



NECA
PHILADELPHIA
SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

Negotiating Construction Contract Terms

Adam P. Handfinger, Esq.

TRADE SHOW EDUCATION



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Top 10 Contract Issues for Trade Contractors




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Top 10 Contract Issues for Trade Contractors

- Pay if Paid/Pay When Paid
- Right to Stop Work
- Consequential Damages
- Liquidated Damages
- Liability Caps
- Indemnity
- Delays
- Subsurface Conditions
- Hazardous Materials
- Design Responsibility






Pay If Paid/Pay When Paid

- **Best Practice:** No Condition Precedent
- **Medium Practice:** A Timing Requirement
- **Deficient Practice:** Strict Condition Precedent



Pay if Paid/Pay when Paid



Table of Contents

ASSESSMENT	Pages
Legal Rights, Liability and Limitations	3 4 7 46
Liquidated Damages	Not found
MIME Requirements	Not found
Mandatory Subcontract Provisions	1 13 15 45
Material Price Escalation	46
Material Price Escalation	18
Notice of Claims - when must they be sent	4 5 17
Notices - Where and how to send	87 88
Order of Precedence	1 12 14 26
Overall/Aggregate Caps on Liability	28 53
Overall/Aggregate Caps on Liability	13
Pay If/When Paid	2 3 5
Performance/Payment Bonds	17
Progress Payments	2
Retainage	Not found

Pay If/When Paid

This clause identifies the circumstances when the contractor is entitled to stop work due to non-payment or late payment of the contract. This clause does not include the contractor's right to stop work due to unforeseen conditions or hazardous materials on those one coplaned in the "Inherent Responsibility" responsible hazardous and "Inherent/Unforeseen Conditions" Contract Fields. This is an important provision in that the contractor automatically must put work in place (and thus incur expenses for materials, labor, and other) prior to receiving payment from the owner. In other words, the submission of payment applications in a typical construction project usually follows work being put in place. A stop work right therefore serves to mitigate against the contractor continuing to put work in place in situations where the owner is late to pay the contract for previous payment periods. Other considerations are whether there is an absolute bar to the contractor stopping work, how long the contractor must continue to perform (including on-site) and what actions involving the right to stop work, and whether the contractor is required to keep working on long as the owner makes payments of undisputed amounts due and owing.



Right to Stop Work

- **Best Practice:** Express entitlement to stop for non-payment
- **Medium Practice:** Nothing that prohibits or expressly allows trade contractor from stopping work
- **Deficient Practice:** Absolute ban on stopping work



Right to Stop Work



Table of Contents

B. Risks Allocated	Pages
Indemnification - General Obligations	18
Insurance Requirements	Not found
Material Price Escalation	35
Pay If/When Paid	28
Unforeseen Conditions	15 16
Waiver of Subrogation	Not found
Workers/Limit of Consequential Damages	38
C. Remedies	Pages
Contractor Right to Stop Work	12 26 29
Delays, Compensation, Remedies and/or Limitations	12 25 35 36
Liquidated Damages	Not found
Termination - by other party	35 36 37
Weather Days	38
Weather/Retained	38

Contractor Right to Stop Work

This clause identifies the circumstances when the contractor is entitled to stop work due to non-payment or late payment of the contract. This clause does not include the contractor's right to stop work due to unforeseen conditions or hazardous materials on those one coplaned in the "Inherent Responsibility" responsible hazardous and "Inherent/Unforeseen Conditions" Contract Fields. This is an important provision in that the contractor automatically must put work in place (and thus incur expenses for materials, labor, and other) prior to receiving payment from the owner. In other words, the submission of payment applications in a typical construction project usually follows work being put in place. A stop work right therefore serves to mitigate against the contractor continuing to put work in place in situations where the owner is late to pay the contract for previous payment periods. Other considerations are whether there is an absolute bar to the contractor stopping work, how long the contractor must continue to perform (including on-site) and what actions involving the right to stop work, and whether the contractor is required to keep working on long as the owner makes payments of undisputed amounts due and owing.



