



Republika ng Pilipinas
Lungsod ng Quezon
CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
5th, 6th, 7th Floor, QC Civic Center Building "B"
Telephone Nos. 8988-4242 Local 8538



20-00135

NAME OF PROJECT: **PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AT SERGIO OSMEÑA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

LOCATION: **BARANGAY MASAMBONG, DISTRICT 1, QUEZON CITY**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

These supplemental items consist of temporary lighting & water facilities, billboard, construction safety net and health. Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used by the construction personnel or manpower at all times.

1.2 SITE WORKS

This item consists of disposal of material that has been and replaced.

1.3 REFERENCE

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

1.3.1 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

ASTM A123/A123M (2000) Zinc (Hot-dip Galvanized) Coatings On Iron and Steel Products

ASTM B1 (1995) Hard – Drawn Copper Wire

ASTM BB (1999) Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductor, Hard, Medium – Hard or Soft

1.3.2 National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)

NEMA C80.3 (1994) Electrical Metallic Tubing – zinc Coated (EMT)

NEMA c57.12.28 (1999) Pad mounted equipment-Enclosure Integrity

NEMA TC 2 (1998) Electrical Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Tubing (EPT) and Conduit (EPC- 40)

NEMA TC3 (1999) PVC Fittings for Use with Rigid PVC Conduit ant Tubing

NEMA WD 1 (1999) General requirements for Wiring Devices

1.3.3 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA 70 (2002) National Electrical Code

1.3.4 Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL)

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UL 1242 (1996; Mar 1998) Intermediate Metal Conduit

UL 467 (1993; Rev Apr 1999) Grounding & Bonding Equipment

UL 486A (1997; Rev Dec 1998) Wire Connection & Soldering Legs for Use with Copper Conductors

UL 486C (1997; Rev Aug 1998) Splicing Wire Connectors

UL 489 (1996; Rev thru Dec 1998) Moulded-Case Circuit Breakers

UL 50 (1995; R 1999, Bul. 1999) Safety Enclosures for Electrical Equipment

UL510 (1994; R Apr 1998) Poly Vinyl Chloride Polyethylene & Rubber Insulating Tape

UL 514A (1996; Rev Dec 1999) Metallic Outlet Boxes

UL 797 (1993; R1997) Electrical Metallic Tubing

UL 83 (1998; R 1999, Bul. 1999 & 2000) Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires & Cables

UL 869A (1998) Service Equipment

1.3.5 Institute of Integrated Electrical Engineer (IIEE)

PEC (2017) Philippine Electrical Code

1.3.6 Philippine National Standard (PNS)

BS (2002) Bureau of Standard

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following:

1.4.1 Shop Drawings

Panel boards

1.4.2 Product Data

Receptacles

Circuit breakers

Switches

Enclosed Circuit breakers

1.4.3 Test Reports

Insulation Resistance & Continuity test
Grounding system test
Functionality Test

1.5 MAINTENANCE

1.5.1 Electrical Systems

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Submit operation and maintenance manuals for electrical systems that provide basic data relating to the design, operation, and maintenance of the electrical distribution system for the building.

This shall include:

- a. Single line diagram of the "as-built" building electrical system.
- b. Manufacturers' operating and maintenance manuals on active electrical equipment.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Materials, equipment, and devices shall, as a minimum, meet requirements of UL, where UL standards are established for those items, and requirements of NFPA 70 and PEC.

2.2 CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Shall conform to the following:

2.2.1 Rigid Non-metallic Conduit

PVC Type EPC-40, in accordance with NEMA TC 2 and UL 651.

2.2.2 Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC)

UL 1242, zinc-coated steel only.

2.2.3 Fittings for IMC threaded-type, Split couplings unacceptable.

2.2.4 Fittings for Rigid Non-metallic Conduit

NEMA TC 3.

2.3 WIRE AND CABLES

Wires and cables shall meet applicable requirements of NFPA 70, PEC and PNS and UL for type of Insulation, jacket, and conductor specified or indicated. Wires and cables manufactured more than 12 months prior to date of deliver to site shall not be used.

