

100% SPECIFICATIONS

**Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation
Metering/Upgrades**

660-13-105

**George E. Wahlen
Department of Veterans Affairs
Medical Center**

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Divisions 00 thru 31



**SPECTRUM
ENGINEERS**

**324 South State Street, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
801.328.5151**

October 30, 2012



1.0 BID CLARIFICATION

A. Listing of Bid Items for Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3:

OVERALL PROJECT SCOPE, COMPLETE BID PACKAGE: The intent of VA Project 660-13-105 is to provide modifications at the substation to add primary (15kv) metering, replace the substation rotary selector switch with a new S&C Split Bus 6 Way Switching Mechanism, replace selected feeders within the substation, provide dual redundant feeds from the substation to the existing Square D Substation Switchgear, and to provide and install a new retaining wall at the Square D Substation Switchgear. From that point, the project will complete Segments 5, 6A, and 9 of the redundant loop, and complete the installation of the redundant loop into Building B.42, and reconnect the existing Square D Metal Clad Switchgear in B.42 to disconnect the feeds from the existing Radial Distribution System, and connect B.42 to the new redundant loops, placing Building B.14 on the new redundant loop system. The project will then complete Segments 5, 6A, B-42 feeds and Segment 9.

The Scope of the above **Bid Package** is broken into the following Bid items:

1. **BID ITEM-1: "SUBSTATION UPGRADES"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to the substation upgrades. The general scope of work in this Bid Item 1 includes the following, but is not necessarily limited to providing modifications at the substation to add primary (15kv) metering, replace the existing substation Rotary Selector Switch with a new S&C Split Bus 6 Way Switching Mechanism, replace selected feeders within the substation, provide dual redundant feeds from the substation to the existing Square D Substation Switchgear.

Bid Item-1: \$ _____



2. **BID ITEM-2: "SUBSTATION RETAINING WALL"** Provide and install a new retaining wall at the Square D Substation Switchgear as detailed on the construction documents.

Bid Item-2: \$ _____

3. **BID ITEM-3: "SEGMENT 5 COMPLETION"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to completion of Segment 5 South of existing Four Way S&C Switch Bases C12 and D12. Currently the campus redundant loop feeders terminate for Segment 5 with energized redundant feeders parked in Manholes C10 and D10, Bid Item 3 provides and installs new redundant S&C Four Way Switches C12 and D12, installed on existing Four Way Fibercrete Bases, and shall provide all cable, splices and terminations between those new Switches and Manholes C10 and D10.

Bid Item-3: \$ _____

4. **BID ITEM-4: "SEGMENT 6A COMPLETION"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to completion of Segment 6A between existing Four Way S&C Switch Bases C11 and D11 connecting to Four Way s&c Switches C12 and D12 installed in Bid Item 3. Bid Item 4 will provide and install new Redundant S&C Four Way Switches C11 and D11, installed on existing Four Way Fibercrete Bases, and shall provide all cable, splices and terminations between those new Switches and Four Way S&C Switches C12 and D12 installed in Bid Item 3.

Bid Item-4: \$ _____



5. **BID ITEM-5: "B42 FEEDER COMPLETION"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to extensions to and completion of redundant 15kv feeders between Four Way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4, and providing all raceways, cables fittings splices and materials to extend and connect the redundant loops "C" and "D" to the existing B.42 15kv Square D Metal Clad Switchgear feeding Building B.14. Bid Item 5 also includes all work detailed on the construction documents related to rerouting the existing 15kv redundant radial feeders now connecting the B.42 15kv Square D Metal Clad Switchgear feeding Building B.14.

Bid Item-5: \$ _____

6. **BID ITEM-6: "SEGMENT 9 DUCTBANK"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to completion of Segment 09 duct banks between existing Four Way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4 and new S&C Six Way Switch Bases C09 and D09.

Bid Item-6: \$ _____

7. **BID ITEM-7: "SEGMENT 9 COMPLETION"** All work detailed on the construction documents related to extensions to and completion of redundant 15kv feeders between Four Way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4, and new S&C Six Way Switches C09 and D09. Provide and install new redundant S&C Six Way Switches C09 and D09, installed on existing Four Way Fibercrete Bases installed in Bid Item 6, and shall provide all cable, splices and terminations between those new Switches and Four Way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4.

Bid Item-7: \$ _____

--- E N D ---

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Section 00 01 10

	DIVISION 00 - SPECIAL SECTIONS	
00 00 00	List of Bid Items	
00 01 15	List of Drawings Sheets	05-05M
	DIVISION 01 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	
00 01 15	List of Drawing Sheets	10-07M
01 00 00	General Requirements	05-05M
01 33 23	Shop Drawings, Product Data, and Samples	10-07M
01 42 19	Reference Standards	05-05M
01 45 29	Testing Laboratory Services	05-09M
01 74 19	Construction Waste Management	05-05M
	DIVISION 02 - EXISTING CONDITIONS	
02 41 00	Demolition	11-08M
	DIVISION 03 - CONCRETE	
03 30 00	Cast In Place Concrete	05-05M
	DIVISION 13 - SEISMIC CONDITIONS	
13 05 41	Seismic Restraint Requirements for Non-Structural Components	05-05M
	DIVISION 26 - ELECTRICAL	
26 05 11	Requirements for Electrical Installations	05-05M
26 05 13	Medium Voltage Cables	10-06M
26 05 21	Low Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables (600Volts & Below)	12-05M
26 05 26	Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems	10-06M
26 05 33	Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems	12-05M
26 05 41	Underground Electrical Construction	10-06M
26 05 53	Identification for Electrical Systems	09-10
26 13 00	Medium Voltage Switchgear (Furnished as Reference Only to Existing Equipment)	10-06M
26 13 29	Medium Voltage Compartmentalized Switchgear	10-06M
	DIVISION 31 - EARTHWORK	
31 20 00	Earth Moving	05-05M

SECTION 00 01 15
LIST OF DRAWING SHEETS

The drawings listed below accompanying this specification form a part of the contract.

<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
	<u>GENERAL DRAWINGS</u>
1 CS001	COVER SHEET/VICINITY PLAN
2 CS002	RISK ASSESSMENT
3 CS003	IT SECURITY CHECKLIST
	<u>ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS</u>
4 EE001	SYMBOL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS
5 ES101	OVERALL AREA SITE PLAN (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)
6 ES102	SEGMENTAL MANHOLE UTILITY SITE DRAWING
7 ES406	MASTER UTILITIES ELECTRICAL PLAN AREA 6
8 ES410	MASTER UTILITIES ELECTRICAL PLAN AREA 10
9 ES414	MASTER UTILITIES ELECTRICAL PLAN AREA 14
10 ES501	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
11 ES502	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
12 ES503	ENLARGED SUBSTATION DEMOLITION PLAN
13 ES504	ENLARGED SUBSTATION ELECTRICAL PLAN
14 ES505	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
15 ES506	ELECTRICAL DETAILS
16 ES601	EXISTING 138kV SUBSTATION ONE-LINE DIAGRAM (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)
17 ES602	PARTIAL CAMPUS LOOP ONE-LINE DIAGRAM SHEET 1
18 ES603	PARTIAL CAMPUS LOOP ONE-LINE DIAGRAM SHEET 2 (DEMOLITION WORK)
19 ES604	PARTIAL CAMPUS LOOP ONE-LINE DIAGRAM SHEET 3 (NEW WORK)
20 ES605	SUBSTATION SWITCHGEAR ONE-LINE DIAGRAMS
21 EP101	BUILDING 42 FLOOR PLANS

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 01 00 00
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 GENERAL INTENTION

- A. Contractor(s) shall completely prepare site for construction operations, including demolition and removal of existing structures, curbs, roadways, asphalt and concrete paving, and furnish labor and materials and perform work for the Modifications to the VAMC Electrical Substation and new extensions of 15kV wiring from that Substation to the vicinity of Building B.42 and vicinity. Details of the exact scope of work are defined in paragraph 1.2.
- B. Visits to the site by Bidders may be made only by appointment with the Medical Center Engineering Officer.
- C. Offices of Spectrum Engineers, as Architect/Engineers, will render certain technical services during construction. Such services shall be considered as advisory to the Government and shall not be construed as expressing or implying a contractual act of the Government without affirmations by Contracting Officer or his duly authorized representative.
- D. Before placement and installation of work subject to tests by testing laboratory retained by Department of Veterans Affairs, the Contractor shall notify the COR in sufficient time to enable testing laboratory personnel to be present at the site in time for proper taking and testing of specimens and field inspection. Such prior notice shall be not less than three work days unless otherwise designated by the COR.
- E. All employees of general contractor and subcontractors shall comply with VA security management program and obtain permission of the VA police, be identified by project and employer, and restricted from unauthorized access.
- F. Prior to commencing work, general contractor shall provide proof that a OSHA certified "competent person" (CP) (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2)) will maintain a presence at the work site whenever the general or subcontractors are present.
- G. Training:
 - 1. Beginning July 31, 2005, all employees of general contractor or subcontractors shall have the 10-hour OSHA certified Construction Safety course and /or other relevant competency training, as determined by VA CP with input from the ICRA team.
 - 2. Submit training records of all such employees for approval before the start of work.

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

1.2 STATEMENT OF BID ITEM(S)

A. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION: The intent of VA Project 660-13-105 is to provide modifications at the sub-station to add primary (15kV) metering, replace the substation Rotary selector switch with a new S&C Split Bus 6 Way Switching mechanism, replace selected feeders within the substation, provide dual redundant feeds from the sub-station to the existing Square D Substation Switchgear, and to provide and install a new retaining wall at the Square D Substation Switchgear. From that point, the project will complete Segments 5, 6A, and 9 of the redundant loop, and complete the installation of the redundant loop into Building B.42, and reconnect the existing Square D Metal Clad Switchgear in B.42 to disconnect the feeds from the existing radial distribution system, and connect B.42 to the new redundant loops, placing Building B.14 in the new redundant loop system:

BID ITEMS:

1. **Bid Item-1:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to the Substation upgrades. The general scope of work in this Bid Item 1 includes the following, but is not necessarily limited to providing modifications at the sub-station to add primary (15kV) metering, replace the existing Substation Rotary Selector Switch with a new S&C Split Bus 6 Way Switching Mechanism, replace selected feeders within the substation, provide dual redundant feeds from the sub-station to the existing Square D Substation Switchgear, removing connections to existing S&C Switches SW-C01 and SW-D01 as indicated on the Contract Drawings.
2. **Bid Item -2:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to providing and installing a new retaining wall at the Square D Substation Switchgear, along with feeder and duct bank extensions south of the switchgear.
3. **Bid Item-3:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to Completion of Segment 5 South of existing four way S&C Switch Bases C12 and D12. Currently the campus redundant loop feeders terminate for Segment 5 with energized redundant feeders parked in Manholes C10 and D10, Bid item 3 will Provide and install new Redundant S&C Four Way Switches C12 and D12, installed on existing Four Way Fibercrete Bases, and shall provide all Cable, splices and terminations between those new Switches and Manholes C10 and D10.

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

4. **Bid Item-4:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to Completion of Segment 6A between existing four way S&C Switch Bases C11 and D11 connecting to four way S&C Switches C12 and D12 installed in Bid Item 3. Bid Item 4 will Provide and install new Redundant S&C Four Way Switches C11 and D11, installed on existing Four Way Fibercrete Bases, and shall provide all Cable, splices and terminations between those new Switches and four way S&C Switches C12 and D12 installed in Bid Item 3.
5. **Bid Item-5:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to Extensions to and Completion of Redundant 15kV feeders between four way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4, and providing all raceways, cables fittings splices and materials to extend and connect the redundant loops C and D to the B.42 15kV Square D Metal Clad Switchgear feeding Building B.14. Bid Item 4 also includes all work detailed on the construction documents related to rerouting the existing 15kV redundant radial feeders A and B now terminated in the B42 Switchgear, and modifications to the spare 15kV feeder feeding B44.
6. **Bid Item-6:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to Completion of Segment 09 Duct Banks between existing four way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4 and new S&C Six Way Fibercrete Switch Bases C09 and D09 installed under Bid Item 6.
7. **Bid Item-7:** All work detailed on the construction documents related to Extensions to and Completion of Redundant 15kV feeders between four way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4, and new S&C Six Way Switch Bases C09 and D09 installed under Bid Item 6. Provide and install new Redundant S&C Six Way Switches C09 and D09, installed on existing Six Way Fibercrete Bases Installed in Bid Item 6, and provide all Cable, Splices and Terminations between those new Switches and four way S&C Switches C11 and D11 installed in Bid Item 4.

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS FOR CONTRACTOR

- A. AFTER AWARD OF CONTRACT, three sets of specifications and drawings will be furnished. These drawings and specifications will consist of those returned by prospective bidders.
- B. Additional sets of drawings may be made by the Contractor, at Contractor's expense, from reproducible sepia prints furnished by

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

Issuing Office. Such sepia prints shall be returned to the Issuing Office immediately after printing is completed.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Security Plan:

1. The security plan defines both physical and administrative security procedures that will remain effective for the entire duration of the project.
2. The General Contractor is responsible for assuring that all sub-contractors working on the project and their employees also comply with these regulations.

B. Security Procedures:

1. General Contractor's employees shall not enter the project site without appropriate badge. They may also be subject to inspection of their personal effects when entering or leaving the project site.
2. For working outside the "regular hours" as defined in the contract, The General Contractor shall give 3 days notice to the Contracting Officer so that security escort and/or arrangements can be provided for the employees. This notice is separate from any notices required for utility shutdown described later in this section.
3. No photography of VA premises is allowed without written permission of the Contracting Officer.
4. VA reserves the right to close down or shut down the project site and order General Contractor's employees off the premises in the event of a national emergency. The General Contractor may return to the site only with the written approval of the Contracting Officer.

C. Guards: Not Required

D. Key Control: Not Required

E. Document Control:

1. Before starting any work, the General Contractor/Sub Contractors shall submit an electronic security memorandum describing the approach to following goals and maintaining confidentiality of "sensitive information".
2. The General Contractor is responsible for safekeeping of all drawings, project manual and other project information. This information shall be shared only with those with a specific need to accomplish the project.
3. Certain documents, sketches, videos or photographs and drawings may be marked "Law Enforcement Sensitive" or "Sensitive Unclassified". Secure such information in separate containers and limit the access

to only those who will need it for the project. Return the information to the Contracting Officer upon request.

4. These security documents shall not be removed or transmitted from the project site without the written approval of Contracting Officer.
5. All paper waste or electronic media such as CD's and diskettes shall be shredded and destroyed in a manner acceptable to the VA.
6. Notify Contracting Officer and Site Security Officer immediately when there is a loss or compromise of "sensitive information".
7. All electronic information shall be stored in specified location following VA standards and procedures using an Engineering Document Management Software (EDMS).
 - a. Security, access and maintenance of all project drawings, both scanned and electronic shall be performed and tracked through the EDMS system.
 - b. "Sensitive information" including drawings and other documents may be attached to e-mail provided all VA encryption procedures are followed.

F. Motor Vehicle Restrictions

1. Vehicle authorization request shall be required for any vehicle entering the site and such request shall be submitted 24 hours before the date and time of access. Access shall be restricted to picking up and dropping off materials and supplies.
2. Separate permits shall be issued for General Contractor and its employees for parking in designated areas only.

1.5 FIRE SAFETY

A. Applicable Publications: Publications listed below form part of this Article to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designations only.

1. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 - E84-2008.....Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
 - 10-2006.....Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
 - 30-2007.....Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
 - 51B-2003.....Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work
 - 70-2007.....National Electrical Code
 - 241-2004.....Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

3. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

29 CFR 1926.....Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

- B. Fire Safety Plan: Establish and maintain a fire protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1926. Prior to start of work, prepare a plan detailing project-specific fire safety measures, including periodic status reports, and submit to Project Engineer for review for compliance with contract requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES Prior to any worker for the contractor or subcontractors beginning work, they shall undergo a safety briefing provided by the general contractor's competent person per OSHA requirements. This briefing shall include information on the construction limits, VAMC safety guidelines, means of egress, break areas, work hours, locations of restrooms, use of VAMC equipment, etc. Documentation shall be provided to the COR that individuals have undergone contractor's safety briefing.
- C. Site and Building Access: Maintain free and unobstructed access to facility emergency services and for fire, police and other emergency response forces in accordance with NFPA 241.
- D. Separate temporary facilities, such as trailers, storage sheds, and dumpsters, from existing buildings and new construction by distances in accordance with NFPA 241. For small facilities with less than 6 m (20 feet) exposing overall length, separate by 3m (10 feet).
- E. Temporary Construction Partitions: Not Required
- F. Temporary Heating and Electrical: Not Required
- G. Means of Egress: Do not block exiting for occupied buildings, including paths from exits to roads. Minimize disruptions and coordinate with Project Engineer and facility Safety Manager Officer.
- H. Egress Routes for Construction Workers: Maintain free and unobstructed egress. Inspect daily. Report findings and corrective actions weekly to Project Engineer.
- I. Fire Extinguishers: Provide and maintain extinguishers in construction areas and temporary storage areas in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 10.
- J. Flammable and Combustible Liquids: Store, dispense and use liquids in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 30.
- K. Fire Hazard Prevention and Safety Inspections: Inspect entire construction areas weekly. Coordinate with, and report findings and corrective actions weekly to COR.

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

- L. Smoking: Smoking is prohibited in and adjacent to construction areas inside existing buildings and additions under construction. In separate and detached buildings under construction, smoking is prohibited except in designated smoking rest areas.
- M. Dispose of waste and debris in accordance with NFPA 241. Remove from buildings daily.
- N. Perform other construction, alteration and demolition operations in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.
- O. If required, submit documentation to the COR that personnel have been trained in the fire safety aspects of working in areas with impaired structural or compartmentalization features.

1.6 OPERATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS

- A. The Contractor shall confine all operations (including storage of materials) on Government premises to areas authorized or approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall hold and save the Government, its officers and agents, free and harmless from liability of any nature occasioned by the Contractor's performance.
- B. Temporary buildings (e.g., storage sheds, shops, offices) and utilities may be erected by the Contractor only with the approval of the Contracting Officer and shall be built with labor and materials furnished by the Contractor without expense to the Government. The temporary buildings and utilities shall remain the property of the Contractor and shall be removed by the Contractor at its expense upon completion of the work. With the written consent of the Contracting Officer, the buildings and utilities may be abandoned and need not be removed.
- C. The Contractor shall, under regulations prescribed by the Contracting Officer, use only established roadways, or use temporary roadways constructed by the Contractor when and as authorized by the Contracting Officer. When materials are transported in prosecuting the work, vehicles shall not be loaded beyond the loading capacity recommended by the manufacturer of the vehicle or prescribed by any Federal, State, or local law or regulation. When it is necessary to cross curbs or sidewalks, the Contractor shall protect them from damage. The Contractor shall repair or pay for the repair of any damaged curbs, sidewalks, or roads.
- D. Working space and space available for storing materials shall be as determined by the COR.

- E. Workmen are subject to rules of Medical Center applicable to their conduct.
- F. Execute work so as to interfere as little as possible with normal functioning of Medical Center as a whole, including operations of utility services, fire protection systems and any existing equipment, and with work being done by others. Use of equipment and tools that transmit vibrations and noises through the building structure, are not permitted in buildings that are occupied, during construction, jointly by patients or medical personnel, and Contractor's personnel, except as permitted by COR where required by limited working space.
 - 1. Do not store materials and equipment in other than assigned areas.
 - 2. Schedule delivery of materials and equipment to immediate construction working areas within buildings in use by Department of Veterans Affairs in quantities sufficient for not more than two work days. Provide unobstructed access to Medical Center areas required to remain in operation.
 - 3. Where access by Medical Center personnel to vacated portions of buildings is not required, storage of Contractor's materials and equipment will be permitted subject to fire and safety requirements.
- G. Phasing: To insure such executions, Contractor shall furnish the COR with a schedule of approximate phasing dates on which the Contractor intends to accomplish work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. In addition, Contractor shall notify the COR two weeks in advance of the proposed date of starting work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. Arrange such phasing dates to insure accomplishment of this work in successive phases mutually agreeable to Medical Center Director, COR and Contractor.
- H. All Building(s) on the campus will be occupied during performance of work.
 - 1. Contractor shall take all measures and provide all material necessary for protecting existing equipment and property in affected areas of construction against dust and debris, so that equipment and affected areas to be used in the Medical Centers operations will not be hindered. Contractor shall permit access to Department of Veterans Affairs personnel and patients through other construction areas which serve as routes of access to such affected areas and equipment. Coordinate alteration work in areas occupied by Department of Veterans Affairs so that Medical Center operations will continue during the construction period.

- I. Utilities Services: Maintain existing utility services for Medical Center at all times. Provide temporary facilities, labor, materials, equipment, connections, and utilities to assure uninterrupted services. Where necessary to cut existing water, steam, gases, sewer or air pipes, or conduits, wires, cables, etc. of utility services or of fire protection systems and communications systems (including telephone), they shall be cut and capped at suitable places where shown; or, in absence of such indication, where directed by COR.
1. No utility service such as water, gas, steam, sewers or electricity, or fire protection systems and communications systems may be interrupted without prior approval of COR. Electrical work shall be accomplished with all affected circuits or equipment de-energized. When an electrical outage cannot be accomplished, work on any energized circuits or equipment shall not commence without the Medical Center Director's prior knowledge and written approval. Refer to specification Sections 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, 27 05 11 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATIONS and 28 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY INSTALLATIONS for additional requirements.
 2. Contractor shall submit a request to interrupt any such services to COR, in writing, 48 hours in advance of proposed interruption. Request shall state reason, date, exact time of, and approximate duration of such interruption.
 3. Contractor will be advised (in writing) of approval of request, or of which other date and/or time such interruption will cause least inconvenience to operations of Medical Center. Interruption time approved by Medical Center may occur at other than Contractor's normal working hours.
 4. Major interruptions of any system must be requested, in writing, at least 15 calendar days prior to the desired time and shall be performed as directed by the COR.
 5. In case of a contract construction emergency, service will be interrupted on approval of COR. Such approval will be confirmed in writing as soon as practical.
 6. Whenever it is required that a connection fee be paid to a public utility provider for new permanent service to the construction project, for such items as water, sewer, electricity, gas or steam, payment of such fee shall be the responsibility of the Government and not the Contractor.

- J. Abandoned Lines: All service lines such as wires, cables, conduits, ducts, pipes and the like, and their hangers or supports, which are to be abandoned but are not required to be entirely removed, shall be sealed, capped or plugged. The lines shall not be capped in finished areas, but shall be removed and sealed, capped or plugged in ceilings, within furred spaces, in unfinished areas, or within walls or partitions; so that they are completely behind the finished surfaces.
- K. To minimize interference of construction activities with flow of Medical Center traffic, comply with the following:
 - 1. Keep roads, walks and entrances to grounds, to parking and to occupied areas of buildings clear of construction materials, debris and standing construction equipment and vehicles. Wherever excavation for new utility lines cross existing roads, at least one lane must be open to traffic at all times.
 - 2. Method and scheduling of required cutting, altering and removal of existing roads, walks and entrances must be approved by the COR.
- L. Coordinate the work for this contract with other construction operations as directed by COR. This includes the scheduling of traffic and the use of roadways, as specified in Article, USE OF ROADWAYS.

1.7 INFECTION PREVENTION MEASURES

- A. Implement the requirements of VAMC's Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) team. ICRA Group may monitor dust in the vicinity of the construction work and require the Contractor to take corrective action immediately if the safe levels are exceeded.
- B. Establish and maintain a dust control program as part of the contractor's infection preventive measures in accordance with the guidelines provided by ICRA Group. Prior to start of work, prepare a plan detailing project-specific dust protection measures, including periodic status reports, and submit to Project Engineer for review for compliance with contract requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES.
 - 1. All personnel involved in the construction or renovation activity shall be educated and trained in infection prevention measures established by the medical center.
- C. Medical center Infection Control personnel shall monitor for airborne disease (e.g. aspergillosis) as appropriate during construction. A baseline of conditions may be established by the medical center prior to the start of work and periodically during the construction stage to

determine impact of construction activities on indoor air quality. In addition:

1. The RE and VAMC Infection Control personnel shall review pressure differential monitoring documentation to verify that pressure differentials in the construction zone and in the patient-care rooms are appropriate for their settings. The requirement for negative air pressure in the construction zone shall depend on the location and type of activity. Upon notification, the contractor shall implement corrective measures to restore proper pressure differentials as needed.
 2. In case of any problem, the medical center, along with assistance from the contractor, shall conduct an environmental assessment to find and eliminate the source.
- D. In general, following preventive measures shall be adopted during construction to keep down dust and prevent mold.
1. Dampen debris to keep down dust and provide temporary construction partitions in existing structures where directed by COR. Blank off ducts and diffusers to prevent circulation of dust into occupied areas during construction.
 2. Do not perform dust producing tasks within occupied areas without the approval of the COR. For construction in any areas that will remain jointly occupied by the medical Center and Contractor's workers, the Contractor shall:
 - a. Provide dust proof one-hour temporary drywall construction barriers to completely separate construction from the operational areas of the hospital in order to contain dirt debris and dust. Barriers shall be sealed and made presentable on hospital occupied side. Install a self-closing rated door in a metal frame, commensurate with the partition, to allow worker access. Maintain negative air at all times. A fire retardant polystyrene, 6-mil thick or greater plastic barrier meeting local fire codes may be used where dust control is the only hazard, and an agreement is reached with the COR and Medical Center.
 - b. HEPA filtration is required where the exhaust dust may reenter the breathing zone. Contractor shall verify that construction exhaust to exterior is not reintroduced to the medical center through intake vents, or building openings. Install HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Accumulator) filter vacuum system rated at 95% capture of 0.3 microns including pollen, mold spores and dust particles.

Insure continuous negative air pressures occurring within the work area. HEPA filters should have ASHRAE 85 or other prefilter to extend the useful life of the HEPA. Provide both primary and secondary filtrations units. Exhaust hoses shall be heavy duty, flexible steel reinforced and exhausted so that dust is not reintroduced to the medical center.

- c. Adhesive Walk-off/Carpet Walk-off Mats, minimum 600mm x 900mm (24" x 36"), shall be used at all interior transitions from the construction area to occupied medical center area. These mats shall be changed as often as required to maintain clean work areas directly outside construction area at all times.
- d. Vacuum and wet mop all transition areas from construction to the occupied medical center at the end of each workday. Vacuum shall utilize HEPA filtration. Maintain surrounding area frequently. Remove debris as they are created. Transport these outside the construction area in containers with tightly fitting lids.
- e. The contractor shall not haul debris through patient-care areas without prior approval of the COR and the Medical Center. When, approved, debris shall be hauled in enclosed dust proof containers or wrapped in plastic and sealed with duct tape. No sharp objects should be allowed to cut through the plastic. Wipe down the exterior of the containers with a damp rag to remove dust. All equipment, tools, material, etc. transported through occupied areas shall be made free from dust and moisture by vacuuming and wipe down.
- f. Using a HEPA vacuum, clean inside the barrier and vacuum ceiling tile prior to replacement. Any ceiling access panels opened for investigation beyond sealed areas shall be sealed immediately when unattended.
- g. There shall be no standing water during construction. This includes water in equipment drip pans and open containers within the construction areas. All accidental spills must be cleaned up and dried within 12 hours. Remove and dispose of porous materials that remain damp for more than 72 hours.
- h. At completion, remove construction barriers and ceiling protection carefully, outside of normal work hours. Vacuum and clean all surfaces free of dust after the removal.

E. Final Cleanup:

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

1. Upon completion of project, or as work progresses, remove all construction debris from above ceiling, vertical shafts and utility chases that have been part of the construction.
2. Perform HEPA vacuum cleaning of all surfaces in the construction area. This includes walls, ceilings, cabinets, furniture (built-in or free standing), partitions, flooring, etc.
3. All new air ducts shall be cleaned prior to final inspection.

1.8 DISPOSAL AND RETENTION

- A. Materials and equipment accruing from work removed and from demolition of buildings or structures, or parts thereof, shall be disposed of as follows:
 1. Reserved items which are to remain property of the Government are identified by attached tags or noted on drawings or in specifications as items to be stored. Items that remain property of the Government shall be removed or dislodged from present locations in such a manner as to prevent damage which would be detrimental to re-installation and reuse. Store such items where directed by COR.
 2. Items not reserved shall become property of the Contractor and be removed by Contractor from Medical Center.
 3. Items of portable equipment and furnishings located in rooms and spaces in which work is to be done under this contract shall remain the property of the Government. When rooms and spaces are vacated by the Department of Veterans Affairs during the alteration period, such items which are NOT required by drawings and specifications to be either relocated or reused will be removed by the Government in advance of work to avoid interfering with Contractor's operation.

1.9 PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS

- A. The Contractor shall preserve and protect all structures, equipment, and vegetation (such as trees, shrubs, and grass) on or adjacent to the work site, which are not to be removed and which do not unreasonably interfere with the work required under this contract. The Contractor shall only remove trees when specifically authorized to do so, and shall avoid damaging vegetation that will remain in place. If any limbs or branches of trees are broken during contract performance, or by the careless operation of equipment, or by workmen, the Contractor shall trim those limbs or branches with a clean cut and paint the cut with a tree-pruning compound as directed by the Contracting Officer.

- B. The Contractor shall protect from damage all existing improvements and utilities at or near the work site and on adjacent property of a third party, the locations of which are made known to or should be known by the Contractor. The Contractor shall repair any damage to those facilities, including those that are the property of a third party, resulting from failure to comply with the requirements of this contract or failure to exercise reasonable care in performing the work. If the Contractor fails or refuses to repair the damage promptly, the Contracting Officer may have the necessary work performed and charge the cost to the Contractor.

(FAR 52.236-9)

- C. Refer to Section 01 57 19, TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS, for additional requirements on protecting vegetation, soils and the environment. Refer to Articles, "Alterations", "Restoration", and "Operations and Storage Areas" for additional instructions concerning repair of damage to structures and site improvements.
- D. Refer to FAR clause 52.236-7, "Permits and Responsibilities," which is included in General Conditions. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required for this project. The Contractor is considered an "operator" under the permit and has extensive responsibility for compliance with permit requirements. VA will make the permit application available at the (appropriate medical center) office. The apparent low bidder, contractor and affected subcontractors shall furnish all information and certifications that are required to comply with the permit process and permit requirements. Many of the permit requirements will be satisfied by completing construction as shown and specified. Some requirements involve the Contractor's method of operations and operations planning and the Contractor is responsible for employing best management practices. The affected activities often include, but are not limited to the following:
- Designating areas for equipment maintenance and repair;
 - Providing waste receptacles at convenient locations and provide regular collection of wastes;
 - Locating equipment wash down areas on site, and provide appropriate control of wash-waters;
 - Providing protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials; and
 - Providing adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

1.10 RESTORATION

- A. Remove, cut, alter, replace, patch and repair existing work as necessary to install new work. Except as otherwise shown or specified, do not cut, alter or remove any structural work, and do not disturb any ducts, plumbing, steam, gas, or electric work without approval of the COR. Existing work to be altered or extended and that is found to be defective in any way, shall be reported to the COR before it is disturbed. Materials and workmanship used in restoring work, shall conform in type and quality to that of original existing construction, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. Upon completion of contract, deliver work complete and undamaged. Existing work (walls, ceilings, partitions, floors, mechanical and electrical work, lawns, paving, roads, walks, etc.) disturbed or removed as a result of performing required new work, shall be patched, repaired, reinstalled, or replaced with new work, and refinished and left in as good condition as existed before commencing work.
- C. At Contractor's own expense, Contractor shall immediately restore to service and repair any damage caused by Contractor's workmen to existing piping and conduits, wires, cables, etc., of utility services or of fire protection systems and communications systems (including telephone) which are indicated on drawings and which are not scheduled for discontinuance or abandonment.
- D. Expense of repairs to such utilities and systems not shown on drawings or locations of which are unknown will be covered by adjustment to contract time and price in accordance with clause entitled "CHANGES" (FAR 52.243-4 and VAAR 852.236-88) and "DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS" (FAR 52.236-2) of Section 00 72 00, GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1.11 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

- A. The contractor shall maintain two full size sets of as-built drawings which will be kept current during construction of the project, to include all contract changes, modifications and clarifications.
- B. All variations shall be shown in the same general detail as used in the contract drawings. To insure compliance, as-built drawings shall be made available for the COR's review, as often as requested.
- C. Contractor shall deliver two approved completed sets of as-built drawings to the COR within 15 calendar days after each completed phase and after the acceptance of the project by the COR.
- D. Paragraphs A, B, & C shall also apply to all shop drawings.

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

1.12 USE OF ROADWAYS

- A. For hauling, use only established public roads and roads on Medical Center property and, when authorized by the COR, such temporary roads which are necessary in the performance of contract work. Temporary roads shall be constructed by the Contractor at Contractor's expense. When necessary to cross curbing, sidewalks, or similar construction, they must be protected by well-constructed bridges.

1.13 TEMPORARY USE OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- A. Use of new installed mechanical and electrical equipment to provide heat, ventilation, plumbing, light and power will be permitted subject to compliance with the following provisions:
 1. Permission to use each unit or system must be given by COR. If the equipment is not installed and maintained in accordance with the following provisions, the COR will withdraw permission for use of the equipment.
 2. Electrical installations used by the equipment shall be completed in accordance with the drawings and specifications to prevent damage to the equipment and the electrical systems, i.e. transformers, relays, circuit breakers, fuses, conductors, motor controllers and their overload elements shall be properly sized, coordinated and adjusted. Voltage supplied to each item of equipment shall be verified to be correct and it shall be determined that motors are not overloaded. The electrical equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before using it and again immediately before final inspection including vacuum cleaning and wiping clean interior and exterior surfaces.
 3. Units shall be properly lubricated, balanced, and aligned. Vibrations must be eliminated.
 4. Automatic temperature control systems for preheat coils shall function properly and all safety controls shall function to prevent coil freeze-up damage.
 5. The air filtering system utilized shall be that which is designed for the system when complete, and all filter elements shall be replaced at completion of construction and prior to testing and balancing of system.
 6. All components of heat production and distribution system, metering equipment, condensate returns, and other auxiliary facilities used in temporary service shall be cleaned prior to use; maintained to

- prevent corrosion internally and externally during use; and cleaned, maintained and inspected prior to acceptance by the Government.
- B. Prior to final inspection, the equipment or parts used which show wear and tear beyond normal, shall be replaced with identical replacements, at no additional cost to the Government.
 - C. This paragraph shall not reduce the requirements of the mechanical and electrical specifications sections.

1.14 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

- A. The Government shall make all reasonably required amounts of utilities available to the Contractor from existing outlets and supplies, as specified in the contract. The amount to be paid by the Contractor for chargeable electrical services shall be the prevailing rates charged to the Government. The Contractor shall carefully conserve any utilities furnished without charge.
- B. The Contractor, at Contractor's expense and in a workmanlike manner satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, shall install and maintain all necessary temporary connections and distribution lines, and all meters required to measure the amount of electricity used for the purpose of determining charges. Before final acceptance of the work by the Government, the Contractor shall remove all the temporary connections, distribution lines, meters, and associated paraphernalia.
- C. Contractor shall install meters at Contractor's expense and furnish the Medical Center a monthly record of the Contractor's usage of electricity as hereinafter specified.
- D. Heat: Furnish temporary heat necessary to prevent injury to work and materials through dampness and cold. Use of open salamanders or any temporary heating devices which may be fire hazards or may smoke and damage finished work, will not be permitted.
- E. Electricity (for Construction and Testing): Furnish all temporary electric services.
 - 1. Obtain electricity by connecting to the Medical Center electrical distribution system. The Contractor shall meter and pay for electricity required for electric cranes and hoisting devices, electrical welding devices and any electrical heating devices providing temporary heat. Electricity for all other uses is available at no cost to the Contractor.

1.15 TESTS

- A. Pre-test mechanical and electrical equipment and systems and make corrections required for proper operation of such systems before requesting final tests. Final test will not be conducted unless pre-tested.
- B. Conduct final tests required in various sections of specifications in presence of an authorized representative of the Contracting Officer. Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, equipment, instruments, and forms, to conduct and record such tests.
- C. Mechanical and electrical systems shall be balanced, controlled and coordinated. A system is defined as the entire complex which must be coordinated to work together during normal operation to produce results for which the system is designed. For example, air conditioning supply air is only one part of entire system which provides comfort conditions for a building. Other related components are return air, exhaust air, steam, chilled water, refrigerant, hot water, controls and electricity, etc. Another example of a complex which involves several components of different disciplines is a boiler installation. Efficient and acceptable boiler operation depends upon the coordination and proper operation of fuel, combustion air, controls, steam, feedwater, condensate and other related components.
- D. All related components as defined above shall be functioning when any system component is tested. Tests shall be completed within a reasonably short period of time during which operating and environmental conditions remain reasonably constant.
- E. Individual test result of any component, where required, will only be accepted when submitted with the test results of related components and of the entire system.