Right to Stop Work

A Why does a general contractor usually have the right to stop work for nonpayment but subcontractors are not typically allowed to stop work in the event of nonpayment?

B The right of a general contractor to stop work for nonpayment and the limited ability of subcontractors to do the same is typically governed by the terms and conditions outlined in construction contracts and industry practices. There are several reasons for this discrepancy:

- Contractual Agreements:** Construction contracts often contain clauses that specify the rights and remedies of the parties involved in the project. General contractors usually have more bargaining power when negotiating these contracts and can include clauses that grant them the right to suspend work in the event of nonpayment. Subcontractors, on the other hand, may have less negotiating power and may not be able to secure such provisions.
- Control and Responsibility:** General contractors are typically responsible for the overall management and coordination of the project. They hire subcontractors to perform specific tasks but retain control over the project as a whole. Because of this, general contractors may argue that they need the ability to stop work if they are not paid, as this nonpayment could hinder their ability to pay subcontractors and suppliers, potentially causing project delays.



Right to Stop Work

- Payment Flow:** Payment in the construction industry often flows from the project owner to the general contractor and then down to subcontractors and suppliers. If the general contractor isn't paid by the project owner, they may struggle to make timely payments to subcontractors. Stopping work can be seen as a way for general contractors to protect their own financial interests and ensure that payments are made to all parties.
- Lien Laws:** In many jurisdictions, subcontractors and suppliers have the ability to file a mechanic's lien on a property if they are not paid for their work or materials. This gives them some leverage to seek payment without necessarily stopping work. General contractors may also have this option but may rely on the right to suspend work as an additional means of recourse.
- Industry Norms:** It's also worth noting that construction industry practices and norms can vary by region and project type. In some cases, subcontractors may have more leverage and may be able to negotiate contractual terms that allow them to stop work for nonpayment. However, this is less common in practice.

Ultimately, the ability to stop work for nonpayment is a matter of contract negotiation and the relative bargaining power of the parties involved. Subcontractors may need to carefully consider their contractual terms and other available remedies to address nonpayment issues. Legal and contractual protections can vary, so it's important for all parties in a construction project to understand their rights and obligations before starting work.

end a message

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Consequential Damages

Table of Contents

Risks Allocated	Prognosis
Industry Duties	28
Insurance/Retentions/Indemnification - General Obligations	31 32
Insurance Requirements	34 35 36
Pay If/When Paid	35
Unforeseen Conditions	36 37
Waiver of Subrogation	38 39 40
Waivers/Limits of Consequential Damages	41
C. Remedies	Prognosis
Contractor Right to Stop Work	42 43 44
Delay/Compensation/Remedies and/or Limitations	45 46 47 48
Liquidated Damages	49 50 51
Termination - by either party	52 53 54

Wavers/Limits of Consequential Damages

In contract references

1917 Waiver of Claims for Consequential Damages
The Contractor and Owner waive Claims against each other for consequential damages arising out of or relating to this Contract. This mutual waiver includes:
1. damages incurred by the Owner for rental expenses, for losses of use, income, profit, financing, business and reputation, and for loss of management or employee productivity of the services of such persons; and
2. damages incurred by the Contractor for principal office expenses including the compensation of personnel retained there, for losses of financing, business and reputation, and for loss of profit, except anticipated profit arising directly from the Work.

1912 Waiver of Claims
The Contractor and Owner waive Claims against each other for consequential damages arising out of or relating to this Contract. This mutual waiver includes:
1. damages incurred by the Owner for rental expenses, for losses of use, income, profit, financing, business and reputation, and for loss of management or employee productivity of the services of such persons; and
2. damages incurred by the Contractor for principal office expenses including the compensation of personnel retained there, for losses of financing, business and reputation, and for loss of profit, except anticipated profit arising directly from the Work.

