Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding
UFGS-26 24 13 (May 2015)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2023
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SECTION 26 24 13

SWITCHBOARDS

08/21

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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA **UFGS-26 24 13 (August 2021)**

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC **Superseding**
UFGS-26 24 13 (May 2015)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2023
****

SECTION 26 24 13

SWITCHBOARDS
08/21

****

NOTE: This guide specification, in part, replaces UFGS 26 23 00, SWITCHBOARDS AND SWITCHGEAR. The original guide specification was separated into two specifications: 26 23 00, LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR, and 26 24 13, SWITCHBOARDS.

This guide specification covers the requirements for free standing deadfront switchboard assemblies rated 6000 amperes or less, 600 volts or less. This guide specification is intended for alternating current applications; additional editing will be necessary to tailor it for direct current applications.

Per UFC 3-520-01, specify switchboards for service entrance equipment when the service is 1200 amperes or larger, and branch and feeder circuits are combined sizes from 20 amperes up to 800 amperes. Utilize switchboards throughout the distribution system where feeders are 1200 amperes or larger. Specify metal-enclosed switchgear in accordance with Section 26 23 00 LOW-VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR for service entrance equipment only when the service is 1200 amperes or larger, and all branch and feeder circuits are large, such as 600 amperes or 800 amperes each. Use Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, for power and distribution panelboards rated less than 1200 amperes.

When the proposed switchboard is connected to a secondary unit substation, coordinate with Section 26 11 16 SECONDARY UNIT SUBSTATIONS.

This specification is not intended to be used for generator control switchboards without extensive modification and coordination with applicable engine-generator set guide specifications.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing

this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

****

****

NOTE: Verify that the following information is indicated on the project drawings:

1. Single-line diagram showing buses and interrupting devices with interrupting capacities; current transformers with ratings; instruments and meters required; and description of instruments and meters.

2. Location, space available, arrangement, and elevations of switchboards.

3. Grounding plan.

4. Type and number of cables, size of conductors for each power circuit, and point of entry (top or bottom).

5. Special conditions, such as altitude, temperature and humidity, exposure to fumes, vapors, dust, and gases; and seismic requirements.

6. Arc flash label requirements. Download the label format at
http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/for

7. Available fault current label for service entrance equipment. Download the label format at
http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/for

8. Locations with 100 percent rated circuit breakers.

9. Locations with arc energy reduction methods specified.

****

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

****

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.
****

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI C12.1	(2014; Errata 2016) Electric Meters - Code for Electricity Metering

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP	(2019) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A123/A123M	(2017) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A153/A153M	(2023) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A240/A240M	(2023) Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications
ASTM A653/A653M	(2023) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A780/A780M	(2020) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings

ASTM D149	(2020) Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies
ASTM D709	(2017) Standard Specification for Laminated Thermosetting Materials
ASTM D1535	(2014; R 2018) Standard Practice for Specifying Color by the Munsell System

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 81	(2012) Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System
IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2023) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C37.13	(2015) Standard for Low-Voltage AC Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures
IEEE C37.90.1	(2013) Standard for Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus
IEEE C57.12.28	(2014) Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity
IEEE C57.12.29	(2014) Standard for Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity for Coastal Environments
IEEE C57.13	(2016) Standard Requirements for Instrument Transformers

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)

NETA ATS	(2021) Standard for Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI/NEMA PB 2.1	(2013) General Instructions for Proper Handling, Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Deadfront Distribution Switchboards Rated 600 V or Less
NEMA ICS 6	(1993; R 2016) Industrial Control and Systems: Enclosures
NEMA PB 2	(2011) Deadfront Distribution Switchboards
NEMA ST 20	(2014) Dry-Type Transformers for General

Applications

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 198M	(2018; Reprint May 2023) UL Standard for Mine-Duty Fuses
UL 467	(2022) UL Standard for Safety Grounding and Bonding Equipment
UL 489	(2016; Rev 2019) UL Standard for Safety Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures
UL 891	(2019) UL Standard for Safety Switchboards
UL 4248-1	(2022) UL Standard for Safety Fuseholders - Part 1: General Requirements
UL 4248-12	(2018; Reprint Feb 2022) UL Standard for Safety Fuseholders - Part 12: Class R

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

****
NOTE: Include Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING on all projects involving medium voltage and specialized power distribution equipment
****

Section 26 08 00 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING applies to this section, with the additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, are as defined in IEEE 100.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

****
NOTE: Review Submittal Description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list, and corresponding submittal items in the text, to reflect only the submittals required for the project. The Guide Specification technical editors have classified those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a "G" to an item if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For Army projects, fill in the empty brackets following the "G" classification, with a code of up to three characters to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

The "S" classification indicates submittals required as proof of compliance for sustainability Guiding Principles Validation or Third Party Certification and as described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

****

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Switchboard Drawings; G[, [_____]]

SD-03 Product Data

Switchboard; G[, [_____]]

SD-06 Test Reports

Switchboard Design Tests; G[, [_____]]

Switchboard Production Tests; G[, [_____]]

Acceptance Checks and Tests; G[, [_____]]

SD-07 Certificates

Cybersecurity Installation Certification; G[, [_____]]

Submit certification indicating conformance with the paragraph CYBERSECURITY INSTALLATION CERTIFICATION.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Switchboard Operation and Maintenance, Data Package 5; G[, [_____]]

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

****

NOTE: Select "Request for Settings" below if protective device settings will be government furnished. Select "Required Settings" below if protective device settings are furnished by the Designer of Record. Coordinate with the person developing the Division 1 Sections and ensure that Division 1 Sections identify the person responsible for providing the final protective device settings for design/build versus design/bid/build projects. Do not rely on the manufacturer's default settings.

****

Assembled Operation and Maintenance Manuals; G[, [_____]]

Equipment Test Schedule; G[, [_____]]

[Request for Settings; G[, [_____]]

][Required Settings; G[, [_____]]
]

****

NOTE: NFPA 70 Article 110.24 requires an available fault current label to be applied at the service entrance. Select "Available Fault Current Label" below if the switchboard is part of the service entrance equipment. Coordinate with the person developing the Division 1 Sections and ensure that Division 1 Sections identify the person responsible for providing the short circuit calculation for the project. This may vary for design/build versus design/bid/build projects.