1.16 INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Contractor shall furnish Maintenance and Operating manuals and verbal instructions when required by the various sections of the specifications and as hereinafter specified.
- B. Manuals: Maintenance and operating manuals (four copies each) for each separate piece of equipment shall be delivered to the COR coincidental with the delivery of the equipment to the job site. Manuals shall be complete, detailed guides for the maintenance and operation of equipment. They shall include complete information necessary for

starting, adjusting, maintaining in continuous operation for long periods of time and dismantling and reassembling of the complete units and sub-assembly components. Manuals shall include an index covering all component parts clearly cross-referenced to diagrams and illustrations. Illustrations shall include "exploded" views showing and identifying each separate item. Emphasis shall be placed on the use of special tools and instruments. The function of each piece of equipment, component, accessory and control shall be clearly and thoroughly explained. All necessary precautions for the operation of the equipment and the reason for each precaution shall be clearly set forth. Manuals must reference the exact model, style and size of the piece of equipment and system being furnished. Manuals referencing equipment similar to but of a different model, style, and size than that furnished will not be accepted.

- C. Instructions: Contractor shall provide qualified, factory-trained manufacturers' representatives to give detailed instructions to assigned Department of Veterans Affairs personnel in the operation and complete maintenance for each piece of equipment. All such training will be at the job site. These requirements are more specifically detailed in the various technical sections. Instructions for different items of equipment that are component parts of a complete system, shall be given in an integrated, progressive manner. All instructors for every piece of component equipment in a system shall be available until instructions for all items included in the system have been completed. This is to assure proper instruction in the operation of inter-related systems. All instruction periods shall be at such times as scheduled by the COR and shall be considered concluded only when the COR is satisfied in regard to complete and thorough coverage. The Department of Veterans Affairs reserves the right to request the removal of, and substitution for, any instructor who, in the opinion of the COR, does not demonstrate sufficient qualifications in accordance with requirements for instructors above.

1.17 GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY

- A. The Government shall deliver to the Contractor, the Government furnished property shown on the drawings.
- B. Equipment furnished by Government to be installed by Contractor will be furnished to Contractor at the Medical Center.
- C. Storage space for equipment will be provided by the Government and the Contractor shall be prepared to unload and store such equipment therein

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

upon its receipt at the Medical Center.

- D. Notify Contracting Officer in writing, 60 days in advance, of date on which Contractor will be prepared to receive equipment furnished by Government. Arrangements will then be made by the Government for delivery of equipment.
 - 1. Immediately upon delivery of equipment, Contractor shall arrange for a joint inspection thereof with a representative of the Government. At such time the Contractor shall acknowledge receipt of equipment described, make notations, and immediately furnish the Government representative with a written statement as to its condition or shortages.
 - 2. Contractor thereafter is responsible for such equipment until such time as acceptance of contract work is made by the Government.
- E. Equipment furnished by the Government will be delivered in a partially assembled (knock down) condition in accordance with existing standard commercial practices, complete with all fittings, fastenings, and appliances necessary for connections to respective services installed under contract. All fittings and appliances (i.e., couplings, ells, tees, nipples, piping, conduits, cables, and the like) necessary to make the connection between the Government furnished equipment item and the utility stub-up shall be furnished and installed by the contractor at no additional cost to the Government.
- F. Completely assemble and install the Government furnished equipment in place ready for proper operation in accordance with specifications and drawings.
- G. Furnish supervision of installation of equipment at construction site by qualified factory trained technicians regularly employed by the equipment manufacturer.

1.18 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- A. Where the Contractor or any of the Contractor's employees, prior to, or during the construction work, are advised of or discover any possible archeological, historical and/or cultural resources, the Contractor shall immediately notify the COR verbally, and then with a written follow up.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 01 33 23
SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES

- 1.1 Refer to Articles titled SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION (FAR 52.236-21).
- 1.2 For the purposes of this contract, samples (including laboratory samples to be tested), test reports, certificates, and manufacturers' literature and data shall also be subject to the previously referenced requirements. The following text refers to all items collectively as SUBMITTALS.
- 1.3 Submit for approval, all of the items specifically mentioned under the separate sections of the specification, with information sufficient to evidence full compliance with contract requirements. Materials, fabricated articles and the like to be installed in permanent work shall equal those of approved submittals. After an item has been approved, no change in brand or make will be permitted unless:
 - A. Satisfactory written evidence is presented to, and approved by Contracting Officer, that manufacturer cannot make scheduled delivery of approved item or;
 - B. Item delivered has been rejected and substitution of a suitable item is an urgent necessity or;
 - C. Other conditions become apparent which indicates approval of such substitute item to be in best interest of the Government.
- 1.4 Forward submittals in sufficient time to permit proper consideration and approval action by Government. Time submission to assure adequate lead time for procurement of contract - required items. Delays attributable to untimely and rejected submittals (including any laboratory samples to be tested) will not serve as a basis for extending contract time for completion.
- 1.5 Submittals will be reviewed for compliance with contract requirements by Architect-Engineer, and action thereon will be taken by COR on behalf of the Contracting Officer.
- 1.6 Upon receipt of submittals, Architect-Engineer will assign a file number thereto. Contractor, in any subsequent correspondence, shall refer to this file and identification number to expedite replies relative to previously approved or disapproved submittals.
- 1.7 The Government reserves the right to require additional submittals, whether or not particularly mentioned in this contract. If additional submittals beyond those required by the contract are furnished pursuant

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

to request therefore by Contracting Officer, adjustment in contract price and time will be made in accordance with Articles titled CHANGES (FAR 52.243-4) and CHANGES - SUPPLEMENT (VAAR 852.236-88) of the GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- 1.8 Schedules called for in specifications and shown on shop drawings shall be submitted for use and information of Department of Veterans Affairs and Architect-Engineer. However, the Contractor shall assume responsibility for coordinating and verifying schedules. The Contracting Officer and Architect-Engineer assumes no responsibility for checking schedules or layout drawings for exact sizes, exact numbers and detailed positioning of items.
- 1.9 Submittals must be submitted by Contractor only and shipped prepaid. Contracting Officer assumes no responsibility for checking quantities or exact numbers included in such submittals.
 - A. Submit shop drawings, schedules, manufacturers' literature and data, and certificates in quadruplicate, except where a greater number is specified.
 - B. Submittals will receive consideration only when covered by a transmittal letter signed by Contractor. Letter shall be sent via first class mail and shall contain the list of items, name of Medical Center, name of Contractor, contract number, applicable specification paragraph numbers, applicable drawing numbers (and other information required for exact identification of location for each item), manufacturer and brand, ASTM or Federal Specification Number (if any) and such additional information as may be required by specifications for particular item being furnished. In addition, catalogs shall be marked to indicate specific items submitted for approval.
 1. A copy of letter must be enclosed with items, and any items received without identification letter will be considered "unclaimed goods" and held for a limited time only.
 2. Each submittal, certificate, manufacturers' literature and data shall be labeled to indicate the name and location of the Medical Center, name of Contractor, manufacturer, brand, contract number and ASTM or Federal Specification Number as applicable and location(s) on project.
 3. Required certificates shall be signed by an authorized representative of manufacturer or supplier of material, and by Contractor.

- C. In addition to complying with the applicable requirements specified in preceding Article 1.9, samples which are required to have Laboratory Tests (those preceded by symbol "LT" under the separate sections of the specification shall be tested, at the expense of Contractor, in a commercial laboratory approved by Contracting Officer.
1. Laboratory shall furnish Contracting Officer with a certificate stating that it is fully equipped and qualified to perform intended work, is fully acquainted with specification requirements and intended use of materials and is an independent establishment in no way connected with organization of Contractor or with manufacturer or supplier of materials to be tested.
 2. Certificates shall also set forth a list of comparable projects upon which laboratory has performed similar functions during past five years.
 3. Samples and laboratory tests shall be sent directly to approved commercial testing laboratory.
 4. Contractor shall send a copy of transmittal letter to both COR and to Architect-Engineer simultaneously with submission of material to a commercial testing laboratory.
 5. Laboratory test reports shall be sent directly to COR for appropriate action.
 6. Laboratory reports shall list contract specification test requirements and a comparative list of the laboratory test results. When tests show that the material meets specification requirements, the laboratory shall so certify on test report.
 7. Laboratory test reports shall also include a recommendation for approval or disapproval of tested item.
- D. If submittal samples have been disapproved, resubmit new samples as soon as possible after notification of disapproval. Such new samples shall be marked "Resubmitted Sample" in addition to containing other previously specified information required on label and in transmittal letter.
- E. Approved samples will be kept on file by the COR at the site until completion of contract, at which time such samples will be delivered to Contractor as Contractor's property. Where noted in technical sections of specifications, approved samples in good condition may be used in their proper locations in contract work. At completion of contract, samples that are not approved will be returned to Contractor

only upon request and at Contractor's expense. Such request should be made prior to completion of the contract. Disapproved samples that are not requested for return by Contractor will be discarded after completion of contract.

F. Submittal drawings (shop, erection or setting drawings) and schedules, required for work of various trades, shall be checked before submission by technically qualified employees of Contractor for accuracy, completeness and compliance with contract requirements. These drawings and schedules shall be stamped and signed by Contractor certifying to such check.

1. For each drawing required, submit one legible photographic paper or vellum reproducible.
2. Reproducible shall be full size.
3. Each drawing shall have marked thereon, proper descriptive title, including Medical Center location, project number, manufacturer's number, reference to contract drawing number, detail Section Number, and Specification Section Number.
4. A space 120 mm by 125 mm (4-3/4 by 5 inches) shall be reserved on each drawing to accommodate approval or disapproval stamp.
5. Submit drawings, ROLLED WITHIN A MAILING TUBE, fully protected for shipment.
6. One reproducible print of approved or disapproved shop drawings will be forwarded to Contractor.
7. When work is directly related and involves more than one trade, shop drawings shall be submitted to Architect-Engineer under one cover.

1.10 Samples, shop drawings, test reports, certificates and manufacturers' literature and data, shall be submitted for approval to:

Spectrum Engineers
324 South State Street, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Attention: Truman Henard, Jr., PE

1.11 At the time of transmittal to the Architect-Engineer, the Contractor shall also send a copy of the complete submittal directly to the COR.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 01 42 19
REFERENCE STANDARDS**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the availability and source of references and standards specified in the project manual under paragraphs APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS and/or shown on the drawings.

1.2 AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS FPMR PART 101-29 (FAR 52.211-1) (AUG 1998)

- A. The GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29 and copies of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in the solicitation may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to - GSA Federal Supply Service, Specifications Section, Suite 8100, 470 East L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Washington, DC 20407, Telephone (202) 619-8925, Facsimile (202) 619-8978.
- B. If the General Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, or Department of Veterans Affairs issued this solicitation, a single copy of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained free of charge by submitting a request to the addressee in paragraph (a) of this provision. Additional copies will be issued for a fee.

1.3 AVAILABILITY FOR EXAMINATION OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (FAR 52.211-4) (JUN 1988)

- A. The specifications and standards cited in this solicitation can be examined at the following location:
- DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
Facilities Quality Service (00CFM1A)
811 Vermont Avenue, NW - Room 462
Washington, DC 20420
Telephone Number: (202) 565-5214
Between 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

1.4 AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (FAR 52.211-3) (JUN 1988)

The specifications cited in this solicitation may be obtained from the associations or organizations listed below.

AA	Aluminum Association Inc. http://www.aluminum.org
AABC	Associated Air Balance Council http://www.aabchq.com
AAMA	American Architectural Manufacturer's Association http://www.aamanet.org
AAN	American Nursery and Landscape Association http://www.anla.org
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials http://www.aashto.org
AATCC	American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists http://www.aatcc.org
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists http://www.acgi.org
ACI	American Concrete Institute http://www.aci-int.net
ACPA	American Concrete Pipe Association http://www.concrete-pipe.org
ACPPA	American Concrete Pressure Pipe Association http://www.acppa.org
ADC	Air Diffusion Council http://flexibleduct.org
AGA	American Gas Association http://www.aga.org
AGC	Associated General Contractors of America http://www.agc.org
AGMA	American Gear Manufacturers Association, Inc. http://www.agma.org
AHAM	Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers http://www.aham.org
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction http://www.aisc.org
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute http://www.steel.org

AITC	American Institute of Timber Construction http://www.aitc-glulam.org
AMCA	Air Movement and Control Association, Inc. http://www.amca.org
ANLA	American Nursery & Landscape Association http://www.anla.org
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc. http://www.ansi.org
APA	The Engineered Wood Association http://www.apawood.org
ARI	Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute http://www.ari.org
ASAE	American Society of Agricultural Engineers http://www.asae.org
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers http://www.asce.org
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers http://www.ashrae.org
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers http://www.asme.org
ASSE	American Society of Sanitary Engineering http://www.asse-plumbing.org
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials http://www.astm.org
AWI	Architectural Woodwork Institute http://www.awinet.org
AWS	American Welding Society http://www.aws.org
AWWA	American Water Works Association http://www.awwa.org
BHMA	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association http://www.buildershardware.com
BIA	Brick Institute of America http://www.bia.org
CAGI	Compressed Air and Gas Institute http://www.cagi.org
CGA	Compressed Gas Association, Inc. http://www.cganet.com

CI	The Chlorine Institute, Inc. http://www.chlorineinstitute.org
CISCA	Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association http://www.cisca.org
CISPI	Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute http://www.cispi.org
CLFMI	Chain Link Fence Manufacturers Institute http://www.chainlinkinfo.org
CPMB	Concrete Plant Manufacturers Bureau http://www.cpmc.org
CRA	California Redwood Association http://www.calredwood.org
CRSI	Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute http://www.crsi.org
CTI	Cooling Technology Institute http://www.cti.org
DHI	Door and Hardware Institute http://www.dhi.org
EGSA	Electrical Generating Systems Association http://www.egsa.org
EEI	Edison Electric Institute http://www.eei.org
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov
ETL	ETL Testing Laboratories, Inc. http://www.etl.com
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration http://www.faa.gov
FCC	Federal Communications Commission http://www.fcc.gov
FPS	The Forest Products Society http://www.forestprod.org
GANA	Glass Association of North America http://www.cssinfo.com/info/gana.html/
FM	Factory Mutual Insurance http://www.fmglobal.com
GA	Gypsum Association http://www.gypsum.org

GSA	General Services Administration http://www.gsa.gov
HI	Hydraulic Institute http://www.pumps.org
HPVA	Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association http://www.hpva.org
ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials http://www.icbo.org
ICEA	Insulated Cable Engineers Association Inc. http://www.icea.net
ICAC	Institute of Clean Air Companies http://www.icac.com
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers http://www.ieee.org/
IMSA	International Municipal Signal Association http://www.imsasafety.org
IPCEA	Insulated Power Cable Engineers Association
NBMA	Metal Buildings Manufacturers Association http://www.mbma.com
MSS	Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry Inc. http://www.mss-hq.com
NAAMM	National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers http://www.naamm.org
NAPHCC	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association http://www.phccweb.org.org
NBS	National Bureau of Standards See - NIST
NBBPVI	National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors http://www.nationboard.org
NEC	National Electric Code See - NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association http://www.nema.org
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association http://www.nfpa.org
NHLA	National Hardwood Lumber Association http://www.natlhardwood.org

NIH National Institute of Health
<http://www.nih.gov>

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
<http://www.nist.gov>

NLMA Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, Inc.
<http://www.nelma.org>

NPA National Particleboard Association
 18928 Premiere Court
 Gaithersburg, MD 20879
 (301) 670-0604

NSF National Sanitation Foundation
<http://www.nsf.org>

NWDA Window and Door Manufacturers Association
<http://www.nwwda.org>

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 Department of Labor
<http://www.osha.gov>

PCA Portland Cement Association
<http://www.portcement.org>

PCI Precast Prestressed Concrete Institute
<http://www.pci.org>

PPI The Plastic Pipe Institute
<http://www.plasticpipe.org>

PEI Porcelain Enamel Institute, Inc.
<http://www.porcelainenamel.com>

PTI Post-Tensioning Institute
<http://www.post-tensioning.org>

RFCI The Resilient Floor Covering Institute
<http://www.rfci.com>

RIS Redwood Inspection Service
 See - CRA

RMA Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.
<http://www.rma.org>

SCMA Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association
<http://www.cypressinfo.org>

SDI Steel Door Institute
<http://www.steeldoor.org>

IGMA Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance
<http://www.igmaonline.org>

SJI Steel Joist Institute
<http://www.steeljoist.org>

SMACNA Sheet Metal and Air-Conditioning Contractors
 National Association, Inc.
<http://www.smacna.org>

SSPC The Society for Protective Coatings
<http://www.sspc.org>

STI Steel Tank Institute
<http://www.steeltank.com>

SWI Steel Window Institute
<http://www.steelwindows.com>

TCA Tile Council of America, Inc.
<http://www.tileusa.com>

TEMA Tubular Exchange Manufacturers Association
<http://www.tema.org>

TPI Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
 583 D'Onofrio Drive; Suite 200
 Madison, WI 53719
 (608) 833-5900

UBC The Uniform Building Code
 See ICBO

UL Underwriters' Laboratories Incorporated
<http://www.ul.com>

ULC Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
<http://www.ulc.ca>

WCLIB West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau
 6980 SW Varns Road, P.O. Box 23145
 Portland, OR 97223
 (503) 639-0651

WRCLA Western Red Cedar Lumber Association
 P.O. Box 120786
 New Brighton, MN 55112
 (612) 633-4334

WWPA Western Wood Products Association
<http://www.wwpa.org>

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 01 45 29
TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION:

- A. This section specifies materials testing activities and inspection services required during project construction to be provided by a Testing Laboratory retained and paid for by Contractor.

1.2 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
- T27-06.....Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
- T96-02 (R2006).....Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- T99-01 (R2004).....The Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 Kg (5.5 lb.) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 in.) Drop
- T104-99 (R2003).....Soundness of Aggregate by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
- T180-01 (R2004).....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using a 4.54 kg (10 lb.) Rammer and a 457 mm (18 in.) Drop
- T191-02(R2006).....Density of Soil In-Place by the Sand-Cone Method
- C. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- 506.4R-94 (R2004).....Guide for the Evaluation of Shotcrete
- D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- A325-06.....Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
- A370-07.....Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
- A416/A416M-06.....Steel Strand, Uncoated Seven-Wire for Prestressed Concrete
- A490-06.....Heat Treated Steel Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
- C31/C31M-06.....Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
- C33-03.....Concrete Aggregates

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

D2974-07.....Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter of Peat and
Other Organic Soils

D3666-(2002).....Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and
Inspection Bituminous Paving Materials

D3740-07.....Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in the
Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Material

E94-04.....Radiographic Testing

E164-03.....Ultrasonic Contact Examination of Weldments

E329-07.....Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection
and/or Testing

E543-06.....Agencies Performing Non-Destructive Testing

E605-93(R2006).....Thickness and Density of Sprayed Fire-Resistive
Material (SFRM) Applied to Structural Members

E709-(2001).....Guide for Magnetic Particle Examination

E1155-96(R2008).....Determining FF Floor Flatness and FL Floor
Levelness Numbers

E. American Welding Society (AWS):

D1.1-07.....Structural Welding Code-Steel

1.3 REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Accreditation Requirements: Construction materials testing laboratories must be accredited by a laboratory accreditation authority and will be required to submit a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation. The laboratory's scope of accreditation must include the appropriate ASTM standards (i.e.; E 329, C 1077, D 3666, D3740, A 880, E 543) listed in the technical sections of the specifications. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing shall meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA. The policy applies to the specific laboratory performing the actual testing, not just the "Corporate Office."
- B. Inspection and Testing: Testing laboratory shall inspect materials and workmanship and perform tests described herein and additional tests requested by COR. When it appears materials furnished, or work performed by Contractor fail to meet construction contract requirements, Testing Laboratory shall direct attention of COR to such failure.
- C. Written Reports: Testing laboratory shall submit test reports to COR Engineer, Contractor, unless other arrangements are agreed to in writing by the COR. Submit reports of tests that fail to meet construction contract requirements on colored paper.

- D. Verbal Reports: Give verbal notification to COR immediately of any irregularity.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK:

- A. General: The Testing Laboratory shall provide qualified personnel, materials, equipment, and transportation as required to perform the services identified/required herein, within the agreed to schedule and/or time frame. The work to be performed shall be as identified herein and shall include but not be limited to the following:
1. Observe fill and subgrades during proof-rolling to evaluate suitability of surface material to receive fill or base course. Provide recommendations to the COR regarding suitability or unsuitability of areas where proof-rolling was observed. Where unsuitable results are observed, witness excavation of unsuitable material and recommend to COR extent of removal and replacement of unsuitable materials and observe proof-rolling of replaced areas until satisfactory results are obtained.
 2. Provide part time observation of fill placement and compaction and field density testing in excavation areas and provide part time observation of fill placement and compaction and field density testing in pavement areas to verify that earthwork compaction obtained is in accordance with contract documents.
 3. Provide supervised geotechnical technician to inspect excavation, subsurface preparation, and backfill for structural fill.
- B. Testing Compaction:
1. Determine maximum density and optimum moisture content for each type of fill, backfill and subgrade material used, in compliance with ASTM D698 and/or ASTM D1557.
 2. Make field density tests in accordance with the primary testing method following ASTM D2922 wherever possible. Field density tests utilizing ASTM D1556, or ASTM D2167 shall be utilized on a case by case basis only if there are problems with the validity of the results from the primary method due to specific site field conditions. Should the testing laboratory propose these alternative methods, they should provide satisfactory explanation to the COR before the tests are conducted.
 - a. Pavement Subgrade: One test for each 335 m² (400 square yards), but in no case fewer than two tests.

- b. Curb, Gutter, and Sidewalk: One test for each 90 m (300 feet), but in no case fewer than two tests.
- c. Trenches: One test at maximum 30 m (100 foot) intervals per 1200 mm (4 foot) of vertical lift and at changes in required density, but in no case fewer than two tests.
- C. Testing Materials: Test suitability of on-site and off-site borrow as directed by COR.

3.2 LANDSCAPING:

- A. Test topsoil for organic materials, pH, phosphate, potash content, and gradation of particles.
 - 1. Test for organic material by using ASTM D2974.
 - 2. Determine percent of silt, sand, clay, and foreign materials such as rock, roots, and vegetation.
- B. Submit laboratory test report of topsoil to COR.

3.3 ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING:

- A. Aggregate Base Course:
 - 1. Determine maximum density and optimum moisture content for aggregate base material in accordance with AASHTO T180, Method D or ASTM D1557, Method D.
 - 2. Make a minimum of three field density tests on each day's final compaction on each aggregate course in accordance with AASHTO T191 or ASTM D1556.
 - 3. Sample and test aggregate as necessary to insure compliance with specification requirements for gradation, wear, and soundness as specified in the applicable state highway standards and specifications.
- B. Asphalt Concrete:
 - 1. Aggregate: Sample and test aggregates in stock pile and hot-bins as necessary to insure compliance with specification requirements for gradation (AASHTO T27), wear (AASHTO T96), and soundness (AASHTO T104).
 - 2. Temperature: Check temperature of each load of asphalt concrete at mixing plant and at site of paving operation.
 - 3. Density: Make a minimum of two field density tests in accordance with ASTM D1188 of asphalt base and surface course for each day's paving operation.

3.4 SITE WORK CONCRETE:

- A. Test site work concrete including materials for concrete as required in Article CONCRETE of this section.

3.5 CONCRETE:

A. Batch Plant Inspection and Materials Testing:

1. Perform continuous batch plant inspection until concrete quality is established to satisfaction of COR with concurrence of Contracting Officer and perform periodic inspections thereafter as determined by COR.
2. Periodically inspect and test batch proportioning equipment for accuracy and report deficiencies to COR.
3. Sample and test mix ingredients as necessary to insure compliance with specifications.
4. Sample and test aggregates daily and as necessary for moisture content. Test the dry rodded weight of the coarse aggregate whenever a sieve analysis is made, and when it appears there has been a change in the aggregate.
5. Certify, in duplicate, ingredients and proportions and amounts of ingredients in concrete conform to approved trial mixes. When concrete is batched or mixed off immediate building site, certify (by signing, initialing or stamping thereon) on delivery slips (duplicate) that ingredients in truck-load mixes conform to proportions of aggregate weight, cement factor, and water-cement ratio of approved trial mixes.

B. Field Inspection and Materials Testing:

1. Provide a technician at site of placement at all times to perform concrete sampling and testing.
2. Review the delivery tickets of the ready-mix concrete trucks arriving on-site. Notify the Contractor if the concrete cannot be placed within the specified time limits or if the type of concrete delivered is incorrect. Reject any loads that do not comply with the Specification requirements. Rejected loads are to be removed from the site at the Contractor's expense. Any rejected concrete that is placed will be subject to removal.
3. Take concrete samples at point of placement in accordance with ASTM C172. Mold and cure compression test cylinders in accordance with ASTM C31. Make at least three cylinders for each 40 m³ (50 cubic yards) or less of each concrete type, and at least three cylinders for any one day's pour for each concrete type. Label each cylinder with an identification number. COR may require additional cylinders to be molded and cured under job conditions.

4. Perform slump tests in accordance with ASTM C143. Test the first truck each day, and every time test cylinders are made. Test pumped concrete at the hopper and at the discharge end of the hose at the beginning of each day's pumping operations to determine change in slump.
5. Determine the air content of concrete per ASTM C173. For concrete required to be air-entrained, test the first truck and every 20 m³ (25 cubic yards) thereafter each day. For concrete not required to be air-entrained, test every 80 m³ (100 cubic yards) at random. For pumped concrete, initially test concrete at both the hopper and the discharge end of the hose to determine change in air content.
6. If slump or air content fall outside specified limits, make another test immediately from another portion of same batch.
7. Perform unit weight tests in compliance with ASTM C138 for normal weight concrete and ASTM C567 for lightweight concrete. Test the first truck and each time cylinders are made.
8. Notify laboratory technician at batch plant of mix irregularities and request materials and proportioning check.
9. Verify that specified mixing has been accomplished.
10. Environmental Conditions: Determine the temperature per ASTM C1064 for each truckload of concrete during hot weather and cold weather concreting operations:
 - a. When ambient air temperature falls below 4.4 degrees C (40 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperatures in each 24 hour period; record air temperature inside protective enclosure; record minimum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.
 - b. When ambient air temperature rises above 29.4 degrees C (85 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperature in each 24 hour period; record minimum relative humidity; record maximum wind velocity; record maximum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.
11. Inspect the reinforcing steel placement, including bar size, bar spacing, top and bottom concrete cover, proper tie into the chairs, and grade of steel prior to concrete placement. Submit detailed report of observations.
12. Observe conveying, placement, and consolidation of concrete for conformance to specifications.
13. Observe condition of formed surfaces upon removal of formwork prior to repair of surface defects and observe repair of surface defects.

14. Observe curing procedures for conformance with specifications, record dates of concrete placement, start of preliminary curing, start of final curing, end of curing period.
 15. Observe preparations for placement of concrete:
 - a. Inspect handling, conveying, and placing equipment, inspect vibrating and compaction equipment.
 - b. Inspect preparation of construction, expansion, and isolation joints.
 16. Observe preparations for protection from hot weather, cold weather, sun, and rain, and preparations for curing.
 17. Observe concrete mixing:
 - a. Monitor and record amount of water added at project site.
 - b. Observe minimum and maximum mixing times.
 18. Measure concrete flatwork for levelness and flatness as follows:
 - a. Perform Floor Tolerance Measurements F_F and F_L in accordance with ASTM E1155. Calculate the actual overall F- numbers using the inferior/superior area method.
 - b. Perform all floor tolerance measurements within 48 hours after slab installation and prior to removal of shoring and formwork.
 - c. Provide the Contractor and the COR with the results of all profile tests, including a running tabulation of the overall F_F and F_L values for all slabs installed to date, within 72 hours after each slab installation.
 19. Other inspections:
 - a. Grouting under base plates.
 - b. Grouting anchor bolts and reinforcing steel in hardened concrete.
- C. Laboratory Tests of Field Samples:
1. Test compression test cylinders for strength in accordance with ASTM C39. For each test series, test one cylinder at 7 days and one cylinder at 28 days. Use remaining cylinder as a spare tested as directed by COR. Compile laboratory test reports as follows:
Compressive strength test shall be result of one cylinder, except when one cylinder shows evidence of improper sampling, molding or testing, in which case it shall be discarded and strength of spare cylinder shall be used.
 2. Make weight tests of hardened lightweight structural concrete in accordance with ASTM C567.
 3. Furnish certified compression test reports (duplicate) to COR. In test report, indicate the following information:

- a. Cylinder identification number and date cast.
- b. Specific location at which test samples were taken.
- c. Type of concrete, slump, and percent air.
- d. Compressive strength of concrete in MPa (psi).
- e. Weight of lightweight structural concrete in kg/m³ (pounds per cubic foot).
- f. Weather conditions during placing.
- g. Temperature of concrete in each test cylinder when test cylinder was molded.
- h. Maximum and minimum ambient temperature during placing.
- i. Ambient temperature when concrete sample in test cylinder was taken.
- j. Date delivered to laboratory and date tested.

3.6 TYPE OF TEST:

	Approximate Number of Tests Required
A. Earthwork:	
Laboratory Compaction Test, Soils:	
Field Density, Soils (AASHTO T191, T205, or T238)	<u>3</u>
Penetration Test, Soils	<u>3</u>
B. Landscaping:	
Topsoil Test	<u>3</u>
C. Aggregate Base:	
Laboratory Compaction, (AASHTO T180) or (ASTM D1557)	<u>3</u>
Field Density, (AASHTO T191) or (ASTM D1556)	<u>3</u>
D. Asphalt Concrete:	
Field Density, (AASHTO T230) or ASTM D1188	<u>3</u>
E. Concrete:	
Making and Curing Concrete Test Cylinders (ASTM C31)	<u>3</u>
Compressive Strength, Test Cylinders (ASTM C39)	<u>3</u>
Concrete Slump Test (ASTM C143)	<u>1</u>
Concrete Air Content Test (ASTM C173)	<u>1</u>
F. Reinforcing Steel:	
Tensile Test (ASTM A370)	<u>1</u>
Bend Test (ASTM A370)	<u>1</u>

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

Mechanical Splice (ASTM A370)

1

Welded Splice Test (ASTM A370)

1

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 01 74 19
CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This specification covers the requirements for management of non-hazardous building construction and demolition waste.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 02 41 00, DEMOLITION.
- B. Disconnecting utility services prior to demolition: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- C. Reserved items which are to remain the property of the Government: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1.3 GOVERNMENT POLICY

- A. Contractor shall practice efficient waste management when sizing, cutting and installing building construction products.
- B. Contractor shall use all reasonable means to divert construction and demolition waste from landfills and incinerators and facilitate their recycling.
- C. Contractor shall be responsible for implementation of any special programs involving rebates or similar incentives related to recycling and any revenues or savings obtained from salvage or recycling shall accrue to the Contractor.
- D. Contractor shall ensure that facilities used for recycling, reuse and disposal shall be permitted for the intended use to the extent required by federal, state and local regulations.

1.4 PLAN

- A. Conduct a site assessment to estimate the types of materials that will be generated by demolition at the site. The Whole Building Design Guide website (<http://www.wbdg.org>) has a Construction Waste Management Database that contains information on companies that haul, collect, and process recyclable debris from construction projects
- B. Develop and implement procedures to reuse and recycle materials to the greatest extent feasible based upon the contract, the construction and demolition debris management plan, the estimated quantities of materials, and the availability of recycling facilities.

- C. Prepare and submit to the COR a written demolition debris management plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
1. Contractor and project identification information;
 2. Procedures to be used for debris management;
 3. A listing of the materials to be reused, recycled, or taken to the landfill.
 4. The names and locations of reuse and recycling facilities or sites.

1.5 COLLECTION

- A. Provide necessary containers, bins and storage areas to facilitate effective waste management.
- B. Clearly identify so that recyclable materials are separated from trash and can be transported to respective recycling facility for processing.

1.6 DISPOSAL

- A. Contractor shall be responsible for transporting and disposing of materials that cannot be delivered to a source-separated or mixed materials recycling facility to a transfer station or disposal facility that can accept the materials in accordance with state law.
- B. Building or demolition materials with no practical use or that cannot be recycled shall be disposed of at a landfill or incinerator.

1.7 REPORT

- A. With each application for progress payment, the contractor shall submit a summary of construction and demolition debris diversion and disposal, quantifying all materials generated at the work site and disposed of or diverted from disposal through recycling.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 02 41 00
DEMOLITION**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION:

- A. This section specifies demolition and removal of buildings, portions of buildings, utilities, other structures and debris from trash dumps shown.

1.2 RELATED WORK:

- A. Demolition and removal of roads, walks, curbs, and on-grade slabs outside buildings to be demolished: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. Safety Requirements: GENERAL CONDITIONS Article, ACCIDENT PREVENTION.
- C. Disconnecting utility services prior to demolition: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- D. Reserved items that are to remain the property of the Government: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- E. Infectious Control: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, Article 1.7, INFECTION PREVENTION MEASURES.

1.3 PROTECTION:

- A. Perform demolition in such manner as to eliminate hazards to persons and property; to minimize interference with use of adjacent areas, utilities and structures or interruption of use of such utilities; and to provide free passage to and from such adjacent areas of structures. Comply with requirements of GENERAL CONDITIONS Article, ACCIDENT PREVENTION.
- B. Provide safeguards, including warning signs, barricades, temporary fences, warning lights, and other similar items that are required for protection of all personnel during demolition and removal operations. Comply with requirements of Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, Article 1.9 PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.
- C. Maintain fences, barricades, lights, and other similar items around exposed excavations until such excavations have been completely filled.
- D. Provide enclosed dust chutes with control gates from each floor to carry debris to truck beds and govern flow of material into truck. Provide overhead bridges of tight board or prefabricated metal construction at dust chutes to protect persons and property from falling debris.
- E. Prevent spread of flying particles and dust. Sprinkle rubbish and debris with water to keep dust to a minimum. Do not use water if it results in hazardous or objectionable condition such as, but not limited to; ice, flooding, or pollution. Vacuum and dust the work area daily.

- F. Before beginning any demolition work, the Contractor shall survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. The contractor shall take necessary precautions to avoid damages to existing items to remain in place, to be reused, or to remain the property of the Medical Center; any damaged items shall be repaired or replaced as approved by the COR. The Contractor shall coordinate the work of this section with all other work and shall construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. The Contractor shall ensure that structural elements are not overloaded and shall be responsible for increasing structural supports or adding new supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, or demolition work performed under this contract. Do not overload structural elements. Provide new supports and reinforcement for existing construction weakened by demolition or removal works. Repairs, reinforcement, or structural replacement must have COR's approval.
- G. The work shall comply with the requirements of Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, Article 1.7 INFECTION PREVENTION MEASURES.

1.4 UTILITY SERVICES:

- A. Demolish and remove outside utility service lines shown to be removed.
- B. Remove abandoned outside utility lines that would interfere with installation of new utility lines and new construction.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 DEMOLITION:

- A. Completely demolish and remove buildings and structures, including all appurtenances related or connected thereto, as noted below:
 - 1. As required for installation of new utility service lines.
 - 2. To full depth within an area defined by hypothetical lines located 1500 mm (5 feet) outside building lines of new structures.
- B. Debris, including brick, concrete, stone, metals and similar materials shall become property of Contractor and shall be disposed of by him daily, off the Medical to avoid accumulation at the demolition site. Materials that cannot be removed daily shall be stored in areas specified by the COR. Break up concrete slabs below grade that do not require removal from present location into pieces not exceeding 600 mm (24 inches) square to permit drainage. Contractor shall dispose debris in compliance with applicable federal, state or local permits, rules and/or regulations.
- C. In removing buildings and structures of more than two stories, demolish

work story by story starting at highest level and progressing down to third floor level. Demolition of first and second stories may proceed simultaneously.

- D. Remove and legally dispose of all materials, other than earth to remain as part of project work, from any trash dumps shown. Materials removed shall become property of contractor and shall be disposed of in compliance with applicable federal, state or local permits, rules and/or regulations. All materials in the indicated trash dump areas, including above surrounding grade and extending to a depth of 1500mm (5feet) below surrounding grade, shall be included as part of the lump sum compensation for the work of this section. Materials that are located beneath the surface of the surrounding ground more than 1500 mm (5 feet), or materials that are discovered to be hazardous, shall be handled as unforeseen. The removal of hazardous material shall be referred to Hazardous Materials specifications.
- E. Remove existing utilities as indicated or uncovered by work and terminate in a manner conforming to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the COR. When Utility lines are encountered that are not indicated on the drawings, the COR shall be notified prior to further work in that area.

3.2 CLEAN-UP:

- A. On completion of work of this section and after removal of all debris, leave site in clean condition satisfactory to COR. Clean-up shall include off the Medical Center disposal of all items and materials not required to remain property of the Government as well as all debris and rubbish resulting from demolition operations.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 03 30 00
CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION:

- A. This section specifies cast-in-place structural concrete and materials and mixes for other concrete.

