
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-16272 (August 2004)

Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding
UFGS-16272N (August 2003)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMLR dated 25 June 2004

Revised throughout - changes not indicated by CHG tags

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SECTION 16272

THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS

08/04

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SECTION 16272

THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS 08/04

NOTE: This guide specification covers three-phase pad-mounted transformers of the dead-front and live-front types for exterior applications.

Use pad-mounted transformers (properly protected with bayonet type, oil-immersed, expulsion fuses in series with oil-immersed, partial-range, current-limiting fuses) for kVA ratings up to and including 750 kVA on 5 kV systems and for kVA ratings up to and including 1500 kVA on 15 and 25 kV systems.

For voltages above 25 kV and in ratings above those previously indicated, this specification requires significant modifications and additional specification sections may need to be added on the project.

The use of pad-mounted transformers with secondary currents exceeding 2000 amperes is discouraged due to the size and quantity of secondary conductors. Therefore, transformers above 750 kVA serving 208Y/120 volt loads and transformers above 1500 kVA serving 480Y/277 volt loads should be in a secondary unit substation configuration.

Contact the cognizant EFD or PWC for direction.

For SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects, use of secondary unit substations shall be determined on a case by case basis.

Use the following related guide specifications for power distribution equipment:

- Section 16081 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING
- Section 16273 SINGLE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS
- Section 16301N OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
- Section 16311A MAIN ELECTRIC SUPPLY STATION AND

SUBSTATION

--Section 16341N SF6 INSULATED PAD-MOUNTED SWITCHGEAR
--Section 16360 SECONDARY UNIT SUBSTATIONS
--Section 16361N PRIMARY UNIT SUBSTATIONS
--Section 16370A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM,
AERIAL
--Section 16403A MOTOR CONTROL CENTERS, SWITCHBOARDS
AND PANELBOARDS
--Section 16404A 480-VOLT STATION SERVICE SWITCHGEAR
AND TRANSFORMERS
--Section 16442 SWITCHBOARDS AND SWITCHGEAR

Comments and suggestion on this specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of the technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

NOTE: This section utilizes the following energy cost and loss value tables. These tables are located on the CCB in the file, Libraries/ Specifications/NAVFAC Guide Specifications/ Basic Specifications/NAVFAC Guide Specification Graphics (Inch-Pound), under bookmark 16272 THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS.

Do not include list of tables, or tables themselves, in project specifications. Use tables to obtain values required in Part 2 of the specification.

For SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM facilities use Table PM-2.

<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
PM-1	Transformer Loss & Impedance Data - for Energy Cost (EC) Less Than or Equal to \$0.04 (2 pages)
PM-2	Transformer Loss & Impedance Data - for Energy Cost (EC) Greater Than \$0.04 and Less Than or Equal to \$0.08 (2 pages)
PM-3	Transformer Loss & Impedance Data - for Energy Cost (EC) Greater Than \$0.08 and Less Than or Equal to \$0.12 (2 pages)
EC-1	Energy costs at LANTNAVFACENGCOM Activities (2 pages)

NOTE: The following information shall be shown on the project drawings:

1. Single-line diagram showing pad-mounted transformer connectors, inserts, surge arresters, switches, fuses, current transformers with ratings, and meters as applicable.
2. Grounding plan.
3. Type and number of cables, and size of conductors for each power circuit.
4. Transformer primary and secondary voltages. (Use IEEE C57.12.00, Table 11(b), "Designation of voltage ratings of three-phase windings".) State the primary voltage (nominal) actually in service and not the voltage class.
5. Special conditions, such as altitude, temperature and humidity; exposure to fumes, vapors, dust, and gases; and seismic requirements.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

ACI INTERNATIONAL (ACI)

ACI 318M/318RM	(2002) Metric Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary
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ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 167	(1999) Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM C 260	(2001) Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM D 92	(2002b) Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester
ASTM D 97	(2002) Pour Point of Petroleum Products
ASTM D 117	(2002) Sampling, Test Methods, Specifications for Electrical Insulating Oils of Petroleum Origin
ASTM D 877	(2002) Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of

Insulating Liquids Using Disk Electrodes

ASTM D 1535 (2001) Specifying Color by the Munsell System

ASTM D 3487 (2000) Mineral Insulating Oil Used in Electrical Apparatus

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 712-C-98-075 (1998) Fate, Transport and Transformation Test Guidelines - OPPTS 835.3100- "Aerobic Aquatic Biodegradation"

EPA 600/4-90/027F (1993) Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms

FACTORY MUTUAL ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH (FM)

FM P7825 (2003) Approval Guide

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE Std 100 (2000) Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms (IEEE)

IEEE Std 386 (1995; R 2001) Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Above 600 V (IEEE)

IEEE C2 (2002) National Electrical Safety Code (IEEE)

IEEE C12.7 (1993; R 1999) Requirements for Watthour Meter Sockets

IEEE C57.12.00 (2000) General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers

IEEE C57.12.80 (2002) Terminology for Power and Distribution Transformers

IEEE C57.12.90 (1999) Test Code for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers

IEEE C57.13 (1993) Instrument Transformers (IEEE)

IEEE C57.98 (1993; Correction 1998) Guide for Transformer Impulse Tests (IEEE)

IEEE C62.11 (1999) Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters for Alternating Current Power Circuits (

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA C12.1 (2001) Electric Meters; Code for

