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100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

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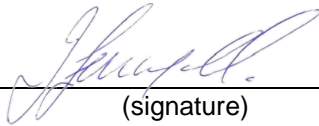
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100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

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Executive Summary

Under the Federal Science and Technology Infrastructure Initiative (FSTII), the Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS) Hub was formed with a partnership and collaboration of the Transportation Safety Board of Canada's (TSB) Engineering Lab and the National Research Council of Canada's (NRC) Structures and Materials Performance Laboratory (SMPL), a part of the NRC Aerospace Research Centre. The FSTII was renamed Laboratories Canada in 2019.

FRAMEWORK (FW) was retained by Laboratories Canada to provide technical support for the two-stage Functional Programming approach for the TSTS Hub. The phases are Phase 1 – Master Programming and Phase 2 – Detailed Functional Programming. The first phase was completed in May 2020. The second phase built on the previous work completed; therefore, this report includes information from the Master Programming phase, as well as new information gathered during the Detailed Functional Programming phase.

In addition to the TSTS Hub scope of work, Phase 2 also incorporated the TSB Head Office (HO) within the programming. Approximately 148 TSB HO staff members have been added to this program and will occupy office space within the TSTS Hub building. Note that Phase 1 had approximately 98 FTE for the TSTS Hub.

The scope of work in this Detailed Functional Programming phase includes:

- Integrating the TSB HO into the Detailed Functional Programming.
- Understanding the TSB HO functional and technical requirements and reviewing the previously completed Functional Programming report.
- Confirming the TSTS Hub's functional and technical requirements for each space.
- Verifying the adjacencies for the high bays, laboratories, workshops, logistics, and laboratory support spaces.
- Developing brown sheets which illustrate the overall spaces required in the building.
- Developing and reviewing technical requirements and documenting these requirements in room data sheets (RDSs).
- Refining the space typologies.
- Completing a review of the outdoor requirements.
- Reviewing the security requirements in the security documentation provided by Laboratories Canada's Security Team. This includes: The Preliminary Security Requirement, Security Space Requirements, Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) Recommendations and RDS Security Input.
- Analyzing the Government of Canada (GoC) Workplace Fit-Up Standards (GCworkplace) survey results and calculations to forecast office space needs.
- Implementing the Science Office Accommodation space planning to define science-related office accommodations.
- Defining the Public Spaces and the Collaboration Areas for both the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO.
- Analyzing the requirements for environmental sustainability set by Laboratories Canada, including Net Zero Carbon.

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A siting options analysis is being completed in parallel to the Detailed Functional Programming. It is a complementary exercise that includes three test fit options for the recommended site, the creation of a 3D massing model, and the development of high-level energy model for each test fit option.

At the time of issuing this 100% Detailed Functional Programming report, the FW team had completed four collaborative workshops in Detailed Functional Programming with Laboratories Canada, TSB HO, and the TSTS Hub. A series of reports were developed and summarized for each workshop, which served to inform this Functional Programming Report.

The functional programming complies with industry standards for science facilities. Program requirements were derived through a series of workshops, questionnaires, reviews of existing spaces, and detailed reviews of equipment and workflows.

Space program requirements were further defined by GCworkplace and the SOA/SoR provided by Laboratories Canada. The program developed is specific to the needs of the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO and establishes the correct area and adjacency requirements for the building and its future occupants. TSB HO office areas are following the GoC GCworkplace Fit-Up Standards. The GCworkplace Workbook is a mandatory tool to assist design professionals to calculate baseline work point quantities (individual, collaborative) and support spaces tailored to each activity profile.

In collaboration with Laboratories Canada, the RLDF FW team has been developing the SOA process to facilitate programming of science office areas. For the TSTS Hub the team utilized a customized SOA calculator and an SOA office and work point typology catalogue for developing the program areas (Refer to **Appendix N**).

One of the Laboratories Canada design principles is Collaboration. The FW team was conscious of the fact that spaces must be multipurpose and can be shared among the TSTS Hub stakeholders. Excluding the TSB HO area, the sharable TSTS space is anticipated to represent 57.8% of the overall science area. Overall 69% of the existing laboratory space required resizing (either by increasing or decreasing existing science areas), 29% of the laboratory space is new, and the TSTS Hub was able to eliminate 2% of existing science areas as they are surplus to their requirements.

Space synergies (i.e., commonalities) were developed to consolidate, share spaces and equipment, and develop a program to minimize the gross building area requirements. This will create a cost-effective infrastructure for scientific research and evaluation. Fourteen space synergies (i.e., shared spaces) are listed in **Table 2.4**. These includes nine shared laboratories, in addition to workshops, logistic spaces, and a new resource centre that was developed during functional programming.

The TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL each have one distinct high bay area for their respective science-related activities. The activities performed in high bays may be confidential or have security requirements that limit accessibility. These high bays are not intended to be shared in normal operations. However, following the Laboratories Canada principles of flexibility and collaboration, the TSTS team located the high bays adjacently and requested a moveable partition divider that will allow the maximum permissible width and height of the adjoining high-bay floor spaces to be used in the future. Although the area of laboratories increased, the laboratories are consolidated and optimized by science programs.

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Through the exercise of functional programming, it is anticipated that 60% of the total area of laboratories will be shared by the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab.

Benefits of these shared spaces include improved opportunities for collaboration and shared knowledge, increased surge capacity, optimized use of equipment, and reduced capital and operating costs, operational and workflow efficiencies, and new spaces for science collaboration and knowledge sharing.

In addition to reviewing the developed RDSs and the engineering requirements, FW reviewed and assessed the variances in **net areas** for science spaces between the original Science Statement of Requirements (SSoR), the Master Programming phase and the Detailed Functional Programming phase (66%, 99% and 100%). Note that the net areas for the Functional Programming are based on RDS version dated February 9, 2021 and subsequent discussions with Laboratories Canada, TSTS Hub and TSB HO.

The Detailed Functional Programming phase has quantified the science requirements (RDS), the TSTS Hub Science Office Accommodations (SOA), the TSB HO GCworkplace, the shared client spaces, and the public spaces of the building. The results of the FW team assessment are outlined in the sections below and in the appendices.

A GCworkplace survey was issued to all members of the TSB HO and the TSTS Hub to establish the high-level space needs of the TSB HO and the TSTS Hub. FW used information from additional sources to determine the SPSs and office space requirements for the science office accommodations (SOA) of the TSTS Hub, including the following:

- Workshops
- Questionnaires
- LC's Strategy Document relating to Science Office Accommodations
- GCworkplace standards

The science office accommodation component of the functional program includes offices, open workstations, collaboration rooms, meeting rooms, kitchenettes, and SPSs. The science office accommodations were developed with user group input to verify the space requirements. This program's net area is determined to be 1,118.30 SQM and is understood to be maintained for a baseline comparison.

For TSB HO office areas, the requirements were set by TSB HO Office of the Chair needs, unique SPS spaces required by their operations and the GCworkplace workbook exercise. All these space requirements were provided to FW by TSB HO and Laboratories Canada and were determined to be 1,681.30 SQM.

The Detailed Functional Programming phase provides two options to meet the program's needs, as shown in **Table 0.1**. Baseline option outlines the science needs developed in consultation with the TSTS Hub and TSB HO. Further optimization option includes additional building optimization that could be effective in reducing the building gross area requirement by 672.41 SQM.

The optimization proposed is discussed in **Section 2.3**. The functional programming exercise was able to reduce the building area requirement by 701 SQM to 1,373 SQM from the gross area values from the initial TSTS Hub SSoR and TSB HO SoR (depending on which recommended option is selected). For the SSoR, the size requirement for total building gross area was 19,304 SQM. During functional programming, this

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amount was able to be reduced to 18,602 SQM for the Baseline Option and 17,930 SQM for the Optimization Option.

Table 0.1: Space Requirements

Space Name	SSoR Gross Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Gross Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Gross Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Gross Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Gross Area SQM
Sub-Total Science Spaces + Science Support	6,858.00	7,062.00	7,378.20	7,708.66	7,708.66
Sub-Total Non-Science Spaces	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,118.32	1,017.80
Sub-Total Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces (Science 75%)	1,422.00	1,422.00	1,066.50	867.90	795.15
<i>Building Gross Up Value</i>	<i>6,925.00</i>	<i>5,523.80</i>	<i>5,764.82</i>	<i>6,133.41</i>	<i>6,020.78</i>
Sub-Total Science Building Size	17,099.00	15,901.80	16,103.52	15,828.29	15,542.39
Sub-Total TSB HO	2,205.00	-	2,205.00	1,392.00	1,182.00
Sub-Total Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces (TSB 25%)	-	-	355.50	289.30	265.05
<i>Building Gross Up Value</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,664.33</i>	<i>1,092.85</i>	<i>940.58</i>
Sub-Total TSB Building Size	2,205.00	0.00	4,224.83	2,774.15	2,387.63
Total Building Size	19,304.00	15,901.80	20,328.35	18,602.43	17,930.02

The outdoor space requirements for the TSTS Hub were not adequately accounted for in the SSoR, as shown in **Table 0.2**. The Master Programming phase focused on the requirements of the building science program only. At the 66%, the 99% and the 100% Functional programming phases, the outdoor requirements (e.g., outdoor storage, loading dock, circulation, fuel storage tanks, and parking needs) were further defined. For the SSoR, the total outdoor space net area requirement was 1,450 SQM. During functional programming, this amount was increased to 11,445 SQM for the Baseline Option and 8,675 SQM for the Optimization Option. Outdoor science requirements are discussed in **Section 7.0**.

Table 0.2: Outdoor Space Requirements

Space Name	SSoR Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Net Area SQM
Sub-Total Science Program Outdoor Requirements	1,450.00	1,685.00	5,790.00	4,530.00	4,210.00
Hard and Soft Landscaping (approximately 10%)	0.00	0.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Covered Bike Storage (43 bikes)	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00
Parking – Reference Section 7.0 & 11.0	0.00	0.00	3,700.00	5,000.00	2,300.00
Sub-Total Outdoor Space	1,450.00	1,685.00	11,340.00	11,465.00	8,445.00

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FW recommends that if further optimization is required that the sciences spaces be maintained as is and form the baseline for the program. Other opportunities for area reduction in support spaces beyond the science programs should be investigated as a first step. If further area reductions are desired for the purposes of budget control or other reasons, and this includes reducing science spaces, then there is a risk that science related functionality may be compromised. FW believes the science space program is appropriately sized and further reductions may negatively impact core activities of the TSTS science program.

For the Optimization Option, several opportunities for area reduction that would help to optimize the programming included the following:

- Reducing the overall office space component on the basis of future flexible work arrangements/increased teleworking.
- Reduce the size of and/or eliminate some functions within the public spaces, such as the lobby, interpretive centre, kitchenettes, archives, and de-centralized resource centre.
- Reduce the size or presence of spaces to support optimal functionality
- Reduce parking requirements.

Space reduction in this Optimization Option would lower costs of construction. Risks include reduced accommodations for full capacity, reduced collaboration, and reduced access to labs and science functions.

Abbreviations

ARC	Aerospace Research Centre
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers
AV	Audio Visual
BAS	Building Automation System
CIP	Cast-in-Place
CoE	Centre of Excellence
DAS	Distributed Antenna System
DES	District Energy Systems
DOAS	Dedicated Outdoor Air System
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EMCS	Energy Monitoring and Control System
EUI	Energy Use Intensity
EV	Electric Vehicle
FPR	Functional Programming Report
FSTII	Federal Science and Technology Infrastructure Initiative
FTE	Full-time Equivalent (unit of staff)
FW	Framework
GC/GoC	Government of Canada
GF	Grossing Factor
HO	Head Office
HTM	High Temperature Materials
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
IM / IT	Information Management / Information Technology
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
LAN	Local-Area Network
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MEP	Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing (engineering disciplines)
MPR	Master Programming Report
NBC	National Building Code
NCR	National Capital Region

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NDE	Non-Destructive Evaluation
NECB	National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings
NFPA	National Fire and Protection Association
NRC	National Research Council of Canada
NSM	Net Square Metres
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OSC	Overhead Service Carrier
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSPC	Public Services and Procurement Canada
RDS	Room Data Sheet
S&T	Science and Technology
SBDA	Science-based Departments and Agencies
SI	Structural Integrity
SMPL	Structures and Materials Performance Laboratory
SOA	Science Office Accommodations
SPS	Special Purpose Space
SoR	Statement of Requirements (TSB HO)
SQM	Square Metres
SSoR	Science Statement of Requirements (TSTS Hub)
TBD	To Be Determined
TEDI	Thermal Energy Demand Intensity
TRA	Threat and Risk Assessment
TSB	Transportation Safety Board of Canada
TSTS	Transportation Safety and Technology Science
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VAV	Variable Air Volume
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VoIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
WiFi	Wireless Local Area Network

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PROJECT INTRODUCTION

May 27, 2021

1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS) Hub is a partnership between the Transportation Safety Board of Canada's (TSB) Engineering Lab and the National Research Council of Canada's (NRC) Structures and Materials Performance Laboratory (SMPL), a part of the NRC Aerospace Research Centre.

FRAMEWORK (FW) was retained by Laboratories Canada to provide technical support for the two-stage Functional Programming approach for the TSTS Hub. The phases are Phase 1 – Master Programming and Phase 2 – Detailed Functional Programming. The first phase was completed in May 2020. The second phase built on the previous work completed; therefore, this report includes information from the Master Programming phase as well as new information gathered during the Detailed Functional Programming phase.

Phase 1 had 98 full-time equivalent (FTE) for the TSTS Hub. In addition to the TSTS Hub scope of work, Phase 2 also incorporated the TSB Head Office (HO) within the programming. The statement of requirements (SoR) for TSB HO defined a need for 148 TSB staff members. A forecasted growth of 15 staff members has been added to this program and will occupy office space within the TSTS Hub building.

The scope of work in this Detailed Functional Programming phase includes:

- Integrating the TSB HO into the Detailed Functional Programming.
- Understanding the TSB HO functional and technical requirements and reviewing the previously completed Functional Programming report.
- Confirming the TSTS Hub's functional and technical requirements for each space.
- Verifying the adjacencies for the high bays, laboratories, workshops, logistics, and laboratory support spaces.
- Developing brown sheets which illustrate the overall spaces required in the building.
- Developing and reviewing technical requirements and documenting these requirements in room data sheets (RDSs).
- Refining the space typologies.
- Completing a review of the outdoor requirements.
- Reviewing the security requirements in the security documentation provided by Laboratories Canada's Security Team. This includes: The Preliminary Security Requirement, Security Space Requirements, TRA Recommendations, and RDS Security Input.
- Analyzing the GoC Workplace Fit-Up Standards (GCworkplace) survey results and calculations to forecast office space needs.
- Implementing the Science Office Accommodation space planning to define science-related office accommodations.
- Defining the Public Spaces and the Collaboration Areas for both the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO.
- Analyzing the requirements for environmental sustainability set by Laboratories Canada, including Net Zero Carbon.

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At the time of issuing this 100% Detailed Functional Programming report, the FW team had completed four (4) collaborative workshops in Detailed Functional Programming with Laboratories Canada, TSB HO, and the TSTS Hub. A series of reports were developed and summarized for each workshop, which served to inform this Functional Programming Report.

1.1.1 BACKGROUND

Under the mandate of Phase 1 – Master Programming, the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL identified the following functional science areas:

- High Temperature Materials Research and Development
- Structural Integrity Science
- Non-Destructive Evaluation
- Metallography and Microscopy Analysis
- Extraction and Analysis of Vehicle Data
- Electrical and Electronic System Failure Analysis
- Mechanical System Failure Analysis
- Image Analysis and Simulation

These eight (8) functional science areas were identified to be fitted up with specialized laboratory equipment, technology, and infrastructure to deliver the current program of work and meet the Science Vision.

The Master Programming's consolidation strategy considered synergies between programs that could create opportunities or conflicts that created constraints for sharing spaces (e.g., laboratories, workshops, and equipment) and for conducting work. Resources that cannot be shared because of operational constraints (i.e., maintaining confidentiality with International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)/controlled goods and ensuring the integrity of evidence until an accident investigation is complete) may result in duplication of space and/or equipment.

The consolidation analysis that FW had undertaken for Laboratories Canada can be broken down into seven phases, as follows:

1. Perform an inventory of all science activities by space.
2. Group all science activities into one of the eight functional science areas.
3. Divide science activities between collaborative and independent working environments.
4. Identify additional spaces required to achieve the Science Vision.
5. Identify additional spaces (e.g., for innovation or science outreach) to capitalize on opportunities.
6. Create preliminary space typology requirements.
7. Finalize requirements during Detailed Functional Programming.

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1.2 MEETING THE LABORATORIES CANADA DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Laboratories Canada established seven (7) design objectives to guide decisions on laboratory renewal projects across Canada. Each design objective is contextualized with a statement that further defines the expectation of the standard. Each design objective is defined by qualitative and quantitative characteristics, which are assessed at the program level and at the project level. Throughout the program, these characteristics can be further detailed based on each specific project within the overall laboratory renewal program.

1 – DESIGN EXCELLENCE

Achievement of recognizable and memorable Design Solutions that attract and retain top talent. Solutions reflect sound financial stewardship based on complete life cycle analysis.

Defining Characteristics:

- Visibility of science.
- Create a safe, comfortable, and supportive work environment.
- Connected to the greater community context.
- Sense of place within the built public space.
- Expresses and advances a sustainable vision.

2 – COLLABORATION

Encouragement of interaction – both formal and informal - between scientific program staff by means of design elements and operational opportunities.

Defining Characteristics:

- Visual connectivity across the science programs.
- Design of dual-purpose spaces for unplanned teamwork.
- Encourage creative collisions between science staff through design.
- Incubation space for public/private sector use (horizontal and vertical).
- Space for technology transfer and teaching.

3 – FLEXIBILITY

Ability to quickly and economically transition program and technology.

Defining Characteristics:

- Base-building infrastructure creates an adaptable facility.
- Responsive to emergent and unanticipated scientific needs.
- Flexible-use furniture.
- Ability to re-program with minimal operational impact.
- Modular design of laboratories.

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4 – FUNCTIONAL SUITABILITY AND EXPANDABILITY

Spaces well-programmed for intended purpose. Ability to expand key areas of a facility.

Defining Characteristics:

- Achieve clearly defined program for each facility.
- Development of concepts defining functional requirements.
- Alignment of site selection to meet functional suitability.
- Master planned with future expansion in mind.
- Planned ability to expand with minimal operational disruption.

5 – SUSTAINABILITY

Efficient use of energy, water, and material to reduce impact on the environment through better siting, design, construction, operation, and maintenance throughout the building's life cycle.

Defining Characteristics:

- Design for “Net-Zero Carbon” and “Net-Zero Energy Ready” facilities.
- Provide climate-resiliency in facility life cycle design.
- Meet specific health and wellness goals.
- Design for high performance operations.

6 – UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY

Universal Accessibility allows all individuals to access and use all elements of a space or environment and its amenities.

Defining Characteristics:

- Achieve compliance with Laboratories Canada accessibility requirements.
- Inclusive design process.
- Equitable and universal accessibility.
- Workplace access for all qualified staff.

7 – INTELLIGENT BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

Implement a holistic building automation strategy based on life cycle evaluation, building data management, predictive building operations/maintenance, and a sustainable approach to improve building performance and facilitate occupant productivity, comfort, and safety.

Defining Characteristics:

- Plan and design for intelligent and integrated building management systems (IBMS).
- Plan for future trends in controls and network infrastructure.
- Implement advanced system concepts such as advanced analytics and autonomous actions to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment with optimized performance.

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1.2.1 RISKS OR CHALLENGES TO MEETING DESIGN OBJECTIVES

In support of Laboratories Canada design objectives, it is recommended that a score card be developed that can be used as a tool to measure compliance of the design in relation to the 7 design objectives of Labs Canada as described in section 1.2. This tool should be used to monitor and inform the design progression at all key project milestones from concept design through to construction completion. The functional program has considered the 7 design objectives in formulating the size and types of spaces in the program, the functional relationships between spaces, and the concepts of neighbourhoods that are intended to influence future design work.

As design concepts are developed, each should be evaluated based on the key defining characteristics and how successful the concept is at achieving any of the objectives. The level of success can be evaluated based on the scoring totals of each objective. There will be risks and challenges for any project moving forward in achieving the design objectives because the functional program defines idealized space sizes, space types and relationships between spaces, that are targets to strive for, but itself is not the design. The functional program is aspirational and unconstrained. The indicative designs developed as part of the room data sheets are also idealized plan layouts that are not constrained by things such as site size and shape, location, design team architectural concepts, construction quality and other factors that can influence projects. As part of subsequent objectives, FW has been asked to develop test-fit planning studies of this functional program for a specific site. At this time, FW is developing the project scorecard in conjunction with the TSTS Hub and TSB HO to evaluate the test-fit plans in relation to Labs Canada's seven (7) design objectives. A similar score card can be developed by the construction team to carry forward the goals from design to construction and into the building's operational management.

Other items that will influence the success of the program that are potential project success risks are:

- **Cost planning:** An inherent goal at the onset of a project is to be “on schedule and on budget”. Successful project delivery involves effective and strategic planning, preparation, and the right people and tools (both internally and externally). Should cost control measures become an issue, navigating the design objectives in a cost-effective manner will be required.
- **Communications and timely decision-making:** Effective external and internal communication is a key element to any project's success.
- **Design quality:** The ultimate built product will be defined by the design vision developed to address the aspirations of Labs Canada 7 design objectives, how the spaces defined in the functional program are designed and the quality of construction documents. Any of these elements not delivered with excellence can be a risk to the project.
- **Construction quality:** The final built product is the most tangible and measurable outcome of the design and construction process when it comes to evaluating project success. Poor construction quality or incorrect construction delivery methodology can be a significant project risk.
- **Schedule management:** Schedule control is part of the daily routine of any work. Issues that could complicate the project's scope will be attended to immediately to prevent impediment of progress. The primary objective of all project scheduling is to plan a project's completion in the most efficient manner, on or before a required date, without sacrificing the cost or quality of the project.
- **Existing constraints of the proposed site and site infrastructure:** The TSTS Hub and TSB HO will be located at the NRC Campus at 1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa. The configuration of the proposed site at the NRC Montreal Road Campus will determine its suitability for the new TSTS

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Hub and TSB HO facility. Most of the program rooms must be at grade and large trucks must be able to access the facility. A test-fit exercise will therefore be completed to validate and verify if the proposed site is suitable. This test-fit exercise to be completed in parallel with this phase of work under TA 2.4.3.

1.2.2 TSTS HUB

The TSTS Hub was formed under Phase 1 of the Federal Science and Technology Infrastructure Initiative (FSTII), in partnership and collaboration with the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL. The FSTII was renamed Laboratories Canada in 2019. The TSTS Hub will advance the Government of Canada's (GoC's) Science Vision to promote scientific excellence by creating a national TSTS Centre of Excellence (CoE). The TSTS CoE will address current safety issues and design requirements to mitigate future safety risks for Canadians. The TSTS CoE help develop the next generation of transportation safety and science subject matter experts by co-locating TSTS Hub scientists, engineers, and technologists to facilitate collaboration, and by creating partnerships with academia and industry. The TSTS CoE will support evidence-based decision-making. It will allow federal science institutions to collaborate on the sciences and technologies associated with the design, development, and integrity of transportation systems (i.e., air, land, and sea) in addition to the safety certification, accident investigations, and sustainment and life extension of transportation platforms. It will promote a cohesive and consolidated approach to partnering while enhancing Canada's participation in national and international networks to facilitate knowledge and innovation sharing.

In addition to fostering collaborative science, Laboratories Canada is leading the shift to a whole-of-government approach as it relates to the science and technology (S&T) fixed asset class. This approach includes four (4) interdependent components that will enhance federal S&T capacity, address infrastructure deficiencies, and enable collaboration and cutting-edge science by:

- Building new multi-department, multi-purpose "green" federal laboratories.
- Upgrading S&T information management and information technology (IM/IT) systems to facilitate data-sharing and high-capacity computing while ensuring security of government systems.
- Optimizing the impact of investments by sharing the cost of acquiring major scientific equipment.
- Reducing policy barriers that inhibit scientific collaboration.

The types of spaces and their planned areas in square metres (SQM) were approved in the 2018 Memorandum to Cabinet submission. Since then, additional information has been gathered and a characterization of the current TSB and NRC SMPL office and laboratory space was undertaken. The current facilities do not support the science, consolidation, or expected future expansion requirements of the TSTS Hub. As the project proceeds, these requirements will continuously be analyzed, validated, and integrated to consider science excellence, the spaces defined by GCworkplace, and the science office accommodation standards, sharing, processes, and workflows for the TSTS Hub.

Both organizations in the TSTS Hub conduct transportation system engineering and scientific analyses, with different but complementary mandates that focus on improving transportation safety. In many cases, this work is performed by staff possessing similar scientific and technical backgrounds and using similar laboratory equipment for their day-to-day activities. There is an opportunity to strengthen collaborations and partnerships by co-locating these two organizations. This will allow the TSB Engineering Lab scientists to stay abreast of the latest research and technology developments relevant to transportation systems from

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their NRC SMPL colleagues and allow the NRC SMPL scientists to build upon TSB Engineering Lab investigation findings to initiate new research projects that will enhance public safety and resolve practical problems for the transportation industry.

Cross-collaboration in complementary research areas will further reinforce the well-established transportation safety benefits individually provided by these partners. Cross-collaboration benefits include combined talent pools, modernized and shared infrastructure resources, greater operational flexibility, minimized capital investments, and improved response times due to an increased capacity to manage resource surge. Bringing the two partners together in modern facilities will provide scientists, researchers, engineers, and visiting staff a work environment where they can be agile and responsive to shifting science priorities and stay at the cutting edge of research.

The TSTS Hub will focus on enhancing scientific excellence; establishing a new federal culture of open science and knowledge flow; and attracting and retaining a talented, diverse, and inclusive cadre of scientists (including early-career and international scientists) while addressing pressing real property issues in the National Capital Region (NCR).

1.2.3 SCIENCE HUB GROUP

1.2.3.1 Federal Partners

In November 2018, a Memorandum to Cabinet approved \$2.8 billion in funding for Phase 1 (2018–2023) of the Laboratories Canada initiative to renew federal science facilities that are in critical condition. Laboratories Canada is guided by six (6) principles: science excellence, collaboration, a diverse and inclusive talent pool, agility and responsiveness, environmental responsibility, and responsible public stewardship.

Renewal of federal science infrastructure is a priority for the GoC. This project is one (1) of twelve (12) projects to be implemented in the first phase of an ambitious plan to rebuild federal laboratories. Key issues are aging infrastructure—some of which urgently requires repair or replacement—and outdated equipment and technical services. Venues for science programs are unable to keep up with global laboratory standards; as a result, new infrastructure is planned to address the poor conditions and functional limitations of existing facilities.

This renewal offers an opportunity to consolidate and integrate similar science activities and specialized spaces in modern facilities to drive collaboration and innovation. World-class science facilities will be designed with improved environmental performance, responsible public stewardship, and the necessary flexibility to allow for peak operational requirements and surge capacity.

Federal science plays a vital role in delivering on the GoC's responsibilities to advance the health, economic well-being, and social well-being of Canadians; to protect the environment; and to build a more innovative and prosperous economy. Federal science provides the evidence used to develop policies, regulations, and standards and to respond to threats and emerging opportunities.

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1.2.3.2 Non-Federal Partners

The TSTS Hub will provide greater opportunities for strengthening and expanding collaborations with non-federal partners by building on previously established relationships to create a specialized science ecosystem. Non-federal partners include other government departments (e.g., provincial, and municipal), academia, private sector original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), and international agencies. The TSTS Hub will allow for public participation and science outreach consistent with open science. Opportunities to optimize collaboration were considered throughout the Detailed Functional Programming phase. Over time, it is expected that new partners and collaborators (e.g., academics, other government organizations, industry, and communities) will become involved through various engagement models.

1.2.4 TSB HO

The TSB is an independent agency with the mandate to advance safety in air, marine, pipeline, and rail transportation in Canada by doing the following:

- “conducting independent investigations, including public enquiries when necessary, into selected transportation occurrences, in order to make findings regarding their causes and contributing factors;
- identifying safety deficiencies, as evidenced by transportation occurrences;
- making recommendations designed to eliminate or reduce such safety deficiencies; and
- reporting publicly on our investigations and findings in relation thereto.”

(Source: <https://www.tsb.gc.ca/eng/qui-about/index.html>)

During Workshop 3, the TSB HO reviewed and provided insight into their Integrated Safety Investigation Methodology (ISIM). An overview of how this mandate will be achieved is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

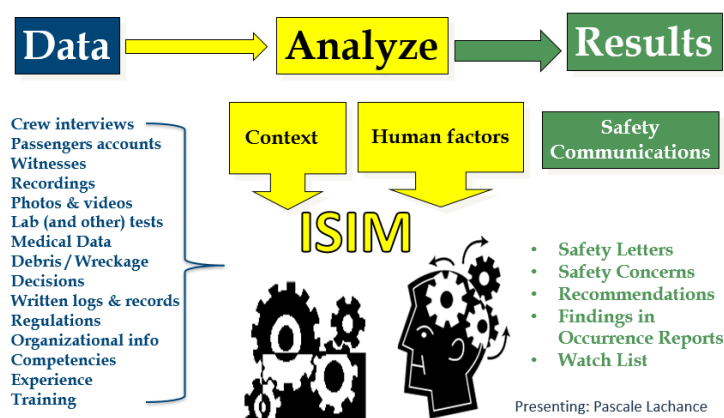


Figure 1.1: TSB HO's Integrated Safety Investigation Methodology

The board of the TSB HO includes five members: a chairperson, a chief operating officer, an executive committee, and support staff with various responsibilities and expertise. The organizational structure of the TSB HO is outlined in **Figure 1.2**. HO's relationship with the engineering team and each of the regional offices is outlined in **Figure 1.3**.

