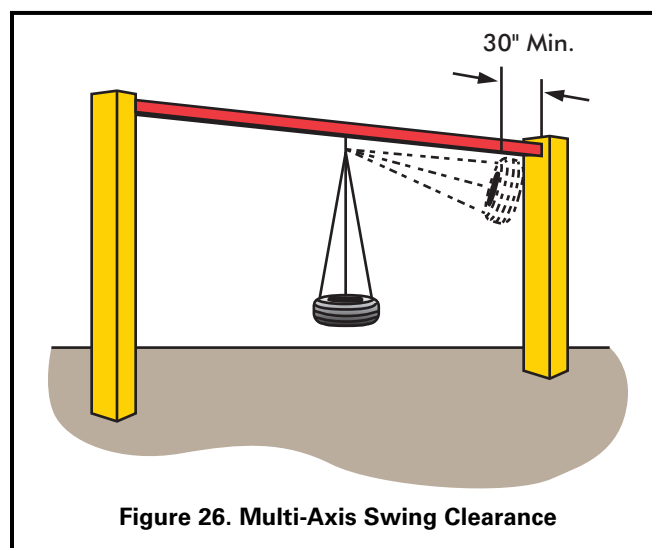
Tire swings are usually suspended in a horizontal orientation using three suspension chains or cables connected to a single swivel mechanism that permits both rotation and swinging motion in any axis.

- A multi-axis tire swing should not be suspended from a structure having other swings in the same bay.
- Attaching multi-axis swings to composite structures is not recommended.

- To minimize the hazard of impact, heavy truck tires should be avoided. Further, if steel-belted radials are used, they should be closely examined to ensure that there are no exposed steel belts or wires that could be a potential protrusion or laceration hazard. Plastic materials can be used as an alternative to simulate actual automobile tires. Drainage holes should be provided in the underside of the tire.
- Pay special attention to maintenance of the hanger mechanism because the likelihood of failure is higher for tire swings due to the added stress of rotational movement and multiple occupants.
- The hanger mechanisms for multi-axis tire swings should not have any accessible crush points.
- The minimum clearance between the seating surface of a tire swing and the uprights of the supporting structure should be 30 inches when the tire is in a position closest to the support structure (Figure 26).
- The minimum clearance between the bottom of the seat and the protective surface should not be less than 12 inches.

5.3.8.4.1 Multi-axis swing use zones

- The use zone should extend in any direction from a point directly beneath the pivot point for a minimum distance of 6 feet plus the length of the suspending members (see Figure 27). This use zone should never overlap the use zone of any other equipment.



- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet from the perimeter of the supporting structure. This 6-foot zone may overlap that of an adjacent swing structure or other playground equipment structure.

5.3.8.5 Protrusions on suspended members of swing assemblies

Protrusions on swings are extremely hazardous because of the potential for impact incidents. Nothing, including bolts or other parts, on the front, back, or underside of a swing should stick out more than 1/8 of an inch. See test procedures in Appendix B.

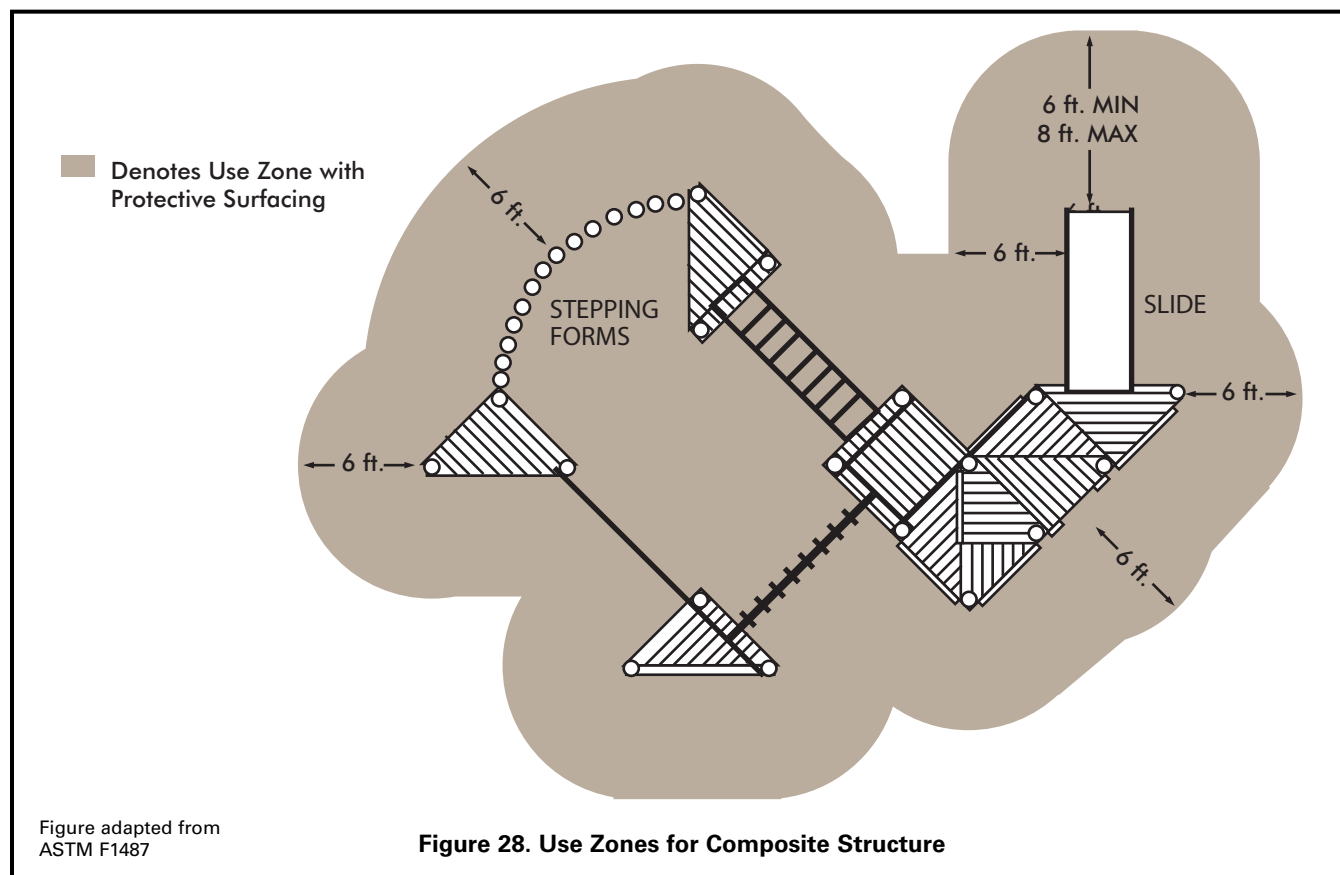
5.3.9 Fall height and use zones for composite structure

When two or more complementary play components are linked together in a composite structure (e.g., combination climber, slide, and horizontal ladder), the use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet from the external perimeter of the structure (see Figure 28). Where slides are attached to a platform higher than 6 feet from the protective surfacing, the use zone may need to extend further in front of the slide (see §5.3.6.5).

5.3.10 Fall height and use zones not specified elsewhere

Most playground equipment belongs in one of the categories listed above. If it does not, the following general recommendations should be applied:

- The fall height of a piece of playground equipment is the distance between the highest designated playing surface and the protective surface beneath it.
- The use zone should extend a minimum of 6 feet in all directions from the perimeter of the equipment.
- The use zones of two stationary pieces of playground equipment that are positioned adjacent to one another may overlap if the adjacent designated play surfaces of each structure are no more than 30 inches above the protective surface and the equipment is at least 6 feet apart.
- If adjacent designated play surfaces on either structure exceed a height of 30 inches, the minimum distance between the structures should be 9 feet.
- Use zones should be free of obstacles.