Electricity Metering

NEMA C12.10	(1997) Watthour Meters
NEMA C37.47	(2000) High Voltage Current-Limiting Type Distribution Class Fuses and Fuse Disconnecting Switches
NEMA C57.12.22	(1993; R 1998) Transformers - Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Three-Phase Distribution Transformers with High-Voltage Bushings, 2500 kVA and Smaller: High Voltage, 34 500 GrdY /19 920 Volts and Below; Low Voltage, 480 Volts and Below
NEMA C57.12.26	(1993) Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Three-Phase Distribution Transformers for Use with Separable Insulated High-Voltage Connectors, High-Voltage, 34 500 Grd Y/19 920 Volts and Below; 2500 kVA and Smaller
NEMA C57.12.29	(1999; Errata 2000) Pad-Mounted Equipment - Enclosure Integrity for Coastal Environments
NEMA LI 1	(1998) Industrial Laminated Thermosetting Products

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)

NETA ATS	(1999) Electrical Power Distribution Equipment and Systems
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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2002) National Electrical Code
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ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

OECD Test 203	(1993) Fish Acute Toxicity Test
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UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 467	(1993; R 2001) Grounding and Bonding Equipment
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1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: Include Section 16081 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING on all projects involving medium voltage and specialized power distribution equipment.

Section 16081 APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING applies to this section, with the additions and modifications specified herein.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, shall be as defined in IEEE Std 100.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Recommended codes for Army projects are "RE" for Resident Engineer approval, "ED" for Engineering approval, and "AE" for Architect-Engineer approval. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only or as otherwise designated. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

NOTE: Include the bracketed option on "CI44 and 074 review" for LANTNAVFACENGCOM and SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects respectively. For other projects, submittal review shall be performed by the designer of record. If submittal review by LANTNAVFACENGCOM or SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM is specifically desired, the responsible Government agency must coordinate with the respective Code CI44 or 074 during the design process. Add appropriate information in section entitled "Submittal Procedures" to coordinate with the special requirements.

[[Code CI44, Atlantic][Code 074, Southern] Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command will review and approve all submittals in this section requiring Government approval.] As an exception to this paragraph, transformers manufactured by ABB in Jefferson City, MO; by Cooper Power Systems in Waukesha, WI; or by Howard Industries in Laurel, MS need not meet the submittal requirements of this contract. Instead, the following shall be submitted:

- a. A certification, from the manufacturer, that the technical requirements of this specification shall be met.
- b. An outline drawing of the transformer with devices identified (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item a).
- c. ANSI nameplate data of the transformer (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item b).

NOTE: The designer is responsible for providing proper settings for any secondary over-current device(s) to ensure proper protection of equipment and coordination with transformer high side fuses. Include the following option for transformers serving secondary over-current devices containing adjustable trips.

- [d. Manufacturer's published time-current curves (on full size logarithmic paper) of the transformer high side fuses (paragraph entitled "Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings", item e).]

NOTE: Use "will" on all SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects. Coordinate with paragraph entitled "Source Quality Control."

- e. Routine and other tests (in PART 2, see paragraph entitled "Routine and Other Tests"), shall be conducted by the manufacturer and [may] [will] be witnessed by the government (in Part 2, see paragraph entitled "Source Quality Control"). Provide transformer test schedule required by submittal item "SD-11 Closeout Submittals". Provide certified copies of the tests.
- f. Provide acceptance test reports required by submittal item "SD-06 Test Reports".
- g. Provide operation and maintenance manuals required by submittal item "SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data".

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Pad-mounted transformer drawings; G, [_____]

SD-03 Product Data

Pad-mounted transformers; G, [_____]

Submittal shall include manufacturer's information for each component, device, and accessory provided with the transformer.

SD-06 Test Reports

Acceptance checks and tests; G, [_____]

SD-07 Certificates

Transformer losses; G, [_____]

Submit certification from the manufacturer indicating conformance with the paragraph entitled "Specified Transformer Losses."

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Pad-mounted transformer design tests; G, [_____]

Pad-mounted transformer routine and other tests; G, [_____]

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Transformer(s), Data Package 5; G, [_____]

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01781 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Transformer test schedule; G, [_____]

Submit report of test results as specified by paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control."

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Pad-Mounted Transformer Drawings

Drawings shall indicate, but not be limited to the following:

- a. An outline drawing, with front, top, and side views.
- b. ANSI nameplate data.

NOTE: Navy policy requires that all facilities be metered. If exception is taken, coordinate with paragraphs entitled "Additions to Operation and Maintenance Manuals" and "Metering."

- c. Elementary diagrams and wiring diagrams with terminals identified of watt-hour meter and current transformers.
- d. One-line diagram, including switch(es), current transformers, meters, and fuses.
- e. Manufacturer's published time-current curves (on full size logarithmic

paper) of the transformer high side fuses.

1.5.2 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" 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. Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated.

1.5.3 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. Products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year period shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product shall have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items shall be 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.

1.5.3.1 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.

1.5.3.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site shall not be used, unless specified otherwise.

1.6 MAINTENANCE

1.6.1 Additions to Operation and Maintenance Data

In addition to requirements of Data Package 5, include the following on the actual transformer(s) provided:

- a. An instruction manual with pertinent items and information highlighted
- b. An outline drawing, front, top, and side views
- c. Prices for spare parts and supply list
- d. Routine and field acceptance test reports
- e. Fuse curves for primary fuses
- f. Information on watthour demand meter, CT's, and fuse block
- g. Actual nameplate diagram

h. Date of purchase

1.7 WARRANTY

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations which are 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 pad-mounted transformers and related accessories are specified in[Section 16301N OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION,][Section 16302N UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION,][and][Section 16402 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM][Section 16370A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, AERIAL,][Section 16375A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND].