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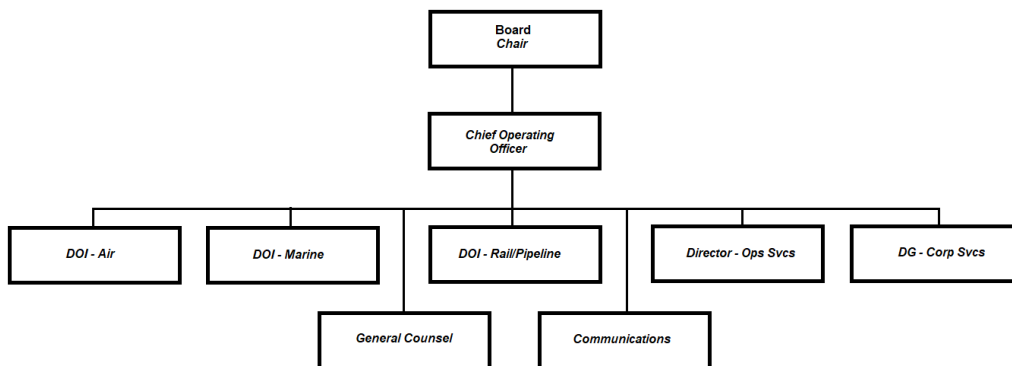


Figure 1.2: TSB HO Organizational Structure

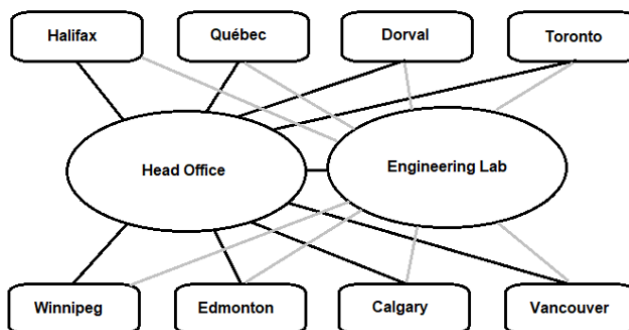


Figure 1.3: TSB HO in Relation to Other Offices

Relocating the TSB HO within the TSTS Hub facility will simplify the day-to-day integration between the HO personnel and the engineering laboratory investigators. This functional programming exercise and the co-location of these teams will allow the TSB to better serve and protect Canadians by advancing safety in air, marine, pipeline, and rail transportation.

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2.0 PROGRAMMING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This functional programming document serves the following purposes:

- Documents the scope of services, operational procedures, and methods (e.g., pathways, projected workload, staffing assumptions, functional relationships, key planning criteria, and detailed room-by-room space requirements) for each program component in the TSTS Hub.
- Provides the Science Hub leadership with the information required to make decisions regarding the programmatic, operational, functional, space, and equipment requirements of the project.
- Forms an important communication tool for the project's main participants and stakeholders, including the design team.
- Serves as an operational planning tool for service providers that may be working together for the first time.
- Provides a mechanism for setting and managing the scope of the project, while not intentionally limiting creative and innovative planning and design solutions.
- Provides the design team, users, and management with a document summarizing key functional, operational, and spatial requirements for the project's design program.
- Provides users, management, and others with a manual to monitor and manage the development of the selected building design to ensure that the design solution accurately addresses functional suitability issues.
- Provides project approval and funding authorities with information to base preliminary capital and operating requirements.
- Provides users and management with a manual to assist the development of administrative and organization policies, new services, and operational procedures for the project.
- Identifies sustainability strategies, tailored to the unique characteristics of the Science Hub, which can be used to fulfill the Laboratories Canada program mandate for environmental sustainability.

2.2 VARIANCES BETWEEN FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING AND PREVIOUS REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The Detailed Functional Programming phase has quantified the science requirements, the TSTS Hub Science Office Accommodations (SOA), the TSB HO GCworkplace, the shared client spaces, and the public spaces of the building. The results of the FW team assessment are outlined in the sections below and in the appendices. The Detailed Functional Programming phase provides two options to meet the program's needs, as shown in **Table 2-1**. Baseline option outlines the science needs as developed with consultation with the TSTS Hub and TSB HO. Further optimization option includes additional building optimization that could be effective in reducing the gross building footprint by 598.15 SQM. The optimization proposed is discussed in **Section 2.3**. The functional programming exercise was able to reduce the building area requirement by 1,152 SQM to 1,750 SQM from the gross area values from the initial TSTS Hub Science Statement of Requirements (SSoR) and the TSB HO SoR (depending on which recommended option is selected).

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Table 2-1: Program Options

Space Name	SSoR Gross Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Gross Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Gross Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Gross Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Gross Area SQM
Sub-Total Science Spaces + Science Support	6,858.00	7,062.00	7,378.20	7,708.66	7,708.66
Sub-Total Non-Science Spaces	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,118.32	1,017.80
Sub-Total Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces (Science 75%)	1,422.00	1,422.00	1,066.50	867.90	795.15
<i>Building Gross Up Value</i>	<i>6,925.00</i>	<i>5,523.80</i>	<i>5,764.82</i>	<i>6,133.41</i>	<i>6,020.78</i>
Sub-Total Science Building Size	17,099.00	15,901.80	16,103.52	15,828.29	15,542.39
Sub-Total TSB HO	2,205.00	-	2,205.00	1,392.00	1,182.00
Sub-Total Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces (TSB 25%)	-	-	355.50	289.30	265.05
<i>Building Gross Up Value</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,664.33</i>	<i>1,092.85</i>	<i>940.58</i>
Sub-Total TSB Building Size	2,205.00	0.00	4,224.83	2,774.15	2,387.63
Total Building Size	19,304.00	15,901.80	20,328.35	18,602.43	17,930.02

The outdoor space requirements for the TSTS Hub were not adequately accounted for in the SSoR, as shown in **Table 2-2**. The Master Programming phase focused on the requirements of the building science program only. At the 66%, 99% and the 100% Functional programming phases, the outdoor requirements including but not limited to, outdoor storage, loading dock, circulation, fuel storage tanks, and parking needs were further defined. Outdoor science requirements are discussed in **Section 7.0**.

Table 2-2: Outdoor Requirements

Space Name	SSoR Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Net Area SQM
Sub-Total Science Program Outdoor Requirements	1,450.00	1,685.00	5,790.00	4,530.00	4,210.00
Hard and Soft Landscaping (approximately 10%)	0.00	0.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Covered Bike Storage (43 Bicycles)	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	85.00
Parking – Reference Section 7.0 & 11.0	0.00	0.00	3,700.00	5,000.00	2,300.00
Sub-Total Outdoor Space	1,450.00	1,685.00	11,340.00	11,465.00	8,445.00

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2.3 OPTIMIZATION SYNERGIES AND STRATEGIES

The TSTS Hub will co-locate NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab within one building and site. FW worked with the TSTS Hub to identify synergies in the science areas during both the master and detailed functional programming phases, as described in this section.

The following optimization strategies were identified for the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL science spaces:

- Co-locate the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab in one TSTS Hub program/building.
- Identify synergies between the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab.
- Establish strong operational adjacencies between spaces.
- Locate spaces with similar services/technical demands in proximity to each other.

Co-locating two (2) organizations with similar science programs will create synergies in space, equipment, and resources. These synergies produce a more efficient building program with greater operational flexibility, consistent with the Science Vision for the TSTS Hub. Co-location of NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab science programs will result in:

- Increased collaboration and research on technical advancements across the various segments of the science programs.
- Shared infrastructure.
- More efficient and productive use of laboratory facilities.
- Greater operational flexibility.
- Optimized capital investments.
- Knowledge transfer between common areas of expertise
- Co-Location of TSB Engineering Laboratories and TSB HO

TSB's long-term strategy will involve co-locating the TSB HO and the TSB Engineering Lab in one building, as described in the SoR for the TSB HO. This is expected to reduce TSB operating expenditures and minimize the challenges associated with having two independent offices. Co-location will foster greater collaboration and communications between the TSB HO, the TSB Engineering Lab, and the NRC SMPL through the use of public and shared client spaces (see **Table 2-3**).

Table 2-3: Public and Shared Client Spaces

Space / Functional Research Area	Space Type
Lobby, Reception, Waiting and Security Area	Public Space
Interpretative Centre	Public Space
Informal Gathering/Event Space	Public Space
Wellness Room/Nursing Room	Shared TSTS + TSB HO Space
Centralized Resource Centre	Shared TSTS + TSB HO Space
Auditorium	Shared TSTS Space
Auditorium Support spaces (kitchenette, storage, a/v control room)	Shared TSTS Space

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2.3.1 SYNERGIES

The objective of synergies is to consolidate, share spaces and equipment, and develop a program to minimize the gross building area requirements. This will create a cost-effective infrastructure for scientific research and evaluation. FW's review of synergies for the TSTS Hub identified that the NRC SMPL science programs are within multiple buildings and that the TSB Engineering Lab is within a single building at the 1901 Research Road, Building U-100. The existing synergies (i.e., commonalities) between the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab program tools, equipment, and types of facilities are shown in **Table 2-4**. As the functional programming progressed, a new synergy was identified: the creation of a new centralized resource centre that will comprise the areas of TSB HO SPS (Special Purpose Space) resource centre and TSTS Hub resource centre.

Table 2-4: Synergies

Synergies	Space / Functional Research Area	Space Type
S-1	Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)	Laboratory
S-2	Microscope Lab	Laboratory
S-3	Metallographic Sample Preparation	Laboratory
S-4	Metallographic Section and Specimen Extraction	Laboratory
S-5	Machine Workshop	Workshop
S-6	Material Component Testing	Laboratory
S-7	Experimental Mechanics Lab	Laboratory
S-8	Welding Workshop	Workshop
S-9	Non-Destructive Evaluation	Laboratory
S-10	Physical and Fracto Analysis	Laboratory
S-11	Material Preparation/Equipment Lab	Laboratory
S-12	TSB Engineering Lab and NRC SMPL Shipping and Receiving	Logistics
S-13	TSB HO SPS Resource Centre and TSTS Hub Resource Centre	Shared TSTS + TSB HO Space
S-14	TSTS PPE Storage and TSB HO Deployment Kit	Shared TSTS + TSB HO Space

In addition to optimizing physical resources, space synergies that result from grouping/consolidating equal or similar science spaces in a single space generate the following benefits:

- Improved collaboration between the TSTS Hub team members.
- Increased surge capacity.
- Improved opportunities to share knowledge.
- Optimized use of equipment.
- Facilitated sharing of data and best practices.
- Enhanced opportunities to combine resources and strengthen the science programs (i.e., possibilities for developing new technologies).
- Reduced capital and operating costs.

To establish the optimal space program for TSB HO, FW did the following:

- Reviewed their current space plan, located at 200 Promenade du Portage, Gatineau, QC.
- Used the SoR provided.

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- Interviewed the stakeholders.
- Used the GCworkplace calculator tool for the TSB HO program components.
- Used the approved workpoint allocations document dated October 9, 2020.

Co-locating the TSTS Hub and TSB HO within one building will result in spatial efficiencies for the common program elements (e.g., resource centres, storage spaces, amenity areas, and general use spaces for both public and staff use).

2.4 COLLABORATION AND PARTNERING OPPORTUNITIES

The project scope arising from the functional program (basis of design) is designing and building a new facility to co-locate the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL science programs personnel and resources. This new facility should be a national CoE. Additionally, the TSB HO will be relocated to this new TSTS Hub facility. Consolidating these two entities in one building will promote shared specialized laboratories and equipment; enhance collaboration between scientists, engineers, and technologists; and create new partnerships with academia and industry. It will also enhance Canada's participation in national and international networks, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and innovations. Over time, it is expected that new partners and collaborators will become involved through various engagement programs.

The following strategies will maximize collaboration within the TSTS Hub:

- Merge laboratory spaces based on affinities/functional parameters (i.e., synergies).
- Consolidate laboratories by science program (see puzzle exercise outcomes in **Appendix A**).
- Acquire a high-level view of collaboration spaces (e.g., project rooms and open collaboration spaces for the science areas).
- Develop programmed areas within the science spaces that promote collaboration and idea-sharing.
- Account for public/gathering space (e.g., a lobby and an interpretative display area for TSTS Hub projects) to promote spontaneous conversations.
- Develop adjacencies that promote cross-collaboration between the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL.

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METHODOLOGY

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3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 SITE VISIT

FW toured the NRC buildings at the NRC Montreal Road Campus (see **Figure 3.1**) on December 12, 2019 and toured the TSB Engineering Lab building (see **Figure 3.2**) on December 13, 2019. During these tours, key representatives from Laboratories Canada, the TSB Engineering Lab, and the NRC SMPL joined FW. Interviews were conducted with key NRC SMPL and TSB Engineering Lab personnel, to better understand the existing challenges with their current science space, the operational requirements, and the adjacencies and process flows that should remain.

A summary of the NRC and TSB Engineering Lab locations visited during the site visits is shown in **Table 3-1**. The list of personnel interviewed during the site visits is shown in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-1: NRC and TSB Engineering Lab Sites Visited

Building	Location	Scientific Functional Area	Date of Visit
NRC – M03	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural integrity 	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M07	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High temperature materials research and development 	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M13	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High temperature materials research and development Metallography and microscopy 	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M14	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural integrity Non-destructive evaluation High temperature materials research and development 	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M17	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High temperature materials research and development 	Not visited: NRC provided information
NRC – M42A	1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage shelved space 	Dec. 12, 2019
TSB Engineering Lab	1901 Research Road, Building U-100, Ottawa, ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TSB Engineering Laboratory 	Dec. 13, 2019

Table 3-2: Personnel Interviewed during Site Tours

Building	Interviewee	Role	Date of Interview
NRC – M03	Min Liao	NRC, A/Director R & D	Dec. 12, 2019
	Andy Christie	NRC, Structural Test and Facility Manager	
NRC – M07	Scott Yandt	NRC, Team Leader High Temperature Materials	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M13	Scott Yandt	NRC, Team Leader High Temperature Materials	Dec. 12, 2019
NRC – M14	Min Liao	NRC, A/Director R & D	Dec. 12, 2019
	Andy Christie	NRC, Structural Test and Facility Manager	
	Marc Genest	NRC, Team Leader Non-Destructive Evaluation	
NRC – M42A	Andy Christie	NRC, Structural Test and Facility Manager	Dec. 12, 2019
TSB Engineering Lab	Martin Breton	TSB, Director Operational Services	Dec. 13, 2019
	Jeff Patten	TSB, Manager Systems and Engineering Sciences	
	Ted Givinis	TSB, Manager Recorder and Vehicle Performance	

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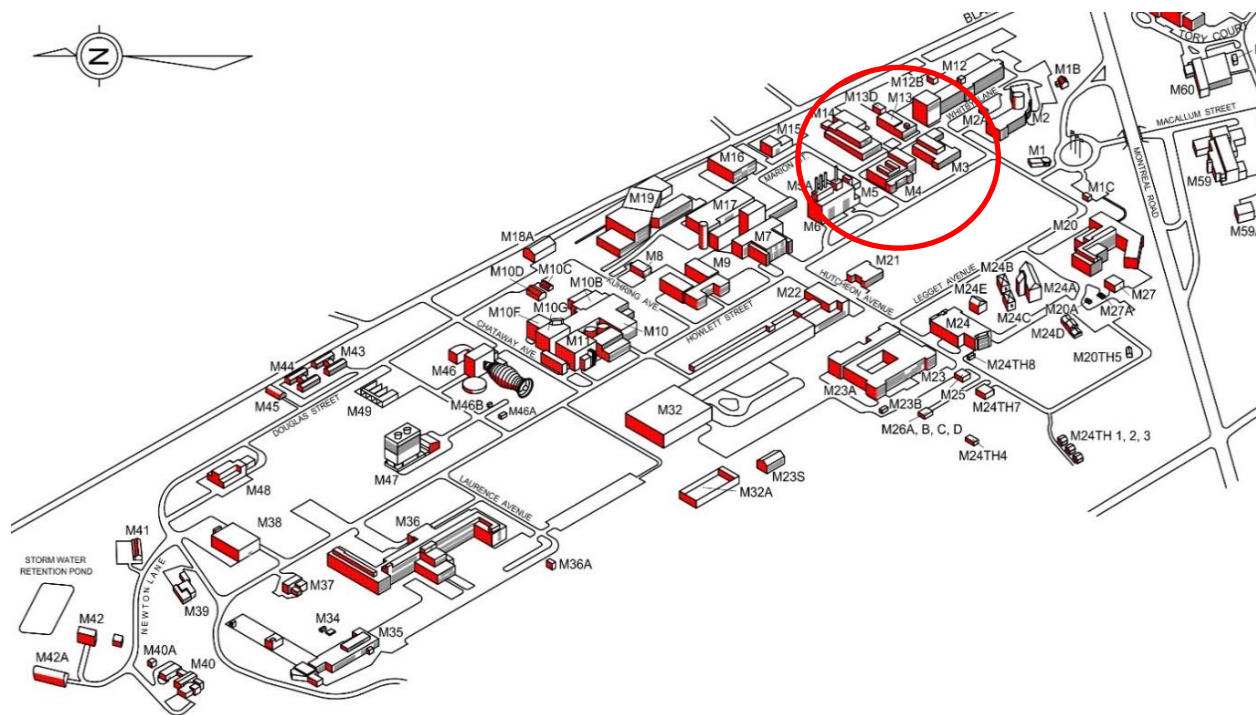


Figure 3.1: Map of the NRC Montreal Road Campus (Ottawa, ON)

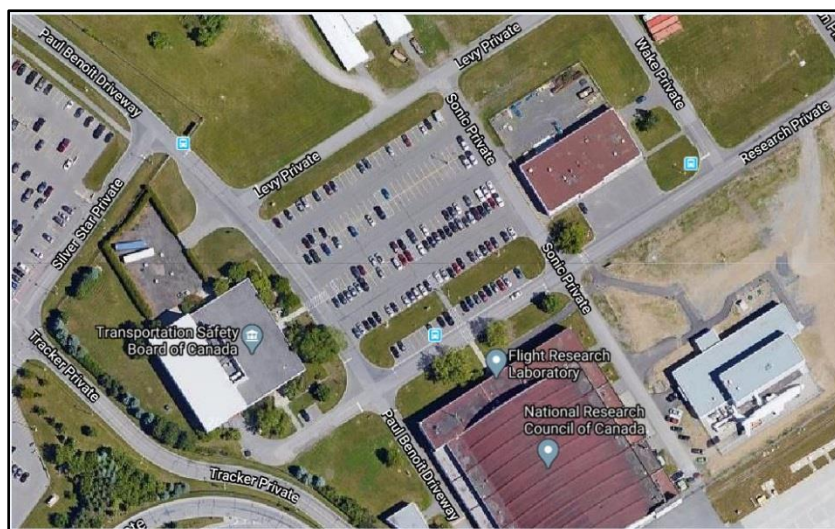


Figure 3.2: Map of the TSB Engineering Lab Building U-100 (Ottawa, ON)

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3.2 GAP ANALYSIS, SURVEYS, AND QUESTIONNAIRES

3.2.1 GAP ANALYSIS

A series of benchmark and precedent science buildings similar to the TSTS Hub were studied and presented to the stakeholders for review and discussion. Site tours of the existing accommodations were performed with the stakeholders identified in **Section 3.1**. These tours identified gaps in the current facilities (e.g., the aging TSTS Hub assets and the spread of the TSTS Hub across several buildings and a sizeable area) to correctly program the required amount of space, types of spaces, and adjacencies between spaces for a new facility.

Since the requirements for the TSTS Hub are very specific, few buildings worldwide directly reflect its space and operational requirements. The examination of the benchmark buildings focused on the similar space typologies (e.g., high bay, workshop, and traditional laboratory environments) between the benchmark building and the TSTS Hub, to prompt discussion and to identify gaps in service requirements. Extensive equipment inventories and reviews with the stakeholders were held to understand the space and workflow requirements of specific large-scale equipment. This included the test-fit planning of key spaces in the building. The findings from these inventories and reviews were included in the RDSs. The RDSs show indicative plans of the program's key rooms.

FW held a series of workshops with the Client and issued surveys to the Client to ask for their input. The purpose of these workshops was to help the TSB HO component understand any services or gaps in their current accommodations that may be required in the functional program. These surveys and workshops were held for both the TSTS Science program and the TSB HO. The TSB HO SoR that was provided as the basis for the initial program development helped identify gaps in the current space allocations and guided discussions during the workshops and the overall programming efforts. The GCworkplace survey and calculator tool helped identify spaces that could potentially address gaps in the current accommodations. It also helped define a new style of office environment geared to the HO working profile to create a contemporary workplace for the future.

Shared public spaces were discussed during the gap analysis. During Workshop 6, the FW team used images from precedent science buildings to illustrate the shared amenity spaces (e.g., atria, lobbies, auditoria, training spaces, and cafeterias) that exist in more contemporary buildings but are lacking in the current accommodations. These types of shared amenity spaces are included in the functional program.

3.2.2 OFFICE SURVEYS

GCworkplace surveys were distributed to all FTE TSTS Hub and TSB HO employees as follows:

- Sent to the TSTS Hub on April 1, 2020 and returned to FW on April 27, 2020
- Sent to the TSB HO on May 5, 2020 and returned to FW on May 25, 2020

The GCworkplace survey was sent to the NRC SMPL, TSB HO, and TSB Engineering Labs. The objective of the survey was to build an activity profile for the FTEs, to best suit their workplace preferences. GCworkplace tools were used to calculate the overall work point quantities for the TSB HO non-science spaces. An approved distribution for TSB HO was provided to FW on October 9, 2020 and was implemented as part of the programmed areas. FW and Laboratories Canada worked in collaboration with TSTS Hub in

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the development of the SOA methodology to address the requirements for a science organization of the NRC SMPL and TSB Engineering Labs FTEs. The GCworkplace survey and the supplemental TSTS employee office questionnaire issued at WS3 provided relevant information to start a conversation and develop the SOA.

3.2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

FW developed a series of questionnaires that were issued to participants before and after workshops. The main purpose of these questionnaires was to clarify information that had been received from participants. The questionnaires also allowed FW to validate the information received from various stakeholders throughout the programming process. A summary list of all the questionnaires is shown in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: Summary of Questionnaires

Questionnaire Name	Issued Date	Topic
Equipment List Questions Tracking Sheet	2020-06-12	Equipment list questions
Workshop 3 Homework: TSB HO Design Principles	2020-07-14	TSB HO provide input on the design principles
Workshop 3 Homework: TSB HO Organizational Chart and Adjacencies	2020-07-14	TSB HO revise their organizational chart and identify adjacencies
Workshop 3 Homework: TSTS Employee Office Questionnaire	2020-07-14	TSTS Hub employee offices
Workshop 3 Homework: RDS Batch 1	2020-07-14	TSTS Hub and Laboratories Canada Security Team to review and comment on RDS Batch 1
Workshop 4 Homework: RDS Batch 2	2020-08-19	TSB HO review and comment on RDS Batch 2
Workshop 4 Homework: TSB HO Office Slides	2020-08-19	TSB HO to identify adjacencies and answer office questions
Workshop 4 Homework: TSTS Crane List	2020-08-19	Crane questions for TSTS
Workshop 4 Homework: RDS Batch 2	2020-08-19	TSTS Hub and Laboratories Canada Security Team review and comment on RDS Batch 2
Workshop 3 Homework Questions	2020-08-26	Follow-up questions on the Workshop 3 Homework responses
Site Questions	2020-09-16	Site questions from the engineers
Workshop 5 Homework: RDS Batch 3 and revised Batch 1	2020-09-18	TSTS Hub and Laboratories Canada Security Team to review and comment on the RDS
Workshop 5 Homework: Workshop 5 Energy Loads Homework	2020-09-18	NRC SMPL to provide energy loads for equipment
Site Questions	2020-09-30	Site questions from the sustainability engineers added to the questionnaire issued on 2020-09-16
WS6 Homework - RDS	2020-12-11	TSTS Hub review and comment on RDS discussed in the workshop.
WS6 Homework - TSTS Hub Offices	2020-12-11	TSTS Hub to confirm the types and quantities for open collaboration spaces
WS6 Homework - Cyclist and Vehicle survey	2020-12-11	TSTS Hub to complete survey
WS6 Homework - RDS SPS	2020-12-11	TSB HO to review and comment on the RDS SPS discussed in the Workshop.
WS6 Homework - TSB HO Office Zoning Diagrams (kit of parts)	2020-12-11	TSB HO to create a zoning diagram.

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Questionnaire Name	Issued Date	Topic
WS6 Homework - TSB HO Office Work Point Allocations Table	2020-12-11	TSB HO to identify desired Zones by Function.
Issued Public Realm Questions	2021-01-07	TSB HO and TSTS Hub to reply to questions.
TSB HO Executive Suite – RDS	2021-01-15	TSB HO to review and comment.
TSB HO Executive Suite - Office of the Chair PDF	2021-01-15	TSB HO to review and comment.
TSTS Science - Hazards	2021-03-05	TST Hub to fill in spreadsheet.

3.3 WORKSHOPS AND OBJECTIVES

The FW team worked with representatives from Laboratories Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC), the TSTS Hub, and the TSB HO to identify program requirements and optimizations and to develop this report to inform the future design process. FW established an engagement schedule that consisted of four (4) workshops and online teleconferences (see **Table 3-4**). After each workshop, the FW team provided follow-up meeting minutes and action items to all parties to clearly document the topics that were discussed and that the assumptions were addressed.

Due to the challenges associated with COVID-19 and the inability to conduct in-person interviews and workshops, these sessions were held virtually.

Table 3-4: Workshop Schedule

Workshop	Dates	Topics
Workshop 3	July 7–9, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the functional programming process• Review and discuss the Master Planning Report• Introduce GCworkplace• Review and discuss GCworkplace survey responses• Review the TSB HO requirements
Workshop 4	Aug. 11–12, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review security strategy• Review office and support spaces homework (TSTS Hub and TSB HO)• Review and discuss RDS
Workshop 5	Sept. 15–16, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review RDS• Review adjacency diagrams
Workshop 6	Dec. 3, 4, and 8, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review science and non-science outdoor requirements• Review security strategy• Review sustainability and energy modelling• Review and discuss RDS• Review public spaces, offices, and support spaces homework (TSTS Hub and TSB HO)

3.4 BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking is a standard by which something can be measured. FW reviewed the benchmarking standard for high bay environments to benefit the TSTS Hub. FW presented laboratory facilities similar to the TSTS Hub to demonstrate planning approaches for its laboratories/workshops, collaborative spaces, circulation, and science office environments. This section highlights the benchmarking projects, high bay environments, and lab typologies that were presented to the TSTS Hub.

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3.4.1 BENCHMARKING PROJECTS

The following benchmarking examples were presented to the TSTS Hub:

- Frick Chemistry Laboratory, Princeton University (Princeton, NJ)
- Science Commons, University of Lethbridge (Lethbridge, AB) (see **Figure 3.3** and **Figure 3.4**)
- Forensic Services and Coroner's Complex (Toronto, ON)
- Mike & Ophelia Lazaridis Quantum-Nano Centre, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, ON)
- Interdisciplinary Biocentre, University of Manchester (Manchester, UK)
- Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences / Centre for Drug Research and Development (CDRD), University of British Columbia (Vancouver, BC)
- Djavad Mowafaghian Centre for Brain Health, University of British Columbia (Vancouver, BC)
- Chemical and Molecular Biology and Chemistry Building, Ohio State University (Columbus, OH)
- Scott Hall – Nano / Bio / Energy, Carnegie Mellon University (Pittsburgh, PA)
- Energy Environmental Experiential Learning (EEEL), University of Calgary (Calgary, AB)

The following benchmarking examples were provided by the TSTS Hub:

- National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR), Aircraft Structural Test and Evaluation Center (ASTEC), Wichita State University (Wichita, KS)
- Airbus Wing Integration Centre (Bristol, UK)
- Aerospace Integration Research Centre (AIRC), Cranfield University (Cranfield, UK)
- Industrieranlagen-Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (IABG), Aeronautics Test Halls (Germany)
- NASA Flight Loads Laboratory (FLL), (USA)
- Center for Infrastructure Renewal (CIR), Texas A&M Rellis
- Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaartlaboratorium (National Aerospace Laboratory) (NLR), Netherlands

The benchmark projects studied can help inform design strategies for projects such as TSTS in subsequent design phases. For the purposes of the functional program, the benchmark projects studied helped the FW team consider the following programming objectives:

- What is an ideal arrangement for office, labs, lab support, and collaboration space?
- What is the configuration of an ideal "lab neighbourhood"?
- What is the ideal proximity of offices to labs?
- What is the relationship between the public/collaboration spaces and lab/office spaces?

Benchmarking was also performed to examine best practices for North American lab facilities that have achieved Net-Zero Carbon and/or award-winning performance, and the findings are further discussed in Section 5.2.2 of this report.

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Figure 3.3: University of Lethbridge (Lethbridge, AB)

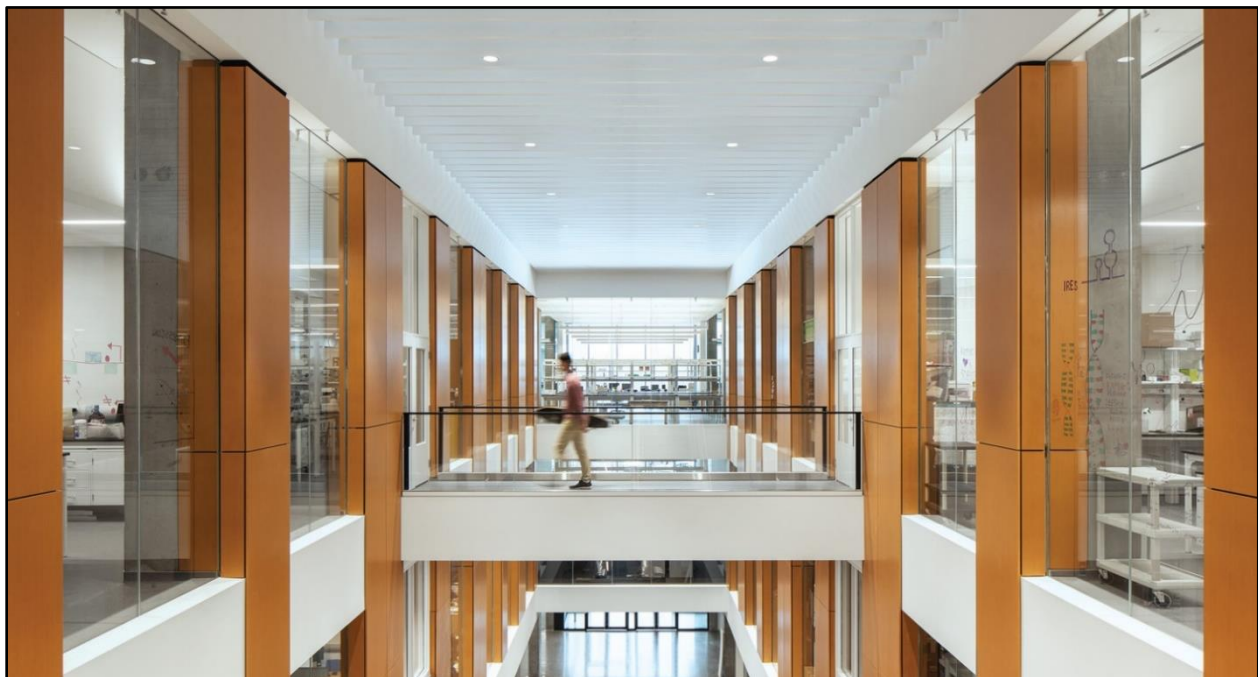


Figure 3.4: Science Commons, University of Lethbridge (Lethbridge, AB)

3.4.2 HIGH BAY ENVIRONMENTS

By their nature, high bay environments (see **Figure 3.5**) are flexible and can accommodate a multitude of uses. Successful high bay environments address the functional needs of the end user (i.e., the type of work dictates the design requirements) and include the following key attributes:

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- Integrate major equipment (i.e., overhead gantry cranes and research equipment drive the design of the mechanical and electrical services).
- Provide a floor slab as required for function/research that will allow equipment to be anchored (i.e., a grid of anchors that allows equipment to be positioned in various configurations).
- Provide large overhead doors for exterior access by large vehicles and equipment.
- Optimize use of natural light and views where applicable or allowable.

