

- a. Anvil International HBS-Base Series
- b. Cooper B-Line Dura-Blok
- c. Erico Caddy Pyramid 50, 150, 300, or 600 (to match load).

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Fasten hanger rods, conduit clamps, and outlet and junction boxes to building structure using expansion anchors in concrete and beam clamps on structural steel.
- B. Trapeze support installation: Cut hanger rods back at trapeze supports so they do not extend more than 3/4" below bottom face of lowest fastener and blunt any sharp edges.
- C. Use toggle bolts or hollow wall fasteners in hollow masonry, plaster, or gypsum board partitions and walls; expansion anchors or preset inserts in solid masonry walls; self-drilling anchors or expansion anchor on concrete surfaces; sheet metal screws in sheet metal studs; and wood screws in wood construction.
- D. Do not fasten supports to ceiling systems, piping, ductwork, mechanical equipment, or conduit, unless otherwise noted.
- E. Do not use powder-actuated anchors without specific permission.
- F. Do not drill structural steel members.
- G. Fabricate supports from structural steel or steel channel, rigidly welded or bolted to present a neat appearance. Use hexagon head bolts with spring lock washers under all nuts.
- H. In wet locations and on all building floors below exterior earth grade install free-standing electrical equipment on concrete pads.
- I. Bridge studs top and bottom with channels to support flush-mounted cabinets and panelboards in stud walls.
- J. Do not exceed 25 lbs. per hanger and a minimum spacing of 2'-0" on center when attaching to metal roof decking (excludes concrete on metal deck). This 25 lbs. load and 2'-0" spacing include adjacent electrical and mechanical items hanging from deck. If the hanger restrictions cannot be achieved, supplemental framing off steel framing will need to be added.
- K. Refer to Section 26 0533 for special conduit supporting requirements.

3.02 FINISH

- A. Prime coat exposed steel hangers and supports. Hangers and supports in crawl spaces, pipe shafts, and above suspended ceiling spaces are not considered exposed.
- B. Trim all ends of exposed field fabricated steel hangers, slotted channel and threaded rod to within 1" of support or fastener to eliminate potential injury to personnel unless shown otherwise on the drawings. Smooth ends and install elastomeric insulation with two coats of latex paint if exposed steel is within 6'-6" of finish floor and presents potential injury to personnel.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 0533 - CONDUIT AND BOXES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Rigid metallic conduit and fittings (RMC)
- B. Electrical metallic tubing and fittings (EMT)
- C. Wall and ceiling outlet boxes
- D. Electrical connection
- E. Pull and junction boxes
- F. Rough-ins
- G. Raceway Seals and Sealant

1.02 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 26 0553 - Electrical Identification: Refer to electrical identification for color and identification labeling requirements.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
 - 1. ANSI C80.1 - Rigid Steel Conduit, Zinc-Coated
 - 2. ANSI C80.3 - Electrical Metallic Tubing, Zinc-Coated and Fittings
 - 3. ANSI C80.4 - Fittings for Rigid Metal Conduit and Electrical Metallic Tubing
 - 4. ANSI C80.6 - Intermediate Metal Conduit, Zinc Coated
 - 5. ANSI/NEMA OS 1 - Sheet-Steel Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, Covers and Box Supports
 - 6. ANSI/NEMA OS 2 - Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, Covers and Box Supports
- B. Federal Specifications (FS):
 - 1. A-A-50553A - Fittings for Conduit, Metal, Rigid, (Thick-Wall and Thin-Wall (EMT) Type
 - 2. A-A-55810 - Specification for Flexible Metal Conduit
- C. NECA "Standards of Installation"

D. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):

1. ANSI/NEMA FB 1 - Fittings, Cast Metal Boxes, and Conduit Bodies for Conduit, Electrical Metallic Tubing and Cable
2. RN 1 - Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Externally Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit, Rigid Aluminum Conduit, and Intermediate Metal Conduit
3. TC 2 - Electrical Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Conduit
4. TC 9 - Fittings for PVC Plastic Utilities Duct for Underground Installation

E. CEC California Electrical Code

F. Underwriters Laboratories (UL): Applicable Listings

1. UL 1 - Flexible Metal Conduit
2. UL 6 - Rigid Metal Conduit
3. UL 360 - Liquid Tight Flexible Steel Conduit
4. UL514-B - Conduit Tubing and Cable Fittings
5. UL651-A - Type EB and a PVC Conduit and HDPE Conduit
6. UL651-B - Continuous Length HDPE Conduit
7. UL746A - Standard for Polymeric Materials - Short Term Property Evaluations
8. UL797 - Electrical Metal Tubing
9. UL1242 - Intermediate Metal Conduit

G. American Standard of Testing and Materials (ASTM):

1. ASTM D 570 - Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
2. ASTM D 638 - Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
3. ASTM D 648 - Standard Test Method for Deflection Temperature of Plastics under Flexural Load in the Edge Wise Position
4. ASTM D 2412 - Standard Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading
5. ASTM D 2447 - Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, Based on Outside Diameter
6. ASTM D 3350 - Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastic Pipe and Fittings Material

H. Definitions:

1. Fittings: Conduit connection or coupling.
2. Body: Enlarged fittings with opening allowing access to the conductors for pulling purposes only.
3. Mechanical Spaces: Enclosed areas, usually kept separated from the general public, where the primary use is to house service equipment and to route services. These spaces generally have exposed structures, bare concrete and non-architecturally emphasized finishes.

4. Finished Spaces: Enclosed areas where the primary use is to house personnel and the general public. These spaces generally have architecturally emphasized finishes, ceilings and/or floors.
5. Concealed: Not visible by the general public. Often indicates a location either above the ceiling, in the walls, in or beneath the floor slab, in column coverings, or in the ceiling construction.
6. Above Grade: Not directly in contact with the earth. For example, an interior wall located at an elevation below the finished grade shall be considered above grade but a wall retaining earth shall be considered below grade.
7. Slab: Horizontal pour of concrete used for a floor or sub-floor.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Include fittings and conduits 1.5" and larger in coordination files. Include all in-floor and underfloor conduit in coordination files. Refer to Section 26 0500 for coordination drawing requirements.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 RIGID METALLIC CONDUIT (RMC) AND FITTINGS

A. Manufacturers:

1. Allied
2. LTV
3. Steelduct
4. Calbond Calpipe
5. Wheatland Tube Co
6. O-Z Gedney
7. or approved equal.

B. Manufacturers of RMC Conduit Fittings:

1. Appleton Electric
2. O-Z/Gedney Co.
3. Electroline
4. Raco
5. Bridgeport
6. Midwest
7. Regal
8. Thomas & Betts
9. Crouse-Hinds
10. Killark
11. Orbit Industries
12. or approved equal.

- C. Minimum Size Galvanized Steel: 3/4 inch, unless otherwise noted.
- D. Fittings and Conduit Bodies:
 - 1. End Bell Fittings: Malleable iron, hot dip galvanized, threaded flare type with provisions for mounting to form.
 - 2. Expansion Joints: Malleable iron and hot dip galvanized providing a minimum of 4 inches of movement. Fitting shall be watertight with an insulating bushing and a bonding jumper.
 - 3. Expansion Joint for Concrete Encased Conduit: Neoprene sleeve with bronze end coupling, stainless steel bands and tinned copper braid bonding jumper. Fittings shall be watertight and concrete-tight.
 - 4. Conduit End Bushings: Malleable iron type with molded-on high impact phenolic thermosetting insulation. Where required elsewhere in the contract documents, bushing shall be complete with ground conductor saddle and clamp. High impact phenolic threaded type bushings are not acceptable.
 - 5. All other fittings and conduit bodies shall be of malleable iron construction and hot dip galvanized.

2.02 ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT) AND FITTINGS

- A. Minimum Size Electrical Metallic Tubing: 3/4 inch, unless otherwise noted.
- B. Manufacturers of EMT Conduit:
 - 1. Allied
 - 2. Calbond Calpipe
 - 3. LTV
 - 4. Steelduct
 - 5. Wheatland Tube Co
 - 6. or approved equal.
- C. Fittings and Conduit Bodies:
 - 1. 2" Diameter or Smaller: Compression type of steel designed for their specific application.
 - 2. 1/2" and 3/4" Conduit: Push-on connectors and couplers with locking ring and washer of zinc plated steel, listed for use in dry locations.
 - 3. Larger than 2": Compression type of steel designed for their specific application.
 - 4. Manufacturers of EMT Conduit Fittings:
 - a. Appleton Electric
 - b. O-Z/Gedney Co.
 - c. Electroline
 - d. Raco
 - e. Bridgeport
 - f. Midwest

- g. Regal
- h. Thomas & Betts
- i. Orbit Industries
- j. or approved equal.

ASTM Test	Description	Values HDPE
D-1505	Density g/CM 3	less than 0.941
D-1238	Melt Index, g/10 min Condition E	greater than 0.55 grams/10 min.
D-638	Tensile Strength at yield (psi)	3000 min.
D-1693	Environmental Stress Crack Resistance Condition B, F 20	96 hrs.
D-790	Flexural Modulus, MPa (psi)	less than 80,000
D-746	Brittleness Temperature	-75°C Max

2.03 OUTLET BOXES

- A. Sheet Metal Outlet Boxes: ANSI/NEMA OS 1; galvanized steel, 16 gauge (approximately 0.0625 inches), with 1/2-inch male fixture studs where required.
- B. Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes: ANSI/NEMA OS 2.
- C. Cast Boxes: Nema FB1, Type FD, Aluminum, cast fer alloy, or stainless steel deep type, gasketed cover, threaded hubs.
- D. Outlet boxes for luminaires to be not less than 1-1/2" deep, deeper if required by the number of wires or construction. The box shall be coordinated with surface luminaires to conceal the box from view or provide a finished trim plate.
- E. Switch outlet boxes for local light control switches, dimmers and occupancy sensors shall be 4 inches square by 2-1/8 inches deep, with raised cover to fit flush with finish wall line. Multiple gang switch outlets shall consist of the required number of gang boxes appropriate to the quantity of switches comprising the gang. Where walls are plastered, provide a plaster raised cover. Where switch outlet boxes occur in exposed concrete block walls, boxes shall be installed in the block cavity with a raised square edge tile cover of sufficient depth to extend out to face of block or masonry boxes.
- F. Outlet boxes for telephone substations in walls and columns shall be 4 inches square and 2-1/8 inches deep with single gang raised cover to fit flush with finished wall line equipped with flush telephone plate.
- G. Wall or column receptacle outlet boxes shall be 4 inches square with raised cover to fit flush with finished wall line. Boxes in concrete block walls shall be installed the same as for switch boxes in block walls.