2.2 THREE-PHASE PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS

NOTE: Use dead-front transformers, IEEE C57.12.26, unless available system fault current exceeds equipment ratings. According to IEEE Std 386, 200A separable insulated connectors normally used on dead-front pad-mounted transformers have both a fault-closure and a short-time current rating of 10,000 amperes. Therefore, from a safety standpoint, dead-front configurations which utilize these connectors should only be used at system locations which have available fault currents of less than 10,000 RMS symmetrical amperes. If live-front transformers, NEMA C57.12.22, are required, their use shall be approved by the cognizant EFD.

[NEMA C57.12.26][NEMA C57.12.22], NEMA C57.12.29 and as specified herein.

2.2.1 Compartments

The high- and low-voltage compartments shall be separated by steel isolating barriers extending the full height and depth of the compartments. Compartment doors: hinged lift-off type with stop in open position and three-point latching.

NOTE: Current policy is to use oil-immersed fuses in series with current limiting fuses to achieve better protection and obtain life cycle cost benefits. Use dry-well canister fuses only when specifically required by the activity.

Do not provide standoff bushings unless this transformer is the only dead-front transformer on the base. Public works normally carries standoff

bushings in their vehicles. Provide protective caps when providing standoff bushings and to cover unused bushing well inserts when not providing surge arresters.

2.2.1.1 High Voltage, Dead-Front

High-voltage compartment shall contain the incoming line, insulated high-voltage load-break connectors, bushing well inserts, [feed-thru inserts,] six high-voltage bushing wells configured for loop feed application, load-break switch handle(s), access to [oil-immersed fuses] [dry-well fuse canisters], [dead-front surge arresters,] tap changer handle, connector parking stands [with insulated standoff bushings], [protective caps,] and ground pad.

NOTE: The following paragraph is based on 200-ampere connectors. If transformer primary load current is greater than 200 amperes or if primary cable size is greater than No. 4/0 AWG, designer shall determine the appropriate connector system.

Portions of the 4.16 kV system at Dam Neck, VA and all of the 11.5 kV system at Norfolk Naval Shipyard, VA have a fault capability in excess of 10,000 amps.

Locating the current-limiting fuses ahead of the load-break switch as specified in this paragraph will limit the available fault current to less than 10,000 amps. Therefore, 600 amp separable insulated connectors with a short time rating of 25,000 rms symmetrical amperes and load-break switches can be used on pad-mounted transformers in these locations.

- a. Insulated high-voltage load-break connectors: IEEE Std 386, rated [15][_____] kV, [95][_____] kV BIL. Current rating: 200 amperes rms continuous. Short time rating: 10,000 amperes rms symmetrical for a time duration of 0.17 seconds. Connector shall have a steel reinforced hook-stick eye, grounding eye, test point, and arc-quenching contact material.
- b. Bushing well inserts [and feed-thru inserts]: IEEE Std 386, 200 amperes, [15][_____] kV Class. Provide a bushing well insert for each bushing well unless indicated otherwise. [Provide feed-thru inserts as indicated.]
- c. Load-break switch

NOTE: Choose one of the following options.

[Radial-feed oil-immersed type rated at [15][_____] kV, [95][_____] kV BIL, with a continuous current rating and load-break rating of [200][_____] amperes, and a make-and-latch rating of 10,000 rms amperes symmetrical. Locate the switch handle in the high-voltage compartment.]

[Loop feed sectionalizer switches: Provide three, two-position,

oil-immersed type switches to permit closed transition loop feed and sectionalizing. Each switch shall be rated at [15][_____] kV, [95][_____] kV BIL, with a continuous current rating and load-break rating of [200][_____] amperes, and a make-and-latch rating of 10,000 rms amperes symmetrical. Locate the switch handles in the high-voltage compartment. Operation of switches shall be as follows:

ARRANGE- MENT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF SWITCH ARRANGEMENT	SWITCH POSITION					
		LINE A SW.		LINE B SW		XFMR. SW	
		OPEN	CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE
1	Line A connected to Line B and both lines connected to transformer		X		X		X
2	Transformer connected to Line A only		X	X			X
3	Transformer connected to Line B only	X			X		X
4	Transformer open and loop closed		X		X	X	
5	Transformer open and loop open	X		X		X	

- d. Provide bayonet type, oil-immersed, expulsion fuses in series with oil-immersed, partial-range, current-limiting fuses. Bayonet fuse links shall sense both high currents and high oil temperature in order to provide thermal protection to the transformer. Coordinate transformer protection with expulsion fuse clearing low-current faults and current-limiting fuse clearing high-current faults beyond the interrupting rating of the expulsion fuse. In order to eliminate or minimize oil spills, the bayonet fuse assembly shall include an oil retention valve inside the housing which closes when the fuse holder is removed and an external drip shield. Warning shall be conspicuously displayed within the high-voltage compartment cautioning against removing or inserting fuses unless the load-break switch is in the open position and the tank pressure has been released.

Bayonet fuse assembly: 150 kV BIL.

Oil-immersed current-limiting fuses: NEMA C37.47; 50,000 rms amperes symmetrical interrupting rating at the system voltage specified. Connect current limiting fuses ahead of the load-break switch.

NOTE: When dry-well canisters are selected, delete the above paragraphs on oil-immersed fuses.