Care must be taken to avoid implementing too many / too large overhead services as future overhead requirements change (i.e., based on experiments and/or gantry cranes), as these could impede the flexibility of a high bay environment.



Figure 3.5: Georgia Tech University, Carbon-Neutral Energy Solutions Laboratory (CNES) (Atlanta, GA)

3.4.3 LABORATORY TYPOLOGIES

Successful laboratories address the end user's needs using the following key attributes:

- Establish a lab planning module size that is appropriate for the user's needs and that aligns to the structural grid, by coordinating with engineers at the programming stage.
- Establish requirements for circulation and public/laboratory access (e.g., clean and dirty separations may be required and would affect the grossing factors).

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- Determine the required containment level, which may affect servicing (e.g., mechanical components).
- Promote flexible design; preference is for open spaces that allow for the expansion and contraction of programs, without the need to modify the building infrastructure.
- Provide appropriate flows to facilitate user workflow requirements inside or outside of labs.
- Promote the concept of science on display by providing visibility into lab/testing spaces from corridors.
- Provide collaborative spaces for informal conversations and meetings (see **Figure 3.6**).
- Provide enclosed rooms for processes that require special consideration (i.e., cleaner environments, audio control, special lighting conditions, and blast control) where required (see **Figure 3-7**).
- Locate all fume hoods and biological safety cabinets away from exit paths and areas of high circulation.
- Develop a modular/scalable servicing methodology that brings mechanical and electrical servicing to labs down to bench level (e.g., in the floor or above the ceiling raceways). This methodology should provide sufficient capacity for future changes in research and should be easily modifiable.
- Use a flexible benching system that can be reconfigured by users based on changing research needs.
- Optimize the use of natural light and views where applicable or allowable.
- Explore the feasibility of modifying exposed ceilings/structures for future servicing requirements and spatial openness, where permitted.
- Plan for horizontal or vertical expansion, depending on the site, loading, and servicing restrictions.



Figure 3.6: Bellevue University, Science Labs (Bellevue, NE)



Figure 3.7: Lampton College, Advanced Material Testing Lab (Toronto, ON)

3.4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The discussion of benchmark projects helped inform FW's overall functional program to address the special requirements for the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO. Key lessons learned, and strategies agreed to with the stakeholders through benchmarking, included the following:

- Develop a program for flexible and adaptable high bays, laboratories, and workshops that can be changed overtime as the science programs evolve. This flexibility applies to the physical space and to the services, lab casework, and furniture within the space.
- Address durability and resiliency in the program, specifically regarding materials and finishes defined in the RDSs.
- Optimize the use of natural light and views to the outside, for all space typologies where function permits.
- Develop adjacencies that optimize efficiency in workflows and operations, for all space typologies.
- Provide appropriate and safe operational environments, including appropriate lifting devices (e.g., overhead cranes), working clearances around equipment for safe operations, and provision of appropriate life safety equipment in all high-risk areas.
- Develop as much transparency as possible to support the concept of science on display, where appropriate.

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3.5 BROWN SHEET TOOL

A brown sheet is a tool used during programming and design. The term “brown sheet” comes from the time when architects and programmers would use large rolls of brown paper and tape or glue coloured shapes on to the sheets that represent the spaces in the program. It is a graphic depiction of the area tabulation sheet (i.e., a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that uses the same colour-coding system by space type). While the area tabulation sheet records the calculations required for programming spaces, it is not an effective tool to illustrate spaces as tangible area (i.e., even pie charts have limited effectiveness to properly illustrate these elements).

The shapes on the brown sheet represent the rooms and are relative in scale to each other. If appropriate, they are horizontally and vertically proportional, based on the planning module size (e.g., 3.6 m × 3.6 m).

The brown sheet often includes bounding boxes around groups of spaces to depict potential suites. It is not meant to depict space adjacencies, workflows, or affinities.

The brown sheet is typically posted on a wall for quick reference during workshops. Participants are encouraged to add sticky notes as thoughts are raised regarding spaces during the work sessions and break times. The notes that were generated during several workshops described the lack or surplus of space, the rooms that could be shared, and the rooms that could be repurposed to optimize area and operational productivity.



Refer to **Appendix H** for the latest brown sheet that matches the area tabulations.

3.6 GROWTH CONSIDERATIONS

Flexibility, expandability, and adaptability must be considered for laboratory and science related buildings. To support these considerations, FW programmed the laboratory, laboratory support spaces, and workshops based on a 3.6 m × 3.6 m planning module to forecast net area requirements. This planning module helped FW to establish a planning system that would allow spaces to be easily converted to suit other functions in the future. This planning module is suitable for various configurations / re-configurations of modular laboratory casework and can be adapted to various servicing concepts if servicing requirements change.

Flexibility must be considered for mechanical and electrical systems to adapt to the future requirements of the TSTS Hub (e.g., including ample surplus capacity in risers and branch distribution, providing for various types of mechanical and electrical services, and providing flexible and accessible distribution systems to allow for cost-effective changes).

Volumetric flexibility must also be considered. The three (3) basic science space types planned for the TSTS Hub facility are high bays, wet and dry laboratory spaces, and workshops. The high bay environments are unique and cannot be programmed using the 3.6 m × 3.6 m planning module. FW has currently established three basic building volumetric profiles to meet the space volume needs of the TSTS Hub.

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These volumes are high bays (high bay volume), workshops (mid bay volume), and labs and offices (lower volume).

FW may use the same suggested space volume for workshops and labs, to allow ultimate adaptability between workshop and lab spaces. This decision will be determined primarily by cost. Larger volume spaces typically have greater preliminary costs (i.e., a greater exterior building envelope) which can lead to higher long-term operational costs.

High bay environments are specialized spaces that do not fall within the same planning and programming criteria for typical lab environments. A small planning module of 3.6m x 3.6 m does not necessarily make sense for these types of spaces. Planning of high bays is primarily driven by function with the key driver being the provision of open clear area, large span structural systems and flexibility of mechanical and electrical servicing options so the spaces can be easily modified over time. In most cases, high bays deal with large samples and require overhead cranes to move objects in the space and in some science applications, high bay spaces are used to construct full scale pilot projects, that can be in place for several months or longer. Anchoring points both on floors and walls are often needed in high bays which require special design consideration from a structural perspective. High bays often contain industrial types of applications and therefore resilient finishes are also an important requirement. When planning high bays for expansion the ends of the high bay spaces should remain unconstrained if at all possible, to allow growth.

3.7 ADJACENCY, AFFINITY, AND OTHER DIAGRAMS

Adjacency and affinity diagrams and other diagram types (e.g., flow diagrams) are created to understand and apply the key relationships between spaces, groups, zones, teams, and activities. These diagrams are used to show designers the important and potential relationships that can enhance operational efficiency, safety, security, and collaboration.

The affinity diagrams for science were specifically developed to identify spaces and activities with common scientific parameters (i.e., neighbourhoods). The following neighbourhoods were identified for the TSTS Hub:

- High Bay
- High Bay Support
- Logistics
- Shared Workshop
- Image Analysis and Simulation
- Metallography and Microscopy
- Non-Destructive Evaluation
- Structural Integrity and Heat Treatment and Research
- Heat Treatment and Research
- Extraction and Analysis of Vehicle Data

The affinity diagrams also show the desired adjacencies (i.e., primary, secondary, tertiary) as indicated on the RDS. During Workshop 5, FW presented the affinity diagrams and asked the participants (as homework) to closely review the diagrams and ask themselves the following questions:

- What does “affinity” mean to science?
- What does “affinity” mean to the TSTS Hub?
- What does “primary adjacency” mean?
- What does “secondary adjacency” mean?

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- What does “tertiary adjacency” mean?
- How does science communicate and collaborate between floors?
- How do staff communicate within a neighbourhood?
- How do staff communicate between neighbourhoods that may be on the same floor?

The flow diagrams and adjacency/affinity diagrams are shown in **Appendix I**.

3.8 EQUIPMENT LIST

Multiple versions of equipment lists were provided by the TSTS Hub to gather the major laboratory equipment requirements. The TSTS Hub evaluated these equipment lists and eliminated equipment duplications by identifying sharable equipment. The equipment parameters were used during the Programming Phase to determine the space requirements and the unique experimental requirements that would inform the cost estimate. Several iterations of the equipment lists were exchanged and updated throughout the programming process, from Laboratories Canada to the FW team. These lists include a significant amount of engineering data. This data must be completed at a later design phase, to produce design documents that correctly reflect the mechanical, plumbing, electrical, data, and structural details. The size, clearances, mass, and shareability of the equipment are the main drivers of this equipment list for the Programming Phase. The requirements defined in the equipment lists have been incorporated into the RDSs.

The equipment list includes several hundred items. These items range from small, benchtop-sized pieces to large-scale elements (e.g., test rigs, load frames, and heavy machinery). FW learned that some of the studies and pieces of equipment could be in place for significant periods of time (i.e., years) which would limit floor area for new studies or other uses. These factors were considered in the development of this Functional Programming Report.

FW’s approach to evaluating the impact of each piece of equipment is summarized as follows:

- Understand equipment requirements based on footprint areas and including safe working environment and servicing around equipment as a driver for space in the high bay and workshop environments.
- Review the major equipment in these spaces, to ensure it was considered and accounted for from a planning perspective (i.e., oversized doors and special access requirements).
- Determine if specialized servicing or loading requirements could influence the engineering requirements.

At a high level, FW reviewed and discussed the following:

- General acoustic properties of equipment.
- Heat rejection requirements of heat generating equipment.
- Fuelling and fire safety requirements of equipment.
- Special needs for hydraulics or other services.
- Safety associated with equipment.

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These factors influence the functional relationships between rooms, potential zones, and locations within a building footprint where equipment would logically be located, as well as special building infrastructure and servicing needs.

3.9 ROOM DATA SHEETS

Room Data Sheets (RDSs) are used to communicate the Client's technical requirements to the design team. RDSs can be prepared based on the space type or on a room-by-room level. The RDS for the TSTS Hub were prepared on a room-by-room level. The RDSs inform the programming and design processes by communicating to the design team the requirements for different room types / individual rooms. The RDSs help the design team engage with the users, to better understand the requirements and general provisions for spaces (e.g., the design team can explain why natural ventilation is being used and how it will work).

The RDS process fostered an important dialogue between the TSTS Hub members regarding the sharing of space, equipment, and processes. The RDS champions, assigned amongst the TSTS Hub partners, commented that coordination between users provided them with insight into their new partners' scientific needs and operational protocols. This indicates that the exercise of completing the RDSs supported operational change management.

The RDS for each room include three sheets with the following information:

- **Page 1 of 3** provides a data summary of room information and a detailed breakdown of the various features of the space. Room features are organized by design disciplines (i.e., architecture and structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering and security). This page also includes some qualitative information (e.g., the function and activities in the space, special certification requirements, hazards, and operational hours).
- **Page 2 of 3** provides a conceptual plan of the room to show the extent of the laboratory and the general organization of the parts. The final design may differ from these suggested layouts, but the design intent should be maintained. Elements can include casework, equipment, fixtures, doors, windows, other architectural elements, specialty equipment, and information pertaining to MEP services and utilities. This page includes the major pieces of equipment or instruments from the equipment list. A bubble diagram shows the primary, secondary, and tertiary adjacencies in support of operational affinity(ies).
- **Page 3 of 3** provides 3D axonometric sections to summarize the room information in a graphical illustration. These are included to help the client better understand the space.

FW developed two (2) types of RDS:

- Science RDS for all laboratory, workshops, and engineering spaces, as well as their support spaces
- Non- science RDS for executive suite offices and administrative SPS

Refer to **Appendix C** for a Quick Guide to Understanding Science Room Data Sheets, **Appendix D** for a Quick Guide to Understanding Non-Science Room Data Sheets, and **Appendix E** for the RDSs.

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3.10 ESTABLISHING SPACE EFFICIENCY FACTORS (GROSSING FACTORS)

Net area or net square metres (**NSM**) is the area of an individual room or the usable floor area (typically measured from the inside faces of the walls) that is assigned to a function. The Net Areas were identified for programming purposes. For the science spaces, the Net Areas are based on a planning module of 3.6 m × 3.6 m that has been influenced by the development of the Repeatable Laboratory Design Framework (RLDF) work. Actual room or space net areas may be smaller, once the spaces are incorporated into a schematic design and the structural elements (e.g., partitions) are subtracted. Program Net Areas are not to be confused with rentable or usable net areas, which cannot be established until the schematic plans have been developed.

Gross Area is the combined area of all enclosed floor areas and of the supporting structure, as well as certain unenclosed areas that support the building function. Gross area includes the following:

- Net area
- Area of the exterior walls, interior partitions, general circulation corridors and building structure
- Common and service spaces not assigned to a department
- Enclosed mechanical, plumbing, electrical, and communications (IT) spaces
- Vertical circulation spaces, including elevators, stairs, escalators, shafts, and stacks
- Any other areas that make up the entire building

Washrooms and custodial spaces are also typically included in the gross area unless they have a specific support function. Some net area spaces are not counted in the gross area (e.g., exterior uncovered terraces, ramps, pads, balconies, courtyards, open-air mechanical spaces, and utility tunnels).

The grossing factors or gross (**GF**) presented in **Table 3-5** are based on historical precedents for this type of facility and industry norms. Generally, these values increase as the space types become more dependent on the mechanical, plumbing, electrical, and communications (IT) spaces and additional circulation.

Table 3-5: Grossing Factor by Space Type

Space Type	Grossing Factor (GF)
Science High Bay Laboratories	1.25
Science Workshops	1.85
Science Laboratories	1.85
Science Laboratory Support	1.85
Science Logistics	1.85
TSTS Science Office Area	1.65
TSB HO Area	1.65
TSTS Public Spaces	1.65

The grossing factor value of 1.25 used for high bay laboratories is typical for high bays.

The Science-related Logistic spaces used a grossing factor value of 1.85. These spaces would be inherently located adjacent to science high bays, laboratories, or workshops. The mechanical, plumbing,

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structural, and electrical systems are an extension of the laboratories systems, using the same shafts and elevators as the laboratories and workshops.

The grossing factor for the laboratory offices could be higher than of 1.65, depending on how the offices are designed. For example, if the laboratories and offices are immediately adjacent and the offices are not on a separate (i.e., less sophisticated) engineering system, the offices are essentially an extension of the laboratories and will be programmed with a higher grossing factor of 1.85.

The grossing factors values described on table 3-5 were applied to all areas of the functional program per space type. Refer to Appendix O for Grossing Area Table – Indoor Requirements.

3.11 GCWORKPLACE STANDARDS AND SURVEY

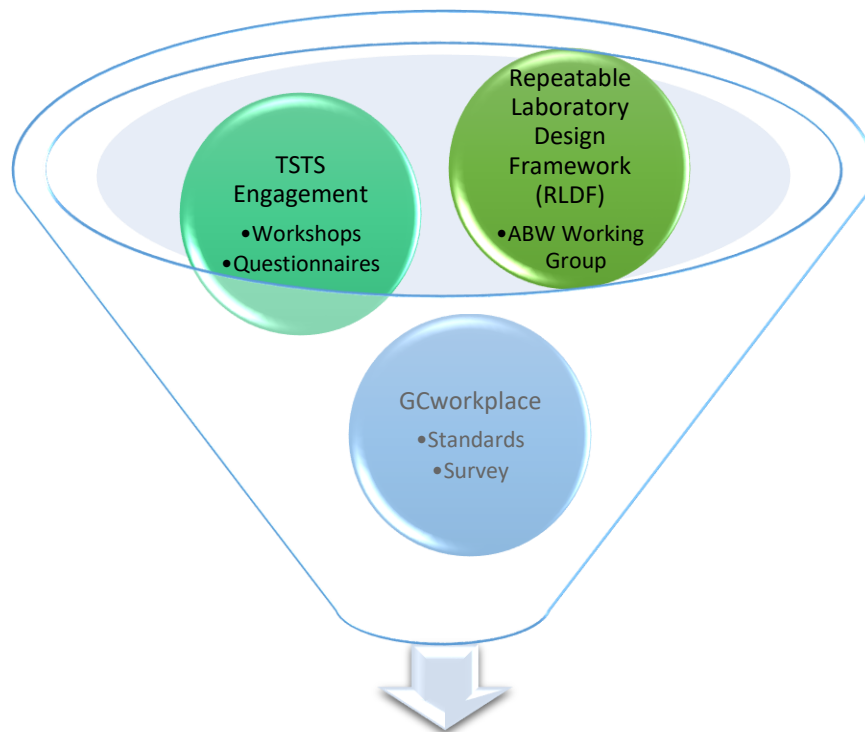
The GCworkplace initiative aims to provide office space that delivers a flexible, functional, safe, healthy, and responsive environment which meets operational needs while maximizing the use of space. The GCworkplace vision was formed and oriented towards seven dimensions: flexible, digital, efficient, green, inclusive, collaborative, and healthy.

Activity-Based Workplace (ABW) is a concept within the GCworkplace Fit-Up Standards. ABW recognizes that people engage in many different activities each day and that they need different types of work settings to accommodate these activities. ABW is an unassigned work environment that provides employees with a variety of work points (i.e., places where work can be performed). ABW respects employees' needs for acoustic and visual privacy for individual and collaborative work, to support wellness and reduce stress in the workplace.

As part of the front-end planning process in collaboration with Laboratories Canada, the TSB HO, and the TSTS Hub, Laboratories Canada issued a GCworkplace survey to all members of the TSB HO and the TSTS Hub. The GCworkplace survey information helped establish the high-level space needs of the TSB HO and the TSTS Hub. FW used information from additional sources to determine the SPSs and office space requirements for the science office accommodations of the TSTS Hub (see **Figure 3.8**). These sources included the following:

- Workshops
- Questionnaires
- The ABW Working Group
- GCworkplace standards

The GCworkplace survey does not differentiate between SPS and office space needs. SPSs are customized based on the unique needs of the individuals and the scientific tasks being performed. The functional programming exercise determined how much SPS is needed in comparison to general purpose office space. It is expected that more than 70% of the new TSTS Hub facility will consist of SPS.



TSTS Special Purpose Spaces and Office Needs

Figure 3.8: Sources to Determine Special Purpose Space and Office Space Needs

3.12 APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

The applicable codes and standards applicable to this project include, but are not limited to, the following:

- National Building Code of Canada, latest version, including its amendments
- Ontario Building Code (latest version with amendments applicable if project in Ontario)
- National Fire Code of Canada, latest version, including its amendments
- Model National Energy Code for Buildings
- LEED V4.1
- Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) – Integrated Accessibility Standards, O. Reg. 191/11 complete with amendments. (applicable if project in Ontario)
- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (applicable if project in Ontario)
- Draft RHF Accessibility Design Guidelines for Laboratories
- CSA B651-18 – National Standard of Canada – Accessible Design for the Built Environment
- Safety Code 34. Radiation Protection and Safety for Industrial X-Ray Equipment
- REGDOC-2.5.5, Design of Industrial Radiography Installations
- Refer to Structural, Mechanical and Electrical sections below for additional codes and standards

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The programming effort focused on establishing the overall space needs of all stakeholders (e.g., the science programs, office accommodations, and shared public spaces that are required for the future development of the final design). Program requirements were derived through a series of workshops, questionnaires, reviews of existing spaces, and detailed reviews of equipment and workflows. Space program requirements were further defined by GCworkplace and the SOA/SoR provided by Laboratories Canada. The program developed is specific to the needs of the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO and establishes the correct area and adjacency requirements for the building and its future occupants.

The steps to develop the program included the following:

- Establishing a Master Program that confirms the baseline space needs and adjacency requirements for the project. During this phase, an optimization exercise was conducted to identify synergies/affinities in science programs. This resulted in optimization of resources and space allocation for the science areas.
- Refining and developing the Master Program by adding more details (e.g., office accommodations, detailed RDSs, and indicative layouts), including optimization of space. Further synergies were identified in semi-public areas, and RDS layouts were developed in greater detail to produce ideal space layouts.
- Submitting a 66%, 99% and a revised 99% Functional Program report to stakeholders for review and input.
- Producing this 100% Functional Program report as data was collected and refined.

4.1 FTE TABULATION

The TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL provided their respective organizational charts, which included the total anticipated FTE counts for the TSTS Hub science programs (see **Table 4-1**) and the TSB HO (see

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Table 4-2). The Functional Programming process allowed FW to confirm that the anticipated FTE counts have not changed from those presented in the SSoR for science programs and in the SoR for the TSB HO.

Table 4-1: FTE Tabulation for the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL Science Programs

Section	FTE	Subtotal
TSB Engineering Lab	24	28
TSB Engineering Lab Visitors/Industry	4	
NRC SMPL	51	66
NRC SMPL Visitors/Students	15	
Shared Flex/Surge Staff Level	4	4
Total Science Programs		98

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Table 4-2: FTE Tabulation for the TSB HO

Section	FTE
Office of the Chair	13
Communications Branch	16
General Counsel	5
Air	14
Marine	7
Rail + Pipeline	11
OPS Services	20
Corporate Services	43
Shared/Flex Staff	19
Total for the TSB HO	148

4.2 SCIENCE AREA

Developing the space program for the science areas was the first step taken in developing the master program. The science areas are the key drivers of the overall gross building area for the project. The science areas are the largest spaces both in area and volume; therefore, they provided the greatest opportunities for optimization and potential overlap resulting from co-location of the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL in one building. The science spaces have specialized systems and services and engineering requirements. Developing a basic program approach for the science areas allowed the input from engineering to closely follow the architectural programming workflow. This approach allowed detailed RDSs and test-fit plans to be included in the final space program.

FW conducted area analysis for TSTS Hub at the Master Programming and 66%, 99% and 100% Detailed Functional Programming phases. The information in this report is specific and detailed to guide building design and site development. To determine the overall building area, FW used the area tabulation (see **Appendix F** and **Appendix G**) and applied the established grossing factor per space type (see **Table 3-5**) to each area in the area tabulation.

4.2.1 GAP REVIEW/NEEDS ANALYSIS – SCIENCE AREAS

FW developed an approach to forecasting space needs. The approach was an extension of the discussions held with the TSTS Hub, regarding accommodation gaps in the current facilities and additional space requirements for the future. The approach accounted for the following:

- (a) Existing Spaces that are required in the future building, with a current size that is adequate.
- (b) Existing Spaces that are required in the future building, with a current size that is inadequate.
- (c) Missing Spaces that are required for the future building.
- (d) Redundant Spaces that are no longer required / duplicated spaces between programs where space optimization could be achieved.

The approach used the formula below:

$$\text{TSTS Science Spaces Net Programmable Area} = [a + b + c - d]$$

FW focused on the key spaces, laboratories, workshops, and high bay science spaces required to solve the equation. FW used the equation as the foundation for the TSTS Hub program. The new programming

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allocation required for the TSTS Hub to meet functional program requirements (for the science areas only) is shown in **Figure 4.1**. The resulting calculations indicate that 64% of the existing spaces must be increased and 29% of the science spaces must be created (see **Figure 4.1**).

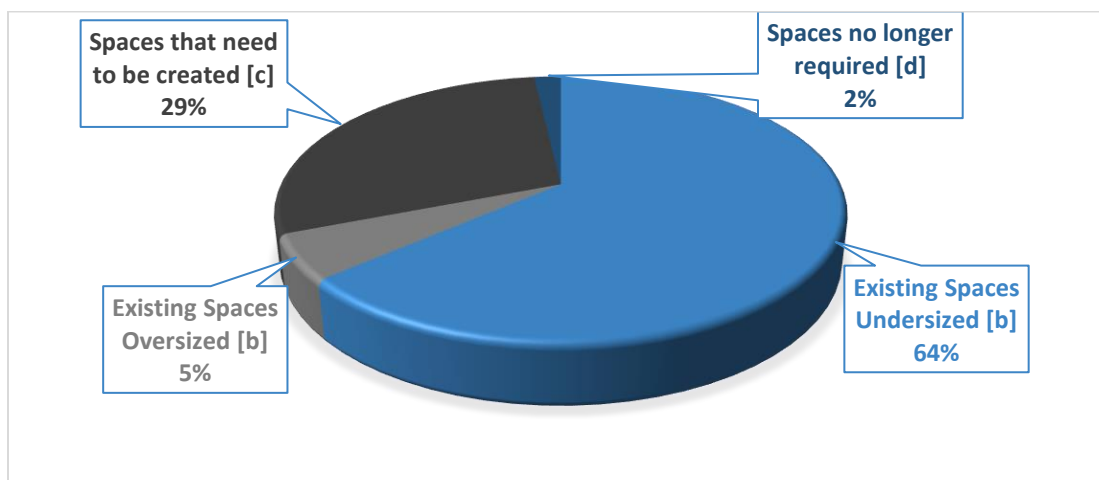


Figure 4.1: Gap Analysis

Areas in NSM for the new spaces required by the TSTS Hub to enhance and support the science programs are shown in **Table 4-3**. Spaces that are no longer required for the science program are shown in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-3: Spaces that need to be created [c]

Program	Space ID	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Area (NSM)
TSB Engineering Lab	3.3C	CVR/FDR Collaboration Area	Laboratory	93.60
	3.3D	Audio Booths – NVM/Flight Recorder Lab	Laboratory	97.20
	4.4	Battery Storage Room	Laboratory Support	29.16
	4.5	Wreckage Storage	Laboratory Support	77.76
	5.4	Universal Locker Area and Clean Room	Logistics Support	71.44
	5.5	Protective Personal Equipment Storage	Logistics Support	51.84
Total TSB Engineering Lab Spaces (NSM)				421.00
NRC SMPL	3.7	Spin Rig Prep Room	Laboratory	38.88
	4.2	Pump Room	Laboratory Support	77.76
	4.6	Full Scale Testing Equipment Storage	Laboratory Support	90.72
	4.11	Gas Cylinder Storage	Laboratory Support	17.10
	4.13	Burner Rig Storage	Laboratory Support	12.96
Total NRC SMPL Spaces (NSM)				237.42
TSTS	4.3	SEM Lab Support Room	Laboratory Support	21.64
	4.7	NDE Equipment Storage	Laboratory Support	25.92
	4.8	Material Testing Equipment Storage	Laboratory Support	48.60
	5.1	TSTS Shipping and Receiving	Logistics Support	38.88
Total TSTS Spaces (NSM)				135.04
Total Spaces (NSM)				793.46

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Table 4-4: Spaces No Longer Required [d]

Program	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Area (NSM)
TSB Engineering Lab ¹	Media Storage Room	Laboratory Support	17.00

4.2.2 SCIENCE AREA VARIANCE COMPARISON

The net area variances for science spaces between the various phases of programming to date are shown in **Table 4-5**. There is an increase of approximately 12% in net science area between the original SSoR and options 1 and 2 of the 100% Functional Program.

This change in net area between the SSoR and forecasted options is the result of several steps taken during functional programming, as listed below:

- A comprehensive gap analysis (refer to **Section 4.2.1**) of the existing facilities was performed to identify new spaces and remove spaces no longer required in the science areas. Six rooms were created for the TSB Engineering science program (421 NSM), five rooms were created for NRC SMPL (237.42 NSM), and four rooms were created for TSTS shared spaces (135.04 NSM). The total area of these new rooms is 793 (NSM). These new rooms include three laboratories (i.e., CVR/FDR collaboration area, audio booths for NVM, and Spin Rig Prep Room), and 12 new laboratory support spaces (e.g., battery storage room, wreckage storage, pump room, and NDE storage).

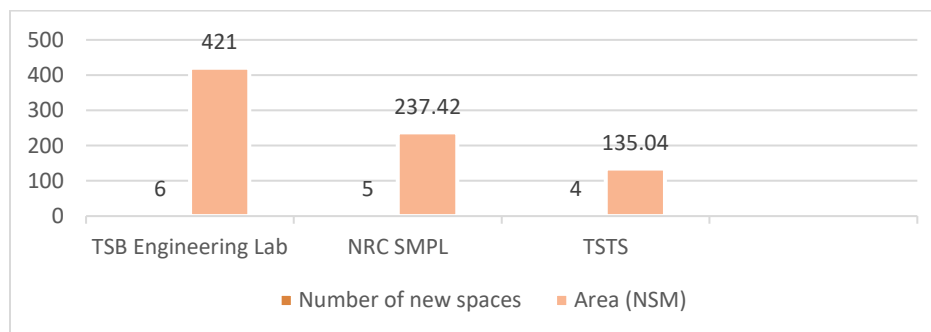


Figure 4.2: New spaces and areas

- Refer to **Section 2.3.1** for a detailed description of synergies. Fourteen synergies were identified in the program, including laboratories, logistics support spaces, workshops, and shared TSTS and TSB HO spaces. Most of the synergies identified were in the laboratory areas, as shown in **Figure 4.3**.

¹ It is noted that there is no longer a requirement for the TSB Engineering Lab to have a media storage room as the TSB HO will carry this media storage as their SPS.

