

# **ANNEX C**

**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES CANADA  
Electronic Engineering  
Statement of Work  
Quality Control for Procurement &  
Installations of  
Electronic Security Systems**

**Correctional Service Canada  
Technical Services Branch  
Electronics Systems**

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**ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING  
STATEMENT OF WORK**

**QUALITY CONTROL FOR  
PROCUREMENT AND INSTALLATIONS OF  
ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS**

**AUTHORITY**

This Statement of Work is approved by Correctional Service Canada for the procurement and installation of all telecommunications and electronic security systems, subsystems, and equipment in Canadian penal institutions.

Recommended corrections, additions or deletions should be addressed to the Design Authority at the following address: Director, Engineering Services, Correctional Service Canada, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P9

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## RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision	Paragraph	Comment
3	5.1 - Design Considerations	Tabletop or wall mount power supplies/transformers
4	3.1.1 - Wiring/Cabling Methods	Wiring/cable access
	3.2.1 - AC Wiring	Power outlet strip
		Separate circuit breakers connected to opposite phases of the AC feed
	3.2.2 - AC Power Connections	Power connections via flexible armoured cable
5	Abbreviations	Additions
	1.4 – Manufactured Equipment	Approval of custom equipment
	1.5 – Commonality of Equipment	Add security screws
	3.1.1 – Wiring and cabling	Single conductor wire only on IDC connectors
		Identification of conductors
	3.1.2 – Cable/Wiring Labelling	Acceptable labelling
	3.2.1 – AC Wiring	Mounting of power strips
	3.3.4 - Labelling	Acceptable labelling of racks, boxes, etc.
	5.1 – Design Considerations	DIN rail power supplies preferred
6	2.1 – Environmental Conditions	Expand airborne containments
	2.6 – Finish Application	Change finish material definition
	2.2.2 - Plastic	Remove last sentence
	3.1.1 – Wiring/Cabling Methods	Change “Hydro Codes” to “Electrical Authority”
	3.3.2 - Enclosures	Add requirement to meet IP64

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## ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this specification:

AC	Alternating Current
ATP	Acceptance Test Procedure
BER	Beyond economical repair (repair cost in excess of 60% of replacement cost)
CER	Common Equipment Room
COTS	Commercial -of-the-Shelf
CSC	Correctional Service Canada
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DC	Direct Current
DA	Design Authority
DES	Director, Engineering Services
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EMT	Electrical Metallic Tubing
IDC	Insulation Displacement Connector
ISO	International Standards Organization
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QA	Quality Assurance
RFP	Request For Proposal
STR	Statement of Technical Requirements

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## DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in this specification:

Design Authority	Director, Engineering Services (DES), Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is responsible for all technical aspects of the system design and implementation.
Contract Authority	Public Works and Government Service Canada (PW&GSC) and/or the Materiel Management Division of CSC is responsible for all contractual matters associated with the system design and implementation.
Project Manager	A CSC employee and/or a contracted person designated by DES to be responsible for the implementation of the project.
Project Officer	A CSC employee and/or a contracted person designated by DES to provide technical and/or engineering services in support of the project.
Contractor	The company selected as the successful bidder.
Off-the-shelf	Equipment which is commercially, complete with field reliability data, manuals, engineering drawings and parts price list.
Custom Equipment	Equipment designed and/or manufactured specifically for a specific contract.

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### **APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS**

The following documents of the issue in effect on the date of the Request For Proposal (RFP) shall form a part of the specification to the extent specified herein.

CSA STANDARD C22.1-1986 Canadian Electrical Code - Part 1 Safety Standard for Electrical Installations

EIA STANDARD EIA-310-D Racks, Panels and Associated Equipment

CSA STANDARD C22.2 Canadian Electrical Code - Part II

EIA RS-406/IPC-C--405A Connectors, Electric, Printed Wiring Boards

Any other applicable industrial safety and control standards governing specific aspects for equipment and/or installations.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General

This document defines the quality control requirements for the design, installation, testing and acceptance of telecommunications and electronic security systems in all Correctional Service Canada (CSC) facilities.

### 1.2 Scope

This specification has been developed to ensure high standards for the installation of electronic systems. It defines workmanship standards which may not be fully covered in subsidiary specifications. All contractor's documentation and installation procedures shall meet this specification for equipment reliability, maintainability, longevity, appearance and operational use.

### 1.3 Off-The-Shelf Equipment

The contractor shall provide commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) equipment wherever possible. COTS equipment shall meet or exceed the manufacturing standards as listed in this specification.

### 1.4 Manufactured Equipment

Where COTS equipment is unavailable or unsuitable for a specific application, the contractor may manufacture or arrange for the manufacturing of a particular item to suit the requirements. Manufactured equipment shall meet or exceed the best commercial equipment manufacturing standards. Approval of the final design, appearance and ergonomics of all custom manufactured equipment shall rest with the DES, Project Manager or CSC delegate.