- [e. Current-limiting fuses, dry-well mount: NEMA C37.47. Provide fuses in air-insulated, oil-sealed, dead-front, non-load-break dry-well fuse canisters, on the load side of the load-break switch serving the transformer. Interlock fuse canisters with the load-break switch so that the fuses may be removed and inserted only when the switch is in the "Off" position. Fuses shall remove the transformer from service in case of an internal fault. Size fuses to approximately 150 percent of the transformer primary full load current rating and in accordance with fuse manufacturer's recommendations for dry-well mounting. Fuses shall have an interrupting rating of 50,000 rms amperes symmetrical at the system voltage specified. Furnish a spare fuse for each fuse provided.]
- [f. Surge arresters: IEEE C62.11, rated [3][6][9][10][12][15][_____] kV, fully shielded, dead-front, metal-oxide-varistor, elbow type with resistance-graded gap, suitable for plugging into inserts.[Provide three arresters for radial feed circuits.][Provide [three][six] arresters for loop feed circuits.]]
- g. Parking stands: Provide a parking stand near each bushing well.[Provide insulated standoff bushings for parking of energized load-break connectors on parking stands.]
- [h. Protective caps: IEEE Std 386, 200 amperes, [15][25][_____] kV Class. Provide insulated protective caps (not shipping caps) for insulating and sealing out moisture from unused bushing well inserts[and insulated standoff bushings].]

[2.2.1.2 High Voltage, Live-Front

NOTE: When live-front is selected, delete the above paragraphs on dead-front.

High-voltage compartment shall contain the incoming line, transformer high-voltage bushings, load-break switch handle(s), access to [oil-immersed fuses][dry-well fuse canisters],[surge arresters,] tap changer handle, insulated phase barriers, and ground pad.

- a. Cable terminators: Provide as specified in Section[16302N UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION][16375A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND].
- b. Load-break switch

NOTE: Choose one of the following options.

[Radial-feed oil-immersed type rated at [15][_____] kV, [95][_____] kV BIL, with a continuous current rating and load-break rating of [200][_____] amperes, and a make-and-latch rating of 10,000 rms amperes symmetrical. Locate the switch handle in the high-voltage compartment.]

[Loop feed sectionalizer switches: Provide three, two-position, oil-immersed type switches to permit closed transition loop feed and sectionalizing. Each switch shall be rated at [15][_____] kV,

[95][_____] kV BIL, with a continuous current rating and load-break rating of [200][_____] amperes, and a make-and-latch rating of 10,000 rms amperes symmetrical. Locate the switch handles in the high-voltage compartment. Operation of switches shall be as follows:

ARRANGE- MENT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF SWITCH ARRANGEMENT	SWITCH POSITION					
		LINE A SW.		LINE B SW		XFMR. SW	
		OPEN	CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE
1	Line A connected to Line B and both lines connected to transformer		X		X		X
2	Transformer connected to Line A only		X	X			X
3	Transformer connected to Line B only	X			X		X
4	Transformer open and loop closed		X		X	X	
5	Transformer open and loop open	X		X		X	

- c. Provide bayonet type, oil-immersed, expulsion fuses in series with oil-immersed, partial-range, current-limiting fuses. Bayonet fuse links shall sense both high currents and high oil temperature in order to provide thermal protection to the transformer. Coordinate transformer protection with expulsion fuse clearing low-current faults and current-limiting fuse clearing high-current faults beyond the interrupting rating of the expulsion fuse. In order to eliminate or minimize oil spills, the bayonet fuse assembly shall include an oil retention valve inside the housing which closes when the fuse holder is removed and an external drip shield. Warning shall be conspicuously displayed within the high-voltage compartment cautioning against removing or inserting fuses unless the load-break switch is in the open position and the tank pressure has been released.

Bayonet fuse assembly: 150 kV BIL.

Oil-immersed current-limiting fuses: NEMA C37.47; 50,000 rms amperes symmetrical interrupting rating at the system voltage specified. Connect current limiting fuses ahead of the load-break switch.

NOTE: When dry-well canisters are selected, delete
the above paragraphs on oil-immersed fuses.

- [d. Current-limiting fuses, dry-well mount: NEMA C37.47. Provide fuses in air-insulated, oil-sealed, dead-front, non-load-break dry-well fuse canisters, on the load side of the load-break switch serving the transformer. Interlock fuse canisters with the load-break switch so that the fuses may be removed and inserted only when the switch is in the "Off" position. Fuses shall remove the transformer from service in case of an internal fault. Size fuses to approximately 150 percent of the transformer primary full load current rating and in accordance with fuse manufacturer's recommendations for dry-well mounting. Fuses shall have an interrupting rating of 50,000 rms amperes symmetrical at the system voltage specified. Furnish a spare fuse for each fuse provided.]
- [e. Surge arresters: IEEE C62.11, rated [3][6][9][10][12][15][_____] kV.[Provide three arresters for radial feed circuits.][Provide [three][six] arresters for loop feed circuits.]]
- f. Insulated phase barriers: NEMA LI 1, Type GPO-3, 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) 0.25 inch minimum thickness. Provide vertical barriers between the high-voltage bushings and a single horizontal barrier above the high-voltage bushings.

]2.2.1.3 Low Voltage

NOTE: Installation of circuit breakers in the secondary compartment is not recognized by ANSI standards, and limits accessibility by covering lugs, gages, and accessories. Do not use.

Low-voltage compartment shall contain low-voltage bushings with NEMA spade terminals, accessories, metering, stainless steel or laser-etched anodized aluminum diagrammatic transformer nameplate, and ground pad.

- a. Accessories shall include drain valve with sampler device, fill plug, pressure relief device, liquid level gage, pressure-vacuum gage, and dial type thermometer with maximum temperature indicator.
- b. Metering: NEMA C12.10. Provide a socket-mounted electronic programmable outdoor watthour meter, surface mounted flush against the side of the low-voltage compartment as indicated. Meter shall either be programmed at the factory or shall be programmed in the field. When field programming is performed, turn field programming device over to the Contracting Officer at completion of project. Meter shall be coordinated to system requirements.

NOTE: When Section 15910 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS or Section 15951A DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC is used, coordinate meter requirements. Form 9S, in text below, is for three-phase, four-wire wye systems, for other system configurations, designer shall determine the appropriate form designation.