- 2.3.1 Conductors, shall be stranded unless specifically indicated otherwise. Conductor sizes and ampacities show are based on copper, unless indicated otherwise. All conductors shall be copper

2.3.1.1 Equipment Manufacturer Requirements

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When manufacturer's equipment requires copper conductors at the terminations or requires copper conductors to be provided between components, of equipment, provide copper conductors or splices, splice boxes, and other work required to satisfy manufacturer's requirements.

2.3.2 Color Coding

Provide for service, feeder, branch, control, and signalling circuit conductors. Color shall be green for grounding conductors Color of ungrounded conductors in different voltage systems shall be as follows;

- a. 240 volt, single phase: black and red

2.3.3 Insulation

Unless specified or indicated otherwise or required by NFPA 70, PEC and PNS, power and lighting wires shall be 600-volt. Type THW or THHN conforming to UL 83 except that grounding wire may be type TW conforming to UL 83, Where lighting fixtures require 90-degree Centigrade (C) conductors, provide only conductors with 90-degree C insulation or better.

2.3.4 Bonding Conductors

ASTM B1, Solid bare copper wire for sizes 8mm² and smaller diameter, ASTM B8, Class B, stranded bare copper wire for sizes 14mm² and larger diameter.

2.4 SPLICES AND TERMINATION COMPONENTS

UL 486A for wire connectors and UL 510 for Insulating tapes, Connectors for 5.5 mm² and smaller diameter wires shall be insulated, pressure-type in accordance with UL 486A or UL 486C (twist-on splicing connector). Provide solderless terminal lugs on stranded conductors.

2.5 PANELBOARDS

UL 67 and UL 50 having a short-circuit current rating of 10,000 amperes symmetrical minimum, Panel boards for use as service disconnecting means shall additionally conform to UL 869A, Panel boards shall be circuit breaker-equipped. Design shall be such that individual breakers can be removed without disturbing adjacent units or without loosening or removing supplemental insulation supplied as means of obtaining clearances as required by UL "Specific breaker placement" is required in panel boards to match the breaker placement indicated in the panel board schedule on the drawings. Use of *Sub feed Breakers* is not acceptable unless specifically indicated otherwise, Main breaker shall be *Separated* mounted *above* branch breakers, Circuit breakers shall be bolt-on type, Where *space only* is indicated, make provisions for future installation of breakers. Panel board locks shall be keyed same. Directories shall indicate load served by each circuit in panel board, Directories shall also indicate source of service to panel board (e.g.

Panel PA served from Panel MDP), Type directories and mount in holder behind transparent protective covering. Panel boards shall be listed and labelled for their

intended use, Enclosure shall be galvanized steel gauge 14. Paint coating system shall comply with NEMA C57.12.28 for galvanized steel.

2.5.1 Panel board Buses

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Support copper bus bars on bases independent of circuit breakers. Main buses and back pans shall be designed so that breakers may be changed without machining, drilling, or tapping. Provide separate ground bus identified as equipment grounding bus per UL 67 for connecting conducting bus per UL 67 form connecting grounding conductors, bond steel cabinet.

2.5.2 Circuit Breakers

UL 489, thermal magnetic-type having a minimum short-circuit current rating equal to the short-circuit current rating of the panel board in which the circuit breaker shall be mounted. Breaker terminals shall be UL listed as suitable for type of conductor provided. Series rated circuit breakers and plug-in circuit breakers without a self-contained bracket and not secured by a positive locking device requiring mechanical release for removal are unacceptable. Series rated circuit breakers and plug-in circuit breakers are unacceptable.

2.5.2.1 Multipole Breakers

Provide common trip-type with single operating handle. Breaker design shall be such that overload in one pole automatically causes all poles to open. Maintain phase sequence throughout each panel so that three adjacent breaker poles are connected to Phases A, B, and C, respectively.

2.6 ENCLOSED CIRCUIT BREAKERS

UL 489, Individual moulded case circuit breakers with voltage and continuous current ratings, number of poles, overload trip setting, and short circuit current interrupting rating as indicated. Enclosure type as indicated.

2.7 GROUNDING AND BONDING EQUIPMENT

UL 467, Ground rods shall be copper-clad steel, with minimum diameter of 20 mm and minimum length of 3050 mm.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations shall conform to requirements of NFPA 70 and PEC and to requirements specified herein.