### 1.5 Commonality of Equipment

The contractor shall provide commonality of hardware components within the design parameters ie. switch locks, racks, panels, security screws, etc. All equipment, if appropriate shall be interchangeable.

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## 2.0 MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 Environmental Conditions

All materials and equipment which is used in CSC installations shall be equal to, or better than the standards established in the original equipment and shall be chosen with due consideration being given to the intended use, safety, retention of appearance, maintainability and durability under rugged operating conditions. These materials shall be suitable to perform over the following environmental ranges:

#### a. Indoor Equipment

Temperature: 0° C to 40° C; and  
Humidity: 20% to 95% non-condensing.

#### b. Outdoor Equipment

Temperature: -40° C to +50° C; and  
Humidity: 0 to 100%, condensing.

Outdoor equipment shall operate reliably and not be damaged by combinations of direct exposure to the sun, wind, rain, lightning, hail, snow and ice as may be expected to occur at each institution location.

Complete assemblies of indoor equipment shall be resistant to liquid spills, airborne contaminants (dust, pollen and water droplets), shock and vibration.

### 2.2 Materials

#### 2.2.1 Metals

Metals used shall be either corrosion resistant or be suitably treated to resist corrosion in all potential atmospheric conditions, including tear gas, to which the installation may be subjected.

For the connection of copper to a cadmium or galvanized surface, effective "wiping" of the copper surface shall be considered satisfactory protection.

No cut galvanized fitting shall be used without protection equal to or greater than the original galvanized surface. All parts shall be free from burrs and sharp edges.

Metal which has been cut, scraped, or drilled shall be properly treated (primed and painted) to retain a uniform appearance.

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**2.2.2 Plastic**

Plastic materials must be stable and shall retain their original shape and finish over the range of operating environmental conditions specified in 2.1

No material shall be used that softens or hardens within the storage environment in a way which is detrimental to its suitability as replacement parts for existing equipment.

Metal screws shall not be threaded into plastic materials.

**2.2.3 Natural Rubber**

The use of natural rubber is prohibited.

**2.2.4 Wood**

The use of wood or wood products is not acceptable.

**2.3 Toxic Materials**

Materials capable of producing harmful toxic effects under any operating condition, equipment malfunction, or accidental cause shall not be used.

**2.4 Flammable Materials**

Materials, used either for electrical insulation or mechanical purposes which are combustible or capable of causing an explosion, shall not be used.

**2.5 Fungus and Insect Supporting Materials**

Materials capable of providing a nutrient medium for fungus or insects shall not be used.

**2.6 Finish Application**

Finish shall be applied to all surfaces where consideration of appearance and protection against corrosion, toxicity, and other deterioration exists.

Application of finish shall not impair equipment performance, and will maintain uniformity in outward appearance.

Finish materials must be scratch resistant, not react to normal cleaning products and applied so as to last at least ten years.

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### **3.0 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS**

#### **3.1 Wiring and Cabling**

Prior to the installation, all wires and cables shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall meet all performance parameters.

Wire and cable harnesses shall be neatly formed and clamped in position. If brackets, forms or clamps are required, these shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

All wires and cables shall be stranded. Single conductor type wires are not acceptable except when such cables are specified to terminate on an IDC type connector. This does not apply to coaxial cables with single centre conductors.

Electrical tape, masking tape, or its equivalent shall not be used on wires, cables or any installed equipment.

##### **3.1.1 Wiring/Cabling Methods**

Three (3) or more individual wires or cables which are located in one(1) cable run shall be formed into a cable harness, properly dressed, supported and securely tied with flat lacing twine or equivalent.

Wires and cables which are installed by the contractor external to consoles, equipment racks, pull boxes and junction boxes shall be contained in securely mounted conduit or cable tray systems.

Plastic PVC conduits may be used in underground installations unless otherwise specified at time of bidder's conference.

A rigid steel conduit shall be used in indoor, security sensitive areas and outdoor above-ground applications.

Signal and 120 VAC power wiring shall not be run in the same conduit, cable tray, or raceway; and shall be separated in accordance with the local Electrical Authority.

Wire splicing in cable runs shall not be permitted. All cable runs shall be continuous. If continuous cable runs are not possible, terminal block configurations are acceptable provided they are approved by the Design Authority.

Cross-connects installed on BIX, or similar blocks, must not pass across the face of the block, but must be carried around the block, so as not to impede access to the connections.

BIX, or similar, blocks are to be used for solid wire only. Stranded wires are not to be directly terminated on BIX, or other IDC terminations.

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Wires in multi-conductor cables which terminate on connectors, and which are not being used, must be twisted around the cable in a neat fashion. They are not to be cut off.