- 1. 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)[as specified in Section[

15910N DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS] [15951A DIRECT DIGITAL
CONTROL FOR HVAC]].

2. Coordination: Provide meter coordinated with ratios of current transformers and transformer secondary voltage.
3. Class: 20; Form: [9S][___]; Accuracy: +/- 1.0 percent; Finish: Class II
4. Cover: Polycarbonate and lockable to prevent tampering and unauthorized removal.
5. Kilowatt-hour Register: 5 digit electronic programmable type
6. Demand Register:
 - (a) Provide solid state
 - (b) Meter reading multiplier:
 - (1) Indicate multiplier on the meter face.
 - (c) Demand interval length: shall be programmed for [15][30][60] minutes with rolling demand up to six subintervals per interval.
7. Meter fusing: Provide a fuse block mounted in the secondary compartment containing one fuse per phase to protect the voltage input to the watthour meter. Size fuses as recommended by the meter manufacturer.
8. Socket: IEEE C12.7. Provide NEMA Type 3R, box-mounted socket having automatic circuit-closing bypass and having jaws compatible with requirements of the meter. Cover unused hub openings with blank hub plates. Paint box Munsell 7GY3.29/1.5 green to match the pad-mounted transformer to which the box-mounted socket is attached. The Munsell color notation is specified in ASTM D 1535.
9. Current transformers: IEEE C57.13. Provide butyl-molded window type current transformers with 600-volt insulation, 10 kV BIL and mount on the low-voltage bushings. Route current transformer leads in a location as remote as possible from the power transformer secondary cables to permit current measurements to be taken with hook-on-ammeters. Provide three current transformers per power transformer with characteristics listed in the following table.

NOTE: The following guidelines for specifying current transformers are based on the standard current transformer primary rating which is just below the full load current of the power transformer.

1. 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 transformer kVA size and secondary voltage. Example: for a 500 kVA transformer at 208 volts - select 1200/5, 1.5, 0.3 - B-0.5.

kVA	(VOLTS)					
	208			240		
	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Class	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Class
75	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
112.5	300/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
150	400/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2	300/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2
225	600/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5	400/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2
300	800/5,	2.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5	600/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5
500	1200/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.5	1200/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.5
750	2000/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-1.8	1500/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.9

kVA	(VOLTS)					
	480			600		
	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Class	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Class
75	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
112.5	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
150	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
225	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
300	300/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2	200/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.1
500	600/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5	400/5,	4.0,	0.3 thru B-0.2
750	800/5,	2.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5	600/5,	3.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5
1000	1200/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.5	800/5,	2.0,	0.3 thru B-0.5
1500	1500/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.9	1200/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.5
2000	2000/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-1.8	1500/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-0.9
2500	3000/5,	1.33,	0.3 thru B-1.8	2000/5,	1.5,	0.3 thru B-1.8

2. Incorporate the appropriate values in table below.

kVA	Sec. Volt	CT Ratio	RF	Meter Acc. Class
[500]	[208Y/120]	[1200/5]	[1.5]	[0.3 thru B-0.5]
[750]	[480Y/277]	[800/5]	[2.0]	[0.3 thru B-0.5]

2.2.2 Transformer

NOTE: Use the following guidelines for specifying transformers.

1. Previously the use of mineral oil filled transformers were recommended wherever possible. The recent availability of biodegradable less-flammable transformer liquids may have altered that recommendation. For LANTNAVFACENGCOM, choose less-flammable transformer liquids as specified below for all projects unless there is a specific requirement to do otherwise. Where adequate

distance from structures cannot be attained, consult NAVFAC design manuals and UFC 3-600-01, "Design: Fire Protection Engineering For Facilities." Silicon-filled and R-temp filled transformers shall not be used for less-flammable requirements.

2. Use IEEE C57.12.00, Figure 3(b), voltage designations, such as "4160 V - 480Y / 277 V".

3. Select impedance value in accordance with technical note under paragraph entitled "Specified Transformer Losses."

4. Delete inapplicable sound levels.

5. Delete last sentence if transformer secondary winding is delta type.

- a. [Oil-insulated] [Less-flammable liquid-insulated], two winding, 60 hertz, 65 degrees C rise above a 30 degrees C average ambient, self-cooled type.
- b. Transformer shall be rated [_____] kVA, [95] [60] [_____] kV BIL.
- c. Transformer voltage ratings: [_____] V - [_____] V. [For GrdY - GrdY transformers, provide transformer with five-legged core design for third harmonic suppression.]
- d. Tap changer shall be externally operated, manual type for changing tap setting when the transformer is de-energized. Provide four 2.5 percent full capacity taps, two above and two below rated primary voltage. Tap changers shall clearly indicate which tap setting is in use.
- e. Minimum tested impedance shall not be less than [_____] percent at 85 degrees C.
- f. Audible sound levels shall comply with the following:

<u>kVA</u>	<u>DECIBELS (MAX)</u>
75	51
112.5	55
150	55
225	55
300	55
500	56
750	57
1000	58
1500	60

- g. Transformer shall include lifting lugs and provisions for jacking under base. The transformer base construction shall be suitable for using rollers or skidding in any direction. Provide transformer top with an access handhole. [Transformer shall have its kVA rating conspicuously displayed on its enclosure.] The transformer shall have an insulated low-voltage neutral bushing with NEMA spade terminal, and with removable ground strap.

2.2.2.1 Specified Transformer Losses

NOTE: Steps to specifying transformer losses.