1.2 RELATED WORK:

- A. Materials testing and inspection during construction: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.

1.3 TESTING AGENCY FOR CONCRETE MIX DESIGN:

- A. Testing agency retained and reimbursed by the Contractor and approved by COR.
- B. Testing agency maintaining active participation in Program of Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) of National Institute of Standards and Technology. Testing agency shall furnish equipment and qualified technicians to establish proportions of ingredients for concrete mixes.

1.4 TOLERANCES:

- A. Formwork: ACI 117, except the elevation tolerance of formed surfaces before removal of shores is +0 mm (+0 inch) and -20 mm (-3/4 inch).
- B. Reinforcement Fabricating and Placing: ACI 117, except that fabrication tolerance for bar sizes Nos. 10, 13, and 16 (Nos. 3, 4, and 5) (Tolerance Symbol 1 in Fig. 2.1(a), ACI, 117) used as column ties or stirrups is +0 mm (+0 inch) and -13 mm (-1/2 inch) where gross bar length is less than 3600 mm (12 feet), or +0 mm (+0 inch) and -20 mm (-3/4 inch) where gross bar length is 3600 mm (12 feet) or more.
- C. Cross-Sectional Dimension: ACI 117, except tolerance for thickness of slabs 12 inches or less is +20 mm (+3/4 inch) and - 6 mm (-1/4 inch). Tolerance of thickness of beams more than 300 mm (12 inch) but less than 900 mm (3 feet) is +20 mm (+3/4 inch) and -10 mm (-3/8 inch).
- D. Slab Finishes: ACI 117, Section 4.5.6, F-number method in accordance with ASTM E1155, except as follows:
1. Test entire slab surface, including those areas within 600 mm (2 feet) of construction joints and vertical elements that project through slab surface.
 2. Maximum elevation change which may occur within 600 mm (2 feet) of any column or wall element is 6 mm (0.25 inches).
 3. Allow sample measurement lines that are perpendicular to construction joints to extend past joint into previous placement no further than 1500 mm (5 feet).

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ACI SP-66 - ACI Detailing Manual.
- B. ACI 318 - Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete.
- C. ACI 301 - Standard Specifications for Structural Concrete.

1.6 SUBMITTALS:

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, and SAMPLES.
- B. Samples:
 - 1. Portland cement: 3.5 kg (8 pounds).
 - 2. Fly ash: 2.25 kg (5 pounds).
- C. Shop Drawings: Reinforcing steel: Complete shop drawings
- D. Mill Test Reports:
 - 1. Reinforcing Steel.
 - 2. Cement.
- E. Manufacturer's Certificates:
 - 1. Abrasive aggregate.
 - 2. Lightweight aggregate for structural concrete.
 - 3. Air-entraining admixture.
 - 4. Chemical admixtures, including chloride ion content.
 - 5. Waterproof paper for curing concrete.
 - 6. Liquid membrane-forming compounds for curing concrete.
 - 7. Non-shrinking grout.
 - 8. Liquid hardener.
 - 9. Waterstops.
 - 10. Expansion joint filler.
 - 11. Adhesive binder.
- F. Testing Agency for Concrete Mix Design: Approval request including qualifications of principals and technicians and evidence of active participation in program of Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) of National Institute of Standards and Technology and copy of report of latest CCRL, Inspection of Laboratory.
- G. Test Report for Concrete Mix Designs: Trial mixes including water-cement ratio curves, concrete mix ingredients, and admixtures.
- H. Shoring and Reshoring Sequence: Submit for approval a shoring and reshoring sequence for flat slab/flat plate portions, prepared by a registered Professional Engineer. As a minimum, include timing of form stripping, reshoring, number of floors to be reshored and timing of reshore removal to serve as an initial outline of procedures subject to modification as construction progresses. Submit revisions to sequence,

whether initiated by COR (see FORMWORK) or Contractor.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING:

- A. Conform to ACI 304. Store aggregate separately for each kind or grade, to prevent segregation of sizes and avoid inclusion of dirt and other materials.
- B. Deliver cement in original sealed containers bearing name of brand and manufacturer, and marked with net weight of contents. Store in suitable watertight building in which floor is raised at least 300 mm (1 foot) above ground. Store bulk cement in separate suitable bins.
- C. Deliver other packaged materials for use in concrete in original sealed containers, plainly marked with manufacturer's name and brand, and protect from damage until used.

1.8 PRE-CONCRETE CONFERENCE:

- A. General: At least 15 days prior to submittal of design mixes, conduct a meeting to review proposed methods of concrete construction to achieve the required results.
- B. Agenda: Includes but is not limited to:
 - 1. Submittals.
 - 2. Coordination of work.
 - 3. Availability of material.
 - 4. Concrete mix design including admixtures.
 - 5. Methods of placing, finishing, and curing.
 - 6. Finish criteria required to obtain required flatness and levelness.
 - 7. Timing of floor finish measurements.
 - 8. Material inspection and testing.
- C. Attendees: Include but not limited to representatives of Contractor; subcontractors involved in supplying, conveying, placing, finishing, and curing concrete; lightweight aggregate manufacturer; admixture manufacturers; COR; Consulting Engineer; Department of Veterans Affairs retained testing laboratories for concrete testing and finish (F-number) verification.
- D. Minutes of the meeting: Contractor shall take minutes and type and distribute the minutes to attendees within five days of the meeting.

1.9 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designation only.
- B. American Concrete Institute (ACI):

- 117-06.....Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials
- 211.1-02.....Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight, and Mass Concrete
- 211.2-04.....Selecting Proportions for Structural Lightweight Concrete
- 214R-02.....Evaluation of Strength Test Results of Concrete
- 301-05.....Structural Concrete
- 304R-2000.....Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete
- 305R-06.....Hot Weather Concreting
- 306R-(2002).....Cold Weather Concreting
- 308R-(2001).....Standard Practice for Curing Concrete
- 309R-05.....Guide for Consolidation of Concrete
- 31808.....Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete and Commentary
- 347R-04.....Guide to Formwork for Concrete
- SP-66-04.....ACI Detailing Manual
- C. American National Standards Institute and American Hardboard Association (ANSI/AHA):
 - A135.4-2004.....Basic Hardboard
- D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 - A82/A82M-07.....Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement
 - A185/185M-07.....Steel Welded Wire Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement
 - A615/A615M-08.....Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
 - A653/A653M-07.....Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
 - A706/A706M-06.....Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
 - A767/A767M-05.....Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
 - A775/A775M-07.....Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Steel Bars
 - A820-06.....Steel Fibers for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete
 - A996/A996M-06.....Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
 - C31/C31M-08.....Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the field

C33-07.....	Concrete Aggregates
C39/C39M-05.....	Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
C94/C94M-07.....	Ready-Mixed Concrete
C143/C143M-05.....	Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
C150-07.....	Portland Cement
C171-07.....	Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
C172-07.....	Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
C173-07.....	Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
C192/C192M-07.....	Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
C231-08.....	Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
C260-06.....	Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
C309-07.....	Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
C330-05.....	Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete
C494/C494M-08.....	Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
C496-06.....	Splitting Tensile Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
C567-05.....	Density of Structural Lightweight Concrete
C618-05.....	Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use as a Mineral Admixture in Concrete
C666/C666M-03.....	Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing
C881/C881M-02.....	Epoxy-Resin-Base Bonding Systems for Concrete
C1107/1107M-07.....	Packaged Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Non-shrink)
D6-95(R2006).....	Loss on Heating of Oil and Asphaltic Compounds
D297-93(R2006).....	Rubber Products-Chemical Analysis
D1751-04.....	Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Non-extruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
D4397-02.....	Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial and Agricultural Applications
E1155-96(R2008).....	Determining F_F Floor Flatness and F_L Floor Levelness Numbers

- E. American Welding Society (AWS):
D1.4-05.....Structural Welding Code - Reinforcing Steel
- F. Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI):
Handbook 2008
- G. National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP):
Report On.....Concrete Sealers for the Protection of Bridge
Structures
- H. U. S. Department of Commerce Product Standard (PS):
PS 1.....Construction and Industrial Plywood
PS 20.....American Softwood Lumber
- I. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Handbook for Concrete and Cement:
CRD C513.....Rubber Waterstops
CRD C572.....Polyvinyl Chloride Waterstops

PART 2 - PRODUCTS:

2.1 FORMS:

- A. Wood: PS 20 free from loose knots and suitable to facilitate finishing concrete surface specified; tongue and grooved.
- B. Plywood: PS-1 Exterior Grade B-B (concrete-form) 16 mm (5/8 inch), or 20 mm (3/4 inch) thick for unlined contact form. B-B High Density Concrete Form Overlay optional.
- C. Metal for Concrete Rib-Type Construction: Steel (removal type) of suitable weight and form to provide required rigidity.
- D. Permanent Steel Form for Concrete Slabs: Corrugated, ASTM A653, Grade E, and Galvanized, ASTM A653, G90. Provide venting where insulating concrete fill is used.
- E. Corrugated Fiberboard Void Boxes: Double faced, completely impregnated with paraffin and laminated with moisture resistant adhesive, size as shown. Design forms to support not less than 48 kPa (1000 psf) and not lose more than 15 percent of their original strength after being completely submerged in water for 24 hours and then air dried.
- F. Form Lining:
 - 1. Hardboard: ANSI/AHA A135.4, Class 2 with one (S1S) smooth side)
 - 2. Plywood: Grade B-B Exterior (concrete-form) not less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) thick.
 - 3. Plastic, fiberglass, or elastomeric capable of reproducing the desired pattern or texture.
- G. Form Ties: Develop a minimum working strength of 13.35 kN (3000 pounds) when fully assembled. Ties shall be adjustable in length to permit tightening of forms and not have any lugs, cones, washers to act as

spreader within form, nor leave a hole larger than 20 mm (3/4 inch) diameter, or a depression in exposed concrete surface, or leave metal closer than 40 mm (1 1/2 inches) to concrete surface. Wire ties not permitted. Cutting ties back from concrete face not permitted.

2.2 MATERIALS:

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150 Type I or II.
- B. Fly Ash: ASTM C618, Class C or F including supplementary optional requirements relating to reactive aggregates and alkalis, and loss on ignition (LOI) not to exceed 5 percent.
- C. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C33.
 - 1. Size 67 or Size 467 may be used for footings and walls over 300 mm (12 inches) thick.
 - 2. Coarse aggregate for applied topping, encasement of steel columns, and metal pan stair fill shall be Size 7.
 - 3. Maximum size of coarse aggregates not more than one-fifth of narrowest dimension between sides of forms, one-third of depth of slabs, nor three-fourth of minimum clear spacing between reinforcing bars.
- D. Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete: ASTM C330, Table 1. Maximum size of aggregate not larger than one-fifth of narrowest dimension between forms, nor three-fourth of minimum clear distance between reinforcing bars. Contractor to furnish certified report to verify that aggregate is sound and durable, and has a durability factor of not less than 80 based on 300 cycles of freezing and thawing when tested in accordance with ASTM C666.
- E. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C33. Fine aggregate for applied concrete floor topping shall pass a 4.75 mm (No. 4) sieve, 10 percent maximum shall pass a 150 μ m (No. 100) sieve.
- F. Mixing Water: Fresh, clean, and potable.
- G. Admixtures:
 - 1. Water Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494, Type A and not contain more chloride ions than are present in municipal drinking water.
 - 2. Water Reducing, Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494, Type D and not contain more chloride ions than are present in municipal drinking water.
 - 3. High-Range Water-Reducing Admixture (Superplasticizer): ASTM C494, Type F or G, and not contain more chloride ions than are present in municipal drinking water.

4. Non-Corrosive, Non-Chloride Accelerator: ASTM C494, Type C or E, and not contain more chloride ions than are present in municipal drinking water. Admixture manufacturer must have long-term non-corrosive test data from an independent testing laboratory of at least one year duration using an acceptable accelerated corrosion test method such as that using electrical potential measures.
5. Air Entraining Admixture: ASTM C260.
6. Prohibited Admixtures: Calcium chloride, thiocyanate or admixtures containing more than 0.05 percent chloride ions are not permitted.
7. Certification: Written conformance to the requirements above and the chloride ion content of the admixture prior to mix design review.
- H. Vapor Barrier: ASTM D4397, 0.25 mm (10 mil).
- I. Reinforcing Steel: ASTM A615, or ASTM A996, deformed, grade as shown.
- J. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A185.
- K. Reinforcing Bars to be Welded: ASTM A706.
- L. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A767.
- M. Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A775.
- N. Cold Drawn Steel Wire: ASTM A82.
- O. Reinforcement for Metal Pan Stair Fill: 50 mm (2 inch) wire mesh, either hexagonal mesh at .8Kg/m² (1.5 pounds per square yard), or square mesh at .6Kg/m² (1.17 pounds per square yard).
- P. Supports, Spacers, and Chairs: Types which will hold reinforcement in position shown in accordance with requirements of ACI 318 except as specified.
- Q. Expansion Joint Filler: ASTM D1751.
- R. Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete: ASTM C171.
- S. Liquid Membrane-forming Compounds for Curing Concrete: ASTM C309, Type I, with fugitive dye. Compound shall be compatible with scheduled surface treatment, such as paint and resilient tile, and shall not discolor concrete surface.
- T. Abrasive Aggregate: Aluminum oxide grains or emery grits.

2.3 CONCRETE MIXES:

- A. Mix Designs: Proportioned in accordance with Section 5.3, "Proportioning on the Basis of Field Experience and/or Trial Mixtures" of ACI 318.
 1. If trial mixes are used, make a set of at least 6 cylinders in accordance with ASTM C192 for test purposes from each trial mix; test three for compressive strength at 7 days and three at 28 days.
 2. Submit a report of results of each test series, include a detailed listing of the proportions of trial mix or mixes, including cement,

- include dry unit weight of lightweight structural concrete.
3. Prepare a curve showing relationship between water-cement ratio at 7-day and 28-day compressive strengths. Plot each curve using at least three specimens.
 4. If the field experience method is used, submit complete standard deviation analysis.
- B. After approval of mixes no substitution in material or change in proportions of approval mixes may be made without additional tests and approval of COR or as specified. Making and testing of preliminary test cylinders may be carried on pending approval of cement and fly ash, providing Contractor and manufacturer certify that ingredients used in making test cylinders are the same. COR may allow Contractor to proceed with depositing concrete for certain portions of work, pending final approval of cement and fly ash and approval of design mix.
- C. Cement Factor: Maintain minimum cement factors in Table I regardless of compressive strength developed above minimums.

TABLE I - CEMENT AND WATER FACTORS FOR CONCRETE

Concrete Strength		Non-Air-Entrained	Air-Entrained	
Min. 28 Day Comp. Str. MPa (psi)	Min. Cement kg/m ³ (lbs/c. yd)	Max. Water Cement Ratio	Min. Cement kg/m ³ (lbs/c. yd)	Max. Water Cement Ratio
35 (5000) ^{1,3}	375 (630)	0.45	385 (650)	0.40
30 (4000) ^{1,3}	325 (550)	0.55	340 (570)	0.50
25 (3000) ^{1,3}	280 (470)	0.65	290 (490)	0.55
25 (3000) ^{1,2}	300 (500)	*	310 (520)	*

1. If trial mixes are used, the proposed mix design shall achieve a compressive strength 8.3 MPa (1200 psi) in excess of f'c. For concrete strengths above 35 Mpa (5000 psi), the proposed mix design shall achieve a compressive strength 9.7 MPa (1400 psi) in excess of f'c.
 2. Lightweight Structural Concrete. Pump mixes may require higher cement values.
 3. For concrete exposed to high sulfate content soils maximum water cement ratio is 0.44.
- * Determined by Laboratory in accordance with ACI 211.1 for normal concrete or ACI 211.2 for lightweight structural concrete.

- D. Maximum Slump: Maximum slump, as determined by ASTM C143 with tolerances as established by ASTM C94, for concrete to be vibrated shall be as shown in Table II.

TABLE II - MAXIMUM SLUMP, MM (INCHES)*

Type of Construction	Normal Weight Concrete	Lightweight Structural Concrete
Reinforced Footings and Substructure Walls	75mm (3 inches)	75 mm (3 inches)
Slabs, Beams, Reinforced Walls, and Building Columns	100 mm (4 inches)	100 mm (4 inches)

- * Slump may be increased by the use of the approved high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer). Tolerances as established by ASTM C94. Concrete containing the high-range-water-reducing admixture may have a maximum slump of 225 mm (9 inches). The concrete shall arrive at the job site at a slump of 50 mm to 75 mm (2 inches to 3 inches), and 75 mm to 100 mm (3 inches to 4 inches) for lightweight concrete. This should be verified, and then the high-range-water-reducing admixture added to increase the slump to the approved level.
- E. Air-Entrainment: Air-entrainment of normal weight concrete shall conform with Table III. Air-entrainment of lightweight structural concrete shall conform with Table IV. Determine air content by either ASTM C173 or ASTM C231.

TABLE III - TOTAL AIR CONTENT
FOR VARIOUS SIZES OF COARSE AGGREGATES (NORMAL CONCRETE)

Nominal Maximum Size of Total Air Content	Coarse Aggregate, mm (Inches) Percentage by Volume
10 mm (3/8 in).6 to 10	13 mm (1/2 in).5 to 9
20 mm (3/4 in).4 to 8	25 mm (1 in).3-1/2 to 6-1/2
40 mm (1 1/2 in).3 to 6	

TABLE IV
AIR CONTENT OF LIGHTWEIGHT STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

Nominal Maximum size of Total Air Content	Coarse Aggregate, mm's (Inches) Percentage by Volume
Greater than 10 mm (3/8 in) 4 to 8	10 mm (3/8 in) or less 5 to 9

- F. High early strength concrete, made with Type III cement or Type I cement plus non-corrosive accelerator, shall have a 7-day compressive strength equal to specified minimum 28-day compressive strength for concrete type specified made with standard Portland cement.
- G. Lightweight structural concrete shall not weigh more than air-dry unit weight shown. Air-dry unit weight determined on 150 mm by 300 mm (6 inch by 12 inch) test cylinders after seven days standard moist curing followed by 21 days drying at $23 \text{ degrees C} \pm 1.7 \text{ degrees C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3 \text{ degrees Fahrenheit}$), and 50 (plus or minus 7) percent relative humidity. Use wet unit weight of fresh concrete as basis of control in field.
- H. Concrete slabs placed at air temperatures below 10 degrees C ($50 \text{ degrees Fahrenheit}$) use non-corrosive, non-chloride accelerator. Concrete required to be air entrained use approved air entraining admixture. Pumped concrete, synthetic fiber concrete, architectural concrete, concrete required to be watertight, and concrete with a water/cement ratio below 0.50 use high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer).
- I. Durability: Use air entrainment for exterior exposed concrete subjected to freezing and thawing and other concrete shown or specified. Air content as shown in Table III or Table IV.
- J. Enforcing Strength Requirements: Test as specified in Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES, during the progress of the work. Seven-day tests may be used as indicators of 28-day strength. Average of any three 28-day consecutive strength tests of laboratory-cured specimens representing each type of concrete shall be equal to or greater than specified strength. No single test shall be more than 3.5 MPa (500 psi) below specified strength. Interpret field test results in accordance with ACI 214. Should strengths shown by test specimens fall below required values, COR may require any one or any combination of the following corrective actions, at no additional cost to the Government:
 - 1. Require changes in mix proportions by selecting one of the other appropriate trial mixes or changing proportions, including cement content, of approved trial mix.
 - 2. Require additional curing and protection.
 - 3. If five consecutive tests fall below 95 percent of minimum values given in Table I or if test results are so low as to raise a question as to the safety of the structure, COR may direct Contractor to take cores from portions of the structure. Use results from cores tested by the Contractor retained testing agency to analyze structure.

4. If strength of core drilled specimens falls below 85 percent of minimum value given in Table I, COR may order load tests, made by Contractor retained testing agency, on portions of building so affected. Load tests in accordance with ACI 318 and criteria of acceptability of concrete under test as given therein.
5. Concrete work, judged inadequate by structural analysis, by results of load test, or for any reason, shall be reinforced with additional construction or replaced, if directed by the COR.

2.4 BATCHING AND MIXING:

- A. General: Concrete shall be "Ready-Mixed" and comply with ACI 318 and ASTM C94, except as specified. Batch mixing at the site is permitted. Mixing process and equipment must be approved by COR. With each batch of concrete, furnish certified delivery tickets listing information in Paragraph 16.1 and 16.2 of ASTM C94. Maximum delivery temperature of concrete is 38°C (100 degrees Fahrenheit). Minimum delivery temperature as follows:

Atmospheric Temperature	Minimum Concrete Temperature
-1. degrees to 4.4 degrees C (30 degrees to 40 degrees F)	15.6 degrees C (60 degrees F.)
-17 degrees C to -1.1 degrees C (0 degrees to 30 degrees F.)	21 degrees C (70 degrees F.)

1. Services of aggregate manufacturer's representative shall be furnished during the design of trial mixes and as requested by the COR for consultation during batching, mixing, and placing operations of lightweight structural concrete. Services will be required until field controls indicate that concrete of required quality is being furnished. Representative shall be thoroughly familiar with the structural lightweight aggregate, adjustment and control of mixes to produce concrete of required quality. Representative shall assist and advise COR.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 FORMWORK:

- A. General: Design in accordance with ACI 347 is the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor shall retain a registered Professional Engineer to design the formwork, shores, and reshores.
1. Form boards and plywood forms may be reused for contact surfaces of exposed concrete only if thoroughly cleaned, patched, and repaired and COR approves their reuse.

2. Provide forms for concrete footings unless COR determines forms are not necessary.
 3. Corrugated fiberboard forms: Place forms on a smooth firm bed, set tight, with no buckled cartons to prevent horizontal displacement, and in a dry condition when concrete is placed.
- B. Treating and Wetting: Treat or wet contact forms as follows:
1. Coat plywood and board forms with non-staining form sealer. In hot weather, cool forms by wetting with cool water just before concrete is placed.
 2. Clean and coat removable metal forms with light form oil before reinforcement is placed. In hot weather, cool metal forms by thoroughly wetting with water just before placing concrete.
 3. Use sealer on reused plywood forms as specified for new material.
- C. Size and Spacing of Studs: Size and space studs, wales and other framing members for wall forms so as not to exceed safe working stress of kind of lumber used nor to develop deflection greater than $1/270$ of free span of member.
- D. Unlined Forms: Use plywood forms to obtain a smooth finish for concrete surfaces. Tightly butt edges of sheets to prevent leakage. Back up all vertical joints solidly and nail edges of adjacent sheets to same stud with 6d box nails spaced not over 150 mm (6 inches) apart.
- E. Lined Forms: May be used in lieu of unlined plywood forms. Back up form lining solidly with square edge board lumber securely nailed to studs with all edges in close contact to prevent bulging of lining. No joints in lining and backing may coincide. Nail abutted edges of sheets to same backing board. Nail lining at not over 200 mm (8 inches) on center along edges and with at least one nail to each square foot of surface area; nails to be 3d blued shingle or similar nails with thin flatheads.
- F. Architectural Liner: Attach liner as recommended by the manufacturer with tight joints to prevent leakage.
- G. Wall Form Ties: Locate wall form ties in symmetrically level horizontal rows at each line of wales and in plumb vertical tiers. Space ties to maintain true, plumb surfaces. Provide one row of ties within 150 mm (6 inches) above each construction joint. Space through-ties adjacent to horizontal and vertical construction joints not over 450 mm (18 inches) on center.
1. Tighten row of ties at bottom of form just before placing concrete and, if necessary, during placing of concrete to prevent seepage of

concrete and to obtain a clean line. Ties to be entirely removed shall be loosened 24 hours after concrete is placed and shall be pulled from least important face when removed.

2. Coat surfaces of all metal that is to be removed with paraffin, cup grease or a suitable compound to facilitate removal.

H. Inserts, Sleeves, and Similar Items: Flashing reglets, steel strips, masonry ties, anchors, wood blocks, nailing strips, grounds, inserts, wire hangers, sleeves, drains, guard angles, forms for floor hinge boxes, inserts or bond blocks for elevator guide rails and supports, and other items specified as furnished under this and other sections of specifications and required to be in their final position at time concrete is placed shall be properly located, accurately positioned, and built into construction, and maintained securely in place.

1. Locate inserts or hanger wires for furred and suspended ceilings only in bottom of concrete joists, or similar concrete member of overhead concrete joist construction.
2. Install sleeves, inserts and similar items for mechanical services in accordance with drawings prepared specially for mechanical services. Contractor is responsible for accuracy and completeness of drawings and shall coordinate requirements for mechanical services and equipment.
3. Do not install sleeves in beams, joists or columns except where shown or permitted by COR. Install sleeves in beams, joists, or columns that are not shown, but are permitted by the COR, and require no structural changes, at no additional cost to the Government.
4. Minimum clear distance of embedded items such as conduit and pipe is at least three times diameter of conduit or pipe, except at stub-ups and other similar locations.
5. Provide recesses and blockouts in floor slabs for door closers and other hardware as necessary in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

I. Construction Tolerances:

1. Set and maintain concrete formwork to assure erection of completed work within tolerances specified and to accommodate installation of other rough and finish materials. Accomplish remedial work necessary for correcting excessive tolerances. Erected work that exceeds specified tolerance limits shall be remedied or removed and replaced, at no additional cost to the Government.
2. Permissible surface irregularities for various classes of materials

are defined as "finishes" in specification sections covering individual materials. They are to be distinguished from tolerances specified which are applicable to surface irregularities of structural elements.

3.2 PLACING REINFORCEMENT:

- A. General: Details of concrete reinforcement in accordance with ACI 318 and ACI 315, unless otherwise shown.
- B. Placing: Place reinforcement conforming to CRSI DA4, unless otherwise shown.
 - 1. Place reinforcing bars accurately and tie securely at intersections and splices with 1.6 mm (16 gauge) black annealed wire. Secure reinforcing bars against displacement during the placing of concrete by spacers, chairs, or other similar supports. Portions of supports, spacers, and chairs in contact with formwork shall be made of plastic in areas that will be exposed when building is occupied. Type, number, and spacing of supports conform to ACI 315. Where concrete slabs are placed on ground, use concrete blocks or other non-corrodible material of proper height, for support of reinforcement. Use of brick or stone supports will not be permitted.
 - 2. Lap welded wire fabric at least 1 1/2 mesh panels plus end extension of wires not less than 300 mm (12 inches) in structural slabs. Lap welded wire fabric at least 1/2 mesh panels plus end extension of wires not less than 150 mm (6 inches) in slabs on grade.
 - 3. Splice column steel at no points other than at footings and floor levels unless otherwise shown.
- C. Spacing: Minimum clear distances between parallel bars, except in columns and multiple layers of bars in beams shall be equal to nominal diameter of bars. Minimum clear spacing is 25 mm (1 inch) or 1-1/3 times maximum size of coarse aggregate.
- D. Splicing: Splices of reinforcement made only as required or shown or specified. Accomplish splicing as follows:
 - 1. Lap splices: Do not use lap splices for bars larger than Number 36 (Number 11). Minimum lengths of lap as shown.
 - 2. Welded splices: Splicing by butt-welding of reinforcement permitted providing the weld develops in tension at least 125 percent of the yield strength (fy) for the bars. Welding conform to the requirements of AWS D1.4. Welded reinforcing steel conform to the chemical analysis requirements of AWS D1.4.
 - a. Submit test reports indicating the chemical analysis to establish

weldability of reinforcing steel.

- b. Submit a field quality control procedure to insure proper inspection, materials and welding procedure for welded splices.
 - c. Department of Veterans Affairs retained testing agency shall test a minimum of three splices, for compliance, locations selected by COR.
3. Mechanical Splices: Develop in tension and compression at least 125 percent of the yield strength (f_y) of the bars. Stresses of transition splices between two reinforcing bar sizes based on area of smaller bar. Provide mechanical splices at locations indicated. Use approved exothermic, tapered threaded coupling, or swaged and threaded sleeve. Exposed threads and swaging in the field not permitted.
- a. Initial qualification: In the presence of COR, make three test mechanical splices of each bar size proposed to be spliced. Department of Veterans Affairs retained testing laboratory will perform load test.
 - b. During installation: Furnish, at no additional cost to the Government, one companion (sister) splice for every 50 splices for load testing. Department of Veterans Affairs retained testing laboratory will perform the load test.
- E. Bending: Bend bars cold, unless otherwise approved. Do not field bend bars partially embedded in concrete, except when approved by COR.
- F. Cleaning: Metal reinforcement, at time concrete is placed, shall be free from loose flaky rust, mud, oil, or similar coatings that will reduce bond.
- G. Future Bonding: Protect exposed reinforcement bars intended for bonding with future work by wrapping with felt and coating felt with a bituminous compound unless otherwise shown.

3.3 VAPOR BARRIER:

- A. Except where membrane waterproofing is required, interior concrete slab on grade shall be placed on a continuous vapor barrier.
 - 1. Place 100 mm (4 inches) of fine granular fill over the vapor barrier to act as a blotter for concrete slab.
 - 2. Vapor barrier joints lapped 150 mm (6 inches) and sealed with compatible waterproof pressure-sensitive tape.
 - 3. Patch punctures and tears.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS:

- A. Unless otherwise shown, location of construction joints to limit

individual placement shall not exceed 24,000 mm (80 feet) in any horizontal direction, except slabs on grade which shall have construction joints shown. Allow 48 hours to elapse between pouring adjacent sections unless this requirement is waived by COR.

- B. Locate construction joints in suspended floors near the quarter-point of spans for slabs, beams or girders, unless a beam intersects a girder at center, in which case joint in girder shall be offset a distance equal to twice width of beam. Provide keys and inclined dowels as shown. Provide longitudinal keys as shown.
- C. Place concrete for columns slowly and in one operation between joints. Install joints in concrete columns at underside of deepest beam or girder framing into column.
- D. Allow 2 hours to elapse after column is cast before concrete of supported beam, girder or slab is placed. Place girders, beams, grade beams, column capitals, brackets, and haunches at the same time as slab unless otherwise shown.

3.5 EXPANSION JOINTS:

- A. Clean expansion joint surfaces before installing premolded filler and placing adjacent concrete.

3.6 PLACING CONCRETE:

- A. Preparation:
 - 1. Remove hardened concrete, wood chips, shavings and other debris from forms.
 - 2. Remove hardened concrete and foreign materials from interior surfaces of mixing and conveying equipment.
 - 3. Have forms and reinforcement inspected and approved by COR before depositing concrete.
 - 4. Provide runways for wheeling equipment to convey concrete to point of deposit. Keep equipment on runways which are not supported by or bear on reinforcement. Provide similar runways for protection of vapor barrier on coarse fill.
- B. Bonding: Before depositing new concrete on or against concrete which has been set, thoroughly roughen and clean existing surfaces of laitance, foreign matter, and loose particles.
 - 1. Preparing surface for applied topping:
 - a. Remove laitance, mortar, oil, grease, paint, or other foreign material by sand blasting. Clean with vacuum type equipment to remove sand and other loose material.

- b. Broom clean and keep base slab wet for at least four hours before topping is applied.
 - c. Use a thin coat of one part Portland cement, 1.5 parts fine sand, bonding admixture; and water at a 50: 50 ratio and mix to achieve the consistency of thick paint. Apply to a damp base slab by scrubbing with a stiff fiber brush. New concrete shall be placed while the bonding grout is still tacky.
- C. Conveying Concrete: Convey concrete from mixer to final place of deposit by a method which will prevent segregation. Method of conveying concrete subject to approval of COR.
- D. Placing: For special requirements see Paragraphs, HOT WEATHER and COLD WEATHER.
 - 1. Do not place concrete when weather conditions prevent proper placement and consolidation, or when concrete has attained its initial set, or has contained its water or cement content more than 1 1/2 hours.
 - 2. Deposit concrete in forms as near as practicable in its final position. Prevent splashing of forms or reinforcement with concrete in advance of placing concrete.
 - 3. Do not drop concrete freely more than 3000 mm (10 feet) for concrete containing the high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer) or 1500 mm (5 feet) for conventional concrete. Where greater drops are required, use a tremie or flexible spout (canvas elephant trunk), attached to a suitable hopper.
 - 4. Discharge contents of tremies or flexible spouts in horizontal layers not exceeding 500 mm (20 inches) in thickness, and space tremies such as to provide a minimum of lateral movement of concrete.
 - 5. Continuously place concrete until an entire unit between construction joints is placed. Rate and method of placing concrete shall be such that no concrete between construction joints will be deposited upon or against partly set concrete, after it's initial set has taken place, or after 45 minutes of elapsed time during concrete placement.
 - 6. On bottom of members with severe congestion of reinforcement, deposit 25 mm (1 inch) layer of flowing concrete containing the specified high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer). Successive concrete lifts may be a continuation of this concrete or concrete with a conventional slump.
 - 7. Concrete on metal deck:

- a. Concrete on metal deck shall be minimum thickness shown. Allow for deflection of steel beams and metal deck under the weight of wet concrete in calculating concrete quantities for slab.
 - 1) The Contractor shall become familiar with deflection characteristics of structural frame to include proper amount of additional concrete due to beam/deck deflection.
- E. Consolidation: Conform to ACI 309. Immediately after depositing, spade concrete next to forms, work around reinforcement and into angles of forms, tamp lightly by hand, and compact with mechanical vibrator applied directly into concrete at approximately 450 mm (18 inch) intervals. Mechanical vibrator shall be power driven, hand operated type with minimum frequency of 5000 cycles per minute having an intensity sufficient to cause flow or settlement of concrete into place. Vibrate concrete to produce thorough compaction, complete embedment of reinforcement and concrete of uniform and maximum density without segregation of mix. Do not transport concrete in forms by vibration.
 - 1. Use of form vibration shall be approved only when concrete sections are too thin or too inaccessible for use of internal vibration.
 - 2. Carry on vibration continuously with placing of concrete. Do not insert vibrator into concrete that has begun to set.

3.7 HOT WEATHER:

- A. Follow the recommendations of ACI 305 or as specified to prevent problems in the manufacturing, placing, and curing of concrete that can adversely affect the properties and serviceability of the hardened concrete. Methods proposed for cooling materials and arrangements for protecting concrete shall be made in advance of concrete placement and approved by COR.

3.8 COLD WEATHER:

- A. Follow the recommendations of ACI 306 or as specified to prevent freezing of concrete and to permit concrete to gain strength properly. Use only the specified non-corrosive, non-chloride accelerator. Do not use calcium chloride, thiocyanates or admixtures containing more than 0.05 percent chloride ions. Methods proposed for heating materials and arrangements for protecting concrete shall be made in advance of concrete placement and approved by COR.

3.9 PROTECTION AND CURING:

- A. Conform to ACI 308: Initial curing shall immediately follow the finishing operation. Protect exposed surfaces of concrete from premature drying, wash by rain and running water, wind, mechanical injury, and

excessively hot or cold temperatures. Keep concrete not covered with membrane or other curing material continuously wet for at least 7 days after placing, except wet curing period for high-early-strength concrete shall be not less than 3 days. Keep wood forms continuously wet to prevent moisture loss until forms are removed. Cure exposed concrete surfaces as described below. Other curing methods may be used if approved by COR.

1. Liquid curing and sealing compounds: Apply by power-driven spray or roller in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Apply immediately after finishing. Maximum coverage 10m²/L (400 square feet per gallon) on steel troweled surfaces and 7.5m²/L (300 square feet per gallon) on floated or broomed surfaces for the curing/sealing compound.
2. Plastic sheets: Apply as soon as concrete has hardened sufficiently to prevent surface damage. Utilize widest practical width sheet and overlap adjacent sheets 50 mm (2 inches). Tightly seal joints with tape.
3. Paper: Utilize widest practical width paper and overlap adjacent sheets 50 mm (2 inches). Tightly seal joints with sand, wood planks, pressure-sensitive tape, mastic or glue.

3.10 REMOVAL OF FORMS:

- A. Remove in a manner to assure complete safety of structure after the following conditions have been met.
 1. Where structure as a whole is supported on shores, forms for beams and girder sides, columns, and similar vertical structural members may be removed after 24 hours, provided concrete has hardened sufficiently to prevent surface damage and curing is continued without any lapse in time as specified for exposed surfaces.
 2. Take particular care in removing forms of architectural exposed concrete to insure surfaces are not marred or gouged, and that corners and arises are true, sharp and unbroken.
- B. Control Test: Use to determine if the concrete has attained sufficient strength and curing to permit removal of supporting forms. Cylinders required for control tests taken in accordance with ASTM C172, molded in accordance with ASTM C31, and tested in accordance with ASTM C39. Control cylinders cured and protected in the same manner as the structure they represent. Supporting forms or shoring not removed until strength of control test cylinders have attained at least 70 percent of minimum 28-day compressive strength specified.