2.04 ECONN; ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- A. Electrical connection to equipment and motors, sized per Electrical Code. Coordinate requirements with contractor furnishing equipment or motor. Refer to specifications and general installation notes for terminations to motors.

2.05 JB; PULL AND JUNCTION BOXES

- A. Sheet Metal Boxes: ANSI/NEMA OS 1; galvanized steel.
- B. Sheet metal boxes larger than 12 inches in any dimension that contain terminations or components: Continuous hinged enclosure with 1/4 turn latch and white back panel for mounting terminal blocks and electrical components.
- C. Cast Metal Boxes for Outdoor and Wet Location Installations: NEMA 250; Type 4 and Type 6, flat-flanged, surface-mounted junction box, UL listed as raintight. Galvanized cast iron box and cover with ground flange, neoprene gasket, and stainless steel cover screws.
- D. Flanged type boxes shall be used where installed flush in wall.

2.06 ROUGH-IN

- A. Provide with one (1) flush mount double gang box with single gang plaster ring and appropriate cover plate,
- B. Conduit stubbed to above the lay-in ceiling.
- C. RI-TECH; Technology Rough-in:
 - 1. Rough-in shall have one (1) 1" conduit.

Model	Service	Element Material	Temperature Range
S	Standard (Stainless)	EPDM	-40°F to 250°F
T	Fire Seals (1 hour)	Silicone	-67°F to 400°F
FS	Fire Seals (3 hours)	Silicone	-67°F to 400°F
OS	Oil Resistant / Stainless	Nitrile	-40°F to 210°F

2.07 RACEWAY SEALS AND SEALANT

- A. Duct Sealant: Field applied expandable duct sealant, closed cell field cured, water tight, air tight. Identified for use with electrical cables, conductors, and raceways. Minimum liquid withstanding of 10-feet head of water (5 PSI). Compatible with conductors and raceways, UL94 Flammability Certified.

1. Manufacturers:
 - a. Polywater FST / AFT Series
 - b. Approved equal
- B. Duct Seal Bushing: Custom mechanical seal, liquid tight, gas tight, stainless steel hardware. Minimum liquid withstanding of 10-feet head of water (5 PSI). Coordinate product with raceway size, cable quantities, and cable sizes.
 1. Manufacturers:
 - a. Polywater PHRD / PHSD Series Varia /PHSI Module Series
 - b. Jackmoon Commscope DuctPlug Series
 - c. CalAm Manufacturing WedgeSeal Series
- C. Duct Seal Bushing Alternative Option: Inflatable duct seal system. Capable of withstanding a 10-foot head of water (5 PSI).
 1. Manufacturers:
 - a. Raychem Rayflate Duct Sealing Systems RDSS
 - b. Approved equal
- D. Wall Sleeve Duct Seal System: Cast-in-place or Core-Drill two piece push-in- place construction, gasketed seal to prevent entry of water and gases.
 1. Cable: Duct Seal Bushing, provide interior sleeve duct seal bushing for each duct entry. Provide duct seal bushings with individual seals for each applicable cable.
 2. Manufacturers:
 - a. Polywater Varia PHSI Series
 - b. Approved equal

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 CONDUIT INSTALLATION SCHEDULE AND SIZING

- A. In the event the location of conduit installation represents conflicting installation requirements as specified in the following schedule, a clarification shall be obtained from the Architect/Engineer. If this Contractor is unable to obtain a clarification as outlined above, concealed rigid galvanized steel conduit installed per these specifications and the Electrical Code shall be required.
- B. Installation Schedule: Refer to drawings.

- C. Size conduit as shown on the drawings and specifications. Where not indicated in the contract documents, conduit size shall be according to the Electrical Code. Conduit and conductor sizing shall be coordinated to limit conductor fill to less than 40%, maintain conductor ampere capacity as required by the Electrical Code (to include enlarged conductors due to temperature and quantity derating values) and to prevent excessive voltage drop and pulling tension due to long conduit/conductor lengths.
- D. Minimum Conduit Size (Unless Noted Otherwise):
 - 1. Above Grade: 3/4 inch. (The use of 1/2 inch would be allowed for installation conduit to individual light switches, individual receptacles and individual fixture whips from junction box.)
 - 2. Telecommunication Conduit: 1 inch.
 - 3. Controls Conduit: 3/4 inch.
- E. Conduit Embedded in Slabs above Grade:
 - 1. Embedded installation NOT allowed in elevated slabs with metal composite decks nor structural pour in place slabs less than 6 inches in depth unless specifically noted or shown on drawings otherwise.
 - 2. Maximum size 3/4 inch for conduits crossing each other.
- F. Conduit sizes shall change only at the entrance or exit to a junction box, unless specifically noted on the drawings.

3.02 CONDUIT ARRANGEMENT

- A. In general, conduit shall be installed concealed in walls, in finished spaces and where possible or practical, or as noted otherwise. Conduit shall be installed parallel or perpendicular to walls, ceilings, and exposed structural members. In unfinished spaces, mechanical and utility areas, conduit may run either concealed or exposed as conditions dictate and as practical unless noted otherwise on drawings. Installation shall maintain headroom in exposed vicinities of pedestrian or vehicular traffic.
- B. Exposed conduit on exterior walls or above roof will not be allowed without prior written approval of Architect/Engineer. A drawing of the proposed routing and a photo of the location shall be submitted 14 days prior to start of conduit rough-in. Routing shall be shown on coordination drawings.
- C. Conduit arrangement in elevated slabs (restricted to applications specifically noted or shown on drawings):
 - 1. Conduit size shall not exceed one-third of the structural slab thickness. Place conduit between the top and bottom reinforcing with a minimum of 3" concrete cover.

2. Parallel conduits shall be spaced at least 8 inches apart. Exception: Within 18 inches of commonly served floor boxes, junction boxes, or similar floor devices. Arrange conduits parallel or perpendicular to building lines and walls.
- D. Conduit shall not share the same cell as structural reinforcement in masonry walls.
 - E. Conduit runs shall be routed as shown on large scale drawings. Conduit routing on drawings scaled 1/4"=1'-0" or less shall be considered diagrammatic, unless noted otherwise. The correct routing, when shown diagrammatically shall be chosen by the Contractor based on information in the contract documents, in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions, applicable codes, the NECA's "Standard of Installation", in accordance with recognized industry standards, and coordinated with other contractors.
 - F. Contractor shall adapt Contractor's work to the job conditions and make such changes as required and permitted by the Architect/Engineer, such as moving to clear beams and joists, adjusting at columns, avoiding interference with windows, etc., to permit the proper installation of other mechanical and/or electrical equipment.
 - G. Contractor shall cooperate with all contractors on the project. Contractor shall obtain details of other contractor's work to ensure fit and avoid conflict. Any expense due to the failure of This Contractor to do so shall be paid for in full by Contractor. The other trades involved as directed by the Architect/Engineer shall perform the repair of work damaged as a result of neglect or error by This Contractor. The resultant costs shall be borne by This Contractor.

3.03 CONDUIT SUPPORT

- A. Conduit runs installed above a suspended ceiling shall be properly supported. In no case shall conduit rest on the suspended ceiling construction, nor utilize ceiling support system for conduit support.
 1. Support wire used to independently support raceway and wiring systems above suspending ceilings shall be supported on both ends, minimum 12 gauge suspended ceiling support wire, and distinguishable from ceiling support systems by color (field paint), tagging, or equivalent means.
- B. Conduit shall not be supported from ductwork, water, sprinkler piping, or other non-structural members, unless approved by the Architect/Engineer. All supports shall be from structural slabs, walls, structural members, and bar joists, and coordinated with all other applicable contractors, unless noted otherwise.
- C. Conduit shall be held in place by the correct size of galvanized one-hole conduit clamps, two-hole conduit straps, patented support devices, clamp back conduit hangers, or by other means if called for on the drawings.

- D. Support individual horizontal raceways with separate, malleable-iron pipe hangers or clamps.
- E. Spring-steel conduit clips specifically designed for supporting single conduits or tubing may be used in lieu of malleable-iron hangers for 1" and smaller raceways serving lighting and receptacle branch circuits above accessible ceilings and for securing raceways to slotted channel and angle supports.
- F. Group conduits in parallel runs where practical and use conduit racks or trapeze hangers constructed of steel channel, suspended with threaded solid rods or wall mounted from metal channels with conduit straps or clamps. Provide space in each rack or trapeze for 25% additional conduits.
- G. Do not exceed 25 lbs. per hanger and a minimum spacing of 2'-0" on center when attaching to metal roof decking (excludes concrete on metal deck). This 25 lbs. load and 2'-0" spacing include adjacent electrical and mechanical items hanging from deck. If the hanger restrictions cannot be achieved, supplemental framing off steel framing will need to be added.
- H. Arrange supports in vertical runs so the weight of raceways and enclosed conductors is carried entirely by raceway supports, with no weight load on raceway terminals.
- I. Supports for metallic conduit shall be no greater than 10 feet. A smaller interval may be used if necessitated by building construction, but in no event shall support spans exceed the Electrical Code requirements. Conduit shall be securely fastened within 3 feet of each outlet box, junction box, device box, cabinet, or fitting.
- J. Supports of flexible conduit shall be within 12 inches of each outlet box, junction box, device box, cabinet, or fitting and at intervals not to exceed 4.5 feet.
- K. Supports for non-metallic conduit shall be at sufficiently close intervals to eliminate any sag in the conduit. The manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed, but in no event shall support spans exceed the Electrical Code requirements.
- L. Where conduit is to be installed in poured concrete floors or walls, provide concrete-tight conduit inserts securely fastened to forms to prevent conduit misplacement.
- M. Finish:
 - 1. Prime coat exposed steel hangers and supports. Hangers and supports in crawl spaces, pipe shafts, and above suspended ceiling spaces are not considered exposed.
 - 2. Trim all ends of exposed field fabricated steel hangers, slotted channel and threaded rod to within 1" of support or fastener to eliminate potential injury to personnel unless shown otherwise on the drawings. Smooth ends and install elastomeric insulation with two coats of latex paint if exposed steel is within 6'-6" of finish floor and presents potential injury to personnel.