****

[Service Entrance Available Fault Current Label; G[, [_____]]

]1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Product Data

Include manufacturer's information on each submittal for each component, device and accessory provided with the switchboard including:

a. Circuit breaker type, interrupting rating, and trip devices, including available settings.

b. Manufacturer's instruction manuals and published time-current curves (in electronic format) of the main secondary breaker and largest secondary feeder device.

1.5.2 Switchboard Drawings

Include wiring diagrams and installation details of equipment indicating proposed location, layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, piping, ductwork, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation. Identify circuit terminals on wiring diagrams and indicate the internal wiring for each item of equipment and the interconnection between each item of equipment. Indicate on the drawings adequate clearance for operation, maintenance, and replacement of

operating equipment devices. Include the nameplate data, size, and capacity on submittal. Also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical society publication references on submittals. Include the following:

a. One-line diagram including breakers[, fuses][, current transformers, and meters].

b. Outline drawings including front elevation, section views, footprint, and overall dimensions.

c. Bus configuration including dimensions and ampere ratings of bus bars.

d. Markings and NEMA nameplate data[, including fuse information (manufacturer's name, catalog number, and ratings)].

e. Circuit breaker type, interrupting rating, and trip devices, including available settings.

f. Wiring diagrams and elementary diagrams with terminals identified, and indicating prewired interconnections between items of equipment and the interconnection between the items.

g. Manufacturer's instruction manuals and published time-current curves (in electronic format) of the main secondary breaker and largest secondary feeder device. Use this information (designer of record) to provide breaker settings that ensures protection and coordination are achieved.[For Navy installations, provide electronic format curves using SKM's Power Tools for Windows device library electronic format or EasyPower device library format depending on installation modeling software requirements.]

****

NOTE: If selecting provisions for future expansion, ensure the facility and room size is adequate for the additional equipment.

****

[h. Provisions for future expansion by adding switchboard sections.

]1.5.3 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" or "must" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Provide equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.5.4 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship, and:

a. Have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening including applications of equipment and materials

under similar circumstances and of similar size.

b. Have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period.

c. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, provide products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.5.4.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.5.4.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than one year prior to date of delivery to site are not acceptable.

1.6 MAINTENANCE

1.6.1 Switchboard Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit Operation and Maintenance Manuals in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

1.6.2 Assembled Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Assemble and securely bind manuals in durable, hard covered, water resistant binders. Assemble and index the manuals in the following order with a table of contents:

a. Manufacturer's O&M information required by the paragraph SD-10, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

b. Catalog data required by the paragraph SD-03, PRODUCT DATA.

c. Drawings required by the paragraph SD-02, SHOP DRAWINGS.

d. Prices for spare parts and supply list.

[e. Information on metering.

] f. Design test reports.

g. Production test reports.

[1.6.3 Spare Parts

****

NOTE: Do not use this paragraph for Navy projects. For other services, coordinate with Contracting Officer on whether this paragraph can be included.

Edit as required if additional spare parts are required for a specific project.

****

Provide spare parts as specified below. Provide spare parts that are of the same material and workmanship, meet the same requirements, and are interchangeable with the corresponding original parts furnished.

a. Quantity 2 - Fuses of each type and size.

[b. [_____]

]]1.7 WARRANTY

Provide equipment items that are supported by service organizations reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCT COORDINATION

Products and materials not considered to be switchboards and related accessories are specified in Section 33 71 02 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION, and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.2 SWITCHBOARD

NEMA PB 2 and UL 891.

2.2.1 Ratings

Provide equipment with the following ratings:

****

NOTE: Select "as indicated" if there are multiple switchboards with details of each shown on drawings. Most switchboards will be 4-wire, but might be a 3-wire design for delta-connected or ungrounded systems.

****

a. Voltage rating: [480Y/277][208Y/120][_____] volts AC, [three-phase, [3][4]-wire][as indicated].

b. Continuous current rating of the main bus: [_____ amperes][as indicated].

c. Short-circuit current rating: [_____ rms symmetrical amperes][as indicated].

d. UL listed and labeled[as service entrance equipment].

2.2.2 Construction

****

NOTE: Edit the selection options below as needed for the intended project configuration. Rear aligned switchboards are likely the lowest cost design practice. Front and rear aligned

switchboards provide a more appealing installation. Do not specify rear connections if the switchboard will be installed against a wall.
****

Provide the following:

a. Switchboard: consisting of one or more vertical sections[bolted together to form a rigid assembly] and [rear][front and rear] aligned[as indicated].

b. All circuit breakers: front accessible.

[c. Rear aligned switchboards: front accessible load connections.

][d. Front and rear aligned switchboards[: rear accessible load connections].

] e. Where indicated, "space for future" or "space" means to include a vertical bus provided behind a blank front cover. Where indicated, "provision for future" means full hardware provided to mount a breaker suitable for the location.

f. Completely factory engineered and assembled, including protective devices and equipment indicated with necessary interconnections, instrumentation, and control wiring.

2.2.2.1 Enclosure

****
NOTE: Choose the level of corrosion protection required for the specific project location. Most switchboard products will be constructed of a cold rolled steel and painted, which is adequate for most indoor locations. Use galvanized steel or stainless steel enclosures or bases for outdoor applications where corrosion is a concern. Not all manufacturers offer galvanized steel or stainless steel products as a standard design.

Select IEEE C57.12.28 for galvanized enclosures. Select IEEE C57.12.29 for stainless steel enclosures.
****

Provide the following:

a. Enclosure: NEMA ICS 6 Type [3R][1][_____][as indicated][fabricated entirely of 12 gauge ASTM A240/A240M type 304 or 304L stainless steel].

b. Enclosure: bolted together with removable bolt-on side and[hinged] rear covers[, and sloping roof downward toward rear].

[c. Front[and rear] doors: provided with[stainless steel] padlockable vault handles with a three point catch.

][d. Bases, frames and channels of enclosure: corrosion resistant and fabricated of[ASTM A240/A240M type 304 or 304L stainless steel][or][galvanized steel]. Separate sections using vertical steel barriers.