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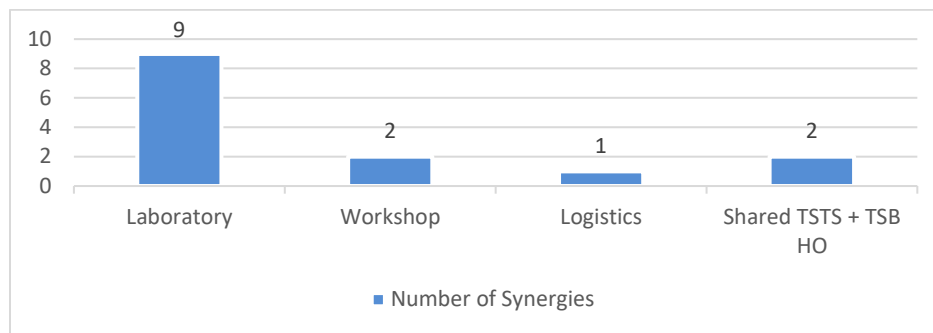


Figure 4.3: Synergies per space type

- Detailed and iterative development of RDSs resulted in optimal layouts for each space, based on the required equipment and activities/workflow for each space. Changes in area between forecasted Master Programming areas and Functional Programming areas are tracked in **Appendix G** (column labeled “Difference”).

For example, the machine shop (space ID 2.5-RDS 007-2) increased from 388 SQM during Master Programming to 503.50 SQM during Functional Programming (i.e., an increase of 114.70 SQM). During Master Programming, the proposed space was based on informed assumptions that were later tested during Functional Programming. During the early stages of Functional Programming, the machine workshop layout didn’t provide space for an SPS laboratory office or for a machine shop storage area. The inclusion of these spaces, in addition to detailed equipment information layered on top of circulation and safety zones, produced the final 503.50 SQM layout shown in **Figure 4.4**. Note that this space is essential to TSTS operations and that it will be used extensively by TSB Engineering and the NRC SMPL.

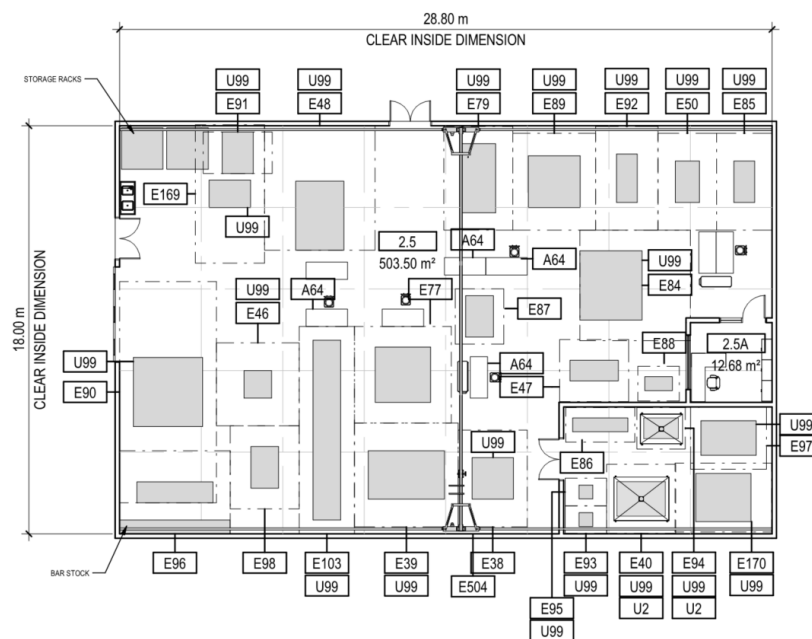


Figure 4.4: Machine Workshop Functional Programming Layout

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Figure 4.5 illustrates the space evolution (per space type) in science areas, from Master Programming to Functional Programming. Compared to the Master Programming areas, the high bay environments had zero variances during Functional Programming. This is due to the early development of these areas as essential spaces to TSB Engineering and the NRC SMPL. A balanced and advantageous layout emerged during master programming; minor adjustments were made during Functional Programming without impacting the net areas established. Workshop spaces increased by 22% during Functional Programming, mainly due to an increase in area of the machine shop (refer to **Figure 4.4**) and the wood workshop, which required additional space for shop equipment. Laboratories increased by 17% during Functional Programming, due to the creation of new spaces as described above and in **Section 2.3.1**. As more detailed information became available during the development of the RDS, the laboratories areas were adjusted as needed to provide optimal layouts for the allocation of equipment, mobile furniture, and work and safety zones. Laboratories support spaces remained nearly identical; logistics support spaces decreased by 11%, due to the NRC SMPL and TSB Engineering sharing shipping and receiving areas.

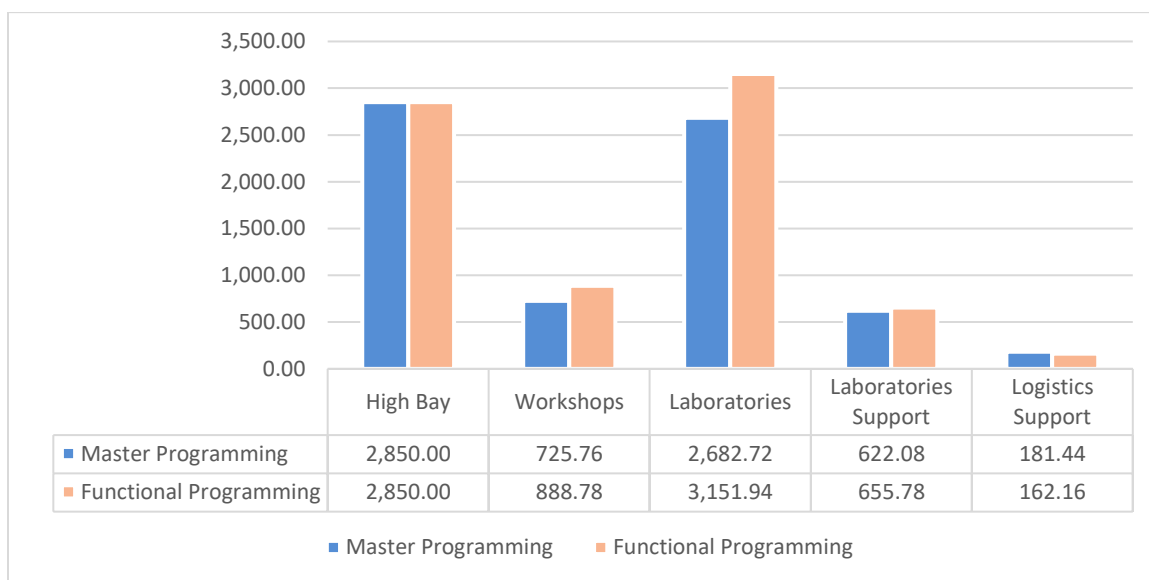


Figure 4.5: Space Evolution Master to Functional Programming per space type

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Table 4-5 illustrates the net area variances for science spaces during the original SSoR, Master Programming, and the 66% and 100% Functional Programming stages.

Table 4-5: Variances in Net Areas for Science Spaces

Science Space Name	SSoR Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Net Area SQM
Science Spaces					
High Bays	6,858.00 ²	2,850.00	2,850.00	2,850.00	2,850.00
Workshops		725.76	848.88	888.78	888.78
Laboratories		2,682.72	2,916.84	3,151.94	3,151.94
Laboratories Support		622.08	594.00	655.78	655.78
Logistic Support		181.44	168.48	162.16	162.16
Sub-Total Science Spaces + Science Support	6,858.00	7,062.00	7,378.20	7,708.66	7,708.66

4.3 TSTS HUB SCIENCE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

In collaboration with Laboratories Canada, FW has been developing the SOA methodology to facilitate programming of science office areas. The SOA process acknowledges that the GCworkplace process for designing office spaces does not account for the imminent differences between general and science offices. Characteristics unique to the science offices include specialized IT and equipment, and different modes (i.e., visual, physical, audible, and security) and privacy levels required for specific work points and office areas.

The SOA (in-progress) process allows for the following:

- Flexibility (i.e., SOA spaces areas are designed to fit within the 3.6 x 3.6 lab planning module to make future space transformations feasible and efficient).
- Various open and enclosed collaborative work points to accommodate specific requirements for different users.
- Co-creation and collaboration opportunities, using formal and informal gathering spaces (e.g., dedicated science project rooms, huddles, and teaming areas).
- A healthy work environment providing support spaces for relaxation, breaks, and socialization.
- SOA spaces designed to accommodate a variety of users in an interactive and adaptive working environment, including assigned and unassigned work points.

SOA Individual Work Points include the following open and enclosed space solutions:

- Enclosed individual work points (e.g., shared science focus rooms and enclosed workstation areas that provide support for individual focused work).

² SSoR value includes the Hazardous Storage (18 SQM) and Light Industrial/General Storage (1,147 SQM) values from the Master Programming report

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- Open individual work points (e.g., workstations that are spaces for mid-term to long-term focused science work). Flexible furniture could include sit/stand options (see **Figure 4-2**), and panels between work points could provide visual and acoustic separation.

SOA Collaborative Work Points include a variety of open and enclosed spaces:

- **Open Collaborative Spaces** (e.g., chat points, huddle spaces, teaming areas, and lounges) foster social interactions between staff members and provide a relaxed environment to work in or to recharge from daily tasks (see **Figure 4-3**).
- **Enclosed Collaborative spaces:**
 - Medium and large meeting rooms are intended for more formal meetings, where team members and clients can have a conversation/work session in a private setting but still be connected to the adjacent spaces.
 - Lab project rooms are special spaces designed for science collaboration. These are intended to be used for mid-term to long-term group work or meetings and ideally located adjacent to the laboratory entry points or vestibules.
- **SOA support spaces:**
 - Kitchenettes are a shared support area designed to accommodate science employees for food service and casual conversation. These could be open or semi-enclosed spaces with visual separation from workspaces. These should be near lounges and meeting rooms, to be able to function as serveries if necessary.
 - Equipment and Storage are shared support spaces designed to accommodate science office supplies.
 - Lockers are individual storage lockers located in a centralized area. A coat closet and a variety of locker types will be provided.

For the spaces mentioned above, certain aspects (e.g., demountable partitions, appropriate selection of furniture, and access to technology) will play a key role in achieving flexibility and a progressive work environment. The goal is to provide a space solution that facilitates the daily tasks and fosters a true collaboration.

The following steps describe the process used to program the TSTS Hub science offices:

- **Workshop 3:** FW issued homework in the form of the Employee Office Questionnaire to the Science Hub, to gather information regarding the Science Hub's current office requirements to design the new work areas. FW gathered information regarding the population breakdowns by science programs, the frequency of use of laboratories in comparison to current work points, and the specific IT and privacy requirements. This information outlined the science office requirements for TSTS.
- **Workshop 4:** FW socialized the findings and understanding of the Employee Office Questionnaire, presented space planning strategies for office and science integration, and reviewed work points and support spaces with the TSTS Hub.

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- **Follow-Up Meetings:** these were a series of meetings focusing on specific topics, including the SOA. FW updated the SOA areas based on an updated version of the SOA calculator and the SOA catalogue. Active engagement and feedback from the TSTS Hub assisted during this iterative process and made it possible to develop office typologies for the science offices. The TSTS Hub also provided input on the SOA distribution, and relationships to other science zones and neighbourhoods.



Figure 4.2: CJ Blossom Park Laboratory (Suwon, South Korea)



Figure 4.3: CJ Blossom Park Laboratory (Suwon, South Korea)

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4.3.1 TSTS HUB SUMMARY AREA

The FW team developed a SOA calculator (Refer to **Appendix N**) and an SOA office and work point typology catalogue to be applied to TSTS Hub and other Laboratories Canada projects under the same umbrella. After review with the TSTS Hub and Laboratories Canada, the SOA Area Tabulation presented in **Table 4-6** was agreed to by all. SPS offices inside laboratories and workshops are not included in SOA calculator. The offices are captured as part of the laboratories or workshops areas and are included in Science RDS (refer to **Appendix E**) and Science Area Tabulation (refer to **Appendix G**).

Table 4-6: SOA Area Tabulation

	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Number of spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM per space	Total Net Area Functional in SQM
INDIVIDUAL WORK POINTS	Shared Science Focus Room	Enclosed Individual	7	7.50	52.50
	Open Office Work point (2 person per module) ³	Primary individual open	66	6.48	427.68
	Hot Desk (4 person per module) ⁴	Primary Individual open	8	3.24	12.44
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Matls Perf.)	Enclosed Individual	14	9.72	136.08
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Matls Perf.)	Enclosed Individual	2	12.96	25.92
Sub-Total Individual Work Points					654.62
COLLABORATIVE WORK POINTS	Chat Point	Collaborative open	4	4.32	17.28
	Huddle	Collaborative open	4	6.48	25.92
	Teaming Area	Collaborative open	1	13.80	13.80
	Lounge	Collaborative open	0	0	0.00
	Phone booth	Collaborative enclosed	6	4.32	25.92
	Lab Project Room (2 modules = 3.6x7.2)	Collaborative enclosed	3	25.92	77.76
	Medium Meeting Room	Collaborative enclosed	2	32.40	64.80
	Large Meeting Room ⁵	Collaborative enclosed	2	64.80	129.60
Sub-Total Collaborative Work Points					355.90
SUPPORT SPACES	Kitchenette (5 SQM/25 person)	Support space		19.60	19.60
	Equipment (10 SQM/25 person)	Support space		39.20	39.20
	Lockers (0.5 SQM/person unassigned)	Support space		49.00	49.00
Sub-Total Support Spaces					107.80
Total SOA spaces					1,118.32

³ One module is 3.6 SQM by 3.6 SQM = 12.96 SQM

⁴ Reduction Factor for Hot Desk as per SOA Standard

⁵ Size of one large meeting room is 64.80 SQM. One of the large meeting rooms must be adjacent to the auditorium

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4.3.2 TSTS HUB SOA VARIANCE COMPARISON

Table 4-7 demonstrates the variances in net areas for science office accommodation between the various stages of programming to date. It is noted that there is approximately a 40% decrease in science office area between the original SSoR and the Baseline option 100% Functional Program. If further optimization is applied to the program as outlined in Further optimization option (refer to **Section 11.2**), the net area can be reduced by 46% from the initial SSoR submission.

The resulted delta in areas between the SSoR and forecasted options are the result of applying the approved SOA methodology to TSTS.

Table 4-7: Net Area Variances for SOA

Space Name	SSoR Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Net Area SQM
TSTS SOA					
SOA - Individual Workspaces	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,894.00	654.62	590.00
SOA - Collaboration Work Points				355.90	320.00
SOA - Support Spaces				107.80	107.80
Sub-Total Non-Science Spaces	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,894.00	1,118.32	1,017.80

4.4 TSB HO OFFICE SPACE

TSB HO office areas are following the GoC GCworkplace Fit-Up Standards. GCworkplace is not applicable to science offices as described in **Section 4.3**. Framework team implemented GCworkplace Workbook guided by GCworkplace Solutions for TSB HO only and facilitated workshops to discuss both survey results and GCworkplace Workbook outputs.

The GCworkplace Workbook is a mandatory tool to assist design professionals to calculate baseline work point quantities (individual, collaborative) and support spaces tailored to each activity profile. This tool is auto-calculated but there are opportunities to adjust these distributions based on project – specific needs, provided that the total proportions of each work point category remain within the approved ranges identified by the activity profiles.

GCworkplace Survey Results indicated a balanced activity profile leaning slightly towards an autonomous work environment based on the data provided. A balanced profile means an organization with moderate interaction, mostly within teams. It has the most balanced distribution of work points, with an equal proportion of individual and collaborative work points.

The following were important facts that were extracted from our review of the survey⁶:

- Between 90–100% of time spent in office.
- Majority of staff are accommodated in an open office environment (workstations).
- Adjacencies are important between group members of the same department.

⁶ Survey results Pre-Covid

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- A quiet work setting is important free of visual distractions.
- Speech Privacy is extremely important for phone calls or teleconferences.
- Spaces that support collaboration is extremely important and spaces to recharge/take a break.
- Mobile Group – Laptops or tablet computer plus two (2) monitors.
- Preference for tele-working style (33% of people indicated that they are currently working from other place than their primary workplace between 1-2 days, plus another 25% indicated 3+ more days/week).



Figure 4.4: PSPC Office (Ottawa, Canada)

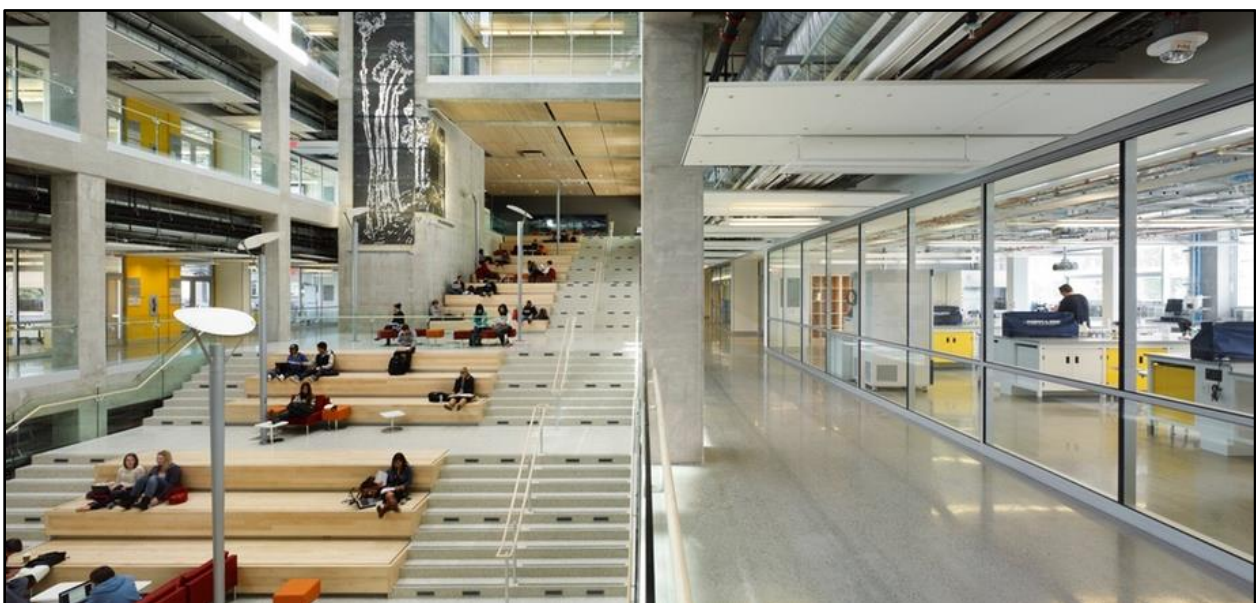


Figure 4.5: EEEL, University of Calgary (Calgary, AB)

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Based on the long-term strategy objectives stated in the TSB HO SoR, relocating the TSB HO away from the TSTS Hub is not considered to be a viable option. The long-term strategy for TSB HO SoR has identified the following objectives for the new head office:

- Relocate and consolidate the TSB Head office with their laboratory functions under a single roof in the Ontario side of the National Capital Area, in an industrial zone, away from the Centre core of Ottawa.
- New facilities are to be close to the major transportation lines as this would be more practical for the transportation of large evidence pieces such as boat, train and aircraft parts.
- Encourage the retention of highly specialized resources required to deliver its specific mandates.
- Reduce TSB operating expenditures and operating challenges of having two offices in the NCR which are currently 16 kilometers apart.
- Respond to Science and Parliamentary Infrastructure Branch (SPIB) government initiative to consolidate multiple existing lab facilities from the science cluster into one hub.

4.4.1 TSB HO SPECIAL PURPOSE SPACES

Special Purpose spaces are spaces that do not follow in the typical categories of GCworkplace. These spaces are unique to the TSB HO functional program as identified in the SoR, GCworkplace calculator and **Table 4-8**. In addition, FW provided RDS to describe TSB HO SPS spaces listed below apart from the standard computer room:

- Records/Filing: Room for filing confidential documentation. The layout of the space includes high density shelving units and workstation for records staff.
- Special Clothing Equipment: Special clothing equipment room with mobile shelving.
- IT Equipment: Room for storage of computers and peripherals complete with some ability to work on/setup computer devices.
- Communication Equipment: Room for storage of communication equipment, storage of displays, signage, and other communications tools.
- Administrative Equipment: Room for storage of office supplies, some controlled equipment (mobile phones)
- Telecom and Server Room: Room for phone/data connectivity infrastructure/equipment, servers, etc. Exact use will be further defined once the IMIT strategy for the building is developed. Preliminary requirements listed: 4 racks equipment cabinets, U-shaped - suspended cable raceways
- Deployment kit storage: Room for storage standard issue kit included large hockey bag plus additional smaller bag(s) – individual/assigned to investigators and others who deploy. This SPS supports the storage of travel items for field work as the deployment kits contain the tools, materials need for field work. SPS combined with TSTS PPE storage.
- Training Equipment Storage: TSB offers a large amount of the training to their FTEs. This space provides storage for the significant materials used to deliver these training sessions. Requires ample shelving and a large, closed storage unit. This room will have restricted access to short personnel.

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4.4.2 OFFICE SUMMARY AREA

In consultation with TSB HO and Laboratories Canada with the application of GCworkplace space planning workbook as shown below, FW developed summary **Table 4-8**, which outlines the space requirements of the TSB HO program in a more simplified way when compared to the GoC workbook version.

The GCworkplace workbook space planning was developed considering usable square meters. In the case of TSB HO 1955.61 SQM is the total usable area. From this total area, the circulation factor and building fit factor are subtracted to establish the remaining space for planning. An area of 1,153.81 SQM is the area allocated for different types of workpoints, SPS and support spaces. The target occupancy for TSB HO is 163 FTE. GCworkplace allocates 12 SQM per FTE, therefore, $163 \text{ FTE} \times 12 = 1,956 \text{ SQM}$ which directly relates to the total usable area.

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GCworkplace Space Planning Workbook

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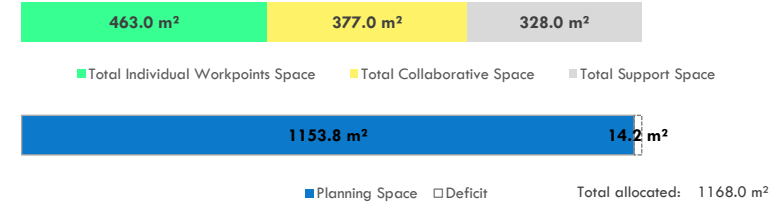
1 Project Name / Department Transportation Safety Board - Head Office
Project Address Unknown address - National Capital Area

5 Check remaining Surplus / Deficit: -14.2 m²

2 Choose activity profile AUTONOMOUS ▼

WORKPOINT DISTRIBUTION COMPARISON			
Activity Profile	Autonomous	Balanced	Interactive
Individual Workpoints	50-65%	30-50%	5-30%
Collaborative and Support Spaces	35-50%	50-70%	70-95%

SPACE PLANNING SUMMARY:



3 Input key data

Space Solution in m²: 1955.61 m² (NOT including any Special Purpose Space)
 Target occupancy*: 163 *obtained by dividing the space solution by 12m²
 Actual Population: (excluding any occupants working in SPS)
 Built-in growth: 163
 Full Time SPS Population: (only when directly adjacent to the general office)

Total Space = 1955.61 m²
 Circulation (35%) = -684.46 m²
 Building Fit Factor (6%) = -117.34 m²
REMAINING SPACE FOR PLANNING = 1153.81 m²

4 Adjust number of workpoints Adjust as required using the scroll bars beside each workpoint

Reset click to reset quantities and sizes

INDIVIDUAL WORKPOINTS		Total number of seats	Suggested quantity	Quantity	Adjust quantities as required	Average size	Required area
Primary Individual Open	Typical Workstation		95	80	x	3.5	280 m ²
	Touchdown	97	24	14	x	1.5	21 m ²
	Focus Pod		13	3	x	4.0	12 m ²
Primary Individual Enclosed	Focus Room		15	14	x	7.5	105 m ²
	Ministerial Dedicated (Deputy Head or Minister)	14	0	0	x	29.0	0 m ²
	Study (3m ² per occupant, min. 10 occupants)		11	0	x	3.0	0 m ²
Secondary Individual	Reflection Point		7	2	x	5.0	10 m ²
	Active Workstation	9	2	0	x	5.0	0 m ²
	Phonebooth		10	7	x	5.0	35 m ²
Total no. of individual seats		120			Total space for individual workpoints 463 m²		
COLLABORATIVE WORKPOINTS		Total number of seats	Suggested quantity	Quantity	Adjust quantities as required	Average size	Required area
Collaborative Open	Chat Point	8	2	2	x	3.0	6 m ²
	Huddle	8	3	2	x	8.0	16 m ²
	Teaming Area	10	2	1	x	15.0	15 m ²
	Lounge	20	2	2	x	20.0	40 m ²
Collaborative Enclosed	Work Room	24	3	6	x	15.0	90 m ²
	Project Room	0	2	0	x	20.0	0 m ²
	Medium Meeting Room	36	3	3	x	30.0	90 m ²
Large Meeting Room	40	1	2	x	60.0	120 m ²	
Estimated number of collaborative seats		146			Total space for collaborative workpoints 377 m²		
SUPPORT SPACES		Suggested quantity	Quantity	Adjust quantities as required	Average size	Required area	
General Purpose Office	Kitchenette	1	1	x	15.0	15 m ²	
	Equipment Area	3	3	x	5.0	15 m ²	
	Lockers Area (area is per FTE)	163	156	x	0.5	78 m ²	
	Shared Storage	1	1	x	10.0	10 m ²	
	Dedicated Server/Telecom Room - 1 per floor	1	1	x	10.0	10 m ²	
Extra workpoints to support adjacent SPS population	Phonebooth	0	0	x	5.0	0 m ²	
	Lounge	0	0	x	20.0	0 m ²	
	Work Room	0	0	x	15.0	0 m ²	
	Kitchenette	0	0	x	15.0	0 m ²	
Other	Lockers Area (area is per FTE)	0	0	x	0.5	0 m ²	
	Custom support space	1	0	x	0.0	0 m ²	
	Custom Workpoint	0	1	x	200.0	200 m ²	
Total space for support spaces				328 m²			

NON-STANDARD
 Over permitted quantity (orange)
 Under permitted quantity (blue)

NON-STANDARD
 Any non-standard space quantities, highlighted in orange or blue, must be justified and sent to the Interior Design National Centre of Expertise for review and approval.

Questions or comments? Contact Workplace Solutions, Interior Design National Centre of Expertise at: SIMilieuDeTravailGC-RPSWorkplace.pwgsc@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca

Figure 4.6: GCworkplace Space Planning Workbook

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Table 4-8: TSB HO Program Space Requirements

	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Number of spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM	Total Net Area Functional in SQM
CHAIR + BOARD + COO - CUSTOM WORK POINT	Chair (Deputy Minister Equivalent)	Office	1	37.00	37.00
	Chair Washroom	Private Washroom	1	11.00	11.00
	Office of the Chair Meeting Room	Private Meeting Room with waiting area	1	40.00	40.00
	Chair Kitchenette	Private Kitchenette	1	20.00	20.00
	Chair Equipment Area	Private Equipment Area	1	7.50	7.50
	Office COO	Private Enclosed Office	1	18.50	18.50
	Members of Boards Enclosed Office	Private Enclosed Office	4	18.50	74.00
	Sub-Total Chair+Board+COO				208.00
INDIVIDUAL	Workstation	Primary Individual Open	80	3.50	280.00
	Touchdown	Primary Individual Open	14	1.50	21.00
	Focus Room ⁷	Primary Individual Enclosed	14	7.50	105.00
	Focus Pod	Primary Individual Open	3	4.00	12.00
	Reflection Point	Secondary Individual Open	2	5.00	10.00
	Active Workstation	Secondary Individual Open	0	5.00	0.00
	Phone Booth	Secondary Individual Enclosed	7	5.00	35.00
	Sub-Total Individual Spaces				463.00
COLLABORATIVE	Teaming Area	Collaborative Open	1	15.00	15.00
	Lounge ⁸	Collaborative Open	2	20.00	40.00
	Workroom	Collaborative Enclosed	6	15.00	90.00
	Project Room	Collaborative Enclosed	0	20.00	0.00
	Medium Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	3	30.00	90.00
	Large Meeting Room ⁹	Collaborative Enclosed	2	60.00	120.00
	Chat Point	Collaborative Open	2	3.00	6.00
	Huddle	Collaborative Open	2	8.00	16.00
	Sub-Total Collaborative Spaces				377.00
SUPPORT SPACES	Kitchen ¹⁰	Support Space	1	15.00	15.00
	Equipment Area	Support Space	3	5.00	15.00
	Locker Area TSB HO	Support Space	156	0.50	78.00
	Shared Storage	Support Space	1	10.00	10.00
	Telecom	Support Space	1	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total Support Spaces				128.00
SPECIAL PURPOSE SPACE	Records/ Filing	Admin SPS	1	61.00	61.00
	Special Clothing Equipment	Admin SPS	1	29.30	29.30
	IT Equipment	Admin SPS	1	24.80	24.80
	Communication Equipment	Admin SPS	1	11.90	11.90
	Administrative Equipment	Admin SPS	1	19.50	19.50
	Telecom and Server Room ¹¹	Admin SPS	1	35.00	35.00
	Deployment Kit Storage ¹²	Admin SPS	1	22.50	22.50
	Training Equipment Storage ¹³	Admin SPS	1	12.00	12.00
	Total Net Area Special Purpose Spaces				216.00
	Total Net Area TSB HO				1,392.00

⁷ Standard size for focus room is 7.5 SQM. Space permitted their size can increase up to 10 SQM maximum during schematic design phase

⁸ Lounges are to be located near kitchenettes

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4.4.3 TSB HO OFFICE VARIANCE COMPARISON

Table 4-9 demonstrates the variances in net areas for TSB HO office space between the various stages of programming to date. There is approximately a 37% decrease in net TSB HO office area between the original SoR and the Baseline option 100% Functional Program. If further optimization is applied to the program, as outlined in Further optimization option (refer to **Section 11.2**), the net area can be reduced by 46% from the initial SoR submission.

The resulted delta in areas between the SoR and forecasted options are the result of applying the approved GoC GCworkplace Fit-Up Standards to TSTS and the areas allocated for special purpose spaces requirements delineated in the TSB HO SoR.