3.04 CONDUIT INSTALLATION

A. Conduit Connections:

1. Shorter than standard conduit lengths shall be cut square using industry standards. The ends of all conduits cut shall be reamed or otherwise finished to remove all rough edges.
2. Metallic conduit connections in slab on grade installation shall be sealed and one coat of rust inhibitor primer applied after the connection is made.
3. Where conduits with tapered threads cannot be coupled with standard couplings, then approved split or Erickson couplings shall be used. Running threads will not be permitted.
4. Install expansion/deflection joints where conduit crosses structure expansion/seismic joints.

B. Conduit terminations for all low voltage wiring shall have nylon bushings installed on each end of every conduit run.

C. Conduit Bends:

1. Use a hydraulic one-shot conduit bender or factory elbows for bends in conduit 2" in size or larger. All steel conduit bending shall be done cold; no heating of steel conduit shall be permitted.
2. All bends of rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit (PVC) shall be made with the manufacturer's approved bending equipment. The use of spot heating devices will not be permitted (i.e. blow torches).
3. A run of conduit shall not contain more than the equivalent of four (4) quarter bends (360°), including those bends located immediately at the outlet or body.
4. Telecommunications conduits shall have no more than two (2) 90-degree bends between pull points and contain no continuous sections longer than 100 feet. Insert pull points or pull boxes for conduits exceeding 100 feet in length.
 - a. A third bend is acceptable if:
 - 1) The total run is not longer than (33) feet.
 - 2) The conduit size is increased to the next trade size.
5. Telecommunications pull boxes shall not be used in lieu of a bend. Align conduits that enter the pull box from opposite ends with each other. Pull box size shall be twelve (12) times the diameter of the largest conduit. Slip sleeves or gutters can be used in place of a pull box.
6. Telecommunications Conduit(s): Maintain appropriate conduit bend radius at all times. For conduits with an internal diameter of less than 2", maintain a bend radius of at least 6 times the internal diameter. For conduits with an internal diameter 2" or greater, maintain a bend radius of at least 10 times the internal diameter.

7. Rigid polyvinyl chloride conduit (PVC) runs longer than 100 feet or runs which have more than two 90° equivalent bends (regardless of length) shall use rigid metal or RTRC factory elbows for bends.
8. Use conduit bodies to make sharp changes in direction (i.e. around beams).

D. Conduit Placement:

1. Conduit shall be mechanically continuous from source of current to all outlets. Conduit shall be electrically continuous from source of current to all outlets, unless a properly sized grounding conductor is routed within the conduit. All metallic conduits shall be bonded per the Electrical Code.
2. Route exposed conduit and conduit above suspended ceilings (accessible or not) parallel/perpendicular to the building structural lines, and as close to building structure as possible. Wherever possible, route horizontal conduit runs above water and steam piping.
3. Route conduit through roof openings provided for piping and ductwork where possible. If not provided or routing through provided openings is not possible, route through roof jack with pitch pocket. Coordinate roof penetrations with other trades.
4. Conduits, raceway, and boxes shall not be installed in concealed locations in metal deck roofing or less than 1.5" below bottom of roof decking.
5. Avoid moisture traps where possible. Where unavoidable, provide a junction box with drain fitting at conduit low point.
6. All conduits through walls shall be grouted or sealed into openings. Where conduit penetrates firewalls and floors, seal with a UL listed sealant. Seal penetrations with intumescent caulk, putty, or sheet installed per manufacturer's recommendations. All materials used to seal penetrations of firewalls and floors shall be tested and certified as a system per ASTM E814 Standard for fire tests or through-penetration fire stops as manufactured by 3M or approved equal; refer to Section 26 0503 for through penetration firestopping requirements.
7. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OPENINGS REQUIRED IN MASONRY OR EXTERIOR WALLS UNDER THIS DIVISION. A QUALIFIED MASON AT THE EXPENSE OF THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR ALL OPENINGS TO MATCH EXISTING CONDITIONS.
8. Seal interior of conduit at exterior entries, air handling units, coolers/freezers, etc., and where the temperature differential can potentially be greater than 20°F, to prevent moisture penetration. Seal shall be placed where conduit enters warm space. Conduit seal fitting shall be a drain/seal, with sealing compound, identified for use with cable and raceway system.
9. Horizontal conduit routing through slabs above grade
 - a. Conduits, if run in concrete structure, shall be in middle one-third of slab thickness, and leave at least 3" min. concrete cover. Conduits shall run parallel to each other and spaced at least 8" apart centerline to centerline. Secure raceways to reinforcing rods to prevent sagging or shifting during concrete placement. Maximum conduit outside diameter 1".

- b. No conduits are allowed in concrete on metal deck unless expressly approved in writing by the Structural Engineer.
 - c. No conduits are allowed to be routed horizontally through slabs above grade.
- 10. Contractor shall provide suitable mechanical protection around all conduits stubbed out from floors, walls or ceilings during construction to prevent bending or damaging of stubs due to carelessness with construction equipment.
 - 11. Contractor shall provide a polypropylene pull cord with 2000 lbs. tensile strength in each empty conduit (indoor and outdoor), except in sleeves and nipples.
 - 12. Telecommunications conduits that protrude through the structural floor shall be installed 1 to 3" above finished floor (AFF).
 - 13. Telecommunications conduits that enter into Telecommunications rooms below the finished ceiling shall terminate a minimum of 4" below ceiling and as close to the wall as possible.
 - 14. Telecommunications conduits that are below grade and enter into a building shall terminate a minimum of 4" above finished floor (AFF) and as close to the wall as possible.

3.05 CONDUIT TERMINATIONS

- A. Where conduit bonding is indicated or required in the contract documents, the bushings shall be a grounding type sized for the conduit and ground bonding conductor as manufactured by O-Z/Gedney, Appleton, Thomas & Betts, Burndy, Regal, Orbit Industries or approved equal.
- B. Conduits with termination fittings shall be threaded for one (1) lock nut on the outside and one (1) lock nut and bushing on the inside of each box.
- C. Where conduits terminate in boxes with knockouts, they shall be secured to the boxes with lock nuts and provided with approved screw type tinned iron bushings or fittings with plastic inserts.
- D. Where conduits terminate in boxes, fittings, or bodies with threaded openings, they shall be tightly screwed against the shoulder portion of the threaded openings.
- E. All conduit ends shall be sealed with plastic immediately after installation to prevent the entrance of any foreign matter during construction. The seals shall be removed and the conduits blown clear of all foreign matter prior to any wires or pull cords being installed.

3.06 BOX INSTALLATION SCHEDULE

- A. Galvanized steel boxes may be used in:
 - 1. Concealed interior locations above ceilings and in hollow studded partitions.

2. Exposed interior locations in mechanical rooms and in rooms without ceilings; higher than 8' above the highest platform level.
3. Direct contact with concrete except slab on grade.
4. Recessed in stud wall of kitchens and laundries.

B. Cast boxes shall be used in:

1. Exterior locations.
2. Wet locations.

3.07 COORDINATION OF BOX LOCATIONS

- A. Provide electrical boxes as shown on the drawings, and as required for splices, taps, wire pulling, equipment connections, and code compliance.
- B. Electrical box locations shown on the Contract Drawings are approximate, unless dimensioned. Verify location of floor boxes and outlets in offices and work areas prior to rough-in.
- C. Locate and install boxes to allow access. Avoid interferences with ductwork, piping, structure, equipment, etc. Recessed luminaires shall not be used as access to outlet, pull, and junction boxes. Where installation is inaccessible, provide access doors. Coordinate locations and sizes of required access doors with the Architect/Engineer and General Contractor.
- D. Locate and install to maintain headroom and to present a neat appearance.
- E. Coordinate locations with Heating Contractor to avoid baseboard radiation cabinets.

3.08 OUTLET BOX INSTALLATION

- A. Do not install boxes back-to-back in walls.
 1. Provide a minimum horizontal separation of 6 inches between boxes installed on opposite sides of non-rated stud walls. When the minimum separation cannot be maintained, install sound insulation pads on all five sides of the back box in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 2. Provide a minimum horizontal separation of 24 inches between boxes installed on opposite sides of fire-rated walls. When the minimum separation cannot be maintained, the box is greater than 16 square inches or the total box area (all trades) per 100 square feet is greater than or equal to 100 square inches, install fire-rated moldable pads to all five sides of the back box to maintain the fire rating of the wall. Install moldable pads in accordance with UL listing for the specific product. Sound insulation pads are not acceptable for use in fire-rated wall applications unless the product carries the necessary fire rating.