3.11 CONCRETE SURFACE PREPARATION:

- A. Metal Removal: Unnecessary metal items cut back flush with face of concrete members.
- B. Patching: Maintain curing and start patching as soon as forms are removed. Do not apply curing compounds to concrete surfaces requiring patching until patching is completed. Use cement mortar for patching of same composition as that used in concrete. Use white or gray Portland cement as necessary to obtain finish color matching surrounding concrete. Thoroughly clean areas to be patched. Cut out honeycombed or otherwise defective areas to solid concrete to a depth of not less than 25 mm (1 inch). Cut edge perpendicular to surface of concrete. Saturate with water area to be patched, and at least 150 mm (6 inches) surrounding before placing patching mortar. Give area to be patched a brush coat of cement grout followed immediately by patching mortar. Cement grout composed of one part Portland cement, 1.5 parts fine sand, bonding admixture, and water at a 50:50 ratio, mix to achieve consistency of thick paint. Mix patching mortar approximately 1 hour before placing and remix occasionally during this period without addition of water. Compact mortar into place and screed slightly higher than surrounding surface. After initial shrinkage has occurred, finish to match color and texture of adjoining surfaces. Cure patches as specified for other concrete. Fill form tie holes which extend entirely through walls from unexposed face by means of a pressure gun or other suitable device to force mortar through wall. Wipe excess mortar off exposed face with a cloth.
- C. Upon removal of forms, clean vertical concrete surface that is to receive bonded applied cementitious application with wire brushes or by sand blasting to remove unset material, laitance, and loose particles to expose aggregates to provide a clean, firm, granular surface for bond of applied finish.

3.12 CONCRETE FINISHES:

- A. Vertical and Overhead Surface Finishes:
 - 1. Unfinished areas: Vertical and overhead concrete surfaces exposed in pipe basements, elevator and dumbwaiter shafts, pipe spaces, pipe trenches, above suspended ceilings, manholes, and other unfinished areas will not require additional finishing.

3.13 SURFACE TREATMENTS:

- A. Not required on Duct Banks.

3.14 PRECAST CONCRETE ITEMS:

- A. Precast concrete items, not specified elsewhere. Cast using 25 MPa (3000 psi) air-entrained concrete to shapes and dimensions shown. Finish to match corresponding adjacent concrete surfaces. Reinforce with steel for safe handling and erection.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 13 05 41
SEISMIC RESTRAINT REQUIREMENTS
FOR NON-STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION:

- A. Provide seismic restraint in accordance with the requirements of this section in order to maintain the integrity of nonstructural components of the building so that they remain safe and functional in case of seismic event.
- B. Definitions: Non-structural building components are components or systems that are not part of the building's structural system whether inside or outside, above or below grade. Non-structural components of buildings include:
 - 1. Architectural Elements: Facades that are not part of the structural system and its shear resistant elements; cornices and other architectural projections and parapets that do not function structurally; glazing; nonbearing partitions; suspended ceilings; stairs isolated from the basic structure; cabinets; bookshelves; medical equipment; and storage racks.
 - 2. Electrical Elements: Power and lighting systems; substations; switchgear and switchboards; auxiliary engine-generator sets; transfer switches; motor control centers; motor generators; selector and controller panels; fire protection and alarm systems; special life support systems; and telephone and communication systems.
 - 3. Mechanical Elements: Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems; medical gas systems; plumbing systems; sprinkler systems; pneumatic systems; boiler equipment and components.
 - 4. Transportation Elements: Mechanical, electrical and structural elements for transport systems, i.e., elevators and dumbwaiters, including hoisting equipment and counterweights.

1.2 QUALITY CONTROL:

- A. Shop-Drawing Preparation:
 - 1. Have seismic-force-restraint shop drawings and calculations prepared by a professional structural engineer experienced in the area of seismic force restraints. The professional structural engineer shall be registered in the state where the project is located.
 - 2. Submit design tables and information used for the design-force levels, stamped and signed by a professional structural engineer registered in the State where project is located.

B. Coordination:

1. Do not install seismic restraints until seismic restraint submittals are approved by the COR.
2. Coordinate and install trapezes or other multi-pipe hanger systems prior to pipe installation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS:

- A. Submit a coordinated set of equipment anchorage drawings prior to installation including:
 1. Description, layout, and location of items to be anchored or braced with anchorage or brace points noted and dimensioned.
 2. Details of anchorage or bracing at large scale with all members, parts brackets shown, together with all connections, bolts, welds etc. clearly identified and specified.
 3. Numerical value of design seismic brace loads.
 4. For expansion bolts, include design load and capacity if different from those specified.
- B. Submit prior to installation, a coordinated set of bracing drawings for seismic protection of piping, with data identifying the various support-to-structure connections and seismic bracing structural connections, include:
 1. Single-line piping diagrams on a floor-by-floor basis. Show all suspended piping for a given floor on the same plain.
 2. Type of pipe (Copper, steel, cast iron, insulated, non-insulated, etc.).
 3. Pipe contents.
 4. Structural framing.
 5. Location of all gravity load pipe supports and spacing requirements.
 6. Numerical value of gravity load reactions.
 7. Location of all seismic bracing.
 8. Numerical value of applied seismic brace loads.
 9. Type of connection (Vertical support, vertical support with seismic brace etc.).
 10. Seismic brace reaction type (tension or compression). Details illustrating all support and bracing components, methods of connections, and specific anchors to be used.
- C. Submit prior to installation, bracing drawings for seismic protection of suspended ductwork and suspended electrical and communication cables, include:
 1. Details illustrating all support and bracing components, methods of connection, and specific anchors to be used.

2. Numerical value of applied gravity and seismic loads and seismic loads acting on support and bracing components.
 3. Maximum spacing of hangers and bracing.
 4. Seal of registered structural engineer responsible for design.
- D. Submit design calculations prepared and sealed by the registered structural engineer specified above in paragraph 1.3A.
- E. Submit for concrete anchors, the appropriate ICBC evaluation reports, OSHPD pre-approvals, or lab test reports verifying compliance with OSHPD Interpretation of Regulations 28-6.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:

- A. The Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda revisions, supplements and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in text by basic designation only.
- B. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- 355.2-07.....Qualification for Post-Installed Mechanical Anchors in Concrete and Commentary
- C. American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC):
- Load and Resistance Factor Design, Volume 1, Second Edition.
- D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- A36/A36M-05.....Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel.
- A53/A53M-07.....Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.
- A307 (REV A-07).....Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs; 60,000 PSI Tensile Strength.
- A325-07.....Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength.
- A325M-05.....Standard Specification for High-Strength Bolts for Structural Steel Joints [Metric].
- A490-06.....Standard Specification for Heat-Treated Steel Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength.
- A490M (REV A-04).....Standard Specification for High-Strength Steel Bolts, Classes 10.9 and 10.9.3, for Structural Steel Joints [Metric].

- A500/A500M-07.....Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes.
- A501-07.....Specification for Hot-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing.
- A615/A615M-07.....Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
- A992/A992M (REV A-06)...Standard Specification for Steel for Structural Shapes for Use in Building Framing.
- A996/A996M (REV A-06)...Standard Specification for Rail-Steel and Axle-Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
- E488-96(R2003).....Standard Test Method for Strength of Anchors in Concrete and Masonry Elements.
- E. International Building Code (IBC) 2003 Edition.
- F. VA Seismic Design Requirements, H-18-8, December 2003.
- G. National Uniform Seismic Installation Guidelines (NUSIG).
- H. Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA):
Seismic Restraint Manual - Guidelines for Mechanical Systems, 1998 Edition and Addendum.

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT:

- A. IBC 2003.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 STEEL:

- A. Structural Steel: ASTM A36.
- B. Structural Tubing: ASTM A500, Grade B.
- C. Structural Tubing: ASTM A501.
- D. Steel Pipe: ASTM A53/A53M, Grade B.
- E. Bolts & Nuts: ASTM A307.

2.2 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE:

- A. Concrete: 28 day strength, $f'c = 25 \text{ MPa}$ (3,000 psi) xx MPa 5000 psi
- B. Reinforcing Steel: ASTM A615/615M or ASTM A996/A996M deformed.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL:

- A. Provide equipment supports and anchoring devices to withstand the seismic design forces, so that when seismic design forces are applied, the equipment cannot displace, overturn, or become inoperable.
- B. Provide anchorages in conformance with recommendations of the equipment

manufacturer and as shown on approved shop drawings and calculations.

C. Construct seismic restraints and anchorage to allow for thermal expansion.

D. Testing Before Final Inspection:

1. Test 10-percent of anchors in masonry and concrete per ASTM E488, and ACI 355.2 to determine that they meet the required load capacity. If any anchor fails to meet the required load, test the next 20 consecutive anchors, which are required to have zero failure, before resuming the 10-percent testing frequency.
2. Before scheduling Final Inspection, submit a report on this testing indicating the number and location of testing, and what anchor-loads were obtained.

3.2 EQUIPMENT RESTRAINT AND BRACING:

A. See drawings for equipment to be restrained or braced.

3.3 MECHANICAL DUCTWORK AND PIPING; BOILER PLANT STACKS AND BREACHING; ELECTRICAL BUSWAYS, CONDUITS, AND CABLE TRAYS; AND TELECOMMUNICATION WIRES AND CABLE TRAYS

- A. Support and brace mechanical ductwork and piping; electrical busways, conduits and cable trays; and telecommunication wires and cable trays including boiler plant stacks and breeching to resist directional forces (lateral, longitudinal and vertical).
- B. Brace duct and breeching branches with a minimum of 1 brace per branch.
- C. Provide supports and anchoring so that, upon application of seismic forces, piping remains fully connected as operable systems which will not displace sufficiently to damage adjacent or connecting equipment, or building members.
- D. Seismic Restraint of Piping:
 1. Design criteria:
 - a. Piping resiliently supported: Restrain to support 120 -percent of the weight of the systems and components and contents.
 - b. Piping not resiliently supported: Restrain to support 60 -percent of the weight of the system components and contents.
- E. Piping Connections: Provide flexible connections where pipes connect to equipment. Make the connections capable of accommodating relative differential movements between the pipe and equipment under conditions of earthquake shaking.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 11
REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, applies to all sections of Division 26.
- B. Furnish and install electrical wiring, systems, equipment and accessories in accordance with the specifications and drawings. Capacities and ratings of motors, transformers, cable, switchboards, switchgear, panelboards, motor control centers, and other items and arrangements for the specified items are shown on drawings.
- C. Electrical service entrance equipment (arrangements for temporary and permanent connections to the power company's system) shall conform to the power company's requirements. Coordinate fuses, circuit breakers and relays with the power company's system, and obtain power company approval for sizes and settings of these devices.
- D. Wiring ampacities specified or shown on the drawings are based on copper conductors, with the conduit and raceways accordingly sized. Aluminum conductors are prohibited.

1.2 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- A. References to the National Electrical Code (NEC), Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) are minimum installation requirement standards.
- B. Drawings and other specification sections shall govern in those instances where requirements are greater than those specified in the above standards.

1.3 TEST STANDARDS

- A. All materials and equipment shall be listed, labeled or certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., standards where test standards have been established. Equipment and materials which are not covered by UL Standards will be accepted provided equipment and material is listed, labeled, certified or otherwise determined to meet safety requirements of a nationally recognized testing laboratory. Equipment of a class which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, will be considered if inspected or tested in accordance with national industrial standards, such as NEMA, or ANSI. Evidence of compliance shall include certified test reports and definitive shop drawings.

B. Definitions:

1. Listed; equipment or device of a kind mentioned which:
 - a. Is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of production of such equipment.
 - b. States that such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner.
2. Labeled; equipment or device is when:
 - a. It embodies a valid label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
 - b. The laboratory makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment.
 - c. The labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner.
3. Certified; equipment or product is which:
 - a. Has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner.
 - b. Production of equipment or product is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.
 - c. Bears a label, tag, or other record of certification.
4. Nationally recognized testing laboratory; laboratory which is approved, in accordance with OSHA regulations, by the Secretary of Labor.

1.4 QUALIFICATIONS (PRODUCTS AND SERVICES)

- A. Manufacturers Qualifications: The manufacturer shall regularly and presently produce, as one of the manufacturer's principal products, the equipment and material specified for this project, and shall have manufactured the item for at least three years.
- B. Product Qualification:
 1. Manufacturer's product shall have been in satisfactory operation, on three installations of similar size and type as this project, for approximately three years.
 2. The Government reserves the right to require the Contractor to submit a list of installations where the products have been in operation before approval.
- C. Service Qualifications: There shall be a permanent service organization maintained or trained by the manufacturer which will render satisfactory service to this installation within four hours of receipt of

notification that service is needed. Submit name and address of service organizations.

1.5 MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

- A. Materials and equipment furnished shall be of current production by manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such items, for which replacement parts shall be available.
- B. When more than one unit of the same class of equipment is required, such units shall be the product of a single manufacturer.
- C. Equipment Assemblies and Components:
 - 1. Components of an assembled unit need not be products of the same manufacturer.
 - 2. Manufacturers of equipment assemblies, which include components made by others, shall assume complete responsibility for the final assembled unit.
 - 3. Components shall be compatible with each other and with the total assembly for the intended service.
 - 4. Constituent parts which are similar shall be the product of a single manufacturer.
- D. Factory wiring shall be identified on the equipment being furnished and on all wiring diagrams.
- E. When Factory Testing Is Specified:
 - 1. The Government shall have the option of witnessing factory tests. The contractor shall notify the VA through the COR a minimum of 15 working days prior to the manufacturers making the factory tests.
 - 2. Four copies of certified test reports containing all test data shall be furnished to the COR prior to final inspection and not more than 90 days after completion of the tests.
 - 3. When equipment fails to meet factory test and re-inspection is required, the contractor shall be liable for all additional expenses, including expenses of the Government.

1.6 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Where variations from the contract requirements are requested in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, the connecting work and related components shall include, but not be limited to additions or changes to branch circuits, circuit protective devices, conduits, wire, feeders, controls, panels and installation methods.

1.7 EQUIPMENT PROTECTION

- A. Equipment and materials shall be protected during shipment and storage

against physical damage, dirt, moisture, cold and rain:

1. During installation, enclosures, equipment, controls, controllers, circuit protective devices, and other like items, shall be protected against entry of foreign matter; and be vacuum cleaned both inside and outside before testing and operating and repainting if required.
2. Damaged equipment shall be, as determined by the COR, placed in first class operating condition or be returned to the source of supply for repair or replacement.
3. Painted surfaces shall be protected with factory installed removable heavy kraft paper, sheet vinyl or equal.
4. Damaged paint on equipment and materials shall be refinished with the same quality of paint and workmanship as used by the manufacturer so repaired areas are not obvious.

1.8 WORK PERFORMANCE

- A. All electrical work must comply with the requirements of NFPA 70 (NEC), NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, OSHA Part 1910 subpart J, OSHA Part 1910 subpart S and OSHA Part 1910 subpart K in addition to other references required by contract.
- B. Job site safety and worker safety is the responsibility of the contractor.
- C. Electrical work shall be accomplished with all affected circuits or equipment de-energized. When an electrical outage cannot be accomplished in this manner for the required work, the following requirements are mandatory:
 1. Electricians must use full protective equipment (i.e., certified and tested insulating material to cover exposed energized electrical components, certified and tested insulated tools, etc.) while working on energized systems in accordance with NFPA 70E.
 2. Electricians must wear personal protective equipment while working on energized systems in accordance with NFPA 70E.
 3. Before initiating any work, a job specific work plan must be developed by the contractor with a peer review conducted and documented by the COR and Medical Center staff. The work plan must include procedures to be used on and near the live electrical equipment, barriers to be installed, safety equipment to be used and exit pathways.
 4. Work on energized circuits or equipment cannot begin until prior written approval is obtained from the Director of the Medical Center.

- D. For work on existing stations, arrange, phase and perform work to assure electrical service for other buildings at all times. Refer to Article OPERATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS under Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- E. New work shall be installed and connected to existing work neatly and carefully. Disturbed or damaged work shall be replaced or repaired to its prior conditions, as required by Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- F. Coordinate location of equipment and conduit with other trades to minimize interferences.

1.9 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION AND REQUIREMENTS

- A. Equipment location shall be as close as practical to locations shown on the drawings.
- B. Working spaces shall not be less than specified in the NEC for all voltages specified.
- C. Inaccessible Equipment:
 - 1. Where the Government determines that the Contractor has installed equipment not conveniently accessible for operation and maintenance, the equipment shall be removed and reinstalled as directed at no additional cost to the Government.
 - 2. "Conveniently accessible" is defined as being capable of being reached without the use of ladders, or without climbing or crawling under or over obstacles such as, but not limited to, motors, pumps, belt guards, transformers, piping, ductwork, conduit and raceways.

1.10 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

- A. In addition to the requirements of the NEC, install an identification sign which clearly indicates information required for use and maintenance of items such as panelboards, cabinets, motor controllers (starters), safety switches, separately enclosed circuit breakers, individual breakers and controllers in switchboards, switchgear and motor control assemblies, control devices and other significant equipment.
- B. Nameplates shall be laminated black phenolic resin with a white core with engraved lettering, a minimum of 6 mm (1/4 inch) high. Secure nameplates with screws. Nameplates that are furnished by manufacturer as a standard catalog item, or where other method of identification is herein specified, are exceptions.

1.11 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. The Government's approval shall be obtained for all equipment and material before delivery to the job site. Delivery, storage or installation of equipment or material which has not had prior approval will not be permitted at the job site.
- C. All submittals shall include adequate descriptive literature, catalog cuts, shop drawings and other data necessary for the Government to ascertain that the proposed equipment and materials comply with specification requirements. Catalog cuts submitted for approval shall be legible and clearly identify equipment being submitted.
- D. Submittals for individual systems and equipment assemblies which consist of more than one item or component shall be made for the system or assembly as a whole. Partial submittals will not be considered for approval.
 - 1. Mark the submittals, "SUBMITTED UNDER SECTION_____".
 - 2. Submittals shall be marked to show specification reference including the section and paragraph numbers.
 - 3. Submit each section separately.
- E. The submittals shall include the following:
 - 1. Information that confirms compliance with contract requirements. Include the manufacturer's name, model or catalog numbers, catalog information, technical data sheets, shop drawings, pictures, nameplate data and test reports as required.
 - 2. Submittals are required for all equipment anchors and supports. Submittals shall include weights, dimensions, center of gravity, standard connections, manufacturer's recommendations and behavior problems (e.g., vibration, thermal expansion,) associated with equipment or piping so that the proposed installation can be properly reviewed.
 - 3. Elementary and interconnection wiring diagrams for communication and signal systems, control system and equipment assemblies. All terminal points and wiring shall be identified on wiring diagrams.
 - 4. Parts list which shall include those replacement parts recommended by the equipment manufacturer, quantity of parts, current price and availability of each part.

F. Manuals: Submit in accordance with Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. Maintenance and Operation Manuals: Submit as required for systems and equipment specified in the technical sections. Furnish four copies, bound in hardback binders, (manufacturer's standard binders) or an approved equivalent. Furnish one complete manual as specified in the technical section but in no case later than prior to performance of systems or equipment test, and furnish the remaining manuals prior to contract completion.
2. Inscribe the following identification on the cover: the words "MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION MANUAL," the name and location of the system, equipment, building, name of Contractor, and contract number. Include in the manual the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each subcontractor installing the system or equipment and the local representatives for the system or equipment.
3. Provide a "Table of Contents" and assemble the manual to conform to the table of contents, with tab sheets placed before instructions covering the subject. The instructions shall be legible and easily read, with large sheets of drawings folded in.
4. The manuals shall include:
 - a. Internal and interconnecting wiring and control diagrams with data to explain detailed operation and control of the equipment.
 - b. A control sequence describing start-up, operation, and shutdown.
 - c. Description of the function of each principal item of equipment.
 - d. Installation and maintenance instructions.
 - e. Safety precautions.
 - f. Diagrams and illustrations.
 - g. Testing methods.
 - h. Performance data.
 - i. Lubrication schedule including type, grade, temperature range, and frequency.
 - j. Pictorial "exploded" parts list with part numbers. Emphasis shall be placed on the use of special tools and instruments. The list shall indicate sources of supply, recommended spare parts, and name of servicing organization.
 - k. Appendix; list qualified permanent servicing organizations for support of the equipment, including addresses and certified qualifications.

- G. Approvals will be based on complete submission of manuals together with shop drawings.
- H. After approval and prior to installation, furnish the COR with one sample of each of the following:
 - 1. A 300 mm (12 inch) length of each type and size of wire and cable along with the tag from the coils of reels from which the samples were taken.
 - 2. Each type of conduit coupling, bushing and termination fitting.
 - 3. Conduit hangers, clamps and supports.
 - 4. Duct sealing compound.
 - 5. Each type of receptacle, toggle switch, outlet box, manual motor starter, device plate, engraved nameplate, wire and cable splicing and terminating material and single pole molded case circuit breaker.

1.12 SINGULAR NUMBER

- A. Where any device or part of equipment is referred to in these specifications in the singular number (e.g., "the switch"), this reference shall be deemed to apply to as many such devices as are required to complete the installation as shown on the drawings.

1.13 TRAINING

- A. Training shall be provided in accordance with Article, INSTRUCTIONS, of Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- B. Training shall be provided for the particular equipment or system as required in each associated specification.
- C. A training schedule shall be developed and submitted by the contractor and approved by the COR at least 30 days prior to the planned training.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 26 05 13
MEDIUM-VOLTAGE CABLES**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the furnishing, installation and connection of the high voltage cables.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Bedding of conduits: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. General electrical requirement and items that are common to more than one section of Division 26: Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
- C. Conduits for high voltage cables: Section 26 05 33, RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- D. Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents: Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES and Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
- B. Shop Drawings:
1. Sufficient information, clearly presented, shall be included to determine compliance with drawings and specifications.
 2. Include splice and termination kit information prior to purchase and installation.
 3. Provide cable minimum bend radius, and flammability data.
- C. Samples:
1. After approval and prior to installation, furnish the COR with a 300 mm (12 inches) length of each type and size of wire and cable along with the tag from the coils or reels from which the samples were taken. The sample shall contain the manufacturer's markings.
- D. Certifications:
1. Factory test reports: Prior to installation of the cables, deliver four copies of the manufacturers certified NEMA WC 71 or WC 74, standard factory test reports to the COR. Certified copies of test data shall show conformance with the referenced standards and shall be approved prior to delivery of cable.

2. Field Test Reports: Test Reports on the following shall be in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Field Tests for High Voltage Cables" and include the following tests:

- a. High Potential Tests
- b. Dielectric Absorption Tests
- c. Radiographic Tests

After testing, submit four certified copies of each of the graphs specified under field testing, to the COR. Adequate information shall be included identifying the cable locations, types, voltage rating and sizes.

3. Splices and terminations, after having been installed and tested, deliver four copies of a certificate by the Contractor to the COR which includes the following:
 - a. A statement that the materials, detail drawings and printed instructions used, are those contained in the kits approved for this contract.
 - b. A statement that each splice and each termination was completely installed without any overnight interruption.
 - c. A statement that field made splices and terminations conform to the following requirements:
 - 1) Pencil the cable insulation precisely.
 - 2) Connector installations:
 - a) Use tools that are designed for the connectors being installed.
 - b) Round and smooth the installed connectors to minimize localized voltage stressing of the insulating materials.
 - 3) Remove contaminants from all surfaces within the splices and terminations before installing the insulating materials.
 - 4) Solder block throughout stranded grounding wires that will penetrate the splicing and terminating materials.
 - 5) Use mirrors to observe the installation of materials on the backsides of the splices and terminations.
 - 6) Eliminate air voids throughout the splices and terminations.
 - 7) Stretch each layer of tape properly during installation.
 - d. List all of the materials purchased and installed for the splices and terminations for this contract including the material

descriptions, manufacturer's names, catalog numbers and total quantities.

E. Power Company Approval: Prior to construction, obtain written approval from the power company that will supply electrical service for the following items:

1. Service entrance cables. Obtain the power company's written approval on the submittal papers for the cables before submitting them for VA approval.
2. Employees who will splice and terminate the service entrance cables.

F. Installer Approval:

1. Employees who install the splices and terminations and test the cables shall have not less than five years of experience splicing and terminating cables which are equal to those being spliced and terminated, including experience with the materials in the kits.
2. Furnish satisfactory proof of such experience for each employee who splices or terminates the cables.

G. Cable Voltage Ratings

1. Medium voltage power cables shall include multiple and single-conductor cable rated as follows:
 - a) 5000 Volts shall be used on 4160 3-phase 60hz distribution systems.
 - b) 15000 volts shall be used on 12,470, 13,200 and 13,800V 3 phase 60hz distribution systems.

H. Shipment:

1. Cable shall be shipped on reels such that cable will be protected from mechanical injury. Each end of each length of cable shall be hermetically sealed and securely attached to the reel.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

A. Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the designation only:

1. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
B3-2001.....Standard Specification for Soft or Annealed
Copper Wire

B. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE):

- 386-95 (R2001).....Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power
Distribution Systems above 600 V
- 400.2-2005.....Guide for Field Testing of Shielded Power Cable
Systems
- 404-2000.....Extruded and Laminated Dielectric Shielded
Cable Joints Rated 2500-500,000 Volts
- C. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):
- WC 71-1999.....Standard for Non-Shielded Cables Rated 2001-
5000 Volts for Use in the Distribution of
Electrical Energy (ICEA S-96-659)
- WC 74-2000.....5-46 KV Shielded Power Cable for Use in the
Transmission and Distribution of Electrical
Energy (ICEA S-93-969)
- D. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
- 70-2005.....National Electrical Code (NEC)
- E. Underwriters Laboratories (UL):
- 1072-2006 Medium-Voltage Power Cables

PART 2- PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIAL HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE

- A. High voltage cable shall be in accordance with the NEC and NEMA WC71, WC74 and UL 1072.
- B. Shall be single conductor stranded copper conforming to ASTM B3.
- C. Insulation:
1. Insulation level shall be 133 percent.
 2. Types of insulation:
 - a. Cable type abbreviation, EPR: Ethylene propylene rubber insulation shall be thermosetting, light and heat stabilized.
 - b. Cable type abbreviation, CCLP: Polyethylene insulation shall be thermosetting, light and heat stabilized, chemically crosslinked.
 - c. In wet locations, anti-tree CCLP or EPR shall be used.
 - d. Cable type abbreviation, XLPE cross-linked polyethylene insulated shielded shall be thermosetting, light and heat stabilized chemically cross-linked.
- D. Conductors and insulation shall be wrapped separately with semiconducting tape.
- E. Insulation shall be wrapped with non-magnetic, metallic shielding except for cables for series type lighting systems.

- F. Heavy duty, overall protective jackets of chlorosulphonated polyethylene, neoprene or polyvinyl chloride shall enclose every cable.
- G. Cable temperature ratings for continuous operation, emergency overload operation and short circuit operation shall be not less than the NEC, NEMA WC71 or NEMA WC74 Standard for the respective cable.
- H. Manufacturer's name and other pertinent information shall be marked or molded clearly on the overall outside surface of the jackets, or incorporated on marker tapes within the cables at reasonable intervals.

2.2 MATERIAL, SPLICES AND TERMINATIONS

- A. The materials shall be compatible with the conductors, insulations and protective jackets on the cables and wires.
- B. The splices shall insulate and protect the conductors not less than the insulation and protective jackets on the cables and wires that protect the conductors. In locations where moisture might be present, the splices shall be watertight. In manholes and handholes the splices shall be submersible.
- C. Splicing and Terminating Fittings: Shall be in accordance with IEEE 386, 404.
 - 1. Shall be heavy duty, pressure type fittings, which will assure satisfactory performance of the connections under conditions of temperature cycling and magnetic forces from available short circuit currents.
 - 2. The fittings shall be suitably designed and the proper size for the cables and wires being spliced and terminated. Terminations to bus shall be with two hole lugs.
 - 3. Where the Government determines that unsatisfactory fittings have been installed, contractor shall replace the unsatisfactory installations with approved fittings at no additional cost to the Government.
- D. Splicing and Terminating Kits:
 - 1. General:
 - a. Shall be assembled by the manufacturer or supplier of the materials and shall be packaged for individual splices and terminations or for groups of splices and terminations.
 - b. Shall consist of materials designed for the cables being spliced and terminated and shall be suitable for the prevailing

- environmental conditions.
- c. Shall include detail drawings and printed instructions for each type of splice and termination being installed, as prepared by the manufacturers of the materials in the kits.
 - d. Detail drawings, and printed instructions shall indicate the cable type, voltage rating, manufacturer's name and catalog numbers for the materials indicated.
 - e. Voltage ratings for the splices and terminations shall be not less than the voltage ratings for the cables on which they are being installed.
 - f. Shall include shielding and stress cone materials.
2. Taped splices and terminations with insulating and semi-conducting rubber tapes shall withstand 200 percent elongation without cracking, rupturing or reducing their electric and self-bonding characteristics by more than 5 percent.
3. Epoxy resin kits shall be as follows:
- a. Compatible with the cable insulations and jackets and make the splices watertight and submersible.
 - b. Thermosetting and generate its own heat so that external fire or heat will not be required.
 - c. Set solid and cure in approximately 60 minutes in 21 degree C (70 degree F) ambient temperature.
 - d. Not deteriorate when subjected to oil, water, gases, salt water, sewage and fungus.
 - e. Furnished in pre-measured quantities, sized for each splice and each termination, with two resin components in an easy mixing plastic bag which will permit mixing the resin without entrapping air or contaminants. Other methods of packaging and mixing the epoxy resin components will be considered for approval, provided they include adequate safeguards to assure precise proportioning of the resin components and to prevent entrapping air and contaminants.
 - f. Use snap-together, longitudinally-split, interlocking seam, transplant mold bodies or taped frameworks, injection fittings and injection gun or pouring equipment. Completely fill voids within the splices and terminations.

E. Pre-molded Rubber Splices and Terminations:

1. Splices and terminations shall be in accordance with IEEE 386, and 404.
2. Pre-molded rubber devices shall have a minimum of 3 mm (0.125 inch) semi-conductive shield material covering the entire housing. Test each rubber part prior to shipment from the factory.
3. Grounding of metallic shields shall be accomplished by a solderless connector enclosed in a watertight rubber housing covering the entire assembly. The grounding device and splice or terminator shall be of same manufacturer to insure electrical integrity of the shielded parts.
4. The pre-molded parts shall be suitable for indoor, outdoor, submersible, or direct-burial applications.

2.3 MATERIAL, FIREPROOFING TAPE

- A. The tape shall consist of a flexible, conformable fabric of organic composition coated one side with flame-retardant elastomer.
- B. The tape shall be self-extinguishing and shall not support combustion. It shall be arc proof and fireproof.
- C. The tape shall not deteriorate when subjected to water, gases, salt water, sewage, or fungus. It shall be resistant to sunlight and ultraviolet light.
- D. The finished application shall withstand a 200 ampere arc for not less than 30 seconds.
- E. Securing tape: Shall be glass cloth electrical tape not less than 0.18 mm (7 mils) thick, and 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide.

2.4 MATERIAL, WARNING TAPE

- A. The tape shall be standard, 76 mm (3 inch) wide, 4-Mil polyethylene detectable type with aluminum backing.
- B. The tape shall be red with black letters indicating "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW".

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION, HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE

- A. Installation shall be in accordance with the NEC, and as shown on the drawings.
- B. Contractor shall ensure that radii of bends fittings, cable risers, and other conditions are suitable for the cable and conform with the recommendations of the cable manufacturer.

- C. Cable shall be installed in underground duct banks, in conduit above and below grade; inside buildings, on insulator hooks; on racks in wall and ceiling mounted cable trays in utility tunnels and manholes; and by direct burial.
- D. Cables shall be secured with heavy duty cable ties in existing or new trays mounted horizontally, where cable rests on tray bottom.
- E. Cables shall be secured with PVC coated metallic non-metallic cable clamps, straps, hangers, or other approved supporting devices to tunnel walls, ceilings, and in new or existing cable trays mounted vertically, where tray bottom is in a vertical plane.
- F. Contractor shall ensure that all cable tray is properly secured and supported prior to installing new armored cable. Contractor shall add new permanent and/or temporary tray support devices as required to preclude cable tray failure during cable pulling or after cable is installed.
- G. Cable or conductors of a primary distribution system shall be rejected when installed openly in cable trays or openly racked along interior walls; in the same raceway or conduit with AC/DC control circuits or ac power circuits operating at less than 600 volts; or in a manner allowing cable to support its own weight.
- H. Use suitable lubricating compounds on the cables and wires to prevent damage to them during pulling-in. Provide compounds that are not injurious to the cable and wire jackets and do not harden or become adhesive.
- I. Splice the cables and wires only in manholes and accessible junction boxes. Ground shields in accordance with Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- J. In manholes, trenches and vaults install the cables on suitable porcelain insulators with steel cables racks. Ground cable racks in accordance with Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- K. In manholes, underground raceways and other outdoors locations:
 - 1. Seal the cable ends prior to pulling them in to prevent the entry of moisture.
 - 2. For ethylene propylene rubber and polyethylene insulated cables, use bags of epoxy resin that are not less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) larger in

diameter than the overall diameter of the cable. Clean each end of each cable before installing the epoxy resin over it.

3.2 PROTECTION DURING SPLICING OPERATIONS

- A. Blowers shall be provided to force fresh air into manholes or confined areas where free movement or circulation of air is obstructed. Waterproof protective coverings shall be available on the work site to provide protection against moisture while a splice is being made. Pumps shall be used to keep manholes dry during splicing operations. Under no conditions shall a splice or termination be made with the interior of a cable exposed to moisture. Conductor insulation paper shall be moisture-tested before the splice is made. A manhole ring at least 150 mm (6 inches) above ground shall be used around the manhole entrance to keep surface water from entering the manhole. Unused ducts shall be plugged and water seepage through ducts in use shall be stopped before the splice is started.

3.3 PULLING CABLES IN DUCTS, MANHOLES AND UTILITY TUNNELS

- A. Medium-voltage cables shall be pulled into ducts and utility tunnels with equipment designed for this purpose, including power-driven winch, cable-feeding flexible tube guide, cable grips, and lubricants. A sufficient number of trained personnel and equipment shall be employed to ensure the careful and proper installation of the cable.
- B. Cable reel shall be set up at the side of the manhole or tunnel hatch opening and above the duct or hatch level, allowing the cable to enter through the opening without reverse bending. Flexible tube guide shall be installed through the opening in a manner that will prevent the cable from rubbing on the edges of any structural member.
- C. Pulling force for a cable grip on lead-sheathed cable shall not exceed manufacturer's recommendation. A dynamometer shall be used in the pulling line to ensure that the pulling force is not exceeded. Pulling force for a nonmetallic-sheathed cable shall not exceed the smaller of 4400 Newton (1,000 pounds) or a value computed from the following equation:

$$TM = 0.008 \times N \times CM$$

Where: TM = maximum allowable pulling tension in Newton pounds

N = number of conductors in the cable

CM = cross-sectional area of each conductor in square millimeter

circular mils.

- D. Cable shall be unreeled from the top of the reel. Payout shall be carefully controlled. Cable to be pulled shall be attached through a swivel to the main pulling wire by means of a pulling eye with suitable cable grip permitted only on cables less than 60 mm (200-feet) long and less than 50 mm (2 inches) in diameter.
- E. Woven-wire cable grips shall be used to grip the cable end when pulling small cables and short straight lengths of heavier cables.
- F. Pulling eyes shall be attached to the cable conductors to prevent damage to the cable structure.
- G. Pulling eyes and cable grips shall be used together for nonmetallic sheathed cables to prevent damage to the cable structure.
- H. Cables shall be liberally coated with a suitable cable-pulling lubricant as it enters the tube guide or duct. Grease and oil lubricants shall be used only on lead-sheathed cables. Nonmetallic sheathed cables shall be covered with wire-pulling compounds when required which have no deleterious effects on the cable. Rollers, sheaves, or tube guides around which the cable is pulled shall conform to the minimum bending radius of the cable.
- I. Cables shall be pulled into ducts at a reasonable speed not in excess of maximum permissible pulling tension specified by the cable manufacturer. Cable pulling using a vehicle shall not be permitted. Pulling operations shall be stopped immediately with any indication of binding or obstruction and shall not be resumed until such difficulty is corrected. Sufficient slack shall be provided for free movement of cable due to expansion or contraction.
- J. Cable splices made up in manholes or utility tunnels shall be firmly supported on cable racks as indicated. No cable splices shall be pulled in ducts. Cable ends shall overlap at the ends of a section to provide sufficient undamaged cable for splicing. Cables to be spliced in manholes or utility tunnels shall overlap the centerline of the proposed joint by not less than 600 mm (2 feet).
- K. Cables cut in the field shall have the cut ends immediately sealed to prevent entrance of moisture. Nonlead cables shall be sealed with rubber tape wrapped down to 75 mm (3 inches) from the cable end.

Rubber tape shall be cover-wrapped with polyvinylchloride tape. Lead-Covered cables shall be sealed with wiping metal making a firm bond with the end of the sheath or with a disk of lead fitted over the end and wiped to the sheath.

