Designation: E 1700 – 95 (Reapproved 1999)

Standard Classification for Serviceability of an Office Facility for Structure and Building Envelope^{1,2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1700; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This classification contains pairs of scales (see Figs. 1-6) for classifying an aspect of the serviceability of an office facility, that is, the capability of an office facility to meet certain possible requirements for structure and building envelope.
- 1.2 Within that aspect of serviceability, each pair of scales (see Figs. 1-6) are for classifying one topic of serviceability. Each paragraph in an Occupant Requirement Scale summarizes one level of serviceability on that topic, which occupants might require. The matching entry in the Facility Rating Scale is a translation of the requirement into a description of certain features of a facility which, taken in combination, indicate that the facility is likely to meet that level of required serviceability.
- 1.3 The entries in the Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-6) are indicative and not comprehensive. They are for quick scanning, to estimate approximately, quickly, and economically, how well an office facility is likely to meet the needs of one or another type of occupant group, over time. The entries are not for measuring, knowing, or evaluating how an office facility is performing.
- 1.4 This classification can be used to estimate the level of serviceability of an existing facility. It can also be used to estimate the serviceability of a facility that has been planned but not yet built, such as one for which single-line drawings and outline specifications have been prepared.
- 1.5 This classification indicates what would cause a facility to be rated at a certain level of serviceability, but does not state how to conduct a serviceability rating nor how to assign a serviceability score. That information is found in Practice E 1334. The scales in Figs. 1-6 are complimentary to and compatible with Practice E 1334. Each requires the other.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 631 Terminology of Building Constructions³

E 1334 Practice for Rating Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility³

E 1679 Practice for Setting Requirements for Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility³

2.2 ISO Documents:⁴

ISO 6240 International Standard, Performance Standards in Building—Contents and Presentation

ISO/DIS 7162 Draft International Standard, Performance Standards in Building—Contents and Format of Standards for Evaluation of Performance

ISO/DIS 7164 Draft International Standard, Performance Standards in Building—Definitions and Means of Expression for the Performance of a Whole Building

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions:
- 3.1.1 *facility*, *n*—a physical setting used to serve a specific purpose.
- 3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—A facility may be within a building, or a whole building, or a building with its site and surrounding environment; or it may be a construction that is not a building. The term encompasses both the physical object and its use.
- 3.1.2 facility serviceability—the capability of a facility to perform the function(s) for which it is designed, used, or required to be used.
- 3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The scope of this performance is of the facility as a system, including its subsystems, components, and materials and their interactions, such as acoustical, hydrothermal, air purity, and economic; and of the relative importance of each performance requirement.
- 3.1.3 *office*—a place, such as a room, suite, or building, in which business, clerical, or professional activities are conducted.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-6 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.25 on Whole Buildings and Facilities.

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² Portions of this document are based on material originally prepared by the International Centre for Facilities (ICF) and [®] 1993 by ICF and Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada. Their cooperation in the development of this standard is acknowledged.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.11.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13 Floor, New York, NY, 10036.



3.1.4 For standard definitions of additional terms applicable to this classification, as well as those in 3.1.1-3.1.3, see Terminology E 631.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 Each Facility Rating Scale in this classification (see Figs. 1-6) provides a means to estimate the level of service-ability of a building or facility for one topic of serviceability, and to compare that level against the level of any other building or facility.
- 4.2 This classification can be used for comparing how well different buildings or facilities meet a particular requirement for serviceability. It is applicable despite differences such as location, structure, mechanical systems, age, and building shape.
- 4.3 This classification can be used to estimate the amount of variance of serviceability from target or from requirement, for a single office facility, or within a group of office facilities.
 - 4.4 This classification can be used to estimate the following:
- 4.4.1 Serviceability of an existing facility for uses other than its present use.
- 4.4.2 Serviceability (potential) of a facility that has been planned but not yet built.

- 4.4.3 Serviceability (potential) of a facility for which a remodeling has been planned.
- 4.5 Use of this classification does not result in building evaluation or diagnosis. Building evaluation or diagnosis generally requires a special expertise in building engineering or technology, and the use of instruments, tools, or measurements.
- 4.6 This classification applies only to facilities that are building constructions, or parts thereof. (While this classification may be useful in rating the serviceability of facilities that are not building constructions, such facilities are outside the scope of this classification.)