Wires in multi-conductor cables which terminate on BIX or similar IDC connector blocks, and which are not being used, must be punched down on the block. They are not to be cut off.

All conductors on IDC and any other type of terminal block will be identified with a cable marker and cross referenced in the as-built drawings.

Rectangular slots shall be cut in the computer floor, underneath any cabinets, racks, and consoles, for the running of cables. These slots must constitute at least 1/2 of the available floor area. Sharp edges on the computer floor shall be supplied with suitable protection to eliminate possible nicks, tears or wear in cable insulation sheaths. Individually drilled holes for the purpose of carrying cables from the under floor to the inside of the cabinet, rack or enclosure are not permitted.

### 3.1.2 **Cable/Wiring Labelling**

The contractor shall label all cables and cable runs. The labelling method shall be logical and conform to industry standards.

All cables shall be identified with commercially produced or machine printed alpha numeric labels protected by clear heat shrink tubing. Hand printed labels are not acceptable.

All wiring shall be identified at both ends of the wire. The coding shall enable a technician to identify the wire or cable without referring to manual tracing methods, test equipment or as-built drawings.

Cable identification labels shall be attached as follows:

- a. within 30 cm of the termination for both ends.
- b. in the middle of any access point, i.e. pull box, wall shaft opening, cable tray, etc.

All individual wires shall be labelled according to a cable numbering system or wire function plan, which is acceptable to the Design Authority.

All terminal strips shall be identified with its own unique terminal number and function.

### 3.1.3 **Exterior Cabling**

Where a cable enters or exits an exterior box, chassis, or conduit, the cable entrance shall be completely sealed to prevent an influx of water. A drip loop shall be formed in the cable to assist in maintaining this weather tight seal.

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Conduit bushings shall be used on all conduit entrances/exits.

Sharp edges on metal boxes or chassis enclosures shall be supplied with suitable protection to eliminate possible nicks, tears or wear in cable insulation sheaths.

#### 3.1.4 **Slack**

Wires and cables shall be as short as practical, with sufficient slack to:

- a. allow a minimum of three (3) reconnects due to wire breakage;
- b. prevent undue stress on cable forms, wires, terminals and connections;
- c. enable parts to be removed and replaced during servicing without disconnecting adjoining wires or circuits;
- d. facilitate movement of equipment for maintenance purposes; and
- e. provide drip loops in exterior cabling.

Slack shall be provided in junction boxes where space permits. Slack shall not exceed one single loop of cable forming the circumference of the junction box.

Slack shall be provided below equipment racks and shall be neatly coiled below the access flooring. The length of slack shall be equal to the height of the associated equipment rack. Units in drawers and slide out racks shall be provided with sufficient slack to permit removing the units without severing connections.

All cross connection wiring shall be neat and tidy, properly bundled, and tied. This procedure shall allow sufficient slack for tracing of individual wires via manual methods.

Parts mounted on a hinged door shall be wired by means of a single cable, and arranged to flex without being damaged by the opening and closing of a door. If physical separation between wires is essential so as to make a single cable impractical, more than one flexible cable may be utilized.

#### 3.1.5 **Terminations**

All terminations relying on friction for electrical and mechanical connection shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall meet the performance requirements detailed therein.

Terminal fanning strips shall be used where a number of wires are contained in a harness, shall be used unless a multi-pin connector is provided.

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Spade terminal lugs shall be used on all wiring, connections to screw-thread terminals, except where solder or other type of terminal is specified.

Where wires are connected to lugs, which are clamped under screw terminals in the form of a terminal connection strip, no more than one wire shall be attached to each lug, in order that each wire may be removed individually. This requirement will not apply in the case of common connections, daisy chain distribution circuits, or similar terminations where wires will not need to be disconnected for servicing.

No more than two (2) lugs shall be attached to each terminal.

Wire and cable insulation shall be stripped back to allow for proper connection to the lug. No bare wire shall be visible between the terminal lug and the insulator.

Terminal strips must be fastened to a hard surface using a screw, or nut and bolt. Adhesive supports to secure the terminal strip, or floating terminal strips are not acceptable.

#### **3.1.6 Splicing and Joining**

Splicing of wires on new installations is not permitted.

Where connectors are used on cable assemblies, they shall be a locking type which will not disengage under tension.

All joints or splices in underground cable runs shall be located inside accessible, secure, waterproof, and lockable steel enclosures. The enclosures shall be located at least one (1) metre above grade and be firmly secured to existing structures or to stub pole supports.

Splices in underground cable runs, if required to repair Crown caused damage, shall be subject to approval from the Design Authority.

Stranded conductor splices shall be held by wire binding terminals in order to prevent stray strands from causing either short circuits or grounds.

Joints and splices shall be soldered and encased in waterproof shrink tubing for protection against leaching, oxidization, moisture damage, etc.

