

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 Related sections

- .1 Section 26 05 00 - Common Work Requirements - Electrical.
- .2 Grounding conductors for all distribution grounding to be insulated copper, uninsulated where in contact with earth. Copper conductors shall, at a minimum, be used in the following areas: grounding of transformer neutrals, service entrance switch ground of neutral, padmount transformer grounding, ground rider conductors from main ground station to sub-closets, telephone and data system grounds and circuits rated less 60 amps.

1.2 References

- .1 ANSI/IEEE 837, Qualifying Permanent Connections Used in Substation Grounding.
- .2 CAN/CSA Z32, Electrical Safety and Essential Electrical Systems in Health Care Facilities, where applicable.

Part 2 - Products

2.1 Equipment

- .1 Clamps for grounding of conductor: size as indicated to electrically conductive underground water pipe.

- .2 Copper conductor: minimum 6 m long for each concrete encased electrode, bare, stranded, tinned, soft annealed, size as indicated.
- .3 Rod electrodes: copper clad steel 19 mm dia by 3 m long.
- .4 Plate electrodes: copper, surface area 0.2 m, 1.6 mm thick.
- .5 Grounding conductors: bare stranded copper, soft annealed, size as indicated.
- .6 Insulated grounding conductors: green, type TW.
- .7 Ground bus: copper, size as indicated, complete with insulated supports, fastenings, connectors.
- .8 Non-corroding accessories necessary for grounding system, type, size, material as indicated, including but not necessarily limited to:
 - .1 Grounding and bonding bushings.
 - .2 Protective type clamps.
 - .3 Bolted type conductor connectors, as required by local authority having jurisdiction.
 - .4 Thermit welded type conductor connectors, as indicated.
 - .5 Bonding jumpers, straps.
 - .6 Pressure wire connectors.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Installation
 - .1 Install complete permanent, continuous

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grounding system including, electrodes, conductors, connectors, accessories. Where EMT is used, run copper insulated ground wire in conduit.

- .2 Install connectors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- .3 Protect exposed grounding conductors from mechanical injury.
- .4 Make buried connections, and connections to conductive water main, electrodes, using copper welding by thermit process.
- .5 Use mechanical connectors for grounding connections to equipment provided with lugs.
- .6 Soldered joints not permitted.
- .7 Install bonding wire for flexible conduit, connected at both ends to grounding bushing, solderless lug, clamp or cup washer and screw. Neatly cleat bonding wire to exterior of flexible conduit.
- .8 Install flexible ground straps for bus duct enclosure joints, where such bonding is not inherently provided with equipment.
- .9 Connect building structural steel and metal siding to ground by welding copper to steel.
- .10 Make grounding connections in radial configuration only, with connections terminating at single grounding point. Avoid loop connections.
- .11 Bond single conductor, metallic armoured cables to cabinet at supply end, and load end.
- .12 Ground secondary service pedestals.

3.2 Electrodes

- .1 Install rod, plate electrodes and make grounding connections.
- .2 Bond separate, multiple electrodes together.
- .3 Use size #6 AWG copper conductors for connections to electrodes as required by code.
- .4 Make special provision for installing electrodes that will give acceptable resistance to ground value where rock or sand terrain prevails. Ground as indicated.

3.3 System and Circuit Grounding

- .1 Install system and circuit grounding connections to neutral of primary 600 V system, secondary 208 V system.

3.4 Equipment Grounding

- .1 Install grounding connections to typical equipment included in, but not necessarily limited to following list. Service equipment, transformers, switchgear, duct systems, frames of motors, motor control centres, starters, control panels, building steel work, generators, elevators and escalators, distribution panels, outdoor lighting.

3.5 Permafrost

- .1 Bond non-current carrying metal parts together with size 3/0 AWG copper equipotential conductor. Run conductor from separate lug or service neutral bar to, but not necessarily limited to, following indoor systems and equipment:
 - .1 Hot water heating system.
 - .2 Main water pipe.
 - .3 Main building drain.
 - .4 Oil line.
 - .5 Telephone, radio/tv, emergency and fire alarm lead-in or service conduits, near panels.
 - .6 Make connections to pipes on building side of main valves and tanks. Connect jumpers across boilers to supply and return hot water heating pipes.
- .2 Drive three -19 mm diam x 3 m copper clad ground rods at least 1.8 m apart in original undisturbed ground. If rods will not penetrate permafrost, drive at angle not more than 60 from vertical, and in same direction. Rods must be driven, not trenched.
- .3 Install ground wire from service neutral bar to rods and where buried use bare copper not smaller than size 1 AWG 7- strand or size 4 AWG solid, and at least 460 mm below ground. Bond ground conductor, or short tap from it, to outside metal sheathing of building close to power service conduit. Use lug or cast clamp, with bronze or plated bolt, nut and washers (not sheet metal screw or wood screw). Remove paint from sheathing for good contact. Conduit is required only on outside wall of building. Indoors, run bare and fasten as specified for equipotential bonding wire.
- .4 Install electrode interconnections where metal parts, circuits or grounding conductors and/or electrodes are in proximity to lightning rod conductors.

3.6 Field Quality
Control

- .1 Perform tests in accordance with Section 26 05 00- Common Work Requirements -
- .2 Perform ground continuity and resistance tests using method appropriate to site conditions and to approval of Departmental Representative and local authority having jurisdiction over installation.
- .3 Perform tests before energizing electrical system.
- .4 Disconnect ground fault indicator during tests.