] e. Base: includes any part of enclosure that is within 75 mm 3 inches of concrete pad.

[f. Galvanized steel: ASTM A123/A123M, ASTM A653/A653M G90 coating, and ASTM A153/A153M, as applicable. Galvanize after fabrication where practicable.

] g. Paint color: ASTM D1535 light gray No. 61 or No. 49 over rust inhibitor.

[h. Paint coating system: comply with[IEEE C57.12.28 for galvanized steel][and][IEEE C57.12.29 for stainless steel].

]2.2.2.2 Bus Bars

****

NOTE: Use copper with silver-plated contact surfaces in exterior or damp locations or for heavy motor loads.

Delete the neutral bus bracketed option if a 3-wire system was selected.

Only choose the bracketed option requiring insulation on the bus bars for outdoor locations with a high concentration of airborne contaminants. Choose this option primarily for corrosive and high humidity applications as defined in UFC 3-501-01. Most manufacturers will tape wrap rather than apply an insulating sleeve for low voltage equipment.

****

Provide the following:

a. Bus bars: [copper with silver-plated contact surfaces][or][aluminum with tin-plated contact surfaces].

(1) Phase bus bars: [uninsulated][insulated with a tape wrap or insulating sleeve providing a minimum breakdown voltage of 16,000 volts per ASTM D149].

(2) Neutral bus: rated [100][_____] percent of the main bus continuous current rating[as indicated].

b. Make bus connections and joints with hardened steel bolts.

c. Main-bus (through bus): rated at the full ampacity of the main throughout the switchboard.

d. Minimum 6.35 mm by 50.8 mm one-quarter by 2 inch copper ground bus secured to each vertical section along the entire length of the switchboard.

2.2.2.3 Main Section

****

NOTE: Select from the options below the configuration to be specified. Refer to UFC 3-520-01 for allowed configurations.

Simpler switchboards will often have a single section that contains the main circuit breaker and branch circuit breakers, referred to here as a Combination Section. Larger switchboards can have multiple sections involving a main section, one or more distribution sections, and one or more auxiliary sections.

Low-voltage power circuit breakers are not normally required for switchboard applications. Utility transformer compartments are rarely used and will require additional review if this bracketed option is selected.

****

Provide the main section consisting of[a combination section with[molded-case circuit breakers] for the[main and] branch devices as indicated][main lugs only][an individually mounted [fixed][drawout][air power circuit breaker[with current-limiting fuses]][insulated-case circuit breaker][molded-case circuit breaker]][and utility transformer compartment].

[2.2.2.4 Distribution Sections

****

NOTE: Select distribution sections as an option if the main section is not a combination section that includes main and branch circuit breakers.

****

Provide the distribution section[s] consisting of[[individually mounted,][drawout,]][air power circuit breakers[with current-limiting fuses]][insulated-case circuit breakers][molded-case circuit breakers][and utility transformer compartments] as indicated.

][2.2.2.5 Auxiliary Sections

Provide auxiliary sections consisting of indicated[instruments,][metering equipment,][control equipment,][transformer,][and][current transformer compartments] as indicated.

][2.2.2.6 Handles

Provide handles for individually mounted devices of the same design and method of external operation. Label handles prominently to indicate device ampere rating, color coded for device type. Identify ON-OFF indication by handle position and by prominent marking.

]2.2.3 Protective Device

****

NOTE: Switchboard should be placed where the ambient temperature is less than 40 deg. C. However, should the ambient temperature be expected to exceed 40 deg. C, the designer must require a special calibration for the circuit breakers and confirm the equipment ratings.

Provide ground fault protection of equipment for solidly grounded wye electrical services of more than 150 volts to ground for each service disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more in accordance with NFPA 70.

If 48 Vdc or 125 Vdc electrically operated circuit breakers are required, the appropriate DC control power supply information must be added to the specification.

****

Provide[main and] branch protective devices as indicated.

[2.2.3.1 Power Circuit Breaker

****

NOTE: Low-voltage power circuit breakers can be installed in larger switchboards, but are not normally required for switchboard applications. If power circuit breakers are selected, coordinate the ratings and protective device settings with the ratings of the switchboard.

****

Provide the following:

a. IEEE C37.13. [120 Vac][electrically][manually] operated [stationary][drawout], [unfused][fused], low-voltage power circuit breaker with a short-circuit current rating[of [_____] rms amperes symmetrical][as indicated] at [_____] volts.

b. Breaker frame size: [as indicated][[_____] amperes].

[c. Equip electrically operated breakers with motor-charged, stored-energy closing mechanism to permit rapid and safe closing of the breaker against fault currents within the short time rating of the breaker, independent of the operator's strength or effort in closing the handle.

]][2.2.3.2 Insulated-Case Breaker

Provide the following:

****

NOTE: Electrically operated insulated-case circuit breakers are rarely used and would be accomplished by an accessory.

If 100 percent circuit breakers are utilized in the design, select the 100 percent rated circuit breaker option below and indicate the specific locations on the drawings.

****

a. UL 489. UL listed and labeled,[100 percent rated main breaker][standard rated branch breakers],[electrically] [manually] operated, low voltage, insulated-case circuit breaker, with a short-circuit current rating[of [_____] rms symmetrical amperes][as indicated] at [_____] volts.

b. Breaker frame size: [[_____] amperes][as indicated].

c. Series rated circuit breakers are unacceptable.

][2.2.3.3 Molded-Case Circuit Breaker

Provide the following:

****
NOTE: If 100 percent circuit breakers are utilized in the design, select the 100 percent rated circuit breaker option below and indicate the specific locations on the drawings.
****

a. UL 489. UL listed and labeled,[100 percent rated main breaker][standard rated branch breakers],[electrically][manually] operated, low voltage molded-case circuit breaker, with a short-circuit current rating of[[_____] rms symmetrical amperes][as indicated] at [_____] volts.

b. Breaker frame size: [[_____] amperes][as indicated].

c. Series rated circuit breakers are unacceptable.

][2.2.3.4 Fusible Switches

****
NOTE: Do not use fusible overcurrent devices except when necessary to comply with NFPA 70 requirements for selective coordination. Fusible switches are prohibited by UFC 3-520-01 and were not listed as an option above. Their use will require approval by the authority having jurisdiction to allow their use in switchboards.