1912 Initial Decision
1912.1 Claims, including those arising under Sections 183, 184, and 184b(1) section 11.5, shall be referred to the Initial Decision Maker for initial decision. The architect will serve as the Initial Decision Maker, unless otherwise indicated in the Agreement. Except for those Claims excluded by this Section 1912.1, an Initial Decision shall be rendered as a condition precedent to resolution of any Claims arising prior to the date that payments due, within 30 days have passed after the Claim has been referred to the Initial Decision Maker with the Section being lost retained. Unless the Initial Decision Maker and all affected parties agree, the Initial Decision Maker will not decide disputes between the Contractor and persons or entities other than the Owner.



Consequential Damages

Table of Contents

Risks Allocated	Prognosis
Insurance Requirements	54 55 56 57
Pay If/When Paid	58 59 60 61
Unforeseen Conditions	62 63 64 65 66
Waiver of Subrogation	67 68 69 70
Waivers/Limits of Consequential Damages	71
C. Remedies	Prognosis
Contractor Right to Stop Work	72 73 74
Delay/Compensation/Remedies and/or Limitations	75 76 77 78
Liquidated Damages	79 80 81
Termination - by either party	82 83 84
Weather Docs	85 86 87

Wavers/Limits of Consequential Damages

In contract references

1917 Waiver of Claims for Consequential Damages
The Contractor and Owner waive Claims against each other for consequential damages arising out of or relating to this Subcontract, including without limitation, any consequential damages due to other party's termination. This waiver shall not apply to any damages incurred against Contractor in accordance with the Prime Contract, or damages related to Subcontractor's indemnification obligations.

1912 Waiver of Claims for Consequential Damages
Contractor and Subcontractor waive claims against each other for their consequential damages arising out of or relating to this Subcontract, including without limitation, any consequential damages due to other party's termination. This waiver shall not apply to any damages incurred against Contractor in accordance with the Prime Contract, or damages related to Subcontractor's indemnification obligations.

Article X. INDEMNITY
Section 18.01 To the fullest extent permitted by law, Subcontractor shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Owner, Contractor, other parties that Contractor is required to indemnify under the Prime Contract and employees of any of them from and against claims, damages, losses and expenses, including but not limited to attorney's fees, arising out of or resulting from performance of Subcontractor's Work under this Subcontract, but only to the extent caused by the negligence acts or omissions of the Subcontractor, Subcontractor's Sub-subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by them or anyone for whom they may be liable, regardless of whether or not such claim, damage, loss or expense is caused in part by a party indemnified hereunder. However, Subcontractor shall not be required to indemnify any indemnified party to the extent any such claim, damage, loss or expense was caused by the negligence or other fault of such indemnified party. Such obligation shall not be construed to negate, abridge, or otherwise reduce other rights or obligations of indemnity which would otherwise exist as to a party or person described in this Section.

Section 18.02 In claims against any person or entity indemnified under this Article by an employee of the Subcontractor, the Subcontractor's Sub-subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by them or anyone for whose acts they may be liable, the obligation of indemnification shall not be limited by a limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for the Subcontractor or its lower tier subcontractor under workers' compensation acts, disability benefit acts or other employee benefit acts.

Article XI. WARRANTY
Subcontractor warrants to Contractor and all other parties that Contractor warrants to work to be set forth in the Prime Contract that materials and equipment furnished under this Subcontract will be of good quality and new unless the Subcontract Documents require or permit otherwise. Subcontractor further warrants that the Work will conform to the requirements of the Subcontract Documents and will be free from defects.