3.4 INSTALLATION, SPLICES AND TERMINATIONS

- A. Install the materials as recommended by their manufacturer including special precautions pertaining to air temperature during installation.
- B. Cross-Linked Polyethylene (XLPE), Ethylene Propylene Rubber and Polyethylene Insulated Cables:
 - 1. Cables rated 5000 volts or less: Install epoxy resin splices and terminations, or pre-molded rubber splices and terminations.
 - 2. Cables rated more than 5000 volts: Install taped splices and terminations, or pre-molded rubber splices and terminations.
- C. Installation shall be accomplished by qualified personnel trained to accomplish high voltage equipment installations. All instructions of the manufacturer shall be followed in detail.
- D. Splices shall be made in manholes or tunnels except where cable terminations are specifically indicated. Splicing and terminating of cables shall be expedited to minimize exposure and cable deterioration.
- E. Cables shall be terminated in potheads. Dry terminations with medium voltage pennants, preformed, and hand wrapped stress cones may be used for terminating cables. Potheads shall be provided with adequate means for making external connections to the cable conductors of single or multiple conductor cables; protecting the cable insulation against moisture, oil, or other contaminant; physically protecting and supporting cables, and maintaining the insulation level of the cable.
- F. Pothead terminations shall be field fabricated from termination kits supplied by and in accordance with the pothead manufacturer's recommendations for the type, size, and electrical characteristics of the cable.
- G. Installation shall include built-up or prefabricated heat or cold shrink stress-relief cones at the terminals of all shielded cables and at the terminals of single-conductor lead-covered cables rated 15 kV and above, ungrounded.
- H. Cable splices shall be field fabricated from splicing kits supplied by and in accordance with cable manufacturer's recommendations for the

type, size, and electrical characteristics of the cable specified. Cable splices in manholes shall be located midway between cable racks on walls of manholes and supported with cable arms at approximately the same elevation as the enclosing duct.

- I. Cable splices in the tunnel that are not installed in cable trays shall be installed on cable racks or by other approved methods that will minimize physical stress on the splice connections. Splices shall be supported at approximately the same elevation as the installed cable except where space limitations or existing cable length limitations make this method impractical or impossible.
- J. Universal demountable splices shall be supported in such manner so as to minimize physical stress on the splice connections. Each cable end termination shall be supported using a pair of saddle type supports under the cable end termination and/or cable with a minimum 300 mm (12 inches) and a maximum 750 mm (30 inches) separation between the supports. Cable end termination and cable shall be secured to the supports in such a manner as to prevent movement of termination or cable at the support. Saddle type supports shall be installed on galvanized steel framing channel anchored to the wall or securely fastened to the cable tray or installed by other approved methods.

3.5 SINGLE-CONDUCTOR POTHEADS

- A. Single-conductor potheads shall be the hermetically sealed cap-nut type and shall be suitable for the type, size, and electrical characteristics of the cable specified. Potheads shall consist of cast bodies, bushings, cable connectors, lugs, and entrance fittings.
- B. Pothead bodies shall be metal castings with mounting brackets, when required, pipe plugs for filling and vent holes, and machined flanged surface for cable-entrance fitting. Bodies shall be cast iron for cables up to 130 mm² (250 kc mils) 250 amperes, and cast aluminum bronze nonmagnetic metal casting for cable of larger size and higher current ratings.
- C. Bushings shall be glazed wet-process electrical porcelain insulators, factory assembled and hermetically sealed to the pothead body.
- D. Cable connectors shall be high-conductivity copper accurately machined and threaded for internal and external electrical connections. Cross-sectional and contract areas shall be adequate to carry the full-load current rating of the conductors. Cable connectors shall be solder type

with gasket seal between the connector and bushing.

- E. Potheads shall be completely filled, leaving no gaps or voids, with an insulating compound suitable for the type of cable, insulation, voltage rating, and ambient operating temperatures in accordance with the pothead manufacturer's recommendations. Pothead parts that do not carry current shall be grounded.

3.6 INSTALLATION, FIREPROOFING

- A. Cover all power cables located in manholes, handholes and junction boxes with arc proof and fireproof tape.
- B. Apply the tape in a single layer, one-half lapped or as recommended by the manufacturer. Install the tape with the coated side towards the cable and extend it not less than 25 mm (one inch) into each duct.
- C. Secure the tape in place by a random wrap of glass cloth tape.

3.7 FEEDER IDENTIFICATION

- A. In each manhole and pullbox install permanent tags on each circuit's cables and wires to clearly designate their circuit identification and voltage. In manholes the tags shall be the embossed brass type and shall also show the cable type and voltage rating. Position the tags so they will be easy to read after the fireproofing is installed.

3.8 FIELD TESTS FOR HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE

- A. New Cable:
 - 1. Acceptance tests shall be performed on new and service aged PE XLPE, PVC and paper cables in accordance with IEEE 400.2 and as specified herein.
 - 2. Test new cable after installation, splices, and terminations have been made, but before connection to equipment and existing cable.
 - 3. Test equipment, labor and technical personnel shall be provided as necessary to perform the electrical acceptance tests. Arranges shall be made to have tests witnessed by the COR.
- B. Service Age Cable:
 - 1. Maintenance tests shall be performed on service-aged cable interconnected to new cable. See test voltages below.
 - 2. After new cable test and connection to an existing cable, test the interconnected cable. Disconnect cable from all equipment that might be damaged by the test voltages.
- C. Dielectric Absorption Test: Both new and service aged power cable shall be completely isolated from extraneous electrical connections at cable

terminations and joints. Safety precautions shall be observed. Each cable shall be given a full dielectric - absorption test with a 5000v insulation resistance test set. Test shall be applied for a long enough time to charge the cable. Readings shall be recorded every 15 seconds during the first 3 minutes of test and at 1 minute intervals thereafter. Test shall continue until three equal readings 1 minute apart are obtained. Minimum readings shall be 200 megohms at an ambient temperature 20 degrees C (68 degrees F). Readings taken at other temperatures shall be corrected accordingly.

D. High Potential Test: High potential test shall not be applied to the XLPE new or service aged cables. All other cables shall be subjected to the test but only upon successful dielectric absorption test.

1. Leakage current test shall be by high potential dc step voltage method.
2. High potential test shall measure the leakage current from each conductor to the insulation shield. Use corona shields, guard rings, taping, mason jars, or plastic bags to prevent corona current from influencing the readings. Unprepared cable shield ends shall be trimmed back 25 mm (1 inch) or more for each 10 kV of test voltage. Upon the successful completion of the high potential test on new and service aged PE CCLP, PC PVC cables a second dielectric test will be run on the HV cable system to ensure the cables have not been damaged by the hi-pot test

E. Safety Precautions:

1. Exercise suitable and adequate safety measures prior to, during, and after the high potential tests, including placing warning signs and preventing people and equipment from being exposed to the test voltages.

F. Test Voltages:

1. New shielded EPR and CCLP cable dc test voltages shall be as follows:

Rated Circuit Voltage Phase-to-Phase Volt	Wire Size AWG or MCM	Test Voltage KV
2001-5000	8-1000	25
5001-8000	6-1000	35
8001-15000	2-1000	65
15001-25001	1-1000	100
25001-28000	1-1000	-
28001-35000	1/0-1000	-

2. Existing cable of all types interconnected to a new cable shall be tested at 1.7 times the existing cable rated voltage (maintenance test).

G. High Potential Test Method:

1. Apply voltage in approximately 8 to 10 equal steps.
2. Raise the voltage slowly between steps.
3. At the end of each step, allow the charging currents to decay, and time the interval of decay.
4. Read the leakage current and plot a curve of leakage currents versus test voltage on graph paper as the test progresses. Read the leakage current at the same time interval for each voltage step.
5. Stop the test if leakage currents increase excessively or a "knee" appears in the curve before maximum test voltage is reached.
 - a. For new cable, repair or replace the cable and repeat the test.
 - b. For existing cable interconnected to new cable, notify the COR for further instructions.
6. Upon reaching maximum test voltage, hold the voltage for five minutes. Read the leakage current at 30 second intervals and plot a curve of leakage current versus time on the same graph paper as the step voltage curve. Stop the test if leakage current starts to rise, or decreases and again starts to rise. Leakage current should decrease and stabilize for good cable.
7. Terminate test and allow sufficient discharge time before testing the next conductor.

- H. Test Data: Test data shall be recorded and shall include identification of cable and location, megohm readings versus time, leakage current readings versus time, and cable temperature versus time.

- I. Final Acceptance: Final acceptance shall depend upon the satisfactory performance of the cable under test. No cable shall be energized until recorded test data have been approved by the COR. Final test reports shall be provided to the COR. Reports shall have a cover letter/sheet clearly marked with the System name, Date, and the words "Final Test Report" Forward to the COR for inclusion in the Maintenance Database.
- J. Radiographic Tests: Radiographic tests shall be performed on all potheads at the discretion of the COR to determine if voids exist in the pothead. Unacceptable terminations shall be reworked at no additional expense to the Government.
- K. The contractor shall furnish the instruments, materials and labor for these tests.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 21
LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER
CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (600 VOLTS AND BELOW)

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the furnishing, installation, and connection of the low voltage power and lighting wiring.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Excavation and backfill for cables that are installed in conduit:
 Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. General electrical requirements that are common to more than one section in Division 26: Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
- C. Conduits for cables and wiring: Section 26 05 33, RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- D. Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents: Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, furnish the following:
1. Manufacturer's Literature and Data: Showing each cable type and rating.
 2. Certificates: Two weeks prior to final inspection, deliver to the Engineer or four copies of the certification that the material is in accordance with the drawings and specifications and has been properly installed.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are reference in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Society of Testing Material (ASTM):
 D2301-04.....Standard Specification for Vinyl Chloride
 Plastic Pressure Sensitive Electrical Insulating
 Tape
- C. Federal Specifications (Fed. Spec.):
 A-A-59544-00.....Cable and Wire, Electrical (Power, Fixed
 Installation)

D. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

70-05.....National Electrical Code (NEC)

E. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):

44-02.....Thermoset-Insulated Wires and Cables

83-03.....Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables

467-01.....Electrical Grounding and Bonding Equipment

486A-01.....Wire Connectors and Soldering Lugs for Use with
Copper Conductors

486C-02.....Splicing Wire Connectors

486D-02.....Insulated Wire Connector Systems for Underground
Use or in Damp or Wet Locations486E-00.....Equipment Wiring Terminals for Use with Aluminum
and/or Copper Conductors493-01.....Thermoplastic-Insulated Underground Feeder and
Branch Circuit Cable

514B-02.....Fittings for Cable and Conduit

1479-03.....Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops

PART 2 - PRODUCTS**2.1 CABLE AND WIRE (POWER AND LIGHTING)**

A. Cable and Wire shall be in accordance with Fed. Spec. A-A-59544, except as hereinafter specified.

B. Single Conductor:

1. Shall be annealed copper.

2. Shall be stranded for sizes No. 8 AWG and larger, solid for sizes No. 10 AWG and smaller.

3. Shall be minimum size No. 12 AWG, except where smaller sizes are allowed herein.

C. Insulation:

1. THW, XHHW, or dual rated THHN-THWN shall be in accordance with UL 44, and 83.

2. Direct burial: UF or USE shall be in accordance with UL 493.

3. Isolated power system wiring: Type XHHW with a dielectric constant of 3.5 or less.

D. Color Code:

1. Secondary service, feeder and branch circuit conductors shall be color coded as follows:

208/120 volt	Phase	480/277 volt
Black	A	Brown
Red	B	Orange
Blue	C	Yellow
White	Neutral	Gray *
* or white with colored (other than green) tracer.		

- a. The lighting circuit "switch legs" and 3-way switch "traveling wires" shall have color coding unique and distinct (i.e. pink and purple) from the color coding indicated above. The unique color codes shall be solid and in accordance with the NEC. Field coordinate for a final color coding with the COR or COTR.
2. Use solid color compound or solid color coating for No. 12 AWG and No. 10 AWG branch circuit conductors and neutral sizes.
3. Phase conductors No. 8 AWG and larger shall be color-coded using one of the following methods:
 - a. Solid color compound or solid color coating.
 - b. Stripes, bands, or hash marks of color specified above.
 - c. Color as specified using 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide tape. Apply tape in half overlapping turns for a minimum of 75 mm (three inches) for terminal points, and in junction boxes, pull boxes, troughs, manholes, and handholes. Apply the last two laps of tape with no tension to prevent possible unwinding. Where cable markings are covered by tape, apply tags to cable stating size and insulation type.
4. For modifications and additions to existing wiring systems, color coding shall conform to the existing wiring system.
5. Color code for isolated power system wiring shall be in accordance with the NEC.

2.2 SPLICES AND JOINTS

- A. In accordance with UL 486A, C, D, E and NEC.
- B. Branch circuits (No. 10 AWG and smaller):
 1. Connectors: Solderless, screw-on, reusable pressure cable type, 600 volt, 105 degree C with integral insulation, approved for copper and aluminum conductors.
 2. The integral insulator shall have a skirt to completely cover the stripped wires.
 3. The number, size, and combination of conductors, as listed on the manufacturers packaging shall be strictly complied with.

C. Feeder Circuits:

1. Connectors shall be indent, hex screw, or bolt clamp-type of high conductivity and corrosion-resistant material.
2. Field installed compression connectors for cable sizes 250 kcmil and larger shall have not less than two clamping elements or compression indents per wire.
3. Insulate splices and joints with materials approved for the particular use, location, voltage, and temperature. Insulate with not less than that of the conductor level that is being joined.
4. Plastic electrical insulating tape: ASTM D2304 shall apply, flame retardant, cold and weather resistant.

2.3 CONTROL WIRING

- A. Unless otherwise specified in other sections of these specifications, control wiring shall be as specified for power and lighting wiring, except the minimum size shall be not less than No. 14 AWG.
- B. Control wiring shall be large enough so that the voltage drop under inrush conditions does not adversely affect operation of the controls.

2.4 WIRE LUBRICATING COMPOUND

- A. Suitable for the wire insulation and conduit it is used with, and shall not harden or become adhesive.
- B. Shall not be used on wire for isolated type electrical power systems.

2.5 FIREPROOFING TAPE

- A. The tape shall consist of a flexible, conformable fabric of organic composition coated one side with flame-retardant elastomer.
- B. The tape shall be self-extinguishing and shall not support combustion. It shall be arc-proof and fireproof.
- C. The tape shall not deteriorate when subjected to water, gases, salt water, sewage, or fungus and be resistant to sunlight and ultraviolet light.
- D. The finished application shall withstand a 200-ampere arc for not less than 30 seconds.
- E. Securing tape: Glass cloth electrical tape not less than 0.18 mm (7 mils) thick, and 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide.

2.6 WARNING TAPE

- A. The tape shall be standard, 76 mm (3 inch) wide, 4-Mil polyethylene detectable type.
- B. The tape shall be red with black letters indicating "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW".

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL**

- A. Install in accordance with the NEC, and as specified.
- B. Install all wiring in raceway systems, except where direct burial or HCF Type AC cables are used.
- C. Splice cables and wires only in outlet boxes, junction boxes, pull boxes, manholes, or handholes.
- D. Wires of different systems (i.e. 120V, 277V) shall not be installed in the same conduit or junction box system.
- E. Install cable supports for all vertical feeders in accordance with the NEC. Provide split wedge type which firmly clamps each individual cable and tightens due to cable weight.
- F. For panelboards, cabinets, wireways, switches, and equipment assemblies, neatly form, train, and tie the cables in individual circuits.
- G. Seal cable and wire entering a building from underground, between the wire and conduit where the cable exits the conduit, with a non-hardening approved compound.
- H. Wire Pulling:
 - 1. Provide installation equipment that will prevent the cutting or abrasion of insulation during pulling of cables.
 - 2. Use ropes made of nonmetallic material for pulling feeders.
 - 3. Attach pulling lines for feeders by means of either woven basket grips or pulling eyes attached directly to the conductors, as approved by the COR.
 - 4. Pull in multiple cables together in a single conduit.
- I. No more than (3) single-phase branch circuits shall be installed in any one conduit.
- J. The wires shall be derated in accordance with NEC Article 310. Neutral wires, under conditions defined by the NEC, shall be considered current-carrying conductors.

3.2 INSTALLATION IN MANHOLES

- A. Install and support cables in manholes on the steel racks with porcelain or equal insulators. Train the cables around the manhole walls, but do not bend to a radius less than six times the overall cable diameter.
- B. Fireproofing:
 - 1. Install fireproofing where low voltage cables are installed in the same manholes with high voltage cables; also cover the low voltage cables with arc proof and fireproof tape.
 - 2. Use tape of the same type as used for the high voltage cables, and

apply the tape in a single layer, one-half lapped or as recommended by the manufacturer. Install the tape with the coated side towards the cable and extend it not less than 25 mm (one inch) into each duct.

3. Secure the tape in place by a random wrap of glass cloth tape.

3.3 SPLICE INSTALLATION

- A. Splices and terminations shall be mechanically and electrically secure.
- B. Where the Government determines that unsatisfactory splices or terminations have been installed, remove the devices and install approved devices at no additional cost to the Government.

3.4 CONTROL AND SIGNAL WIRING INSTALLATION

- A. Unless otherwise specified in other sections, install wiring and connect to equipment/devices to perform the required functions as shown and specified.
- B. Except where otherwise required, install a separate power supply circuit for each system so that malfunctions in any system will not affect other systems.
- C. Where separate power supply circuits are not shown, connect the systems to the nearest panelboards of suitable voltages, which are intended to supply such systems and have suitable spare circuit breakers or space for installation.
- D. Install a red warning indicator on the handle of the branch circuit breaker for the power supply circuit for each system to prevent accidental de-energizing of the systems.
- E. System voltages shall be 120 volts or lower where shown on the drawings or as required by the NEC.

3.5 CONTROL AND SIGNAL SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION

- A. Install a permanent wire marker on each wire at each termination.
- B. Identifying numbers and letters on the wire markers shall correspond to those on the wiring diagrams used for installing the systems.
- C. Wire markers shall retain their markings after cleaning.
- D. In each manhole and handhole, install embossed brass tags to identify the system served and function.

3.6 FEEDER IDENTIFICATION

- A. In each interior pulbox and junction box, install metal tags on each circuit cables and wires to clearly designate their circuit identification and voltage.
- B. In each manhole and handhole, provide tags of the embossed brass type, showing the cable type and voltage rating. Attach the tags to the cables

with slip-free plastic cable lacing units.

3.7 DIRECT BURIAL CABLE INSTALLATION

- A. Tops of the cables:
 - 1. Below the finished grade: Minimum 600 mm (24 inches) unless greater depth is shown.
 - 2. Below road and other pavement surfaces: In conduit as specified, minimum 750 mm (30 inches) unless greater depth is shown.
 - 3. Do not install them under railroad tracks.
- B. Under road and paved surfaces: Install cables in concrete encased galvanized steel rigid conduits. Size as shown on plans, but not less than 50 mm (two inch) trade size with bushings at each end of each conduit run. Provide size/quantity of conduits required to accommodate cables plus one spare.
- C. Work with extreme care near existing ducts, conduits, cables and other utilities to prevent any damage.
- D. Cut the trenches neatly and uniformly:
 - 1. Excavating and backfilling is specified in Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
 - 2. Place a 75 mm (3 inch) layer of sand in the trenches before installing the cables.
 - 3. Place a 75 mm (three inch) layer of sand over the installed cables.
 - 4. Install continuous horizontal, 25 mm by 200 mm (1 inch by 8 inch) preservative impregnated wood planking 75 mm (three inches) above the cables before backfilling.
- E. Provide horizontal slack in the cables for contraction during cold weather.
- F. Install the cables in continuous lengths. Splices within cable runs will not be accepted.
- G. Connections and terminations shall be submersible type designed for the cables being installed.
- H. Warning tape shall be continuously placed 300 mm (12 inches) above the buried cables.

3.8 EXISTING WIRING

- A. Unless specifically indicated on the plans, existing wiring shall not be reused for the new installation. Only wiring that conforms to the specifications and applicable codes may be reused. If existing wiring does not meet these requirements, existing wiring may not be reused and new wires shall be installed.

3.9 FIELD TESTING

- A. Feeders and branch circuits shall have their insulation tested after installation and before connection to utilization devices such as fixtures, motors, or appliances.
- B. Tests shall be performed by megger and conductors shall test free from short-circuits and grounds.
- C. Test conductor phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground.
- D. The Contractor shall furnish the instruments, materials, and labor for these tests.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 26
GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies general grounding and bonding requirements of electrical equipment operations and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents.
- B. "Grounding electrode system" refers to all electrodes required by NEC, as well as including made, supplementary, lightning protection system grounding electrodes.
- C. The terms "connect" and "bond" are used interchangeably in this specification and have the same meaning.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS: General electrical requirements and items that are common to more than one section of Division 26.
- B. Section 26 05 21, LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (600 VOLTS AND BELOW): Low Voltage power and lighting wiring.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
- B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Sufficient information, clearly presented, shall be included to determine compliance with drawings and specifications.
 - 2. Include the location of system grounding electrode connections and the routing of aboveground and underground grounding electrode conductors.
- C. Test Reports: Provide certified test reports of ground resistance.
- D. Certifications: Two weeks prior to final inspection, submit four copies of the following to the COR:
 - 1. Certification that the materials and installation is in accordance with the drawings and specifications.
 - 2. Certification, by the Contractor, that the complete installation has been properly installed and tested.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements, and errata) form a part of this specification to the

extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.

B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

B1-2001.....Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper
Wire

B8-2004.....Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-
Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard,
or Soft

C. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE):

81-1983.....IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity,
Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials
of a Ground System

D. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

70-2005.....National Electrical Code (NEC)

99-2005.....Health Care Facilities

E. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):

44-2005Thermoset-Insulated Wires and Cables

83-2003Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables

467-2004Grounding and Bonding Equipment

486A-486B-2003Wire Connectors

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GROUNDING AND BONDING CONDUCTORS

A. Equipment grounding conductors shall be UL 83 insulated stranded copper, except that sizes 6 mm² (10 AWG) and smaller shall be solid copper. Insulation color shall be continuous green for all equipment grounding conductors, except that wire sizes 25 mm² (4 AWG) and larger shall be permitted to be identified per NEC.

B. Bonding conductors shall be ASTM B8 bare stranded copper, except that sizes 6 mm² (10 AWG) and smaller shall be ASTM B1 solid bare copper wire.

C. Isolated Power System: Type XHHW-2 insulation with a dielectric constant of 3.5 or less.

D. Electrical System Grounding: Conductor sizes shall not be less than what is shown on the drawings and not less than required by the NEC, whichever is greater.

2.2 GROUND RODS

A. Copper clad steel, 19 mm (3/4-inch) diameter by 3000 mm (10 feet) long,

conforming to UL 467.

- B. Quantity of rods shall be as required to obtain the specified ground resistance.

2.3 SPLICES AND TERMINATION COMPONENTS

- A. Components shall meet or exceed UL 467 and be clearly marked with the manufacturer, catalog number, and permitted conductor size(s).

2.4 GROUND CONNECTIONS

- A. Below Grade: Exothermic-welded type connectors.
- B. Above Grade:
 1. Bonding Jumpers: compression type connectors, using zinc-plated fasteners and external tooth lockwashers.
 2. Ground Busbars: Two-hole compression type lugs using tin-plated copper or copper alloy bolts and nuts.
 3. Rack and Cabinet Ground Bars: one-hole compression-type lugs using zinc-plated or copper alloy fasteners.

2.5 EQUIPMENT RACK AND CABINET GROUND BARS

- A. Provide solid copper ground bars designed for mounting on the framework of open or cabinet-enclosed equipment racks with minimum dimensions of 4 mm thick by 19 mm wide (3/8 inch x ¾ inch).

2.6 GROUND TERMINAL BLOCKS

- A. At any equipment mounting location (e.g. backboards and hinged cover enclosures) where rack-type ground bars cannot be mounted, provide screw lug-type terminal blocks.

2.7 SPLICE CASE GROUND ACCESSORIES

- A. Splice case grounding and bonding accessories shall be supplied by the splice case manufacturer when available. Otherwise, use 16 mm² (6 AWG) insulated ground wire with shield bonding connectors.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

- A. Ground in accordance with the NEC, as shown on drawings, and as hereinafter specified.
- B. System Grounding:
 1. Secondary service neutrals: Ground at the supply side of the secondary disconnecting means and at the related transformers.
 2. Separately derived systems (transformers downstream from the service entrance): Ground the secondary neutral.

3. Isolation transformers and isolated power systems shall not be system grounded.

C. Equipment Grounding: Metallic structures (including ductwork and building steel), enclosures, raceways, junction boxes, outlet boxes, cabinets, machine frames, and other conductive items in close proximity with electrical circuits shall be bonded and grounded.

3.2 INACCESSIBLE GROUNDING CONNECTIONS

A. Make grounding connections, which are buried or otherwise normally inaccessible (except connections for which periodic testing access is required) by exothermic weld.

3.3 MEDIUM-VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT AND CIRCUITS

A. Switchgear: Provide a bare grounding electrode conductor from the switchgear ground bus to the grounding electrode system.

B. Duct Banks and Manholes: Provide an insulated equipment grounding conductor in each duct containing medium or high voltage conductors, sized per NEC except that minimum size shall be 25 mm² (2 AWG). Bond the equipment grounding conductors to the switchgear ground bus, to all manhole hardware and ground rods, to the cable shielding grounding provisions of medium or high voltage cable splices and terminations, and equipment enclosures.

C. Pad Mounted Transformers:

1. Provide a driven ground rod and bond with a grounding electrode conductor to the transformer grounding pad metal steel.
2. Ground the secondary neutral.

D. Lightning Arresters: Connect lightning arresters to the equipment ground bus or ground rods as applicable.

E. Metallic Conduit: Metallic conduits which terminate without mechanical connection to an electrical equipment housing by means of locknut and bushings or adapters, shall be provided with grounding bushings. Connect bushings with a bare grounding conductor to the equipment ground bus.

3.4 SECONDARY EQUIPMENT AND CIRCUITS

A. Main Bonding Jumper: Bond the secondary service neutral to the ground bus in the service equipment.

B. Metallic Piping, Building Steel, and Supplemental Electrode(s):

1. Provide a grounding electrode conductor sized per NEC between the

- service equipment ground bus and all metallic water and gas pipe systems, building steel, and supplemental or made electrodes. Jumper insulating joints in the metallic piping. All connections to electrodes shall be made with fittings that conform to UL 467.
2. Provide a supplemental ground electrode and bond to the grounding electrode system.
- C. Service Disconnect (Separate Individual Enclosure): Provide a ground bar bolted to the enclosure with lugs for connecting the various grounding conductors.
- D. Switchgear, Switchboards, Unit Substations, and Motor Control Centers:
1. Connect the various feeder equipment grounding conductors to the ground bus in the enclosure with suitable pressure connectors.
 2. For service entrance equipment, connect the grounding electrode conductor to the ground bus.
 3. Connect metallic conduits, which terminate without mechanical connection to the housing, by grounding bushings and grounding conductor to the equipment ground bus.
- E. Transformers:
1. Exterior: Exterior transformers supplying interior service equipment shall have the neutral grounded at the transformer secondary. Provide a grounding electrode at the transformer.
 2. Separately derived systems (transformers downstream from service equipment): Ground the secondary neutral at the transformer. Provide a grounding electrode conductor from the transformer to the nearest component of the grounding electrode system or the ground bar at the service equipment.
- F. Conduit Systems:
1. Ground all metallic conduit systems. All metallic conduit systems shall contain an equipment grounding conductor.
 2. Non-metallic conduit systems shall contain an equipment grounding conductor, except that non-metallic feeder conduits which carry a grounded conductor from exterior transformers to interior or building-mounted service entrance equipment need not contain an equipment grounding conductor.
 3. Conduit containing only a grounding conductor, and which is provided for mechanical protection of the conductor, shall be bonded to that conductor at the entrance and exit from the conduit.

- G. Feeders and Branch Circuits: Install equipment grounding conductors with all feeders and power and lighting branch circuits.
- H. Boxes, Cabinets, Enclosures, and Panelboards:
 - 1. Bond the equipment grounding conductor to each pullbox, junction box, outlet box, device box, cabinets, and other enclosures through which the conductor passes (except for special grounding systems for intensive care units and other critical units shown).
 - 2. Provide lugs in each box and enclosure for equipment grounding conductor termination.
 - 3. Provide ground bars in panelboards, bolted to the housing, with sufficient lugs to terminate the equipment grounding conductors.
- I. Motors and Starters: Provide lugs in motor terminal box and starter housing or motor control center compartment to terminate equipment grounding conductors.
- J. Receptacles shall not be grounded through their mounting screws. Ground with a jumper from the receptacle green ground terminal to the device box ground screw and the branch circuit equipment grounding conductor.
- K. Ground lighting fixtures to the equipment grounding conductor of the wiring system when the green ground is provided; otherwise, ground the fixtures through the conduit systems. Fixtures connected with flexible conduit shall have a green ground wire included with the power wires from the fixture through the flexible conduit to the first outlet box.
- L. Fixed electrical appliances and equipment shall be provided with a ground lug for termination of the equipment grounding conductor.
- M. Panelboard Bonding: The equipment grounding terminal buses of the normal and essential branch circuit panelboards serving the same individual patient vicinity shall be bonded together with an insulated continuous copper conductor not less than 16 mm² (10 AWG). These conductors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit.

3.5 CORROSION INHIBITORS

- A. When making ground and ground bonding connections, apply a corrosion inhibitor to all contact surfaces. Use corrosion inhibitor appropriate for protecting a connection between the metals used.

3.6 CONDUCTIVE PIPING

- A. Bond all conductive piping systems, interior and exterior, to the building to the grounding electrode system. Bonding connections shall be made as close as practical to the equipment ground bus.

- B. In operating rooms and at intensive care and coronary care type beds, bond the gases and suction piping, at the outlets, directly to the room or patient ground bus.

3.7 LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM

- A. Bond the lightning protection system to the electrical grounding electrode system.

3.8 ELECTRICAL ROOM GROUNDING

- A. Building Earth Ground Busbars: Provide ground busbar hardware at each electrical room and connect to pigtail extensions of the building grounding ring.

3.9 WIREWAY GROUNDING

- A. Ground and Bond Metallic Wireway Systems as follows:
 1. Bond the metallic structures of wireway to provide 100 percent electrical continuity throughout the wireway system by connecting a 16 mm² (6 AWG) bonding jumper at all intermediate metallic enclosures and across all section junctions.
 2. Install insulated 16 mm² (6 AWG) bonding jumpers between the wireway system bonded as required in paragraph 1 above, and the closest building ground at each end and approximately every 16 meters (50 feet).
 3. Use insulated 16 mm² (6 AWG) bonding jumpers to ground or bond metallic wireway at each end at all intermediate metallic enclosures and cross all section junctions.
 4. Use insulated 16 mm² (6 AWG) bonding jumpers to ground cable tray to column-mounted building ground plates (pads) at each end and approximately every 15 meters.

3.10 GROUND RESISTANCE

- A. Grounding system resistance to ground shall not exceed 5 ohms. Make necessary modifications or additions to the grounding electrode system for compliance without additional cost to the Government. Final tests shall assure that this requirement is met.
- B. Resistance of the grounding electrode system shall be measured using a four-terminal fall-of-potential method as defined in IEEE 81. Ground resistance measurements shall be made before the electrical distribution system is energized and shall be made in normally dry conditions not less than 48 hours after the last rainfall. Resistance measurements of separate grounding electrode systems shall be made

before the systems are bonded together below grade. The combined resistance of separate systems may be used to meet the required resistance, but the specified number of electrodes must still be provided.

- C. Services at power company interface points shall comply with the power company ground resistance requirements.
- D. Below-grade connections shall be visually inspected by the COR prior to backfilling. The Contractor shall notify the COR 24 hours before the connections are ready for inspection.

3.11 GROUND ROD INSTALLATION

- A. Drive each rod vertically in the earth, not less than 3000 mm (10 feet) in depth.
- B. Where permanently concealed ground connections are required, make the connections by the exothermic process to form solid metal joints. Make accessible ground connections with mechanical pressure type ground connectors.
- C. Where rock prevents the driving of vertical ground rods, install angled ground rods or grounding electrodes in horizontal trenches to achieve the specified resistance.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 33
RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the furnishing, installation, and connection of conduit, fittings, and boxes to form complete, coordinated, grounded raceway systems. Raceways are required for all wiring unless shown or specified otherwise.
- B. Definitions: The term conduit, as used in this specification, shall mean any or all of the raceway types specified.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Bedding of conduits: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. General electrical requirements and items that is common to more than one section of Division 26: Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
- C. Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents: Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, furnish the following:

- A. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Size and location of main feeders;
 - 2. Size and location of panels and pull boxes
 - 3. Layout of required conduit penetrations through structural elements.
 - 4. The specific item proposed and its area of application shall be identified on the catalog cuts.
- B. Certification: Prior to final inspection, deliver to the COR or COTR four copies of the certification that the material is in accordance with the drawings and specifications and has been properly installed.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
 - 70-05.....National Electrical Code (NEC)
- C. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):
 - 1-03.....Flexible Metal Conduit

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

- 5-01.....Surface Metal Raceway and Fittings
- 6-03.....Rigid Metal Conduit
- 50-03.....Enclosures for Electrical Equipment
- 360-03.....Liquid-Tight Flexible Steel Conduit
- 467-01.....Grounding and Bonding Equipment
- 514A-01.....Metallic Outlet Boxes
- 514B-02.....Fittings for Cable and Conduit
- 514C-05.....Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes and
Covers
- 651-02.....Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit
- 651A-03.....Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit
- 797-03.....Electrical Metallic Tubing
- 1242-00.....Intermediate Metal Conduit
- D. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):
 - TC-3-04.....PVC Fittings for Use with Rigid PVC Conduit and
Tubing
 - FB1-03.....Fittings, Cast Metal Boxes and Conduit Bodies
for Conduit, Electrical Metallic Tubing and
Cable

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIAL

- A. Conduit Size: In accordance with the NEC, but not less than 13 mm (1/2 inch) unless otherwise shown. Where permitted by the NEC, 13 mm (1/2 inch) flexible conduit may be used for tap connections to recessed lighting fixtures.
- B. Conduit:
 - 1. Rigid galvanized steel: Shall Conform to UL 6, ANSI C80.1.
 - 2. Rigid aluminum: Shall Conform to UL 6A, ANSI C80.5.
 - 3. Rigid intermediate steel conduit (IMC): Shall Conform to UL 1242, ANSI C80.6.
 - 4. Electrical metallic tubing (EMT): Shall Conform to UL 797, ANSI C80.3. Maximum size not to exceed 105 mm (4 inch) and shall be permitted only with cable rated 600 volts or less.
 - 5. Flexible galvanized steel conduit: Shall Conform to UL 1.
 - 6. Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit: Shall Conform to UL 360.
 - 7. Direct burial plastic conduit: Shall conform to UL 651 and UL 651A, heavy wall PVC or high density polyethylene (PE).
 - 8. Surface metal raceway: Shall Conform to UL 5.
- C. Conduit Fittings:

1. Rigid steel and IMC conduit fittings:
 - a. Fittings shall meet the requirements of UL 514B and ANSI/ NEMA FB1.
 - b. Standard threaded couplings, locknuts, bushings, and elbows: Only steel or malleable iron materials are acceptable. Integral retractable type IMC couplings are also acceptable.
 - c. Locknuts: Bonding type with sharp edges for digging into the metal wall of an enclosure.
 - d. Bushings: Metallic insulating type, consisting of an insulating insert molded or locked into the metallic body of the fitting. Bushings made entirely of metal or nonmetallic material are not permitted.
 - e. Erickson (union-type) and set screw type couplings: Approved for use in concrete are permitted for use to complete a conduit run where conduit is installed in concrete. Use set screws of case hardened steel with hex head and cup point to firmly seat in conduit wall for positive ground. Tightening of set screws with pliers is prohibited.
 - f. Sealing fittings: Threaded cast iron type. Use continuous drain type sealing fittings to prevent passage of water vapor. In concealed work, install fittings in flush steel boxes with blank cover plates having the same finishes as that of other electrical plates in the room.
2. Rigid aluminum conduit fittings:
 - a. Standard threaded couplings, locknuts, bushings, and elbows: Malleable iron, steel or aluminum alloy materials; Zinc or cadmium plate iron or steel fittings. Aluminum fittings containing more than 0.4 percent copper are prohibited.
 - b. Locknuts and bushings: As specified for rigid steel and IMC conduit.
 - c. Set screw fittings: Not permitted for use with aluminum conduit.
3. Electrical metallic tubing fittings:
 - a. Fittings shall meet the requirements of UL 514B and ANSI/ NEMA FB1.
 - b. Only steel or malleable iron materials are acceptable.
 - c. Couplings and connectors: Concrete tight and rain tight, with connectors having insulated throats. Use gland and ring compression type couplings and connectors for conduit sizes 50 mm (2 inches) and smaller. Use set screw type couplings with four set

screws each for conduit sizes over 50 mm (2 inches). Use set screws of case-hardened steel with hex head and cup point to firmly seat in wall of conduit for positive grounding.