APPENDIX A: SUGGESTED GENERAL MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

Surfacing (§2.4)

- ☐ Adequate protective surfacing under and around the equipment.
 - ☐ Install/replace surfacing
- ☐ Surfacing materials have not deteriorated.
 - ☐ Replace surfacing
 - ☐ Other maintenance: _____
- ☐ Loose-fill surfacing materials have no foreign objects or debris.
 - ☐ Remove trash and debris
- ☐ Loose-fill surfacing materials are not compacted.
 - ☐ Rake and fluff surfacing
- ☐ Loose-fill surfacing materials have not been displaced under heavy use areas such as under swings or at slide exits.
 - ☐ Rake and fluff surfacing

Drainage (§2.4)

- ☐ The entire play area has satisfactory drainage, especially in heavy use areas such as under swings and at slide exits.
 - ☐ Improve drainage
 - ☐ Other maintenance: _____

General Hazards

- ☐ There are no sharp points, corners or edges on the equipment (§3.4).
- ☐ There are no missing or damaged protective caps or plugs (§3.4).
- ☐ There are no hazardous protrusions (§3.2 and Appendix B).
- ☐ There are no potential clothing entanglement hazards, such as open S-hooks or protruding bolts (§2.5.2, §3.2, §5.3.8.1 and Appendix B).
- ☐ There are no crush and shearing points on exposed moving parts (§3.1).
- ☐ There are no trip hazards, such as exposed footings or anchoring devices and rocks, roots, or any other obstacles in a use zone (§3.6).

NOTES:

DATE OF INSPECTION:

Security of Hardware (§2.5)

- ☐ There are no loose fastening devices or worn connections.
 - ☐ Replace fasteners
 - ☐ Other maintenance: _____