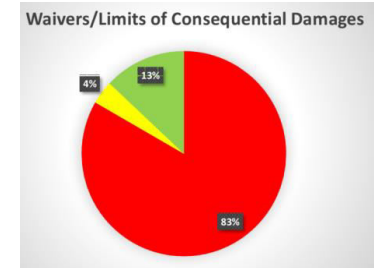
Consequential Damages

- **Best Practice:** Mutual Waiver (only carve out is LDs)
- **Medium Practice:** Mutual Waiver with limited carve outs or caps
- **Deficient Practice:** No Waiver in favor of the trade contractor or full exposure for Owner's loss under the prime contract



Consequential Damages

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Liquidated Damages

A how should a developer calculate its liquidated damages to insert into the prime contract with its contractor

Calculating liquidated damages in a construction contract involves a careful assessment of potential losses that the developer might incur if the project is delayed. Liquidated damages serve as a predetermined amount of compensation for each day of delay caused by the contractor, and they are designed to be a reasonable estimate of the actual damages suffered by the developer due to the delay. Here's a general process for calculating liquidated damages:

1. Identify Potential Losses:
 - Start by identifying the types of losses that the developer may incur due to project delays. Common examples include increased financing costs, lost rental income, and extended overhead costs.
2. Calculate Daily Costs:
 - For each type of potential loss, calculate the daily cost associated with the delay. For example:
 - Increased Financing Costs: Calculate the daily interest expense on construction loans or other financing.
 - Lost Rental Income: Determine the daily rental income that the developer would have earned if the project was completed on time.
 - Extended Overhead Costs: Calculate the daily operational overhead costs (e.g., office rent, salaries) incurred during the delay.
3. Sum Daily Costs:
 - Add up the daily costs associated with each type of loss to arrive at a daily total. This represents the developer's estimated daily damages due to project delays.
4. Negotiate with the Contractor:
 - During contract negotiations, discuss the liquidated damages clause with the contractor. It's essential to ensure that the calculated liquidated damages amount is reasonable and based on actual potential losses.
 - Contractors may push back if they believe the liquidated damages amount is excessive, so be prepared to justify your calculations.



Liquidated Damages

5. Document the Calculation:
 - Clearly document the methodology used to calculate liquidated damages in the contract. This documentation should include the types of potential losses considered, the daily costs associated with each, and the overall daily damages amount.
6. Legal Review:
 - It's advisable to have the liquidated damages clause and the calculation methodology reviewed by legal counsel to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
7. Monitoring and Enforcement:
 - Once the contract is in place, closely monitor the progress of the project. If delays occur due to the contractor's actions, document the duration of each delay.
 - If the project is delayed, and the liquidated damages clause is triggered, the developer can then enforce the liquidated damages provision and deduct the specified amount from payments to the contractor.

It's crucial to strike a balance when calculating liquidated damages. The amount should be a reasonable estimate of actual damages but not punitive in nature. If liquidated damages are excessive or unrealistic, they may be deemed unenforceable by a court. Therefore, it's important to conduct a thorough analysis and maintain clear documentation throughout the process. Legal consultation is highly recommended to ensure that the liquidated damages clause is legally enforceable.

Regenerate





Liquidated Damages

A Should the Liquidated Damages be the Owners sole and exclusive remedy in the event of a delay?

B Whether liquidated damages should be the owner's sole and exclusive remedy in the event of a delay depends on various factors, including the specific circumstances of the construction project and the negotiating positions of the parties involved. Here are some considerations to help you decide whether to make liquidated damages the sole and exclusive remedy:

Pros of Making Liquidated Damages the Sole and Exclusive Remedy:

- Simplicity:** A sole remedy clause simplifies the contract and reduces potential disputes. It makes it clear that the agreed-upon liquidated damages are the only compensation the owner can seek for delays.
- Certainty:** Both parties know exactly what to expect in case of a delay. This predictability can help with project planning and risk management.
- Faster Resolution:** Disputes over delays can be time-consuming and costly. With liquidated damages as the sole remedy, disputes are less likely to arise, and if they do, they may be resolved more quickly.
- Avoiding Punitive Claims:** A sole remedy clause can prevent the owner from pursuing punitive or excessive claims for damages beyond what was agreed upon in the contract.

