TURNBULL CREEK
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

The continued meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Turnbull Creek Community Development District held December 12, 2017 was reconvened Wednesday, December 20, 2017 at 2:00 p.m. at the Murabella Amenity Center, 101 Positano Avenue, St. Augustine, Florida.

Present and constituting a quorum were:

Chuck Labanowski	Chairman
Brian J. Wing	Vice Chairman
Aage G. Schroder, III	Supervisor
Lee Clabots	Supervisor
Will Simmons	Supervisor

Also Present were:

Daniel Laughlin	District Manager
Mike Eckert	District Counsel (by telephone)
Lourens Erasmus	Vesta/Amenity Services Group
Brad Correia	Crown Pools

The following is a summary of the actions taken at the December 20, 2017 meeting. A copy of the proceedings can be obtained by contacting the District Manager.

FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS **Roll Call**

Mr. Laughlin called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

SECOND ORDER OF BUSINESS **Audience Comments**

There being none, the next item followed.

THIRD ORDER OF BUSINESS **Consideration of Modifying Pool Resurfacing Work**

Mr. Correia stated I can go through the process and explain each line item if there are questions.

Mr. Wing asked what did the engineer say?

Mr. Correia stated we brought a structural engineer out to inspect what we had exposed where the existing crack is now. He is going to be writing a report and submit plans to you backing up everything that I told you at the last meeting with regard to cutting a section out and creating two cold joints and putting a true expansion joint in the middle. We looked into issues of poor construction or failure or what had happened and there is not enough direct evidence to say that anything was done wrong. We have the as-builts on the pool but basically the way the pool was designed that is not a true expansion joint. I'm not sure if it was ever designed as an expansion joint. You have all kinds of different terminology and verbiage for this. Basically, what you had was connected steel so you had a monolithic shell, which was a floor and typically there would be a break and with the expansion joint we have now two independent structures. The way this was designed you had two independent concrete shells with the steels attached. It defeats the purpose of allowing any movement. Then you had a water stop in-between, which ran up the wall but the walls were a continuous pour. I think everybody knew the concrete was going to crack in that area and they tried to beef up the steel and do some things to control it and actually designed and put in a joint but it didn't crack exactly where they thought it would. In my opinion, I don't think you would have ever guessed the right spot for the crack. It is one of those things that we do not design expansion joints like they did in the pool that you have. We do a totally independent system, we have a smooth bar that slides in a piece of PVC, a greased bar, so we allow for thermal expansion. When there is movement we are allowing for it. When that steel connects behind it you are not really allowing for any movement. The steel that is in the pool right now is jeopardized pretty heavily. The no. 3 bar that is in there is probably half or smaller than half the size it should have been from the start. The water that has leaked through there has jeopardized the integrity of that area.

Mr. Wing asked is that a fault of the builder?

Mr. Correia responded no, that is a fault of the water getting through there. The steel that is there is rusting out because the water has hit it and penetrated. If that crack would have been a true expansion joint there would be no crack. The fact that the shell cracked, water is now penetrating the steel inside of it and that is going to break the steel down. That is what is occurring right there in that area so it is a weaker section.

Mr. Clabots asked how wide is that damage or how far are you cutting into that area?

Mr. Correia stated we are proposing four feet and the reason it is four feet not two feet is strictly for constructability and being able to get in there and work and do it right. The process will explain the fees behind it. There are multiple concrete pours, we are cutting a four-foot strip out and we are going to create a cold joint, which is like what you have now so instead of having a neoprene water stop where that concrete meets we are going to have a Bentonite material, which is an expandable material. You basically stick it up there and before you pour the next one you peel it off and pour concrete up to it and when the concrete hits it, it expands. That is what is going to create a water tight seal on both sides. In the middle, I have a separate stop that has to have a separate pour in which your smooth water will slide in your PVC and that will suppress any thermal expansion that you encounter. If we cut that section out and poured new it would be a matter of time before it would crack again but probably on the other side of the bridge. Basically, your crack that occurred found the weakest spot and cracked.