- B. Install sound insulation pads on all five sides of the back of all boxes in sound-rated wall assemblies. Sound-rated wall assemblies are defined as partition types carrying a Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating.
- C. The Contractor shall anchor switch and outlet box to wall construction so that it is flush with the finished masonry, paneling, drywall, plaster, etc. The Contractor shall check the boxes as the finish wall surface is being installed to assure that the box is flush. (Provide plaster rings as necessary.)
- D. Mount at heights shown or noted on the drawings or as generally accepted if not specifically noted.
- E. Locate boxes in masonry walls to require cutting of masonry unit corner only. Coordinate masonry cutting to achieve neat openings for boxes.
- F. Provide knockout closures for unused openings.
- G. Support boxes independently of conduit.
- H. Use multiple-gang boxes where more than one device is mounted together; do not use sectional boxes. Provide barriers to separate wiring of different voltage systems.
- I. Install boxes in walls without damaging wall insulation.
- J. Coordinate mounting heights and locations of outlets mounted above counters, benches, backsplashes, and below baseboard radiation.
- K. Position outlets to locate luminaires as shown on reflected ceiling drawings.
- L. Provide recessed outlet boxes in finished areas; secure boxes to interior wall and partition studs, accurately positioned to allow for surface finish thickness. Use stamped steel stud bridges for flush outlets in hollow stud wall, and adjustable steel channel fasteners for flush ceiling outlet boxes.
- M. Align wall-mounted outlet boxes for switches, thermostats, and similar devices.
- N. Provide cast outlet boxes in exterior locations and wet locations, and where exposed rigid or intermediate conduit is used.

3.09 PULL AND JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION

- A. Locate pull boxes and junction boxes above accessible ceilings or in unfinished areas.
- B. Support pull and junction boxes independent of conduit.
- C. Do not install boxes back-to-back in walls.

1. Provide a minimum horizontal separation of 6 inches between boxes installed on opposite sides of non-rated stud walls. When the minimum separation cannot be maintained, install sound insulation pads on all five sides of the back box in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 2. Provide a minimum horizontal separation of 24 inches between boxes installed on opposite sides of fire-rated walls. When the minimum separation cannot be maintained, the box is greater than 16 square inches or the total box area (all trades) per 100 square feet is greater than or equal to 100 square inches, install fire-rated moldable pads to all five sides of the back box to maintain the fire rating of the wall. Install moldable pads in accordance with UL listing for the specific product. Sound insulation pads are not acceptable for use in fire-rated wall applications unless the product carries the necessary fire rating.
- D. Install sound insulation pads on all five sides of the back of all boxes in sound-rated wall assemblies. Sound-rated wall assemblies are defined as partition types carrying a Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating.

3.10 EXPOSED BOX INSTALLATION

- A. Boxes shall be secured to the building structure with proper size screws, bolts, hanger rods, or structural steel elements.
- B. On brick, block and concrete walls or ceilings, exposed boxes shall be supported with no less than two (2) Ackerman-Johnson, Paine, Phillips, or approved equal screw anchors or expansion shields and round head machine screws. Cast boxes shall not be drilled.
- C. On steel structures, exposed boxes shall be supported to the steel member by drilling and tapping the member and fastening the boxes by means of round head machine screws.
- D. Boxes may be supported on steel members by APPROVED beam clamps if conduit is supported by beam clamps.
- E. Boxes shall be fastened to wood structures by means of a minimum of two (2) wood screws adequately large and long to properly support. (Quantity depends on size of box.)
- F. Wood, plastic, or fiber plugs shall not be used for fastenings.
- G. Explosive devices shall not be used unless specifically allowed.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 0553 - ELECTRICAL IDENTIFICATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Adhesive Markings and Field Labels
- B. Nameplates and Signs
- C. Product Colors

1.02 REFERENCES

- A. NFPA 70E - National Electrical Safety Code
- B.
- C. CEC California Electrical Code
- D. ANSI A13.1 - Standard for Pipe Identification
- E. ANSI Z535.4 - Standard for Product Safety Signs and Labels

1.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical identification products shall be suitable for the environment installed. Identification labels damaged by the environment due to ultraviolet light fading, damp or wet conditions, physical damage, corrosion, or other conditions shall be replaced with labels suitable for the environment.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Submit the following in accordance with Division 1 Specification Sections and under provisions of Section 26 0500.
 - 1. Product Data for each type of product specified.
 - 2. Schedule of nomenclature to be used for identification signs and labels for each piece of equipment including, but not limited to, the following equipment types as specified in Division 26.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 NAMEPLATES AND SIGNS

- A. Engraved, Plastic-Laminated Labels, Signs and Instruction Plates: Engraving stock melamine plastic laminate, 1/16-inch minimum thick for signs up to 20 square inches, or 8 inches in length; 1/8 inch thick for larger sizes. Labels shall be punched for mechanical fasteners.
- B. Text Sizes:
 - 1. The following information shall be used for text heights, fonts, and size, unless otherwise noted.
 - a. Text Height: 3/8 inch minimum
- C. Baked-Enamel Signs for interior Use: Preprinted aluminum signs, punched, or drilled for fasteners, with colors, legend, and size required for application. Mounting 1/4" grommets in corners.
- D. Exterior, Metal-Backed, Butyrate Signs: Weather-resistant, nonfading, preprinted, cellulose-acetate butyrate signs with 0.0396 inch galvanized-steel backing: and with colors, legend, and size required for application. Mounting 1/4" grommets in corners.
- E. Safety Signs: Comply with 29 CFR, Chapter XVII, Part 1910.145.
- F. Fasteners for Plastic-Laminated Signs; Self-tapping stainless steel screws or number 10/32 stainless steel machine screws with nuts and flat and lock washers.

2.02 PRODUCT COLORS

- A. Adhesive Markings and Field Labels:
 - 1. All Labels: Black letters on white face
 - 2. Normal Power and General Labels: Black letters on white face
 - 3. Control Labels: Black letters on white face
 - 4. Fire Alarm: Red letters on white face
- B. Nameplates and Signs:
 - 1. NORMAL POWER: Black letters on white face
 - 2. Control Labels: Black letters on white face
 - 3. EMERGENCY: White letters on red face
 - 4. GROUNDING: White letters on green face.
 - 5. CAUTION or UPS: Black letters on yellow face

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Lettering and Graphics: Coordinate names, abbreviations, colors, and other designations used in electrical identification work with corresponding designations specified or indicated. Install numbers, lettering, and colors as approved in submittals and as required by code.
- B. Exposed Ceilings and Finished Spaces: The project includes exposed ceilings in finished spaces. The installation of colored raceways and labeling may not be aesthetically desirable in finished spaces. The contractor shall coordinate identification requirements in exposed ceilings of finished spaces with the Architect/Engineer prior to installation and ordering of materials.
- C. Electrical System Color Chart: This Contractor shall furnish and install framed 8" x 12" charts of the color-coded identification scheme used for the electrical system in all electrical rooms and next to the main fire alarm panel.
- D. Install identification devices in accordance with manufacturer's written instruction and requirements of Electrical Code.
- E. Sequence of Work: Where identification is to be applied to surfaces that require finish, install identification after completion of finish work. All mounting surfaces shall be cleaned and degreased prior to identification installation.
- F. Circuit Identification: Tag or label conductors as follows:
 - 1. Multiple Power or Lighting Circuits in Same Enclosure: Where multiple branch circuits are terminated or spliced in a box or enclosure, label each conductor with source and circuit number.
 - 2. Multiple Control Wiring and Communication/Signal Circuits in Same Enclosure: For control and communications/signal wiring, use wire/cable marking tape at terminations in wiring boxes, troughs, and control cabinets. Use consistent letter/number conductor designations throughout on wire/cable marking tape.
 - 3. Match identification markings with designations used in panelboards shop drawings, Contract Documents, and similar previously established identification schemes for the facility's electrical installations.
- G. Apply Danger, Warning, Caution and instruction signs as follows:
 - 1. Install Danger, Warning, Caution or instruction signs where required by Electrical Code, where indicated, or where reasonably required to assure safe operation and maintenance of electrical systems and of the items to which they connect. Install engraved plastic-laminated instruction signs with approved legend where instructions or explanations are needed for system or equipment operation. Install metal-backed butyrate signs for outdoor items.

2. 'Danger' indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. ANSI standard red background, white letters.
 3. 'Warning' indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. ANSI standard orange background, black letters.
 4. 'Caution' indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. ANSI standard yellow background, black letters.
- H. Apply circuit/control/item designation labels of engraved plastic laminate for pushbuttons, pilot lights, alarm/signal components, and similar items, except where labeling is specified elsewhere.
- I. Install labels parallel to equipment lines at locations as required and at locations for best convenience of viewing without interference with operation and maintenance of equipment.
- J. Install ARC FLASH WARNING signs on all power distribution equipment per Section 26 0573.
- K. Install ARC FLASH WARNING signs on all switchboards, switchgear, distribution panels, branch panelboards, industrial control panels, and motor control centers.
1. Sample Label:
! WARNING
ARC FLASH AND SHOCK HAZARD
APPROPRIATE PPE REQUIRED
FAILURE TO COMPLY CAN RESULT IN DEATH OR INJURY
REFER TO NFPA 70E
- L. Circuits with more than 600V: Identify raceway and cable with "DANGER-HIGH VOLTAGE" in black letters 2 (50mm) inches high on orange background at 10'-0 foot intervals.
1. Entire floor area directly above conduits running beneath and within 12 inches of a basement or ground floor that is in contact with earth or is framed above unexcavated space.
 2. Wall surfaces directly external to conduits concealed within wall.
 3. All accessible surfaces of concrete envelope around conduits in vertical shafts, exposed in building, or concealed above suspended ceilings.
- M. Selective Coordination Label: Install caution signs on all switchboards, distribution panels, panelboards, disconnects, and other equipment with selectively coordinated overcurrent protection devices. Sign at a minimum shall contain:
1. CAUTION: OVERCURRENT DEVICES IN THIS ENCLOSURE ARE SELECTIVELY COORDINATED. EQUIVALENT REPLACEMENTS AND TRIP SETTINGS ARE REQUIRED.