Joints and splices shall be clearly and accurately identified on applicable as-built drawings.

#### **3.1.7 Shielding**

Shielding shall be secured on wires and cables to prevent accidental contacting or shorting exposed current-carrying parts, grounded metal objects, or structures.

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Shielding shall terminate at sufficient distance from the exposed conductors of the cable to prevent shorting or arcing between the cable conductor and the shielding.

Ends of the shielding material shall be secured against fraying.

#### 3.1.8 **Protection**

Wires and cables shall be strategically located and protected to avoid contact with rough, irregular surfaces or sharp edges.

Wires and cables shall be protected by suitable grommets or bushings when passing through openings in metal.

Guards or other suitable protection shall be provided on insulated high voltage cables.

#### 3.1.9 **Support**

Wires and cables shall be properly supported with adequate strain relief to prevent excessive strain on the connections, devices, or joints of any electrical apparatus connected therein.

Adhesive supports with ty-wrap products shall not be used unless they are secured by a nut and bolt device.

#### 3.1.10 **Clearance**

Physical clearance between wires/cables and associated heat emitting parts, i.e. amplifiers, shall be sufficient to prevent deterioration of the wires or cables. Refer to Table 19 of CSA Standard C22.1 Part 1.

#### 3.1.11 **Inductive and Capacitive Effects**

Wires and cables, including harness wire and cables, shall be located such that inductive and capacitive effects do not adversely affect system operation. The amount of twists in paired wires shall be increased over the length of wire not covered by the cable sheath.

#### 3.2 **Power Wiring**

The contractor shall not employ "Marette" (TM) type connectors regardless of CSA Standard C22.1 regulations. All wiring shall terminate on an insulated or protected barrier strip or terminal board, and be provided with spade terminal lugs where required.



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Where control and signal wires which are run in conduit, cable-harness, or cable-trough systems, shall be run in separate wire ways. The separation shall be a physical barrier of suitable material and shall conform to applicable building codes and wiring methods.

All high voltage and/or high current terminations shall be provided with protective guard devices by the contractor. The device shall be mounted to allow for maintenance access to the terminals.

Terminal lugs shall be used on all power wiring, both VAC and VDC.

Warning labels must be installed in accordance with the CSA guidelines to warn maintenance personnel of any hazardous voltages and currents.

### **3.2.1 AC Wiring**

AC wiring methods shall conform to all local and national wiring regulations.

Outlet boxes shall be installed such that all outlets are clear of any obstructions including wiring and cabling, and shall be easily accessible.

Power distribution within a cabinet or rack shall be via a power outlet strip, as provided by the original cabinet or rack manufacturer. A third party outlet strip is not acceptable. All power strips must be mounted into the equipment cabinet with rack mounting hardware.

All power cable installations shall be completed in a neat and sturdy fashion and shall meet all requirements of the specifications detailed herein.

Power cords within equipment cabinets and racks shall be maintained as short as practicable with due consideration for maintenance needs.

Systems which use redundant equipment, such as dual microprocessors, shall power each unit from two separate breakers connected to opposite phases of the AC feed.

### **3.2.2 AC Power Connections**

All AC power connections from the cabinet or rack power outlet strip to the AC junction box shall be via flexible armoured cable. AC power connectors are not permitted.

## **3.3 Conduits, Enclosures, Cable Troughs and Raceways**

### **3.3.1 Conduits**

Conduits installed above ground, and accessible to the inmate population, shall be rigid steel.

Metal conduits installed in secure and inmate accessible areas shall be fitted with double the normal quantity of support hangars.

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In locations subject to extreme temperature changes, and/or where conduit lengths are of non-standard size, the contractor shall make provisions for the inclusion of conduit expansion joints.

Rigid PVC conduits shall be used only in buried applications.

Rigid PVC conduits shall not be threaded, but may be used with approved adapters and couplings applied in a manner consistent with industry standards.

EMT conduit may be used in administrative areas, and locations which are not normally assessable to the inmate population.

Liquid-tight flexible metal conduits may be used where a flexible connection is required, i.e. cameras, microwave dishes, etc. In such applications, the length of "flex" conduit shall not exceed one (1) metre.

PVC conduits which cross roadways shall be encased in poured concrete.

The contractor shall provide a suitable means of protecting the buried conduit against damage caused by digging or excavating. The preferred method is installing a tape marker directly above the conduit path.

In addition to these requirements, the applicable industrial standards apply, including:

- a. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 45-M1981 - Rigid Metal Conduit
- b. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 56-1977 - Flexible Metal Conduit

### **3.3.2 Enclosures**

All electrical connections, terminations, and cross connections shall be made within lockable, covered steel enclosures, using good quality locks. At least two keys must be supplied to CSC.

Outdoor enclosures shall be environmentally sealed and gasketed to provide a moisture/dust free and secure environment.