Mr. Simmons asked if it had been done properly the first time would we have had this issue?

Mr. Correia responded I'm not trying to put this to bed but I'm trying to explain to you and hopefully the letter from the engineer will be clearer but I do not believe there is enough evidence for you to get any relief for poor design or poor construction in this situation. That is my opinion.

Mr. Wing stated you said the steel was kind of rotting out. Just in that section you are talking about?

Mr. Correia stated yes.

Mr. Wing stated the new pour you are going to do will take care of it.

Mr. Correia stated absolutely. When that steel is encased in concrete it is watertight. If I drill holes in your pool and fill it with water it will penetrate and eat up that steel.

Mr. Schroder asked based on the size and configuration of our pool is one expansion joint appropriate or should there be more?

Mr. Correia stated we are not finding differential settlement in one section and another one not, we are finding thermal expansion, which is natural. When you build an Olympic size pool that is 175 feet long there is upwards of over an inch of expansion and contraction that takes place in that concrete in one given year. What we are doing is creating an area that is going to suppress that movement and basically absorb that movement so it does not crack the concrete.

To answer your question, one expansion joint would be sufficient. I'm going to go a little bit beyond probably the engineering based on our experience, which I can explain to you or keep it between us but the engineer is going to say there is no need to carry elastic material over the cold joint because in theory when you dowel the pin you are locking something together. My experience is you have that cold joint that is already there, if there is any movement whatsoever if I have this material on the surface, which is your marcite going over top of it and I had a chance of that crack going through that so we are probably going to introduce another joint that is going to look just like your expansion joint on top of the cold joints just for added benefit. That is above and beyond. If you ask the engineer should we do it, he is going to probably say do what you want but I don't think you need it.

Mr. Schroder asked does that mean there are going to be three?

Mr. Correia stated there are going to be three. He is going to call for one visible joint because he is going to want me to plaster over top of the two cold joints that are on the sides. When I make my cut in the wall I have a cold joint there and a cold joint here and my expansion joint in the middle. You have seen what an expansion joint is if I have two more on each side of that I don't see how it is not an added benefit to handle any sort of movement.

Mr. Schroder stated but that is only for the marcite expansion.

Mr. Correia stated that is correct.

Mr. Schroder stated it doesn't go all the way through. If you have a cold joint there should not be any need to put an expansion joint on the marcite itself.

Mr. Correia stated I would put the expansion joint in the middle. The cold joint that the engineer is telling me that all I need to do is get the bentonite, which is a water stop and I'm actually doweling and epoxying my steel so I'm tied to that, that is just a cold joint, just a crack. In theory it should never move but I have experienced situations where we expand plaster over cold joints and there have been issues. What I was going to do was at the surface of that crack run two rows of tile and put an expandable caulk, which is the same stuff we are putting in this one so I'm not creating an expansion joint because I don't have the smooth bar for thermal expansion I have just taken a step further and bringing something to the surface so if there is ever any movement it is not going to crack on that weak spot.

Mr. Schroder asked is that going to be flush with the marcite?

Mr. Correia stated yes.

Mr. Schroder asked you will see it but you won't necessarily be able to feel it.

Mr. Correia stated you will feel it. When it is all said and done it will look exactly like what you have out there right now. There will be two rows of 2 X 2 white tile with 3/8" to ½" joint in the middle. I want something that has some give on the surface of that cold joint. I'm doing the expansion joint but you also have a cold joint where I'm going to make my two cuts to get that four-foot section of concrete out.

Mr. Schroder asked are you going to key it in or epoxy it? To me that should be just like the rest of the pool, solid concrete reinforced. I don't understand why that would expand.

Mr. Correia stated it shouldn't but that thinking is exactly what the thinking was when they designed this pool and look what happened.

Mr. Wing asked what is the extra cost of those two?

Mr. Correia stated less than $600. I'm going to go a little bit above and beyond what the engineer is going to write I just want everybody to be aware of why I'm doing it.