3.02 FEEDER AND BRANCH CIRCUIT DIRECTORIES

- A. Product:
 - 1. Nameplates and signs
- B. Feeder Directories Branch: Provide each feeder, branch circuit, feeder modification, and branch circuit modification with a typed circuit directory label. Refer to technical equipment specification sections for additional requirements. Include the following with each label:
 - 1. Load Description: Lighting, receptacles, specific equipment, spare, space, or similar description.
 - 2. Location: Room name, number, location.
- C. Provide a factory or custom clear plastic sleeve for each branch panel directory and secure to inside panel cover. Three ring binders with individual circuit directories for each applicable branch panel may be substituted when AHJ approved, all branch panels are within the same room and within sight of the binder, and the binder is supplied with three printed copies of each directory, an electronic editable copy of the directors is saved to USB within the binder, and the binder is permanently secured an adjacent wall with a chain or metal cable with adequate length to reference the binder within the working clearance space of each applicable panel. Provide a wall mounted drop-in office bin to store the binder.

3.03 RECEPTACLE COVER PLATES

- A. Product:
 - 1. Nameplates and signs
- B. Identification material to be a clear, 3/8-inch Kroy tape or Brother self-laminating vinyl label with black letters. Embossed Dymo-Tape labels are not acceptable. Permanently affix identification label to cover plates, centered above the receptacle openings.
- C. Identification material to be engraved plastic-laminated labels, 1/16-inch minimum thickness with white letters on a red face. Letter and number size to 1/8-inch high.
- D. Identification to be engraved directly on the stainless steel coverplates. Letter and number size to 1/8-inch high.
- E. Provide identification on all switch and receptacle cover plates. Identification shall indicate source and circuit number serving the device (e.g. "C1A #24"). Identification for switch cover plates shall be installed on the inside cover.

3.04 CONDUIT AND EXPOSED CABLE LABELING

- A. Blank conduit ends or outlet boxes for future extension of system shall have permanent identification marker indicating purpose of conduit or box and where the raceway originated.

3.05 CONDUIT AND RACEWAY COLOR BANDING FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND REMODELING

- A. Existing Conduit and Raceways: Identify existing conduits and raceways within the limits of the project boundary with color banding.
 - 1. Existing conduit and raceways to be color banded: 3/4 inch and larger.
 - 2. The Contractor shall perform a review of the existing conduit, raceway, and system type prior to submitting a bid. The Contractor's review shall include a review of areas with non-finished ceilings and areas with accessible finished ceilings.
- B. New Conduit and Raceways: Identify new conduits and raceways with color banding. The following products and materials shall be identified with color banding when required by Part 1 of this specification.
 - 1. Rigid metallic conduit and fittings (RMC)
 - 2. Intermediate metallic conduit and fittings (IMC)
 - 3. Reinforced thermosetting resin conduit (RTRC)
 - 4. Phenolic reinforced thermosetting resin conduit (phenolic RTRC conduit) Example: Fire-rated cable and assemblies
- C. Instructions:
 - 1. Band exposed or accessible raceways, cables, and bare conductors of the. Bands shall be pretensioned, snap-around colored plastic sleeves, colored adhesive marking tape, or a combination of the two. Make each color band 2 inches wide, completely encircling conduit, and place adjacent bands of two-color markings in contact, side by side. Refer to Part 1 of this specification for specific systems and colors requiring banding.
 - 2. Install bands at changes within 36 inches of direction changes, all wall/floor penetrations, at each junction box, and at 10-foot maximum intervals in straight runs.

3.06 BOX LABELING

- A. Identify Junction, Pull and Connection Boxes: Labeling shall be 3/8-inch Kroy tape OR Brother self-laminating vinyl label, letters/numbers color coded same as conduits. In rooms that are painted out, provide labeling on inside of cover.
- B. All junction, pull, and connection boxes shall be identified as follows:

1. For power and lighting circuits, indicate system voltage and identity of contained circuits ("120V, 1LA1-3,5,7").
2. Essential Electrical System EES: When applicable the label shall include "Essential Electrical System EES". Maximum interval between label intervals shall be 25 feet or as required by code.
3. For other wiring, indicate system type and description of wiring ("FIRE ALARM NAC #1").

3.07 CONDUCTOR COLOR CODING

A. Products:

1. All wire and cables shall be color coded by the manufacturer.
2. All wires and cables, 6 AWG or larger, used in motor circuits, main feeders, sub-main feeders, and branch circuits shall be coded by the application of plastic tape. The tape shall be 3-M, Plymouth or Permacel in colors specified below. The tape shall be applied at each conductor termination with two 1-inch tape bands at 6-inch centers. Contractor option to use colored cabling in lieu of the tape at each end for conductor 6 AWG to 500 KCM. Wire and cables smaller than 6 AWG shall be color coded by the manufacturer.

B. Where more than one nominal voltage system exists in a building or facility, each ungrounded conductor of a multi-wire branch circuit, where accessible, shall be identified by phase and system.

C. Conductors shall be color coded as follows:

1. 120/240 Volt, 3-Wire:
 - a. A-Phase - Black
 - b. B-Phase - Red
 - c. Neutral - White
2. 208Y/120 Volt, 4-Wire:
 - a. A-Phase - Black
 - b. B-Phase - Red
 - c. C-Phase - Blue
 - d. Neutral - White
3. 480Y/277 Volt, 4-Wire:
 - a. A-Phase - Brown
 - b. B-Phase - Orange
 - c. C-Phase - Yellow
 - d. Neutral - Gray

4. 120 Volt, 2-Wire Isolated (Ungrounded) Power System:
 - a. A-Phase - Orange with distinctive colored stripe other than white, green or gray along the entire length of the conductor
 - b. B-Phase - Brown with distinctive colored stripe other than white, green or gray along the entire length of the conductor
5. 120/208 Volt, 3-Wire, Isolated (Ungrounded) Power System:
 - a. A-Phase - Orange with distinctive colored stripe other than white, green or gray along the entire length of the conductor
 - b. B-Phase - Brown with distinctive colored stripe other than white, green or gray along the entire length of the conductor
 - c. C-Phase - Yellow with distinctive colored stripe other than white, green or gray along the entire length of the conductor
6. 0 to 1500 Volt, Direct Current DC Power System:
 - a. Ungrounded Positive Polarity: Red or black with permanent red stripe marked along the entire length. Provide shrink wrap sleeves at terminations indication (POS, POSITIVE, or POS (+)).
 - b. Ungrounded Negative Polarity: Black. Provide shrink wrap sleeves at terminations indication (NEG, NEGATIVE, or NEG (-)).
7. Grounding Conductors:
 - a. Equipment grounding conductors, main/system/supply-side bonding jumpers: Green.
8. Cabling for Remote Control, Signal, and Power Limited Circuits:
 - a. Low Voltage Switching: Per manufacturer recommendations and code requirements.
 - b. Building Automation Systems and Control: Refer to the Temperature Control Contactor notes located on the mechanical cover sheet.
 - c. Electronic Control: Per manufacturer recommendations and code requirements.
 - d. Audio/Visual Systems: Refer to Division 27.
 - e. Structured Cabling: Refer to Division 27.

3.08 CONTROL EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Nameplates and signs

- B. Provide identification on the front of all control equipment such as combination starters, starters, VFDs, contactors, motor control centers, etc.
- C. Identification shall be provided for all connections to equipment furnished by this Contractor, other contractors, or the Owner.
- D. Labeling shall include:
 - 1. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment being served.
 - 2. Location of equipment being served if it is not located within sight.
 - 3. Voltage and phase of circuit(s).
 - 4. Panel and circuit number(s) serving the equipment.
 - 5. Method of automatic control, if included ("AUTO CONTROL BY FMCS").
 - 6. Available fault current; refer to one-line diagram or panel schedule of panel serving equipment.
 - 7. Date of fault current study, refer to one-line diagram
 - 8. Sample Label:

EXHAUST FAN EF-1 ("LOCATED ON ROOF")
480V, 3-PHASE
FED FROM "1HA1-1"
AUTO CONTROL BY FMCS
22,000 AMPS AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
DATE OF STUDY: 1 JAN 2017

3.09 EQUIPMENT CONNECTION IDENTIFICATION

- A. Products:
 - 1. Nameplates and signs
- B. Provide identification for hard wired electrical connections to equipment such as disconnects switches, starters, etc. Plug and cord type connections do not require this specific label.
- C. Identification shall be provided for all connections to equipment furnished by this Contractor, other contractors, or the Owner. The following list of equipment is specifically being listed to receive an equipment connection label; this list does not limit the equipment that shall receive a label:
 - 1. Mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment; chillers, boilers, pumps, air handling ventilation units, condensing units, unit heaters, and similar equipment
 - 2. Plumbing equipment
 - 3. Fire protection equipment including fire pumps
 - 4. Medical gas equipment and equipment skids
 - 5. Elevator

6. Kitchen equipment (hardwired)
7. Industrial machinery

D. Labeling shall include:

1. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment being served
2. Location of equipment being served if it is not located within sight.
3. Voltage and rating of the equipment.
4. Panel and circuit numbers(s) serving the equipment
5. Available fault current; refer to one-line diagram or panel schedule of panel serving equipment.
6. Date of fault current study; refer to one-line diagram
7. Sample Label:

UNIT HEATER UH-1 ("LOCATED IN STORAGE ROOM 200")
480V: 3-PHASE
FED FROM "1HA1-1"
22,000 AMPS AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
DATE OF STUDY: 1 JAN 2017

3.10 POWER DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Nameplates and signs

B. Provide identification on the front of all power distribution equipment such as panelboards, switchboards, switchgear, motor control centers, generators, UPS, storage battery disconnects, transfer switches, etc. Labels shall be visible on the exterior of the gear, correspond to the one-line diagram nomenclature, and identify each cubicle of multi-section gear.

1. Interior Equipment: The identification material shall be engraved plastic-laminated labels.
2. Exterior Equipment: The identification material shall be engraved vinyl labels.
3. Labeling shall include:
 - a. Essential Electrical System EES: When applicable the label shall include "Essential Electrical System EES". Applicable equipment includes components of the life safety and critical branch for healthcare facilities (generators, transfer switches, switchboards, distribution panels, panelboards, etc.).
 - b. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment.
 - c. Voltage of the equipment.
 - d. Name of the upstream equipment and location of the upstream equipment if it is not located within sight.