- ☐ Moving parts, such as swing hangers, merry-go-round bearings, and track rides, are not worn.
 - ☐ Replace part
 - ☐ Other maintenance: _____

Durability of Equipment (§2.5)

- ☐ There are no rust, rot, cracks, or splinters on any equipment (check carefully where it comes in contact with the ground).
- ☐ There are no broken or missing components on the equipment (e.g., handrails, guardrails, protective barriers, steps, or rungs).
- ☐ There are no damaged fences, benches, or signs on the playground.
- ☐ All equipment is securely anchored.

Leaded Paint (§2.5.4)

- ☐ Paint (especially lead paint) is not peeling, cracking, chipping, or chalking.
- ☐ There are no areas of visible leaded paint chips or accumulation of lead dust.
 - ☐ Mitigate lead paint hazards

General Upkeep of Playgrounds (§4)

- ☐ There are no user modifications to the equipment, such as strings and ropes tied to equipment, swings looped over top rails, etc.
 - ☐ Remove string or rope
 - ☐ Correct other modification
- ☐ The entire playground is free from debris or litter such as tree branches, soda cans, bottles, glass, etc.
 - ☐ Clean playground
- ☐ There are no missing trash receptacles.
 - ☐ Replace trash receptacle
- ☐ Trash receptacles are not full.
 - ☐ Empty trash

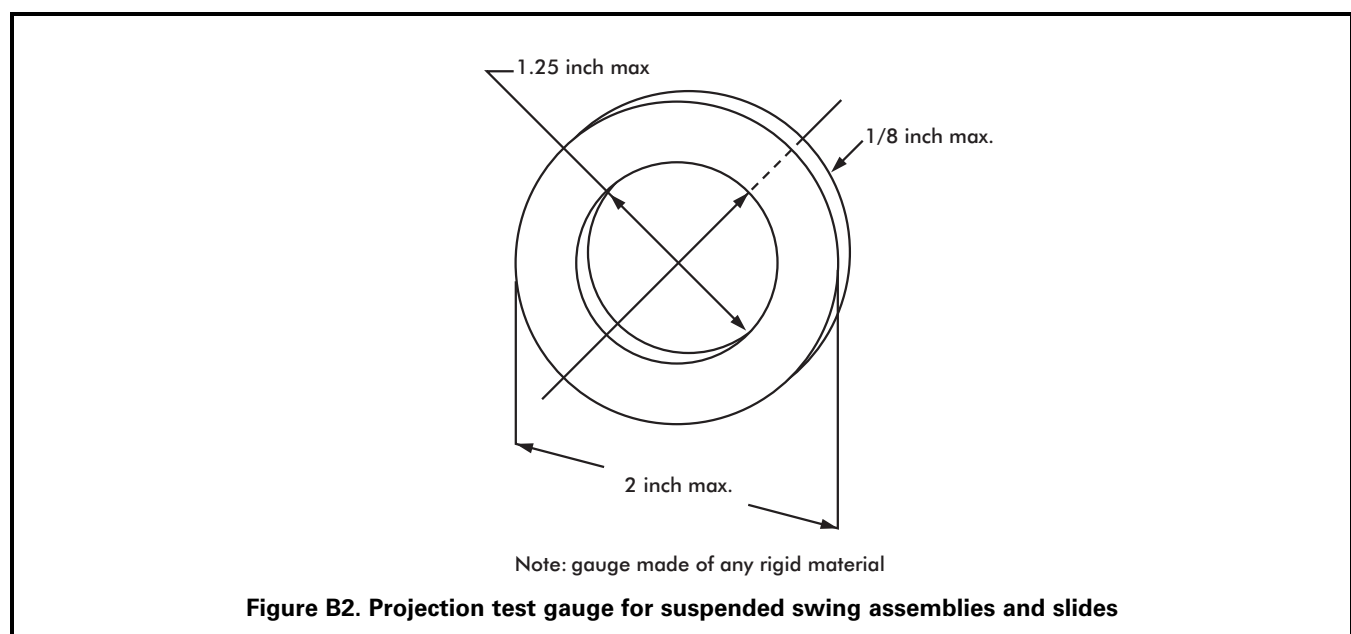
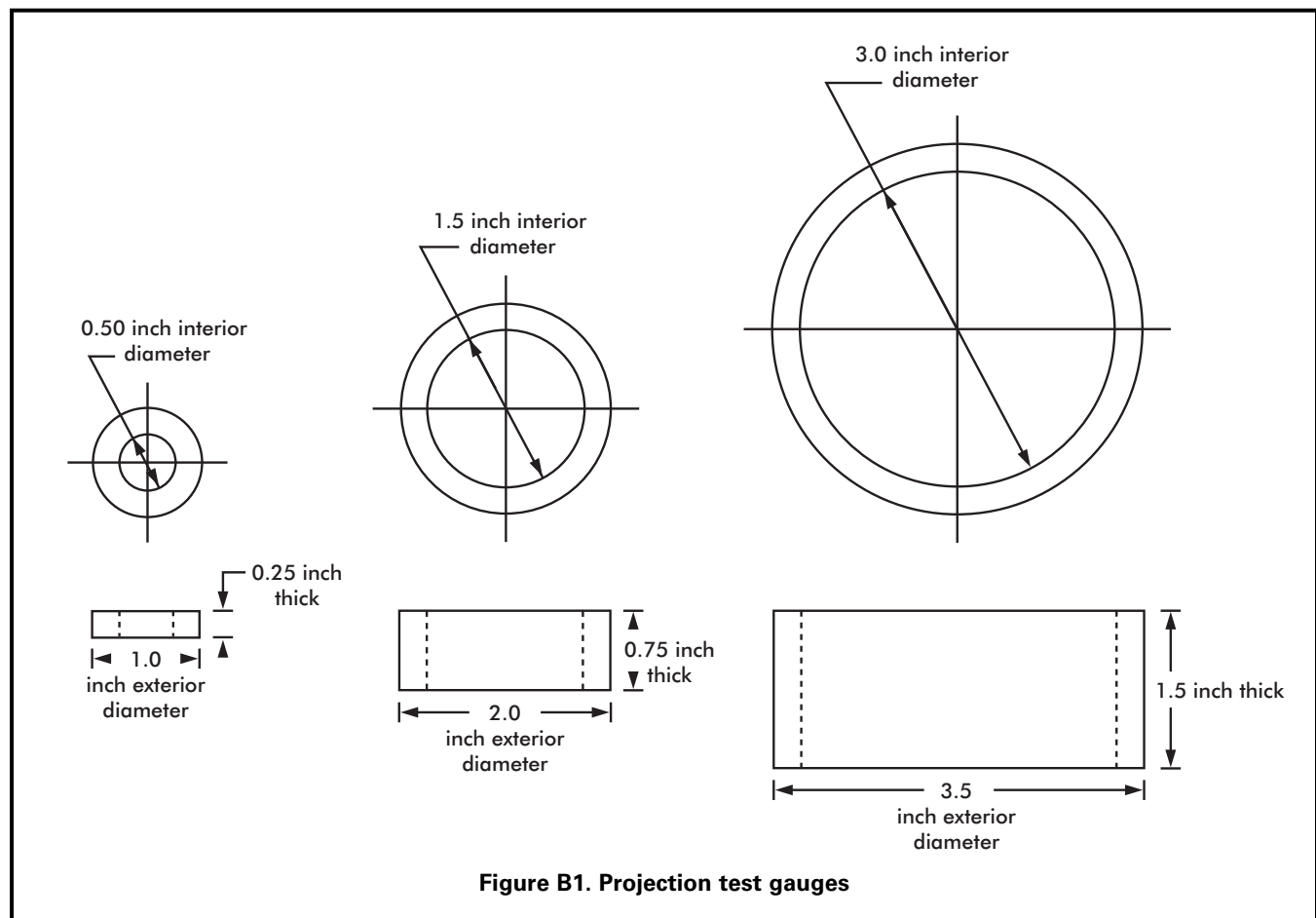
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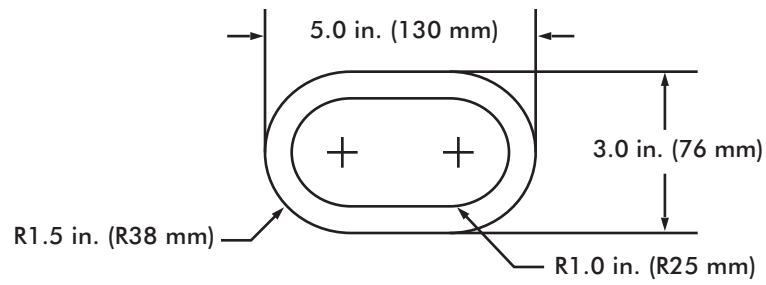
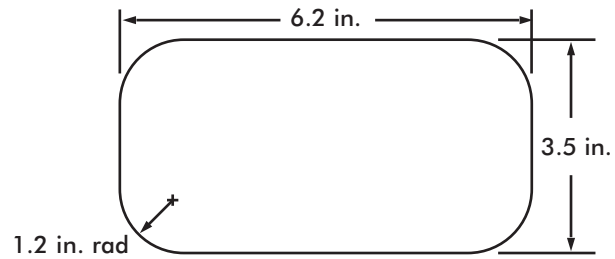
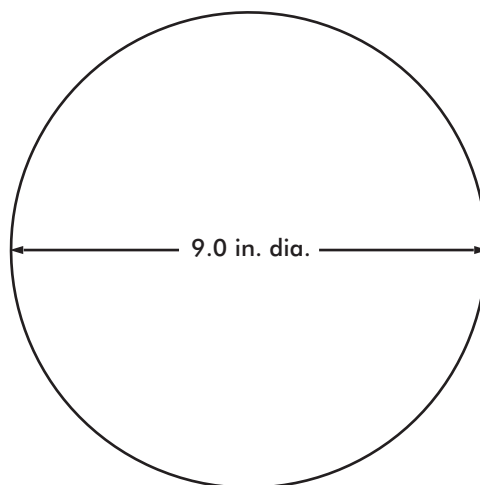
Routine Inspection and Maintenance Issues