5. Basis of Classification

- 5.1 The scales in Figs. 1-6 contain the basis for classification.
- 5.2 Instructions for use of this classification are contained in Practices E 1334 and E 1679.

6. Keywords

6.1 basement; serviceability of; building; building envelope and structure; facility; facility occupants; function; office; performance; rating; rating scale; requirements; roofs; serviceability of; serviceability; structure and building envelope; walls (external) and projections; serviceability of

Scale B.1.1. Typical office floors

Facility Management Facility Rating Scale Requirement Scale O AREAS FOR HEAVY LOADS: O <u>Information on allowable loading</u>: Information is readily available Heavy loading is necessary in large at the site, e.g. on drawings available to occupants. areas, e.g. safes or compact filing. O Floor load capacity: Floor load capacity meets or exceeds 7.2 kPa O REQUIREMENT FOR LEVEL (150 psf) for office loads, plus 1 kPa (20 psf) for partitions in all office FLOORS: Floors must be so areas. Heavy loads of 12 kPa (250 psf) for office loads, plus 1 kPa (20 consistently level and even that no psf) for partitions are possible in generous-size zones (each at least one adjustments to furniture or screens column bay between 4 columns), for at least 20% of each office floor. are needed. O Levelness and evenness: Floors are superior, e.g. tall screens need no adjustment. O AREAS FOR HEAVY LOADS: O Information on allowable loading: Information is readily available, Operations require some areas for e.g. in Asset Management Plan. O Floor load capacity: Floor load capacity meets or exceeds 2.9 kPa (60 heavy loads. O REQUIREMENT FOR LEVEL psf) for office loads, plus 1 kPa (20 psf) for partitions. There are 6 FLOORS: Overall, floors must be designated zones for heavy loads of 7.2 kPa (150 psf) for office loads, level and even. plus 1 kPa (20 psf) for partitions, equal to at least 10% of floor area. O <u>Levelness and evenness</u>: Floors are good, e.g. furniture and screens seldom need adjustment. 5 O AREAS FOR HEAVY LOADS: 5 O <u>Information on allowable loading</u>: Information is difficult to Require a standard level of floor load obtain, e.g. only from original specifications. capacity, with no designated areas for O Floor load capacity: Floor load capacity is standard, e.g. it meets heavy loads necessary. local code requirements for normal loads. There is no designated zone O REQUIREMENT FOR LEVEL for heavy loads, e.g. a safe or compact filing. FLOORS: Floors must be generally O Levelness and evenness: Floors are acceptable, e.g. screens, level and even; can tolerate making furniture and partitions need minor adjustments in some areas. minor adjustments to screens, partitions and furniture. O <u>Information on allowable loading</u>: Information is very difficult to O AREAS FOR HEAVY LOADS: No obtain, e.g. requires an engineer's report. designated areas for heavy loads are O Floor load capacity: Floor load capacity is limited, due to a lack of needed. information, or, it marginally meets local code requirements for older O REQUIREMENT FOR LEVEL buildings, e.g. 2.4 kPa (50 psf), plus 1 kPa (20 psf) for partitions. There **FLOORS**: Occupants are willing to 2 is no designated zone for heavy loads, e.g. a safe or compact filing. tolerate problems with levelling O Levelness and evenness: Floors are marginal, e.g. furniture and furniture and screens. screens are difficult to level in some areas.

Scale B.1.1 continued on next page

FIG. 1 Scale B.1.1 for Typical Office Floors



Scale B.1.1. Typical office floors (continued)

Facility Management Facility Rating Scale Requirement Scale 1 O AREAS FOR HEAVY LOADS: O <u>Information on allowable loading</u>: No information is available Occupants have absolutely no despite an extensive search. O <u>Floor load capacity</u>: Floor load capacity is limited, due to a lack of requirement for heavy loading of floors. information, or, it is well below 2.4 kPa (50 psf), plus 1 kPa (20 psf) for O REQUIREMENT FOR LEVEL partitions, and below current local code requirements for new FLOORS: Levelness and evenness of construction. floors does not affect operations. O <u>Levelness and evenness</u>: It is unacceptable, e.g. furniture, screens cannot be leveled. Relocatable partitions are not usable.

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

 \square Exceptionally important. \square Important. \square Minor Importance.