Mr. Clabots asked what was the original bid?

Mr. Laughlin stated $157,985.00 and this is $33,615, which will bring the total to $191,600.

Mr. Clabots asked what was budgeted?

Mr. Laughlin responded for the reserve study it was $151,290 so it is a $40,310 difference. Our capital reserves as of 9/30/17 was $309,690, we are going to be putting another $207,000 in this year so fiscal year 2018 we will have $516,000. We have estimated expenses of $329,000 including the pool renovation so at the end of fiscal year 2018 we will have $187,000 in the reserve and the reserve study recommends that we have $54,000 so we will be about $100,000 over with this included.

Mr. Clabots stated my general comment is if we are going to do it let's do it right. I hesitate for $600 or a couple thousand dollars to cut corners just for the sake of cutting corners.

Mr. Correia stated to be clear I don't think it is cutting corners. I think it is more of the experiences that I have encountered and I'm going one step further. There is a great chance that we put in the expansion joint and it handle and does its job and we take plaster over those two cold joints and you never see it again. The problem is with the amount of money we are spending and what is at stake it is extremely simple for me to carry that expandable material up

to the surface to collect in the event there is an issue. We are not creating additional risks by putting that in there.

Mr. Labanowski asked if you do just that cold joint how does that affect our warranty?

Mr. Correia stated you are going to get the same warranty. That is why I brought the engineer that we brought in. He does a lot of our new stuff and his recommendation we will fully stand behind. What I'm doing is in the event that he engineered this and that crack did come back at that cold joint that would not be a warranted issue for us for your pool finish and that is why I'm saying why not go up with something that will suppress that in the event it ever did happen.

Mr. Schroder stated in the PVC that is designed to expand you have 26 feet. At what centers do you have those?

Mr. Correia stated those are all on 10" or 12" centers.

Mr. Simmons asked what is the warranty that you are giving us?

Mr. Correia stated you have a 15 year material and labor warranty on the pool finish, which is the marcite, interior finish of the pool. That 15 year warranty is backed by Crown Pools, your approved installer, who is Tempool and also the manufacturer who is CL Industries. There is a process that we have created with using the proper process and materials that have gotten that extended warranty with that finish.

Mr. Simmons asked what is the life expectancy once this is done? Do you think it is the 15 years?

Mr. Correia stated that finish that you have in your pool if it was going in a pool in your backyard it is a lifetime warranty. The reason they will not back a commercial lifetime is DOH has us bring the chemical levels up to 30 ppm in chlorine if there is an accident in the pool. There are a lot of things on the commercial end where your chemicals fluctuate and they don't want to back something with such high fluctuation in chemicals.

Mr. Wing asked how long do you expect the lifetime is on that before it has to be resurfaced again?

Mr. Correia stated you are covered for 15 and beyond that if you have no cracks that come up and your chemistry is maintained 20 to 25 years. The reason I'm hesitant is this is a pebble finish it is 85% rock 15% creme. The plaster that was in there was an 85% fine quartz aggregate and 15% creme. We have seen finishes that look like this after eight years and we

have seen them look worse than this after four years and we have seen them look brand new after 15 years so there is a lot of maintenance that goes behind trying to get that longevity that I don't have full control over. We offer service and I don't want to step on the toes of partners we work with but the main reason he is getting our cast iron parts out of your pumps that is introducing metals into this pool, which will break down and stain that new finish you are doing. There are little things like that, that could be done to help get you the 25 or more years.

Mr. Schroder asked the warranty you said on the surface but what about the expansion joint?

Mr. Correia stated honestly I haven't even thought. Crown Pools gives a one year warranty on about anything we do. We have been around long enough and done enough of this work where I think everybody who has worked with us knows that if something fails beyond that and we are 1% involved we are there to help and fix. We would have to discuss that. I think I might be stretching offering more than one year. We are dealing with a concrete structure that we didn't build and we are doing our work. Our work is not going to fail if anything is going to happen it is not going to be in that expansion joint or in the middle of our work it is going to be somewhere else in this pool shell. I don't think I would give more than a year warranty on that.