- d. Indent type connectors or couplings are prohibited.
- e. Die-cast or pressure-cast zinc-alloy fittings or fittings made of "pot metal" are prohibited.
- 4. Flexible steel conduit fittings:
 - a. Conform to UL 514B. Only steel or malleable iron materials are acceptable.
 - b. Clamp type, with insulated throat.
- 5. Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit fittings:
 - a. Fittings shall meet the requirements of UL 514B and ANSI/ NEMA FB1.
 - b. Only steel or malleable iron materials are acceptable.
 - c. Fittings must incorporate a threaded grounding cone, a steel or plastic compression ring, and a gland for tightening. Connectors shall have insulated throats.
- 6. Direct burial plastic conduit fittings:
 - a. Fittings shall meet the requirements of UL 514C and NEMA TC3.
 - b. As recommended by the conduit manufacturer.
- 7. Surface metal raceway fittings: As recommended by the raceway manufacturer.
- 8. Expansion and deflection couplings:
 - a. Conform to UL 467 and UL 514B.
 - b. Accommodate, 19 mm (0.75 inch) deflection, expansion, or contraction in any direction, and allow 30 degree angular deflections.
 - c. Include internal flexible metal braid sized to guarantee conduit ground continuity and fault currents in accordance with UL 467, and the NEC code tables for ground conductors.
 - d. Jacket: Flexible, corrosion-resistant, watertight, moisture and heat resistant molded rubber material with stainless steel jacket clamps.
- D. Conduit Supports:
 - 1. Parts and hardware: Zinc-coat or provide equivalent corrosion protection.
 - 2. Individual Conduit Hangers: Designed for the purpose, having a pre-assembled closure bolt and nut, and provisions for receiving a hanger rod.

3. Multiple conduit (trapeze) hangers: Not less than 38 mm by 38 mm (1-1/2 by 1-1/2 inch), 12 gage steel, cold formed, lipped channels; with not less than 9 mm (3/8 inch) diameter steel hanger rods.
 4. Solid Masonry and Concrete Anchors: Self-drilling expansion shields, or machine bolt expansion.
- E. Outlet, Junction, and Pull Boxes:
1. UL-50 and UL-514A.
 2. Cast metal where required by the NEC or shown, and equipped with rustproof boxes.
 3. Sheet metal boxes: Galvanized steel, except where otherwise shown.
 4. Flush mounted wall or ceiling boxes shall be installed with raised covers so that front face of raised cover is flush with the wall. Surface mounted wall or ceiling boxes shall be installed with surface style flat or raised covers.
- F. Wireways: Equip with hinged covers, except where removable covers are shown.
- G. Warning Tape: Standard, 4-Mil polyethylene 76 mm (3 inch) wide tape non-detectable type, red with black letters, and imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW".

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PENETRATIONS

- A. Cutting or Holes:
1. Locate holes in advance where they are proposed in the structural sections such as ribs or beams. Obtain the approval of the COR or COTR prior to drilling through structural sections.
 2. Cut holes through concrete and masonry in new and existing structures with a diamond core drill or concrete saw. Pneumatic hammer, impact electric, hand or manual hammer type drills are not allowed, except where permitted by the COR or COTR as required by limited working space.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. In accordance with UL, NEC, as shown, and as hereinafter specified.
- B. Essential (Emergency) raceway systems shall be entirely independent of other raceway systems, except where specifically "accepted" by NEC Article 517.
- C. Install conduit as follows:
1. In complete runs before pulling in cables or wires.
 2. Flattened, dented, or deformed conduit is not permitted. Remove and replace the damaged conduits with new undamaged material.

3. Assure conduit installation does not encroach into the ceiling height head room, walkways, or doorways.
 4. Cut square with a hacksaw, ream, remove burrs, and draw up tight.
 5. Mechanically and electrically continuous.
 6. Independently support conduit at 8'0" on center. Do not use other supports i.e., (suspended ceilings, suspended ceiling supporting members, lighting fixtures, conduits, mechanical piping, or mechanical ducts).
 7. Support within 300 mm (1 foot) of changes of direction, and within 300 mm (1 foot) of each enclosure to which connected.
 8. Close ends of empty conduit with plugs or caps at the rough-in stage to prevent entry of debris, until wires are pulled in.
 9. Conduit installations under fume and vent hoods are prohibited.
 10. Secure conduits to cabinets, junction boxes, pull boxes and outlet boxes with bonding type locknuts. For rigid and IMC conduit installations, provide a locknut on the inside of the enclosure, made up wrench tight. Do not make conduit connections to junction box covers.
 11. Do not use aluminum conduits in wet locations.
 12. Unless otherwise indicated on the drawings or specified herein, all conduits shall be installed concealed within finished walls, floors and ceilings.
- D. Conduit Bends:
1. Make bends with standard conduit bending machines.
 2. Conduit hickey may be used for slight offsets, and for straightening stubbed out conduits.
 3. Bending of conduits with a pipe tee or vise is prohibited.
- E. Layout and Homeruns:
1. Install conduit with wiring, including homeruns, as shown.
 2. Deviations: Make only where necessary to avoid interferences and only after drawings showing the proposed deviations have been submitted approved by the COR or COTR.

3.3 CONCEALED WORK INSTALLATION

- A. In Concrete:
1. Conduit: Rigid steel, IMC or EMT. Do not install EMT in concrete slabs that are in contact with soil, gravel or vapor barriers.
 2. Align and run conduit in direct lines.
 3. Install conduit through concrete beams only when the following occurs:

- a. Where shown on the structural drawings.
 - b. As approved by the COR or COTR prior to construction, and after submittal of drawing showing location, size, and position of each penetration.
- 4. Installation of conduit in concrete that is less than 75 mm (3 inches) thick is prohibited.
 - a. Conduit outside diameter larger than 1/3 of the slab thickness is prohibited.
 - b. Space between conduits in slabs: Approximately six conduit diameters apart, except one conduit diameter at conduit crossings.
 - c. Install conduits approximately in the center of the slab so that there will be a minimum of 19 mm (3/4 inch) of concrete around the conduits.
- 5. Make couplings and connections watertight. Use thread compounds that are UL approved conductive type to insure low resistance ground continuity through the conduits. Tightening set screws with pliers is prohibited.
- B. Furred or Suspended Ceilings and in Walls:
 - 1. Conduit for conductors above 600 volts:
 - a. Rigid steel or rigid aluminum.
 - b. Aluminum conduit mixed indiscriminately with other types in the same system is prohibited.
 - 2. Conduit for conductors 600 volts and below:
 - a. Rigid steel, IMC, rigid aluminum, or EMT. Different type conduits mixed indiscriminately in the same system is prohibited.
 - 3. Align and run conduit parallel or perpendicular to the building lines.
 - 4. Connect recessed lighting fixtures to conduit runs with maximum 1800 mm (six feet) of flexible metal conduit extending from a junction box to the fixture.
 - 5. Tightening set screws with pliers is prohibited.

3.4 EXPOSED WORK INSTALLATION

- A. Unless otherwise indicated on the drawings, exposed conduit is only permitted in mechanical and electrical rooms.
- B. Conduit for conductors above 600 volts:
 - 1. Rigid steel.
- C. Conduit for Conductors 600 volts and below:
 - 1. Rigid steel.
- D. Align and run conduit parallel or perpendicular to the building lines.

- E. Install horizontal runs close to the ceiling or beams and secure with conduit straps.
- F. Support horizontal or vertical runs at not over 2400 mm (eight foot) intervals.
- G. Surface metal raceways: Use only where shown.

3.5 DIRECT BURIAL INSTALLATION

- A. Exterior routing of Lighting Systems and Other Branch circuits (600 Volt and Less, and 1500 mm (5 feet) from the buildings):
 - 1. Conduit: Thick wall PVC or high density PE, unless otherwise shown.
 - 2. Mark conduit at uniform intervals to show the kind of material, direct burial type, and the UL approval label.
 - 3. Install conduit fittings and terminations as recommended by the conduit manufacturer.
 - 4. Tops of conduits shall be as follows unless otherwise shown:
 - a. Not less than 600 mm (24 inches) below finished grade.
 - b. Not less than 750 mm (30 inches) below road and other paved surfaces.
 - 5. Work with extreme care near existing ducts, conduits, cables, and other utilities to avoid damaging them.
 - 6. Excavation for conduit bedding and back-filling of trenches is specified in Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
 - a. Cut the trenches neatly and uniformly.
 - b. Do not kink the conduits.
 - 7. Seal conduits, including spare conduits, at building entrances and at outdoor terminations for equipment with a suitable compound that prevents the entrance of moisture and gases.
 - 8. Where metal conduit is shown, install threaded heavy wall rigid steel galvanized conduit or type A20 rigid steel galvanized conduit coated with .5 mm (20 mil) bonded PVC, or rigid steel or IMC, PVC coated or standard coated with bituminous asphaltic compound.
 - 9. Warning tape shall be continuously placed 300 mm (12 inches) above conduits or electric lines.
- B. Exterior routing of lighting systems and other branch circuits (600 volts and less-under buildings slab on grade to 1500 mm (5 feet) from the building):
 - 1. Pre-coated rigid galvanized steel conduit in accordance with the requirements of Section 26 05 41, UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

3.6 HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

- A. Use rigid steel conduit only, notwithstanding requirements otherwise specified in this or other sections of these specifications.
- B. Install UL approved sealing fittings, that prevent passage of explosive vapors, in hazardous areas equipped with explosive proof lighting fixtures, switches, and receptacles, as required by the NEC.

3.7 WET OR DAMP LOCATIONS

- A. Unless otherwise shown, use conduits of rigid steel or IMC.
- B. Provide sealing fittings, to prevent passage of water vapor, where conduits pass from warm to cold locations, i.e., (refrigerated spaces, constant temperature rooms, air conditioned spaces building exterior walls, roofs) or similar spaces.
- C. Unless otherwise shown, use rigid steel or IMC conduit within 1500 mm (5 feet) of the exterior and below concrete building slabs in contact with soil, gravel, or vapor barriers. Conduit shall include an outer factory coating of .5 mm (20 mil) bonded PVC or field coat with asphaltum before installation. After installation, completely coat damaged areas of coating.

3.8 MOTORS AND VIBRATING EQUIPMENT

- A. Use flexible metal conduit for connections to motors and other electrical equipment subject to movement, vibration, misalignment, cramped quarters, or noise transmission.
- B. Provide liquid-tight flexible metal conduit for installation in exterior locations, moisture or humidity laden atmosphere, corrosive atmosphere, water or spray wash-down operations, inside (air stream) of HVAC units, and locations subject to seepage or dripping of oil, grease or water.
Provide a green ground wire with flexible metal conduit.

3.9 EXPANSION JOINTS

- A. Conduits 75 mm (3 inches) and larger, that are secured to the building structure on opposite sides of a building expansion joint, require expansion and deflection couplings. Install the couplings in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Provide conduits smaller than 75 mm (3 inches) with junction boxes on both sides of the expansion joint. Connect conduits to junction boxes with sufficient slack of flexible conduit to produce 125 mm (5 inch) vertical drop midway between the ends. Flexible conduit shall have a copper green ground bonding jumper installed. In lieu of this flexible conduit, expansion and deflection couplings as specified above for 375 mm (15 inches) and larger conduits are acceptable.

- C. Install expansion and deflection couplings where shown.
- D. Seismic Areas: In seismic areas, provide conduits rigidly secured to the building structure on opposite sides of a building expansion joint with junction boxes on both sides of the joint. Connect conduits to junction boxes with 375 mm (15 inches) of slack flexible conduit. Flexible conduit shall have a copper green ground bonding jumper installed.

3.10 CONDUIT SUPPORTS, INSTALLATION

- A. Safe working load shall not exceed 1/4 of proof test load of fastening devices.
- B. Use pipe straps or individual conduit hangers for supporting individual conduits. Maximum distance between supports is 2.5 m (8 foot) on center.
- C. Support multiple conduit runs with trapeze hangers. Use trapeze hangers that are designed to support a load equal to or greater than the sum of the weights of the conduits, wires, hanger itself, and 90 kg (200 pounds). Attach each conduit with U-bolts or other approved fasteners.
- D. Support conduit independently of junction boxes, pull boxes, fixtures, suspended ceiling T-bars, angle supports, and similar items.
- E. Fasteners and Supports in Solid Masonry and Concrete:
 - 1. New Construction: Use steel or malleable iron concrete inserts set in place prior to placing the concrete.
 - 2. Existing Construction:
 - a. Steel expansion anchors not less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) bolt size and not less than 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) embedment.
 - b. Power set fasteners not less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) diameter with depth of penetration not less than 75 mm (3 inches).
 - c. Use vibration and shock resistant anchors and fasteners for attaching to concrete ceilings.
- F. Hollow Masonry: Toggle bolts are permitted.
- G. Bolts supported only by plaster or gypsum wallboard are not acceptable.
- H. Metal Structures: Use machine screw fasteners or other devices specifically designed and approved for the application.
- I. Attachment by wood plugs, rawl plug, plastic, lead or soft metal anchors, or wood blocking and bolts supported only by plaster is prohibited.
- J. Chain, wire, or perforated strap shall not be used to support or fasten conduit.
- K. Spring steel type supports or fasteners are prohibited for all uses except: Horizontal and vertical supports/fasteners within walls.
- L. Vertical Supports: Vertical conduit runs shall have riser clamps and

supports in accordance with the NEC and as shown. Provide supports for cable and wire with fittings that include internal wedges and retaining collars.

3.11 BOX INSTALLATION

- A. Boxes for Concealed Conduits:
 - 1. Flush mounted.
 - 2. Provide raised covers for boxes to suit the wall or ceiling, construction and finish.
- B. In addition to boxes shown, install additional boxes where needed to prevent damage to cables and wires during pulling in operations.
- C. Remove only knockouts as required and plug unused openings. Use threaded plugs for cast metal boxes and snap-in metal covers for sheet metal boxes.
- D. Outlet boxes in the same wall mounted back-to-back are prohibited. A minimum 600 mm (24 inch), center-to-center lateral spacing shall be maintained between boxes.
- E. Minimum size of outlet boxes for ground fault interrupter (GFI) receptacles is 100 mm (4 inches) square by 55 mm (2-1/8 inches) deep, with device covers for the wall material and thickness involved.
- F. Stencil or install phenolic nameplates on covers of the boxes identified on riser diagrams; for example "SIG-FA JB No. 1".
- G. On all Branch Circuit junction box covers, identify the circuits with black marker.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 41
UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the furnishing, installation and connection of manholes, handholes and ducts to form a complete underground raceway system.
- B. "Duct" and "conduit", and "rigid metal conduit" and "rigid steel conduit" are used interchangeably in this specification and have the same meaning.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING: Trenching, backfill and compaction.
- B. Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS: General electrical requirements and items that are common to more than one section of Division 26.
- C. Section 26 05 33, RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS: Conduits, fittings and boxes for raceway systems.
- D. Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS: Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.
 - B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Sufficient information, clearly presented, shall be included to determine compliance with drawings and specifications.
 - 2. Include manholes, handholes, duct materials, and hardware. Proposed deviations from details on the drawings shall be clearly marked on the submittals.
- If necessary to locate manholes or handholes at locations other than shown on the drawings, show the proposed locations accurately on scaled site drawings, and submit four copies to the COR for approval prior to construction.
- 3. Reinforcement shop drawings for precast manholes prepared in accordance with ACI-SP-66.
 - 4. Precast manholes and handholes: Submit plans on elevation showing openings, pulling irons cable supports, sump and other details.

Also, submit detail drawings and design calculations for approval prior to installation. Submittal shall bear the seal of a registered structural engineer.

- C. Certifications: Two weeks prior to final inspection, submit four copies of the following to the COR:
1. Certification that the materials are in accordance with the drawings and specifications.
 2. Certification, by the Contractor, that the complete installation has been properly installed and tested.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements, and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.

- A. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
318/318M-2005.....Building Code Requirements for Structural
Concrete & Commentary
- SP-66-04.....ACI Detailing Manual
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- C478/C478M 2006(b).....Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced
Concrete Manhole Sections
- C990 REV A 2003Standard Specification for joints concrete
pipe, Manholes and Precast Box using performed
flexible Joint sealants.
- C. Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE):
- C2-2002National Electrical Safety Code
- D. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):
- RNI 2005.....Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Externally Coated
Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit and Intermediate
Metal Conduit
- TC 2 2003.....Electrical Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Tubing And
Conduit
- TC 3-2004.....PVC Fittings for Use With Rigid PVC Conduit And
Tubing
- TC 6 & 8 2003.....PVC Plastic Utilities Duct For Underground
Installations

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

- TC 9-2004.....Fittings For PVC Plastic Utilities Duct For
Underground Installation
- E. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
70 2005.....National Electrical Code (NEC)
- F. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL):
6-2004.....Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel
467-2004.....Standard for Grounding and Bonding Equipment
651-2005.....Standard for Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC
Conduit and Fittings
651A-2003.....Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and HDPE
Conduit, (RTRC)
651B-2002.....Continuous Length HDPE Conduit
- G. U.S. General Services Administration (GSA):
A-A-60005-1998.....Frames, Covers, Gratings, Steps, Sump and Catch
Basin, Manhole
SS-S-210A-1981.....Sealing Compound, Preformed Plastic for
Expansion joints And Pipe Joints

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE MANHOLES AND HARDWARE

- A. Reinforced Concrete: ACI 318, 20MPA (3000 psi) minimum 28-day compressive strength.
- B. Reinforcing Steel: Number 4 minimum.
- C. Manhole Hardware:
1. Frames and covers (traffic type):
 - a. GSA A-A-60005 Type III.
 - b. Frames: Style A, size 30A.
 - c. Covers, Type D, size 30A, marked "POWER" or "SIGNAL" as applicable.
 - d. Refer to details on plans.
 2. Sump frames and gratings:
 - a. GSA A-A-60005.
 - b. Frames, Type VII.
 - c. Gratings, Type I.
 - d. Refer to details on plans.
 3. Pulling Irons: 22 mm (7/8-inch) diameter hot-dipped galvanized steel bar with exposed triangular shaped opening.

4. Cable supports:

- a. Cable stanchions, hot rolled, heavy duty, hot-dipped galvanized "T" section steel 56 mm (2-1/4 inches) by 6 mm (1/4-inch) in size and punched with 14 holes on 38 mm (1-1/2 inch) centers for attaching cable arms.
- b. Cable arms, 5 mm (3/16-inch) gage, hot rolled, hot-dipped galvanized sheet steel pressed to channel shape. Arms shall be approximately 63 mm (2-1/2 inches) wide and 350 mm (14 inches) long.
- c. Insulators for cable supports, high glazed, wet process porcelain.
- d. Spares: Equip each cable stanchion with two spare cable arms and six spare insulators for future use.
- e. Miscellaneous hardware, hot-dipped galvanized steel.

5. Manhole Ladders:

- a. Manhole Ladders: Aluminum with 400 mm (16 inch) rung spacing.

D. Handhole Hardware:

- 1. Frames and covers configuration as shown on the drawings. Cast the words "Electric" and "Telephone" in the top face of the power and telephone manhole covers respectively.
- 2. Pulling irons, 22 mm (7/8-inch) diameter galvanized steel bar with exposed triangular shaped opening.
- 3. Cable supports are not required.

E. Ground Rod Sleeve: Provide a 75 mm (3 inches) PVC sleeve in manhole floors so that a driven ground rod may be installed.

F. In lieu of poured-in-place manholes and handholes, the Contractor may provide precast units. Units shall comply with ASTM C478, C478M.

- 1. Size: Plan area and clear height shall be not less than that shown on the drawings for poured-in-place type.
- 2. Accessories, hardware, and facilities shall be the same as required for poured-in-place type.
- 3. Assume ground water level 900 mm (3 feet) below ground surface unless a higher water table is shown in the boring logs and adjust design accordingly.

4. Construction:

- a. Units, precast monolithically or of assembled sections. Base and first riser shall be monolithic.

- b. Provide tongue-and-groove joints to firmly interlock adjoining components. Seal joints watertight using preformed plastic or rubber materials conforming to ASTM C990 or GSA SS-S-210A. Install sealing material in strict accordance with the sealant manufacturers' printed instructions.
- c. Provide lifting devices cast into units.
- d. Identify all structures with manufacturer's name embedded in, or otherwise permanently attached to an interior wall face.
- e. Provide a sleeve in manhole floors so that a driven ground rod may be installed.

2.2. DUCTS:

- A. Number and sizes shall be as shown on drawings.
- B. Ducts (concrete encased):
 - 1. Plastic Duct:
 - a. UL 651 and 651A Schedule 80 PVC.
 - b. Duct shall be suitable for use with 90 degree C rated conductors.
 - 2. Conduit Spacers: Prefabricated plastic.
- C. Ducts (direct burial):
 - 1. Plastic duct:
 - a. NEMA TC2 and TC3
 - b. UL 651, 651A and 651B, Schedule 80 PVC.
 - c. Duct shall be suitable for use with 75 degree C rated conductors.
 - 2. Rigid metal conduit, PVC-coated: UL6 and NEMA RN1 galvanized rigid steel, threaded type, coated with PVC sheath bonded to the galvanized exterior surface, nominal 1 mm (0.040 inch) thick.

2.3 GROUNDING

- A. Rods: Per Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS and UL 467
- B. Ground Wire: Stranded bare copper 16 mm² (6 AWG) minimum.

2.4 WARNING TAPE:

- A. Standard 4-mil polyethylene 76 mm (3 inch) wide tape, detectable type, red with black letters, imprinted with "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRIC CABLE BELOW".

2.5 PULL ROPE:

- A. Plastic with 890N (200 pound) minimum tensile strength.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 MANHOLE AND HANDHOLE CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION****A. General Requirements:**

1. Construct manholes of reinforced concrete.
2. Locate manholes and handholes at the approximate locations shown on the drawings with due consideration given to the location of other utilities, grades, and paving.
3. Steel reinforcing concrete cover, not less than 50 mm (2 inches) thick for exterior surfaces, 38 mm (1 1/2 inches) thick for interior surfaces, and 25 mm (1 inch) thick for the bottom surfaces of the top slabs.
4. Walls, floors, and top:
 - a. Construct monolithic walls and floors with window openings in walls for ducts.
 - b. Provide sump pits in the floor of manholes for drainage.
 - c. Provide manhole with a circular opening suitable for the installation of the frame and cover. Provide water stops at framed cold joints.
5. Duct terminations: Provide windows at duct bank terminations and fill with concrete after duct placement. Terminations shall be sealed watertight.
6. Pulling irons:
 - a. Provide pulling irons opposite each duct entrance.
 - b. Cast pulling irons in the walls opposite duct windows approximately 152mm (6 inches) above the top of the window.

B. Manhole Access:

1. Manhole chimney shall consist of a sufficient number of brick and mortar courses between top of manhole and manhole frame to reach the required level. Grout the manhole frame to the chimney.
2. The top of frames and covers shall be flush type, with the finish flush with finished grade in paved and unpaved areas.
3. Frames and covers in roadways and paved areas shall be traffic type. In unpaved areas frames and covers may be non-traffic type.

C. Access for Handholes: Make the top of frames and covers flush with finished grade.**D. Manhole Cable Racks:**

1. Provide cable racks with porcelain insulator supports in each manhole.
2. Cable support intervals shall not exceed 900mm (36 inches).
3. Install racks at the above spacing on all walls for not less than one cable, whether or not the racks will be used for cables. Install additional racks as required for the cables.
4. Each rack shall include cable support insulators.

E. Ground Rods and Grounding in Manholes:

1. Ground rods:
 - a. Rods shall protrude approximately 100 mm (4 inches) above the manhole floor.
 - b. Poured-in-place manholes: Drive a ground rod into the earth, before the floor is placed, at a convenient point close to the manhole wall.
 - c. Precast manholes: Drive a ground rod into the earth, through the floor sleeve, after the manhole is set in place. Fill the sleeve with a sealant to make a watertight seal.
 - d. Locate all utilities in area and be certain that no conduits and/or piping are in path of ground rod being driven.
2. Grounding Conductors:
 - a. Install a 141 mm² (4/0 AWG) bare copper ring grounding conductor around the inside perimeter of the manhole and anchor to the walls with metallic cable clips.
 - b. Connect the ring grounding conductor to the ground rod by an exothermic welding process.
 - c. Bond the ring grounding conductor to the duct bank equipment grounding conductors, the exposed non-current carrying metal parts of racks, sump covers, and like items in the manholes with a minimum 16 mm² (6 AWG) bare copper jumper.

F. Precast Units:

1. Precast units shall have the same accessories and facilities as specified above.
2. Assembly and installation of precast components shall follow the printed instructions and recommendations of the manufacturer of the units.
3. Units shall be installed on a 300 mm (12 inch) level bed of 90% compacted granular fill, well-graded from the 25 mm (1 inch) sieve

to the No. 4 sieve. Granular fill shall be compacted with a minimum of four passes with a plate compactor.

4. Seal duct terminations watertight.

G. Ladders: Provide securely mounted ladder for every manhole over 1200 mm (4 feet) deep.

3.2 TRENCHING

A. Refer to Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING for trenching back-filling, and compaction.

B. Work with extreme care near existing ducts, conduits, cables, and other utilities to avoid damaging them.

C. Cut the trenches neatly and uniformly.

D. For Concrete Encased Ducts:

1. After excavation of the trench, stakes shall be driven in the bottom of the trench at 1200 mm (4 foot) intervals to establish the grade and route of the duct bank.

2. Pitch the trenches uniformly towards manholes or both ways from high points between manholes for the required duct line drainage. Avoid pitching the ducts towards buildings wherever possible.

3. The walls of the trench may be used to form the side walls of the duct bank provided that the soil is self-supporting and that concrete envelope can be poured without soil inclusions. Forms are required where the soil is not self-supporting.

4. After the concrete encased duct has sufficiently cured, the trench shall be backfilled to grade with earth, with appropriate warning tape attached.

E. Conduits to be installed under existing paved areas, roads, and railroad tracks that are not to be disturbed shall be jacked into place. Conduits shall be PVC-coated rigid metal.

3.3 DUCT INSTALLATION

A. General Requirements:

1. Ducts shall be in accordance with the NEC and IEEE C2, as shown on the drawings, and as specified.

2. Slope ducts to drain towards manholes and handholes, and away from building and equipment entrances. Pitch not less than 100 mm (4 inches) in 30 M (100 feet).

3. Underground conduit stub-ups and sweeps to equipment inside of buildings shall be PVC-coated galvanized rigid steel, and shall extend a minimum of 1500 mm (5 feet) outside of building foundation.
4. Stub-ups, sweeps, and risers to equipment mounted on outdoor concrete slabs shall be PVC-coated galvanized rigid steel, and shall extend a minimum of 1500 mm (5 feet) away from edge of slab.
5. Install insulated grounding bushings on the terminations.
6. PVC-coated rigid steel conduits shall be coupled to the ducts with suitable adapters, and the whole encased with 75 mm (3 inches) of concrete.
7. PVC coated rigid steel conduit turns of direction for all duct lines shall have minimum 1200 mm (4 feet) radius in the horizontal and vertical directions. PVC conduit sweeps for all duct lines shall have a minimum 12000 mm (40 feet) radius in the horizontal and 1200 mm (4 feet) in the vertical directions. Where a 12000 mm (40 feet) radius is not possible, horizontal turns of direction shall be rigid steel.
8. All multiple conduit runs shall have conduit spacers. Spacers shall securely support and maintain uniform spacing of the duct assembly a minimum of 75 mm (3 inches) above bottom of trench during the concrete pour. Spacer spacing shall not exceed 1500 mm (5 feet).
9. Duct lines shall be installed no less than 300 mm (12 inches) from other utility systems, such as water, sewer, and chilled water.
10. Clearances between individual ducts:
 - a. For like services, not less than 75 mm (3 inches).
 - b. For power and signal services, not less than 150 mm (6 inches).
 - c. Provide plastic spacers to maintain clearances.
 - d. Provide nonferrous tie wires to prevent displacement of the ducts during pouring of concrete. Tie wires shall not act as substitute for spacers.
11. Duct lines shall terminate at window openings in manhole walls as shown on the drawings. All ducts shall be fitted with end bells.
12. Couple the ducts with proper couplings. Stagger couplings in rows and layers to insure maximum strength and rigidity of the duct bank.
13. Keep ducts clean of earth, sand, or gravel during construction, and seal with tapered plugs upon completion of each portion of the work.

B. Concrete Encased Ducts and Conduits:

1. Install concrete encased ducts for medium and high voltage systems, low voltage systems, and signal systems unless otherwise shown on the drawings.
2. Duct lines shall consist of single or multiple duct assemblies encased in concrete. Ducts shall be uniform in size and material throughout the installation.
3. Tops of concrete-encased ducts shall be:
 - a. Not less than 600 mm (24 inches) and not less than shown on the drawings, below finished grade.
 - b. Not less than 750 mm (30 inches) and not less than shown on the drawings, below roads and other paved surfaces.
 - c. Conduits crossing under grade slab construction joints shall be installed a minimum of 1200 mm (4 feet) below slab.
 - d. Conduits and duct banks which due to existing conditions or conflicts with other duct banks, piping, water mains, sewer piping, man holes, valves or similar equipment cannot be 24" below grade shall have concrete cover on all sides increased from 75 mm (3 inches) to 127 mm (5 inches) and have #4 rebar cages around duct bank, perpendicular to duct bank run, on 457 mm (18 inches) centers. Cages shall have a minimum cover of three inches of concrete.
4. Extend the concrete envelope encasing the ducts not less than 75 mm (3 inches) beyond the outside walls of the outer ducts and conduits.
5. Within 3000 mm (10 feet) of building, manhole and handhole wall penetrations, install reinforcing steel bars at the top and bottom of each concrete envelope to provide protection against vertical shearing.
6. Install reinforcing steel bars at the top and bottom of each concrete envelope of all ducts underneath roadways and parking areas.
7. Where new ducts, conduits, and concrete envelopes are to be joined to existing manholes, handholes, ducts, conduits, and concrete envelopes, make the joints with the proper fittings and fabricate the concrete envelopes to insure smooth durable transitions.
8. Conduit joints in concrete may be placed side by side horizontally but shall be staggered at least 150 mm (6 inches) vertically.

9. Duct Bank Markers:

- a. Duct bank markers, where required, shall be located at the ends of duct banks except at manholes or handholes at approximately every 60 meter (200 feet) along the duct run and at each change in direction of the duct run. Markers shall be placed 600 mm (2 feet) to the right of the duct bank, facing the longitudinal axis of the run in the direction of the electrical load.
- b. The letter "D" with two arrows shall be impressed or cast on top of the marker. One arrow shall be located below the letter and shall point toward the ducts. Second arrow shall be located adjacent to the letter and shall point in a direction parallel to the ducts. The letter and arrow adjacent to it shall each be approximately 75 mm (2-inches) long. The letter and arrows shall be V-shaped, and shall have a width of stroke at least 6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) at the top and a depth of 6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch).
- c. In paved areas, the top of the duct markers shall be flush with the finished surface of the paving.
- d. Where the duct bank changes direction, the arrow located adjacent to the letter shall be cast or impressed with an angle in the arrow the same as the angular change of the duct bank.

C. Concrete-Encased and Direct Burial Duct and Conduit Identification:

Place continuous strip of warning tape approximately 300 mm (12 inches) above ducts or conduits before backfilling trenches. Warning tape shall be preprinted with proper identification.

D. Spare Ducts and Conduits: Where spare ducts are shown, they shall have a nylon pull rope installed. They shall be capped at each end and labeled as to location of the other end.

E. Duct and Conduit Cleaning:

1. Upon completion of the duct bank installation or installation of direct buried ducts, a standard flexible mandrel shall be pulled through each duct to loosen particles of earth, sand, or foreign material left in the line. The mandrel shall be not less than 3600 mm (12 inches) long, and shall have a diameter not less than 13 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) less than the inside diameter of the duct. A brush with stiff bristles shall then be pulled through each duct to remove the loosened particles. The diameter of the brush shall be the same as, or slightly larger than the diameter of the duct.

2. Mandrel pulls shall be witnessed by the COR.
- F. Duct and Conduit Sealing: Seal the ducts and conduits at building entrances, and at outdoor terminations for equipment, with a suitable non-hardening compound to prevent the entrance of moisture and gases.
- G. Connections to Manholes: Duct bank envelopes connecting to underground structures shall be flared to have enlarged cross-section at the manhole entrance to provide additional shear strength. Dimensions of the flared cross-section shall be larger than the corresponding manhole opening dimensions by no less than 300 mm (12 inches) in each direction. Perimeter of the duct bank opening in the underground structure shall be flared toward the inside or keyed to provide a positive interlock between the duct bank and the wall of the structure. Use vibrators when this portion of the encasement is poured to assure a seal between the envelope and the wall of the structure.
- H. Connections to Existing Manholes: For duct bank connections to existing structures, break the structure wall out to the dimensions required and preserve steel in the structure wall. Cut steel and extend into the duct bank envelope. Chip the perimeter surface of the duct bank opening to form a key or flared surface, providing a positive connection with the duct bank envelope.
- I. Connections to Existing Ducts: Where connections to existing duct banks are indicated, excavate around the duct banks as necessary. Cut off the duct banks and remove loose concrete from the conduits before installing new concrete-encased ducts. Provide a reinforced concrete collar, poured monolithically with the new duct bank, to take the shear at the joint of the duct banks.
- J. Partially Completed Duct Banks: During construction wherever a construction joint is necessary in a duct bank, prevent debris such as mud and dirt from entering ducts by providing suitable conduit plugs. Fit concrete envelope of a partially completed duct bank with reinforcing steel extending a minimum of 600 mm (2 feet) back into the envelope and a minimum of 600 mm (2 feet) beyond the end of the envelope. Provide one No. 4 bar in each corner, 75 mm (3 inches) from the edge of the envelope. Secure corner bars with two No. 3 ties, spaced approximately 300 mm (1 foot) apart. Restrain reinforcing assembly from moving during pouring of concrete.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 05 53
IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Identification for raceways.
 - 2. Identification of power and control cables.
 - 3. Identification for conductors.
 - 4. Underground-line warning tape.
 - 5. Warning labels and signs.
 - 6. Instruction signs.
 - 7. Equipment identification labels.
 - 8. Miscellaneous identification products.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each electrical identification product indicated.
- B. Samples: For each type of label and sign to illustrate size, colors, lettering style, mounting provisions, and graphic features of identification products.
- C. Identification Schedule: An index of nomenclature of electrical equipment and system components used in identification signs and labels.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 and IEEE C2.
- B. Comply with NFPA 70.
- C. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.144 and 29 CFR 1910.145.
- D. Comply with ANSI Z535.4 for safety signs and labels.
- E. Adhesive-attached labeling materials, including label stocks, laminating adhesives, and inks used by label printers, shall comply with UL 969.

1.5 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate identification names, abbreviations, colors, and other features with requirements in other Sections requiring identification applications, Drawings, Shop Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and the Operation and Maintenance Manual; and with those required by codes, standards, and 29 CFR 1910.145. Use consistent designations throughout Project.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be applied.
- C. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with location of access panels and doors.
- D. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 POWER AND CONTROL RACEWAY IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS

- A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 for minimum size of letters for legend and for minimum length of color field for each raceway size.
- B. Colors for Raceways Carrying Circuits at More Than 600 V:
 - 1. Black letters on an orange field.
 - 2. Legend: "DANGER CONCEALED HIGH VOLTAGE WIRING."
- C. Tape and Stencil for Raceways Carrying Circuits More Than 600 V: 4-inch- (100-mm-) wide black stripes on 10-inch (250-mm) centers diagonally over orange background that extends full length of raceway or duct and is 12 inches (300 mm) wide. Stop stripes at legends.
- D. Metal Tags: Brass or aluminum, 2 by 2 by 0.05 inch (50 by 50 by 1.3 mm), with stamped legend, punched for use with self-locking cable tie fastener.
- E. Write-On Tags: Polyester tag, 0.015 inch (0.38 mm) thick, with corrosion-resistant grommet and cable tie for attachment to conductor or cable.
 - 1. Marker for Tags: Permanent, waterproof, black ink marker recommended by tag manufacturer.
 - 2. Marker for Tags: Machine-printed, permanent, waterproof, black ink marker recommended by printer manufacturer.