- e. Rating and type of the overcurrent protection device serving the equipment if it is not located within sight ("FED BY 400A/3P BREAKER").
- f. Sample Label:

DISTRIBUTION PANEL DP-H1
480Y/277V
FED FROM SWITCHBOARD "SB-1" (LOCATED IN MAIN ELEC ROOM)

- 4. Provide the following on a separate label, installed below the label above:

- a. Available fault current; refer to one-line diagram or panel schedules
- b. Date of fault current study; refer to one-line diagram
- c. Sample Label:

22,000 AMPS AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
DATE OF STUDY: 1 JAN 2017

- C. Service Equipment Label: A separate nameplate for the service entrance equipment and include:

- 1. Nominal system voltage, service wire size, quantity, material, distance
- 2. Maximum available fault current; refer to one-line diagram for values
- 3. Clearing time of overcurrent protection devices based on available fault current. Refer to calculations and report from Section 26 0573 for value.
- 4. Date of fault current study; refer to one-line diagram
- 5. Date of label
- 6. Sample Label:

480Y/277V, 6 SETS 4#750KCM CU, 75FT
39,800 AMPS AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
0.07 SECOND CLEARING TIME
DATE OF STUDY: 1 JAN 2017
DATE OF LABEL: 4 JUL 2017

- D. Adjustable-Trip Over Current Protection Label:

- 1. Provide a separate engraved plastic laminate label adjacent to each overcurrent projection device with adjustable trip settings. Provide label separate from load identification label.

- a. Label:

- 1) Long-time delay:
- 2) Long-time pickup:
- 3) Short-time delay:
- 4) Short-time pickup:
- 5) Instantaneous:

b. Sample Label:

Long-time delay: 10.0
Long-time pickup: 1.0
Short-time delay: 0.15
Short-time pickup: 5.0
Instantaneous: 2.0
Ground fault delay: 0.25
Ground fault: 50.0

E. Nominal System Voltage Label:

1. Where more than one nominal voltage system exists in a building or facility, the identification of color coding used in the panelboard or equipment shall be permanently posted on the interior of the door or cover.

F. Distribution panelboards and switchboards shall have each overcurrent protection device identified with name and location of the load being served ("AHU-1 LOCATED IN PENTHOUSE 1"). Provide a separate engraved plastic laminate label adjacent to each overcurrent protection device with feeder wire size, feeder wire quantity, conductor material and distance in feet. Provide label separate from load identification label and adjustable trip settings label.

1. Sample Labels for Feeders:

4#3/0 CU & 1#6 CU GND, 125FT
4#250KCM AL & 1#6 GND CU, 125FT
2 SETS 4#400KCM CU & 1#1 GND CU, 125FT

G. Branch panelboards shall be provided with typed panel schedules upon completion of the project. Existing panelboards shall have their existing panel schedules typed, with all circuit changes, additions or deletions also typed on the panel schedules. A copy of all panel schedules for the project shall be turned over as part of the O&M Manuals. Refer to Section 26 0500 for other requirements.

3.11 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL PANEL IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Nameplates and signs

B. Provide identification on the front of all industrial control panels and similar equipment. Labels shall be visible on the exterior of the gear and correspond to the one-line and/or schematic diagram nomenclature.

1. Interior equipment: The identification material shall be engraved plastic-laminated labels.

2. Labeling shall include:

- a. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment.
- b. Manufacturer / Assembler of industrial control panel
- c. Voltage, phase, frequency, full load current of each supply circuit
- d. Name of the upstream equipment and location of the upstream equipment if it is not located within sight.
- e. Rating and type of the overcurrent protection device serving the equipment if it is not located within sight ("FED BY 400A/3P BREAKER").
- f. Sample Label:

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL PANEL ICP-1
ABC COMPANY
480V, 3PHASE, 60HZ, 60A (PANEL E1-1 LOCATED IN ELEC 123)
120V, 1PHASE, 60HZ, 20A (PANEL E2-1 LOCATED IN ELEC 123)
22,000 SHORT CIRCUIT RATING

C. Nominal System Voltage Label:

1. Where more than one nominal voltage system exists in a building or facility, the identification of color coding used shall be permanently posted on the interior of the door or cover of the industrial control panel.

D. Schematic Diagram: Provide a laminated copy of the industrial control panel schematic wiring diagram. Post the diagram on the inside cover of the control panel.

E. Service Equipment Label: Refer to Electrical Distribution Equipment - Service Equipment Label of this specification if applicable for additional requirements.

3.12 TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Nameplates and signs

B. Provide identification on the front of all transformers. The identification nameplate shall be an engraved plastic-laminated label.

C. Labeling shall include:

1. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment
2. Name of the upstream equipment.
3. Voltage and rating of the equipment.
4. Location of the upstream equipment if it is not located within sight.

5. Sample Label:

TRANSFORMER TR-15
480V: 208Y/120V 15KVA
FED FROM SWITCHBOARD "SB-1" (LOCATED IN ELEC 123)

3.13 DC VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Names and signs

B. Provide identification on the front of all DC voltage equipment, storage batteries, disconnects. The identification nameplate shall be engraved plastic-laminate label.

C. Label shall include:

1. Equipment type and contract documents designation of equipment.
2. Name of upstream equipment and location of the upstream equipment if it is not located within sight.
3. Nominal equipment voltage and rating.
4. Available fault current (from batteries if applicable).
5. Date of fault current study; refer to one-line diagram.
6. Sample Label:

STORAGE BATTERY SB-1
600 VOLT DC, 50 KVA
39,800 AMPS AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
DATE OF STUDY: 1 JAN 2017

3.14 ELECTRICAL WORKING CLEARANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. Products:

1. Safety Yellow paint and custom stencils

B. Provide custom identification of electrical equipment working clearances in mechanical, electrical, storage, janitorial, and similar non-public areas.

C. Identification shall include a painted rectangular box (on the finished floor) in front of the electrical equipment to define the code-required working clearance. Provide additional diagonal stripping inside the rectangle box. All painted stripping shall be safety yellow paint with 3 inch wide stripes.

1. Width of area: Width of equipment or as required by code
2. Depth of area: Depth as required by code

3.15 SERIES RATING IDENTIFICATION

- A. Products:
 - 1. Nameplates and signs
- B. Upstream devices of series rated components not enclosed in a single NEMA type enclosure shall be identified with a nameplate reading "CAUTION - SERIES RATED SYSTEM - IDENTICAL COMPONENT REPLACEMENT REQUIRED".
- C. Downstream devices of series rated components not enclosed in a single NEMA type enclosure shall be identified with a nameplate reading "CAUTION - SERIES RATED SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL SERIES COMBINATION RATING: XX,XXX RMS SYMMETRICAL AMPERES" where XX,XXX shall be the series combination rating.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 2726 - WIRING DEVICES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Device plates and box covers
- B. Receptacles (REC-#)

1.02 REFERENCES

- A. DSCC W-C-896F - General Specification for Electrical Power Connector
- B. FS W-C-596 - Electrical Power Connector, Plug, Receptacle, and Cable Outlet
- C. NEMA WD 1 - General Color Requirements for Wiring Devices
- D. NEMA WD 6 - Wiring Devices - Dimensional Requirements
- E.
- F. CEC California Electrical Code
- G. UL 498 - Standard for Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
- H. UL 943 - Standard for Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit product data under provisions of Section 26 0500.
- B. Provide product data showing configurations, finishes, dimensions, and manufacturer's instructions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 DEVICE COLOR

- A. All switch, receptacle, and outlet colors shall be ivory, unless indicated otherwise.

2.02 COVERPLATES

- A. All switches, receptacles, and outlets shall be complete with the following:

1. Unbreakable thermoplastic/thermoset plastic and match device color coverplates in finished spaces where walls are finished.

2.03 RECEPTACLES

- A. Refer to Electrical Symbols List for device type.
- B. REC-DUP: NEMA 5-20R Duplex Receptacle:
 1. Standard Grade: 125-volt, 20 amp, 3-wire grounding type with impact resistant thermoplastic face and steel back strap.
 - a. Manufacturers:
 - 1) Hubbell 5352A
 - 2) Leviton, 5362-S
 - 3) Pass & Seymour 5362
 - 4) Cooper 5352

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Install convenience receptacles at elevations indicated in the General Installation Notes on the contract drawings.
- B. Install specific-use receptacles at heights shown on the contract drawings. Install devices level, plumb, and square with building lines. Coordinate installation of adjacent devices of separate systems with common mounting heights, including lighting, power, systems, technology, and temperature control device rough-ins.
- C. Install devices and wall plates flush and level.
- D. Install nameplate identification to receptacle cover plates indicated. Identification shall identify panel name and circuit number. Refer to Specification Section 26 0553 - Electrical Identification.
- E. Test receptacles for proper polarity, ground continuity and compliance with requirements.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 2816 - DISCONNECT SWITCHES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Fusible switches
- B. Non-fusible switches
- C. Motor disconnect switch
- D. Mechanically interlocked disconnect
- E. Enclosures

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS AND WORK

- A. Refer to the Disconnect and Starter Schedule for rating and configuration.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. NEMA KS 1 - Enclosed Switches

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit product data under provisions of Section 26 0500.
- B. Product Data: For each type of enclosed switch, circuit breakers, accessory and component indicated, include dimensions, weights, and manufacturer's technical data on features, performance, and ratings.
- C. Electrical Characteristics: For each type of enclosed switch, enclosure types, current and voltage ratings, short-circuit current ratings, UL listing for series rating of installed devices, features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.