Cons of Making Liquidated Damages the Sole and Exclusive Remedy:

- Limited Recovery:** If the actual damages suffered by the owner due to a delay exceed the liquidated damages amount, the owner may not be adequately compensated.
- Risk of Unenforceability:** Some jurisdictions may view a sole remedy clause as overly restrictive, potentially rendering it unenforceable. This could leave the owner with no remedy for certain types of damages.
- Incentive for Performance:** Allowing the owner to pursue other remedies, such as specific performance or actual damages, can provide additional incentives for the contractor to complete the project on time.
- Unique Project Circumstances:** In certain cases, the circumstances of a project may make it impractical to rely solely on liquidated damages. For example, if the delay causes significant harm beyond financial losses, the owner may want the option to seek additional remedies.

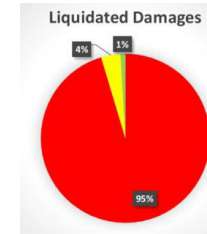
In practice, whether liquidated damages should be the sole and exclusive remedy often depends on the bargaining power of the parties and the specifics of the project. It's common for construction contracts to include a clause that makes liquidated damages the primary remedy but allows the owner to pursue other remedies in exceptional cases where the damages are not adequately covered.

Ultimately, the decision should be based on a careful evaluation of the project's unique risks and requirements. Legal counsel should be consulted to ensure that the chosen approach complies with applicable laws and regulations and protects the interests of both parties. Additionally, it's important to engage in thorough contract negotiations to achieve a fair and balanced agreement that considers the needs and concerns of both the owner and the contractor.



Liquidated Damages

- **Best Practice:** Sole and Exclusive Remedy for Delay and a Cap
- **Medium Practice:** Sole and Exclusive Remedy for Delay
- **Deficient Practice:** NOT specified as the Sole and Exclusive Remedy or Incorporated by Reference and Nothing More

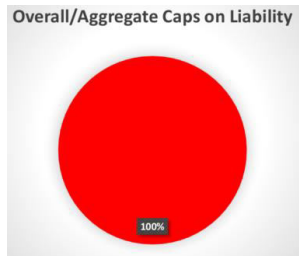


Are these results misleading?



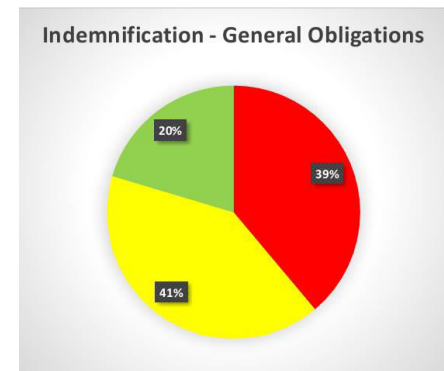
Liability Caps

- Provisions that place a limitation or "Cap" on the total amount a party could potentially be liable for damages arising out of the contract.
- Excludes LDs
- REALLY?



Indemnity

- **Best Practice:** Only for Property Damage and Personal Injury, and only to the extent of the trade contractor's negligence.



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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

Indemnity

DOCUMENT CRUNCH
A201 Comprehensive Review APL Team

Table of Contents

Topic	Page
A. Business Terms	Not Found
Performance/Payment Bonds	Not Found
Progress Payments	28 27 23
Retainage	8 28 29 30
Severing	Not Found
Legal Requirements (Prevailing Doctrine, etc.)	Not Found
Warranty Obligations	16 33
B. Risks Allocated	Project
Assurance of Owner Financing	32
Design Responsibility	14 18
Fiduciary Duties	26
Hazardous Materials - Responsibilities	38 30
Indemnification - General Obligations	4
Insurance Requirements	Not Found
Material Price Escalation	36

3.1.11 Republish, Publish and Copyright
The Contractor shall pay all royalties and license fees. The Contractor shall defend suits or claims for infringement of copyrights and patent rights and shall hold the Owner and Architect harmless from loss on account thereof, but shall not be responsible for such defense or loss when a particular design, process, or product of a particular manufacturer or manufacturer is required by the Contract Documents, or where the copyright violation is contained in Trade Dress, Specifications, or other documents prepared by the Owner or Architect. However, if an infringement of a copyright or patent is discovered by, or made known to, the Contractor, the Contractor shall be responsible for the loss unless the information is properly furnished to the Architect.

