

SECTION 09 00 00: FINISHES

HEALTHY MATERIALS STANDARDS

Brown University has adopted and continues to evolve its healthy materials building standards. This program is intended to eliminate certain materials with known or suspected negative impacts to human health particularly vulnerable populations. Brown has built an interactive platform for planning, design and construction teams to identify acceptable (required/baseline) and preferred healthy materials. The University strives to select the preferred versus required (baseline) materials and teams should explore the cost/benefits of both. Any deviation from the acceptable materials will require a waiver to be signed off by The AVP of Sustainability and Resiliency. Please work with your Project Manager to navigate the Hub. The Brown Healthy Materials Hub can be found at: <https://sites.google.com/view/brown-hh-resources?usp=sharing>.

09 21 16: GYPSUM BOARD ASSEMBLIES

- A. Use impact resistant wallboard in high abuse areas (corridors, public spaces, etc.)
- B. Use moisture-resistant boards for painted walls in toilet rooms and wet walls (walls that backup or have attached plumbing fixtures).
- C. For ceramic tile substrate, use cement board units.

09 60 00: FLOORING

- 1. GENERAL
 - A. A design review meeting will be held with the Brown Project Manager and Brown Custodial Services to discuss all flooring materials, and coverings for stair treads and risers.
 - B. VCT or other materials which require refinishing are not allowed in classrooms under fixed seating; concrete under seating carpet in aisles are required in these locations.
 - C. Use LVT that does not require a finishing coat in residence hall bedrooms.
 - D. Carpet and carpet tile are not allowed in residence hall bedrooms.
 - E. Unacceptable materials include sheet vinyl and LVT requiring a finish coat.
 - F. An applied finish is required at time of installation, minimum 3 coats using the recommended floor finish product and must be approved.
 - G. A pre-turnover meeting will be held with Brown Custodial Services prior to final cleaning/finishing.
- 2. CARPET
 - A. Broadloom Specifications:
 - 1. Face yan weight: 26 oz. and above
 - 2. Construction: loop or combination of loop and pile
 - 3. Traffic class: commercial 3
 - 4. Yarn content: 100% nylon typical
 - i. Residence halls: bleach-resistant 100% solution dyed nylon; no olefin, polyester, wool or wool-blend allowed

- B. Submit shop drawings including carpet layout, seams, and machine direction.
- C. Primers and adhesives must be as approved by the manufacturer and be strippable, waterproof, non-flammable and non-combustible. For work in occupied areas, low VOC/odor adhesives exceeding minimum requirements of the Green Label Plus program is required.
- D. For installation, use direct glue or double stick method-no tackless systems. Carpet being installed in, sharing air handling equipment with, or otherwise adjacent to occupied space, to be installed in a manner that limits off-gassing including, as required, temporary partitions and coordination of modifications to HVAC operating requirements.
- E. Manufacturers:
 - 1. Mannington/Atlas
 - 2. Mohawk/Lees
 - 3. Milliken
 - 4. Tarkett
 - 5. Interface

3. CARPET TILE

- A. Specifications:
 - 1. Face weight: 24 oz. and above
 - 2. Construction: loop or combination of loop and pile
 - 3. Traffic class: commercial 3
 - 4. Yarn content: 100% nylon typical
 - i. Residence halls: bleach resistant, 100% solution dyed nylon; no olefin, polyester, wool or wool-blend allowed
- B. Submit shop drawing including layout, seams, and machine direction.
- C. Manufacturers:
 - 1. Mannington/Atlas
 - 2. Mohawk/Lees
 - 3. Milliken
 - 4. Tarkett
 - 5. Interface

4. TILE

- A. All tile floors to have tile cove base.
- B. Grout specifications will be held to decide when epoxy or other grout product or grout sealing is required. Use epoxy grout for all commercial.
- C. In rooms where tile floors have floor drains or large quantities of water exist, the use of a waterproofing layer beneath the tile and flashed into the drains is required. In particular, all toilet rooms in residence halls, athletic restrooms and showers, and in major food service facilities.
- D. Schlüter Ditra System is the standard waterproofing system over concrete floors. Use copper pan systems when Schlüter is not applicable.
- E. Shower walls to be solid surface-Corian or equal-material. Schlüter Kerdi System is the standard waterproofing system for walls.
- F. At a minimum, all wet walls in multi-user bathrooms to be tile over cement board.

5. WALL BASE

- A. Type: 100% rubber
 - B. Configuration: straight base at carpet; cove base at hard flooring
6. ENTRANCE WALKWAYS
- A. 3 component system
 - B. Exterior grate/mat (preferably under a roof) at minimum 4x8
 - C. Vestibule grate/mat that can be removed or rolled back for cleaning/ vacuuming
 - D. Interior runner walk-off mats 10 linear foot length total

09 72 00: WALL COVERINGS

- A. Type 2 (medium-duty) laminated-vinyl wall coverings, 20-22 oz. or more, may be used in rental units, dining halls and similar areas EXCEPT where there is a risk of moisture, humidity, condensation or mold.

09 90 00: PAINTS & COATINGS

1. GENERAL
- A. A detailed color schedule including samples to be submitted for all colors used so that colors may be correctly matched in the future.
 - B. Any plan to use electrostatic painting must be reviewed with EH&S. Off-site application is preferred; however, if on-site is required, plan must include effective containment and negative air.
 - C. Manufacturers:
 - 1. Sherman Williams
 - 2. Benjamin Moore
 - 3. C2 (selected buildings only)
 - D. For severe peeling and alligating surfaces, existing paint to be removed via chemicals and physical wet scraping. A formal removal plan must be developed and submitted to the Brown Project Manager. EHS is available to help review the removal plan. Strippers containing Methylene Chloride are not allowed.
 - E. Paint stripper products must be approved by EH&S.
 - F. Do not remove existing paint with open flame or heat guns.
 - G. The edges of any existing paint that is not removed must be feathered to adjacent bare wood.
 - H. For fresh metal on heads of exposed nails and new siding and trim, spot-prime with a rust inhibitor to prevent the subsequent formation of rust spots in the topcoats.
2. INTERIOR
- A. Use latex for new work.
 - B. Primer to be one coat and fully back-rolled if spray-applied. The paint contractor is fully responsible for adhesion to the base surface.
 - C. Finish coats to be two (2) topcoats of latex.
 - D. Ceilings to be flat; walls to be eggshell (minimum sheen).

3. EXTERIOR
 - A. On renovation work, oil-based products are preferred for longevity.
 - B. On new work, acrylic latex-based products are preferred.
 - C. Fully back prime all wood
 - D. Primer and finish coats (2 on new work) must contain stain-blocker and mildewcide.
 - E. Use brush application.