1.05 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate layout and installation of switches, circuit breakers, and components with other construction, including conduit, piping, equipment, and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 FUSIBLE AND NON-FUSIBLE SWITCHES

- A. Acceptable Manufacturers:
1. Square D 3110 Series
 2. Eaton DH Series
 3. ABB TH Series
 4. Siemens HNF / HF Series
- B. FDS-#; Fusible Switch Assemblies: NEMA KS 1; Type heavy duty, quick-make, quick-break, load interrupter enclosed knife switch with externally operable handle interlocked to prevent opening front cover with switch in ON position without a tool. Handle lockable in OFF position. Fuse Clips: Class 'R' fuse clips only, unless indicated otherwise on the drawings.
- C. DS-#; Non-fusible Switch Assemblies: NEMA KS 1; Type heavy duty, quick-make, quick-break, load interrupter enclosed knife switch with externally operable handle interlocked to prevent opening front cover with switch in ON position without a tool. Handle lockable in OFF position.
- D. Enclosures: Type as indicated on the disconnect schedule.
- E. Accessories: Provide the following accessories. Refer to Disconnect Schedule for additional requirements for each application.
1. Lockable
 2. Provide finger safe barriers for exposed line-side terminations and energized components when the switch is in the open position.

2.02 MOLDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND SWITCHES

- A. CB-<#>; Molded Case Circuit Breaker: NEMA AB 1, with interrupting capacity to meet available fault currents.
1. Thermal Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current element for low-level overloads and instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
 2. Adjustable Instantaneous Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip settings.
 3. Electronic Trip Unit Circuit Breakers: RMS sensing; field-replaceable rating plug; with the following field-adjustable settings:
 - a. Instantaneous trip.
 - b. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
 - c. Long- and short-time adjustments.

- d. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I2t responses.
- 4. Current Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller and let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.

2.03 MOTOR DISCONNECT SWITCH

- A. Acceptable Manufacturers:
 - 1. Square D 3110 Series
 - 2. Eaton r5 Series
 - 3. ABB ML Series
 - 4. Siemens LBR Series
- B. MD; Rotary Switch Assemblies: Rated for making and breaking loads, rotary type enclosed switch with externally operable handle interlocked to prevent opening front cover with switch in ON position without a tool. Handle lockable in OFF position.
- C. Enclosures: Type as indicated on the Disconnect Schedule.
- D. Ground lug connection provided in enclosure.
- E. Accessories: Provide the following accessories. Refer to Disconnect Schedule for additional requirements for each application.
 - 1. Lockable
 - 2. Provide finger safe barriers for exposed line-side terminations and energized components when the switch is in the open position.
- F. Listed UL 508 suitable for motor control.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Install disconnect switches where indicated on the drawings.
- B. Install fuses in fusible disconnect switches.
- C. Field coordinate installation with other contractors and equipment to maintain code required working space requirements.
- D. Provide adhesive label on inside door of each switch indicating UL fuse class and size for replacement.

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3.02 ADJUSTING

- A. Set field-adjustable circuit breaker trip ranges.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 4300 - SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. This section describes materials and installation requirements for factory and field wired low voltage surge protection devices (SPD) for the protection of all AC electrical circuits. SPD equipment to be installed at designated service entrance equipment and.

1.02 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Each unit shall be designed and manufactured by a qualified manufacturer of power conditioning equipment. The qualified manufacturer must have been engaged in the design and manufacturer of such products for a minimum of five years.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. ANSI/UL 1449 Latest Edition - UL Standard for Safety for Surge Protective Devices
- B. CEC California Electrical Code
- C. UL 67 - Listed for Internal Panelboard Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings: Should include device dimensions, mounting requirements including wire size and over-current protection device rating, nameplate nomenclature, electrical ratings, short circuit current rating, and test results as indicated below under "Testing, Warranty and Life Expectancy" as provided by an independent test lab or a UL certified test lab for the category(ies) of suppression device(s) specified using the appropriate IEEE test wave. Product data sheets with installation instructions for each size and type of device are required. Shop drawings submitted without the testing data as required by section this section will be rejected.
- B. Fuse information: Provide fuse information if required for operation. Include size, manufacturer, time-current chart responses to UL 1449 testing requirements, maximum surge protection capability per mode and phase as limited by the fuse, and verification of repetitive surge protection device operation without system degeneration greater than 10%.

1.05 SPARE PARTS

- A. Surge Protection Modules: Furnish 1 replacement module for each type installed.

- B. Fuses: Furnish to the Owner 3 spare fuses of each type and rating installed.

1.06 TESTING, WARRANTY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

- A. Manufacturer must provide independent testing on repetitive capability and maximum surge current rating of service entrance suppressor units. This shall be performed at a nationally recognized lab not affiliated with the manufacturer.
1. Single pulse surge current capacity: Single pulse surge current tested in a mode at rated surge currents.
 2. Single pulse surge current capacity test: An initial UL 1449 defined 1.2 x 50 μ s, 6000V open circuit voltage waveform and an 8 x 20 μ s, 500A and 3kA short circuit current waveform shall be applied to benchmark the unit's suppression voltage (VPR).
 3. A single 8 x 20 μ s waveform pulse of maximum rated surge current per mode shall then be applied. To complete the test, another UL 1449 surge shall be applied to verify the unit's survival. Survival is achieved if the suppression voltage measured from the two UL1449 surges does not vary by more than 10%.
- B. Minimum Repetitive Surge Current Capacity:
1. Service entrance suppressor units should be tested repetitively at an independent lab to verify repetitive capacity.
 2. Minimum Repetitive Surge Current Capacity Test:
 - a. An initial UL 1449 surge defined as 1.2 x 50 μ s, 6000V open circuit voltage waveform and an 8 x 20 μ s, 500A and 3kA short circuit current waveform shall be applied to benchmark the unit's suppression voltage.
 - b. A repetitive number of ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2-2002 (Category C3) surges, defined as a 1.2 x 50 μ s 10kV or 20kV open circuit voltage waveform and an 8 x 20 μ s 10,000A short circuit current waveform, shall then be applied at one-minute intervals.
 - c. To complete the test, another UL 1449 surge shall be applied to verify the unit's survival.
 3. Survival is achieved if the suppression voltage (VPR) does not vary by more than 10%.
 4. Proof of such testing shall be the test log generated by the surge generator.
- C. Provide UL 1449 classification white sheet pages indicating the VPR (voltage protection rating) for each SPD unit submitted for this product using the 6kV/3kA combination wave surge.
- D. Warranty: Ten (10) years. Includes workmanship, installation and programming.
- E. No scheduled parts replacement or preventative maintenance shall be required.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 DESCRIPTION

- A. General: The unit shall provide transient voltage suppression, surge current diversion and high-frequency noise attenuation, when connected in parallel to the facilities distribution system. The unit MCOV shall not be less than 115% of the nominal system voltage. Operating frequency shall be for a 60 Hz system. The unit shall provide protection in all normal modes for "wye" and "delta" systems.
- B. Short Circuit Current Rating: Provide factory label for SCCR rating. The short circuit current rating shall be the larger of the listed value on the drawings or as required by the equipment protected.

2.02 RATINGS

A. SPD- #; Service Entrance Suppressors:

- 1. For 120/208-volt, 3 phase, 4 wire, type 2, category C3 unit.
 - a. Surge current capacity: 80,000/160,000 amps per protection mode/phase
 - b. Nominal Discharge Current: 20 kA.
 - c. Mounting: Refer to the drawings.
 - d. Voltage Protection Rating: Refer to requirements below.
 - e. Components: Minimum component size of 20mm thermally protected metal oxide varistors (MOV).
 - f. Disconnect: Surge-rated disconnect with 200,000 SCCR.
- 2. Manufacturers:
 - a. Square D Surgellogic EMA Series
 - b. Siemens TPS3 Series
 - c. Eaton SPD Series
 - d. Current Technology Current Guard Plus
 - e. ASCO Power Technologies 400 Series
 - f. LEA International LSS Series

B. SPD-# Secondary Distribution Suppressors:

- 1. For 120/208-volt, 3 phase, 4 wire, type 2, category B3/C1 unit.
 - a. Surge current capacity: 60,000/120,000 100,000/200,000 amps per protection mode/phase
 - b. Nominal Discharge Current (I_N): 20 kA.
 - c. Mounting: Refer to the drawings.
 - d. Voltage Protection Rating: Refer to requirements below.

- e. Components: Minimum component size of 20mm metal thermally protected oxide varistors (MOV).
- 2. Manufacturers:
 - a. Square D Surgeologic EMA Series
 - b. Siemens TPS3 Series
 - c. Eaton SPD Series
 - d. Current Technology Current Guard Plus
 - e. ASCO Power Technologies 400 Series
 - f. LEA International CFS Series
- C. Voltage Protection Rating:
 - 1. Protection modes and UL 1449 voltage protection rating for surge suppression units per each mode (L-N, L-L, L-G, and N-G as appropriate).
 - a. 277/480 Volt, 3 phase, 4 wire. 1200 Volt L-N, L-G, N-G and 1800 Volt L-L
 - b. 480 Volt, 3 phase, 3 wire. 2000 Volt L-G, L-L
 - c. 120/208 Volt, 3 phase, 4 wire. 700 Volt L-N, N-G, 800 Volt L-G and 1200 Volt L-L
 - d. 240 Volt, 3 phase, 3 wire. 1200 Volt L-G, L-L
 - e. 120/240 Volt, 3 phase, 4 wire. 700 Volt L-N, N-G, 800 Volt L-G and 1200 Volt L-L
- D. Indication:
 - 1. Each unit shall include solid-state indicators with externally mounted LED visual status indicators that indicate on-line status of each protection mode of the unit.
 - 2. Each unit shall include a visual indicator that indicates the unit is functioning properly and providing protection.
 - 3. Each unit shall include an audible alarm with silencing switch to indicate when protection has failed.
 - 4. Provide each service entrance and secondary distribution type unit(s) with a transient counter.
 - 5. Each unit shall contain form "C" contacts for remote indication of an alarm status.
- E. Fuses:
 - 1. Use fuses recommended by the manufacturer to satisfy repetitive UL 1449 operation of the surge suppression unit.
 - 2. Fuses shall be rated 200, 000 AIC minimum interrupting capacity.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 INSPECTION

- A. Examine equipment for size and type of surge protection device to be used to ensure physical compatibility.
- B. Inspect surge protection device for any signs of physical damage due to shipping or handling before installing surge protection device.