3.1.1 Wiring Methods

Provide insulated conductors installed in IMC, and rigid non-metallic conduit except where specifically indicated or specified otherwise or required by NFPA 70 and PEC to be installed otherwise, provide insulated green equipment grounding conductor for circuit(S) installed in conduit and raceways. Minimum conduit size shall be 15mm nominal inside diameter for low voltage lighting and power circuits.

3.1.1.2 Nonmetallic Conduit

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a. Restrictions applicable to PVC Schedule 40

(1) Do not use in areas where subject to severe physical damage

(2) Do not use above grade

3.1.1.3 Service Entrance Conduit, Underground

PVC, type-EPC 40, underground portion shall be encased in minimum of 75 mm of concrete and shall be installed minimum 460 mm below slab or grade.

3.1.2 Conduit Installation

Unless indicated otherwise, conceal conduit under floor slabs and within finished walls ceilings, and floors, install conduit parallel with or at right angles to ceilings, walls, and structural members where located above accessible ceilings and where conduit will be visible after completion of project.

3.1.2.1 Conduit through Floor Slabs

Where conduits rise through floor slabs. Curved portion of bends shall not be visible above finished slab.

3.1.2.2 Conduit Support

Support conduit by pipe straps, wall brackets, hangers, or ceiling trapeze. Fasten by concrete inserts or expansion bolts on concrete and by machine screws, welded threaded studs, or spring-tension clamps on steel work. Threaded C-Clamps may be used on IMC conduit only. Do not weld conduits of pipe straps to steel structures, Load applied to fasteners shall not exceed one-fourth proof test load. Fasteners attached to concrete ceiling shall be vibration resistant and shock-resistant. Holes cut to depth of more than 40 mm in reinforced concrete beams or to depth of more than 20 mm in concrete joints shall not cut main reinforcing bars. Fill unused holes. In partitions of light steel construction, use sheet metal screws. In suspended-ceiling construction, run conduit above ceiling. Do not support conduit by ceiling support system. Conduit and box systems shall be supported independently of both (a) tie wires supporting ceiling grid system, and (b) ceiling grid system into which ceiling panels are placed. Supporting means shall not be shared between electrical raceways and mechanical piping or ducts. Installation shall be coordinated with above-ceiling mechanical systems to assure maximum accessibility to all systems. Spring-steel fasteners may be used for lighting branch circuit conduit supports in suspended ceilings in dry locations.

3.1.2.3 Directional Changes in Conduit Runs

Make Changes in direction of runs with symmetrical bends or cast-metal fittings. Make field-made bends and offsets with hickey or conduit-bending machine. Do not install crushed or deformed conduits. Avoid trapped conduits. Prevent plaster, dirt, or trash from lodging in conduits, boxes, fittings, and equipment during construction. Free clogged conduits of obstructions.

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3.1.2.4 Pull Wire

Install pull wires in empty conduits, Pull wire shall be plastic having minimum 890-N tensile strength. Leave minimum 915 mm of slack at each end of pull wire.

3.1.2.5 Conduit Installed in Concrete Floor Slabs

Locate so as not to adversely affect structural strength of slabs. Install conduit within middle one-third of concrete slab. Do not stack conduits. Space conduits horizontally not closer than three diameters, except at cabinet locations. Curved portions of bends shall not be visible above finish slab. Increase slab thickness as necessary to provide minimum 25 mm cover over conduit. Where embedded conduits cross building and/or expansion joints, provide suitable watertight expansion/deflection fittings and bonding jumpers. Expansion/deflection fittings shall allow horizontal and vertical movements of raceway. Conduit larger than 22 mm trade size shall be parallel with or at right angles to main reinforcement, when at right angles to reinforcement, conduit shall be close to one of supports of slab.

3.1.2.6 Locknuts and Bushings

Fasten conduits to sheet metal boxes and cabinets with two locknuts where required by NFPA 70 and PEC where insulated bushings are used, and where bushings cannot be brought into firm contact with the box; otherwise, use at least minimum single locknut and bushing. Locknuts shall have sharp edges for digging into wall of metal enclosures. Install bushing on ends of conduits, and provide insulating type where required by NFPA 70 and PEC.