Mr. Labanowski asked when was the last time marcite was put on?

Mr. Correia stated this is the first time.

Mr. Labanowski stated the reason I'm asking is I noticed a lot of small cracks from the zero entry down towards the slide and it has already been covered over. Was that pre-marcite that those cracks appeared?

Mr. Correia stated we are going to find out because we have some heavy chipping and I don't know if you are looking at the scores that we made.

Mr. Labanowski stated going towards the slide.

Mr. Correia stated my opinion on cracks in the pool shell if you don't have the right ratio of steel to concrete in your mix you can get cracks in your concrete. The crazy thing about that and I'm telling you this so you can understand why we give you a definitive answer, you have some engineers out there that still spec no. 3 rebar, we use no. 4 with Matt Lowe. Matt Lowe the guy who wrote the report will tell you that no. 3 rebar with 6" of concrete does not meet what the concrete standard is for concrete to steel ratio but there are still engineers putting no. 3 in swimming pools. There is no way to stop that. It is a design if calculations work, this could be

another thing. This could be that and yours is not that bad we have seen a lot worse. These over here you could have had a wet hole, there might not be a lot of gravel underneath your pool, which when the guys shoot the shell they start walking on that concrete and if the concrete breaks they are pushing it into the dirt the steel could be at the bottom of the shell. We see cracks occur from that purpose and we probably won't ever know because we are not going to be able to cut out a section of it and look at it.

Mr. Labanowski stated I noticed the marcite over it does not intrude.

Mr. Correia stated after what this gentleman was saying if I have a cold joint and there is no movement and in theory that expansion joint is controlling the thermal expansion of the swimming pool why can't I just take my cementitious product over that cold joint. You might find out there are other little hairline cracks in this shell that the plaster went over and never cracked. The problem is there is no 2 + 2 is 4 type deal with that. It is a lot easier to introduce that joint that I'm talking about and maintain other than risking it.

Mr. Schroder stated the marcite has the same expansion and contraction.

Mr. Correia stated you can see with the coating you have your pool shell, another pour to get to elevation then you have the thin set for your coping and then your coping. You have four items that have totally different rates of thermal expansion, how are they ever going to all stick together? That is kind of the issue I have with the multiple layers of this whole mechanical bond failure situation but you have a bunch of different stuff there reacting differently. You really don't know what it is going to do. The shell is the only thing that is steel reinforced. The PermaKote, which is that brown mud you see on the water line out there is a bonding agent. We have formulated through CL Industries a waterproof bonding agent so this is their approved bonding agent that allows our new marcite to stick to the old after the old one has been prepped. We found the three layers of that PermaKote actually becomes elastic so if you went out there to the thicker spots and peel that off it has elasticity to it. What we have been doing is when we bond coat our shells wherever we see those little spider cracks like that we run a triple layer of PermaKote over it, which is helping absorb any movement that stops it from coming through the surface. That is something we could do on those cold joints, we could triple layer the PermaKote, which we know has some elasticity and run the plaster solid to where we only do have one joint or we can continue it up and do what I'm talking about with having an elastic

actual joint there on the surface. I will talk to the engineer on my side in terms of giving you my best recommendation. I'm assuming you are leaning on us to give you the best answer.

Mr. Wing stated I'm assuming you are going to make three cuts.

Mr. Clabots stated I agree.

Mr. Wing stated if you only had one cut it would be a different story.

Mr. Correia stated if the engineer told me there was a reason why not to, that is different.

Mr. Simmons stated it was an expansion joint that caused the crack in the beginning and you are saying you are going to do an expansion joint that is warranted for a year. Two years from now what is the probability that might be a reoccurrence?