Enclosures which contain electrical equipment such as circuit breakers, relays, switches, and transformers, or cable networks, connections and terminations, shall be weatherproof and dust-tight and meet the provisions of IP64.

All enclosures such as junction boxes, racks and consoles shall be positioned for ease of maintenance, service, and connection/disconnection of cables and cable harnesses.

The contractor shall provide a proper drain hole in all enclosures which are grouted in concrete.

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All floor mounted cabinets, racks, and consoles shall be secured to prevent overturning when associated drawers, shelves and movable parts are extended, or when heavy objects are placed on pull out shelves or writing tables.

In addition to the provisions stated herein, the applicable industrial standards shall apply, including:

- a. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 29-M1983 for Industrial Products.
- b. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 94-1976 for Special Purpose Enclosures.

### **3.3.3 Cable Troughs and Raceways**

Cable troughs and raceways shall be continuous and shall be constructed of metal.

The contractor shall provide adequate mounting devices which will permit the use of fastening devices that will not damage conductor insulation.

Cable troughs, raceways, and fittings shall be free from burrs or other sharp edges which may cause damage to the cable or insulated conductors.

Cable troughs and raceways shall be installed as a complete system before the conductors or cables are installed.

Cable troughs may be either ventilated or solid and unless otherwise specified, shall be equipped with covers and steel guards to protect against damage.

In addition to these provisions, the appropriate standards shall apply, including:

- a. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 126-M1980 - Cable Troughs and Fittings.
- b. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 79-1978 - Raceways and Fittings.
- c. CSA Standard C22.2 No. 62-1972 - Surface Raceways and Fittings.

### **3.3.4 Labelling**

The contractor shall label equipment racks, junction boxes etc. The labelling method shall be logical and conform to industry standards. All equipment racks and junction boxes shall be identified with commercially produced or machine printed alpha numeric labels. Hand printed labels are not acceptable.

Identification of chassis equipment shall be located in a suitable location within the rack and affixed to the rack, not the chassis.

Approved materials used for labels include lamicoyd strip, etched metal, stamped labels, or indelible ink.

### 3.4 **Soldering**

On solder connections, the insulation on individual wires shall not be stripped back more than 1.5 mm from the solder area.

Soldering shall be executed so that positive electrical and strong mechanical connections are assured.

Leads shall not be wrapped more than once around the terminal.

Soldered connections on the back of connector plugs, i.e. cannon plugs, switches, relay sockets or any other device employing solder lugs, shall be insulated by means of a short length of insulating tubing placed over each wire in the connector.

"Cold" solder joints, and excessive solder on connections shall not be acceptable.

Each soldered connection shall be tested for mechanical and electrical strength to ensure that a strong connection is achieved.

Use of acid based solder flux is not permitted.

Where insulation material is subject to heating during soldering, the material shall be undamaged and the fastened parts shall not be loosened.

### 3.5 **Welding**

All welds shall be free of harmful defects such as cracks, porosity, undercuts, voids and gaps.

There shall be no burn through.

Weld fillets shall be uniform, smooth, and shall cover a sufficient area of the welded surface to ensure that a solid bond is achieved.

Surfaces to be welded shall be free of extraneous particles which may affect the mechanical elements of the welded area.

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### 3.6 **Crimping**

Crimp connections shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Industry standards shall be observed at all times.

Solid conductors may be used with crimp connections where the use of solid conductor wiring cannot be avoided. In all other cases only stranded wiring shall be used on crimp connections.

Solid conductors which are connected to terminals by crimping shall be soldered as well. This provision only applies to terminal lugs. It does not apply where wires may be spliced by crimping except in the case of some LED's and indicator lights which employ pigtail leads which should be soldered or connected by screw terminals.

### 3.7 **Cleaning**

Upon completion of the installation, the equipment shall be cleaned of smudges, loose or excess solder, weld beads, metal chips, burrs, mold release agents, or any other foreign material which might detract from the intended operation, function, or appearance of the equipment.

All corrosive materials shall be removed.

The cleaning processes employed shall leave no harmful residues and shall not have a negative effect on the equipment or its parts.

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#### 4.0 **GROUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

##### 4.1 **General**

Grounding source and distribution points shall be provided by the Crown unless otherwise specified at the bidder's conference, in the Statement of Technical Requirement (STR), or any applicable documents.

The grounding shall be such that the signal ground, equipment ground, and electrical power ground shall be connected at one point and shall follow the shortest possible path. Where necessary, ground isolation techniques shall be employed.

The path from the tie point to any ground shall be permanent, continuous, have sufficiently low impedance to limit the potential above ground, and facilitate the operation of the 'over current' devices in the circuits.

Ground conductors shall be made of copper, sized for a minimum of 200 circular mils for each 300 mm length of conductor.