3.1.3 Boxes, Outlets, and Supports

Provide boxes in wiring and raceway systems wherever required for pulling of wires, making connections, and mounting of devices or fixtures. Boxes for metallic raceways shall be cast-metal, except that non-metallic boxes may be used with non-metallic conduit system. Each box shall have volume required by NFPA 70 and PEC for number of conductors enclosed in box. Boxes for mounting lighting fixtures shall be minimum 100 mm square, or octagonal, except that smaller boxes may be installed as required by fixture configurations, as approved. Provide separate boxes for flush or recessed fixtures when required by fixture terminal operating temperature; fixtures shall be readily removable for access to boxes unless ceiling access panels and provided, Support boxes and pendants for surface-mounted fixtures on suspended ceilings independently of ceiling supports, or make adequate provisions for distributing load over ceiling support members in an approved manner. Fasten boxes and supports with wood screws on wood. With bolts and expansion shields on concrete, with toggle bolts on hollow masonry units, and with machine screws or welded studs on steel.

3.1.4 Conductor Identification

Provide conductor identification within each enclosure where tap, splice, or termination is made. For conductor's 14mm² and smaller diameter, color coding shall be by factory applied, color-impregnated insulation. For conductors 22m² and larger diameter, color coding shall be by plastic-coated, self-sticking markers, colored nylon cable ties and plates; or heat shrink-type sleeves.

3.1.5 Splices

Make splices in accessible locations, make splices in conductors 5.5mm² and smaller diameter with insulated, pressure-type connector, make splices in conductors 22m² and larger diameter with solderless connector, and cover with insulation material equipment to conductor insulation.

Seal openings around electrical penetrations through fire resistance-rated walls, partitions, floor, or ceilings.

3.1.6 Grounding and Bonding

In accordance with NFPA 70 and PEC. Ground exposed non-current-carrying metallic parts of electrical equipment, metallic raceway systems, grounding conductor in metallic and non-metallic raceways, telephone system grounds. Make ground connection to driven ground rods on exterior of building. Interconnect all grounding media in or on the structure to provide a common ground potential.

3.1.6.1 Resistance

Maximum resistance-to-ground of grounding system shall not exceed 5 ohms, contact Engineer for further instructions.

3.1.6.2 Equipment Connections

Provide power wiring for the connection of motors and control equipment under this section of the specification. Except as otherwise specifically noted or specified, automatic control wiring, control devices, and protective devices within the control circuitry are not included in the section of the specifications but shall be provided under the section specifying the associated equipment.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Furnish test equipment and personnel and submit written copies of test result. Give the engineer five (5) working days' notice prior to each test.

3.2.1 Insulation Resistance and Continuity Test

Upon completion of wiring installations, test wiring rated 600 volt and less to verify that no short circuits or accidental grounds exist. Perform insulation resistance test on wiring 14 mm² and larger diameter using insulation resistance test instrument which applies voltage of approximately 500 volts on provide direct reading of resistance, Minimum resistance shall be 250,000 ohms. This shall be well documented as test forms supervised

by a licensed electrical practitioner with valid Professional Regulation Commission ID. Attached in this test form is a certificate of calibration.

3.2.2 Grounding Resistance Test

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Upon completion of main service entrance, test grounding system to ensure continuity, and that resistance to ground is not excessive. Test each ground rod for resistance to ground before making connections to rod; tie grounding system together and test for resistance to ground. Make resistance measurements in dry weather, not earlier than 48 hours after rainfall. Submit written results of each test to Engineer, and indicate location of rods as well as resistance and soil conditions at time measurements were made. Minimum resistance shall be 5 ohms. This shall be well documented as test forms supervised by a licensed electrical practitioner with valid Professional Regulation Commission ID. Attached in this test form is a certificate of calibration.

3.2.3 Functionality Test

This shall be performed after completion of installation of wiring devices and lighting fixture/s. Wiring devices shall provide appropriate voltage for its respective equipment or appliance as detailed in the schedule of loads. All Lighting Fixtures shall provide appropriate colour temperature and illumination as required. The switch/es nomenclature shall be able to control the fixture/s as referred by the 'as-built' plan. This shall be well documented as test forms supervised by a licensed electrical practitioner with valid Professional Regulation Commission ID. Attached in this test form is a certificate of calibration.

PREPARED BY:


EUSEBIO Q. NIMER, JR.
Planning and Programming Division

CHECKED BY:


STEPHANIE D. VIEDO
Planning and Programming Division