Mr. Correia stated if you read these plans the as-built of the pool, nowhere does it call it an expansion joint it calls it a construction joint. In my mind there was never an expansion joint put in this pool. I can find six engineers who agree with that and six engineers who would disagree. That is a moot point whether it should or shouldn't have. It wasn't at the time and there is nothing wrong with what they did. There is just more evidence of there not being issues than issues where I don't think it is worth putting the effort toward trying to pin somebody with a fault. As far as your question on warranty your shell has been here since 2004 and you had no expansion, you had a crack and even with the crack you still don't have anywhere for it to expand. Could some of the other small fractures and cracks be because of that? It could be but we still don't know and it could be steel from the bottom of the pool. There could be a lot of reasons why they are there. I think what we are doing is preventing future issues so that you can get the right products in here and get the warranty behind it.

Mr. Simmons stated I agree with the other supervisors that if we are going to do it, we do it right and make sure we don't have recurring issues. We don't have to call Crown in two years and say we have a crack because of the expansion joint.

Mr. Schroder stated assuming there is no void to what extent do you disturb the gravel and so forth underneath the concrete shell itself, a minimal amount?

Mr. Correia stated a minimal amount. You have to realize they didn't over dig and throw dirt in there.

Mr. Schroder stated we don't know that. They did it on the pond banks.

Mr. Correia stated you are right we don't know that. I will tell you that the amount of leaking that was going on you probably compacted everything below that crack very well so

there could be a void but the void is really less dirt I have to get out because when I go back in I'm doing all this as if this was a brand new swimming pool from our standpoint. Most likely you are not going to see any gravel. You had so much water running through that crack that it has probably pushed that gravel under the earth and it has moved around. I have a feeling there will be a little bit of a void but we have to clean the area up so we can work. If I don't have a clean breaks and clean pours that is why it is so crucial for us on a new construction side, developers try to rock their swimming pools to save $10,000 that is fine but you still need to have a clean surface to work with. I assume we will be taking dirt out and packing that area with rock before our concrete.

Mr. Schroder what kind of density does the spec call for?

Mr. Correia stated it is probably going to call for 96%, you are not going to get much more than that unless it is virgin soil. I don't have money in there for testing if you want to do that, you are creating something that is almost like a cantilevered deal so I'm not sure the density and strength of that soil in that four-foot section is that important because we are pinning the sides and free floating the expansion joint.

Mr. Schroder stated one of my concerns is when you cut it there might be some settlement and that could be catastrophic.

Mr. Correia stated I think you already see that because your crack is there and the steel is a quarter of the size that it should be.

Mr. Schroder asked how do you compact the gravel?

Mr. Correia stated with a hand tap. Your pond is right there so it is going to be wet so most likely we will drop some well points in the area and dry it up so we can get good compaction. The fact that you are in a wet area you already have natural compaction from water. It is helping you with that. If you want someone to do density testing on it we can set you up but I think it is $500 to $800 that is not going to help you one way or the other.

Mr. Schroder stated it is not necessary if it is compacted properly.

Mr. Correia stated correct. If it will help for me to write up the process and what we are going to do I understand your concern in this as well. Sitting here on the record and talking and doing all this everything is going to be done above and beyond the norm.

Mr. Labanowski asked once you open that four feet if you find a void in there farther into the pool are you going to be able to fill that?

Mr. Correia stated that is what we talked about with Matt and what we would probably do, is fill that void with concrete. I don't believe it is going to be that big. I have drained the pool and beat around the main drain and it is solid. What we do now is turn our steel and turn the pool shell and I have a simple commercial main drain has five yards of concrete under it because the old ones they just did the 6" pool floor up to the drain and you have this open fiberglass cavity so once you have erosion or settlement that would break. We have cut those out, repaired them and that main drain is solid.

Mr. Schroder asked does the main drain meet safety standards?

Mr. Correia stated it should, we have to sign off a sheet when we are done.

Mr. Schroder stated if you are pulling all the water through one drain somebody could get stuck.