Minimum $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ hreshold level =

FIG. 1 Scale B.1.1 for Typical Office Floors (continued)

□NA □NR □Zero □DP

Scale B.1.2. External walls and projections

Facility Management Requirement Scale				Facility Rating Scale
9	O CONDITION OF BUILDING EXTERIOR WALLS: The exterior of the building needs to be in like-new condition. O EVIDENCE OF WATER PENETRATION: No interior evidence of water penetration.	8	exterio O <u>Wa</u> condit exterio O <u>Sig</u> failure O <u>Exte</u>	manence of exterior finishes: All finishes are permanent with no or painting needed. ter penetration: Sealants in wall joints are in new or as-new watertight ion. There is no evidence of moisture penetration to inside surfaces of or walls. In sof deterioration: There are no visible signs of deterioration or in external walls. Perior projections: Exterior features and projections are structurally and the condition has been verified within the last 12 months.
7	O CONDITION OF BUILDING EXTERIOR WALLS: The exterior of the building needs to be in good condition. O EVIDENCE OF WATER PENETRATION: No interior evidence of water penetration.	6	requir O Wat is no e O Sign stains Some: O Exte	manence of exterior finishes: Most finishes are of the type that do not be periodic refinishing, e.g. painting. Mer penetration: Sealants in surface-sealed joints are watertight. There exidence of moisture penetration to inside surfaces of exterior walls. Mass of deterioration: There are minor defects, e.g. minor discoloration, or efflorescence, indicating past problems that have been corrected. Merior projections: Exterior features and projections are understood by ilding manager to be structurally sound.
5	O CONDITION OF BUILDING EXTERIOR WALLS: Occupants can accept exterior with some minor signs of deterioration. O EVIDENCE OF WATER PENETRATION: History of occasional minor water stains on inside surfaces of exterior walls.	4	are of element of waters surface of Signers extern of Extern canopic areas of the surface of the	manence of exterior finishes: Some, e.g. about half, exterior surfaces the type that require periodic refinishing, e.g. painted walls and hts. ter penetration: Sealants in surface-sealed joints in walls are generally light. There is evidence of minor moisture penetration to inside less of exterior walls. In sof deterioration: Some defects, e.g. minor discoloration, stains or scence. Some repair or periodic replacement is needed to sealants in all wall joints. Perior projections: There is localized evidence of structural distress, e.g. less and cornices are starting to sag or crack, or otherwise require enance.
3	O CONDITION OF BUILDING EXTERIOR WALLS: Occupants can tolerate exterior surfaces which are in a deteriorated condition. O EVIDENCE OF WATER PENETRATION: Some water stains on inside surfaces of exterior walls.	2	refinis O <u>Wai</u> and no penetr O <u>Sign</u> efflore O <u>Exte</u> canop	manence of exterior finishes: Most exterior surfaces require periodic hing, e.g. painting. ter penetration: Surface-sealed joints in walls are not fully watertight end repair. A few locations give evidence of localized moisture ation to inside surfaces of exterior walls. Ins. of deterioration: There are many defects, e.g. stains, discoloration, scence. Perior projections: There is localized evidence of structural distress, e.g. lies and cornices are starting to sag or crack and require maintenance. is localized seismic risk.

Scale B.1.2. continued on next page

FIG. 2 Scale B.1.2 for External Walls and Projections

Scale B.1.2. External walls and projections (continued)

Facility Management Requirement Scale

1 O CONDITION OF
BUILDING EXTERIOR
WALLS: Condition of exterior
walls is either completely
irrelevant or completely
unimportant to occupants.

Facility Rating Scale

- 1 O <u>Permanence of exterior finishes</u>: All exterior surfaces require periodic refinishing, e.g. painting.
 - O <u>Water penetration</u>: Surface-sealed joints in walls are not watertight and need replacement. There is evidence of extensive moisture penetration.
 - O <u>Signs of deterioration</u>: There are extensive defects, e.g. many areas of staining, discoloration, efflorescence, or, in cold winter conditions, icicles and moisture on outside walls.
 - O <u>Exterior projections</u>: There is widespread evidence of structural distress, e.g. canopies and cornices are sagging and cracked, and anchors are rusted or loose. There is widespread seismic risk.