3.1.16 Indemnification
3.1.16.1 To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Owner, and the Owner's agents and employees from and against claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, arising out of or resulting from performance of the Work, provided that such claims, damages, losses, or expenses are attributable to bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury or destruction of tangible property (other than the Work itself), but only to the extent caused by the negligent acts or omissions of the Contractor, a Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by them, or anyone for whose acts they may be liable, regardless of whether or not such claims, damages, loss, or expenses are caused in part by a party indemnified hereunder. Such obligation shall not be construed to require, obligate or release other rights or obligations of indemnity which would otherwise exist as to a party or person described in this Section 3.1.16.

3.1.16.2 Claims against any person or entity indemnified under this Section 3.1.16 by an employee of the Contractor, a Subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by them, or anyone for whose acts they may be liable, the indemnification obligation under Section 3.1.16 shall not be limited by a limitation on amount or type of damages, compensation, or benefits payable by or for the Contractor or a Subcontractor under workers' compensation acts, disability benefit acts, or other employee benefit acts.

ARTICLE 4 - ARCHITECT
4.1 General
4.1.1 The Architect is the person or entity retained by the Owner pursuant to Section 2.3.2 and identified as such in the Agreement.
4.1.2 Duties, responsibilities, and limitations of authority of the Architect as set forth in the Contract Documents shall not be restricted, modified, or extended without written consent of the Owner, Contractor, and Architect. Consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.
4.1.3 If the employment of the Architect is terminated, the Owner shall employ a successor architect as to whom the Contractor has no reasonable objection and whose status under the Contract Documents shall be that of the Architect.
4.1.4 The Architect and Owner, and their Consultants shall be responsible for modifying the Plans to be filed with the Building Department to incorporate all design changes approved by Owner, including changes associated with the NECA, IBEW, and other trades. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits and approvals from the appropriate authorities. All digital documents, including but not limited to the Contract Documents, shall be maintained in a secure and accessible format. The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance and security of all digital documents. The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance and security of all digital documents. The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance and security of all digital documents.

Indemnification - General Obligations

In contract references

DC Page 16, 3.1.16 Indemnification 3.1.16 To the fullest extent per...
DC Page 16, 3.1.16 Indemnification 3.1.16 To the fullest extent per...

Sample Language

This Contract shall include the general indemnification provisions for claims and damages that arise out of the contractor's performance under the contract. The Contract shall include the following indemnification provisions solely relating to (1) obligations to indemnify for loss (2) indemnity for about (3) indemnity for hazardous materials (See "Indemnity for Hazardous Materials" Contract Field) or (4) indemnity obligations for intellectual property rights/claims. The primary benefit of an indemnification provision is to protect the indemnified party against losses from third party claims related to the contract. This is an important provision in that it can shift potential costs from one party to the other. In construction, this provision typically establishes the contract obligation that the contractor is taking for certain types of damages and claims that mitigate the members of the public or other nonworkers may have, which may in some way relate to the work on the project. The owner will likely want to benefit from the contractor's defense and other costs related to third party claims can be expensive. The rationale behind the owner's desire to be protected is that the contractor will have control over its work, not the owner. Therefore, the contract should be responsible to protect the owner from certain damages or claims which may arise against the owner by virtue of the owner's interest in the subject property. For example, if the owner of a restaurant hires a contractor to perform renovation work, and a member of the public gets injured by such work, the injured party may look to the owner since the injury occurred on the owner's premises, in which case, the owner may need to be protected. This contractor if it is...