Mr. Correia stated you have a commercial pool so you have a collector's hat. Nowhere on this swimming pool do we have a pump pulling water from any direct source, everything is gravity fed back to a tank. There is no pump directly hooked up to that body of water out there. We have to have main drain lids in accordance with the Virginia Graeme Baker Act so that even if someone hooks the pool pump to the pool there is still a break on that sump that does not allow someone to be locked to that drain. There is double and triple protection on that side. The second that went into effect you spent the money to replace it.

Mr. Wing moved to approve the proposal from Crown Pools in the amount of $33,615 to replace the expansion joint and Mr. Labanowski seconded the motion.

Mr. Schroder stated explain the issue with the zero entry.

Mr. Correia stated that zero entry trench is a trench just like your main drain sump because it is linear and it has grates on it. That has to sit within a ¼" level and it is not. I have to go inside and I'm not going to cut the body because now we have a potential leak spot. If I cut and seal that it is something you are going to have to go back and keep sealing. I'm taking strips of PVC and fiberglass and I am epoxy setting those to the inside raising that elevation, the grates will come up, the water line in the pool will come up so your whole pool is getting whatever it may be ½" deeper. We do your steps so we make sure that is within code. You have a 3" tolerance on your depth markers on the pool. We check that to make sure that is within that

number. The pavers directly behind that trench are mud set, they have to be chipped up. I will never salvage what is there. You have two options. Right now in that price we are removing all the pavers from basically the first column all the way around the trench and we are going to put something to make it more appealing and look like a beach entry. At that point, I will be adjusting your pitch in that area. You have the fixed zero entry on the pool side and you have the fixed curb drain on the outer perimeter. I am going to fix that to where everything flows right. I have to come back so far by raising that so in that number is the paver work to fix the area behind it. We are talking about $1,000 and I have this in my yard available, no wait. If we deal with Temron or Oldcastle they are going to tell us four to six weeks and it would probably be six to eight weeks on just getting the material. We are now introducing another trade and their schedule that we are going to be waiting on. To save $1,000 we assumed that liability and then we would have to buy the new paver, pick this up, blend the old with half the square footage of the new and kind of make it a hodge podge to make it work and I just don't think for $1,000 that if I can get this readily available, put it in I think everyone in the neighborhood will see some change in the dollars because these are tough dollars to spend because they are on structure below the naked eye.

Mr. Schroder asked putting them not as deep as the existing pavers will those crack?

Mr. Correia stated no. These meet commercial slope coefficient, I can put a 6 X 12 on a driveway and drive on it.

Mr. Schroder asked how are you going to do the join?

Mr. Correia stated I will probably do somewhat of a herringbone style because I have to come up from the zero entry grate and crown and go back down. The fact that you have a material like this I don't want what I put in to look like what you have out there right now. It is going to be very methodic, it is going to be symmetric going around that arc, it is going to look right.

Mr. Schroder asked are you going to saw cut it?

Mr. Correia responded no. You have 6 X 9 and 6 X 6's on a running bond and that running bond ran right over what is there with the 6 X 9 and all I'm doing is I have three more inches. If there is a joint introduced it will be at the crown in the middle of the section.

Mr. Labanowski asked with what we have to do with the expansion joint is that going to affect our completion timeframe?

Mr. Correia stated I'm going to ask for a couple more weeks if that is possible. We will push. I think we are contracted

Mr. Erasmus stated 45 days from the start, December 4th to the middle of January.

Mr. Wing stated with Chuck's suggestion I will modify the motion to add time for completion.

Mr. Laughlin stated I was going to ask you to allow staff to add an addendum to the agreement, which would include these two things.

Mr. Correia stated I would ask for two weeks, so if we have through January 15th if we can take that through February 1, whatever that time is I think we will be fine, weather permitting.

Mr. Erasmus stated I would say February 9th.

Mr. Wing stated that is fine.

On voice vote with all in favor the motion passed as amended with the addition of the new tile and a completion date of February 9, 2018.

FOURTH ORDER OF BUSINESS Other Business

Mr. Labanowski stated we talked earlier about waiving payment for this meeting.