1. Print Tables PM-1, PM-2, PM-3, and EC-1 as applicable (directions included at the front of this specification).

2. Obtain energy cost for the specific activity from the cognizant EFD or PWC. Energy costs should be based on the cost of energy without the demand charge factors scaled in. Use Table EC-1 for energy costs at the LANTNAVFACENGCOM activities indicated. Use Table PM-2 for energy costs at all SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM activities. (Additional tables will be added for other EFD's as the information becomes available.)

3. Use Tables PM-1, PM-2, and PM-3 to specify losses and impedances for transformers based on energy cost range, and transformer primary and secondary voltages.

4. Perform fault current calculations to verify that distribution equipment is coordinated with impedance specified.

No-load losses (NLL) shall be [____] watts at 20 degrees C and load losses (LL) shall be [____] watts at 85 degrees C. The values for the specified losses shall be used for comparison with the losses determined during the routine tests. If the routine test values for no-load losses exceed the specified no-load losses by more than 10 percent, or the total losses exceed the specified total losses (sum of no-load and load losses) by more than 6 percent, the transformer is unacceptable.

2.2.3 Insulating Liquid

NOTE: Choose one of the following options. For LANTNAVFACENGCOM, choose less-flammable transformer liquids for all projects unless there is a specific requirement to do otherwise.

- [a. Mineral oil: ASTM D 3487, Type II, tested in accordance with ASTM D 117. Provide identification of transformer as "non-PCB" and "Type II mineral oil" on the nameplate.]
- [b. Less-flammable transformer liquids: NFPA 70 and FM P7825 for less-flammable liquids having a fire point not less than 300 degrees C tested per ASTM D 92 and a dielectric strength not less than 33 kV tested per ASTM D 877. Provide identification of transformer as "non-PCB" and "manufacturer's name and type of fluid" on the nameplate.]

The fluid shall be a biodegradable electrical insulating and cooling liquid classified by UL and approved by FM as "less flammable" fluids. The fluid shall meet the following fluid properties:

1. Pour point: ASTM D 97, less than -15 degree C
2. Aquatic biodegradation: EPA 712-C-98-075, 100%
3. Trout toxicity: OECD Test 203, zero mortality of EPA 600/4-90/027F, pass]

2.2.3.1 Liquid-Filled Transformer Nameplates

Power transformers shall be provided with nameplate information in accordance with IEEE C57.12.00 and as modified or supplemented by this section.

2.2.4 Corrosion Protection

NOTE: Use stainless steel bases and cabinets for most applications. In hostile environments, the additional cost of totally stainless steel tanks and metering may be justified. Manufacturer's standard construction material is acceptable only in noncoastal and noncorrosive environments. Choose the second bracketed option for hostile environments.

[Bases and cabinets of transformers shall be corrosion resistant and shall be fabricated of stainless steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304 or 304L. Base shall include any part of pad-mounted transformer that is within 75 mm 3 inches of concrete pad. Paint bases, cabinets, and tanks Munsell 7GY3.29/1.5 green. Paint coating system shall comply with NEMA C57.12.29. The Munsell color notation is specified in ASTM D 1535.] [Entire transformer assembly, including tank and radiator, base, enclosure, and metering enclosure shall be fabricated of stainless steel conforming to ASTM A 167, Type 304 or 304L. Form enclosure of stainless steel sheets. Paint entire transformer assembly Munsell 7GY3.29/1.5 green. Paint coating system shall comply with NEMA C57.12.29. The Munsell color notation is specified in ASTM D 1535.]

2.3 WARNING SIGNS

Provide warning signs for the enclosures of pad-mounted transformers having a nominal rating exceeding 600 volts.

- a. When the enclosure integrity of such equipment is specified to be in accordance with NEMA C57.12.29, such as for pad-mounted transformers, provide self-adhesive warning signs on the outside of the high voltage compartment door(s). Sign shall be a decal and shall have nominal dimensions of 178 by 255 mm 7 by 10 inches with the legend "DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE" printed in two lines of nominal 50 mm 2 inch high letters. The word "DANGER" shall be in white letters on a red background and the words "HIGH VOLTAGE" shall be in black letters on a white background. Decal shall be Panduit No. PPS0710D72 or approved equal.
- [b. When such equipment is guarded by a fence, mount signs on the fence. Provide metal signs having nominal dimensions of 355 by 255 mm 14 by 10 inches with the legend "DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE KEEP OUT" printed in three lines of nominal 75 mm 3 inch high white

letters on a red and black field.]

2.4 GROUNDING AND BONDING

UL 467. Provide grounding and bonding as specified in Section[16302N UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION] [16375A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND].

[2.5 PADLOCKS

NOTE: Designer must assure that Section 08710 DOOR
HARDWARE is included and is edited to include
padlocks.

Do not use this paragraph for LANTNAVFACENGCOM
projects.

Padlocks shall be provided for pad-mounted equipment [and for each fence gate]. Padlocks shall be keyed [alike] [as directed by the Contracting Officer]. Padlocks shall comply with Section 08710 DOOR HARDWARE .

]2.6 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

NOTE: Use the first bracketed paragraph when
project includes a concrete section in Division 3;
otherwise, the second bracketed paragraph may be
used. Coordinate requirements with Section 03300
CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE or Section 03300N
CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. Use Section 03300N for Navy
projects and Section 03300 for other projects.

[Concrete associated with electrical work for other than encasement of underground ducts shall be 30 MPa 4000 psi minimum 28-day compressive strength unless specified otherwise. All concrete shall conform to the requirements of Section[03300N CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE] [03300 CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE].]

NOTE: If concrete requirements are detailed and no
cast-in-place section is to be included in the
project specification, refer to Section 03300N
CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE or Section 03300
CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE and select such
portions as needed to provide complete requirements
in addition to the requirements below.