- ☐ Broken equipment such as loose bolts, missing end caps, cracks, etc.
- ☐ Broken glass & other trash
- ☐ Cracks in plastics
- ☐ Loose anchoring
- ☐ Hazardous or dangerous debris
- ☐ Insect damage
- ☐ Problems with surfacing
- ☐ Displaced loose-fill surfacing (see Section 4.3)
- ☐ Holes, flakes, and/or buckling of unitary surfacing
- ☐ User modifications (such as ropes tied to parts or equipment rearranged)
- ☐ Vandalism
- ☐ Worn, loose, damaged, or missing parts
- ☐ Wood splitting
- ☐ Rusted or corroded metals
- ☐ Rot

APPENDIX B: PLAYGROUND TESTING

B.1 Templates, Gauges, and Testing Tools



**Figure B3. Toddler small torso template****Figure B4. Preschool- and school-age small torso template****Figure B5. Large head template**

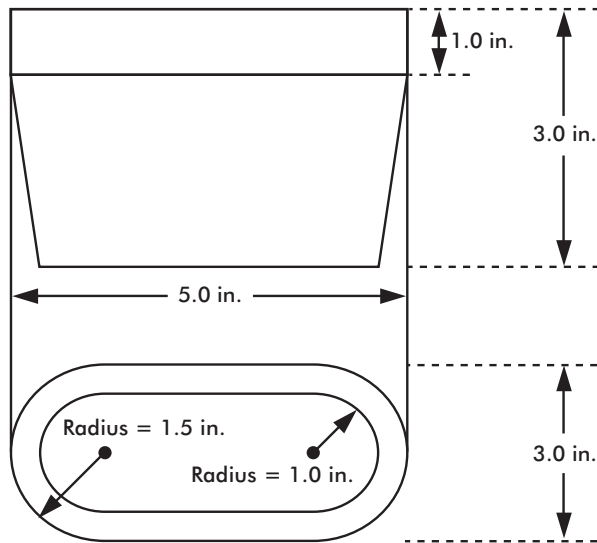


Figure B6. Toddler small torso probe

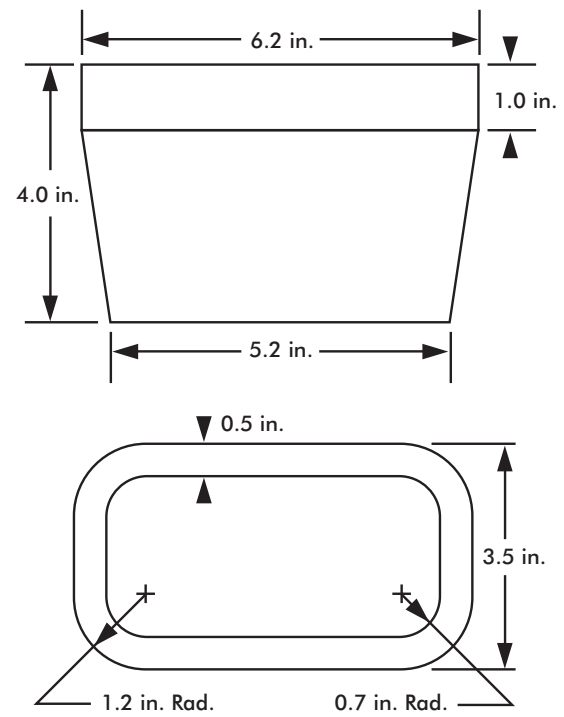


Figure B7. Preschool- and school-age small torso probe

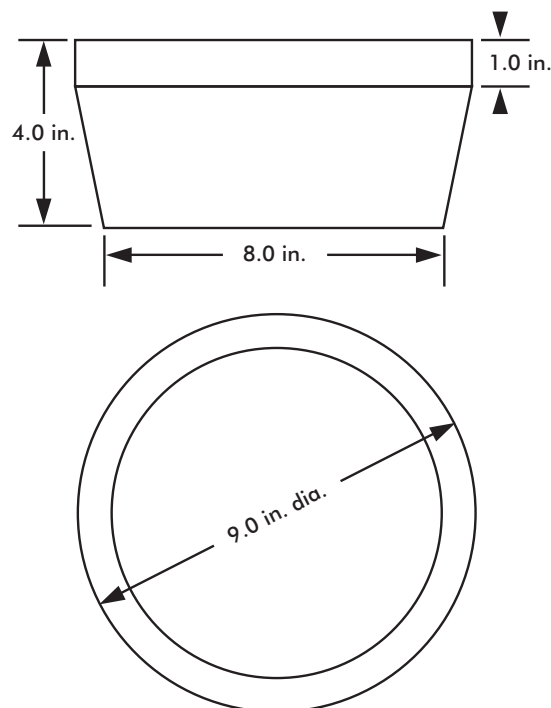


Figure B8. Large head probe

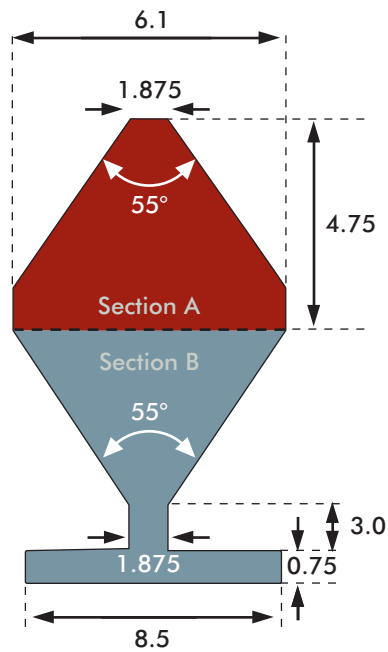


Figure B9. Preschool/School-age partially bound probe (dimensions in inches, template is 0.75 inches thick)

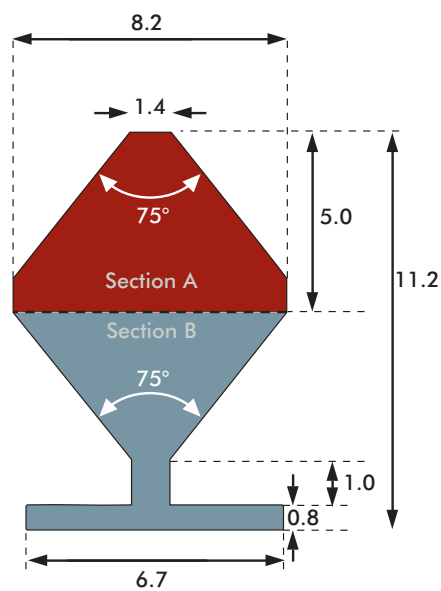


Figure B10. Toddler partially bound probe (dimensions in inches, template is 0.60 inches thick)

APPENDIX B: PLAYGROUND TESTING

B.2 Test Methods

B.2.1 Determining whether a projection is a protrusion

B.2.1.1 Test procedure

- Step 1: Successively place each projection test gauge (see Figure B1) over any projection
- Step 2: Visually determine if the projection penetrates through the hole and beyond the face of the gauge (see Figure B11 below).

Pass: A projection that does not extend beyond the face of the gauge passes.

Fail: A projection that extends beyond the face of any one of the gauges is considered a hazardous protrusion and should be eliminated.

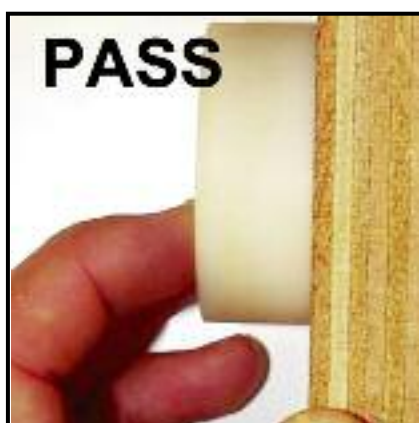


Figure B11. Determining whether a projection is a protrusion

B.2.2 Projections on suspended members of swing assemblies

Given the potential for impact incidents, projections on swings can be extremely hazardous. A special test gauge (see Figure B2) and procedure are recommended. When tested, no bolts or components in the potential impact region on suspended members should extend through the hole beyond the face of the gauge.

B.2.2.1 Test procedure

- Step 1: Hold the gauge (Figure B2) vertically with the axis through the hole parallel to the swing's path of travel.
- Step 2: Place the gauge over any projections that are exposed during the swing's path of travel.
- Step 3: Visually determine if the projection penetrates through the hole and beyond the face of the gauge.

Pass: A projection that does not extend beyond the face of the gauge passes.

Fail: A projection that extends beyond the face of the gauge is considered a hazardous protrusion and should be eliminated.

B.2.3 Projections on slides

To minimize the likelihood of clothing entanglement on slides, projections that (1) fit within any one of the three gauges shown in Figure B1 and (2) have a major axis that projects away from the slide bed should not have projections greater than 1/8 inch perpendicular to the plane of the surrounding surface (Figure B12).