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Indemnity

- Best Practice:** Only for Property Damage and Personal Injury, and only to the extent of the trade contractors negligence.
- Medium Practice:** Full indemnity even if only partially at fault.
- Deficient Practice:** Provide an indemnity even if not at fault or specially required to indemnify the Contractor for the Owner's consequential losses.

Indemnification - General Obligations

Practice Category	Percentage
Best Practice	39%
Medium Practice	41%
Deficient Practice	20%

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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

Indemnity

Subcontractor hereby agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless Contractor, Owner and their respective officers, representatives, employees and agents from any claim, liability, damage, loss, injury, expense, penalty, fine, judgment or cost (including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees in arbitration, court proceedings or appeal) arising out of, in connection with, or in any manner pertaining to this Agreement or the Work hereunder, **caused in whole or in part by any act, omission or default of Subcontractor** or any of Subcontractor's sub-subcontractors or suppliers of any tier, or their respective employees or representatives, **whether or not caused in part by any act, omission or default of Contractor or any other party indemnified hereunder.** However, this Agreement shall not be construed to indemnify any party against that party's own gross negligence or willful, wanton or intentional misconduct or for statutory violation or punitive damages, except and to the extent the statutory violation or punitive damages are caused by or result from the acts or omissions of Subcontractor or any of Subcontractor's sub-subcontractors or suppliers of any tier or their respective employees or representatives. To the extent Subcontractor's indemnification obligation hereunder requires Subcontractor to indemnify any party against any claim, liability, damage, loss, injury, expense, penalty, fine, judgment or cost caused, in whole or in part, by such party's act, omission or default, **such indemnification obligation shall not exceed the combined sum of the Contract Sum of this Agreement, and the limits of Subcontractor's General Liability Insurance required under this Agreement,** which sum Contractor and Subcontractor hereby acknowledge bears a reasonable commercial relationship to this Subcontract. Contractor and Subcontractor further acknowledge that this Agreement of Indemnification shall be deemed a part of the bid documents and project specifications

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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

Indemnity

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Table of Contents

Topic	Page
A. Specifications	Project
Completion Defined (Subcontract and Final)	Not Found
Confidentiality Requirements	Not Found
Design Responsibility	6
Designated Representatives	Not Found
Fiduciary Duties	Not Found
Hazardous Materials - Responsibilities	Not Found
Indemnification - General Obligations	4
Liquidated Damages	Not Found
Mandatory Subcontract Provisions	Not Found
Order of Precedence	6
Unlawful Conditions	Not Found
Warranty/Limits of Consequential Damages	Not Found
Warranty Obligations	Not Found

FOUNDATION PLAN

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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

DOCUMENT CRUNCH
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Table of Contents

- Specifications Pages
- Completion Defined (Schedule and Fees) Not found
- Confidentiality Requirements Not found
- Design Responsibility 6
- Design/Project Representatives Not found
- Fiduciary Duties Not found
- Hardware Materials - Responsibilities Not found
- Indemnification - General Obligations 4
- Liquidated Damages Not found
- Master/Subcontract Not found
- Order of Precedence 6
- Unwritten Conditions Not found
- Waiver/Limits of Consequential Damages Not found
- Warranty Obligations Not found

Indemnity

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE FOR THE ELEMENTS OF PROTECTIVE PLANS AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY.

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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

DOCUMENT CRUNCH
02_STR-GARAGE_1040-04.01.18.pdf

Table of Contents

- Specifications Pages
- Completion Defined (Schedule and Fees) Not found
- Confidentiality Requirements Not found
- Design Responsibility 6
- Design/Project Representatives Not found
- Fiduciary Duties Not found
- Hardware Materials - Responsibilities Not found
- Indemnification - General Obligations 4
- Liquidated Damages Not found
- Master/Subcontract Not found
- Order of Precedence 6
- Unwritten Conditions Not found
- Waiver/Limits of Consequential Damages Not found
- Warranty Obligations Not found