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Colored, self-adhesive vinyl tape not less than 3 mils (0.08 mm) thick by 1 to 2 inches (25 to 50 mm) wide.
- B. Self-Adhesive, Self-Laminating Polyester Labels: Preprinted, 3-mil- (0.08-mm-) thick flexible label with acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive that provides a clear, weather- and chemical-resistant, self-laminating, protective shield over the legend. Labels sized to fit the conductor diameter such that the clear shield overlaps the entire printed legend.
- C. Snap-Around Labels: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, preprinted, color-coded acrylic sleeve, with diameter sized to suit diameter of conductor it identifies and to stay in place by gripping action.
- D. Snap-Around, Color-Coding Bands: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, solid-colored acrylic sleeve with diameter sized to suit diameter of conductor it identifies and to stay in place by gripping action.
- E. Heat-Shrink Preprinted Tubes: Flame-retardant polyolefin tube with machine-printed identification label. Sized to suit diameter of and shrinks to fit firmly around conductor it identifies. Full shrink recovery at a maximum of 200 deg F (93 deg C). Comply with UL 224.
- F. Marker Tapes: Vinyl or vinyl-cloth, self-adhesive wraparound type, with circuit identification legend machine printed by thermal transfer or equivalent process.
- G. Write-On Tags: Polyester tag, 0.015 inch (0.38 mm) thick, with corrosion-resistant grommet and cable tie for attachment to conductor or cable.
 - 1. Marker for Tags: Permanent, waterproof, black ink marker recommended by tag manufacturer.
 - 2. Labels for Tags: Self-adhesive label, machine-printed with permanent, waterproof, black ink recommended by printer manufacturer, sized for attachment to tag.

2.3 UNDERGROUND-LINE WARNING TAPE

- A. Tape:
 - 1. Recommended by manufacturer for the method of installation and suitable to identify and locate underground utility lines.
 - 2. Printing on tape shall be permanent and shall not be damaged by burial operations.

3. Tape material and ink shall be chemically inert, and not subject to degrading when exposed to acids, alkalis, and other destructive substances commonly found in soils.
- B. Color and Printing:
1. Comply with ANSI Z535.1 through ANSI Z535.5.
 2. Inscriptions for Red-Colored Tapes: ELECTRIC LINE, HIGH VOLTAGE.
- C. Comply with NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1910.145.
- D. Self-Adhesive Warning Labels: Factory-printed, multicolor, pressure-sensitive adhesive labels, configured for display on front cover, door, or other access to equipment unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Baked-Enamel Warning Signs:
1. Preprinted aluminum signs, punched or drilled for fasteners, with colors, legend, and size required for application.
 2. 1/4-inch (6.4-mm) grommets in corners for mounting.
 3. Nominal size, 7 by 10 inches (180 by 250 mm).
- F. Metal-Backed, Butyrate Warning Signs:
1. Weather-resistant, nonfading, preprinted, cellulose-acetate butyrate signs with 0.0396-inch (1-mm) galvanized-steel backing; and with colors, legend, and size required for application.
 2. 1/4-inch (6.4-mm) grommets in corners for mounting.
 3. Nominal size, 10 by 14 inches (250 by 360 mm).
- G. Warning label and sign shall include, but are not limited to, the following legends:
1. Multiple Power Source Warning: "DANGER - ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD - EQUIPMENT HAS MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES."
 2. Workspace Clearance Warning: "WARNING - OSHA REGULATION - AREA IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MUST BE KEPT CLEAR FOR 36 INCHES (915 MM)."

2.4 INSTRUCTION SIGNS

- A. Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine plastic, minimum 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) thick for signs up to 20 sq. inches (129 sq. cm) and 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick for larger sizes.
1. Engraved legend with black letters on white face.
 2. Punched or drilled for mechanical fasteners.
 3. Framed with mitered acrylic molding and arranged for attachment at applicable equipment.

- B. Adhesive Film Label: Machine printed, in black, by thermal transfer or equivalent process. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch (10 mm).
- C. Adhesive Film Label with Clear Protective Overlay: Machine printed, in black, by thermal transfer or equivalent process. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch (10 mm). Overlay shall provide a weatherproof and UV-resistant seal for label.

2.5 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION LABELS

- A. Engraved, Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Label: Punched or drilled for screw mounting. White letters on a dark-gray or black background. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch (10 mm).

2.6 CABLE TIES

- A. General-Purpose Cable Ties: Fungus inert, self extinguishing, one piece, self locking, Type 6/6 nylon.
 - 1. Minimum Width: 3/16 inch (5 mm).
 - 2. Tensile Strength at 73 deg F (23 deg C), According to ASTM D 638: 12,000 psi (82.7 MPa).
 - 3. Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 185 deg F (Minus 40 to plus 85 deg C).
 - 4. Color: Black except where used for color-coding.
- B. UV-Stabilized Cable Ties: Fungus inert, designed for continuous exposure to exterior sunlight, self extinguishing, one piece, self locking, Type 6/6 nylon.
 - 1. Minimum Width: 3/16 inch (5 mm).
 - 2. Tensile Strength at 73 deg F (23 deg C), According to ASTM D 638: 12,000 psi (82.7 MPa).
 - 3. Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 185 deg F (Minus 40 to plus 85 deg C).
 - 4. Color: Black.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS IDENTIFICATION PRODUCTS

- A. Paint: Comply with requirements in painting Sections for paint materials and application requirements. Select paint system applicable for surface material and location (exterior or interior).
- B. Fasteners for Labels and Signs: Self-tapping, stainless-steel screws or stainless-steel machine screws with nuts and flat and lock washers.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 INSTALLATION**

- A. Verify identity of each item before installing identification products.
- B. Location: Install identification materials and devices at locations for most convenient viewing without interference with operation and maintenance of equipment.
- C. Apply identification devices to surfaces that require finish after completing finish work.
- D. Self-Adhesive Identification Products: Clean surfaces before application, using materials and methods recommended by manufacturer of identification device.
- E. Attach signs and plastic labels that are not self-adhesive type with mechanical fasteners appropriate to the location and substrate.
- F. Attach plastic raceway and cable labels that are not self-adhesive type with clear vinyl tape with adhesive appropriate to the location and substrate.
- G. System Identification Color-Coding Bands for Raceways and Cables: Each color-coding band shall completely encircle cable or conduit. Place adjacent bands of two-color markings in contact, side by side. Locate bands at changes in direction, at penetrations of walls and floors, at 50-foot (15-m) maximum intervals in straight runs, and at 25-foot (7.6-m) maximum intervals in congested areas.
- H. Aluminum Wraparound Marker Labels and Metal Tags: Secure tight to surface of conductor or cable at a location with high visibility and accessibility.
- I. Cable Ties: For attaching tags. Use general-purpose type, except as listed below:
 - 1. Outdoors: UV-stabilized nylon.
 - 2. In Spaces Handling Environmental Air: Plenum rated.
- J. Underground-Line Warning Tape: During backfilling of trenches install continuous underground-line warning tape directly above line at 6 to 8 inches (150 to 200 mm) below finished grade. Use multiple tapes where width of multiple lines installed in a common trench or concrete envelope exceeds 16 inches (400 mm) overall.
- K. Painted Identification: Comply with requirements in painting Sections for surface preparation and paint application.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION SCHEDULE

- A. Concealed Raceways, Duct Banks, More Than 600 V, within Buildings:
Tape and stencil 4-inch- (100-mm-) wide black stripes on 10-inch (250-mm) centers over orange background that extends full length of raceway or duct and is 12 inches (300 mm) wide. Stencil legend "DANGER CONCEALED HIGH VOLTAGE WIRING" with 3-inch- (75-mm-) high black letters on 20-inch (500-mm) centers. Stop stripes at legends. Apply to the following finished surfaces:
 - 1. Floor surface directly above conduits running beneath and within 12 inches (300 mm) of a floor that is in contact with earth or is framed above unexcavated space.
 - 2. Wall surfaces directly external to raceways concealed within wall.
 - 3. Accessible surfaces of concrete envelope around raceways in vertical shafts, exposed in the building, or concealed above suspended ceilings.
- B. Accessible Raceways and Cables within Buildings: Identify the covers of each junction and pull box of the following systems with self-adhesive vinyl labels with the wiring system legend and system voltage. System legends shall be as follows:
 - 1. Emergency Power.
 - 2. Power.
 - 3. UPS.
- C. Power-Circuit Conductor Identification, More than 600 V: For conductors in vaults, pull and junction boxes, manholes, and handholes, use write-on tags, and a separate tag with the circuit designation.
- D. Install instructional sign including the color-code for grounded and ungrounded conductors using adhesive-film-type labels.
- E. Conductors to Be Extended in the Future: Attach write-on tags or marker tape to conductors and list source.
- F. Locations of Underground Lines: Identify with underground-line warning tape for power, lighting, communication, and control wiring and optical fiber cable.
 - 1. Limit use of underground-line warning tape to direct-buried cables.

2. Install underground-line warning tape for both direct-buried cables and cables in raceway.
- G. Workspace Indication: Install floor marking tape to show working clearances in the direction of access to live parts. Workspace shall be as required by NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1926.403 unless otherwise indicated. Do not install at flush-mounted panelboards and similar equipment in finished spaces.
- H. Warning Labels for Indoor Cabinets, Boxes, and Enclosures for Power and Lighting: Self-adhesive warning labels.
1. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.145.
 2. Identify system voltage with black letters on an orange background.
 3. Apply to exterior of door, cover, or other access.
 4. For equipment with multiple power or control sources, apply to door or cover of equipment including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Power transfer S&C switches.
 - b. Re-label Existing Equipment with modified conductor terminations
- I. Operating Instruction Signs: Install instruction signs to facilitate proper operation and maintenance of electrical systems and items to which they connect. Install instruction signs with approved legend where instructions are needed for system or equipment operation.
- J. Emergency Operating Instruction Signs: Install instruction signs with white legend on a red background with minimum 3/8-inch- (10-mm-) high letters for emergency instructions at equipment used for power switching or transfer and kirk key interlocks.
- K. Equipment Identification Labels: On each unit of equipment, install unique designation label that is consistent with wiring diagrams, schedules, and the Operation and Maintenance Manual. Apply labels to disconnect switches and protection equipment, central or master units, control panels, control stations, terminal cabinets, and racks of each system. Systems include power, lighting, control, communication, signal, monitoring, and alarm systems unless equipment is provided with its own identification.
1. Labeling Instructions:

- a. Indoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label. Unless otherwise indicated, provide a single line of text with 1/2-inch- (13-mm-) high letters on 1-1/2-inch- (38-mm-) high label; where two lines of text are required, use labels 2 inches (50 mm) high.
 - b. Outdoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label] [Stenciled legend 4 inches (100 mm) high.
 - c. Elevated Components: Increase sizes of labels and letters to those appropriate for viewing from the floor.
 - d. Unless provided with self-adhesive means of attachment, fasten labels with appropriate mechanical fasteners that do not change the NEMA or NRTL rating of the enclosure.
2. Equipment to Be Labeled:
- a. S&C Switches
 - b. All Enclosures and electrical cabinets, including existing equipment scheduled for reconnection to new feeders.
 - c. Access doors and panels for concealed electrical items.
 - d. Switchgear.
 - e. Switchboards.
 - f. Transformers: Label that includes tag designation shown on Drawings for the transformer, feeder, and panelboards or equipment supplied by the secondary.
 - g. Substations.
 - h. Emergency system boxes and enclosures.
 - i. Motor-control centers.
 - j. Enclosed switches.
 - k. Enclosed circuit breakers.
 - l. Enclosed controllers.
 - m. Variable-speed controllers.
 - n. Push-button stations.
 - o. Power transfer equipment.

-----END OF SECTION-----

SECTION 26 13 00
MEDIUM-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the existing Square D Substation Walk In high voltage switchgear, and is furnished as a REFERENCE ONLY to the existing equipment this contract will connect conductors to. None of the work or equipment described in this section are part of this contract, but are furnished as REFERENCE ONLY so the contractor has an adequate understanding of the existing in place equipment this contract will utilize for the Substation termination of conductors installed under this contract.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS: General electrical requirements that are common to more than one section of Division 26.
- B. Section 26 05 13, MEDIUM-VOLTAGE CABLES: High voltage cables and splices.
- C. Section 26 05 21, LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (600 VOLTS AND BELOW): Cables and wiring.
- D. Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS: Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path to ground for possible ground fault currents.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Factory Testing:
1. Thoroughly test the switchgear at the factory with the circuit breakers in the connected position in their cubicles. The factory tests shall be in accordance with IEEE C37.09 and shall include the following tests:
 - a. Design Tests
 - b. Production Tests
 - c. Conformance Tests: These tests shall also include testing as required in ANSI C37.55, C37.57 and NEMA C37.54.
 2. Furnish four (4) copies of certified manufacturer's factory test reports to the COR prior to shipment of the switchgear to ensure that the switchgear has been successfully tested as specified.
 3. The Government shall have an option to witness the factory tests. All expenses of the Government Representative's trips to witness the testing will be paid by the Government. Notify the VA Central Office

through the COR not less than 30 days prior to making tests at the factory.

B. Field Testing:

1. Field tests shall be in accordance with IEEE C37.09 and shall include the following:
 - a. Tests After Delivery
 - b. Field Tests

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. In accordance with Section 26 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, submit the following:

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Shop drawings shall not be submitted until the Electrical System Protective Device Study has been submitted and approved.
 2. Provide detailed drawings with sufficient information, clearly presented, to determine compliance with drawings and specifications.
 3. Prior to fabrication of switchgear, submit four copies of the following data for approval:
 - a. Complete electrical ratings
 - b. Circuit breaker sizes
 - c. Interrupting ratings
 - d. Safety features
 - e. Accessories and nameplate data
 - f. One line diagram of the primary distribution system.
 - g. Elementary and interconnection wiring diagrams.
 - h. Technical data for each component.
 - i. Dimensioned exterior views of the switchgear.
 - j. Dimensioned section views of the switchgear.
 - k. Floor plan of the switchgear.
 - l. Foundation plan for the switchgear.
 - m. Provisions and required locations for external conduit and wiring entrances.
 - n. Dimensions and approximate design weights.
 4. Obtain and submit written approval from the local power company, that the equipment and material interface with the customer meets with their requirements and approval.
- C. Manuals:
1. Submit, simultaneously with the shop drawings, companion copies of complete maintenance and operating manuals, including technical data sheets, wiring diagrams, and information for ordering replacement parts.

- a. Include complete interconnection diagrams that show all components of the switchgear line-up.
 - b. Include complete diagrams of the internal wiring for each of the items of equipment.
 - c. The diagrams shall identify the terminals to facilitate in the installation, maintenance and operation.
 - d. Approvals will be based on complete submissions of manuals together with shop drawings.
2. Two weeks prior to the project final inspection or the inspection of the applicable phase that includes switchgear installation, submit four copies of a final updated maintenance and operating manual to the COR. (Update the manual to include any information necessitated by shop drawing approval).
- D. Test Reports:
- 1. Submit four copies of certified conformance test reports for approval. Reports shall include, but not be limited to, interrupting, short time, momentary, BIL, high potential, fault close, and endurance performance.
 - 2. Submit four copies of the certified factory design and production test reports for approval.
 - 3. Two weeks prior to the project final inspection or phase inspection, submit four copies of the certified field test reports and data sheets to the COR.
- E. Certifications: Two weeks prior to the project final inspection or the inspection of the applicable phase that includes switchgear installation, submit four copies of the following certifications to the COR:
- 1. Certification by the manufacturer of the switchgear that the equipment has been properly installed, adjusted and tested.

1.5 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below (including amendments, addenda, revisions, supplements, and errata) form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
ACI 318-00.....Building Code Requirements for Structural
Concrete
- C. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
C37.47-00.....High Voltage Current-Limiting Type Distribution
Class Fuses and Fuse Disconnecting Switches

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

- C37.55-89.....Switchgear-Metal-Clad Switchgear Assemblies-
Conformance Test Procedures
- C37.57-90.....Switchgear-Metal-Enclosed Interrupter Switchgear
Assemblies Conformance Testing
- C37.85-89.....Switchgear-Alternating-Current High-Voltage
Power Vacuum Interrupters-Safety Requirements
for X-Radiation Limits
- C39.1-81.....Electrical Analog Indicating Instruments,
Requirements for
- D. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE):
- C37.04-99.....Standard Rating Structure for AC High-Voltage
Circuit Breakers
- C37.09-99.....Standard Test Procedure for AC High-Voltage
Power Circuit Breakers Rated on a Symmetrical
Current Basis
- C37.20.2-99.....Standard for Metal-Clad Switchgear
- C37.48-97.....Guide for Application, Operation and Maintenance
of High Voltage Fuses, Distribution Enclosed
Single Pole Air Switches, Fuse Disconnection
Switches and Accessories
- C37.90-89.....Standard for Relays and Relay Systems Associated
with Electric Power Apparatus
- C57.13-93.....Standard Requirements for Instrument
Transformers
- E. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):
- C37.06.1-00.....Guide for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers Rated
on a Symmetrical Current Basis
- C37.54-87.....Switchgear - Indoor Alternating Current High-
Voltage Circuit Breakers Applied as Removable
Elements in Metal-Enclosed Switchgear Assemblies
- Conformance Test Procedures
- LA 1-92.....Surge Arrestors
- SG 4-00.....Alternating-Current High-Voltage Circuit
Breakers
- F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):
- 70-02.....National Electrical Code (NEC):

PART 2-PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The switchgear shall be in accordance with NEMA SG-4, IEEE C37.20.2 and the National Electrical Code as minimum requirements, and shall be as shown on the drawings and as specified.
- B. Indicating instruments shall be in accordance with ANSI C39.1
- C. Relays and relay systems shall be in accordance with IEEE C37.90.
- D. Instrument transformers shall be in accordance with IEEE C57.13.
- E. The switchgear line-up shall be a complete, grounded, continuous-duty, integral assembly, metal clad, dead-front, dead-rear, self-supporting, tamperproof, weatherproof, outdoor type switchgear assembly with metal housing and a walk-in protected aisle. Incorporate devices shown on the drawings and everything required to fulfill the operational and other requirements shown on the drawings.
- F. Ratings shall be not less than shown on the drawings. Short circuit ratings shall be not less than 500 MVA.
- G. Switchgear shall conform to the arrangements and details of the drawings and space designed for installation.
- H. Coordinate the components of the switchgear line-up electrically and mechanically.
- I. Switchgear shall be designed to withstand the mechanical stresses caused by rough handling during shipment in addition to the electrical (short circuit) and mechanical stresses, which will occur during operation of the station.
- J. Interlocking shall be provided as shown on the drawings and as required for the safety of personnel and safe operation of the equipment.
- K. Switchgear shall be assembled, connected and wired at the factory so that only external circuit connections are required at the construction site. Split the structure only as required for shipping and installation. Circuit breakers and accessories shall be packaged and shipped separately. Packaging shall provide adequate protection against rough handling during shipment.
- L. All non-current carrying parts shall be grounded per applicable articles of the National Electrical Code. Refer to Section 26 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS for additional requirements.
- M. End sections of switch gear shall be designed and constructed to allow expansion of the bus and the addition of additional sections.

2.2 HOUSING

A. The equipment and structure shall have the following features:

1. Frames and enclosures:

- a. The assembly shall be braced with reinforcing gussets and jig welds as required to assure rectangular rigidity.
- b. The enclosure shall be steel, leveled and not less than the gauge required by NEMA and ANSI Standards.
- c. Die-pierce the holes for connecting adjacent structures to insure proper alignment and to allow for future additions.
- d. All bolts, nuts, and washers shall be cadmium-plated steel.

2. Cubicles:

- a. An individual cubicle shall be supplied for each circuit breaker and each future circuit breaker indicated. Cubicles shall also be provided for auxiliaries, revenue metering, and transitions as indicated on the drawings.
 - 1) Compartment each cubicle so that the circuit breaker, buses, and cable terminations are in separate compartments with steel partitions or barriers of approved and properly installed insulation.
 - 2) Each cubicle furnished with a circuit breaker (active or spare) shall be fully equipped as noted on drawings and specified below.
 - 3) Each cubicle noted as space for future circuit breaker shall be fully equipped for positioning and connecting the breakers. Provide all equipment required to implement the future breaker installation, except the relays and meters on the cubicle doors and the associated current transformers.
- b. The cubicles shall be fabricated by a single manufacturer and shall be coordinated for their installation.
- c. Conveniently locate test blocks within each cubicle for circuit breaker wiring connections.

3. Cubicle doors:

- a. The doors shall permit convenient removal and interchanging of the circuit breakers between cubicles. The doors shall be capable of a swing approaching 180 degrees and shall be provided with intermediate doorstops.
- b. Each door shall include suitable handles and padlocking provisions. Concealed or semi-concealed hinges shall be provided to attach the doors. Weld the hinges to the equipment structure and to the cubicle doors.

c. The following equipment shall be mounted on the door of circuit breaker cubicles:

- 1) Draw out, induction type relays.
- 2) A breaker control switch.
- 3) Breaker-position-indicator lamps energized by the station battery.
- 4) Indicating ammeters and voltmeters and associated selector switches.
- 5) Install any additional items indicated on the drawings.

B. Walk-in Protected Enclosure:

1. Where indicated on the drawings, provide an outdoor, weatherproof, protected walk-in aisle enclosure, fabricated and coordinated with the switchgear to form an integral enclosure.
2. The entire length of the protected aisle shall be wide enough to permit two circuit breakers to pass side by side conveniently.
3. Adequate space shall be provided for convenient operation and maintenance of the batteries, battery charger, circuit breaker test panel, and the revenue metering equipment. The aisle area shall be not less than shown on the drawings.
4. The entire space within the enclosure shall be provided with a steel floor adequately reinforced to allow the circuit breakers to be interchanged and serviced without causing the floor to deflect. The entire floor shall be at the same level.
5. The roof of the enclosure shall slope to allow for adequate run-off of moisture.
6. The entire area between the floor and foundation, including feeder conduits, shall be enclosed by structural steel or steel sheets.
7. The enclosure shall include proper ventilation. All ventilation openings shall be provided with suitable filters and screens. Provide thermostatically controlled exhaust fan with CFM sufficient to limit the temperature rise to 10 degrees F above ambient. Thermostat shall close contacts at 32 degrees C (90 degrees F). Provide motor starter with H-O-A switch adjacent to the wall-mounted thermostat.
8. Enclosure doors:
 - a. Locate a door wide enough to allow a circuit breaker to pass at each end of the protected aisle.
 - b. The doors shall be safety type, steel with concealed or semi-concealed hinges for attachment. Weld the hinges to the equipment structure.
 - c. Provide the doors with panic hardware on the inside and grab

handle on the exterior. A latch bolt controlled by a key cylinder shall lock the door from the outside. Key the cylinder as directed by the COR.

9. Equipment rear doors:

- a. Provide suitable weatherproof type doors on the rear of the switchgear enclosure for each cubicle. Attach the doors by concealed or semi-concealed hinges. Weld the hinges to the enclosure and to the cubicle doors. Provide each door with a three-point latching and locking assembly and provisions for padlocking.
- b. The doors shall be capable of a swing approaching 180 degrees and shall be provided with intermediate doorstops.

10. Cubicle heaters:

- a. Install a thermostatically controlled electric strip heater within each circuit breaker cubicle and cable termination compartment to limit excessive humidity during adverse weather conditions. Thermostat shall be set and marked with manufacturer's recommended setting.
- b. Heater and associated control wiring shall be pre-wired at the factory. Properly fuse the wiring and protect to prevent terminal overheating.

11. Lighting:

- a. Provide 1200 mm (four-foot), two-lamp, ceiling mounted, fluorescent fixtures, 2400 mm (eight feet) on centers over the front aisle, with fixtures parallel to the switchgear. Lamps shall be T8-32 watts each with matching electronic ballasts. Fixtures shall be securely mounted (chains or wires are not allowed) and include wire guards to protect lamps in each fixture
- b. Install a 3-way switch at each enclosure entrance to control the aisle lighting.
- c. Emergency light: Provide a self-contained battery pack with charger and two headlights mounted on a shelf near the ceiling (at middle of enclosure). Battery shall have capacity to operate the headlights for two hours.

12. Receptacles: Provide one 2P, 3W, 20-amp duplex ground fault (GFI) receptacle for each three cubicles or fraction thereof. Space receptacles equidistant along the exterior wall of the aisle space. Install a separate 20-amp circuit for every three (3) receptacles.

13. All branch circuit wiring shall be installed in conduit and shall be not less than #12 AWG.

C. Finish:

1. All metal surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned, phosphatized and factory primed prior to applying baked enamel or lacquer finish.
2. Outdoor Switchgear:
 - a. Interior finish shall be light gray.
 - b. The underside of the switchgear and enclosure shall be treated with corrosion resistant compounds, epoxy resin or rubberized sealing compound.

2.3 BUS

A. Bus Bars and Interconnections:

1. Provide either copper or aluminum buses, fully rated for the amperage shown on the drawings. All ground buses shall be copper.
2. All aluminum bus bar joints shall be made by employing belleville type conical washers under the nuts and over the plated flat steel washers that are against the bus to assure constant pressure. Factory welded bus connections are acceptable.
3. Fully insulate and totally enclose the buses within the bus compartment of the switchgear cubicle.
4. Mount the buses on appropriately spaced insulators and brace to withstand the available short circuit currents.
5. The bus and bus compartment shall be designed so that the acceptable NEMA Standard temperature rises are not exceeded.
6. Install a ground bus the full length of the switchgear assembly. Bus size shall be 50 mm by 6 mm (2-inches by 1/4-inches).

B. Insulation: The insulation shall be a high flame-retardant, self extinguishing, high track-resistant material that complies with the NEMA Standard 65 degree C temperature rise.

C. Control Bus: Extend the control buses to all of the circuit breaker cubicles including spare and spaces for future circuit breakers.

D. End sections of switch gear shall be designed and constructed to allow expansion of the buses and the addition of additional sections. Bus shall have bolt holes for extension of the bus pre drilled. Ends of bus shall be insulated.

2.4 CIRCUIT BREAKERS

A. Breakers that have the same ratings shall be interchangeable with other breakers in that line-up.

B. The circuit breakers shall be in accordance with IEEE C37.04, NEMA C37.06.1 and NEMA SG-4. Breakers shall have the following features:

1. Draw out vacuum interrupter type.

- a. Vacuum:
 - 1) Three independent sealed high vacuum interrupters.
 - 2) Protect the interrupter contacts from moisture and contaminated atmospheres.
 - 3) Readily accessible contact wear indicator for each interrupter.
 - 4) Provisions for slow closing (testing).
 - 5) Breaker total interrupting time of 3 cycles.
 - 6) Maintenance free interrupter.
 - 7) Contact surfaces to be of special alloys (such as copper chrome) to reduce effect of chopping.
 - 8) Provide each phase of each breaker with appropriate surge arrester for application voltage. Select surge arresters to minimize risk of damage to external electrical and electronic equipment.
 - 9) Vacuum interrupters shall meet the safety requirements of ANSI C37.85.
- 2. Operating mechanism:
 - a. The mechanism shall operate in a quick-make, quick-break manner and shall be charged by a small universal motor to provide stored-energy for breaker operation. Breaker tripping, closing, and indicating lamps shall be DC operated.
 - b. The speed of the contacts during the operation shall be independent of the control voltage and the operator's movements.
 - c. Equip the mechanism for manual opening and closing of the contacts during loss of normal control power and provide capability for slow manual operation during inspection of the contact wiping action.
- 3. Drawout rails:
 - a. Design the rails to guide the breakers to their disconnected, test, and connected positions. Provide a positive stop at each of the positions by a levering mechanism.
 - b. The breaker shall maintain contact with ground in all positions through flexible connections and ground shoes.
 - c. Make provisions for padlocking the breaker in the test and disconnected position.
- 4. Power line and load disconnecting contact fingers and springs:
 - a. The contact fingers shall be silver-plated, full-floating, self-aligning, self-coupling, and designed for cleaning action during engaging and disengaging movements.

- b. Provide adequate flexibility between stationary and movable components to assure proper meeting of the contact fingers, while also providing adequate pressure on the contact surfaces.
 - c. Mount the contacts on the breaker so that they can be conveniently inspected.
- 5. The stationary contacts for the line and load breaker contact fingers shall be isolated from the breaker compartment by shutters when the breaker is removed from the connected position.
- 6. The control and auxiliary contacts of the breaker shall be silver plated, multi-contact, self-coupling, plug and socket type. The contacts shall connect the circuits through terminal blocks that shall be conveniently mounted on the breaker for visual inspection.
- 7. Mechanical interlocks:
 - a. Shall prevent the breaker from movement, except when the breaker contacts are in the open position.
 - b. Shall prevent the breaker from closing the contacts while in the connected position, except when the power line and load disconnecting contacts are completely connected.
- C. The interrupting ratings of the breakers shall be not less than 500 MVA.

2.5 CURRENT TRANSFORMERS

- A. Provide encapsulated type current transformers or approved equal. The transformers shall have a mechanical and one-second thermal rating in RMS amperes of not less than the momentary and interrupting rating of the breaker at rated voltage.
- B. Provide transformer ratios as shown on the drawings. Accuracies shall be coordinated with the associated relays and meters by the switchgear manufacturer to assure proper operation at the selected pick up and operating current ratings.

2.6 POTENTIAL TRANSFORMERS

- A. The potential transformers shall be encapsulated, drawout, disconnecting type and shall be properly protected by primary current-limiting fuses.
- B. When the transformers are withdrawn from the compartment the primary terminals shall be grounded.
- C. The transformer ratios and accuracies shall be coordinated with the associated relays and meters by the switchgear manufacturer.

2.7 CONTROL POWER TRANSFORMERS

- A. The control power transformers shall be encapsulated, drawout, disconnecting type and shall be properly protected by primary current-limiting fuses.

- B. The ratings of the transformer shall be as indicated on the drawings.
- C. Refer to the drawings for rating and capacity of the circuit breaker equipped panelboard served by the control power transformer.
- D. Equip the control power transformer compartment door with indicating lights and nameplates to indicate when the control power is energized.
- E. Dual Control Power Supplies:
 - 1. For each of the incoming feeders, provide a separate control power transformer.
 - 2. An automatic transfer switch shall transfer the secondary connected load as follows:
 - a. While the preferred incoming feeder is energized, the load shall be connected to the transformer energized by the feeder.
 - b. While the preferred incoming feeder is de-energized and the other incoming feeder is energized, the load shall be transferred to the energized incoming feeder.

2.8 BATTERY SYSTEM

- A. Batteries:
 - 1. Provide high discharge rate type nickel-cadmium batteries. Battery voltage shall be 125 volts nominal. Calculate the battery capacity based on the lowest ambient temperature in the room where it is to be installed. Include a safety margin of 50 percent for reserve capacity.
 - a. Provide sufficient battery capacity to carry all continuous loads (lamps, relays, etc.) for 8 hours and then perform the greater of the following duties, with the charger de-energized.
 - 1) Trip all circuit breakers simultaneously or,
 - 2) Close the largest breaker in a line-up of four or less breakers, or close the two largest breakers simultaneously in a line-up of more than four breakers. Breaker closing current shall include both the spring release coil current and the starting current of the spring charging motor.
 - 2. Each battery cell shall have electrolyte minimum and maximum level indicators, and flip top flame arrester vent cap.
 - 3. Provide battery connector covers for protection against external short circuits.
 - 4. Provide steel battery racks with an alkali resistant finish.
 - 5. In seismic areas, batteries shall be secured to the battery rack to prevent overturning during a seismic event. Battery rack shall also be secured to the floor.

B. Battery Charger:

1. Provide a charger of the full wave rectifier type utilizing silicon controlled rectifiers as the power-control elements. Construction shall be modular with plug-in control units for easy replacement.
2. The charger shall maintain 1/2 of one percent voltage regulation from no load to full load for line voltage variation of 10 percent, and frequency variation of 3 Hz from 60 Hz.
3. The charger shall maintain a nominal float voltage of 1.4 vpc, and a nominal equalizing voltage of 1.5 vpc.
4. The charger shall be capable of continuous operation in an ambient temperature of 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) without derating. The charger shall be installed in a convection cooled NEMA Type I ventilated enclosure. The housing is to have a hinged front door with all equipment accessible from the front.
5. Provide both AC and DC transient protection. Charger shall be able to recharge a fully discharged battery without tripping AC protective devices. AC circuit breaker shall not trip under any DC load condition, including short circuit on output terminals.
6. The charger shall be capable of supplying the following demand simultaneously:
 - a. Recharging a fully discharged battery in 12 hours.
 - b. Supervisory panel and control panel.
 - c. Steady loads (indicating lamps, relays, etc.).
7. The charger shall have fused AC input and DC output protection.
8. The charger shall not discharge the batteries when AC power fails.
9. The charger shall have the following accessories:
 - a. On-off control switch with pilot light.
 - b. AC power failure alarm light.
 - c. High DC voltage alarm light.
 - d. Low DC voltage alarm light.
 - e. Ground detection switch and alarm light.
 - f. DC ammeter - 2 percent accuracy.
 - g. DC voltmeter - 2 percent accuracy: Float/equalize voltage marked in red on voltmeter.
 - h. Provisions for activation of remote annunciation of trouble for the above conditions.

2.9 OTHER EQUIPMENT

A. Cable Terminations:

1. Cable terminations shall conform to the requirements in Section 26 05 13, MEDIUM-VOLTAGE CABLES.

2. Coordinate cable terminations with the switchgear being furnished.

B. High Voltage Lightning Arresters:

1. Lightning arresters shall be valve type with wet process porcelain insulators. Supports that hold the porcelain in compression shall be rustproof steel. Arresters shall be in accordance with NEMA LA 1.
2. Provide each ungrounded conductor of each incoming circuit with an arrester.
3. Unless the class of the arrester is specifically shown on the drawings, the switchgear manufacturer shall provide the class arrester required to protect the equipment. Provide a suitable dielectric barrier to isolate the arresters from the switchgear compartment.

2.10 AUXILIARIES

- A. Install all additional components required for proper operation of the switchgear.

2.11 SWITCHGEAR WIRES

- A. Switchgear control wires shall not be less than No. 14 AWG copper 600 volt, Class B, Stranded SIS. Install wiring complete at the factory, adequately bundled and protected. All conductors across hinges, and all conductors for interconnection between shipping units shall be Class C stranded. Conductors shall be sized in accordance with the NEC. Provide separate control circuit fuses in each breaker compartment and locate for ease of access and maintenance.

2.12 TEST CABINET

- A. The test cabinet shall facilitate the convenient testing of the power circuit breakers and shall be installed where indicated on the drawings.

2.13 IDENTIFICATION SIGNS AND MIMIC BUS

- A. Permanently identify each cubicle of the switchgear assembly by a sign which clearly indicates the enclosed equipment or breaker designation.
- B. Provide signs of laminated black phenolic resin with a white core and engraved lettering of not less than 6 mm (1/4-inch) high.
- C. Provide an approved mimic bus on the front of each switchgear assembly, either factory painted, plastic, or metal strips. Secure strips in place by plated screws. Strips shall be secured flat and free of waves. Plastic tape shall not be used. Use symbols similar to a one line diagram (refer to drawings).

2.14 ONE LINE DIAGRAM

- A. An as-built one line diagram, clearly identified, shall be laminated or mounted under plexiglas, installed in a frame and mounted on a wall adjacent to the switchgear assembly.
- B. Deliver an additional four spare copies (same as at the switchgear unit) of the one line diagram to the COR.

2.15 VOLTAGE WARNING SIGN

- A. Mount on each entrance door of the outdoor switchgear or switchgear room, approximately 1500mm (five feet) above grade or floor, a clearly lettered high voltage sign for warning personnel. The sign shall be attached with rustproof metal screws.

2.16 ACCESSORIES

- A. Furnish all accessories to the COR as recommended by the switchgear assembly manufacturer to facilitate the convenient maintenance and operation of the assembly.

2.17 AS-LEFT RELAY SETTING AND FUSE RATINGS

- A. Relay settings of the high voltage switchgear breakers will be provided to the contractor by the substation design engineer.
- B. The settings shall be calibrated and set in the field by an authorized representative of the switchgear manufacturer.
- C. Post a durable copy of the "as-left" relay settings and fuse ratings in a convenient location within the switchgear assembly. Deliver four additional copies of the settings and fuse ratings to the COR. Furnish this information prior to the activation of the switchgear.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 INSTALLATION**

- A. Install the switchgear in accordance with the NEC, manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.
- B. Anchor the individual cubicles to the steel flooring by bolts, not less than 13 mm (1/2-inch) diameter. Furnish 100 mm (4-inch) channel iron sills for new concrete floors and level flush into the floor.

3.2 FOUNDATION

- A. The concrete shall have 21 Mpa (3000 psi) compressive strength in a minimum of 28 days, and comply with the American Concrete Institute Publication 318, "Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete".
- B. Locate the top of the foundation 150 mm (six inches) above the adjacent grade, unless otherwise indicated on the drawings.
- C. Grade the adjacent terrain away from the switchgear to allow water to run away from the structure.

- D. Use cadmium plated bolts, nuts and washers, not less than 13 mm (1/2-inch) in diameter, to fasten the structure to the foundation.