Inactive wires installed in long cable or conduit runs shall be grounded to prevent stray or static electrical discharges, with proper consideration given to prevent ground loops or other grounding problems.

Installation must be such that ground loops are prevented.

##### 4.2 **Signal Ground**

Signal grounds shall be used to provide a ground potential reference which is independent of the frame ground and the power equipment ground.

An insulated grounding conductor shall be connected from the equipment signal ground terminal to the main ground connection point for single units such as equipment racks.

An insulated ground plate shall be used with insulated grounding conductors for multiple units, such as common equipment room (CER) equipment, from each equipment signal ground terminal connected to the plate. The plate shall be connected to the main ground connection point by means of a single insulated grounding conductor.

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#### **4.3 Frame Ground**

The ground connection of the receptacle may be used for the frame ground as long as that ground connection is isolated and insulated from the power equipment ground system. Such receptacles shall be clearly identified so that they will not be used to supply equipment that does not require frame grounds.

The receptacle ground connection conductor shall be insulated and isolated from the power equipment grounding system, and shall be connected from the receptacle ground connection to an isolated ground plate.

The isolated ground plate may be an insulated buss bar for low power applications,.

Size of grounding conductors shall be in accordance with the requirements of CSA Standard C22.1 Section 10 and Table 17.

#### **4.4 Combined Signal and Frame Ground**

Connection between the signal ground terminal and the frame ground terminal shall be part of the equipment wiring. The connection to the main ground connection point shall be similar to that for a frame ground.

#### **4.5 Main Ground Connection Point**

Main ground connection point shall be installed in accordance with CSA Standard C22.1 Section 10, and C22.2 No. 41.

#### **4.6 Ground to Chassis**

Ground connections to an electrically conductive chassis or frame shall be made by:

- a. soldering to a spot-welded terminal lug.
- b. soldering to a portion of the chassis or frame that has been formed into a soldering lug.
- c. using a terminal on the ground wire and securing the terminal by a screw, nut and lockwasher.

When using a terminal on a ground wire which is secured by a screw, nut and lockwasher, the screw shall fit in a tapped hole in the chassis or frame, or it shall be held in a through hole by a nut.

When the chassis or frame is painted, the metal around the screw hole shall be scraped clean and plated (or tinned) to provide a corrosion resistant connection.

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#### **4.7 Shielding**

Shielding on wire and cable shall be grounded to the chassis or frame, in the manner specified in Section 2.5.5

#### **4.8 Lightning Protection**

All equipment with external cabling including radiating cables or other forms of antennas which may be susceptible during lightning strikes or other static discharges shall be protected fully in accordance with the relevant safety rules and regulations.

The ground rod used for lightning protection shall be copper or copper-plated steel, and shall be a minimum of 2.5 metres in length. Where the ground conditions preclude installation of a single ground rod, multiple rods of a shorter length may be used in parallel to provide the lightning protection.

The copper ground conductor shall be fastened to the ground rod using a thermic welding technique. Clamps are not acceptable.



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## **5.0 ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

### **5.1 Design Considerations**

All equipment shall be manufactured and finished with a degree of uniformity and grade of workmanship which shall comply with applicable industry standards, and the generally accepted principles of safe practice.

Exposed and moving parts that might constitute a safety hazard shall be provided with protective guards and warning labels.

All elements of the equipment shall be designed to operate in a highly reliable fashion, consistent with available technology, with a minimum of system downtime due to scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

Where units or subsystems are integrated into common facilities, no single failure of a component, sub-assembly, assembly, or sub-system shall result in the failure of any other sub-system or reduced capacity or performance of other sub-systems or parts thereof.

The system shall be designed such that no failure of a single component, unit, subassembly, or subsystem will result in failure of the system or the next higher hierarchical elements.

All equipment shall be designed and installed to provide useful service, with minimal maintenance for a period of no less than 10 years, unless otherwise specified.

Tabletop or wall-mount power supplies or transformers shall not be used to power equipment installed within equipment racks and cabinets. Power supplies or transformers used within racks and cabinets shall be securely fastened to the rack equipment rails or side of the cabinet. DIN rail mounted power supplies are preferred.

### **5.2 Assemblies**

The contractor (or manufacturing agent) shall apply special considerations in the execution of assembling system component parts.

Rack mounted equipment chassis; whose depth from the front face panel to the rear of the chassis exceeds 25 cm shall be equipped with rack slides.

Each assembly shall have a permanently fixed label showing the model number, serial number, and power requirements.

Materials used in assemblies shall be chosen with due consideration being given to the intended use, safety, durability, retention of appearance, and ability to resist corrosion from a variety of causes including tear gas.

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In addition to applicable CSC/DES specifications, the appropriate industrial standards shall apply, including:

- a. EIA-310-D Racks, Panels, and Associated Equipment.
- b. CSA C22.2 No. 94-1976 Special Purpose Enclosures.
- c. CSA C22.2 No. 29-M1983 Panel boards and Enclosures.