If specified, select UL 4248-1 fuseholders for Class J or L fuses. Select UL 4248-12 for Class R fuses.
****

Provide the following:

a. Fusible Switches: quick-make, quick-break, hinged-door type.

[b. Switches serving as motor disconnects: horsepower rated.

] c. Fuses: current-limiting cartridge type conforming to[UL 198M, Class J for 0 to 600 amperes and Class L for 601 to 6000 amperes][UL 198M, Class [RK1][RK5] for 0 to 600 amperes].

d. Fuseholders: [UL 4248-1][UL 4248-12].

][2.2.3.5 Integral Combination Breaker and Current-Limiting Fuses

****
NOTE: Current-limiting fuses should only be needed if the available fault current exceeds the circuit breaker short circuit rating. This option will not

typically be selected.
****

Provide the following:

a. UL 489.

b. Integral combination molded-case circuit breaker and current-limiting fuses:[as indicated][rated [_____] amperes] with a minimum short-circuit-current rating equal to the short-circuit-current rating of the switchboard in which the circuit breaker will be mounted.

c. Series rated circuit breakers are unacceptable.

d. Coordination of overcurrent devices of the circuit breaker and current-limiting fuses: for overloads or fault currents of relatively low value, the overcurrent device of the breaker operates to clear the fault. The current-limiting fuses operate to clear the fault for high magnitude short circuits above a predetermined value[crossover point].

e. Housing for the current-limiting fuses: an individual molding readily removable from the front and located at the load side of the circuit breaker. If the fuse housing is removed, a blown fuse is readily evident by means of a visible indicator.

f. Removal of fuse housing causes the breaker contacts to open, and the breaker contacts can not close with the fuse housing removed. The fuse housing can not be inserted with a blown fuse or with one fuse missing. The blowing of any of the fuses causes the circuit breaker contacts to open.

][2.2.4 Drawout Breakers

****
NOTE: Determine which circuit breakers should be equipped with drawout mechanisms.
****

Provide drawout breakers[as indicated][_____]. Equip drawout breakers with disconnecting contacts, wheels, and interlocks for drawout application. Provide main, auxiliary, and control disconnecting contacts with silver-plated, multifinger, positive pressure, self-aligning type. Provide each drawout breaker with four-position operation with each position clearly identified by an indicator on the circuit breaker front panel as follows.

a. Connected Position: Primary and secondary contacts are fully engaged. Breaker must be tripped before racking into or out of position.

b. Test Position: Primary contacts are disconnected but secondary contacts remain fully engaged. This position allows complete test and operation of the breaker without energizing the primary circuit.

c. Disconnected Position: Primary and secondary contacts are disconnected.

d. Withdrawn (Removed) Position: Places breaker completely out of compartment, ready for removal. Removal of the breaker actuates

assembly that isolates the primary stabs.

]2.2.5 Electronic Trip Units

****
NOTE: Switchboards can have a variety of circuit breaker sizes. Determine which circuit breakers or other protective devices should have electronic trip units and edit the options below accordingly. Smaller circuit breakers will typically have thermal-magnetic trip units.
****

Equip[main and][distribution] breakers[as indicated] with a solid-state tripping system consisting of three current sensors and a microprocessor-based trip unit that provides true rms sensing adjustable time-current circuit protection. Include the following:

a. Current sensors ampere rating: [as indicated][[_____] amperes][the same as the breaker frame rating].

b. Trip unit ampere rating: [as indicated][[_____] amperes].

[c. Ground fault protection: [as indicated][zero sequence sensing][residual type sensing].

][d. Electronic trip units: provide additional features[as indicated]:
]
****
NOTE: In the items below, choose the bracketed item "main" when the item only applies to the main breaker.

Provide ground fault protection of equipment for solidly grounded wye electrical services of more than 150 volts to ground for each service disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more in accordance with NFPA 70.

NFPA 70 requires arc energy reduction where the highest continuous current trip setting for which the actual overcurrent device installed in a circuit breaker is rated or can be adjusted to 1200 amperes or higher. The option identified below is based on an energy-reducing maintenance switch. Add the additional appropriate information if other methods such as differential relaying or an active arc flash mitigation system are included. Identify locations of alternate arc energy reduction methods in the design.
****

[(1) [Indicated]Breakers: include long delay pick-up and time settings, and LED indication of cause of circuit breaker trip.

][(2) Main breakers: include[short delay pick-up and time settings][and][, instantaneous settings][and][ground fault settings][as indicated].

][(3) Distribution breakers: include[short delay pick-up and time settings][, instantaneous settings][, and ground fault settings][as indicated].

][(4) [Main]Breakers: include a digital display for phase and ground current.

][(5) [Main]Breakers: include a digital display for watts, vars, VA, kWh, kvarh, and kVAh.

][(6) [Main]Breakers: include a digital display for phase voltage, and percent THD voltage and current.

][(7) [Main]Breakers: include provisions for communication via a network twisted pair cable for remote monitoring and control. Provide the following communications protocol:[DNP3][Modbus][IEC 61850].

][(8) For electronic trip units that are rated for or can be adjusted to 1,200 amperes or higher, provide arc energy reduction capability with an energy-reducing maintenance switch with local status indicator.

][2.2.6 Metering

****
NOTE: When Section 23 09 00 INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL FOR HVAC is used, coordinate meter requirements.
****

[2.2.6.1 Digital Meters

****
NOTE: Digital metering incorporates newer technology and provides additional information, often without additional cost. A control power transformer (115 V or 130 V) is usually required with this type of metering.

Digital meters are continually improving. The display capability can be a simple display of numerical values or a more sophisticated display showing waveforms. Over-specification of the meter physical or software characteristics will likely result in specification of an older obsolete meter.
****

IEEE C37.90.1 for surge withstand. Provide true rms, plus/minus one percent accuracy, programmable, microprocessor-based meter enclosed in a sealed case with the following features.

a. Display capability:

[(1) Multi-Function Meter: Display a selected phase to neutral voltage, phase to phase voltage, percent phase to neutral voltage THD, percent phase to phase voltage THD; a selected phase current, neutral current, percent phase current THD, percent neutral current; selected total PF, kW, KVA, kVAR, FREQ, kVAh, kWh.