[Shall be composed of fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, portland cement, and water so proportioned and mixed as to produce a plastic, workable mixture. Fine aggregate shall be of hard, dense, durable, clean, and uncoated sand. The coarse aggregate shall be reasonably well graded from 4.75 mm to 25 mm 3/16 inch to 1 inch. The fine and coarse aggregates shall be free from injurious amounts of dirt, vegetable matter, soft fragments or other deleterious substances. Water shall be fresh, clean, and free from salts, alkali, organic matter, and other impurities. Concrete associated

with electrical work for other than encasement of underground ducts shall be 30 MPa 4000 psi minimum 28-day compressive strength unless specified otherwise. Slump shall not exceed 100 mm 4 inches. Retempering of concrete will not be permitted. Exposed, unformed concrete surfaces shall be given a smooth, wood float finish. Concrete shall be cured for a period of not less than 7 days, and concrete made with high early strength portland cement shall be repaired by patching honeycombed or otherwise defective areas with cement mortar as directed by the Contracting Officer. Air entrain concrete exposed to weather using an air-entraining admixture conforming to ASTM C 260. Air content shall be between 4 and 6 percent.]

2.7 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

NOTE: Use "reserves the right to" on all projects,
except those for SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM.

2.7.1 Transformer Test Schedule

The Government [reserves the right to][will] witness tests. Provide transformer test schedule 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.

a. Test Instrument Calibration

1. The manufacturer shall have a calibration program which assures that all applicable test instruments are maintained within rated accuracy.
2. The accuracy shall be directly traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
3. Instrument calibration frequency schedule shall not exceed 12 months for both test floor instruments and leased specialty equipment.
4. Dated calibration labels shall be visible on all test equipment.
5. Calibrating standard shall be of higher accuracy than that of the instrument tested.
6. 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:
 - (a) Maintain up-to-date instrument calibration instructions and procedures for each test instrument.
 - (b) Identify the third party/laboratory calibrated instrument to verify that calibrating standard is met.

2.7.2 Design Tests

IEEE C57.12.00, and IEEE C57.12.90. Section 5.1.2 in IEEE C57.12.80 states

that "design tests are made only on representative apparatus of basically the same design." Submit design test reports (complete with test data, explanations, formulas, and results), in the same submittal package as the catalog data and drawings for[each of] the specified transformer(s). Design tests shall have been performed prior to the award of this contract.

- a. Tests shall be certified and signed by a registered professional engineer.
- b. Temperature rise: "Basically the same design" for the temperature rise test means a pad-mounted transformer with the same coil construction (such as wire wound primary and sheet wound secondary), the same kVA, the same cooling type (ONAN), the same temperature rise rating, and the same insulating liquid as the transformer specified.
- c. Lightning impulse: "Basically the same design" for the lightning impulse dielectric test means a pad-mounted transformer with the same BIL, the same coil construction (such as wire wound primary and sheet wound secondary), and a tap changer, if specified. Design lightning impulse tests shall include both the primary and secondary windings of that transformer.
 1. IEEE C57.12.90, paragraph 10.3 entitled "Lightning Impulse Test Procedures," and IEEE C57.98.
 2. State test voltage levels.
 3. Provide photographs of oscilloscope display waveforms or plots of digitized waveforms with test report.

NOTE: Choose NEMA C57.12.26 for dead-front and NEMA C57.12.22 for live-front transformers.

- d. Lifting and moving devices: "Basically the same design" requirement for the lifting and moving devices test means a test report confirming that the lifting device being used is capable of handling the weight of the specified transformer in accordance with[NEMA C57.12.26] [NEMA C57.12.22].
- e. Pressure: "Basically the same design" for the pressure test means a pad-mounted transformer with a tank volume within 30 percent of the tank volume of the transformer specified.

2.7.3 Routine and Other Tests

IEEE C57.12.00. Routine and other tests shall be performed by the manufacturer on[each of] the actual transformer(s) prepared for this project to ensure that the design performance is maintained in production. Submit test reports, by serial number and receive approval before delivery of equipment to the project site. Required tests and testing sequence shall be as follows:

- a. Cold resistance measurements (provide reference temperature)
- b. Phase relation
- c. Ratio

- d. No-load losses (NLL) and excitation current
- e. Load losses (LL) and impedance voltage
- f. Dielectric

 NOTE: Use the first bracketed option for impulse tests for up to 4 transformers. Use the 2nd bracketed option for 5 or more transformers and specify a quantity of 20 percent.

[1. Impulse]

[1. Impulse: In addition to the routine impulse tests specified in IEEE C57.12.90 paragraph 10.4 entitled "Routine Impulse Test for Distribution Transformers," perform the complete design type lightning impulse tests on [_____] transformer[s] per IEEE C57.12.90 paragraph 10.3 entitled "Lightning Impulse Test Procedures," and IEEE C57.98. Test the primary winding only.

(a) State test voltage levels

(b) Provide photographs of oscilloscope display waveforms or plots of digitized waveforms with test reports. As an alternative, photographs of oscilloscope display waveforms or plots of digitized waveforms may be hand-delivered at the factory witness test.

(c) The Officer in Charge (OIC) will select the transformers to be tested.]

2. Applied voltage

3. Induced voltage

g. Leak

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

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

3.2 GROUNDING

 NOTE: For SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects, delete this paragraph and its subparagraphs, and use optional paragraph entitled "Transformer Grounding" instead.

 NOTE: Where rock or other soil conditions prevent obtaining a specified ground value, other methods of

grounding should be specified. Where it is impractical to obtain the indicated ground resistance values, make every effort within reason to obtain ground resistance values as near as possible to the indicated values.

NFPA 70 and IEEE C2, except that grounding systems shall have a resistance to solid earth ground not exceeding 5 ohms.