### 5.3 Printed Circuit Board (PCB)

PCBs shall be constructed of non-flammable material, preferably a glass epoxy base.

The contractor shall provide extractor devices at the front of each card assembly.  
All cards shall have keyed edges to prevent accidental replacement by another type of card.

Each device shall be identified and properly labelled, showing card type, and revision number.

All PCBs shall be etched. Wire wrap connections are not acceptable.

In addition to the requirements set forth herein the appropriate industrial standards shall apply, including:

- a. CSA C22.2 No.154-M1983 Data Processing Equipment.
- b. CSA C22.2 No.0.7-M1985 Equipment Electrically Connected to a Telecommunications Network.
- c. EIA RS-406/IPC-C-405A General Document for Connectors, Electric, Printed Wiring Boards.

### 5.4 Components

All electrical equipment, i.e. power supplies, amplifiers, etc. attached to the equipment structure shall be fastened securely and rigidly not using nuts and lockwashers.

Electrical components used in manufacturing in-house products shall be of commercial quality and shall comply with the standards of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part II.

Electronic circuit components, such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, or semiconductor devices which have no applicable standards in the Canadian Electrical Code, Part II shall comply with the test parameters as set forth in CSA C22.2 No. 154-M1983 Part 6.

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## 6.0 **QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The contractor shall provide objective evidence that the system and any major component therein have been designed, manufactured, inspected and tested under the umbrella of a quality assurance program capable of meeting the requirements of the applicable ISO Standard 9002 Series. More stringent requirements will be identified on a case by case basis, as needed.

In addition, the contractor shall develop a site-acceptance test/inspection procedure to demonstrate that all parameters of the system are fully operational and conform to the Statement of Technical Requirements.

### 6.1 **In-plant Inspection**

The equipment shall meet all functional, electrical, and visual/mechanical test parameters and shall have been fully tested and inspected by the contractor. Results shall be documented and reported to the Design Authority. Periodic inspections may be done by the Design Authority or his designated representative to verify that the equipment meets all requirements.

Particular attention shall be given to the following:

- a. Inventory of received equipment.
- b. Physical condition of equipment i.e.: scratches, dents, paint chips, etc . . .
- c. Construction techniques, board and components accessibility.
- d. Neatness, clamping and tying of wiring, cabling and harnesses.
- e. Strain relief of cables and wire connections.
- f. Legibility of nameplates, identification plates, and markings.
- g. Safety and protective covers, warning labels and grounding.
- h. Tightness of connectors, screw type fasteners, etc.
- i. Soldered and weld joints.
- j. Completeness.
- k. Operation of drawers, adjustable and sliding parts, controls etc.

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- l. Shielding.
  - m. Cable and wire connections, ground clamps and terminal strips.
  - n. Type and quality of paint finish.
  - o. Quality of printed circuitry, etching, the electronic components and other associated parts.
  - p. Quality of locks, cabinets and other materials.

It must be noted that the in-plant tests are performed as a requirement of the financial arrangements and serve to guarantee that the design parameters of the FDR are followed and will meet the requirements of the applicable system specification. Sign-off of in-plant tests will not denote any form of final acceptance of the equipment and design.

## **6.2 Test Equipment**

All test equipment shall be supplied by the contractor.

All instruments and test equipment shall be checked periodically by the QA Inspector in order to ensure accuracy of measurement. Records showing when the test equipment was last calibrated are to be provided as proof of accuracy.

## **6.3 Calibration**

All test equipment used by the contractor shall bear a calibration seal showing the date calibrated and the due date for the next calibration.

The contractor shall ensure that the test equipment's calibration due date does not occur during the test period.

All equipment performance measurements shall be made with instruments whose accuracy and calibration guarantee that the results comply with the terms of the contract.

CSC reserves the right to furnish and/or require the use of any applicable instruments and standards in order to ascertain the accuracy of any measurements.

Test equipment suspected of being damaged or out of calibration shall be rejected by the Design Authority.

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#### 6.4 **Safety Design Aspects**

Particular attention is to be given to the safety design aspects of CSC installations, so as to minimize any hazards while in gaining access to, operating and servicing equipment. Such design aspects shall include the proper grounding of equipment, the installation of protective covers and warning labels over high voltage areas, the installation of warning labels on x-ray equipment, etc.

Radio and TV camera towers must receive careful attention in regards to make them accessible for servicing, especially during inclement weather.

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## **7.0 ON-SITE INSTALLATION**

### **7.1 Inspections**

Inspections will be performed by the Design Authority or their designated representative. A thorough visual and mechanical inspection of the installation shall be performed to ensure that all applicable requirements and safety precautions have been met.