\square Exceptionally important. \square Important. \square Minor Importance.								
Minimum $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ hreshold level =	□NA □NR □Zero □DP							

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 2 Scale B.1.2 for External Walls and Projections (continued)



Scale B.1.3. External windows and doors

Facility Management Requirement Scale				Facility Rating Scale
9	O WEATHERTIGHTNESS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Doors and windows must be weathertight. O EASE OF OPERATION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: All doors and windows must operate normally, with no evidence of potential problems.	8	9	O <u>Weather tightness</u> : Windows and doors are completely weathertight, with no history of leaks. O <u>Sealants</u> : There is full adhesion of all perimeter sealants around openings. There has been a recent full inspection, test and repair. O <u>Defects</u> : All doors and windows operate normally with no evidence of potential problems.
7	O WEATHERTIGHTNESS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Doors and windows must be weathertight. O EASE OF OPERATION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: All doors and windows must operate normally.	6	7	 <u>Weather tightness</u>: Windows and doors are mostly weathertight. <u>Sealants</u>: There is apparent full adhesion of all perimeter sealants around openings, e.g. between frames and adjacent wall materials. <u>Defects</u>: All doors and windows operate normally. If any potential problems are identified, remedial action is now scheduled.
5 □	O WEATHERTIGHTNESS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Require that doors and windows be mostly weathertight. O EASE OF OPERATION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: It is acceptable that a few doors and windows may be difficult to operate, or that occasionally a minor leak may have to be fixed.	4	5	O Weather tightness: Windows and doors are generally weather tight, with occasional minor leaks. O Sealants: Some gaskets, weatherstripping and/or perimeter sealants around openings are at or near the end of useful life. O Defects: A few doors and/or windows are difficult to open or close, and are due for repair.
3	O WEATHERTIGHTNESS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Require that doors and windows be mostly weathertight with some leaks of air and moisture permissible. O EASE OF OPERATION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: It is acceptable that many doors and windows may be difficult to operate.	2	3	 <u>Weather tightness</u>: Doors and windows are generally weathertight, but with some leaks of air and moisture during storms. <u>Sealants</u>: Some sealants or flashings around openings have failed. <u>Defects</u>: There are some defects, e.g. difficulty in opening or closing doors and windows, corroded fastenings. Some repair is required.
1	O WEATHERTIGHTNESS OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Condition of doors and windows is either completely irrelevant or completely unimportant to occupants. O EASE OF OPERATION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS: Condition of doors and windows is either completely irrelevant or completely unimportant to occupants.		1	 <u>Weather tightness</u>: Doors and windows are not weathertight. Significant leaks of air and water occur during storms. <u>Sealants</u>: Perimeter sealants around openings have mostly failed. <u>Defects</u>: There are many defects, e.g. difficulty in opening or closing doors and windows. Some replacement is required.

□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.

Minimum Threshold level = □ NA □ NR □ Zero □ DP

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 3 Scale B.1.3 for External Windows and Doors

Scale B.1.4. Roof

	Facility Management Requirement Scale			Facility Rating Scale	
9	O HISTORY OF ROOF LEAKS: It is required that there be no leaks and no history of leaks. O ANTICIPATED TIME BEFORE REPAIRS NEEDED: A negligible risk of leakage or need for repair for the next 5 to 10 years.	8	9	 ○ <u>Leaks</u>: There are no leaks. The roof is new, or has had a recent full inspection, test and repair. ○ <u>Flashings</u>: All metal flashing is in place with no corrosion. ○ <u>Condition</u>: There are no signs of roof failure, and negligible risk or need for repair over the next 5-10 years. 	
<i>7</i>	O HISTORY OF ROOF LEAKS: It is required that there be no leaks and no history of leaks. O ANTICIPATED TIME BEFORE REPAIRS NEEDED: A low risk of leakage or need for repair for the next 5 to 10 years.	6	7	 ○ <u>Leaks</u>: There are no leaks at present and only a few minor leaks in the history of the building. ○ <u>Flashings</u>: All metal flashing is in place with very minor corrosion. ○ <u>Condition</u>: There are no signs of roof failure, and low risk or need for repair over the next 5-10 years. 	
5 •	O HISTORY OF ROOF LEAKS: It is acceptable to have had, in the past, moisture from roof leak. O ANTICIPATED TIME BEFORE REPAIRS NEEDED: It is not acceptable to have leaks now, nor need for repair likely in the next 5 years.	4	5	O <u>Leaks</u> : There are no leaks at present, but some history of leaks that are now fixed. Not likely to leak into occupant space nor need repair in the next 5 years. O <u>Flashings</u> : All metal flashing is in place with some corrosion. O <u>Condition</u> : There are no signs of roof failure. There is minor risk due to a few defects, e.g. cracks, loose or corroded elements, bare bituminous tar membrane, loose or open joints at pipe penetrations. Most areas have a positive slope to drains with some pools of water.	
3	O HISTORY OF ROOF LEAKS: Moisture from roof leak into the building, but not into the occupant's space. O ANTICIPATED TIME BEFORE REPAIRS NEEDED: Can occasionally be tolerated until repaired.	2	3	O <u>Leaks</u> : Some leaks are evident, e.g. moisture appears inside. O <u>Flashings</u> : Some metal flashing is missing or partly corroded or damaged. There is loose flashing around some roof penetrations. O <u>Condition</u> : There are some signs of risk to roof integrity, e.g. pools of water, missing gravel on built-up bituminous membrane and some flat areas are not sufficiently sloping to drains.	
1	O HISTORY OF ROOF LEAKS: Condition of roof is either completely irrelevant or completely unimportant to occupants.		1	 ○ <u>Leaks</u>: There are significant leaks, e.g. water drips inside. ○ <u>Flashings</u>: Much metal flashing is corroded, damaged or missing. There is loose or cracked flashing around most roof penetrations. ○ <u>Condition</u>: There are obvious signs of risk to the roof integrity or clear evidence of failure, e.g. metal flashings are loose or missing. There are holes or cracks; blocked or broken drains; deep pools of water on a flat roof, with the roof surface not sloping to drains; tiles are missing; and metal roofing is corroded through or punctured in many places. 	
□ E	□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.				