Table 4-9: Variance in Net Areas for TSB HO Office Space

Space Name	SoR ¹⁴ Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM ¹⁵	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Net Area SQM
TSB HO					
GCWorkplace - Individual Workspaces	1,955.00	N/A	1,955.00	463.00	347.25
GCWorkplace - Collaboration Work Points				377.00	282.75
GCWorkplace - Support Spaces				128.00	128.00
Executive Suite - Chair, Board Member + COO				208.00	208.00
Special Purpose Spaces	250.00	N/A	250.00	216.00	216.00
Sub-Total TSB HO	2,205.00	N/A	2,205.00	1,392.00	1,182.00

4.5 PUBLIC SPACE AND SHARED CLIENT SPACE

Under the Laboratories Canada Design Excellence Principle, the design of public spaces is a characteristic that aims to achieve a sense of place built within the building. The traditional definition of public spaces, referred to in our initial discussions as “public realm”, includes both exterior and interior spaces accessible to the general public and building occupants. Public spaces provide opportunities for people to come together and engage each other, share ideas, exchange knowledge, and build community. Successful public spaces are inclusive of the diversity of groups present and create meaningful social spaces for everyone to participate in and enjoy. Properly designed, these spaces can be multi-functional and can

⁹ Two large meeting rooms can be reconfigured as one training room when paired side by side with a movable partition in between. When the room is set up as training room, it must be able to support diverse in-person course delivery formats, it must be able to accommodate live distance learning/participation, including blended learning and accommodate concurrent/simultaneous training sessions

¹⁰ TSB HO can locate additional coffee stations throughout the office areas as needed if space permitted.

¹¹ Telecom and Server Room dedicated for TSB HO only. Server should be located in secure areas of the building not accessible to the public

¹² New SPS created by reducing the area of Records/Filing. Combined with TSTS PPE Storage RDS 056

¹³ New SPS created by reducing the area of Records/Filing. Should have immediate adjacency to TSB HO's large meeting room

¹⁴ This SoR was based on the original mandate from TSB HO.

¹⁵ The Master Programming phase did not include the TSB HO scope.

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support a wide range of activities, including socialization and business activities, and can also act as overflow spaces for gatherings and events.



Figure 4.7: EEEL, University of Calgary (Calgary, AB)

Well-designed outdoor public spaces contribute to contextualizing a building. It improves the day-to-day user experience, adds value to the area where the project is located, and contributes to the positive experience of others who may never enter the building. In the case of the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO, outdoor spaces such as courtyards/patios, landscape areas, sidewalks, permeable hard surfaces, and vegetation could enhance the building's surroundings while having a positive impact on occupants. These spaces can also be designed to provide amenity spaces for building occupants.

A summary of public space strategies FW has considered is as follows:

- Public spaces are to be accessible to the general public and tenants. They will be near the entrance of the building and immediate nearby areas.
- Outdoor and indoor public spaces will contribute to a sense of place and will allow for impromptu meetings and gatherings to foster a sense of community and inclusion.
- Indoor public spaces will provide the public with access to information about the science programs being conducted on site (e.g., science on display), either through a dedicated space or as part of the circulation space. This opportunity to promote learning will be further explored at the detailed

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design stage. The application of the design concept “Science on Display” considers science privacy and security requirements, therefore, opportunities to display science for the general public will occur in public areas such as lobby, reception and interpretative areas. Inside operational zones, the concept can be explored to allow escorted visitors to learn in a greater detailed about the science that is occurring in the facility.

- The zoning of the building will reflect the different degrees of accessibility for the general public, tenants, and special visitors. Appropriate security controls will limit access to various areas within the building. Refer to G1-026 Guide to the Application of Physical Security Zones.

4.5.1 LOBBY PROPER, RECEPTION, AND WAITING AREA

The Lobby Proper, Reception, and Waiting Area is directly connected to the entrance of the building. It includes a reception area, security screening area, and waiting areas. It is meant to welcome and direct tenants and visitors, to control building access, and to provide entrance and exit paths from the building. Since it determines the building’s occupants’ first impressions, operational considerations should be balanced with design aspirations (see **Figure 4.8**).



Figure 4.8: Charles Library at Temple University, Philadelphia, US

4.5.2 INTERPRETATIVE CENTRE

The Interpretative Centre will be a key welcoming space that showcases TSTS Hub science and significant research happening in the facility. Visual displays and artifacts will educate and engage the public while evoking a strong sense of place and wonder. This space aligns with the Laboratories Canada design goal of science on display.

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Figure 4.9: Electra Science Museum London, UK

A list of programmed public spaces (see **Appendix F**) captured the Client's decisions, requirements, and aspirations for the new facility.

4.5.3 GATHERING OF INFORMATION

4.5.3.1 Workshops 5

During Workshop 5, FW presented sustainable site performance strategies. These primarily consisted of recommendations for site selection, site water management, site circulation/active design, and material considerations for exterior use. For site-specific sustainable strategies, see **Section 5.2**.

4.5.3.2 Workshop 6

During Workshop 6, FW introduced the concept of public spaces. This session concentrated on outdoor amenities. Using images of relevant built projects, FW communicated the importance of designing the building form and outdoor public spaces in harmony. Outdoor amenities may include areas for seasonal relaxation, active pedestrian pathways, landscaped areas, and plazas. For site requirements and recommendations, see **Section 7.0**.

4.5.3.3 Workshop 6 – Session 2/Follow up Meeting

The Workshop 6 – Session 2/Follow up Meeting focused on shared client spaces under the TSTS SSoR. FW shown different configurations for a grouping of auditorium, board room, and training room spaces, and provided a test-fit plan for these spaces using an anticipated building occupancy of 250 FTE. Regarding the archive/records/resource centre space, FW showed an archival research library similar that programmed for Cultural Heritage to exemplify this type of space and the support spaces included in it.

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During the library discussion, the Client identified this space as a possible synergy between the TSB HO resource centre and the TSTS Hub resource centre. The direction received was to combine the resource centre space components from the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO into a single space, supported by three small satellite resource areas near the science spaces. The intent of the satellite resource zones is to locate the operations and maintenance manuals near their respective equipment.

FW presented three scenarios regarding food services. The first option is an open area/shelled space that will be occupied and operated by a third-party vendor. The second option is a larger-scale operation with a commercial kitchen, retail space, and sitting area operated by a third-party vendor. The third option is a self-serving cafeteria/lunchroom with a dedicated dining area.

4.5.3.4 Workshop 6 – Session 3/Follow up Meeting

The Workshop 6 – Session 3/Follow up Meeting objective was to refine the required and appropriate Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces for TSTS Hub and TSB HO, and to agree on a strategy for organizing the Public Spaces (i.e., regarding general adjacencies and zoning) in the new facility. FW created a new auditorium type in response to Session 2; renamed the library space to the resource centre, as directed by the Client; and revisited Food Services/Cafeteria Option 3, as described in Session 2.

After sessions 2 and 3 were completed and follow-on discussions with Laboratories Canada, TSTS Hub and TSB HO, the outcomes for Shared Client Spaces were identified. These are described in **Section 4.5.3.5**.

4.5.3.5 Shared Client Spaces Outcomes

Resource Centre

The space labelled Library in the SoR was renamed to the Resource Centre to describe its purpose more accurately. The shared, centralized resource centre will be sized to meet the needs of the TSTS Hub and the TSB HO. Three satellite resource centres will be located near science office spaces (e.g., kitchenettes and lounges). The centralized resource centre will be an archival space. The majority of its space will be dedicated to store manuals and books, and the rest will be used for lounging and reading these materials. This will be a non-staffed space (i.e., no librarian) where users can sign out documents on an honour-system basis.



Figure 4.10: High Density Library System – Courtesy of Bradford Systems

Informal Gathering Space

The informal gathering space will be an open, multi-purpose space where diverse social interactions can take place. These interactions can range from a small group of people chatting to a large-scale, open forum. Events such as town halls and information sessions can be easily accommodated. The informal gathering space is intended to be located near the auditorium preamble space and resource centre. It will provide an additional, flexible area when larger events are occurring in the auditorium.

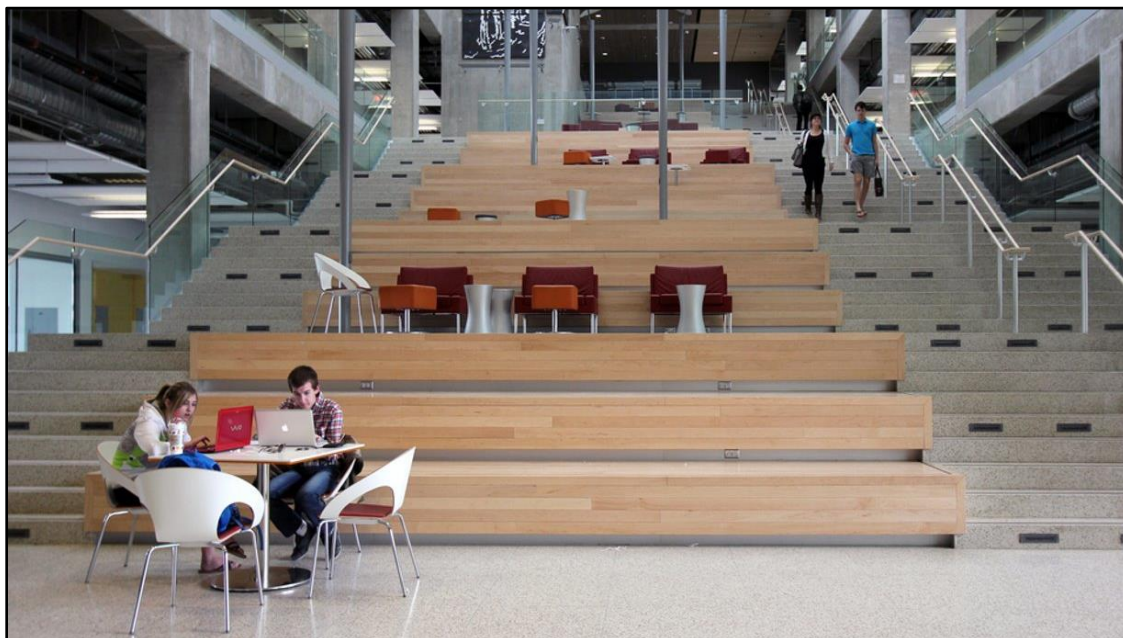


Figure 4.11: EEEL – University of Calgary

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Auditorium/ Meeting Rooms

The auditorium will consolidate the advantages of a flat floor and a telescopic seating arrangement into a single multi-purpose space. The space will support both the TSTS Hub occupants during meetings, training sessions, town halls, and other special events (e.g., recruiting and media press conferences, if desired). The auditorium should be located in a zone of the building that is close to the public areas for convenience but its access should be located after the security control area. The space should be designed to accommodate media events such as briefings and press conferences. For the proposed areas and layout, see the RDS in **Appendix E**.



Figure 4.12: Telescoping System – Courtesy of Figueras Group

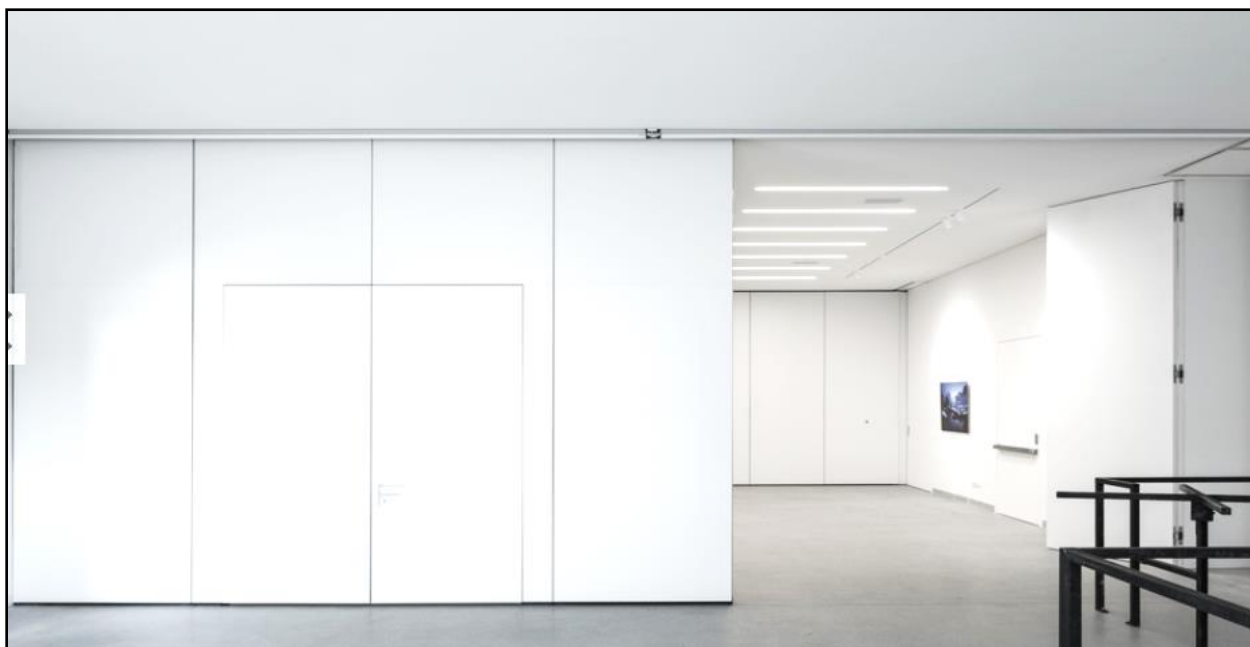


Figure 4.13: Operable Partition Conference Room – Courtesy of Esstfeler Systems

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The meeting rooms programmed for the shared building spaces are summarized in **Table 4-10**. These rooms are either dedicated to TSTS Science or TSB HO, or act as shared spaces that may be used by both groups. To optimize flexibility and efficiency of servicing, these rooms should be co-located. In addition to the spaces described in the table below, the Flight Recorder and NVM laboratory suite accommodates two (2) CVR/FDR collaboration rooms which can be shared with nearby science programs at the discretion of TSTS hub.

Table 4-10: Summary Table Meeting/Auditorium Areas

Room Type	Area (NSM)	Seating Capacity	TSB HO (Quantity)	TSTS SCIENCE (Quantity)	Shared Client Space (Quantity)	Total Seating Capacity	Total Area (NSM)
Medium Meeting Room	30	12	3	2	-	60	150.00
Large Meeting Room	60	20	2	2 ¹⁶	-	80	240.00
Office of the Chair Meeting Room with waiting area	40	15	1	-	-	15	40.00
Auditorium	235	165	-	-	1	165	235.00
Total			6	4	1	305	665.00

Food Services

Alternative food services (e.g., cafeterias and coffee shops operated by third party service providers) were explored as part of Functional Programming during Workshop 6. Through consultation, it was agreed that third-party vendor-operated space is not required for this functional program. The 92 SQM area suggested in the SSoR will be divided into a designated 52 SQM lunchroom for TSTS Hub, however, FW recommends that the lunchroom be located in an area accessible to both organizations to foster spontaneous conversations and sharing of ideas. In addition to it, a 20 SQM support kitchenette for TSTS Hub auditorium is provided so that it may function as a servery for meetings or events held in the auditorium and another 19.60 SQM kitchenette for science office accommodation areas. Two (2) additional kitchenettes of approximately 15 SQM each will be included on the TSB HO area.

Table 4-11: Summary Table Food Services Areas

Room Type	Area (NSM)	TSB HO (Quantity)	TSTS SCIENCE (Quantity)	Total Area (NSM)
Lunchroom	52	-	1	52.00
Kitchenette Auditorium	20	-	1	20.00
Kitchenette GCworkplace ¹⁷	15	1	-	15.00
Office of the Chair kitchenette SPS	20	1	-	20.00
Kitchenette Science Office ¹⁸ Accommodation TSTS	19.60	-	1	19.60
Total		1	3	126.60

¹⁶ Locate One TSTS large meeting room adjacent to the auditorium. This space can be shared with TSB HO at TSTS's discretion

¹⁷ TSB HO has 1 kitchenette as per GCworkplce space planning workbook. However, space permitted TSB HO could have one or two coffee stations in addition to the kitchenette

¹⁸ Total area (19.60 SQM) could be distributed for one or two kitchenettes depending on building layout

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4.5.4 PUBLIC SPACE AND SHARED CLIENT SPACE SUMMARY AREA

Public space and shared client space will be expanded to accommodate the needs of the TSB HO and TSTS Hub groups. FW envisions that those spaces will promote collaboration and casual interactions among TSB HO and TSTS Hub members and visitors. Proposed public and shared client spaces are summarized in **Table 4-12**.

Table 4-12: Public Space and Shared Client Space Area Summary

	Room/Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM	Total Net Area Functional in SQM
BASE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE	Entrance/Lobby	1	150	150.00
	Reception	1	25	25.00
	Waiting Area	1	25	25.00
	Security Area	1	35	35.00
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	Display - Interpretative Centre	1	25	25.00
	Informal Gathering/Event Space	1	150	150.00
	Universal Accessible Washroom	1	12	12.00
Total Net Area Public Spaces				422.00
SHARED TSTS + TSB HO	Wellness Room/Nursing Room/First Aid	1	24	24.00
	Centralized Resource Centre	1	270	270.00
Subtotal Shared TSTS + TSB HO				294.00
SHARED TSTS	Lunchroom	1	52	52.00
	Auditorium	1	235	235.00
	Storage Room	1	13.2	13.20
	A/V Control Room	1	19	19.00
	Auditorium kitchenette	1	20	20.00
	Decentralized Resource Centre	3	15	45.00
	Server/Computer Room ¹⁹	1	57	57.00
Subtotal Shared TSTS				441.20
Total Net Area Shared Client Spaces				735.20

4.5.5 PUBLIC SPACE AND SHARED CLIENT SPACE VARIANCE COMPARISON

The variances in net areas for public space and shared client space, between the various stages of programming to date, are shown in **Table 4-13**. There is an approximate 18% decrease in net public space and shared client space, between the original SoR and the Baseline option – 100% Functional Program. If further optimization is applied to the program as outlined in Further optimization option (see **Section 11.2**), the net area can be reduced by 25% from the initial SSoR submission.

¹⁹ Server Room for TSTS only. Server should be located in secure areas of the building not accessible to the public. An additional Server and Telecom room is provided for TSB HO forecasted at 35 SQM. Refer to Table 4-8

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The 18% decrease in net public and shared client space is the result of downsizing spaces such as the auditorium and resource center to the right scale for TSTS Hub. In addition, new spaces such as the interpretative centre and an informal gathering area were identified as key catalysts to engage the public while displaying sciences. Those spaces were added to the program without exceeding the SsoR net areas.

Table 4-13: Variance in Net Areas for Public Space and Shared Client Space

Space Name		SSoR Net Area SQM	MPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM ²⁰	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Net Area SQM
Lobby	Public Space	Included in SSoR Grossing Factor	Included in SSoR Grossing Factor	Included in SSoR Grossing Factor	150.00	125.00
Reception /Waiting Area/Security Room/W.C	Public Space				97.00	97.00
Interpretative Centre/Informal Gathering	Public Space	N/A	N/A	N/A	175.00	150.00
Wellness /Nursing /First Aid	TSTS + TSB HO	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.00	12.00
Centralized Resource Centre	TSTS + TSB HO	504.00	504.00	504.00	270.00	270.00
Decentralized Resource Centre	TSTS	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.00	30.00
Lunchroom/Kitchenette Auditorium ²¹	TSTS	92.00	92.00	92.00	72.00	52.00
Auditorium	TSTS	769.00	769.00	769.00	267.20	267.20
Server / Computer Room	TSTS	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Sub-Total Public Spaces and Shared Client Spaces²²		1,422.00	1,422.00	1,422.00	1,157.20	1,060.20

4.6 SCIENCE PROGRAM AREA COLLABORATION SUMMARY

The area tabulation for the TSTS Hub is organized by space type and further broken down into individual spaces/rooms. It is a comprehensive area list for all science and non science related spaces in NSM. **Refer to Appendix F and Appendix G** for the complete Area Tabulation.

The colours on the area tabulation correlate with the space type. This organization of space types is then grouped so that the grossing factors can be assigned to the type, to quickly calculate total gross areas with a limited order of magnitude. This organization can be used to quickly provide base building costing, since space types should have similar costs per SQM. **Table 4-14** summarizes the area tabulation by space ID and type for Baseline option.

²⁰ SSoR up to 66% FPR – FW Forecasted Net Area SQM were approved for the TSTS Hub only.

²¹ Additional SOA kitchenette (19.60 SQM) area is under lunchroom SSoR allowance. Refer to SOA for details.

²² Public areas are divided by organization: TSB HO 25% and TSTS Hub 75%

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Table 4-14: Area Tabulation by Space ID and Type for Baseline option

Space ID	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Forecasted Area (NSM)	% of Shareable Space
1.0	Itemized list in Appendix G	TSTS Science High Bay Laboratories	2,850.00 ²³	20%
2.0	Itemized list in Appendix G	TSTS Science Workshops	888.78	85%
3.0	Itemized list in Appendix G	TSTS Science Laboratories	3,151.94	60%
4.0	Itemized list in Appendix G	TSTS Science Laboratories Support	655.78	40%
5.0	Itemized list in Appendix G	TSTS Science Logistics	162.16	25%
SOA	Itemized list in Appendix N	TSTS Science Office and Support Areas	1,118.32	100%
11.0	Itemized list in Appendix F	TSTS Public Space – 75%	316.50 ²⁴	100%
12.0	Itemized list in Appendix F	TSTS Shared Client Spaces – 75%	551.40 ²⁵	100%

One of the Laboratories Canada design principles is **Collaboration**. The FW team was conscious of the fact that spaces must be multipurpose and can be shared among the TSTS Hub stakeholders. Excluding the TSB HO area, the sharable science space is anticipated to represent **57.8%** of the overall science area.

High Bays: The TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL each have one distinct high bay area for their respective science-related activities. High bays make up nearly 30% of the science space within the new proposed TSTS Hub facility. The activities performed in high bays may be confidential or have security requirements that limit accessibility. These high bays are not intended to be shared in normal operations. However, following the Laboratories Canada principles of flexibility and collaboration, the TSTS team located the high bays adjacently and requested a moveable partition divider that will allow the maximum permissible width and height of the adjoining high-bay floor spaces to be used in the future.

Workshops: Both the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL have workshops in their existing facilities. With the consolidation of their facilities, this science-based workspace will provide the greatest synergies and shareability of spaces. Since this area has increased only slightly in size, it provides the greatest optimization of space within the facility.

Laboratories: Although the area of laboratories increased, the laboratories are consolidated and optimized by science programs. Refer to **Section 2.3** for a detailed description of laboratories synergies. Through the exercise of functional programming, it is anticipated that 60% of the total area of laboratories will be shared by the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab. This will result in operational and workflow efficiencies and new spaces for science collaboration and knowledge sharing.

²³ Although the High Bays will be dedicated to each team, modifications were completed to the RDS to allow for the TSTS Hub to share a swing space within their High Bays.

²⁴ 75% of the overall public area for the TSTS facility

²⁵ 75% of the overall shared client areas for TSTS facility

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Laboratories Support Spaces: These spaces are directly related to laboratories (e.g., designated equipment rooms). For all sharable laboratories, their associated support space will also be sharable.

Laboratories Logistics: These spaces support operational aspects. The areas that provide synergies include a shared locker space and personal protective equipment (PPE) storage space.

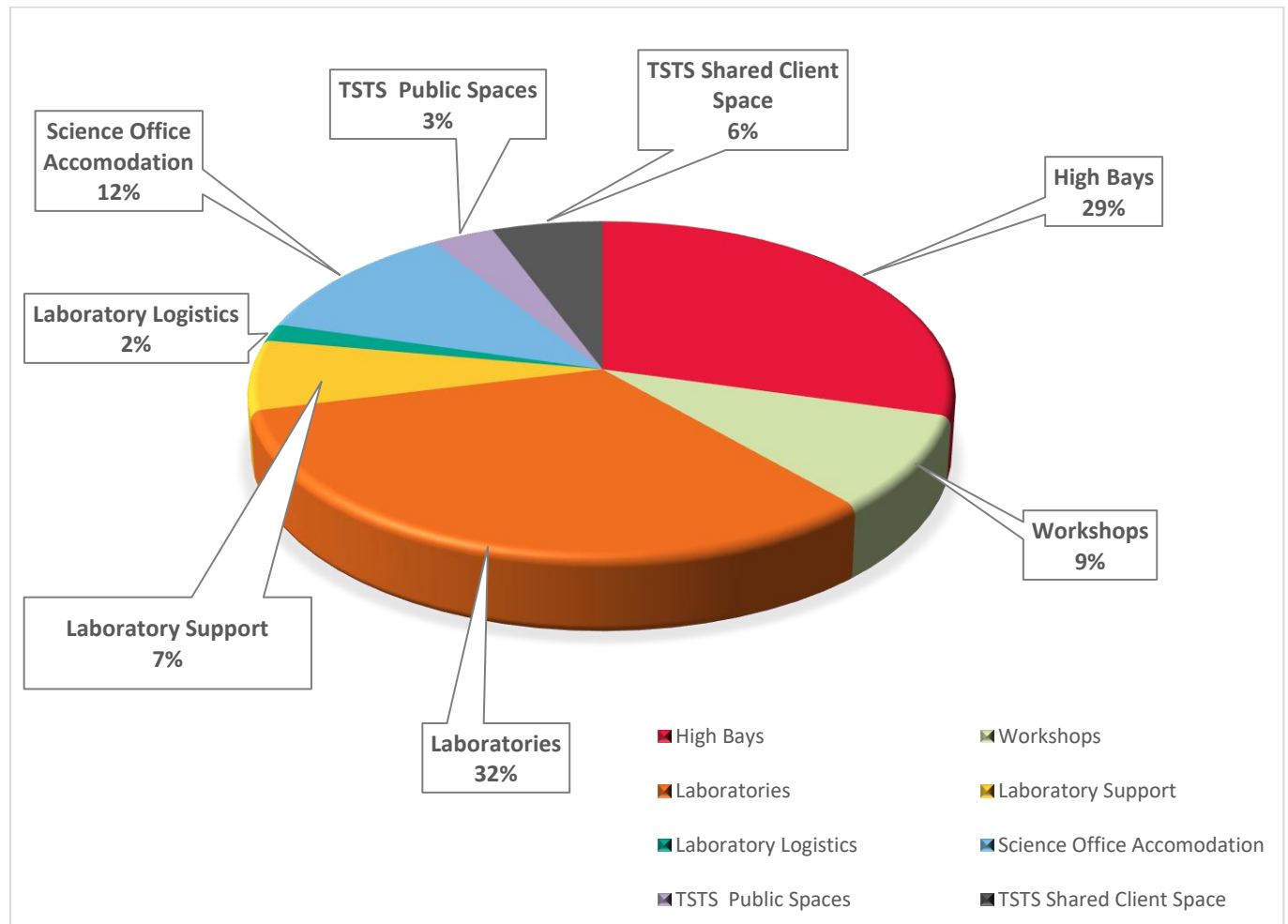


Figure 4.14: Percentage of Total Net Area per Space Type for Science TSTS

5.0 SUSTAINABILITY

Laboratories Canada and PSPC have set an ambitious agenda for environmental sustainability, consistent with the GoC's policies for climate action and environmental preservation. It is proposed that the TSTS Hub facility be designed to be consistent with and symbolic of the governmental policies that establish portfolio-wide approaches to sustainability. These policies include the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS 2019-2021), the Greening Government Strategy (2020), and the accompanying Real Property Guidance (2019).

Laboratories Canada Design Principles – Sustainability

Efficient use of energy, water, and material to reduce impacts on the environment through better siting, design, construction, operation, and maintenance throughout the building's life cycle.

Defining Characteristics:

- 1.0 Design for Net-Zero Carbon and Net-Zero Energy ready
- 2.0 Provide climate-resiliency in facility life cycle design
- 3.0 Meets specific health and wellness goals
- 4.0 Design for high performance operations

5.1 GENERAL SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

As part of the pre-design process for the TSTS Hub facility and integration with the development of the in-progress Repeatable Laboratory Design Framework (RLDF), several strategies were identified for a broad investigation and feasibility analysis across different facilities and sites. Generally conceived as good practice in green building design and construction, these strategies are identified in governmental strategy documents or were observed to be characteristic of high-performance laboratory facilities via benchmarking.

5.1.1 FRAMEWORK INTEGRATED DESIGN PROCESS

Achieving extraordinary results requires adopting a design process that is beyond the standard practice. While Net-Zero Carbon and Net-Zero Energy Ready buildings are rapidly becoming the goal for public sector infrastructure projects, project planning must acknowledge that these outcomes represent a significant departure from the design process applied in previous decades. As illustrated in **Figure 5.1**, an Integrated Design Process (IDP) achieves exceptional performance by enhancing collaboration, setting goals, and implementing integrated energy modelling and life cycle costing.

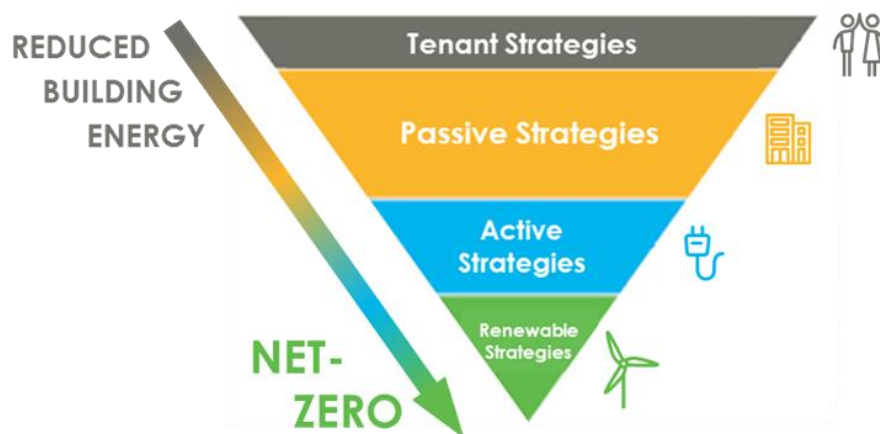


Figure 5.1: IDP Process Diagram (FW)

One characteristic of the IDP is to set goals very early in the design process through extensive collaboration between stakeholders, users, and design team members. These goals are iterated, verified, and adjusted through a series of exploratory workshops and supplemented with analysis of systems and potential outcomes.