### **7.2 Damage to Government Property**

Damage to Government property, including buildings, equipment, etc. during the course of the installation shall be made good by the contractor.

The contractor shall replace all equipment which has suffered major damage, i.e. damage which renders the equipment BER, unserviceable, or subject to deterioration.

If stocks of the applicable equipment are at such a level that replacement of the damaged items cannot be made, and the contractor cannot readily obtain new equipment in order to allow the installation to proceed without delay, the contractor shall:

- a. repair the damage immediately with available materials.
- b. return to the site and replace the equipment as soon as new equipment is procured. Minor damage shall be repaired in a manner which leaves the government property in a condition equivalent to its original state and performing the original function, with no deterioration in appearance, performance, and/or reliability.

Any equipment where the paint finish becomes scratched or marred during the installation shall be completely refinished and repainted consistent with the appearance of new equipment.

Equipment shall neither be exposed to rain, nor be left out-of-doors during inclement weather. This stipulation does not apply to construction materials.

### **7.3 Protection of Surfaces**

The contractor shall obtain approval from the appropriate Institution authority before moving heavy loads or equipment on floors, roofs and other surfaces.

The contractor shall adequately protect floors, finished surfaces and roofs from damage during the installation and shall implement special measures when moving heavy loads or equipment on them.

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The contractor shall keep the floors free of oils, grease, or other materials likely to damage or discolour them.

The contractor shall provide dust protection for the equipment during the installation period, as related construction activities may occur simultaneously.

#### **7.4 Cutting, Patching and Digging**

The contractor shall perform all cutting, patching or digging necessary for the installation of the system.

The contractor shall be responsible for changes or damage to any existing work, cables or equipment by cutting, welding, drilling, or digging without prior consent from the Design Authority.

The contractor shall promptly repair any damage for which he is responsible in order to restore the facilities to their original condition.

#### **7.5 Visual-Mechanical Inspection**

Inspection shall be performed by the Design Authority or his designated representative.

Prior to the commencement of performance and operational testing, the installation shall be inspected to ensure that all applicable requirements and standards have been met.

Particular attention shall be given to the following:

- a. Physical condition and positioning of equipment.
- b. Neatness, clamping and tying of wire and cable harnesses.
- c. Cable and wire connections, ground clamps, and terminal strips.
- d. Soldered and welded joints.
- e. Strain relief of cables, wire connections, and cable harnesses.
- f. Cleanliness of equipment boxes under computer flooring.
- g. Nameplates, identification methodology and markings.
- h. Operation of drawers, adjustable and sliding parts and controls.

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- i. Equipment fit, fastening devices and accessibility of parts.
  - j. Construction and finishes.
  - k. Legibility of labels and tags.
  - l. Safety aspects, including secure provisions for climbing and working on towers.
  - m. Shielding.
  - n. Grounding.
  - o. Equipment Cooling Provisions.
  - p. Washers and lock-washers.
  - q. Tightness of screw type fasteners & connectors.
  - r. Screws, nuts and bolts shall show no evidence of cross-threading or mutilation.
  - s. Bottom of equipment racks etc. shall be free of debris and loose parts.

#### 7.6 **Final System Acceptance**

The system shall be accepted when all of the following items have been completed to the satisfaction of the Design Authority and with the written certification of the project manager:

- a. performance and operational tests.
- b. all documentation.
- c. all training.
- d. all other terms and conditions.

The system warranty shall be deemed to begin at the completion of the Final System Acceptance or when the system is taken into service with accepted deficiencies, whichever comes first.



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**7.7 On-Site Maintenance**

Building and site maintenance shall be interpreted to include all the areas in which the contractor is carrying out installation activities.

All sites and buildings shall be maintained by the contractor in a clean and tidy condition.

Upon completion of each day's work, all areas such as hallways, stairways, elevators and storage rooms used by the contractor in delivering or storing equipment shall be left in a clean and tidy condition.

The contractor shall store all electronic components not yet installed in a lockable storage room/trailer at the end of each workday. This procedure will reduce the probability of damaged and/or stolen equipment prior to system acceptance. Prior to the commencement of performance and operational testing, the installation shall be inspected to ensure that all applicable requirements and standards have been met.

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**8.0 DELIVERY**

**8.1 Packaging**

All equipment shall be packaged to ensure that the equipment will not be damaged during shipment and/or delivery to the institution, as well as any associated handling on site.

Fragile components must be clearly identified and labelled.

All circuit cards, equipment modules, etc. shall be protected by the original packaging material until the equipment is placed into service.

**8.2 Addressing**

Address labelling shall be clearly marked in a minimum of two (2) locations on each package. The following format shall be observed:

- a. Complete name of the institutional site.
- b. Complete shipping address.
- c. Clear description of contents.
- d. Complete name of the Institutional representative.

All of the above addressing items will be provided at the Bidder's Conference.

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