Detected alarm conditions include over/under current, over/under voltage, over/under KVA, over/under frequency, over/under selected PF/kVAR, voltage phase reversal, voltage imbalance, reverse power, over percent THD. Include a Form C KYZ pulse output relay on the meter.

][(2) Power Meter: Display Watts, VARs, and selected KVA/PF. Detected alarm conditions include over/under KVA, over/under PF, over/under VARs, over/under reverse power.

][(3) Volt Meter: Provide capability to be selectable between display of the three phases of phase to neutral voltages and display of the three phases of the phase to phase voltages. Detected alarm conditions include over/under voltage, over/under voltage imbalance, over percent THD.

][(4) Ammeter: Display phase A, B, and C currents. Detected alarm conditions include over/under current, over percent THD.

][(5) Digital Watthour Meter: Provide a single selectable display for watts, total kilowatt hours (kWh) and watt demand (Wd). Include a Form C KYZ pulse output relay on the meter.

] b. Design meters to accept[input from standard 5A secondary instrument transformers][and][direct voltage monitoring range to [300][600] volts, phase to phase].

c. Provide programming via a front panel display and a communication interface accessible by a computer.

d. Provide password secured programming stored in non-volatile EEPROM memory.

e. Provide digital communications in a Modbus [RTU] protocol via a [RS232C][RS485] serial port[and an independently addressable [RS232C][RS485] serial port].

f. Provide meter that calculates and stores average max/min demand values with time and date for all readings based on a user selectable sliding window averaging period.

g. Provide meter with programmable hi/low set limits with two Form C dry contact relays when exceeding alarm conditions.

[h. Provide meter with a display of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) measurement to a minimum of the thirty-first order.

][i. Include historical trend logging capability with the ability to store up to 100,000 data points with intervals of 1 second to 180 minutes. Provide a unit that can store and time stamp up to 1000 programmable triggered conditions.

][j. Provide event waveform recording triggered by the rms of 2 cycles of voltage or current exceeding programmable set points. Store waveforms for all 6 channels of voltage and current for a minimum of 10 cycles prior to the event and 50 cycles past the event.

]][2.2.6.2 Electronic Watthour Meter

****
NOTE: For the Air Force, use Section 26 27 13.10 30 ELECTRIC METERS.

For the Navy, use Section 26 27 14.00 20 ELECTRICITY METERING.

For the Army, coordinate meter requirements in accordance with Engineering and Construction Bulletin ECB 2015-2, Advanced Metering and Connectivity.
****

[Provide as specified in Section [26 27 14.00 20 ELECTRICITY METERING][26 27 13.10 30 ELECTRIC METERS].

][ANSI C12.1. Provide a switchboard style electronic programmable watthour meter, semi-flush mounted, as indicated. Meter can be either programmed at the factory or programmed in the field. Turn field programming device over to the Contracting Officer at completion of project. Coordinate meter to system requirements.

a. Design: Provide meter designed for use on a 3-phase, 4-wire, [208Y/120][480Y/277] volt system with 3 current transformers. Include necessary KYZ pulse initiation hardware for Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS).

b. Coordination: Provide meter coordinated with ratios of current transformers and transformer secondary voltage.

c. Class: 20. Accuracy: plus or minus 1.0 percent. Finish: Class II.

d. Kilowatt-hour Register: five digit electronic programmable type.

e. Demand Register:

(1) Provide solid state.

(2) Meter reading multiplier: Indicate multiplier on the meter face.

(3) Demand interval length: programmed for [15][30][60] minutes with rolling demand up to six subintervals per interval.

f. Meter fusing: Provide a fuse block mounted in the metering compartment containing one fuse per phase to protect the voltage input to the watthour meter. Size fuses as recommended by the meter manufacturer.

g. Provide meter with a communications port, RS485, with Modbus RTU serial or Ethernet, Modbus-TCP communications.

****
NOTE: Select the appropriate current transformer (CT) ratio, continuous-thermal-current rating factor (RF) at 30 degrees C and ANSI Metering Accuracy Class values based on the CT Ratio which is just below the rating of the main protective device.

Select an ANSI Metering Accuracy Class in accordance

with the following table:

CT Ratio	RF	Accuracy Class
200/5	4.0	0.3 thru B-0.1
300/5	3.0	0.3 thru B-0.2
400/5	4.0	0.3 thru B-0.2
600/5	4.0	0.3 thru B-0.5
800/5	2.0	0.3 thru B-0.5
1200/5	1.5	0.3 thru B-0.5
1500/5	1.5	0.3 thru B-0.9
2000/5	1.5	0.3 thru B-1.8

****

IEEE C57.13. Provide single ratio transformers, 60 hertz, [_____] to 5-ampere ratio, [_____] rating factor, with a metering accuracy class of 0.3 through [_____].

[Provide a fuse block mounted in the metering compartment containing one fuse per phase to protect the voltage input to voltage sensing meters. Size fuses as recommended by the meter manufacturer.

]]][2.2.6.3 Submetering

****

NOTE: For bases and activities that have an active submetering policy in place and written authorization has been received, edit this section as necessary to specify the desired level of submetering and locations.

UFC 1-200-02 references ASHRAE 90.1-2010. But ASHRAE 90.1-2010 does not address submetering criteria. The intended reference for this section is ASHRAE 90.1-2013, which does address submetering criteria.

If submetering is selected as an option, coordinate references to ASHRAE 90.1 with the lead person editing the Division 1 Sections. Typically, references to ASHRAE 90.1 in this Section will be to the 2013 edition, whereas references to ASHRAE 90.1 in other Sections will be to the 2010 edition.

****

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP. Provide submetering for [_____].