One example of such a goal would be to achieve Net-Zero Energy Ready for a laboratory building. Early workshops focus on discussion and verification with stakeholders. Probing questions include:

- Is this goal feasible?
- What solutions would likely contribute and what are the co-benefits and trade-offs?
- Is there an indication of the capital cost impact and return-on-investment for this goal (or solutions that can contribute)?
- How will this goal be tracked and how will progress be reported? What values will inform decision making?

Through the workshop process, the TSTS Hub team started exploring these questions. Early workshops focused on discussions around Net-Zero Carbon: presenting definitions, precedent examples, architectural and engineering solutions, and impact on programming decisions. Subsequent workshops evolved these concepts into practical actions. For example, the Sustainability team engaged with the users and broader design team throughout the RDS review to understand the holistic design. The users and design team were involved in the development of a survey of process plug loads, to allow the design team to go beyond standard assumptions for a non-standard facility. The users were questioned on unique science process plug loads to better inform the energy analysis. The results will be incorporated into the energy model, to estimate the project's performance relative to benchmarks and targets. The annual energy cost estimate helps complete the life cycle cost assessment.

5.1.2 SITE AND TRANSPORTATION

Development of the TSTS Hub site should encourage ecological sustainability, low environmental impact, community wellbeing, and healthy, low-carbon transport.

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Parking: Quantity of parking should be appropriately balanced for multi-modal transportation, encouragement of active and low-carbon modes, and futureproofing for ridesharing, autonomy, and transit expansion.

Electric Vehicles (EVs): EVs are becoming increasingly adopted and can now be observed in many locations. They represent an immediate reduction in transport-related emissions. Providing charging equipment on-site is necessary to encourage employee adoption of EVs. Quantity of spaces should be sized for future demand with expandability through providing EV-ready spaces (i.e., with conduit and servicing).

Active Transportation: Building design should appropriately encourage transportation through cycling, walking, running, or any other active mode of transportation. Amenities such as showers, lockers, and secure bicycle racks should meet the desired future modal mix.

Public Transportation: Site design and landscaping should encourage walkability and connection to transit stops. Where site conditions allow, walking to the bus should be more convenient than walking to a personal vehicle.

Landscaping and Planting: Site design should aim to increase the area of softscape and planting to improve the occupant experience, urban area, and local ecology. Local or indigenous plant species should be prioritized to improve habitats and reduce the need for irrigation.

5.1.3 ENERGY AND CARBON STRATEGIES

Siting, massing, and building design should support the target for a Net-Zero Carbon building. Through the IDP, solutions will be sought that reduce loads, lower energy consumption, and reduce operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by switching to low-carbon energy sources.

Construction materials and methods of construction will be chosen with the goal of lowering the embodied carbon of the proposed development. Life cycle assessment can be used to evaluate the options for the massing, assemblies, and materials selection for the enclosure and structure. Low-carbon materials will be prioritized where possible.

Definition of Net-Zero Carbon and Net-Zero Energy Ready

A **Net-Zero Carbon building** is one in which **energy consumption is reduced to a minimum** through building design strategies and efficiency measures, to the point where it will be practical in the **future to use non-carbon-based fuel sources** to meet its energy needs. **Embodied carbon in construction materials must also be minimized.**

A **Net-Zero Energy Ready building** is one in which **energy consumption is reduced to a minimum** through building design strategies and efficiency measures, to the point where it will be practical in the **future to use renewable energy generated on-site** to meet its energy needs.

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Large buildings often do not have the capacity to generate enough renewable energy on-site to achieve a zero-energy balance (i.e., net-zero, where the building generates renewable energy in an amount that is equal to its own energy consumption annually). This is typically the case for laboratory facilities with a high Energy Use Intensity (EUI) due to large process and ventilation loads. The Greening Government Strategy recommends that these facilities target Net-Zero Carbon—an approach where energy use and GHG emissions are reduced as much as possible on-site. These buildings can then be offset through the generation of renewable energy credits or carbon offsets in other locations.

To achieve the energy performance required to demonstrate Net-Zero Energy Ready, a building would typically need to exceed the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (NECB 2017) by 30% or greater (for both energy and carbon).

The energy model is an essential tool in the IDP. It is used to evaluate many potential strategies to optimize the design and achieve the goal of zero carbon. All potential bundles of sustainable strategies need to be assessed against their energy and carbon emission reduction impact, as well as on a life cycle cost basis.

At the functional programming stage, a pre-schematic design energy model is used to estimate energy consumption, as well as carbon and energy costs (see **Figure 5.2**). This model considers coarse dimensions and space layouts, average lighting and plug loads for each major space type, and preliminary HVAC concepts. The level of detail in a functional programming stage energy model is relatively low but includes all categories of energy consumption. Future design stages will build on this energy model, augmenting the level of detail and refining the estimate of energy use and other performance indicators.

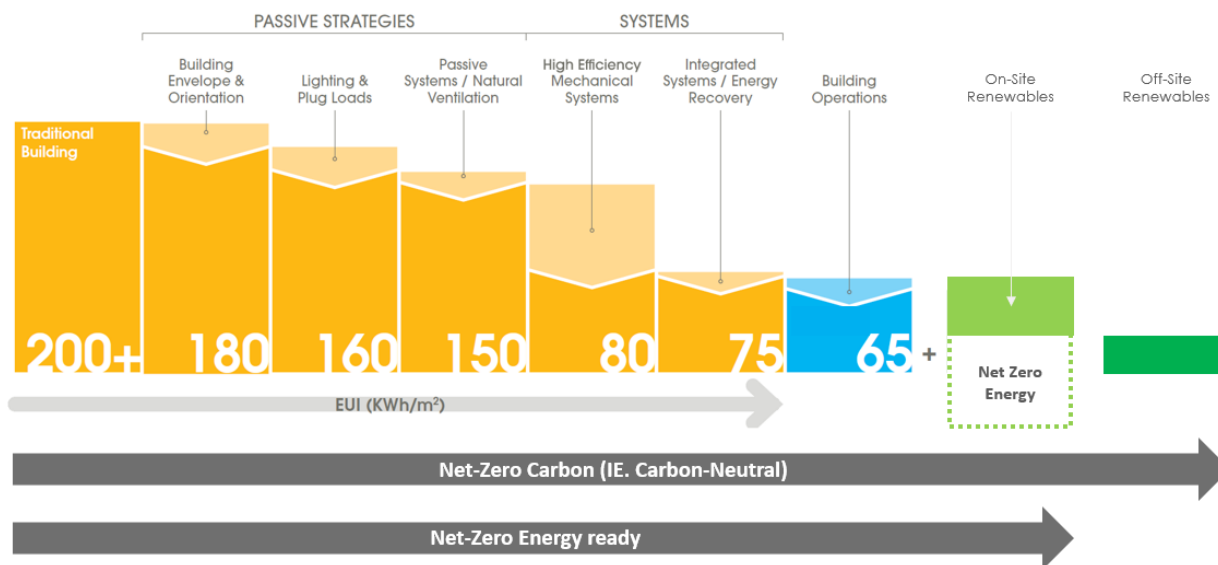


Figure 5.2: Energy and Carbon Optimization Process, Towards Net-Zero Carbon (FW)

The specific measures and solutions chosen to deliver a Net-Zero Carbon design option will be selected based on the local climate, site, program, internal loads, and availability of renewable energy on-site. A Net-Zero Carbon design will be developed by applying the following principles. Strategies that are listed are provided as examples only; at this Functional Programming phase no specific technologies are selected. The strategies described below are typical of laboratory buildings that are targeting Net-Zero

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Carbon; however, this facility will be subject to a GHG Options Analysis as a part of the Schematic Design process which will identify specific approaches and technologies.

Tenant Strategies: Engage the user groups to identify simple behavioural changes that can reduce the energy necessary to heat, cool, and light the building. Sample strategies may include the following:

- **Office Equipment:** Set purchasing guidelines for office equipment (e.g., laptops, computers, and Energy-Star labelled equipment) to reduce heat gain and energy consumption.
- **Laboratory Processes:** Select laboratory processes and equipment to reduce off-hours energy consumption and optimize for heating/cooling energy and heat recovery. Connect dedicated heating / cooling loops for process equipment to building central systems to maximize heat recovery.
- **Lighting Controllability:** Provide task lighting for workspaces and lab benches to facilitate user control and reduce overhead lighting requirements.
- **Engagement and Behavioural Adjustment:** Implement change management and user training for initiatives such as operable windows in offices and expanded heating and cooling set points to save HVAC energy.

Passive Strategies: Reduce the energy needed to meet user needs for heating, cooling, and lighting through better selection of siting, form and massing, daylighting, and building envelope construction. Sample strategies may include the following:

- **Site Selection:** Some locations will contribute to a lower EUI through the availability of renewable energy, daylight, and options for efficient heat exchange (e.g., geoexchange or deep-river cooling).
- **Building Positioning:** Access to abundant solar energy will improve the range of options for energy generation (through photovoltaics or solar pre-heat) or daylighting. Solar heat gains should also be considered for impact in summer/winter operating modes.
- **Positioning of Glazing:** North- and south-facing apertures tend to provide the best daylight for interior zones, while east- and west-facing apertures may introduce sun angles that result in difficult-to-control glare and solar gains. Sizing of apertures must be balanced between occupant views, porosity and security, access to daylight, and thermal energy efficiency.
- **Thermal Performance of Envelope Assemblies:** High performance buildings will typically employ assemblies and details that far exceed the minimum code requirements for thermal performance. Measures such as increased insulation, triple-pane windows, and increased thermal breaks should be evaluated at the site-specific level, with integrated energy and costing analysis.

Active Strategies: Building systems that consume energy should be designed to be as efficient as possible. Sample strategies may include the following:

- **Efficient, High-Performance Lighting:** High-efficiency lighting fixtures provide required lighting levels while reducing power consumption and heat gains.
- **High-Performance HVAC Systems:** Laboratories and workspaces should be addressed with distinct systems that are appropriately selected to match space needs for heating, cooling, ventilation, and redundancy. Dedicated outdoor air systems (DOAS) should be used to meet ventilation needs separate from heating and cooling loads. Air-side energy recovery (or pre-heat) should be used to reduce ventilation loads.

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- **Low-Carbon Heating and Cooling Plants:** Central plant equipment should be as efficient as possible, with variable-flow systems sized appropriately for the anticipated loads. Systems such as water-to-water heat pumps and ground source loops are to be explored to maximize heat recovery and efficiency. When selecting plant equipment, consider the GHG emissions factor for the local energy sources. Fossil fuel combustion for space heating will not be pursued.
- **Controls Strategies:** Automated controls should be used to monitor environmental conditions and adjust systems operation where possible, to meet occupant needs while metering energy consumption. Occupancy/vacancy sensors, temperature sensors, and daylight sensors will be used to adjust HVAC and lighting equipment. Energy metering equipment will be provided to monitor consumption and support high-performance operations.
- **Lab Ventilation Strategies:** Strategies should be considered that are specific to laboratory ventilation systems and controls. These will be evaluated individually, based on the characteristics of the facility and the lab spaces as appropriate. Some possible strategies include:
 - High performance fume hoods with occupancy sensors and sash alarms
 - Air sampling systems to reduce the air change rates within a laboratory space when there is little to no detection of contaminants
 - Cascade supply air from non-laboratory spaces to laboratory spaces
 - High plume variable volume exhaust fans complete with wind anemometers to lower fan energy
 - Heat recovery on all laboratory exhaust systems with full flow bypass dampers
 - Additional ventilation strategies on a project-specific, integrated Laboratory Safety, Sustainability and Ventilation Management Strategy

Renewable Energy Strategies: Generating renewable energy on-site is a key strategy to demonstrate environmental leadership and reduce the GHG and air pollutant emissions associated with electricity generated from non-renewable sources. Renewable energy opportunities will be highly site-dependent, but sample strategies may include the following:

- **Photovoltaic (PV) Panels:** Photovoltaic PV panels are a proven technology to generate clean energy on-site. PV panels can be mounted on roof surfaces or alternately can be evaluated for installation at ground-level in select locations (for example, covering surface parking spaces).
- **Building Integrated PV:** Utilize building surfaces such as cladding, glazing, and canopies to provide space for additional PV panels.
- **Solar Air Heaters:** A transpired solar collector can be incorporated into roof or cladding to absorb solar energy and provide pre-heating for ventilation air.
- **Wind Turbines:** Wind power can also be investigated as an option for the site. Although wind velocity in NCA is understood to be low for utility-scale turbines; micro-turbines may provide a better demonstration of wind energy on-site.
- **Energy Storage:** Storage of energy on-site (by battery system, flywheel, or hydrogen fuel cell for example) provides a demonstration of innovative energy systems and resiliency for any grid outages.

5.1.3.1 Laboratory Safety, Sustainability, and Ventilation Strategy

One of the primary drivers of high energy use in laboratory buildings is the high volume of ventilation that is delivered to laboratory spaces. Delivering high volumes of outdoor air helps remove pollutants to provide

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a required level of occupant safety. However, higher ventilation air volumes increase both fan energy use and heating/cooling energy used to condition outdoor air. This impedes sustainability performance. The inverse is also true.

Implementing strategies to properly ventilation systems and air flow rates to laboratory spaces is one of the most important strategies to optimize sustainability and energy efficiency of laboratory buildings. Occupant must not be compromised; however, it is usually possible to reduce ventilation volumes and air change rates substantially from the standard values historically applied while maintaining occupant safety. A review of literature dedicated to high-performance sustainable laboratory buildings (i.e., technical guidelines and case study profiles) showed that implementing an integrated Laboratory Safety, Sustainability, and Ventilation Strategy allows most projects to optimize energy performance.

The integrated Laboratory Safety, Sustainability, and Ventilation Strategy for the TSTS Hub must be developed iteratively throughout phases of the project delivery. As progressively better information becomes available regarding the presence of hazards, occupant requirements, thermal loads, and mechanical systems applied, ventilation strategies and energy consumption can be optimized effectively. At the functional programming stage, the space volumes, ventilation air volumes, thermal loads, and detailed information on space requirements are not yet known; therefore, energy analysis will focus on benchmarking and sensitivity analysis around ventilation volumes at the whole-building level or AHU (air-handling unit) system level. Analysis related to zone ventilation rates will focus on the initial description of user requirements and the presence of hazards that may drive requirements for air change rates and velocities. A description of this process at the Functional Programming stage can be found in **Section 9.2**.

5.1.4 WATER REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Building systems and plumbing should be designed to treat fresh water as a scarce resource (i.e., efficiently) using potable water. The site should be designed holistically to reduce the consumption of potable water indoors, encourage water efficiency in laboratory processes, and encourage a green infrastructure approach to site development that demonstrates water being used sustainably.

Specific strategies are addressed at the site-specific level. Generally, the following strategies would be included:

Low-Flow Fixtures: Specify low-flow plumbing fixtures (e.g., water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets, kitchen faucets, and showers) to limit water use in the building.

Rainwater Reuse: Reuse rainwater collected from roof runoff in the building where appropriate, to flush toilets and urinals. Runoff from the roof or the site area can be collected and reused for irrigation.

Irrigation: Reduce the need for irrigation by preferentially selecting native, indigenous plant species. Only irrigate the landscape with captured rainwater or greywater.

Stormwater Management: Develop the site for the maximum quantity of stormwater to be treated on-site, using natural processes designed to mimic the natural hydrology from pre-development conditions. Maximize opportunities to incorporate green infrastructure (e.g., swales, retention ponds, and rain gardens).

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5.1.5 HEALTH AND WELLNESS STRATEGIES

Development of the project site and building should encourage occupant health and wellness via physical activity and the quality of the indoor environment.

Ventilation and Air Quality: Provide a safe and healthy workplace by adhering to codes and standards that stipulate the minimum requirements for ventilation and filtration of outdoor air. Consider increasing ventilation volume to workspaces, to encourage increased focus and productivity. Explore mixed-mode natural ventilation strategies, where appropriate for the climate and space type. Materials and finishes should be selected to minimize emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and to enable high indoor air quality (IAQ).

Lighting Quality: Provide lighting levels that meet appropriate standards for workspace and function. Supplement overhead lighting with local task lighting to provide enhanced controllability. Explore tunable lighting for workspaces, to reinforce natural circadian rhythms and improve sleep quality.

Access to Views: Provide access to views of the exterior, and ideally provide all workspaces with line-of-sight to vegetated spaces or the urban environment. Consider using atrium spaces to provide views for interior zones.

Circulation and Active Design: Plan interior spaces to encourage physical movement, circulation, and low-intensity exercise. For multi-storey structures, emphasize the presence of stairways to make them more prominent and preferable to elevators. Use artwork and graphic design to enhance circulation spaces and encourage movement.

Encourage Active Transportation: Provide amenities as described in **Section 5.1.2**.

Biophilic Design: Design interior spaces to replicate the natural forms, patterns, and textures of nature where appropriate, to evoke a natural environment and enhance concentration, focus, satisfaction, and productivity.

Provide Allowance for Wellness and Activity Spaces: Consider providing spaces that further encourage occupant relaxation (e.g., wellness rooms, prayer rooms, and lactation rooms). Consider providing spaces that further encourage occupant activity (e.g., exterior fitness spaces or walking trails).

Provide Allowance for Healthy Food: Provide refrigerated storage for employees' food and ensure that kitchen/dining spaces are cleaned regularly. If healthy food options are not available in the area, consider providing a program for healthy foods to encourage good nutrition and informal gathering. Provide clean drinking water close to workspaces and in dining areas.

5.1.6 MATERIALS AND RESOURCES STRATEGIES

Planning for detailed design and construction should consider the impact of material supply chain. Choose materials that promote environmental and social sustainability.

Waste management strategies should be implemented to be consistent with the latest version of the TBS Greening Government Strategy and the associated guidance for real property.

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Construction, Renovation, and Demolition (CRD) Waste: Implement a comprehensive Construction Waste Management (CWM) Plan and target a waste diversion rate of at least 90%. Have official CWM records verified by a third party to ensure transparency. Follow guidance established in the LEED v4 prerequisite and credit for CWM.

Operational Waste: Develop operational policies and procedures to achieve at least 75% diversion rates by weight of all non-hazardous operational waste. During the detailed design stage, identify the infrastructure and planning principles necessary to facilitate a high level of reuse, recycling, and source separation of materials.

Local Materials: Where possible, specify materials that can be procured locally.

Low Emitting Materials: VOCs are a source of IAQ contaminants. Specify products that have no or low VOCs.

Chemical Storage: Provide safe storage for chemicals and adequate exhaust to ensure the IAQ in occupied spaces is not adversely affected by the chemical storage.

Hazardous Waste: Provide adequate space to safely dispose of hazardous waste.

Material Use and Embodied Carbon: Evaluate the environmental impact of materials used in the construction of the facility, including the impact across all life cycles as defined through the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). All projects must minimize embodied carbon used in building materials.

5.2 SITE-SPECIFIC SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

After completing the early-stage analysis, six strategies were identified as specifically applicable to the TSTS Hub facility and are proposed for further analysis as the pre-design process progresses. These strategies are identified in the following sections.

5.2.1 SITE AND TRANSPORTATION

Workshop 4 focused on-site design considerations. The following site-specific sustainability considerations were presented:

- Consider building location, orientation, and aspect ratio to maximize potential renewable energy sources (i.e., solar and/or wind) and to facilitate daylighting, natural ventilation, and solar shading opportunities for maximum indoor wellbeing.
- Design site layout to facilitate geoexchange boreholes and piping.
- Support low carbon transportation and infrastructure via visibility and access to public transit and consideration of current and future (i.e., 100% electric ready) EV charging needs.
- Include outdoor areas for seasonal relaxation, breaks, and light exercise. Spaces should accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists during all four seasons.
- Select site materials with low embodied energy (including local or indigenous materials), permeability to water, and the ability to mitigate urban heat island effects.
- Design the site to consider 100% on-site stormwater management with green infrastructure (e.g., bioswales).

- Augment the visibility of sustainable initiatives and science processes to communicate the successes of the project.

5.2.2 ENERGY AND CARBON STRATEGIES

Concepts surrounding Net-Zero Carbon and energy efficiency were explored with the TSTS Hub during Workshop 1 and Workshop 2.

The TSTS Hub facility will be located at the NRC Montreal Road Campus. Within the NCR and Ontario, electricity supplied from the grid is typically generated from nuclear, hydro, and natural gas, with a small fraction of renewables generated from wind and solar. Electricity in Ontario is relatively clean compared to the national average. Since the carbon footprint for one megawatt hour (MWH) of energy from electricity is significantly less than for one MWH of natural gas, it is preferable to use electricity as a fuel (see **Figure 5.3**).

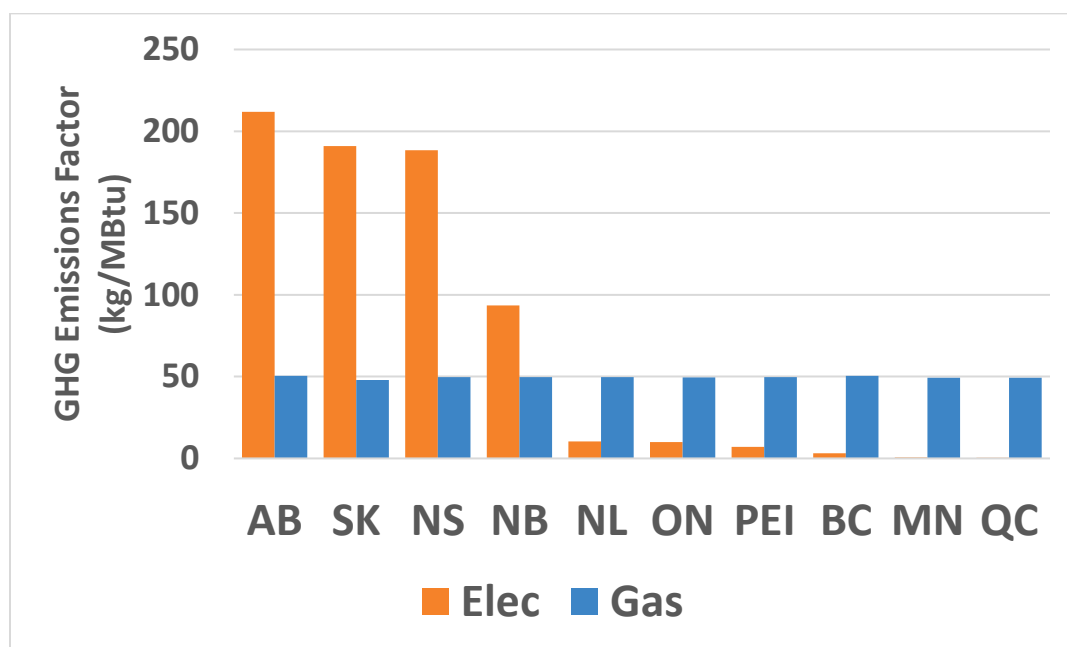


Figure 5.3: Carbon Emissions per MWH for Electricity and Natural Gas in Canada by Province

It is understood that as part of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat’s Greening Government Strategy (GGS) includes a commitment to “using 100% clean electricity by 2022, where available, and by 2025, at the latest, by producing or purchasing renewable electricity”. Off-site renewable electricity purchases may take the form of new Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in denominations of units of electricity.

The use of green power products such as RECs or PPAs will allow Labs Canada and PSPC to effectively claim that its buildings are supplied by green energy’, if the green power products are purchased in such quantity that they offset 100% of building energy use. The purchase of green power products would effectively offset Labs Canada’s Scope 2 GHG emissions from each facility.

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This report will calculate GHG emissions from building operations and science-related emissions according to the current emissions factors calculated for Ontario. It is understood that when the GoC enters into a portfolio-wide agreement to purchase green power for 100% of its electricity use, this would effectively offset Scope 2 GHG emissions and provide 'zero-carbon' electricity.

During the first two workshops, FW explored comparable benchmarks for North American facilities that have achieved Net-Zero Carbon and/or award-winning performance. The following key points were discussed:

- Energy use for laboratory buildings is highly dependent on process loads (i.e., the laboratory processes that drive high demand for fossil fuel, heat energy, ventilation, and electricity).
- Appropriate measures to reduce energy use depend on identifying and understanding the drivers of these loads and how they may change in future years.
- Equipment lists should be developed to account not only for physical size and power needs but for duty cycle, run hours, and other information that will help identify high energy users and inform energy simulations and target setting.
- The shape and orientation of a building will consider adjacencies and co-located/shared spaces, while striving to maximize daylight penetration and passive solar gains. Clerestory or sawtooth glazing was agreed upon to be desirable for workspaces and atrium spaces.
- Net-Zero Carbon laboratory buildings deploy renewable energy on-site to address loads (i.e., solar pre-heat) or generate electricity (i.e., solar PV). To achieve Net-Zero Carbon, the entire roof should be regarded as a surface for PV, pending review of site conditions. Renewable energy is not only an energy measure but an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in sustainability.
- Net-Zero Carbon facilities are recyclers of energy that maximize the opportunity to harvest waste heat and reduce the need for heating/cooling energy consumption at a central plant. Ground source and/or air source heat pumps are common measures that will be explored, pending review of site conditions.
- Optimized, dynamic ventilation strategy should be evaluated in consideration with Laboratory Safety, Sustainability, and Ventilation Strategy to minimize ventilation loads. This will be investigated later in the design process.
- Measures to reduce embodied carbon of construction materials are less commonly understood in precedents and literature; however, the use of mass timber structure for office spaces and lobby/feature spaces is a measure that has been favourably received.

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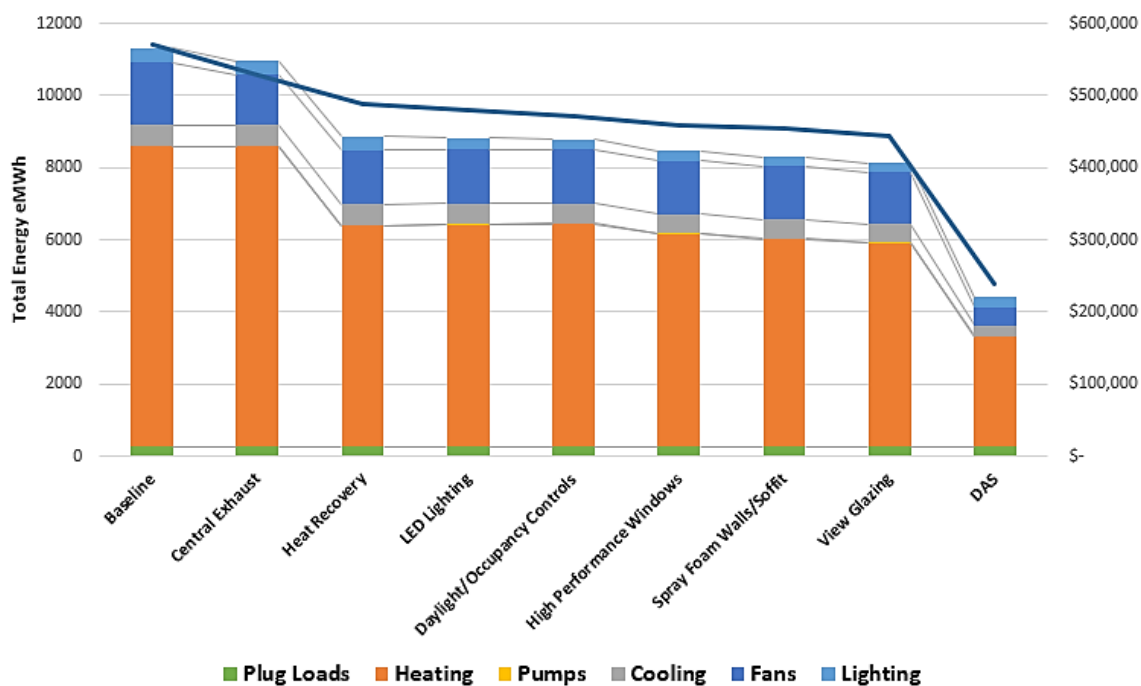


Figure 5.4: Example of Energy Optimization through Several Measures, CCIW Laboratories (Burlington, ON) (FW)

This section of this Functional Programming Report will discuss some proposed strategies and estimated energy modeling results, at a high level. These strategies are discussed because they are typical of high-performance laboratories and high-performance buildings achieving Net-Zero Carbon in cold climates. These systems and solutions do not represent a design, or a proposed direction for Schematic Design. That phase will follow after completion of Functional Programming and Site Options Analysis. Specifically, the selection of parameters for building envelope performance, central heating and cooling plant, lighting, HVAC delivery, and other measures should be done by performing a GHG Options Analysis according to the PSPC Guideline - Project GHG Options Analysis Methodology. For this Lifecycle Costing Analysis (LCCA) exercise, a study length of 40 years should be applied. GHG emissions should be costed at \$300 per tonne consistently across the study period.

5.2.2.1 Building Energy Modelling

Building on the benchmarking completed earlier for the TSTS Hub, a whole building energy model was created to estimate operating carbon emissions and energy use. This pre-schematic design model, though relatively coarse, provides a preliminary look at the building's performance relative to benchmarks and Net-Zero Carbon goals. Energy uses in the TSTS Hub facility can be broadly categorized into two types: building system related energy and process-plug energy.

Building system related energy has to do with the design, construction, and specification of the building. This includes the size and dimensions; building envelope; and HVAC, electrical, and other systems. The optimization of building systems begins with high-performance recommendations that are typical of

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Net-Zero Carbon building design. When more detail becomes available at a future stage regarding the design, these systems will be optimized with the help of the building energy model.

Process/plug energy is unique to the science process housed within the building. Process/plug loads vary greatly between projects. Industry standard assumptions and defaults are effective for some building and occupancy types but not others. Laboratory buildings are not well suited to these standard assumptions. A three-part approach to estimating process/plug loads is detailed in **Section 5.2.2.2**.

Building energy modelling was used at the functional programming stage to estimate the project's performance relative to its sustainability goals.

The energy model was used to determine high-level estimates of annual energy use, operating GHG emissions, and thermal energy demand intensity (TEDI). The renewable energy generation requirement to achieve Net-Zero Carbon was also estimated. Estimates of annual energy cost were determined to fully inform the life cycle cost analysis.

The preliminary energy model developed for the new TSTS Hub demonstrates the potential for a high-performance laboratory with superior energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions, consistent with Laboratories Canada design principle for Sustainability. The modelled EUI of 314 kWh/SQM/yr is 37% lower than the existing facility's average EUI of 501 kWh/SQM/yr. This places it among the highest tiers of the I2SL benchmarking data set. Similarly, the total modelled annual GHG emissions is approximately 233 tonnes of CO₂e, which translates to an emissions intensity of 11.1 kg of CO₂e/SQM. This is significantly lower than other facilities in the I2SL database.