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

Minimum $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ hreshold level =

FIG. 4 Scale B.1.4 for Roof

□NA □NR □Zero □DP



Scale B.1.5. Basement

Facility Management Requirement Scale Facility Rating Scale 9 O USE OF BASEMENT: Basement is used for O **Settling**: There is no indication of settling or parking or storage. structural distress. O REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL O **Cracking**: There are normal minor hairline cracks. **CONDITIONS**: Items require clean, dry conditions. O Moisture penetration: There is no moisture O ACCEPTABLE PHYSICAL CONDITION: There penetration. can be no deficiencies in the basement, e.g. no O Condition of concrete: There is no evidence of settling, no visible cracks, no moisture penetration, alkaline attack on concrete and no salt damage. no alkaline attack on concrete, no salt damage. O USE OF BASEMENT: Basement storage or O **Settling**: There is no indication of settling or parking is required. structural distress, but some indication that a past O REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL problem has been corrected. **CONDITIONS**: Basic environmental conditions. 6 O Cracking: There are normal minor hairline cracks, O ACCEPTABLE PHYSICAL CONDITION: Minor and a few visible hairline cracks. deficiencies in basement are acceptable, e.g. a few O Moisture penetration: There has been minor visible hairline cracks, minor moisture penetration, moisture penetration, which did not affect occupant minor salt damage in parts of the garage. spaces or storage. O Condition of concrete: There is no evidence of alkaline attack on concrete, but there is minor salt damage in parts of garage areas. 5 O USE OF BASEMENT: Basement storage or O **Settling**: There are indications of settling in the past, parking is required. but the problem is corrected, and not now active. O REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL O Cracking: There are no significant cracks, but many **CONDITIONS**: Environmental conditions are not hairline cracks. critical. O Moisture penetration: There is some moisture 4 O ACCEPTABLE PHYSICAL CONDITION: Some penetration, which does not affect occupant spaces or deficiencies in basement are tolerable (if they do not affect storage), e.g. hairline and a few minor cracks, O Condition of concrete: There is no evidence of minor moisture penetration, minor salt damage in alkaline attack on concrete, but there is significant salt the garage. damage in garage areas. O **Settling**: There is some settling and distress evident. 3 O USE OF BASEMENT: Basement is needed O Cracking: There are a few significant cracks, and infrequently, or is needed for storage of items not many hairline cracks. affected by the condition of the basement. O Moisture penetration: There is significant moisture O ACCEPTABLE PHYSICAL CONDITION: 2 penetration. Condition of the basement is not very important. O **Condition of concrete**: There is evidence of minor alkaline attack on concrete, and extensive salt damage in

Scale B.1.5 continued on next page

FIG. 5 Scale B.1.5 for Basement



Scale B.1.5. Basement (continued)