3.3 TECHNICAL SERVICES DURING INSTALLATION AND FIELD TESTING

- A. An authorized representative of the switchgear manufacturer shall technically supervise and participate during all of the field adjustments and tests. Major adjustments and field tests shall be witnessed by the COR. This shall be provided by and arranged for by the Contractor.
- B. Perform all tests listed in NETA "Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Distribution Equipment" (copyright 2007) sections 7.5.3 and 7.6.3, 7.10, 7.18, and 7.22.3.
- C. Prior to the final inspection for acceptance, the COR shall witness all or part of the testing of the equipment at his option to assure the proper operation of the individual components and confirm proper operation/coordination with downstream equipment and eliminate any electrical and mechanical defects.
 - 1. Notify the COR a minimum of ten (10) working days prior to scheduling tests.
 - 2. When any defects are detected, make corrections and repeat all tests as requested by the COR, at no additional cost to the Government.

3.4 INSTRUCTIONS AND FINAL INSPECTION

- A. A complete set of operating instructions for the switchgear shall be laminated or mounted under plexiglas and installed in a frame on the wall of switchgear assembly.
- B. Conduct a final inspection, in the presence of a VA representative, to assure that the switchgear operates properly in all respects.
- C. Furnish the services of a factory-trained engineer for two, 4-hour training periods for instructing personnel in the maintenance and operation of the equipment, on the dates requested by the COR.

- - - E N D - - -

SECTION 26 13 29
MEDIUM-VOLTAGE
COMPARTMENTALIZED SWITCHGEAR

PART 1 - GENERAL:

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY:

- A. Section Includes: Switched and fused, compartmentalized, outdoor switchgear in capacities up to 34 kV, Furnished and Installed by this Contractor.

1.3 DEFINITIONS:

- A. ATS: Acceptance Testing Specifications.
- B. VFI: Vacuum Fault Interrupter or Fault Interrupter.
- C. SF6: Sulfur Hexafluoride.
- D. SCADA: Supervisory control and data acquisition.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Seismic Performance: Switchgear shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE/SEI 7.
 - 1. The term "withstand" means "the unit will remain in place without separation of any parts from the device when subjected to the seismic forces specified and the unit will be fully operational after the seismic event."

1.5 SUBMITTALS:

- A. Provide product data, for all types of materials to be installed. For each type of switchgear and related equipment, provide:
 - 1. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.
 - 2. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics for interrupter switches and circuit breakers.
 - 3. Include time-current characteristic curves for over-current protective devices, including circuit-breaker relay trip devices and fusible devices.
- B. Shop Drawings. Provide shop drawings of types of materials to be installed. For each type of switchgear and related equipment, provide:
 - 1. Dimensioned plans, elevations, sections, and details, including required clearances and service space around equipment. Show

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
VA Project 660-13-105

method of field assembly and location and size of each field connection. Include the following:

- a. Tabulation of installed devices with features and ratings.
 - b. Outline and general arrangement drawing showing dimensions, shipping sections, and weights of each assembled section.
 - c. Drawing of cable termination compartments showing preferred locations for conduits and indicating space available for cable terminations.
 - d. Floor plan drawing showing locations for anchor bolts.
 - e. Current ratings of buses.
 - f. Short-time and short-circuit ratings of switchgear assembly.
 - g. Nameplate legends.
 - h. Mimic-bus diagram.
2. Wiring Diagrams: For each type of switchgear and related equipment, include the following:
- a. Power, signal, and control wiring.
 - b. Three-line diagrams of current and future secondary circuits showing device terminal numbers and internal diagrams.
 - c. Schematic control diagrams.
 - d. Diagrams showing connections of component devices and equipment.
 - e. Schematic diagrams showing connections to remote devices.
- C. Delegated-Design Submittal. Provide types of materials to be installed for switchgear indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.
1. Detail fabrication and assembly of switchgear.
 2. Design Calculations: Calculate requirements for selecting seismic restraints and for designing concrete bases.
- D. Coordination Drawings, provide types of materials to be installed. Floor/equipment plans, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from Installers of the items involved:
1. Dimensioned layout, required working clearances, and required area above and around switchgear where piping and ducts are prohibited.

2. Switchgear layout and relationships between components and adjacent structural and mechanical elements.
 3. Support locations, type of support, and weight on each support.
 4. Field measurements.
- E. Qualification Data: For qualified testing agency.
- F. Seismic Qualification Certificates. Provide for reference of types of materials to be installed. For switchgear, accessories, and components, from manufacturer:
1. Basis for Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
 2. Dimensioned Outline Drawings of Equipment Unit: Identify center of gravity and locate and describe mounting and anchorage provisions.
 3. Detailed description of equipment anchorage devices on which the certification is based and their installation requirements.
- G. Source quality-control reports shall be provided by this contractor for reference of types of materials to be installed.
- H. Field quality-control reports.
- I. Operation and Maintenance Data. Provide for reference of types of materials to be installed. For switchgear and switchgear components to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. Include the following:
1. Manufacturer's written instructions for testing and adjusting overcurrent protective devices.
 2. Time-current curves, including selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE:

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications shall be provided by the installation contractor. Member company of NETA or an NRTL:
1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Currently certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application shall be provided by the installation contractor.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS:

- A. Environmental Limitations: Rate equipment for continuous operation at indicated ampere ratings for the following conditions:

Primary Electrical Radial Replacement Phase 3
 Segments 5, 6A, 9, B.42 and Substation Metering/Upgrades
 VA Project 660-13-105

1. Ambient temperature not exceeding 122 deg F (50 deg C).
2. Altitude of 4500 feet above sea level.

1.8 COORDINATION:

- A. Layout and Installation shall be provided by this contractor. Contractor shall coordinate with other construction including conduit, piping, equipment, and adjacent surfaces and shall be required to maintain required clearances for workspace and equipment access doors and panels.
- B. Fibercrete Bases shall be furnished by this contractor and shall be sized to coordinate with the switch size specified.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1-GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPARTMENTALIZED, MEDIUM-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR

- A. Description: Factory assembled and tested.
- B. Arc Resistance: Comply with IEC 62271-200, Appendix AA
- C. System Voltage: 7.2 kV nominal; 15 kV maximum. Suitable for application in 3-phase, 60-Hz, solidly grounded-neutral system.
- D. Switchgear shall have an Open-Close-Ground position for each way.
- E. Vacuum Fault Interrupters:
 1. Full-life duty cycle according to IEEE C37.60.
- F. Enclosures: Steel, weatherproof construction, with integral structural-steel base frame.
- G. Finish: Manufacturer's standard rust-inhibiting primer on phosphatizing-treated metal surfaces and having manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant finish coating.
- H. Instrument Transformers: Comply with IEEE C57.13.
 1. Potential Transformers: Secondary rating shall be 120 V with an accuracy class of 0.3 burdens of W, X, and Y according to NEMA standards.
 2. Current Transformers: Accuracy class and burdens suitable for connected relays, meters, and instruments.
- I. Identification:
 1. Materials: Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS" for nameplates, signs, and labels.
 2. Mimic Bus: Continuous mimic bus applied to front of switchgear, arranged in single-line diagram format, using symbols and lettered designations, coordinated with the devices in the switchgear, to produce a concise visual presentation of

principal switchgear components and connections. The mimic bus shall be black engraving on steel nameplate.

3. Hazard-Alerting Signs:
 - a. Mounted on the exterior of the pad-mounted enclosure a sign reading: "WARNING - KEEP OUT - HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE INSIDE - CAN SHOCK, BURN, OR CAUSE DEATH."
 - b. Mounted on each switchgear a sign reading: "DANGER - HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE - FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL LIKELY CAUSE SHOCK, BURNS, OR DEATH." The text shall further indicate that operating personnel must know and obey the employer's work rules, know the hazards involved, and use proper protective equipment and tools to work on this equipment
4. Nameplates: Mounted on each switchgear indicating the manufacturer's name, catalog number, model number, date of manufacture, and serial number.
5. Ratings Label: Mounted on each switchgear indicating the following:
 - a. Voltage rating.
 - b. Main bus continuous rating.
 - c. Short-circuit rating.
 - d. Fault-interrupter ratings, including interrupting and duty-cycle fault-closing.
 - e. Load-interrupter-switch ratings, including duty-cycle fault-closing and short-time.
- J. Viewing Windows: For each switches and interrupters to allow visual verification of the switch-blade position (open, closed, or grounded) while shining a flashlight on the blades.
 1. Viewing windows shall be located on the opposite side of the gear from the bushings and bushing wells so that operating personnel will not be required to perform routine operations in close proximity to high-voltage elbows and cables. Retaining the two subparagraphs below will restrict the manufacturer to S&C.
 2. Include a cover for each viewing window to shield operating personnel from the flash which may occur during switching operations.
- K. Accessories:
 1. A shotgun clamp stick 69.5" to 89.5" in length with a canvas storage bag.

2. An adapter cable for connecting an overcurrent control to a user-furnished personal computer.
3. An adapter cable for connecting an overcurrent control removed from its enclosure to a user-furnished personal computer.
4. A fuse handling tool as recommended by the fuse manufacturer.

2.2 PAD MOUNTED INSULATED SWITCHGEAR

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 1. S&C Electric Company.
- B. Switch Construction:
 1. All switch components and entrances shall be assembled in a totally welded mild steel tank. Entrances shall be internally connected by copper conductors capable of handling momentary and continuous current duty. The switch shall contain no electrically floating metallic parts or components. Construction shall be a dead-front design.
 - a. Switch tanks shall be painted outdoor light grey, satisfying the requirements of ANSI Standard Z55.1 for No. 70 using corrosion-resistant epoxy paint.
 2. Comply with IEEE/ANSI C37.20.3.
 3. Ratings: Comply with IEEE/ANSI C37.04.
- C. Load-break Puffer Switch:

Each switching way is to be equipped with an internally mounted operating mechanism capable of providing quick-make, quick-break operation in either switching direction. The mechanism must be capable of delivering sufficient torque and shall be provided with latches for each position to assure load interrupting, fault closing and momentary ratings. All switch positions are to be clearly identified, padlockable and adaptable to keylock schemes. The operating mechanism shall be actuated from outside the switch tank with an operating handle. The operating shaft shall be made of stainless steel providing maximum corrosion resistance. A double "O" ring type operating shaft seal shall be used for a leak resistant, long life seal.

 1. Switch contacts shall be of a rotary puffer design made with copper alloy contacts with silver plating to assure permanent, low contact resistance. Each rotating contact simultaneously disengages from two fixed contacts, thus providing two break points per phase giving improved interrupting capability compared to single break contact systems. Contact travel shall

be 90 degrees to assure efficient arc extinction and a wide open contact gap. Arcing is confined away from the main contact surfaces. The stationary contacts shall be supported independent of the cable entrance bushings, eliminating possible misalignment. Auxiliary blades used for load interruption are not acceptable.

2. Switches shall be designed, tested and built per IEEE C37.74 and IEC 60265 standards. Certified test reports shall be provided. The switch shall be rated:
 - a. Maximum design voltage, kV: 15.5.
 - b. Impulse level (BIL), kV: 110.
 - c. Continuous & load-break current, A: 630.
 - d. One minute withstand (dry), AC kV: 35.
 - e. One minute withstand (dry), AC kV Production test rating: 34.
 - f. 15 minute withstand, DC kV: 53.
 - g. Momentary current, kA, ASYM: 20.
 - h. Fault close current, kA, ASYM: 20.
 - i. One second current, kA, SYM: 25.
 - j. Load-break operations at 600 A: 1200.
 - k. Mechanical endurance, operations: 2000.
3. Cable entrances shall be tested to ANSI/IEEE 386 and be one or more of the following:
 - a. 600 amp Quik-Change disconnectable apparatus bushing.
 - 600 amp Apparatus bushing.
4. The switch shall be provided with an integral ground position that is readily visible through the viewing window to eliminate the need for cable handling and exposure to high voltage to ground the equipment. The ground position shall have a three-time and ten-time duty-cycle fault-closing rating.

D. Vacuum Fault Interrupters (VFI):

1. The vacuum interrupter shall consist of vacuum bottles and a spring-assisted operating mechanism. The mechanism used shall be designated "Model FI" for three phase operation only. The mechanism shall consist of three vacuum bottles mechanically linked to single spring-assisted operating mechanism
2. The vacuum interrupter operating mechanism shall consist of the support assembly, linkage, spring latch mechanism, and solenoid utilized for electronic tripping. Maximum interrupting time shall be three cycles (50 msec). The movable contact shaft

shall be flagged to indicate the contact position, open or closed. This contact position indicator shall be fully visible through viewing windows supplied in the switch tank.

3. The vacuum interrupter shall be a non-reclosing, manual reset device incorporating vacuum bottles. It shall be designed, tested and built per application sections of IEEE C37.60 and C37.74. The vacuum interrupter assembly shall be rated:
 - a. Maximum design voltage, kV: 15.5.
 - b. Impulse level (BIL), kV: 95.
 - c. Continuous & loadbreak current, A: 600 .
 - d. One minute withstand (dry), AC kV: 35 .
 - e. One minute withstand (dry), AC kV Production test rating: 34.
 - f. Symmetrical interrupting rating, kA: 12.
 - g. Asym. interrupting rating, kA: 19.2.
 4. Cable entrances shall be tested to ANSI/IEEE 386 and be one or more of the following:
 - a. 600 amp Quik-Change disconnectable apparatus bushing.
 - b. 200 amp Deepwell bushing.
 5. The fault interrupter shall be provided with a disconnect with an integral ground position that is readily visible through the viewing window to eliminate the need for cable handling and exposure to high voltage to ground the equipment. The ground position shall have a three-time and ten-time duty-cycle fault-closing rating.
- E. Control Power Supply: Current transformer supplies control circuits.
1. Provide backup battery per manufacturer recommendations.
- F. Vacuum Interrupter Electronic Control:
1. An electronic assembly shall be provided to sense load and Fault current on each phase of the load tap circuits. The electronic control shall be powered from the current transformers mounted inside the SF6 insulated switch tank. No external power source shall be required for overcurrent protection. The electronic control shall monitor the current on the individual phases of the load tap circuits using input from the internal current transformers. Electronic trip capability shall be selectable for each phase. Temperature range shall be -30C to +50C.
 2. Minimum trip selection shall be accomplished with selector

knobs or switches inside the electronic enclosure. Trip time current characteristics (TCC) shall be field selectable using a dip switch. Maximum time for power up and ready-to-trip when closing on a circuit shall be ten percent of the trip time or 1/2 cycle, whichever is greater. Trip selection may be made with the load taps energized.

3. The control shall feature time-current characteristic (TCC) curves including standard E-speed, K-speed, coordinating-speed tap, coordinating-speed main curves, and relay curves per IEEE C37.112. Coordinating-speed tap curves shall optimize coordination with load-side weak-link/backup current-limiting fuse combinations, and coordinating-speed main curves shall optimize coordination with tap-interrupter curves.
4. The time-overcurrent relay curves conform to IEEE C37.112 IEEE Standard Inverse-Time Characteristic Equations for Overcurrent Relays for the following curves: U.S. Moderately Inverse Curve U1, U.S. Inverse Curve U2, U.S. Very Inverse Curve U3, U.S. Extremely Inverse Curve U4, U.S. Short-Time Inverse Curve U5, I.E.C. Class A Curve (Standard Inverse) C1, I.E.C. Class B Curve (Very Inverse) C2, I.E.C. Class C Curve (Extremely Inverse) C3, I.E.C. Long-Time Inverse Curve C4, and I.E.C. Short-Time Inverse Curve C5.
5. The control shall have instantaneous-trip (1 kA through 8 kA) and definite-time delay (32 ms through 96 ms) settings to allow tailoring of the coordinating-speed tap and coordinating-speed main curves to the application.

G. Bushings and Bushing Wells:

1. Bushings and bushing wells shall conform to ANSI/IEEE Standard 386.
2. Bushings and bushing wells shall include a semi-conductive coating.
3. Bushings and bushing wells shall be mounted in such a way that the semi-conductive coating is solidly grounded to the gas-tight tank.

H. Terminations:

1. Terminals for load-interrupter switches shall have 600-ampere bushings, and terminals for fault interrupters shall have 200-ampere bushing wells.

I. Provisions for Grounding:

1. One ground-connection pad shall be provided on the gas-tight

tank of the switchgear. The ground-connection pad shall be constructed of stainless steel and welded to the gas-tight tank, and shall have a short-circuit rating equal to that of the switchgear.

2. If tank is in a pad mounted enclosure, ground connection pads shall be located at each cable entrance.

J. Pad-Mounted Style:

1. The gas-tight tank shall be made of 7-gauge mild steel.
2. Enclosure:
 - a. The switchgear shall be provided with a pad-mounted enclosure suitable for installation of the gear on a concrete pad.
 - b. The pad-mounted enclosure shall be separable from the switchgear to allow clear access to the bushings and bushing wells for cable termination.
The enclosure shall be provided with removable front and back panels or doors, and/or hinged lift-up roof sections for access to the operating and termination compartments. Each roof section or door shall have a retainer to hold it in the open position.
 - c. Lift-up roof sections or doors shall overlap the panels and shall have provisions for padlocking that incorporate a means to protect the padlock shackle from tampering.
 - d. The base shall consist of continuous 90-degree flanges, turned inward and welded at the corners, for bolting to the concrete pad.
 - e. For bushings rated 600 amperes continuous, the termination compartment shall be of an adequate depth to accommodate encapsulated surge arresters mounted on 600-ampere elbows having 200-ampere interfaces.
 - f. For bushing wells rated 200 amperes continuous, the termination compartment shall be of an adequate depth to accommodate 200-ampere elbows mounted on feedthru inserts.
 - g. An instruction manual holder shall be provided.
 - h. Non-removable lifting tabs shall be provided.
3. Enclosure Finish:
 - a. All exterior welded seams shall be filled and sanded smooth for neat appearance.
 - b. Switch tanks shall be painted in an "outdoor light gray" color, matching existing switches currently on-site,

satisfying the requirements of ANSI Standard Z55.1 for No. 70 using corrosion-resistant epoxy paint.

- c. Finish shall be applied over rust-inhibiting primer on phosphatizing-treated metal surfaces.
- d. Comply with IEEE/ANSI C37.20.3.
- e. Ratings: Comply with IEEE/ANSI C37.04.

K. Standard Components:

- 1. Lifting provisions.
- 2. Gas pressure gauge and fill valve.
- 3. Grounding provisions for switch tank and all cable entrances.
- 4. Stainless steel three line diagram and corrosion-resistant nameplates.
- 5. Parking stands.
- 6. Switch operating handle(s) with padlock provision and end stops.
- 7. Type 1 vacuum interrupter electronics package including a selector switch for single or 3-phase operation and individual phase trip levels.

L. Optional Components:

- 1. Low pressure warning device.
- 2. SF6 density switch for SCADA or remote indication of dielectric.
- 3. 4/0 brass ground lug(s).
- 4. Keylock provisions as shown on drawings.
- 5. Analog voltage sensors.
- 6. Digital voltage sensors.
- 7. Type 2 electronics package including ground fault trip and time delay selector switches (three phase only).
- 8. Refill kit consisting of regulator, hose and 10 or 20 lb. SF6 bottle.
- 9. Voltage indication.

Voltage indication for each load-interrupter switch and fault interrupter by means of capacitive taps on the bushings shall be provided to eliminate the need for cable handling and exposure to high voltage to test the cables for voltage. This feature shall include a flashing LCD display to indicate the presence of voltage for each phase, and a solar panel to supply power for testing of the complete voltage-indication circuit.

The voltage-indication feature shall be mounted on the covers for the viewing windows on the opposite side of the gear from the bushings and bushing wells so that operating personnel shall not be required to perform any routine operations in close proximity to high-voltage elbows and cables.

2.3 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Before shipment of equipment, perform the following tests and prepare test reports:
 - 1. Production tests on circuit breakers according to IEEE C37.09.
 - 2. Production tests on completed switchgear assembly according to IEEE/ANSI C37.20.2. The bulk SF6 gas supply and each individual switch shall be tested for moisture content. Each individual switch shall undergo a mechanical operation check and a leak test. The switch shall be factory filled with SF6 and AC hi-pot tested one minute phase-to-phase, phase-to-ground and across the open contacts. Circuit resistance shall be checked on all ways.
- B. Assemble switchgear and equipment in manufacturer's plant and perform the following:
 - 1. Functional tests of all relays, instruments, meters, and control devices by application of secondary three-phase voltage to voltage circuits and injection of current in current transformer secondary circuits.
 - 2. Functional test of all control and trip circuits. Connect test devices into circuits to simulate operation of controlled remote equipment such as circuit-breaker trip coils, close coils, and auxiliary contacts.
 - 3. Tests substantiating the three-time duty-cycle fault-closing ratings shall be performed at maximum voltage with current applied for at least 10 cycles. Certified test abstracts establishing such ratings shall be furnished upon request
- C. Prepare equipment for shipment.
 - 1. Provide suitable crating, blocking, and supports so equipment will withstand expected domestic shipping and handling shocks and vibration.

Weatherproof equipment for shipment. Close connection openings to prevent entrance of foreign material during shipment and storage.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 SHIPMENT AND DELIVERY:**

- A. The Contractor shall arrange to procure, ship and deliver to the project site all equipment specified in this section. The Contractor will unload and install this equipment.
 - 1. The Contractor will proceed with delivery only after shop drawings have been approved, and delivery released by the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).

3.2 INSTALLATION:

- A. Switch Gear will be unloaded and installed by this contractor, where the contractor will anchor switchgear assembly to pad as shown on drawings not to be less than 8-inch (203-mm) thick (minimum) concrete pad 12 inches longer on each side than equipment, and attach by bolting.
 - 1. Installing Contractor shall design each fastener and support to carry load indicated by seismic requirements and according to seismic-restraint requirements and details.
 - 2. Fibercrete Bases: Shall be designed and furnished so when installed, exposed surface area shall not be less than 8 inches (203 mm) high minimum, reinforced as required. Base shall be sized so that edges extend no less than 12 inches (150 mm) in all directions beyond the maximum dimensions of furnished switchgear, unless otherwise indicated or unless required for seismic anchor support.
- B. Temporary Lifting Provisions: Removal of temporary lifting eyes, channels, and brackets and temporary blocking of moving parts from switchgear units and components shall be by the contractor.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION:

- A. Identification of field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components shall be furnished and installed by the contractor.

3.4 CONNECTIONS:

- A. All cable connections shall be installed by the contractor.
- B. The installation contractor shall provide cable terminations at switchgear are specified in Division 26 Section 26 05 13, "MEDIUM-VOLTAGE CABLES."
- C. The contractor shall tighten bus joints, electrical connectors, and terminals according to manufacturer's published torque-tightening values.

- D. The contractor shall ground equipment according to Division 26 Section 26 05 26, "GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS." The contractor shall connect wiring according to Division 26 Sections 26 05 21, "LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES" and 26 05 11, "MEDIUM-VOLTAGE CABLES."

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL:

- A. The contractor shall prepare for acceptance tests as follows:
 - 1. Test insulation resistance for each switchgear bus, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
 - 2. Test continuity of each circuit.
- B. The contractor shall engage a testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. The contractor shall engage manufacturer's Field Services: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
- D. The contractor shall perform tests and inspections.
 - 1. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections, and to assist in testing.
- E. The contractor shall perform all required tests and Inspections:
 - 1. Perform each electrical test and visual and mechanical inspection stated in NETA ATS. Certify compliance with test parameters. Perform NETA tests and inspections for each of the following NETA categories:
 - a. Switchgear.
 - b. Circuit breakers.
 - c. Protective relays.
 - d. Surge arresters.
- F. Switchgear will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- G. The contractor shall Prepare all test and inspection reports.
- H. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, the contractor shall perform infrared scan of each switchgear. Remove front and rear panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
 - 1. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each switchgear 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.

2. Instrument: Use an infrared-scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
3. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies switchgear checked and that describes infrared-scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

3.6 ADJUSTING:

- A. The contractor shall set field-adjustable, protective-relay trip characteristics as per Owner provided settings.

3.7 CLEANING:

- A. On completion of installation the contractor shall inspect interior and exterior of switchgear. Vacuum dirt and debris; do not use compressed air to assist in cleaning. Repair damaged finishes.

3.8 DEMONSTRATION:

- A. The contractor shall engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain switchgear. Training shall at a minimum be one 8 hour day of classroom and on-site training in all aspects of operation and maintenance of switchgear.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 31 20 00
EARTH MOVING**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

- A. This section specifies the requirements for furnishing all equipment, materials, labor, tools, and techniques for earthwork including, but not limited to, the following:
1. Site preparation.
 2. Excavation.
 3. Filling and backfilling.
 4. Soil Disposal.
 5. Clean Up.

1.2 DEFINITIONS:

- A. Unsuitable Materials:
1. Fills: Topsoil; frozen materials; construction materials and materials subject to decomposition; clods of clay and stones larger than 75 mm (3 inches); organic material, including silts, which are unstable; and inorganic materials, including silts, too wet to be stable and any material with a liquid limit and plasticity index exceeding 40 and 15 respectively. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction, as defined by ASTM D 698.
 2. Existing Subgrade (Except Footing Subgrade): Same materials as 1.2.A.1, that are not capable of direct support of slabs, pavement, and similar items with possible exception of improvement by compaction, proof-rolling, or similar methods.
- B. Trench Earthwork: Trench-work required for utility lines.
- C. Degree of compaction: Degree of compaction is expressed as a percentage of maximum density obtained by laboratory test procedure. This percentage of maximum density is obtained through use of data provided from results of field test procedures presented in ASTM D1556, ASTM D2167, and ASTM D2922.
- D. Fill: Satisfactory soil materials used to raise existing grades. In the Construction Documents, the term "fill" means fill or backfill as appropriate.
- E. Backfill: Soil materials or controlled low strength material used to fill an excavation.
- F. Unauthorized excavation: Removal of materials beyond indicated sub-grade elevations or indicated lines and dimensions without written

authorization by the COR. No payment will be made for unauthorized excavation or remedial work required to correct unauthorized excavation.

- G. Authorized additional excavation: Removal of additional material authorized by the COR based on the determination by the Government's soils testing agency that unsuitable bearing materials are encountered at required sub-grade elevations. Removal of unsuitable material and its replacement as directed will be paid on basis of Conditions of the Contract relative to changes in work.
- H. Subgrade: The undisturbed earth or the compacted soil layer immediately below granular sub-base, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.
- I. Structure: Buildings, foundations, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.
- J. Borrow: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.
- K. Drainage course: Layer supporting slab-on-grade used to minimize capillary flow of pore water.
- L. Bedding course: Layer placed over the excavated sub-grade in a trench before laying pipe. Bedding course shall extend up to the springline of the pipe.
- M. Sub-base Course: Layer placed between the sub-grade and base course for asphalt paving or layer placed between the sub-grade and a concrete pavement or walk.
- N. Utilities include on-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables as well as underground services within buildings.
- O. Debris: Debris includes all materials located within the designated work area not covered in the other definitions and shall include but not be limited to items like vehicles, equipment, appliances, building materials or remains thereof, tires, any solid or liquid chemicals or products stored or found in containers or spilled on the ground.
- P. Contaminated soils: Soil that contains contaminants as defined and determined by the COR or the Government's testing agency.

1.3 RELATED WORK:

- A. Safety requirements, Article, ACCIDENT PREVENTION.
- B. Protection of existing utilities, fire protection services, existing equipment, roads, and pavements: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF EXCAVATION:

- A. Unclassified Excavation: Removal and disposal of pavements and other man-made obstructions visible on surface; utilities, and other items

including underground structures indicated to be demolished and removed; together with any type of materials regardless of character of material and obstructions encountered.

B. Classified Excavation: Removal and disposal of all material except that material not defined as Rock.

C. Rock Excavation:

1. Trenches and Pits: Removal and disposal of solid, homogenous, interlocking crystalline material with firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits that cannot be excavated with a late-model, track-mounted hydraulic excavator; equipped with a 1050 mm (42 inch) wide, short-tip-radius rock bucket; rated at not less than 103 kW (138 hp) flywheel power with bucket-curling force of not less than 125 kN (28,090 lbf) and stick-crowd force of not less than 84.5 kN (19,000 lbf); measured according to SAE J-1179. Trenches in excess of 3000 mm (10 feet) wide and pits in excess of 9000 mm (30 feet) in either length or width are classified as open excavation.
2. Open Excavation: Removal and disposal of solid, homogenous, interlocking crystalline material firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits that cannot be dislodged and excavated with a late-model, track-mounted loader; rated at not less than 157 kW (210 hp) flywheel power and developing a minimum of 216 kN (48,510 lbf) breakout force; measured according to SAE J-732.
3. Other types of materials classified as rock are unstratified masses, conglomerated deposits and boulders of rock material exceeding 0.76 m³ (1 cubic yard) for open excavation, or 0.57 m³ (3/4 cubic yard) for footing and trench excavation that cannot be removed by rock excavating equipment equivalent to the above in size and performance ratings, without systematic drilling, ram hammering, ripping, or blasting, when permitted.
4. Blasting: Removal and disposal of solid, homogenous, interlocking crystalline material firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits that cannot be removed with conventional methods may not be performed by blasting.
5. Definitions of rock and guidelines for equipment are presented for general information purposes only. The Contractor is expected to use the information presented in the Geotechnical Engineering Report to evaluate the extent and competency of the rock and to determine both quantity estimations and removal equipment and efforts.

1.5 SUBMITTALS:

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.

1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designation only.
- B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
- T99-01(2004).....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 kg (5.5 lb) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 inch) Drop
- T180-01(2004).....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using a 4.54 kg (10 lb) Rammer and a 457 mm (18 inch) Drop
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- D448-03a.....Standard Classification for Sizes of Aggregate for Road and Bridge Construction
- D698-00ae1.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft. lbf/ft³ (600 kN m/m³))
- D1556-00.....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
- D1557-02e1.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft³ (2700 kN m/m³))
- D2167-94 (2001).....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
- D2487-06.....Standard Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
- D2922-05.....Standard Test Methods for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
- D2940-03.....Standard Specifications for Graded Aggregate Material for Bases or Subbases for Highways or Airports
- D. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE):
- J732-92.....Specification Definitions - Loaders
- J1179-02.....Hydraulic Excavator and Backhoe Digging Forces

PART 2 - PRODUCTS**2.1 MATERIALS:**

- A. General: Provide borrow soil material when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.
- B. Fills: Material in compliance with ASTM D2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM, SC, and ML, or any combination of these groups; free of rock or gravel larger than 75 mm (3 inches) in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter. Material approved from on site or off site sources having a minimum dry density of 1760 kg/m³ (110 pcf), a maximum Plasticity Index of 15, and a maximum Liquid Limit of 40.
- C. Engineered Fill: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of compliance with ASTM D2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM, SC, and ML, or any combination of these groups, or as approved by the Engineer or material with at least 90 percent passing a 37.5-mm (1 1/2-inch) sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a 75-µm (No. 200) sieve, per ASTM D2940;.
- D. Bedding: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D2940; except with 100 percent passing a 25 mm (1 inch) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a 75-µm (No. 200) sieve.
- E. Drainage Fill: Washed, narrowly graded mixture of crushed stone, or crushed or uncrushed gravel; ASTM D448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 57; with 100 percent passing a 37.5 mm (1 1/2-inch) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a 2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve.
- F. Granular Fill:
 - 1. Under concrete slab, crushed stone or gravel graded from 25 mm (1 inch) to 4.75 mm (No. 4), per ASTM D 2940.
 - 2. Bedding for sanitary and storm sewer pipe, crushed stone or gravel graded from 13 mm (1/2 inch) to 4.75 mm (No 4), per ASTM D 2940.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 SITE PREPARATION:**

- A. Clearing: Clear within limits of earthwork operations as shown. Work includes removal of trees, shrubs, fences, foundations, incidental structures, paving, debris, trash, and other obstructions. Remove materials from Medical Center.
- B. Grubbing: Remove stumps and roots 75 mm (3 inch) and larger diameter. Undisturbed sound stumps, roots up to 75 mm (3 inch) diameter, and nonperishable solid objects a minimum of 900 mm (3 feet) below subgrade

or finished embankment may be left.

- C. Concrete Slabs and Paving: Score deeply or saw cut to insure a neat, straight cut, sections of existing concrete slabs and paving to be removed where excavation or trenching occurs. Extend pavement section to be removed a minimum of 300 mm (12 inches) on each side of widest part of trench excavation and insure final score lines are approximately parallel unless otherwise indicated. Remove material from Medical Center.
- D. Lines and Grades: Registered Professional Land Surveyor or Registered Civil Engineer, specified in Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, shall establish lines and grades.
 - 1. Grades shall conform to elevations indicated on plans within the tolerances herein specified. Generally grades shall be established to provide a smooth surface, free from irregular surface changes. Grading shall comply with compaction requirements and grade cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated. Where spot grades are indicated the grade shall be established based on interpolation of the elevations between the spot grades while maintaining appropriate transition at structures and paving and uninterrupted drainage flow into inlets.
 - 2. Locations of existing and proposed elevations indicated on plans, are approximate. Contractor is responsible to notify COR of any differences between existing elevations shown on plans and those encountered on site by Surveyor/Engineer described above. Notify COR of any differences between existing or constructed grades, as compared to those shown on the plans.
 - 3. Subsequent to establishment of lines and grades, Contractor will be responsible for any additional cut and/or fill required to ensure that site is graded to conform to elevations indicated on plans.
- E. Disposal: All materials removed from the property shall be disposed of at a legally approved site, for the specific materials, and all removals shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local regulations. No burning of materials is permitted onsite.

3.2 EXCAVATION:

- A. Shoring, Sheet piling and Bracing: Shore, brace, or slope, its angle of repose or to an angle considered acceptable by the COR, banks of excavations to protect workmen, banks, adjacent paving, structures, and utilities.
 - 1. Design of the temporary support of excavation system is the

- responsibility of the Contractor.
2. Construction of the support of excavation system shall not interfere with the permanent structure and may begin only after a review by the COR.
 3. Extend shoring and bracing to a minimum of 1500 mm (5 feet) below the bottom of excavation. Shore excavations that are carried below elevations of adjacent existing foundations.
- B. Excavation Drainage: Operate pumping equipment, and/or provide other materials, means and equipment as required to keep excavation free of water and subgrade dry, firm, and undisturbed until approval of permanent work has been received from COR.
- C. Subgrade Protection: Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, or damage by rain or water accumulation. Reroute surface water runoff from excavated areas and not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Do not use excavated trenches as temporary drainage ditches. When subgrade for foundations has been disturbed by water, remove disturbed material to firm undisturbed material after water is brought under control. Replace disturbed subgrade in trenches with concrete or material approved by the COR.
- D. Blasting: Blasting is never permitted.
- E. Trench Earthwork:
1. Utility trenches (except sanitary and storm sewer):
 - a. Excavate to a width as necessary for sheeting and bracing and proper performance of the work.
 - b. Grade bottom of trenches with bell holes scooped out to provide a uniform bearing.
 - c. Support piping on undisturbed earth unless a mechanical support is shown.
 - d. Length of open trench in advance of piping laying shall not be greater than is authorized by COR.
- F. Site Earthwork: Earth excavation includes excavating pavements and obstructions visible on surface; underground structures, utilities, and other items indicated to be removed; together with soil, boulders, and other materials not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation. Excavation shall be accomplished as required by drawings and specifications. Excavate to indicated elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of plus or minus 25 mm (1 inch). Extend excavations a sufficient distance from structures for placing and removing concrete formwork, for installing services and other construction, complying with

OSHA requirements, and for inspections. Remove sub-grade materials that are determined by COR as unsuitable, and replace with acceptable material.

3.3 FILLING AND BACKFILLING:

- A. General: Do not fill or backfill until all debris, water, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials have been removed from excavation. For fill and backfill, use excavated materials and borrow meeting the criteria specified herein, as applicable. Borrow will be supplied at no additional cost to the Government. Do not use unsuitable excavated materials. Do not backfill until foundation walls have been completed above grade and adequately braced, waterproofing or dampproofing applied, foundation drainage, and pipes coming in contact with backfill have been installed and work inspected and approved by COR.
- B. Placing: Place materials in horizontal layers not exceeding 200 mm (8 inches) in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 100 mm (4 inches) in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers and then compacted. Place backfill and fill materials evenly on all sides of structures to required elevations, and uniformly along the full length of each structure. Place no material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost.
- C. Compaction: Compact with approved tamping rollers, sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic tired rollers, steel wheeled rollers, vibrator compactors, or other approved equipment (hand or mechanized) well suited to soil being compacted. Do not operate mechanized vibratory compaction equipment within 3000 mm (10 feet) of new or existing building walls without prior approval of COR. Moisten or aerate material as necessary to provide moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining specified compaction with equipment used. Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum dry density, according to ASTM D698 or ASTM D1557.

3.4 DISPOSAL OF UNSUITABLE AND EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL:

- A. Disposal: Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Medical Center property.

3.5 CLEAN UP:

- A. Upon completion of earthwork operations, clean areas within contract limits, remove tools, and equipment. Provide site clear, clean, free of

debris, and suitable for subsequent construction operations. Remove all debris, rubbish, and excess material from Medical Center Property.

----- E N D -----