However, the facility is energy-intensive in absolute terms. Science-based process loads are estimated to account for 53% of annual energy use and 73% of annual GHG emissions. As such, understanding and managing these loads will be essential to meet the energy and carbon performance targets. The operating assumptions associated with the major science-based process loads should be continually verified with the user groups as the project proceeds towards schematic design and beyond.

Energy consumption associated with the building systems is minimized via a combination of passive load reduction measures and active energy efficiency measures (e.g., heat recovery and demand-controlled ventilation to reduce energy usage). GHG emissions are reduced via electrification and fuel switching strategies to avoid fossil-fuel based combustion.

A preliminary on-site renewable energy generation assessment indicated that rooftop PV has the potential to offset 34% of annual energy use and 19% of annual GHG emissions. To achieve a Net-Zero Carbon balance would require the contribution of 88 000 SQM of off-site solar. As reported in **Section 5.2.2** above, it is understood that this will be accomplished at the portfolio level via purchase of RECs or PPAs.

The energy models developed during the functional programming phase will be further refined and used to evaluate multiple test-fit and massing options. Energy modelling should be used iteratively as a decision-making tool throughout the design process, to optimize the key design parameters that will influence the energy and carbon performance of the facility.

Refer to **Appendix K – Energy Modeling Report** for details regarding the key modelling inputs and assumptions, the analysis methodology, and the outputs associated with key building performance metrics.

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5.2.2.2 Process-Plug Load Analysis

Three categories of process-plug loads were identified:

1. Unique science process loads
2. Common space types that represent a large building area (e.g., office and general lab)
3. All other spaces

UNIQUE SCIENCE PROCESS LOADS

The design team generated a questionnaire to solicit detailed information regarding major science process loads. The questionnaire was reviewed by the broader design team and shared with the TSTS Hub for comment during Workshop 5. To ease completion, the design team pre-populated the questionnaire with known information, leaving only the areas of uncertainty for the users to complete.

The following list of unique, energy-intense equipment was identified and shared with the TSTS Hub for comment during Workshop 5. It was updated based on subsequent commentary from NRC SMPL.

1. Spin Rig
2. Burner Rig 1
3. Burner Rig 2
4. Hydraulic power plant (serving process equipment)
5. Central compressed air plant(s)
6. Central process cooling plant
7. M13 high temperature inductors
 - a. Radiation furnaces
 - b. Hot isostatic press
 - c. Vacuum furnace
8. M17 furnaces:
 - a. Isostatic press
 - b. Vacuum press
 - c. Radiation furnaces
 - d. Cyclic oxidation equipment

COMMON SPACE TYPES

The second important category of process-plug load is that of common space types (e.g., offices and general lab areas). Since these areas are large, they warrant additional investigation to compare industry-standard assumptions with facility-specific data. This involves questioning the type and density of office equipment. It also includes understanding the plug loads in an average lab area, where there may be many small pieces of energy-consuming equipment. The results of this investigation will be an average process plug load density applied to common space areas in the building energy model.

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ALL OTHER SPACES

All other spaces will be treated with industry default plug load densities.

5.2.2.3 Energy and Carbon Inputs into Life Cycle Cost Evaluation

The scope of work for the functional programming phase includes providing cost estimates based on Life Cycle Cost Evaluation. These cost estimates should include capital and operating costs for the TSTS Hub.

Determining the future costs for energy and the associated cost of carbon is an important part of this costing exercise. Incorporating energy efficiency strategies and targeting zero carbon performance will reduce the annual operating expenditure for the TSTS Hub and contribute to a facility that is future-proofed and that will require fewer capital projects to remain modern and competitive over its 40-year life cycle.

Table 5-1 provides information on the proposed parameters for the life cycle costing related to energy and carbon.

Table 5-1: Life Cycle Costing Parameters

Parameter	Recommended Value	Rationale
Capital Cost, Year Zero	\$195,218,000 CAD	As reported in the Class D Costing, 18 December 2020.
Year 1 Energy Consumption	Electricity: 6165 MWh Jet Fuel: 456 MWh	As reported in the energy model report
Year 1 Energy Cost Rates	Electricity: \$0.114/kWh Jet Fuel: \$0.083/kWh	As reported in the energy model report
Shadow Price for Operating GHG Emissions	\$300 per ton, fixed over project life cycle	As per GHG Options Analysis Methodology, November 2020
Escalation Rate, Electricity	3.00%	To be confirmed with the PSPC Finance and Administration Branch (FAB)
Discount Rate	2.526%	To be confirmed with the PSPC Finance and Administration Branch (FAB)

The following uses were not calculated and therefore excluded from the life cycle cost estimate, or were captured in operations cost estimates based on a comparable \$/SQM:

- Natural gas for building heating and domestic hot water (DHW (assumed to be zero, as the facility is planned to be zero-combustion for building systems)
- Natural gas and other fuels for science-related processes (with the exception of jet fuel usage for the burner rig)
- Potable water for plumbing
- Potable water for science-related processes

5.2.3 WATER REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Site-specific water reduction strategies were introduced to the user groups via the integrated workshops. These familiarized the user groups with measures that will likely be pursued to achieve water efficiency and evaluated probable areas for water savings in the detailed design. Identifying specific water strategies will

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advance during the schematic design phase, following the formalization of site selection. Strategies that have been introduced include the following.

Low-flow Plumbing Fixtures: Water efficiency for washrooms, kitchens, and showers will be pursued using low-flow fixtures. Flow rates will be proposed during detailed design; however, fixtures must be water-efficient based on industry benchmarks such as WaterSense and the LEED v4 prerequisite and credit for Indoor Water Use. The following examples of fixture flow rates were presented and discussed at the integrated workshops:

- 4.8 litre per flush (LPF) toilets
- 0.5 LPF urinals
- 1.9 litre per minute (LPM) lavatory faucets
- 5.7 LPM showers
- 5.7 LPM kitchen sinks

Rainwater Reuse: A frequently adopted green building strategy is to capture run-off from roof surfaces to be stored, treated, and reused on-site. This measure could greatly reduce potable water use in the facility. During the functional programming process, the consultant team clarified that although rainwater capture and reuse are being investigated, this system would only be used for connection to flush fixtures (i.e., water closets or urinals) or for irrigation. Potable water will be used for all flow fixtures (i.e., faucets and showers). The use of non-potable water for any laboratory processes and the treatment and reuse of grey water should be reviewed during detailed design by the consultant team.

Advanced Water Metering: A smart meter should be incorporated to measure potable water consumption at the building level. The use of additional smart meters to track water consumption of specific uses and subsystems, including captured rainwater, indoor plumbing to washrooms and showers, make-up for cooling towers and boilers where applicable, and any laboratory processes identified as large users should be evaluated. The LEEDv4 prerequisite and credit for Water Metering provides a suitable approach for evaluating an advanced water metering strategy.

Addressing Process Water Consumption: The potable water supplied to laboratory processes can constitute a large portion of the overall water consumption for laboratory buildings. While addressing water efficiency at the building systems level is important, opportunities to reduce potable water consumption should also be investigated by examining laboratory processes and the systems that supply them. This should be further examined during detailed design. Preliminary recommendations for water saving strategies include the following:

- Eliminate the application of once-through water use to any laboratory equipment unless it is explicitly required. Use closed-loop systems or non-potable water where appropriate.
- Install process water use meters to provide actionable information to laboratory users and building operators about water consumption.
- Investigate opportunities for the re-use of waste process water (e.g., treat and downcycle for use in cooling towers or other building applications).
- Provide water efficient systems for wash-up (e.g., use floor-washing equipment as an alternative to hosing floors).
- Identify specific laboratory processes that are water-use intensive and dedicate effort to coordinating process-specific water reduction strategies.

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- Engage target users early in the schematic design phase to develop a facility-specific target for water-use reduction.

Integrating Green Infrastructure for Stormwater Management: The site development should aim to maximize the treatment and reuse of rainwater on-site, as described in **Section 5.2.3**. If the project is in a semi-urban site with surface parking, it will be critical to implement zero-runoff strategies for any hardscaped portions of the site, using features such as swales and rain gardens to integrate stormwater infrastructure, landscape design, urban design, and visual amenities. Pervious pavers should be implemented to manage stormwater and reduce the increase in urban heat island effect. **Figure 5.5** shows an example of how green infrastructure can be used to integrate landscape, urban design, and stormwater management features.



Figure 5.5: Green Infrastructure Example

5.2.4 HEALTH AND WELLNESS STRATEGIES

Discussions held during the integrated workshops initially centered on indoor conditions proposed for the laboratory, high bay, and office workspaces. Natural ventilation and expanded temperature set points were initially discussed as energy savings measures. The current high bay spaces do not have mechanical cooling and temperatures often reach temperatures in the high twenties (°C) during the summer season.

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Exploring expanded temperature ranges for other spaces can be discussed during the detailed design stage; however, the TSTS Hub agreed that this would represent a departure from the current conditions and would therefore require a change management approach. Similarly, natural ventilation was identified as a topic for future discussion but would likely focus on lobby/feature spaces given the local climate in the NCR.

During Workshop 3, FW delivered a sustainability primer to the TSB HO that focused on workplace and wellness. General health and wellness design strategies were reviewed, as described in **Section 5.1.5**. A case study was presented on the Arthur Meighen Building Rehabilitation in Toronto; this PSPC-led project will provide a modern, healthy workplace for a variety of government tenants. Specific features and benefits that were presented include:

- Low-VOC materials used throughout the interior construction.
- A central, feature stairway that provides opportunity for movement and activity and creates spaces for collisions and interaction.
- Interior design elements chosen to express biophilic design and moments of Canadian landscape and history.
- WELL Silver and LEED Gold certification targets.

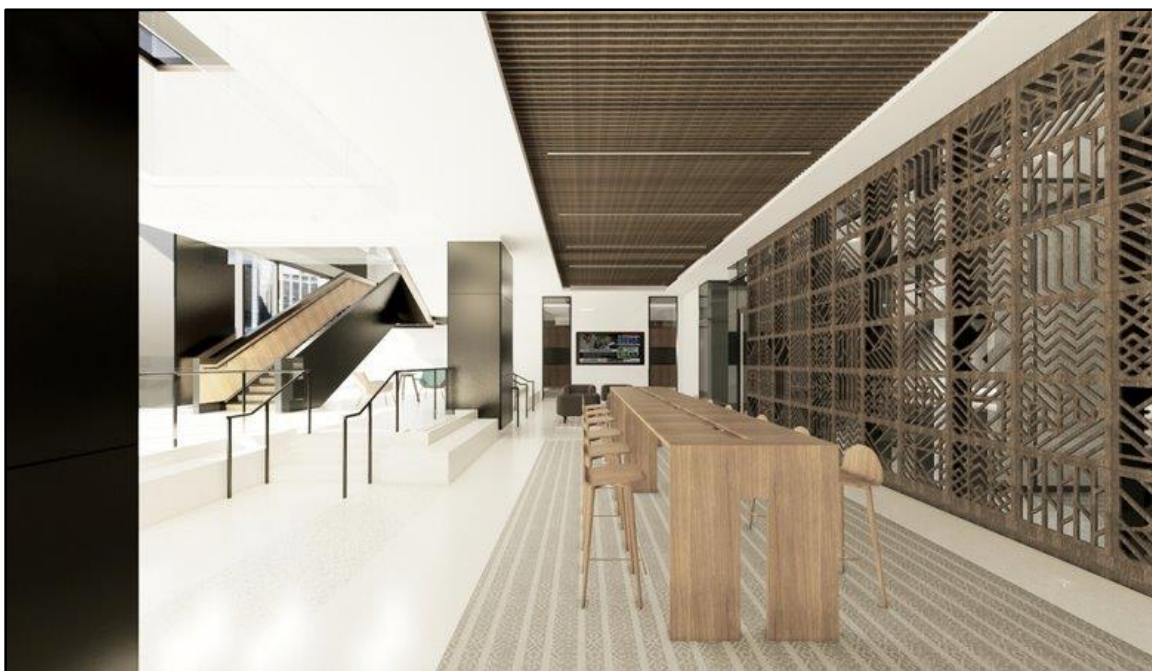


Figure 5.6: Design rendering of interior common spaces at Arthur Meighen Building showcasing flexible spaces for socialization and biophilic design elements (FW)

To achieve health and wellness goals, the following strategies should be considered at the early design phases (i.e., Concept Design and Schematic Design):

- Provide access to abundant natural daylight.
- Optimize the amount of vision glazing and balance daylighting with thermal performance.
- Locate regularly occupied spaces within 4.5 m of the building's perimeter.

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- Provide views from work points and meeting rooms (i.e., quality exterior views or atrium spaces)
- Support an active lifestyle at work and encourage movement.
- Encourage healthy transportation and provide amenities for commuters.
- Embrace biophilia and the incorporation of natural materials.
- Provide access to drinking water and healthy food choices (i.e., fridge storage and café areas).

5.2.5 MATERIALS AND RESOURCES STRATEGIES

Discussion regarding materials primarily focused on the selection of materials for structural systems. It was agreed that the length of spans required for high bay spaces would require a steel structure. Mass timber was discussed as a potential alternative for office and lobby/circulation spaces. This discussion focused on the following environmental benefits of a mass timber approach and enhancements to interior environmental quality:

- **Use of mass timber structure can substantially reduce** the embodied carbon of construction. When sourced appropriately, engineered wood products can sequester carbon dioxide (CO₂) and substantially reduce the embodied carbon for structural materials. It is important to specify that the wood used to manufacture the mass timber products will be supplied according to standards for sustainable forestry.
- **Exposed timber structure is a feature to contribute to a biophilic design strategy.** Visible wood texture in the space creates a pleasant use of natural, indigenous bio-based material that is a visible statement of sustainability. In combination with other measures, this represents an opportunity to enhance biophilic design (introduced in **Section 5.1.5**).
- **Encourage the use of Low-Impact Materials through Transparency:** During the detailed design, material specifications should focus on materials with a reduced environmental impact compared to the alternatives. Encourage transparency by specifying products that are provided with an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD).
- **Encourage the use of Healthy Materials** through Transparency: During the detailed design, material specifications should focus on the use of healthy materials. Encourage transparency by specifying products that are provided with a Health Product Declaration (HPD).

5.2.6 FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT REPORT

FW conducted a preliminary LCA to provide information on the material characteristics of the TSTS Hub and to grant insights into additional strategies that may be employed to reduce embodied carbon and environmental impact.

Together with operational carbon analysis, the LCA enables a greater understanding of the carbon drivers in the facility. The functional programming LCA focuses on structural components and the exterior envelope of the building. Without a completed design, several assumptions were made to determine the structural quantities for various portions of the facility. Special consideration was given to the office block, where steel, concrete, and mass timber have all been considered as materials.

The analysis results for the mass timber option show a total embodied carbon of **7,544 t CO₂e** and a unitary embodied carbon of 328 CO₂e kg/SQM. This compares favourably to the industry average of

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361 CO_{2e} kg/SQM reported for various building types, as calculated using information from the Carbon Leadership Forum benchmarking study. For more information, see the LCA Report in **Appendix J**.

The overall embodied carbon in the building is most significantly influenced by concrete, which is largely present in the substructure. While concrete will not be eliminated in the building, carefully specifying the material and its source can improve the building’s carbon footprint. Similar considerations can also be made for other building materials.

5.2.6.1 Operating Carbon vs. Embodied Carbon

Globally, the building sector, materials, and operations account for over 33% of annual GHG emissions, with building materials alone contributing 11% (IEA, 2019). Architecture 2030 estimates that embodied carbon will be responsible for almost half of total new construction emissions between now and 2050.

The Greening Government Strategy establishes that new development within the federal government portfolio should be Net-Zero Carbon at minimum and requires that LCAs be conducted to identify opportunities for reducing embodied carbon.

Table 5-2 summarizes the embodied and operating carbon results presented in the LCA report and in the energy model report, normalized per unit floor area.

Table 5-2: Embodied Carbon vs. Operating Carbon

Parameter	Industry Average	TSTS Hub Preliminary Estimate
Embodied Carbon (Up-Front)	361 CO _{2e} kg/SQM	328 CO _{2e} kg/SQM
Operating Carbon (Annual)	260 kgCO _{2e} /SQM (approx.)	11.1 kg CO _{2e} /SQM

The embodied carbon estimated in the preliminary LCA report is slightly below the industry average. However, the operating carbon is significantly lower than average, largely because of the energy efficiency and electrification measures described earlier in this section. The embodied carbon for the proposed building is almost 30 times greater than the estimated annual operating carbon. The proposed building is forecasted to be operating for almost 30 years before the operating carbon emissions catch up to the embodied carbon; this is motivation to pursue measures that will further reduce embodied carbon.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The spaces included in the TSTS Hub program are well-suited to the development of a world class laboratory building that exemplifies the defining characteristics and achieves Net-Zero Carbon and Net-Zero Energy Ready.

Applying the strategies described in **Sections 5.1 and 5.2** as deemed appropriate for the project site and the various spaces within the TSTS Hub program will fulfill the sustainability agenda for Laboratories Canada, deliver a facility that is a proud home for the TSB, and the NRC SMPL, and create a great place to work that supports excellence in scientific research.

Site selection will enable the development of several recommendations that are site-specific and contribute to the overall goals for sustainability and low-carbon design. These goals include low-carbon transportation,

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healthy public space and community integration, local ecology, renewable energy, and optimization of the building form following passive design principles.

At this Functional Programming stage, recommendations are focused on applying the IDP and setting targets, as described in **Section 5.1.1**. Analyzing the equipment and process needs of the TSTS Hub will enable the setting of appropriate targets for energy and GHG that will contribute to a Net-Zero Carbon or Net-Zero Energy Ready facility. Specifically, the plug and process load analysis described in **Section 5.2.2.2** will be used to set appropriate targets for the overall building energy use and GHG emissions. These will be applied to building-level analysis during the Schematic Design phase.

Specifically, the following activities are recommended to contribute to the improved sustainable performance of the TSTS Hub:

- **Site Selection and Optimization:** Choose a site that is suited to hosting a high-performance laboratory building. Availability of clean energy, urban integration, connection to mass transit, and provision of a healthy public space will contribute to a sustainable, zero-carbon facility. Use the site options analysis study to ensure that siting and building form contribute to a healthy, thermally efficient building.
- **Evaluation of Energy and Carbon Measures Using Life Cycle Cost Analysis:** Conduct an Energy and GHG Options Analysis for the facility, according to the federal methodology which uses Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) to evaluate measures and options. This study should be completed prior to the beginning of Schematic Design phase (or during Schematic Design). The GHG Options Analysis should make use of information related to laboratory equipment and process loads that are detailed in this report.
- **Develop Site-Specific Strategies for Stormwater Management, Healthy Community, and Ecological Restoration:** Perform an analysis of the site, during the Schematic Design phase or earlier, to maximize opportunities for urban and ecosystem restoration and to identify clear strategies to improve outcomes for social and environmental sustainability.
- **Implement the Integrated Design Process:** Conduct workshops during the Schematic Design phase to create the project vision, set goals, and evaluate strategies for site, water, ecology, energy and carbon, and indoor environmental quality. Conduct subsequent workshops in Design Development to affirm goals and calibrate performance targets. Research, energy modelling, LCA, and engineering analysis should be used to inform the workshop sessions and target-setting process.
- **Optimize for Lower Embodied Carbon:** The preliminary Life Cycle Assessment included in this report indicates that simple strategies to lower embodied carbon can achieve reductions below the average kgCO_{2e}/SQM for comparably sized buildings of all typologies. However, this is based on preliminary inputs and very high-level assumptions for building properties and materials. Materials research and preliminary/detailed LCA should be conducted in the Schematic Design and Design Development stages to inform the design process and identify opportunities to further reduce the embodied carbon of construction.

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OPERATIONAL CONTINUITY

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6.0 OPERATIONAL CONTINUITY

A number of large pieces of equipment are currently in use at the existing facilities for the TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL. Operational continuity during the construction and the post-construction phases of the project will require attention to the detailed scheduling of equipment relocation and installation requirements. Certain equipment operations are time-sensitive or of long duration and would be negatively affected by a shutdown or interruption of service.

The TSB Engineering Lab and the NRC SMPL currently operate equipment that is very large or heavy, which may necessitate the phased construction of enclosing walls and the use of heavy lift moving equipment (e.g., cranes) for relocation. Other pieces of equipment have highly sensitive calibration and may require strict environmental and handling measures during relocation.

Most relocated equipment will require specialized connection to supporting building infrastructure, including mechanical and electrical systems to support their operation. This will necessitate downtime periods while these connections are being implemented. After connection, commissioning and calibration will be completed to ensure fully functional operational capability.

A detailed review and move plan for equipment relocation scheduling, construction sequencing, equipment systems connections, and equipment commissioning will be essential to provide a smooth and effective transition from the existing facilities into the new TSTS Hub facility location and operations. It will be important to identify which equipment is of critical function and develop a methodology to replace with minimal disruption to the ongoing operational needs. If possible, existing equipment that can be phased out or replaced with new should be considered as one option to minimize disruption. Timing of equipment shutdowns should be scheduled to coincide with operational breaks or periods of inactivity.

7.0 SITE REQUIREMENTS



Figure 7.1: University of Lethbridge, Science Commons (Lethbridge, AB)

7.1 SITE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Site security must be addressed for physical and visual control of the property, as determined by the Security Space Requirements document, the TRA recommendations, and the Security Design Brief. The following factors should be considered during the design and development of the site:

- Preliminary Security Requirements (PSR) and Security Space Requirements (SSR) documents.
- Site access points and circulation for ease of movement and security.
- Building frontages and architectural site features designed to respond to the site context.
- Screening for physical security and visual control.
- Building and lot lighting designed for safety, aesthetics, and glare control.
- Deliveries and loading bays located away from site frontages and in a secure area.

7.2 PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Vehicle parking is required for government staff and visitors of the site based on building occupant load, zoning by-law regulations, accessibility requirements, and operational needs. Government fleet vehicle parking must be accommodated in a secure location, with convenient access to the building entrance. EV charging stations should be accommodated. Ridesharing and carpooling strategies should be considered

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in the parking layout and design. Roads for visitors and employees must be separate from the wreckage and storage yard access roads. Bicycle parking must be provided for staff and visitors based on zoning by-laws and the TSTS Hub and TSB HO requirements. For the 66% submission, 116 parking stalls for staff was identified based on initial zoning by-law requirements and building size. The number of parking stalls is now updated to provide 185 staff parking stalls as requested by the users and as outlined below. It is noted that the number of parking stalls being provided based on the user requests exceeds the minimum number of stalls that are required to be provided by the zoning by-law for this building size and occupancy type.

Visitor parking requirements are not clearly defined in the zoning by-laws that states that no more than 30 visitor parking stalls is required for this zone and building type for this zone. For the size of this building and anticipated number of visitors to the facility during operational hours, it is recommended that a minimum of 10 visitor stalls be accommodated with 7 stalls to be located near the building entrance. It is expected that additional visitor parking may be accommodated on adjacent property for public events that may occur after regular working hours.

Accessible parking requirements as stated in the City of Ottawa Zoning By-laws would require only 1 accessible stall for every 100 parking stalls. It is recommended that the number of accessible stalls provided be increased to a minimum of 3 to 4 accessible stalls for every 100 cars.

7.2.1 TSTS HUB REQUIREMENTS

For the TSTS Hub, the total vehicle parking requirement is seventy-two (72) spaces as requested by this user group (i.e., 48 spaces for the NRC SMPL and 24 spaces for the TSB). In accordance with the SSoR, there is a requirement for 3 fleet vehicles parking for the TSB to be accommodated. Allowance for visitor parking must be provided in addition to the required parking spaces noted above. Accessible and EV parking must be included based on applicable zoning by-laws and Laboratories Canada requirements.

Bicycle parking for TSTS Hub must be provided for twenty-three (23) bicycles and must be secure, monitored, and weather protected.

7.2.2 TSB HO REQUIREMENTS

For the TSB HO, a 0.75 factor (i.e., 75%) to the total FTE population of one hundred and forty-eight (148) for the TSB HO staff parking requirements has been established as requested by this user group. Based on the calculation, the total estimated vehicle parking requirement for the TSB HO is one hundred and eleven (111) spaces. Allowance for visitor parking, one space for a fleet vehicle, and one space for the DM must be provided in addition to the required parking spaces noted above. Accessible and EV parking must be included based on applicable zoning by-laws and Laboratories Canada requirements.

Bicycle parking for TSB HO must be provided for twenty (20) bicycles, and it must be secure, monitored, and weather protected.

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7.2.3 TSTS HUB AND TSB HO MINIMUM PARKING REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

In summary, the total vehicle parking for facility staff is one hundred and eighty-five (185) stalls (not including visitor parking). The total bicycle parking for staff is forty-three (43) bicycles (not including visitor bicycle parking). Table below provides a summary of required parking.

Table 7-1: Minimum Parking Requirements

Group	Vehicle Parking	Bicycle Parking
TSTS Hub	72 Staff (includes 3 fleet vehicles for TSB)	23 Staff
TSB HO	113 Staff (includes 1 for DM and 1 fleet vehicle)	20 Staff
Visitor Parking	10 Visitor stalls recommended (7 Visitor recommended outside building entrance)	
Total	185 Staff + 10 Visitor	43 Staff

7.3 PEDESTRIAN REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The accommodation of pedestrian movement around the site and into the TSTS Hub facility must address site design planning issues (e.g., providing convenient access, safety, security, and wayfinding). Design objectives for pedestrian circulation include the following:

- Provide for staff and public entry points, staff parking, bus access, loading and delivery vehicles, and site security.
- Provide proper separation of vehicular and pedestrian routes for safety.
- Design vehicle parking and bicycle parking with convenient access to staff lockers and building entrances.
- Provide well-lit, secure, and safe pedestrian routes. Implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines.
- Integrate landscaping, exterior amenity spaces, and public elements into the overall facility image and architectural design response.
- Address opportunities for public transit and proximity to multi-modal transportation routes.
- Respond to active transportation, cycling, and pedestrian routes.

7.4 VEHICULAR REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The design of the transport/delivery traffic patterns around the building should be arranged so that the truck driver will be on the inside of each turn (i.e., in the lane closest to the building) for best control of the truck. Where traffic is on the right side of the road and the driver's seat is on the left side of the cab, truck movement around the building should be counter clockwise.

The following traffic communication lights must be provided: an outside signal light and one regular and one reversible instruction sign. An interior control panel will be provided, with signage indicating to the operator to load or unload during the green light only.

A traffic study is being performed under the Test Fit report and it should be considered in conjunction with the recommendations above.

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7.5 MATERIALS/SPECIAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

A large outdoor area dedicated to the storage of wreckage pieces and ISO (International Organization for Standardization) shipping containers must be provided. The wreckage storage must be suitable for periods ranging from six (6) months to two (2) years. The location and configuration of the storage yard must allow for sufficient storage space and handling of multiple ISO containers and/or large wreckage pieces. Stacking ISO containers will be considered for efficient use of storage space. Grade-level access for loading/unloading and maneuvering of full-sized highway tractor and semi-trailer vehicles is required outside of the high bay areas.

Access for delivery and handling of large items (e.g., small aircrafts, marine vessels, rail, and vehicles whole or in-part) is required. The site and the access to the grade-level unloading area will require ample room to maneuver a single truck/van (e.g., ranging in size from local delivery vehicles to full-sized highway tractors and semi-trailers) at a time. The loading facilities must accommodate a loading door that is at least 15 m wide x 7 m high, with clear access for a crane to extend/lift wreckage from a flatbed truck. Swing space will be required for the pick-up and drop-off of two ISO shipping containers.

Space equivalent to the high bay investigations area will be provided to address unexpected critical investigations and surge requirements. Covered storage area or warehouse to store materials until a high bay area is available (i.e., versus redundant space) will be provided to allow multiple investigations to be undertaken simultaneously.

Storage for hazardous materials awaiting disposal is required. Hazardous materials may include oil, petroleum, lubricants (e.g., for two (2) drums and shelving), corrosive materials, and low radioactive materials (e.g., aircraft instrumentation). This area must have controlled access, drainage, and spill containment.

7.6 ADDITIONAL SITE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

7.6.1 NRC SMPL

The NRC SMPL requires a fuel farm to store jet fuel. The fuel farm must be accessible to fuel trucks for periodic delivery. This area should be secure and visually segregated. The fuel farm has the following design requirements:

- Full-security fencing with a controlled access and egress point into the fuel farm area.
- A covered fuel transfer area with a durable concrete spill protection berm.
- One aboveground storage tank (AST) with a 2500 L capacity. The AST should be covered (e.g., an open canopy structure).
- One underground storage tank (UST) with a 25 000 L capacity. The UST must be a corrosion-resistant, structurally integral, double-wall fiberglass type equipped with level and leak monitoring.
- All piping must be double walled and monitored for leaks.
- An unload transfer area must be accessible by large fuel transport trucks (i.e., up to 16.2 m semi-tractor trailer) to drive through the property without backing.

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- The product transfer area must be designed to contain spills during the transfer process as required by the Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SoR 2008/197)
- It must be close to the burner rig test cells, due to pump control and fuel draw requirements.
- It should have space for fuel tanker parking and a temporary storage tank.
- The fuel lines to the building must accommodate liquid fuels, natural gas, and hydrogen.

Long-term storage is required for test parts as aircraft specimen library, and for future failure analysis after the testing. The material must be stored in a weather-enclosed and secure building.

A covered outdoor storage area of 230 SQM is provided in the program.

7.6.2 TSB ENGINEERING LAB

The TSB Engineering Lab requires the site to be close to major transportation corridors to be practical for the transportation and delivery of large pieces of evidence (e.g., wreckage from an aircraft or rail cars, or railway tracks).

A segregated area for decontaminating wreckage upon arrival from investigation sites is to be provided inside of the TSB high bay space. This area should be large enough to accommodate large vehicles for unloading and to allow for forklift maneuvering, overhead cranes, and loading/unloading of pallets, parts, and shipping containers. The decontamination area should have controlled drainage and be equipped for cleaning and washdown of contaminated materials or equipment.

7.6.3 TEST FIELDS

A fenced-in enclosed space is required for heavier test rigging, storage of full-scale test fixtures, and client-owned full-scale test article shipping containers. This area should be secure, visually segregated, and provided with the necessary service utilities for equipment operations.