Facility Management Requirement Scale	Facility Rating Scale					
1 ○ USE OF BASEMENT: Condition of the basement is completely unimportant, or basement is not needed.	 O <u>Settling</u>: There is serious settling, and the floor is uneven. O <u>Cracking</u>: Cracks in structure are very obvious, e.g. reinforcing steel rusting. O <u>Moisture penetration</u>: Water is a significant problem, e.g. from surface drainage. O <u>Condition of concrete</u>: There is evidence of severe alkaline attack on concrete, and extensive salt damage in garage areas. 					
□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.						
$ \underline{\text{Minimum } \underline{\text{T}}\text{hreshold level} =} \qquad \underline{\square} \text{ NA } \underline{\square} \text{ NR } \underline{\square} Z $	ero DP					

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 5 Scale B.1.5 for Basement (continued)

Scale B.1.6. Grounds

Facility Management Facility Rating Scale Requirement Scale 9 O REQUIRED LEVEL OF GROUNDS O Paving: Paving, curbs and walks are excellently maintained, MAINTENANCE: A high level of free of potholes, and there is no unrepaired heaving or cracks. maintenance of the grounds is essential, in O Landscaping: Tree and shrub growth is in excellent condition keeping with the high public image of the and is well maintained on a regular basis. O Site drainage: The site slopes away from the foundation for occupant. O ACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF SITE natural drainage. There are no problems with standing water IMPROVEMENTS: Paving, curbs and and no risk of flooding over adjacent property. walks in good repair, trees and shrubs O Site or street furniture: Site or street furniture items, e.g. signs, regularly maintained, fully functional seats, flagpole, railings, and exterior lights are all in good exterior lighting. condition and fully functioning. 7 O REQUIRED LEVEL OF GROUNDS O Paving: Paving, curbs and walks are well maintained, free of MAINTENANCE: Grounds need to be potholes and there is no unrepaired heaving, but a few cracks. kept in good repair. O Landscaping: Tree and shrub growth is in good condition, and O ACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF SITE is regularly and well maintained. 6 **IMPROVEMENTS**: No potholes in O Site drainage: The site slopes away from the foundation, for paving, curbs or walks, trees and shrubs natural drainage. There are a few small water puddles. in good condition, no damage to signs, O Site or street furniture: Site or street furniture items, e.g. signs, seats, railings, outdoor lights, etc. seats, flagpole, railings, and exterior lights are all free of damage. 5 O REQUIRED LEVEL OF GROUNDS O Paving: There are few potholes and only minor unrepaired MAINTENANCE: An average level of heaving and cracking of paving. repair in the grounds is needed. O Landscaping: Tree and shrub growth is in acceptable O ACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF SITE condition and is regularly maintained. **IMPROVEMENTS**: Can tolerate a few O Site drainage: Most drainage slopes away from the building potholes, minor damage to signs, seats, but it needs improvement. There are some water puddles in the railings, outdoor lights, etc., if not a parking areas and roads. hazard to people, and does not cause O Site or street furniture: Some site or street furniture items, e.g. tripping. signs, seats, flagpole, railings, and exterior lights, have some minor damage, but are functioning. 3 O Paving: There are considerable pot holes and obvious heaving 3 O REQUIRED LEVEL OF GROUNDS of paving and serious cracks. MAINTENANCE: A low level of O Landscaping: Tree and shrub growth has been neglected, and maintenance of the grounds is acceptable; about half need replacement. public image is not a priority. O <u>Site drainage</u>: There is poor drainage sloping away from the building. O Site or street furniture: Some site or street furniture items, e.g. signs, seats, flagpole, railings, and exterior lights are broken and need repair or replacement.

Scale B.1.6 continued on next page

FIG. 6 Scale B.1.6 for Grounds

Scale B.1.6. Grounds (continued)

Facility Management Requirement Scale

1 O REQUIRED LEVEL OF GROUNDS MAINTENANCE:

Condition and appearance of grounds are not important; public image is not a concern, or the occupant's task is such that highly maintained grounds would be incongruous.

Facility Rating Scale

- 1 <u>Paving</u>: There is a major breakdown of paving; total replacement is needed.
 - O <u>Landscaping</u>: The landscaping has failed. All planting needs replacement.
 - O <u>Site drainage</u>: The site back slopes toward the perimeter of the building.
 - O <u>Site or street furniture</u>: Most site or street furniture items, e.g. signs, seats, flagpole, railings, and exterior lights are missing or broken, and need repair or replacement.

□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.									
Minimum <u>T</u> hreshold level =	□NA □NR □Zero □DP								

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NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 6 Scale B.1.6 for Grounds (continued)

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