B.2.3.1 Test procedure

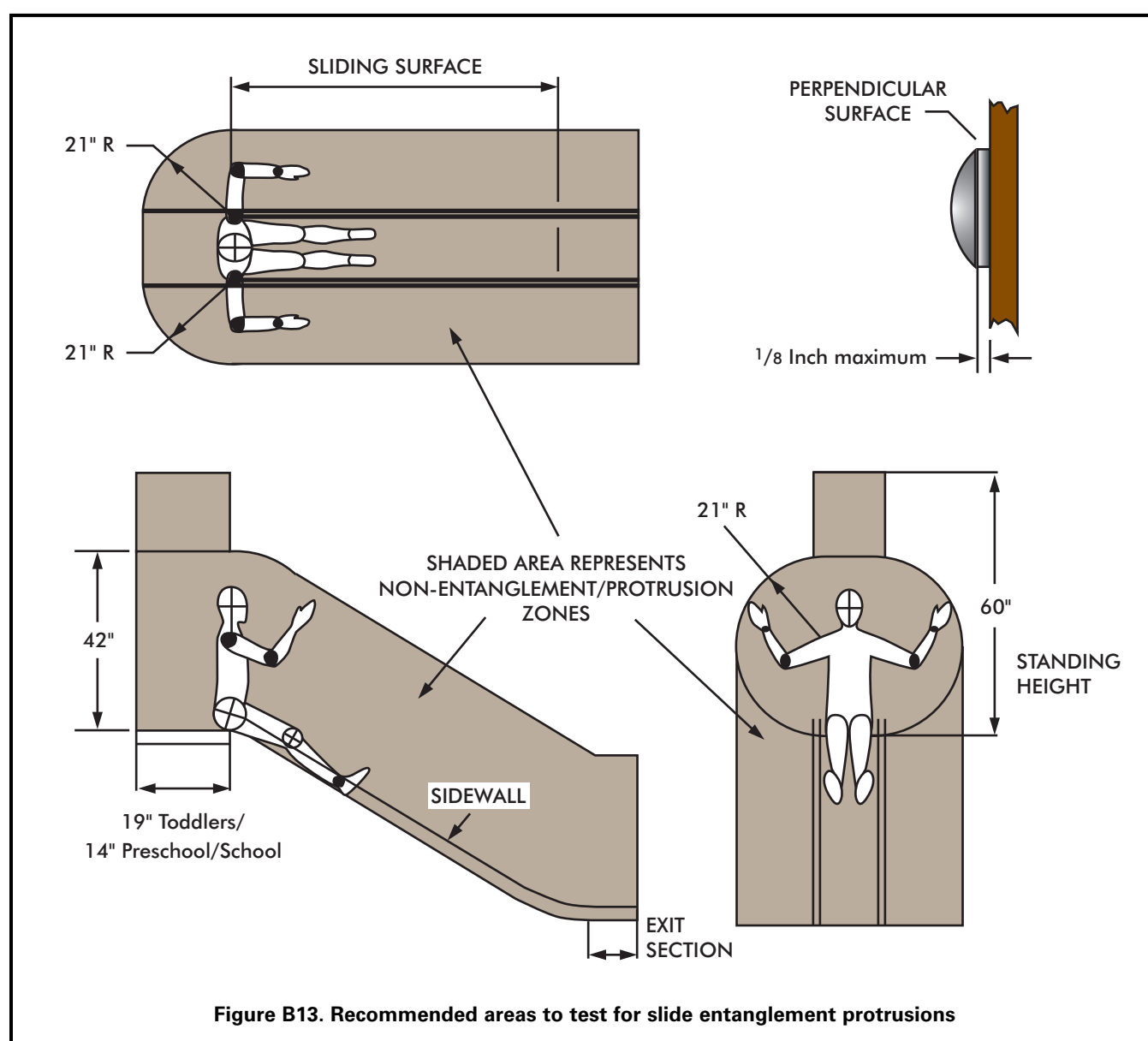
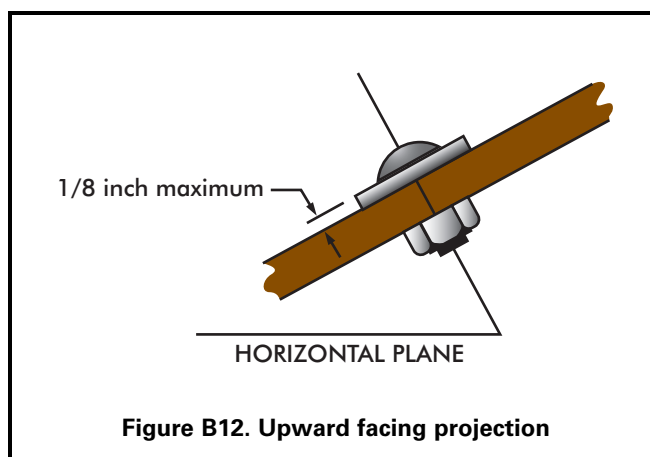
- Step 1: Identify all projections within the shaded area shown in Figure B13.
- Step 2: Determine which, if any, fit inside the projection test gauges (Figure B1).
- Step 3: Place the swing and slide projection gauge (Figure B2) next to the projection to check the height of the projection.

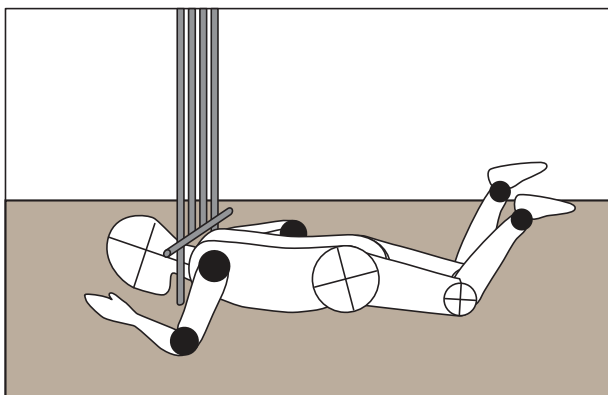
Step 4: Visually determine if the projection extends beyond the face of the slide projection gauge.

Pass: A projection that does not extend beyond the face of the gauge passes.

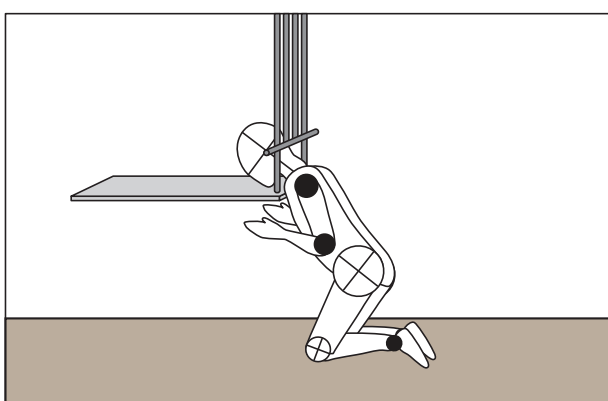
Fail: A projection that extends beyond the face of the gauge is considered a hazardous protrusion and should be eliminated.

NOTE: This test procedure is not applicable to the underside of a slide chute. For a slide chute with a circular cross section, the portion of the underside not subject to this projection recommendation is shown in Figure 18. The general recommendations for projections in §B.2.1 are applicable to the underside of the slide.

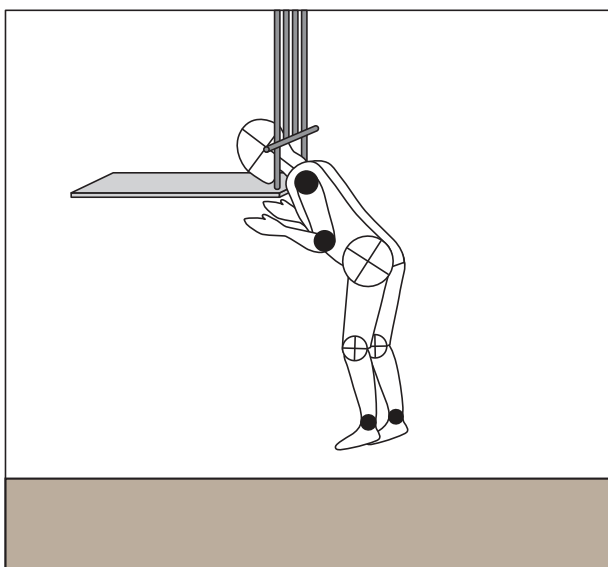




Ground-bounded: Not subject to entrapment recommendations.



Low entrapment



High entrapment

Figure B14. Examples of completely bounded openings

B.2.4 Entrapment

B.2.4.1 General

Any completely-bounded opening (Figure B14) that is not bounded by the ground may be a potential head entrapment hazard. Even those openings which are low enough to permit a child's feet to touch the ground present a risk of strangulation to an entrapped child, because younger children may not have the necessary intellectual ability and motor skills to withdraw their heads, especially if scared or panicked. An opening may present an entrapment hazard if the distance between any interior opposing surfaces is greater than 3.5 inches and less than 9 inches. If one dimension of an opening is within this potentially hazardous range, all dimensions of the opening should be considered together to fully evaluate the possibility of entrapment. The most appropriate method to determine whether an opening is hazardous is to test it using the following fixtures, methods, and performance criteria.

These recommendations apply to all playground equipment, i.e., toddler, preschool-age, and school-age children. Fixed equipment as well as moving equipment (in its stationary position) should be tested for entrapment hazards. There are two special cases for which separate procedures are given: (1) completely-bounded openings where depth of penetration is a critical issue (see Figure B15) and (2) openings formed by flexible climbing components.