]][2.2.7 Transformer

****
NOTE: Coordinate with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, when transformer section is provided.
****

Provide transformer section in switchboard in accordance with UL 891 and as indicated. Provide the transformer and section that is suitable for the installation.[Test transformers greater than 10 kVA in accordance with UL 891.] Provide a transformer conforming to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

][2.2.8 Heaters

****
NOTE: Select the heater option if the switchboard will be installed in a non-environmentally controlled area.
****

Provide 120-volt heaters in each switchboard section. Provide heaters of sufficient capacity to control moisture condensation in the section, 250 watts minimum, and controlled by a thermostat[and humidistat] located in the section. Provide industrial type thermostat, high limit, to maintain sections within the range of 15 to 32 degrees C 60 to 90 degrees F.[Provide humidistat with a range of 30 to 60 percent relative humidity.] Obtain supply voltage for the heaters from a control power transformer within the switchboard. If heater voltage is different than switchboard voltage, provide transformer rated to carry 125 percent of heater full load rating. Provide transformer with a 220 degrees C insulation system with a temperature rise not exceeding 115 degrees C and conforming to NEMA ST 20.[Energize electric heaters in switchboard assemblies while the equipment is in storage or in place prior to being placed in service. Provide method for easy connection of heater to external power source. Provide temporary, reliable external power source if commercial power at rated voltage is not available on site.]

]2.2.9 Terminal Boards

Provide with engraved plastic terminal strips and screw type terminals for external wiring between components and for internal wiring between removable assemblies. Provide short-circuiting type terminal boards associated with current transformer. Terminate conductors for current transformers with ring-tongue lugs. Provide terminal board identification that is identical in similar units. Provide color coded external wiring that is color coded consistently for similar terminal boards.

2.2.10 Wire Marking

Mark control and metering conductors at each end. Provide factory installed, white, plastic tubing, heat stamped with black block type letters on factory-installed wiring. On field-installed wiring, provide white, preprinted, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sleeves, heat stamped with black block type letters. Provide a single letter or number on each sleeve, elliptically shaped to securely grip the wire, and keyed in such a manner to ensure alignment with adjacent sleeves. Provide specific wire markings using the appropriate combination of individual sleeves.

Indicate on each wire marker the device or equipment, including specific terminal number to which the remote end of the wire is attached.

2.3 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Provide a nameplate on each item of equipment bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent is not acceptable. This nameplate and method of attachment may be the manufacturer's standard if it contains the required information.

2.4 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

****

NOTE: Use the bracketed sentence to specify labels for switchboards where emergency breakers are located within the switchboard. Provide note on the drawings to indicate where red labels are required.

****

ASTM D709. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each switchboard, equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified in this section or as indicated on the drawings. Identify on each nameplate inscription the function and, when applicable, the position. Provide nameplates of melamine plastic, 3 mm 0.125 inch thick, white with [black][_____] center core.[Provide red laminated plastic label with white center core where indicated.] Provide matte finish surface. Provide square corners. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core. Provide nameplates with minimum size of 25 by 65 mm one by 2.5 inches. Provide lettering that is a minimum of 6.35 mm 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.5 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

2.5.1 Equipment Test Schedule

The Government reserves the right to witness tests. Provide equipment test schedules for tests to be performed at the manufacturer's test facility. Submit required test schedule and location, and notify the Contracting Officer 30 calendar days before scheduled test date. Notify Contracting Officer 15 calendar days in advance of changes to scheduled date.

Provide the following as part of test equipment calibration:

a. Provide a calibration program which assures that all applicable test instruments are maintained within rated accuracy.

b. Accuracy: Traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

c. Instrument calibration frequency schedule: less than or equal to 12 months for both test floor instruments and leased specialty equipment.

d. Dated calibration labels: visible on all test equipment.

e. Calibrating standard: higher accuracy than that of the instrument tested.

f. Keep up-to-date records that indicate dates and test results of instruments calibrated or tested. For instruments calibrated by the manufacturer on a routine basis, in lieu of third party calibration, include the following:

(1) Maintain up-to-date instrument calibration instructions and procedures for each test instrument.

(2) Identify the third party/laboratory calibrated instrument to verify that calibrating standard is met.

2.5.2 Switchboard Design Tests

NEMA PB 2 and UL 891.

2.5.2.1 Design Tests

Furnish documentation showing the results of design tests on a product of the same series and rating as that provided by this specification.

a. Short-circuit current test.

b. Enclosure tests.

c. Dielectric test.

[2.5.2.2 Additional Design Tests

****

NOTE: Include additional design tests when the switchboard main bus is rated greater than 4000 amperes.

****

In addition to normal design tests, perform the following tests on the actual equipment. Furnish reports which include results of design tests performed on the actual equipment.

a. Temperature rise tests.

b. Continuous current.

]2.5.3 Switchboard Production Tests

NEMA PB 2 and UL 891. Furnish reports which include results of production tests performed on the actual equipment for this project. These tests include:

a. 60-hertz dielectric tests.

b. Mechanical operation tests.

c. Electrical operation and control wiring tests.

d. Ground fault sensing equipment test.

[2.6 COORDINATED POWER SYSTEM PROTECTION

****

NOTE: Use this paragraph only for Army projects.

The requirement for studies in this section depends on the complexity and extent of the power system. Delete this requirement for projects of limited scope, projects having protective devices which are not adjustable or for which coordination is not possible (standard molded case circuit breakers); projects involving simple extension of 600 volt level service to a building or facility from an existing transformer (750 kVA or less); or projects involving simple extension of 600 volt level service to a building or facility from a new transformer (750 kVA or less).

****

Provide a power system study as specified in Section 26 05 73 POWER SYSTEM STUDIES.

]2.7 ARC FLASH WARNING LABEL

****

NOTE: Include the Arc Flash Warning Label detail on the drawings. See the technical note at the beginning of section to obtain the AutoCAD drawing file of the label.

****

Provide warning label for switchboards. Locate this self-adhesive warning label on the outside of the enclosure warning of potential electrical arc flash hazards and appropriate PPE required. Provide label format as indicated.

[2.8 SERVICE ENTRANCE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT LABEL

****

NOTE: NFPA 70 requires that service equipment in other than dwelling units be legibly marked in the field with the maximum available fault current, including the date the fault-current calculation was performed. In addition, include the contact information for the organization that completed the calculation. Select this option if the switchboard will be used as service entrance equipment.

Coordinate with the person developing the Division 1 Sections and ensure that Division 1 Sections identify the person responsible for providing the short circuit calculation for the project. This may vary for design/build versus design/bid/build projects.