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DC Order of Precedence

DC Design Responsibility

DC Design Responsibility

DC Order of Precedence

DC Indemnification

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SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

DOCUMENT CRUNCH
A201 Comprehensive Review

Table of Contents

- Business Terms Pages
- Risks Allocated Pages
- Assurance of Owner Financing 12
- Design Responsibility 14
- Design/Project Representatives 28
- Fiduciary Duties 28
- Hardware Materials - Responsibilities 31
- Indemnification - General Obligations 19
- Insurance Requirements Not found
- Master/Price Escalation 35
- Payment/When Paid 26
- Unwritten Conditions 15
- Waiver/Limits of Consequential Damages 38

Design Responsibility

CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE FOR THE ELEMENTS OF PROTECTIVE PLANS AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORK AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER'S SAFETY.

NECA PHILADELPHIA
SEPT 29-OCT 2, 2023

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A201 Comprehensive Review

Table of Contents

- Business Terms Pages
- Risks Allocated Pages
- Assurance of Owner Financing 12
- Design Responsibility 14
- Design/Project Representatives 28
- Fiduciary Duties 28
- Hardware Materials - Responsibilities 31
- Indemnification - General Obligations 19
- Insurance Requirements Not found
- Master/Price Escalation 35
- Payment/When Paid 26
- Unwritten Conditions 15
- Waiver/Limits of Consequential Damages 38

Delays

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Delays: Compensation, Remedies...

Delays: Compensation, Remedies...



Delays

Subcontractor shall not be entitled to any claim for damages on account of hindrances or delays from any cause whatsoever, but should Subcontractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the Work by, among other things, **the act, neglect or default of Contractor** or of any person employed by Contractor upon the Work, **or site conditions, subsurface conditions, permitting conditions, or by any damage caused by fire or other casualty in no way caused by or resulting from default or collusion on the part of Subcontractor**, then the time herein fixed for the completion of the Work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any or all such occurrence, which extended period shall be determined and fixed by Contractor, but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefore is presented in writing to Contractor within forty-eight hours of the commencement of such delay. Such extensions of time shall be Subcontractor's sole and exclusive remedy for any such occurrence and Contractor shall be released and discharged of and from any claims which Subcontractor may have on account of any cause of delay, whether or not specifically stated herein.

- Compare with "other causes beyond the Contractor's Control" from AIA Prime Contracts.



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Project Manual pg 1 - 199.pdf APH_Team

Page 100 of 199

Chat

ask a question about the document in natural language and get an answer:

What are the specific requirements for access doors?

The specific requirements for access doors are not explicitly stated in the provided excerpt. However, there are mentions of doors needing to comply with NFPA 90 (National Fire Protection Association standard for fire doors and other opening protections) on pages 51, 52, and 54. Additionally, on page 56, it is mentioned that doors should be installed in a two-hour fire-rated enclosure. For more specific requirements, please refer to the full contract or provide the relevant sections.

What type of lightning protection is specified?

The contract specifies two types of lightning protection systems:

1. A standard Franklin's lightning protection system is mentioned on page 51; however, it also states not to provide lightning protection or the building.
2. A UL Master label lightning protection system that complies with NFPA 780 is specified on page 56.

What's your question?

DETAILED OWNER PROJECT REQUIREMENTS - ELECTRICAL					
	A	B	S	C	R
Building Electrical Distribution - Arc Flash Mitigation/Maintenance					
E4-B1	X				
E4-B2	X				
E4-B3				X	
E4-B4					X
E4-B5	X				
Building Electrical Distribution - Vertical					
E4-C1	X				480V Distribution and Ion
E4-C2		X			208V Distribution to Res
E4-C3	X				
E4-C4	X				
E4-C5					
E4-C6	X			X	
E4-C7	X				
E4-C8					
E4-C9	X				
E4-C10	X				
E4-C11	X				
Building Electrical Distribution - Power Studies					
E4-D1	X				



Contact Information

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