Mr. Laughlin stated normally, this is a quick meeting you are eligible to get paid but I know you have been trying to cut back to the budget so I was going to ask if you wanted to waive payment for this meeting.

All the board members agreed to waive payment for this meeting.

FIFTH ORDER OF BUSINESS Supervisors Requests and Audience Comments

Mr. Garzia stated my concern is the expansion joint, with the symmetry and size of this pool there was no need for an expansion joint. I find that hard to believe. On sidewalks you usually put an expansion joint every 10 feet.

Mr. Correia stated that is not an expansion joint that is a control joint.

Mr. Garzia stated you always put steel down.

Mr. Correia stated not always, they make different psi concretes now. There was always your average 3,000 psi pumice and we would add different things to it to strengthen whatever

our end product was. Now we have fiber we add, when we do this concrete that is going to be 4,000 psi minimum concrete. On the plans now we use a stronger concrete. An expansion joint and a control joint are two totally different things. The control joints in the concrete are for when that concrete cracks you are giving it a weak spot so that the crack hides in that section instead of running wild so it looks more uniform and aesthetically it is nicer.

Mr. Garzia stated the joint is for expansion and contraction.

Mr. Correia stated they were not, they knew the concrete was going to break because of thermal expansion. When they broke if they gave it a weak spot it would break in that spot and you wouldn't see your cracks in your concrete. Here is the deal, we are creating a maintenance item at the end of the day. When we build these pools brand new it will be in our verbiage when we are done we are going to recommend every five years to peel that joint out and put a new one in. It is not a big deal but it is a maintenance item. It is something that if you introduce that on a sidewalk every ten feet you would never get that ground.

Mr. Garzia asked you said you were putting steel down?

Mr. Correia stated there will be steel in the concrete that we put in.

Mr. Garzia stated you said the psi is so much greater now.

Mr. Correia stated this is a 6" swimming pool that is holding 200,000 gallons of water at 7.48 pounds per gallon it is a lot different than a sidewalk.

Mr. Garzia stated I have done Brooklyn Bridge expansion joints and I try to do away with all steel, there is epoxy and the stuff you are putting on the walls, I would rather put that down because any steel in water you are talking it is inevitable what is going to happen.

Mr. Correia stated what we are doing now there is another additive that we put in that when it gets wet it crystalizes so if there is ever a crack in the concrete not at the expansion joint when the water hits it crystalizes and protects the seal. It also protects the seal because you don't know what is behind that concrete. When you are digging in Florida there is a lot of wet soil here so if you get a honeycomb in concrete you want to make sure that water is not penetrating the seal. The seal has structural advantages in situations like this.

Mr. Quinto asked the CDD is paying $181,000 for this complete job.

Mr. Labanowski stated $191,000.

Mr. Quinto asked and we can't get a full warranty on the complete job? Just 15 year construction so that is all the work that is being done? That is a lot of money to be spending if we can't have a full guarantee.

Mr. Correia stated you are not going to get any 15 guarantee on exterior/interior tile work.

Mr. Quinto stated that is a lot of money we are spending it is not like it is $10,000 you are talking about $191,000.

Mr. Correia stated you take the 15 year out it is not that much for the tile portion of it.

Mr. Garzia asked what is the alternative?

Mr. Wing stated if I recall Crown had the best warranty of any of the bidders.

Mr. Correia stated that warranty is created through the process of what we are doing with getting the manufacturer back involved and not having a product that is on the shelf that we purchase and put on and you have a failure and all of a sudden you have eight different guys pointing at each other. That is what we tried to do by getting this extended warranty and doing this process. If you have an issue you come to us and we resolve it.

SIXTH ORDER OF BUSINESS **Next Scheduled Meeting January 9, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.**

On MOTION by Mr. Wing seconded by Mr. Clabots with all in favor the meeting adjourned at 2:54 p.m.

Secretary/Assistant Secretary

Chairman/Vice Chairman