3.2.1 Grounding Electrodes

Provide driven ground rods as specified in Section[16302N UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION] [16375A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND]. Connect ground conductors to the upper end of ground rods by exothermic weld or compression connector. Provide compression connectors at equipment end of ground conductors.

3.2.2 Pad-Mounted Transformer Grounding

NOTE: Ensure plans show the secondary neutral grounding conductor sized in accordance with NFPA 70 and the primary neutral grounding conductor when required.

Provide separate copper grounding conductors and connect them to the ground loop as indicated. When work in addition to that indicated or specified is required to obtain the specified ground resistance, the provision of the contract covering "Changes" shall apply.

3.2.3 Connections

Make joints in grounding conductors and loops by exothermic weld or compression connector. Exothermic welds and compression connectors shall be installed as specified in Section[16302N UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION] [16375A ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, UNDERGROUND].

3.2.4 Grounding and Bonding Equipment

UL 467, except as indicated or specified otherwise.

[3.3 TRANSFORMER GROUNDING

NOTE: For SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects, use this paragraph in lieu of the previous paragraph entitled "GROUNDING."

Provide a 1/0 bare copper-ground girdle around transformer. Girdle shall be buried 305 mm one foot deep and placed 915 mm 3 feet laterally from the transformer enclosure. Connect girdle to enclosure at two opposite places using 1/0 copper. Exothermically weld joints.

]3.4 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND ASSEMBLIES

Install and connect pad-mounted transformers furnished under this section

as indicated on project drawings, the approved shop drawings, and as specified herein.

3.4.1 Meters and Current Transformers

NEMA C12.1.

3.5 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.

[3.6 WARNING SIGN MOUNTING

Provide the number of signs required to be readable from each accessible side, but space the signs a maximum of 9 meters 30 feet apart.

]3.7 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 requirement is located. Include construction requirements for concrete slab only if slab is not detailed in drawings. At some activities, curbs or raised edges may also be required around liquid filled transformer.

Mount transformer on concrete slab. Unless otherwise indicated, the slab shall be at least 200 mm 8 inches thick, reinforced with a 152 mm x 152 mm - MW19 by MW19 (6 by 6 - W2.9 by W2.9) 6 by 6 - W2.9 by W2.9 mesh, placed uniformly 100 mm 4 inches from the top of the slab. Slab shall be placed on a 150 mm 6 inch thick, well-compacted gravel base. Top of concrete slab shall be approximately 100 mm 4 inches above finished grade with gradual slope for drainage. Edges above grade shall have 15 mm 1/2 inch chamfer. Slab shall be of adequate size to project at least 200 mm 8 inches beyond the equipment.

Stub up conduits, with bushings, 50 mm 2 inches into cable wells in the concrete pad. Coordinate dimensions of cable wells with transformer cable training areas.

3.7.1 Cast-In-Place Concrete

NOTE: Use the first bracketed option when project includes a concrete section in Division 3; otherwise, the second bracketed option may be used.

Cast-in-place concrete work shall conform to the requirements of [Section [03300N CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE] [03300 CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE]] [ACI 318M/318RM] .

[3.7.2 Sealing

NOTE: Require sealing of holes (windows) in the
concrete pad if rodent intrusion is a problem.

When the installation is complete, the Contractor shall seal all conduit and other entries into the equipment enclosure with an approved sealing compound. Seals shall be of sufficient strength and durability to protect all energized live parts of the equipment from rodents, insects, or other foreign matter.

]3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.8.1 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.

3.8.1.1 Pad-Mounted Transformers

a. Visual and mechanical inspection

1. Compare equipment nameplate information with specifications and approved shop drawings.
2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition. Check for damaged or cracked insulators and leaks.
3. 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.
4. Verify correct liquid level in tanks.
5. Perform specific inspections and mechanical tests as recommended by manufacturer.
6. Verify correct equipment grounding.
- [7. Verify the presence of transformer surge arresters.]

b. Electrical tests

1. Perform resistance measurements through all bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter, if applicable.
2. Perform insulation-resistance tests.
3. Perform turns-ratio tests.
4. Perform insulation power-factor/dissipation-factor tests on windings.
5. Sample insulating liquid. Sample shall be tested for:

- (a) Dielectric breakdown voltage
 - (b) Acid neutralization number
 - (c) Specific gravity
 - (d) Interfacial tension
 - (e) Color
 - (f) Visual condition
 - (g) Water in insulating liquid
 - (h) Measure dissipation factor or power factor
- 6. Perform dissolved gas analysis (DGA).
 - 7. Test for presence of PCB.
 - 8. Verify that the tap-changer is set at specified ratio.
 - 9. Verify proper secondary voltage phase-to-phase and phase-to-neutral after energization and prior to loading.

3.8.1.2 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 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 test.
- 3. Perform a polarity test.
- 4. Perform a ratio-verification test.

3.8.1.3 Watthour Meter

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. Calibrate watthour meters according to manufacturer's published data.
2. Verify that correct multiplier has been placed on face of meter, where applicable.
3. Verify that current transformer secondary circuits are intact.

3.8.1.4 Grounding System

a. Visual and mechanical inspection

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

NOTE: For SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM projects, delete
"Electrical tests" below.

b. Electrical tests

1. 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 testing megger in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to test each ground or group of grounds. The instrument shall be 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.

3.8.2 Follow-Up Verification

Upon completion of acceptance checks and tests, the Contractor shall show by demonstration in service that circuits and devices are in good operating condition and properly performing the intended function. As an exception to requirements stated elsewhere in the contract, the Contracting Officer

shall be given 5 working days advance notice of the dates and times of checking and testing.

-- End of Section --