****

Provide label on exterior of switchboards used as service equipment listing the maximum available fault current at that location. Include on the label the date that the fault calculation was performed and the contact information for the organization that completed the calculation. Locate this self-adhesive warning label on the outside of the switchboard. Provide label format as indicated.

][2.9 MIMIC BUS LABELING

****
NOTE: Include a mimic bus if the system complexity warrants providing a one-line of the system configuration.
****

Provide a mimic bus on the front of the equipment to diagrammatically show the internal bus structure of the lineup.

]PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and to the requirements specified herein. Provide new equipment and materials unless indicated or specified otherwise.

****
NOTE: Include the grounding section below for installations involving a switchboard installed in an exterior application. If the switchboard is installed adjacent to a pad-mounted distribution transformer, then coordinate the grounding requirements between the applicable specifications.
****

[3.2 GROUNDING

****
NOTE: Where rock or other soil conditions prevent obtaining a specified ground value, specify other methods of grounding. Where it is impractical to obtain the indicated ground resistance values, make every effort to obtain ground resistance values as near as possible to the indicated values.

Select 25 ohms resistance unless the installation requires a lower resistance to ground.
****

NFPA 70 and IEEE C2, except that grounds and grounding systems with a resistance to solid earth ground not exceeding [25][_____] ohms.

3.2.1 Grounding Electrodes

Provide driven ground rods as specified in Section 33 71 02 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION. Connect ground conductors to the upper end of the ground rods by exothermic weld or compression connector. Provide compression connectors at equipment end of ground conductors.

3.2.2 Equipment Grounding

Provide bare copper cable not smaller than No. 4/0 AWG not less than 610 mm 24 inches below grade connecting to the indicated ground rods. When work in addition to that indicated or specified is directed to obtain the specified ground resistance, the provision of the contract covering

"Changes" applies.

3.2.3 Connections

Make joints in grounding conductors and loops by exothermic weld or compression connector. Install exothermic welds and compression connectors as specified in Section 33 71 02 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION.

3.2.4 Grounding and Bonding Equipment

UL 467, except as indicated or specified otherwise.

]3.3 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND ASSEMBLIES

Install and connect equipment furnished under this section as indicated on project drawings, the approved shop drawings, and as specified herein.

3.3.1 Switchboard

ANSI/NEMA PB 2.1.

3.3.2 Meters and Instrument Transformers

ANSI C12.1.

3.3.3 Field Applied Painting

Where field painting of enclosures is required to correct damage to the manufacturer's factory applied coatings, provide manufacturer's recommended coatings and apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

3.3.4 Galvanizing Repair

Repair damage to galvanized coatings using ASTM A780/A780M, zinc rich paint, for galvanizing damaged by handling, transporting, cutting, welding, or bolting. Do not heat surfaces that repair paint has been applied to.

3.3.5 Field Fabricated Nameplate Mounting

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

3.4 FOUNDATION FOR EQUIPMENT AND ASSEMBLIES

****

NOTE: Mounting slab connections may have to be given in detail depending on the requirements for the seismic zone in which the equipment is located. Include construction requirements for concrete slab only if slab is not detailed in drawings.

****

3.4.1 Exterior Location

Mount switchboard on concrete slab as follows:

a. Unless otherwise indicated, provide the slab with dimensions at least 200 mm 8 inches thick, reinforced with a 150 by 150 mm 6 by 6 inch No. 6 mesh placed uniformly 100 mm 4 inches from the top of the slab.

b. Place slab on a 150 mm 6 inch thick, well-compacted gravel base.

c. Install slab such that the top of the concrete slab is approximately 100 mm 4 inches above the finished grade.

d. Provide edges above grade with 15 mm 1/2 inch chamfer.

e. Provide slab of adequate size to project at least 200 mm 8 inches beyond the equipment.

f. Provide conduit turnups and cable entrance space required by the equipment to be mounted.

g. Seal voids around conduit openings in slab with water- and oil-resistant caulking or sealant.

h. Cut off and bush conduits 75 mm 3 inches above slab surface.

i. Provide concrete work as specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.4.2 Interior Location

Mount switchboard on concrete slab as follows:

a. Unless otherwise indicated, provide the slab with dimensions at least 100 mm 4 inches thick.

b. Install slab such that the top of the concrete slab is approximately 100 mm 4 inches above the finished grade.

c. Provide edges above grade with 15 mm 1/2 inch chamfer.

d. Provide slab of adequate size to project at least 200 mm 8 inches beyond the equipment.

e. Provide conduit turnups and cable entrance space required by the equipment to be mounted.

f. Seal voids around conduit openings in slab with water- and oil-resistant caulking or sealant.

g. Cut off and bush conduits 75 mm 3 inches above slab surface.

h. Provide concrete work as specified in Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

****

NOTE: Select "Request for Settings" below if protective device settings will be government furnished. Select "Required Settings" below if protective device settings are furnished by the

Designer of Record. Coordinate with the person developing the Division 1 Sections and ensure that Division 1 Sections identify the person responsible for providing the final protective device settings for design/build versus design/bid/build projects. Do not rely on the manufacturer's default settings.
****

[Submit request for settings of breakers to the Contracting Officer after approval of switchboard and at least 30 days in advance of their requirement.

][Submit Required Settings of breakers to the Contracting Officer after approval of switchboard and at least 30 days in advance of their requirement.

]3.5.1 Performance of Acceptance Checks and Tests

Perform in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and include the following visual and mechanical inspections and electrical tests, performed in accordance with NETA ATS.

****
NOTE: Select the options below that apply to the specified equipment.
****

3.5.1.1 Switchboard Assemblies

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.

(2) Inspect physical, electrical, and mechanical condition.

(3) Verify appropriate anchorage, required area clearances, and correct alignment.

(4) Clean switchboard and verify shipping bracing, loose parts, and documentation shipped inside cubicles have been removed.

(5) Inspect all doors, panels, and sections for paint, dents, scratches, fit, and missing hardware.

(6) Verify that[fuse and] circuit breaker sizes and types correspond to approved shop drawings as well as to the circuit breaker’s address for microprocessor-communication packages.

[(7) Verify that current transformer ratios correspond to approved shop drawings.

] (8) Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance using low-resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.