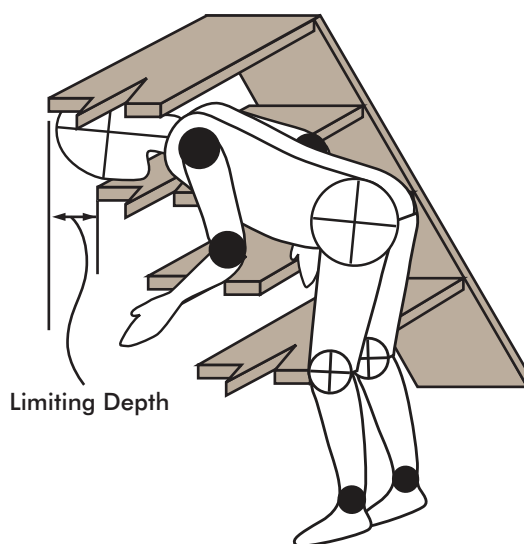


Figure B15. Completely bounded opening with limited depth

B.2.5 Test fixtures

Two templates are required to determine if completely bounded openings in rigid structures present an entrapment hazard. These templates can easily be fabricated from cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal.

B.2.5.1 Small torso template

The dimensions (see Figure B3 and Figure B4) of this template are based on the size of the torso of the smallest user at risk (5th percentile 6-month-old child for Figure B3 and 2-year-old child for Figure B4). If an opening is too small to admit the template, it is also too small to permit feet first entry by a child. Because children's heads are larger than their torsos, an opening that does not admit the small torso template will also prevent head first entry into an opening by a child.

B.2.5.2 Large head template

The dimensions (see Figure B5) of this template are based on the largest dimension on the head of the largest child at risk (95th percentile 5-year-old child). If an opening is large enough to permit free passage of the template, it is large enough to permit free passage of the head of the largest child at risk in any orientation. Openings large enough to permit free passage of the large head template will not entrap the chest of the largest child at risk.

B.2.5.3 Completely bounded openings with unlimited depth

B.2.5.3.1 Test procedure

- Step 1: Select the appropriate small torso template based on the intended users of the playground (Figure B3 for toddler playgrounds, Figure B4 for preschool- and school-age playgrounds).
- Step 2: Identify all completely bounded openings.
- Step 3: Attempt to place the small torso template in the opening with the plane of the template parallel to the plane of the opening. While keeping it parallel to the plane of the opening, the template should be rotated to its most adverse orientation (i.e., major axis of template oriented parallel to the major axis of the opening.)

- Step 4: Determine if the small torso template can freely pass through the opening.

No: **Pass.** Stop

Yes: Continue



- Step 5: Place the large head template in the opening, again with the plane of the template parallel to the plane of the opening, and try to insert it through the opening.

Pass: The large head template can be freely inserted through the opening

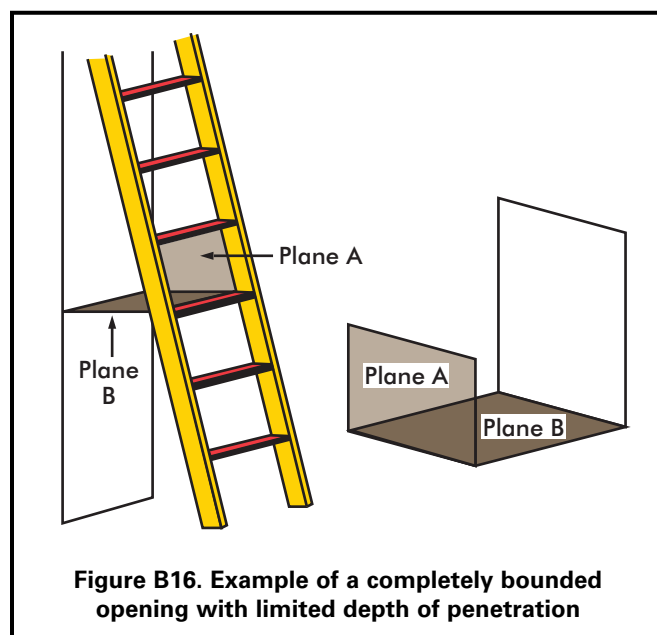
Fail: The opening admits the small torso template but does not admit the large head template.



B.2.5.4 Completely bounded openings with limited depth of penetration

The configuration of some openings may be such that the depth of penetration is a critical issue for determining the entrapment potential. For example, consider a vertical wall or some other barrier behind a step ladder. The entrapment potential depends not only on the dimensions of the opening between adjacent steps but also on the horizontal space between the lower boundary of the opening and the barrier. A child may enter the opening between adjacent steps feet first and may proceed to pass through the space between the rear of the lower step and the barrier and become entrapped when the child's head is unable to pass through either of these two openings. In effect, there are openings in two different planes, and each has the potential for head entrapment and should be tested.

Figure B16 illustrates these two planes for a step ladder as well as for a generic opening. Plane A is the plane of the completely bounded opening in question, and Plane B is the plane of the opening encompassing the horizontal space between the lower boundary of the opening in Plane A and the barrier that should also be tested for entrapment hazards.



B.2.5.4.1 Test procedure

Step 1: Select the appropriate small torso template based on the intended users of the playground (Figure B3 for toddler playgrounds, Figure B4 for preschool-age and school-age playgrounds).

Step 2: Identify all completely bounded openings with limited depth of penetration.

Step 3: Place the small torso template in the opening in Plane A with its plane parallel to Plane A; rotate the template to its most adverse orientation with respect to the opening while keeping it parallel to Plane A.

Step 4: Determine if the opening in Plane A admits the small torso template in any orientation when rotated about its own axis.

No: Pass. The opening is small enough to prevent either head first or feet first entry by the smallest user at risk and is not an entrapment hazard.

Yes: Continue.

Step 5: Place the small torso template in the opening in Plane B with its plane parallel to Plane B; rotate the template to its most adverse orientation with respect to the opening while keeping it parallel to Plane B.

Step 6: Determine if the opening in Plane B admits the small torso template.

No: Pass. The depth of penetration into the opening in Plane A is insufficient to result in entrapment of the smallest user at risk.

Yes: Continue.

Step 7: Place the large head template (Figure B5) in the opening in Plane A with its plane parallel to Plane A. Determine if the opening in Plane A admits the large head template.

No: Fail. A child, whose torso can enter the opening in Plane A as well as the opening in Plane B, may become entrapped by the head in the opening in Plane A.

Yes: Continue.

Step 8: With the plane of the large head template parallel to the opening in Plane B, determine if the opening in Plane B admits the large head template.

No: Fail. The largest user at risk cannot exit the opening in Plane B.

Yes: Pass. The openings in Plane A and Plane B do not pose an entrapment risk.

B.2.5.5 Flexible openings

Climbing components such as flexible nets are also a special case for the entrapment tests because the size and shape of openings on this equipment can be altered when force is applied, either intentionally or simply when a child climbs on or falls through the openings. Children are then potentially at risk of entrapment in these distorted openings.

The procedure for determining conformance to the entrapment recommendations for flexible openings requires two three-dimensional test probes which are illustrated in Figure B6, Figure B7, and Figure B8 are applied to an opening in a flexible component with a force of up to 50 pounds.

B.2.5.5.1 Test procedure

- Step 1: Select the appropriate small torso template based on the intended users of the playground (Figure B3 for toddler playgrounds, Figure B4 for preschool-age and school-age playgrounds).
- Step 2: Identify all completely bounded openings with flexible sides.
- Step 3: Place the small torso probes (Figures B6 and B7) in the opening, tapered end first, with the plane of its base parallel to the plane of the opening.
- Step 4: Rotate the probe to its most adverse orientation (major axis of probe parallel to major axis of opening) while keeping the base parallel to the plane of the opening.
- Step 5: Determine if the probe can be pushed or pulled completely through the opening by a force no greater than 30 pounds on toddler playgrounds or 50 pounds on preschool-age and school-age playgrounds.