3.02 INSTALLATION

- A. Mounting Location:
 - 1. The unit shall be installed as close as practical to the panel and transformer secondary lugs in accordance with applicable national/Local Electrical Codes and the manufacturer's recommended installation instructions. Connect the unit to the transformer or switchboard or panel using a conduit nipple. Flush mount the unit in the front of the switchboard. Mount unit directly across from the breaker or disconnect serving it.
 - 2. Integral surge protection devices mount between the main and branch circuit breakers.
 - 3. If internal surge protection device is specified, device shall be installed in a barrier compartment isolated from other components.
- B. Connections:
 - 1. Conductors from the protected bus to the unit shall not be any longer than necessary avoiding unnecessary bends. The conductor leads shall be twisted together and as short as possible. Connection shall be with mechanical lugs for each phase, neutral, and ground if applicable. Contractor shall provide wire and circuit breakers sized per the approved manufacturer's requirements. Maximum lead length from protected bus to surge protection device shall be per manufacturer's requirements, but no greater than 5'-0".
 - 2. The surge protection unit shall be isolatable from the electrical distribution system via 3 pole circuit breaker mounted in the switchboard/panelboard or be equipped with a factory supplied integral fused switch or circuit breaker. Single phase 120-volt units shall be hardwired without a disconnecting means.
 - 3. Neutral and ground shall not be bonded together at secondary panelboard locations.
- C. Additional Locations: Critical Load Protection - Fixed Equipment (120 Vac):
 - 1. Install an A3 hard-wired surge protection device between each of the following equipment items and its power supply conductors.
 - a. Fire alarm master panel

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- b. Phone switch
- c. Intercom master
- d. Building management system master
- e. Security system master
- f. Telephone switch
- g. TV head
- h. Elevator control panel

D. General:

1. Check unit for proper operation of protection and indication under start-up.
2. Check unit to ensure all MOVs for each mode of protection are operational. Verify integral fuse links are operational and have not melted.
3. Surge suppression devices shall not be installed ahead of the main service disconnect(s).
4. Install fuses in all fuse holders and fused disconnects internal to the surge protection unit. Use fuses recommended by the manufacturer to satisfy repetitive UL 1449 operation of the surge suppression unit. External fusing of the surge protection device is not allowed.
5. Coordinate location of surge protection device to allow adequate clearances for maintenance.
6. Manufacturer service phone number shall be posted on the front of the surge protection device.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 31 10 00 - SITE CLEARING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. SECTION INCLUDES

1. Removal of surface debris, miscellaneous paving, curbs, trees including stumps, grass, weeds and plant life in preparation for site and/or building excavation operations and disposing of cleared material in accordance with all local, state and federal requirements. Chemical or physical treatment, pruning of vegetation and installation of tree protection fences is also included.
2. Installation of temporary erosion and sediment control devices in accordance with local, state and federal requirements
3. Removal of topsoil, subsoil, rough grading, and site contouring.
4. Protecting existing vegetation to remain
5. Clearing and grubbing.
6. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil.
7. Stripping and stockpiling rock.
8. Disconnecting, capping or sealing, removing site utilities and/or abandoning site utilities in place.

B. RELATED SECTIONS

1. Section 31 22 00 - Grading
2. Section 31 23 13 - Subgrade Preparation
3. Section 31 25 00 - Erosion and Sedimentation Controls
4. The following Sections of the "GREENBOOK" Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, 2018 Edition, written and promulgated by Public Works Standards, Inc. and published by BNI Building News, 990 Park Center Drive, Suite E, Vista, CA 92081 shall be included in this specification as if fully written:
 - a. Section 300 - Earthwork
 - b. Section 301 - Subgrade Preparation, Treated Materials and Placement of Base Materials.
 - c. Section 400 - Protection and Restoration
 - d. Section 401 - Removal
 - e. Section 601 - Temporary Traffic Control for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones.

1.2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Coordinate clearing Work with utility companies.
- B. Construct temporary erosion and sediment control systems as shown on the Construction Drawings to protect adjacent properties and water resources from erosion and sedimentation.
- C. In the event that sitework on this project will disturb one or more acres, starting work shall be strictly governed by the sequence of construction as specified on the Erosion Control and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP). Contractor shall not begin work without a "National Pollution Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) permit governing discharge of storm water from the site for the entire construction period.
- D. Contractor shall be solely responsible to obtain all required local, State and Federal permits and approvals for site clearing, grubbing and off-site disposal at approved disposal facilities.
- E. Contractor shall conduct storm water management practices in accordance with the project documents and applicable NPDES permit and shall enforce action taken or imposed by Federal or State agencies, including cost of fines, construction delays and remedial actions resulting from Contractor's failure to comply with the provisions of the NPDES permit.
- F. Provide Traffic Control as required by the local municipality, in accordance with the US Department of Transportation's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" and applicable local municipality and state highway department requirements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. **Subsoil:** Soil beneath the level of subgrade; soil beneath the topsoil layers of a naturally occurring soil profile, typified by less than 1 percent organic matter and few soil organisms.
- B. **Surface Soil:** Soil that is present at the top layer of the existing soil profile. In undisturbed areas, surface soil is typically called "topsoil," but in disturbed areas such as urban environments, the surface soil can be subsoil.
- C. **Topsoil:** Top layer of the soil profile consisting of existing native surface topsoil or existing in-place surface soil; the zone where plant roots grow.
- D. **Topsoil:** Top layer of the soil profile consisting of existing native surface topsoil or existing in-place surface soil; the zone where plant roots grow. Its appearance is generally friable, pervious, and black or a darker shade of brown, gray, or red than underlying subsoil; reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, gravel, and other objects

larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in diameter; and free of weeds, roots, toxic materials, or other nonsoil materials.

- E. Plant-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees, groups of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation to be protected during construction and indicated on Drawings.
- F. Tree-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction.
- G. Vegetation: Trees, shrubs, groundcovers, grass, and other plants.

1.4 MATERIAL OWNERSHIP

- A. Except for materials indicated to be stockpiled or otherwise remain Owner's property, cleared materials shall become Contractor's property and shall be removed from Project site.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Existing Conditions: Documentation of existing trees and plantings, adjoining construction, and site improvements that establishes preconstruction conditions that might be misconstrued as damage caused by site clearing.
 - 1. Use sufficiently detailed photographs or video recordings.
 - 2. Include plans and notations to indicate specific wounds and damage conditions of each tree or other plant designated to remain.
- B. Topsoil stripping and stockpiling program.
- C. Rock stockpiling program.
- D. Record Drawings: Identifying and accurately showing locations of capped utilities and other subsurface structural, electrical, and mechanical conditions.
- E. Burning: Documentation of compliance with burning requirements and permitting of authorities having jurisdiction. Identify location(s) and conditions under which burning will be performed.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Topsoil Stripping and Stockpiling Program: Prepare a written program to systematically demonstrate the ability of personnel to properly follow procedures and handle materials and equipment during the Work. Include dimensioned diagrams for placement and protection of stockpiles.

- B. Rock Stockpiling Program: Prepare a written program to systematically demonstrate the ability of personnel to properly follow procedures and handle materials and equipment during the Work. Include dimensioned diagrams for placement and protection of stockpiles.

1.7 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Traffic: Minimize interference with adjoining roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities during site-clearing operations.
 - 1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed trafficways if required by Owner or authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Improvements on Adjoining Property: Authority for performing site clearing indicated on property adjoining Owner's property will be obtained by Owner before award of Contract.
 - 1. Do not proceed with work on adjoining property until directed by Architect.
- C. Salvageable Improvements: Carefully remove items indicated to be salvaged and store on Owner's premises.
- D. Utility Locator Service: Notify utility locator service for area where Project is located before site clearing.
- E. Do not commence site clearing operations until temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control[and plant-protection] measures are in place.
- F. Soil Stripping, Handling, and Stockpiling: Perform only when the soil is dry or slightly moist.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Herbicide: Roundup (Monsanto) or Brush Killer (Ortho).
- B. Satisfactory Soil Material: Requirements for satisfactory soil material are specified in Section 31 22 00 - Grading
 - 1. Obtain approved borrow soil material off-site when satisfactory soil material is not available on-site.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION

- A. Identify and protect utilities from damage.
- B. Protect trees, plant growth, and features designated to remain, as final landscaping. Identify and tag.
- C. Verify that survey benchmark and intended elevations for the Work are as indicated. Protect benchmarks, property corners and other survey monuments from damage or displacement. If a survey marker needs to be removed it shall be referenced by a licensed land surveyor and replaced, if necessary, in kind.
- D. Coordinate work with utility companies; notify before starting work and comply with their requirements; obtain required permits.
- E. Do not disrupt public utilities without permit from authority having jurisdiction.
- F. Protect existing structures and other elements that are not to be removed.
- G. Repair or replace trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain or be relocated that are damaged by construction operations
- H. Protect existing site improvements to remain from damage during construction.
 - 1. Restore damaged improvements to their original condition, as acceptable to Owner.

3.2 CLEARING

- A. Material shall be transported to and from the project site using well-maintained and operating vehicles. Transporting vehicles operating on site shall stay on designated haul roads and shall not endanger improvements by rutting, overloading or pumping.
- B. Clear areas required for access to site and execution of Work to a minimum depth of 12 inches.
- C. Remove paving, curbs, surface and rock.
- D. Remove trees and shrubs within marked areas indicated. Remove stumps, main root ball and root system in locations indicated.
- E. Apply herbicide to remaining stumps or plant life to inhibit growth.