(9) Confirm correct operation and sequencing of electrical and mechanical interlock systems.

(10) Confirm correct application of manufacturer's recommended lubricants.

(11) Inspect insulators for evidence of physical damage or contaminated surfaces.

(12) Verify correct barrier installation[and operation].

(13) Exercise all active components.

(14) Inspect all mechanical indicating devices for correct operation.

(15) Verify that filters are in place and vents are clear.

(16) Test operation, alignment, and penetration of instrument transformer withdrawal disconnects.

(17) Inspect control power transformers.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) Perform insulation-resistance tests on each bus section.

(2) Perform dielectric withstand voltage tests.

(3) Perform insulation-resistance test on control wiring; Do not perform this test on wiring connected to solid-state components.

(4) Perform control wiring performance test.

(5) Perform primary current injection tests on the entire current circuit in each section of assembly.

[(6) Perform phasing check on double-ended switchboard to ensure correct bus phasing from each source.

][(7) Verify operation of switchboard heaters.

][3.5.1.2 Circuit Breakers - Low Voltage - Power

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.

(2) Inspect physical and mechanical condition.

(3) Inspect anchorage, alignment, and grounding.

(4) Verify that all maintenance devices are available for servicing and operating the breaker.

(5) Inspect arc chutes.

(6) Inspect moving and stationary contacts for condition, wear, and alignment.

(7) Verify that primary and secondary contact wipe and other

dimensions vital to satisfactory operation of the breaker are correct.

(8) Perform all mechanical operator and contact alignment tests on both the breaker and its operating mechanism.

(9) Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance using low-resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.

(10) Verify cell fit and element alignment.

(11) Verify racking mechanism.

(12) Confirm correct application of manufacturer's recommended lubricants.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) Perform contact-resistance tests on each breaker.

(2) Perform insulation-resistance tests.

(3) Adjust Breaker(s) for final settings in accordance with Government provided settings.

(4) Determine long-time minimum pickup current by primary current injection.

(5) Determine long-time delay by primary current injection.

****
NOTE: Coordinate each option with each breaker type.
****

[(6) Determine short-time pickup and delay by primary current injection.

][(7) Determine ground-fault pickup and delay by primary current injection.

][(8) Determine instantaneous pickup value by primary current injection.

][(9) Activate auxiliary protective devices, such as ground-fault or undervoltage relays, to ensure operation of shunt trip devices; Check the operation of electrically-operated breakers in their cubicle.

] (10) Verify correct operation of any auxiliary features such as trip and pickup indicators, zone interlocking, electrical close and trip operation, trip-free, and antipump function.

(11) Verify operation of charging mechanism.

]3.5.1.3 Circuit Breakers

[Low Voltage - Insulated-Case][and][Low Voltage Molded Case with Solid State Trips]

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.

(2) Inspect circuit breaker for correct mounting.

(3) Operate circuit breaker to ensure smooth operation.

(4) Inspect case for cracks or other defects.

(5) Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance using low resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted connections and/or cable connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.

(6) Inspect mechanism contacts and arc chutes in unsealed units.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) Perform contact-resistance tests.

(2) Perform insulation-resistance tests.

(3) Perform Breaker adjustments for final settings in accordance with Government provided settings.

(4) Perform long-time delay time-current characteristic tests

****
NOTE: Coordinate each option with each breaker type.
****

[(5) Determine short-time pickup and delay by primary current injection.

][(6) Determine ground-fault pickup and time delay by primary current injection.

][(7) Determine instantaneous pickup current by primary injection.

][(8) Verify correct operation of any auxiliary features such as trip and pickup indicators, zone interlocking, electrical close and trip operation, trip-free, and anti-pump function.

]3.5.1.4 Current Transformers

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.

(2) Inspect physical and mechanical condition.

(3) Verify correct connection.

(4) Verify that adequate clearances exist between primary and secondary circuit.

(5) Inspect all bolted electrical connections for high resistance

using low-resistance ohmmeter, verifying tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method, or performing thermographic survey.

(6) Verify that all required grounding and shorting connections provide good contact.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) Perform resistance measurements through all bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter, if applicable.

(2) Perform insulation-resistance tests.

(3) Perform polarity tests.

(4) Perform ratio-verification tests.

3.5.1.5 Metering and Instrumentation

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Compare equipment nameplate data with specifications and approved shop drawings.

(2) Inspect physical and mechanical condition.

(3) Verify tightness of electrical connections.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) Determine accuracy of meters at 25, 50, 75, and 100 percent of full scale.

(2) Calibrate watthour meters according to manufacturer's published data.

(3) Verify all instrument multipliers.

(4) Electrically confirm that current transformer and voltage transformer secondary circuits are intact.

3.5.1.6 Grounding System

a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection

(1) Inspect ground system for compliance with contract plans and specifications.

b. Electrical Tests

(1) IEEE 81. Perform ground-impedance measurements utilizing the fall-of-potential method. On systems consisting of interconnected ground rods, perform tests after interconnections are complete. On systems consisting of a single ground rod perform tests before any wire is connected. Take measurements in normally dry weather, not less than 48 hours after rainfall. Use a portable ground resistance tester in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to test each ground or group of grounds. Use an instrument

equipped with a meter reading directly in ohms or fractions thereof to indicate the ground value of the ground rod or grounding systems under test.

(2) Submit the measured ground resistance of each ground rod and grounding system, indicating the location of the rod and grounding system. Include the test method and test setup (i.e., pin location) used to determine ground resistance and soil conditions at the time the measurements were made.

[3.5.1.7 Cybersecurity Installation Certification

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NOTE: Coordinate equipment certification with Government's cybersecurity requirements and interpretations. Select this option if the switchboard includes remote control or remote access capability.
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Furnish a certification that control systems are installed in accordance with DoD Instruction 8500.01, DoD Instruction 8510.01, and as required by individual Service Implementation Policy.

]3.5.2 Follow-Up Verification

Upon completion of acceptance checks, settings, and tests, show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function. Trip circuit breakers by operation of each protective device. Test each item to perform its function not less than three times. As an exception to requirements stated elsewhere in the contract, provide the Contracting Officer five working days advance notice of the dates and times for checks, settings, and tests.

-- End of Section --