No: Pass. Stop

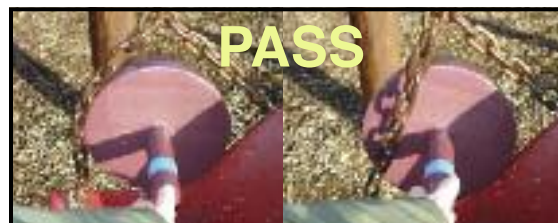
Yes: Continue.



Step 6: Place the large head probe (Figure B8) in the opening with the plane of its base parallel to the plane of the opening.

Step 7: Determine if the large head probe can be pushed or pulled completely through the opening by a force no greater than 30 pounds on toddler playgrounds or 50 pounds on preschool-age and school-age playgrounds.

Yes: Pass. Stop.



No: Fail.



B.2.5.6 Partially bound openings

A partially bound opening is any opening which has at least one side or portion open, such as a U- or V-shaped opening. These openings can still pose an entrapment hazard by allowing the neck to enter but not allowing the head to slip out. A partially bound opening can be any part of the playground equipment where a child could get his or her neck caught, so it includes not only two- or three-sided openings, but also areas of large openings (large enough for the head template to enter) that have the characteristics that can entrap a child's neck. Several examples outlines of this situation are shown in the figures below. Openings that have an outline similar to these figures are often found when two parts of a playground meet, for example, the top of a slide and the side of a guardrail.

Identifying partially bound openings varies depending on the age range of the playground. Openings that should be tested include any opening where:

For toddlers:

- The perimeter of the opening is not closed
- The lowest leg of the opening is tilted upward (i.e. above horizontal) or 45 degrees below horizontal.

For preschool- and school-age:

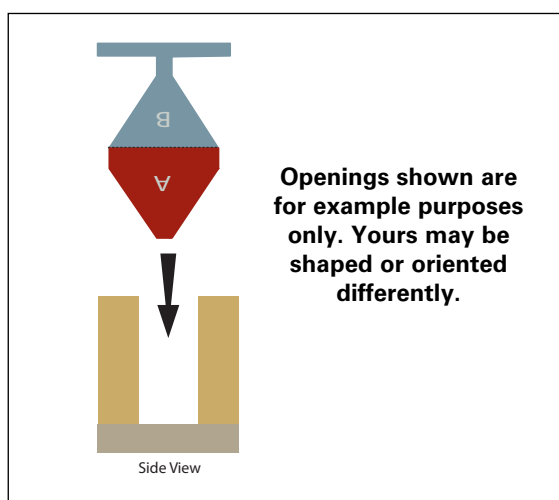
- The perimeter of the opening is not closed
- The lowest leg of the opening is tilted upward (i.e. above horizontal)



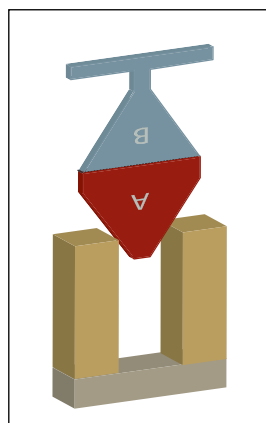
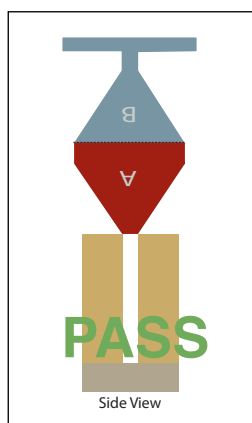
Examples of partially bound openings. Note, these examples are intended to illustrate the principle of partially bound openings and may or may not require testing.

B.2.5.6.1 Test procedure

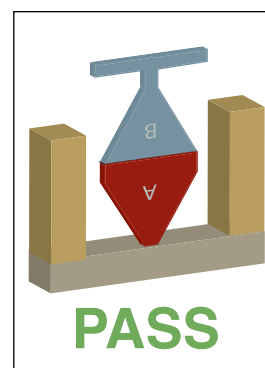
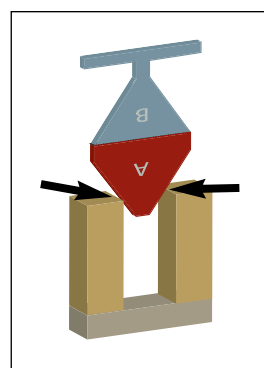
- Step 1: Select the appropriate Partially Bound Template based on the intended users of the playground (Figure B10 for toddler playgrounds, Figure B9 for preschool and school-age playground).
- Step 2: Identify partially bound openings.
- Step 3: Align the template so that the face of the template is parallel to the plane of the opening and the narrow tip of the A section is pointing toward the opening.



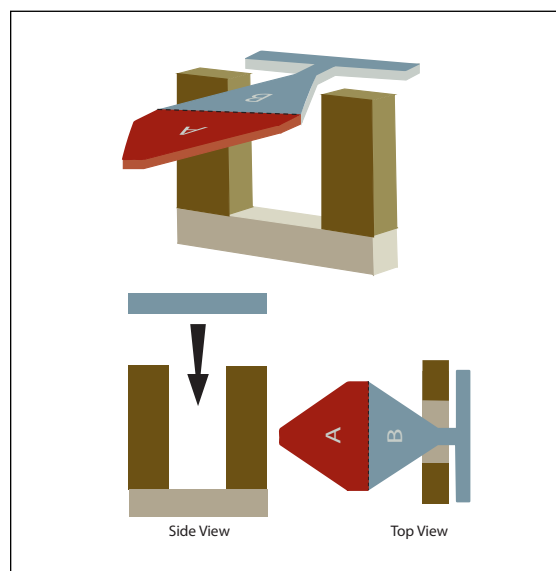
- Step 4: Insert the A portion of the template into the opening following the centerline of the opening.
- Step 5: Once inserted as far as possible, determine if there is simultaneous contact between the sides of the opening and both of the top corners at the narrow tip of section A.

Yes: Pass. Stop**No:** continue

- Step 6: While still inserted as far as possible, determine if there is simultaneous contact between both of the angled sides of section A and the sides of the opening.

Yes: Note the points on the sides of opening where contact was made and continue**No:** Pass. The narrow tip should be resting on the lower boundary of the opening with no contact with the sides of the opening. Stop

- Step 7: Remove the template and turn the template so that the face of the template is perpendicular to the opening.
- Step 8: Following the plane of the opening, insert the B portion of the template into the opening so that the narrow part of the B portion is between the sides of the opening.

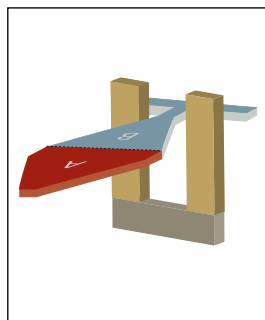
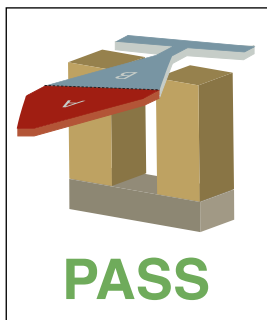


Step 9: Once inserted as far as possible, determine if the B portion is completely past the points where contact was made on the sides of the opening with the A portion.

No: Pass. Stop

Yes: Toddlers:
Fail. Stop

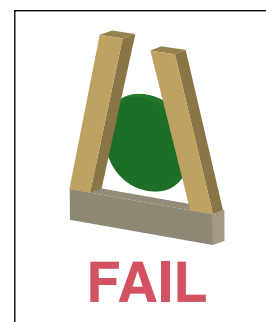
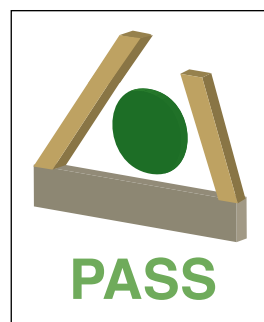
Preschool and
School-age:
Continue



Step 11: Determine if the Large Head Template passes freely through the larger opening.

Yes: Pass

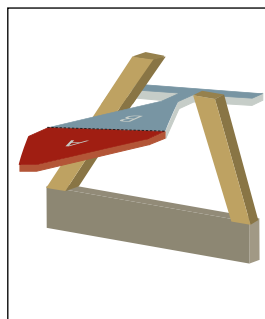
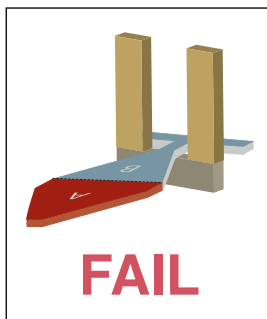
No: Fail



Step 10: Determine if the B portion can reach a point where the opening increases in size.

No: Fail. Stop

Yes: continue



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Bid #PSPW-18-12 - Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour In Place Surface   

Time Left	closed	# of offers	5
Bid Started	Oct 9, 2018 6:20:31 PM EDT	Notifications	Report (Bidder Activity)
Bid Ended	This bid closed on Nov 6, 2018 2:00:00 PM EST	# of suppliers viewed	84  (View)
Agency Information	City of Pembroke Pines, FL (view agency's bids)	Q & A	Questions & Answers Questions: 7
Bid Classifications	Classification Codes		
Bid Regions	Regions		
Bid Contact	see contact information		
Delivery Location	One or more of the following locations		
	City of Pembroke Pines		
	No Location Specified		
	Qty 1		
	Expected Expenditure n/a		
View Rules	Click here to change the rules for this bid.		
Best and Final Offer:	Create		

Approval

View Approval Flow [View Approval Flow](#)

Approval Status Approved

Description

Bid Number	PSPW-18-12
Title	Project Cost for Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in PI
Quantity	1 lump sum
Contract Duration	One Time Purchase
Prices Good for	90 days
Budgeted Amount	\$0.00 (change)
Estimated Amount	\$80,000.00
Estimated Amount	\$80,000.00 (This price is estimated - not guaranteed)
Standard Disclaimer	Bids/proposals must be submitted electronically

Please note vendors should be registered on BidSync under the name of the organization that they are operating as and it should match the organization name on the documents that they are submitting and utilizing when responding to the solicitation. The vendor must provide the necessary information on the BidSync website and upload all of the requested documents listed in the PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS section of this solicitation. Unless otherwise specified, the City requests for vendors to upload their documents as one (1) PDF document in the order that is outline in the bid package.

The City recommends for proposers to submit their proposals as soon as they are ready to do so. Please allow ample time to submit your proposals on the BidSync website. Proposals may be modified or withdrawn prior to the deadline for submitting Proposals. BidSync Support is happy to help you with submitting your proposal and to ensure that you are submitting your proposals correctly, but we ask that you contact their support line at 1-800-990-9339 with ample time before the bid closing date and time.

PLEASE DO NOT SUBMIT ANY PROPOSALS VIA MAIL, E-MAIL OR FAX.

However, please note that any required Bid Bond or Cashier's Check should be in a sealed envelope, plainly marked "BID SECURITY" (with the Solicitation Number and Title) and sent to the City of Pembroke Pines, City Clerk's Office, 4th Floor, 601 City Center Way, Pembroke Pines, FL 33025.

Bid Comments

The City of Pembroke Pines is seeking proposals for a pour in place surface at the City of Pembroke Pines West Campus Charter Elementary Playground as the current rubber tile surface has reached the end of its life expectancy and is becoming a safety hazard.

Location: West Campus Elementary, 1680 SW 184th Avenue, Pembroke Pines, FL 33029



















There will not be a mandatory scheduled pre-bid meeting. However if a vendor would like to perform a site visit they may contact Jose Pena at jpena@ppines.com to schedule one.

Description

Project Cost for Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface

Documents

Select All | Select None | Download Selected

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.  PSPW-18-12 Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface.pdf [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.  Attachment A - Contact Information Form.docx [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.  Attachment B - Vendor Information Form and a W-9 Rev 2017-11.pdf [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.  Attachment C - Non-Collusive Affidavit [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.  Attachment D - Sworn Statement on Public Entity Crimes [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.  Attachment E - Local Vendor Preference Certification [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.  Attachment F - Veteran Owned Small Business (VOSB) Preference Certification [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 8.  Attachment G - Equal Benefits Certification Form [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9.  Attachment H - Vendor Drug-Free Workplace Certification Form [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 10.  Attachment I - Scrutinized Company Certification [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11.  Attachment J - Proposers Qualifications Statement [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 12.  Attachment K - Sample Insurance Certificate.pdf [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13.  Attachment L - Specimen Contract - Construction Agreement 2017-07-22.pdf [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 14.  Attachment M - References Form [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15.  Attachment N - Site Plan Identifying Drainage SystemSite Plan Identifying Drainage System.pdf [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 16.  Attachment O - Standard Release of Lien.pdf [download] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17.  Attachment P - Work Area Location Map.pdf [download] | <input type="checkbox"/> 18.  Attachment Q - Public Playground Safety Handbook.pdf [download] |



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Question and Answers for Bid #PSPW-18-12 - Pines Charter School West Elementary Playground EPDM Pour in Place Surface

[Create New Question](#)

Question Deadline: Oct 22, 2018 8:30:00 PM EDT

Overall Bid Questions

Question 1

What is the liquid damages for this project? (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 9:32:43 AM EDT)

Answer

[edit](#) 

- \$1,000 per day if work will be performed at winter break. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 2

Since this is rebid, has anything changed from the original bid? (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:31:58 PM EDT)

Answer

[edit](#) 

- No. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 3

Since the original bid was way out of your \$80k budget, if it is over the budget again will you still award the project or will we be wasting our time again? (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:33:00 PM EDT)

Answer

[edit](#) 

- The City feels that the \$80k budget is reasonable, however if the pricing is still over budget the City will need to determine if there are any other funds that can be used to cover the costs or if the City will no longer pursue this project or pursue an alternative project. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 4

Item 1.3.1 i, it state that the contractor shall limit thier use on the premises. There is only one way to access the area, thru the south parking lot and basketball court. This area will be needed as this requires extensive earth moving/demolition in a short period of time. Will these areas still need to be opened, or can they be closed off so the contractor can do the work? (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:37:19 PM EDT)

Answer

[edit](#) 

- These areas can be closed off. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 5

Since there is no critical fall height in the area, what thickness does the City want for the PIP system so all bidders are on the same page (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:38:51 PM EDT)

[edit](#) 

Answer

- Minimum total thickness 1.5 inches. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 6

If Option 2 of dates is used (work to be done in June) what are the liquidated damages that will be assessed. Item 1.3.5 only address the January liquidated damages. (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:40:13 PM EDT)

[edit](#) 

Answer

- \$100 per day. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

Question 7

What permit will be needed as we never needed to pull a permit for PIP flooring?
What license is required, General Contractor? (Submitted: Oct 10, 2018 5:41:33 PM EDT)

[edit](#) 

Answer

- After further review of the Florida Building Code and discussions with various building officials, no permit will be required. (Answered: Oct 22, 2018 11:08:28 AM EDT)

Add to Answer:

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Questions? Contact a BidSync representative: 800-990-9339 or email: support@bidsync.com