7.7 EXPANSION OPPORTUNITIES

There are no requirements for expanding the facility or outdoor site identified at this time. However, expansion of the building both horizontally and vertically should be considered in the layout and site planning of the TSTS Hub facility. This will help to accommodate future program requirements and will result in additional flexibility of site use. Some exterior site components should also be considered for potential future expansions (e.g., increased capacity for loading and unloading in the materials and equipment storage areas).

7.8 OUTDOOR SPACE VARIANCE COMPARISON

The FW team developed the areas for outdoor space requirements for the science program component based on consultation with the TSTS Hub and a review of zoning by-laws for parking, building setbacks, and landscape zones. Site areas for the open and covered outdoor storage, container storage, fuel farm, and fuel storage were identified. These areas are provided in **Table 7-2**. Requirements for vehicle loading and unloading, size, and circulation were factored into the site program area. The initial area for site parking was established at one hundred and sixteen (116) vehicles at the 66% Functional Programming phase and

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was updated to one hundred and eighty-three (183) vehicles based on input received for the 100% Functional Programming report. These parking areas do not include the visitor or fleet vehicle parking, site drop-off, or delivery vehicle parking that will need to be incorporated into the outdoor site development.

Table 7-2 summarizes the outdoor space areas provided from the SSoR that was revised and updated for the 100% Functional Programming report. There is a significant increase from the SSoR in the outdoor space needs to satisfy the operational requirements for the facility as a result of confirming the unsized elements included in the SSoR. Strategies to reduce outdoor space area requirements may include reducing or relocating parking off site or providing structured parking. Although reducing or relocating outdoor storage off-site may be considered, this would affect operational capacity and function for the facility. The areas for fuel farm, truck loading, decontamination, and garbage and recycling areas are essential to the facility’s operations and are not to be reduced.

Table 7-2: Outdoor Space Variance Table

Space Name	SSoR Net Area SQM	MP - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	66% FPR - FW Forecast Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Baseline Option Net Area SQM	100% FPR - FW Forecast Further Optimization Option Net Area SQM
Outdoor Storage including container storage area	1,450.00	1,685.00	3,480.00	2,270.00	1,950.00
Fuel Farm and Fuel Storage	–	–	145.00	145.00	145.00
Covered Storage	–	–	230.00	230.00	230.00
Loading Area (3 Loading Truck Bays and Circulation)	–	–	635.00	635.00	635.00
Traffic/Road Circulation – Allowance for Large Truck Turning Radius to be Considered	–	–	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Garbage/Recycling Bins	–	–	300.00	250.00	250.00
Sub-Total Science Program Outdoor Requirements	1,450.00	1,685.00	5,790.00	4,530.00	4,210.00
Hard and Soft Landscaping (about 10%)	–	–	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Covered Bike Storage (43 Bicycle)	–	–	–	85.00	85.00
Parking – Reference Section 7.0 & 11.0	–	–	3,700.00	5,000.00	2,300.00
Totals – Outdoor Requirements	1,450.00	1,685.00	11,340.00	11,465.00	8,445.00

8.0 NON-TYPICAL LAB SPACES AND UNIQUE REQUIREMENTS

Non-typical lab spaces for the TSTS Hub include open/enclosed offices, meeting rooms, formal/informal collaboration spaces and public/shared spaces, and venues where science can be displayed. Standard facility support spaces for staff use and support spaces for building operations will also be required.

In addition to the facility's operational requirements, the TSTS Hub needs to accommodate public touring of certain areas for educational and viewing purposes. This may be provided by introducing raised viewing platforms and walkways that overlook program areas that are secure and controlled for visitor access.

While reviewing these spaces, the TSTS Hub project team emphasized the importance of establishing synergies. The objective of synergies is to consolidate/share spaces, equipment, and support spaces. While the NRC SMPL and the TSB Engineering Lab are currently spread across several buildings, the TSTS Hub now has a significant opportunity to establish more cost-effective infrastructure and foster a collaborative environment.

When designing non-typical lab spaces, the following criteria should be considered:

- Design excellence
- Health and safety requirements
- Environmental
- Future flexibility, expandability, and adaptability
- Acoustic separation requirements
- Proximity to public access or limitation of public access
- Universal design considerations
- Collaboration and sharing of information
- Science on display
- Physical security
- Siting requirements
- Access to the outdoors and amenity spaces (if required)

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9.1 PRELIMINARY STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS

The TSTS Hub facility is being developed to house NRC SMPL and TSB research operations. The facility contains a mixture of high bay laboratories, mid bay laboratories, smaller laboratories, support spaces, and office spaces. The structural system is being developed to satisfy the functional and architectural requirements of the building and to accommodate the mechanical and electrical systems.

9.1.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The Laboratories Canada design principles that are most closely related to structural engineering are Flexibility, Functional Suitability and Expandability, and Sustainability.

9.1.1.1 Flexibility

Structural design is crucial to the occupancy, performance, and longevity of any facility. The structure must be adaptable and able to accommodate changing programmatic or equipment requirements, operational techniques, and building services for similar design load parameters without additional structural members or reinforcing, with minimal disruption over the intended lifespan. These requirements can be accommodated using the following design principles:

- Stack lateral stability elements in plan and locate lateral load resisting elements around stair and elevator cores and around the perimeter (if required) to maximize the flexibility of the floor plate.
- Minimize the number and size of columns to maximize the floor space available.
- Design floor areas to accommodate equipment loads anywhere on the floor area allocated to that equipment.
- Design floors and roofs to be capable of supporting the future access, transport, installation, and removal of existing plant and equipment while the existing plant or equipment remains operational, without affecting vertically or horizontally adjacent areas.
- Prohibit the use of prestressed concrete.

9.1.1.2 Functional Suitability and Expandability

In addition to flexibility, the structural design will consider the functional suitability and future expandability of the TSTS Hub. The structural system will be designed for equipment and space functions. One special consideration is vibration. Adjacent sources of vibration from building use, operations, and equipment should be considered when determining the vibration effects. In areas supporting science equipment, microscopes, and other sensitive equipment, the building structure should be designed for the vibration and acceleration limits specified by the manufacturer of the specific equipment. Where identified by Laboratories Canada, the structure will be designed for vertical or horizontal future expansion without requiring the displacement or discontinuation of existing facility operations.

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9.1.1.3 Sustainability

The use and selection of materials for the structural system will be determined with the overall sustainability of the project in mind. All materials and components used should support the following sustainability goals:

- Low-carbon intensity construction material
- Renewable building material
- Innovative structural components
- Emissions reduced concrete
- Recycled content concrete
- Local materials
- Low VOC-emitting materials

9.1.1.4 Other Considerations

In addition to the Laboratories Canada design principles for selecting the facility structural systems listed in **Section 9.1.1**, the following will be considered:

- **Structural economy:** Preference will be given to the most economical structural system if the performance is similar.
- **Structural serviceability:** Preference will be given to systems that minimize noise transmission over systems that do not. The potential for excessive structural deflections, vibrations, and movements will be carefully evaluated.
- **Durability and long-term maintenance costs:** Preference will be given to structural systems that have low long-term maintenance costs over systems that do not.

The final selection of structural systems must consider the cost of construction of the following:

- Architectural, mechanical, and electrical systems
- Vibration and noise control
- Floor-to-floor heights
- Fire protection requirements

Material and labour availability may have both economic and schedule implications on the project.

9.1.2 DESIGN CODES AND MATERIAL STANDARDS

The structural systems for the facility will be designed in accordance with the National Building Code of Canada (NBCC), the NBCC Structural Commentaries (Part 4 of Division B), and all referenced codes and standards. Where the following requirements exceed those noted in the NBCC, the more stringent will apply. The Structural Importance Factor for seismic, snow, and wind loads is “High”. It is recommended that the structural systems for the facility also meet the PSPC’s “Technical Reference for Office Building Design” where appropriate.

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9.1.2.1 Design Loads

The structural systems for the TSTS Hub will be designed for the minimum uniform, superimposed dead and live gravity loads referenced below (see **Table 9-1**):

Table 9-1: Design Loads

Occupancy	Superimposed Dead Loads (kPa)	Live Loads (kPa)
Main Floor	1.5	4.8 ¹
High Bay Floors	1.5	12.0 ²
Office	2.0	4.8
Laboratory	2.0 ³	4.8
Storage	2.0	7.2 ⁴
Common Area	2.0	4.8
Mechanical	0.8	9.6 ⁵
Roof Areas	1.8 ⁶	2.67 ⁷

For a detailed, room-by-room breakdown of the superimposed dead and live loads, refer to **Appendix E – Room Data Sheets**.

The lateral load-resisting elements of the facility (e.g., concrete shear walls, moment frames, and steel bracing) will be designed for the following lateral load design parameters based on the Ottawa (i.e., City Hall) climatic data:

- Reference hourly wind pressures: $q (1/50) = 0.41$ kPa.
- Internal Wind Pressure Coefficient: III.
- The seismic parameters prescribed in the proposed NBCC 2020 seismic hazard updates. The current NBCC 2015 seismic hazard values are included for comparison. An average shear wave velocity of 360 m/s (Site Class C) is assumed and is subject to geotechnical investigations for the chosen site (see **Table 9-2**).

Table 9-2: Seismic Parameters

Design Spectral Response Acceleration, S(T)	Proposed NBCC 2020	NBCC 2015
S(0.2)	0.66	0.44
S(0.5)	0.53	0.24
S(1.0)	0.39	0.12
S(2.0)	0.10	0.056

¹ Allowances and localized reinforcing will be made for specialty equipment located in the labs or for other items that exceed the uniform load allowances, including travel routes for equipment exceeding 1000 kg.

² High Bay floors requiring a strong floor to be designed for the specified anchorage loads in addition to the uniform live load of 12.0 kPa.

³ Allowances and localized reinforcing will be made for specialty lab equipment or other items that exceed the uniform load allowances.

⁴ Allowances and localized reinforcing will be made for racking loads or other storage requirements that exceed the uniform load allowances.

⁵ An additional 2.4 kPa live load will be applied to floors and/or roofs above mechanical spaces.

⁶ Ballasted roofs will require higher superimposed loads. The weight of Photovoltaic (PV) panels and associated racking is included in this value; associated wind load or uplift is not.

⁷ Roof areas will also be designed for a 24-hour rainfall ponding as required by the NBCC to accommodate the roof discharge rate of rainwater. Snowdrift loads as prescribed by the NBCC Structural Commentaries will also apply to accommodate the roof profile. The roof areas will be designed for wind loads associated with the PV panel system. Where the panel layout deviates from the NBCC code limitations, a wind study will be completed to determine these loads.

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Design Spectral Response Acceleration, S(T)	Proposed NBCC 2020	NBCC 2015
S(5.0)	0.026	0.015
S(10.0)	0.0084	0.0054
PGA	0.35	0.28

The structural systems for the project will be designed to limit the roof live load deflections to the lesser of Span/360 or 25 mm and limit the floor live load deflections to the lesser of Span/480 or 19 mm, while respecting the vibration criteria below sensitive laboratory equipment.

9.1.2.2 Material Standards

The structural components and materials will be proportioned in accordance with the requirements of the codes referenced in **Table 9-3**.

Table 9-3: Material Standards

Material	Relevant Code(s)	Elements
Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA A23.3 Design of Concrete Structures CSA A23.1/A23.2 Concrete Materials and Methods of Concrete Construction/Methods of Test for Concrete CSA G30.18 Carbon Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundations Slab on grade Floor Slabs Walls Columns Roof Slabs
Masonry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA S304.1 Design of Masonry Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Load bearing walls Partition walls
Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA O86 Engineering Design in Wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miscellaneous framing Mass Timber framing
Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA S16 Limit States Design of Steel Structures CSA G40.20/G40.21 General Requirements for Rolled or Welded Structural Quality Steel/Structural Quality Steel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Web Steel Joists Beams Columns Bolted Connections
Cold Formed Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA S136 North American specification for the design of cold-formed steel structural members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel Floor Deck Steel Roof Deck Exterior Stud Walls Interior Stud Walls
Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA W47.1-19 Certification of companies for fusion welding of steel (Div 1 or 2) CSA W59.1-18 Welded steel construction ASTM F1554-18 Standard Specification for Anchor Bolts, Steel, 36, 55, and 105-ksi Yield Strength ASTM F3125-18 Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts and Assemblies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welding Anchor Rods Structural Bolts
Parking Garage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA S413-14 (R2019) Parking Structures All applicable codes and standards noted here 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building

9.1.3 STRUCTURAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The substructure of the TSTS Hub will be constructed out of cast-in-place concrete foundations and a reinforced concrete slab. A geotechnical assessment will be completed for the site. The optimal foundation system will be developed in collaboration with the geotechnical engineer.

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The TSTS Hub is broken down into several distinct neighbourhoods. Each neighbourhood has unique structural considerations that impact the superstructure system selection. Speciality structural requirements include the following:

- Overhead cranes
- Jib cranes
- Strong floors
- Containment structures
- Pressure relief panels
- Heavy equipment
- Vibration-sensitive equipment

The following sections highlight some of these unique requirements. For additional details, refer to **Appendix E – Room Data Sheets**.

9.1.3.1 High Bays

The high bays neighbourhood consists of one (1) high bay laboratory for the NRC SMPL and one (1) high bay laboratory for the TSB Engineering Lab. The labs will be adjacent to one another. The new high bay spaces will be made flexible by providing a strong floor at the base of the space and adequate lifting capacity with overhead cranes above.

For the NRC SMPL, the structural integrity high bay will be a research facility with a laboratory that is approximately 40 m × 40 m. The laboratory area will be equipped with a 10-tonne overhead crane spanning 40 m, with a minimum of 15 m of clear space to the underside of the double crane hooks for testing, evaluation, and research regarding large transportation vehicle or infrastructure components.

The high bay will include a strong floor and strong wall system. The strong floor system will consist of four (4) strong floors, separated by service trenches. The strong floor system will include a grid of anchorage points spaced at 1 m on centre and will be capable of withstanding a 1000 kN vertical force at each anchorage point. The movable strong wall will measure 6 m high × 12 m long and consist of a grid of anchorage points spaced at 1 m on centre. The strong wall should be able to resist an overall moment greater than 1000 kNm. The strong floor system will be constructed out of heavily reinforced concrete. The moveable strong wall will be constructed out of steel and will be able to connect to the strong floor anchorage points throughout the high bay.

For TSB Engineering Lab, the high bay will be an investigative facility with a laboratory that is approximately 50 m × by 25 m. The laboratory area will be equipped with two 20-tonne overhead cranes spanning 25 m, with a minimum of 10.9 m clear space to the underside of the crane hooks. Both cranes will run on the same crane girders.

The superstructure for the high bay areas requires large clear spans and crane girders to support the crane above. A structural steel superstructure is most suitable to accommodate the high bay requirements.

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9.1.3.2 Science Workshops

The science workshops are mid bay spaces with a variety of overhead and jib crane requirements. The machine workshop (i.e., one of the science workshops) will be approximately 27 m × 18 m and will require a two-tonne overhead crane spanning 18 m. Structural steel is most suitable to accommodate the structural requirements of the science workshops.

9.1.3.3 Metallography and Microscopy

The metallography and microscopy neighbourhood contains two scanning electron microscope (SEM) rooms. The floor structure in these rooms must be fully isolated from the rest of the structure to limit the vibration transmitted to the SEM equipment. The vibration limits and other design parameters will be coordinated with the SEM manufacturers.

9.1.3.4 Structural Integrity and HTM

The structural integrity and HTM neighbourhood are largely comprised of the material and component testing room. This space measures approximately 36 m × 22 m and contains a 10-tonne overhead crane spanning 22 m, with a minimum of 5.5 m clear space to the underside of the crane hook. This room contains several large pieces of equipment that will require slab thickening, service trenches, and other special support requirements. The slab details for this space will be developed in conjunction with the equipment manufacturers.

9.1.3.5 Heat Treatment and Research

The heat treatment and research neighbourhood have several speciality structural requirements. The spin rig equipment requires a steel encasement structure, separate from the superstructure of the facility. The encasement structure requires a minimum 50 mm thick steel plate walls on three (3) sides and on the ceiling. The demising wall opposite the open face of the steel plate spin rig containment structure will also be reinforced with 50 mm thick steel plate (or equivalent). The inner dimensions of the containment structure are approximately 5 m × 5 m × 5 m tall. A 0.5-tonne jib crane is required inside the containment structure and a 1.5-tonne jib crane is required in the equipment room to service the mechanical equipment.

The burner rig and hot isostatic press rooms require pressure relief exterior walls in case of an accidental high-pressure incident within the rooms. Reinforced masonry will be used for the interior walls and a lightweight steel system will be used on the exterior walls of these spaces to provide the necessary pressure relief.

9.1.3.6 Offices

The office areas generally do not require large spans or excessive clear headroom. The structural framing for these spaces can be made of conventional steel or concrete hybrid framing and must satisfy the design objectives noted previously. Depending on the final design of the building and on the sustainability goals,

hybrid cast-in-place concrete, steel, and/or heavy timber framing options may also be incorporated in the design. Heavy timber framing may be used for both functional performance and aesthetic purposes in the lobby and office areas, where the positive impacts of biophilia are experienced.

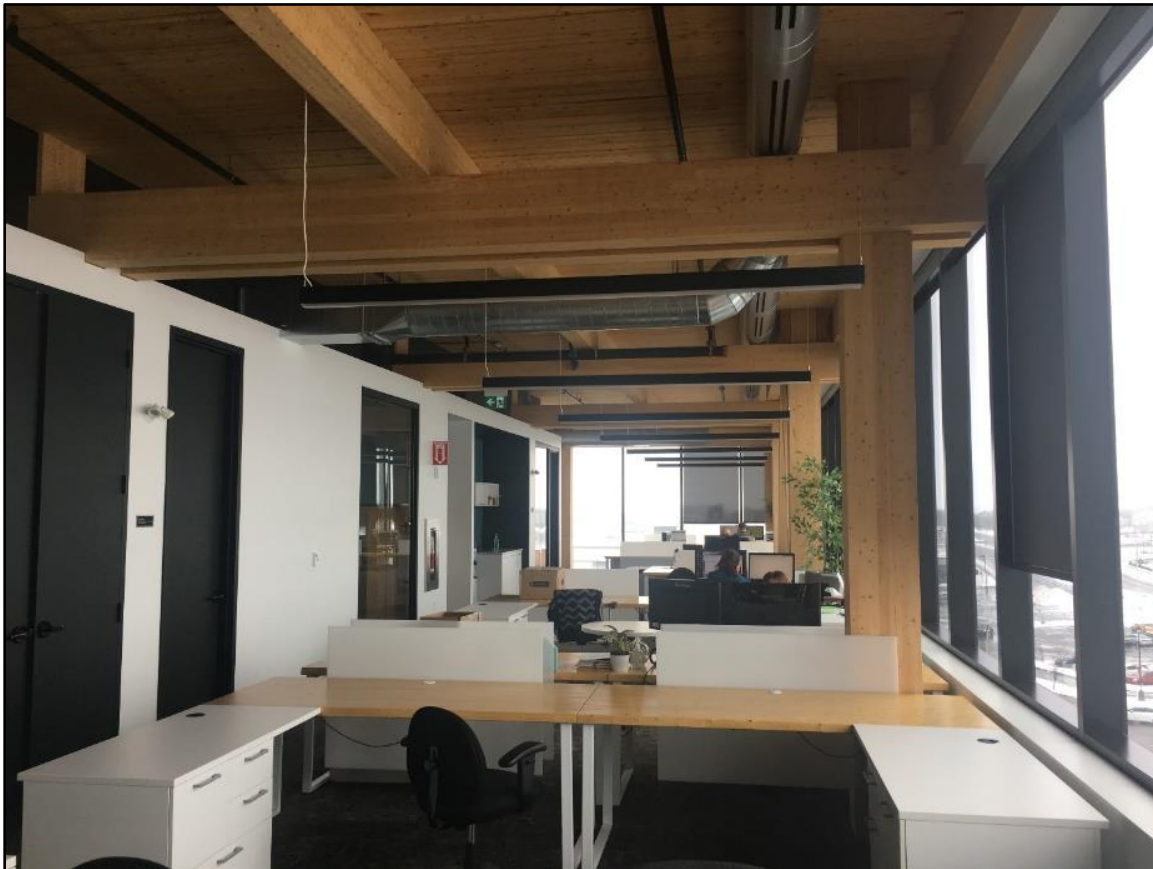


Figure 9.1: Complexe Synergia (Saint-Hyacinthe, QC)

9.2 PRELIMINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary mechanical engineering recommendations included in this report describe the system design principles and mechanical infrastructure requirements that are anticipated to form part of the new TSTS program within the context of the TSTS Hub Mandate.

As part of the pre-design process for TSTS, several approaches to base building mechanical system design will be considered for investigation and feasibility analysis as the design progresses and as additional information becomes available to the design team. Any strategy presented should result in a best-in-class green building design and must compare favourably (via benchmarking) to characteristics of use in high-performance laboratory facilities.

Any base building mechanical systems identified in this report correspond with the above and are not intended to limit the design team's innovation, approach, or further investigation of high-performance technologies and opportunities available at the TSTS site during the next phase of design.

The following guiding principles will be followed:

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- Provide a safe environment for facility occupants.
- Provide the necessary environmental conditioning to maintain occupant comfort and support research-related functions.
- Provide reliable and maintainable systems.
- Plan for future growth and adaptability to change.
- Incorporate Net-Zero Carbon and Net-Zero Energy Ready infrastructure.
- Incorporate optimized ventilation strategies without compromising IAQ or occupant health, safety, and comfort.
- Plan and design for intelligent and integrated smart building management technology.

9.2.1 DESIGN CRITERIA

9.2.1.1 Applicable Codes, Standards, and Regulations

The mechanical systems should be designed and built to meet the following codes, standards, and regulations, as well as the objectives of Laboratories Canada and the in-progress Repeatable Lab Design Framework (RLDF). The following list is not exhaustive and represents the minimum relevant codes and standards that should be adhered to. Where conflict exists between the codes and standards listed, the more stringent requirement will be applied, unless otherwise agreed upon by the facility users and Laboratories Canada. The latest edition of the identified and applicable codes and standards at the time of detailed design shall apply to the work.

- CSA Z316.5: Fume Hoods and Associated Exhaust Systems
- CSA B64.4: Backflow Preventers, Reduced Pressure Principal Type (RP)
- CSA B651-18 Accessible Design for the Built Environment
- MD 15128-2013, Laboratory Fume Hoods
- ASHRAE Standard 55.1: Standard for Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy
- ASHRAE Standard 62.1: Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
- ASHRAE Standard 90.1: Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential
- ASHRAE Standard 110: Method of Testing Performance of Laboratory Fume Hoods
- ANSI Z358.1: Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment
- ANSI Z9.5: Laboratory Ventilation
- National Building Code of Canada
- National Fire Code of Canada
- National Plumbing Code
- Model National Energy Code of Canada
- NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals
- NFPA 55: Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code
- NFPA 72: National Fire Alarm Code
- NFPA 91: Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Non-Combustible Particulate Solids
- ACGIH Industrial Ventilation – A Manual of Recommended Practice
- ASHRAE Handbooks and Standards
- MD 15000: Mechanical Environmental Standard for Federal Office Buildings
- MD 15128: Laboratory Fume Hoods
- MD 15161: Control of Legionella in Mechanical Systems
- Cooling Technology Institute (CT) STD-201: Certified Cooling Towers

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- CEPA SoR/2008-197 Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) – Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products

9.2.1.2 Outdoor Environmental Conditions

Mechanical systems will be sized and selected based on outdoor air conditions published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) weather data for the weather station nearest the selected site, using 0.4% dry bulb and wet bulb summer conditions and the 99.6% dry bulb winter condition.

In addition to the above, climate-resiliency must be considered in the mechanical system life cycle design and evaluated at the earliest stages of detailed design with all stakeholders.

9.2.1.3 Indoor Environmental Conditions

Internal design temperatures for summer and winter conditions will be provided in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 55.1 and as dictated by the science program requirements.

A temperature setback strategy will be adopted to conserve energy during unoccupied hours unless specific lab functions require otherwise. Where flexibility is required for spaces to operate after hours, a local occupancy override will be provided.

Relative humidity for occupied spaces will be maintained in the range of 30% to 60% (+/- 5%), unless specific lab functions require otherwise.

Indoor environmental conditions for each space in the TSTS Facility were reviewed during an initial round of user group engagement workshops conducted during the Functional Programming Phase. These conditions have been recorded in the detailed RDSs.

9.2.1.4 Outdoor Air Ventilation Requirements

Each occupied space will be provided with minimum outdoor air ventilation rates in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 62.1.

Each laboratory and workshop will be provided with mechanically generated ventilation air supply in sufficient quantities to make up exhaust air, control airborne hazards, and maintain occupant comfort and acceptable indoor air quality. Ventilation air will be delivered in a manner that improves the effective air change rates in the space and promotes optimal directional airflow, while minimizing impact on any exposure control devices.

Optimized ventilation strategies will be deployed by the design team to minimize the ventilation load. An example of such a strategy is using a lab demand control ventilation system that is capable of modulating ventilation air rates in response to the measured concentration of contaminants in the occupiable workspace. The degree to which variable air change rates can be incorporated is currently being evaluated in further detail and is pending a thorough lab ventilation risk assessment. Passive ventilation strategies

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(e.g., natural ventilation) for the facility will be evaluated. These strategies are further described in **Section 5.0**.

9.2.1.5 Lab Ventilation Risk Assessment

One of the primary drivers of energy use in lab buildings is the high volume of laboratory ventilation air required to make up exhaust air, control airborne hazards, and maintain a required level of occupant safety and comfort. A simplified approach to lab ventilation would include over-ventilation, where more outdoor air is equated to higher occupant safety. This approach is not conducive to a high-performance laboratory design and will not support a sustainable outcome for the project. It is well-documented that a high volume of ventilation air alone will not guarantee effective control of airborne hazards in the lab space.

In many cases, it will be possible to reduce ventilation volumes and air change rates substantially from the traditional values of 6–12 ACH while maintaining the key objectives of the ventilation system. A Lab Ventilation Risk Assessment (LVRA) or integrated Laboratory Safety, Sustainability, and Ventilation Strategy is an approach often deployed on projects that aim to improve safety and optimize energy performance and ventilation rates.

The LVRA aims to identify hazards present in the lab and the protective capabilities of the space prior to establishing the demand for ventilation air and the range of modulation permissible. In this case, outdoor air supply is closely related to the hazard exposure risk in the lab.

As part of this functional programming stage of design, the team has initiated the process of documenting hazards present in the TSTS science spaces and the exposure control devices deployed to manage these hazards at their source. The team has not engaged in a formal process where these hazards are characterized or further evaluated to determine the appropriate exposure control devices, operating specifications, performance criteria, and resultant ventilation demand. Similarly, the working environment of the lab has not been reviewed for processes involved with the various exposure control devices. Clear documentation and understanding of these elements is a crucial first step in conducting an effective LVRA and requires various stakeholders (e.g., facility owners, facility operators, lab users, design consultants, environmental health and safety professionals and industrial hygienists) to be engaged.

The LVRA is critical to understanding the protective capabilities of the space and the minimum flow and range of ventilation air required to meet the safety and functional requirements of the occupants. The LVRA aims to identify the hazards present in each lab space, optimization strategies to contain and control hazards, and an ideal range of ventilation rates that will support a safe, efficient, and sustainable outcome. Finally, the LVRA will provide insight into the range of modulation required to meet the demand for ventilation in unoccupied and occupied conditions.

The LVRA is considered beyond the scope of this functional programming stage; however, it has been described in principle above for completeness. It is expected that a thorough LVRA will be undertaken by the design team during the earliest stages of Schematic Design. This LVRA will optimize ventilation rates, enhance the operational effectiveness of the lab spaces, minimize maintenance, and control problems, and maximize occupant safety and comfort.

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9.2.1.6 Reliability, Redundancy, and Expandability

Mechanical systems and supporting infrastructure will be designed, selected, and constructed to meet the following minimum redundancy requirements:

- Sufficient capacity and arrangement within the central chilled water plant such that the remainder of the plant will be capable of supporting all critical cooling demands in the facility if a single component is out of service.
- Sufficient capacity and arrangement within the central heating water plant such that the remainder of the plant will be capable of supporting the full heating demand in the facility if a single component is out of service.
- Investigation of a reliable alternative potable water supply such that service to the facility will not be significantly interrupted in the event of failure of the primary source.
- Investigation of multiple ventilation air systems organized in a headered or parallel supply air and exhaust air arrangement to serve the science areas of the facility. This will provide redundancy in the ventilation air supply and exhaust.
- Sufficient capacity and arrangement for all infrastructure directly supporting the scientific equipment (i.e., hydraulic power plant, process cooling plant, and high-pressure compressed air plant components) such that the remainder of the plant will be capable of supporting the full demand if a single component is out of service.

Specific attention will be paid to mechanical infrastructure that directly supports critical research functions and laboratory areas. Proposed systems will be simple to operate and maintain, further contributing to the underlying reliability of the mechanical infrastructure.

Central mechanical plants will be constructed and sized to allow flexibility in program changes and/or moderate facility expansion. As an initial proposal, the ability for 30% expansion of capacity in central heating, cooling, and ventilation plant equipment should be considered for the facility to align with LC's Strategic Guidance. The required expansion area and impact on utility distribution services will be carefully reviewed against architectural implications, capital investment, and the ongoing operational efficiency of the systems and equipment.

Where possible, services will be located such that lab reconfigurations will minimize the need to relocate major services. Lab service connection points will be located such that future modifications and configurations of lab casework and equipment will have minimal impact on the delivery of the services.

9.2.2 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The fire protection water service is anticipated to be supplied to the facility through the municipal system. An approved double-check valve type backflow prevention assembly, complete with supervised valves, will be provided in the water entry service to protect the municipal water system from potential contamination.

At this time, it is understood that the municipal water service at the selected site will have adequate capacity to support the fire protection requirements of the facility; therefore, on-site water storage to support the fire suppression system is not proposed. The need for a fire water booster pump will be assessed based on available flow test data at the selected site. If required, the fire water booster pump will be installed in a dedicated room with an appropriate fire resistance rating and direct access to the exterior.

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The facility will be provided with an automatic sprinkler system, in accordance with the National Fire Code of Canada and NFPA 13 requirements. Based on the anticipated height of the building, it is understood that a standpipe and hose reel system will not be required; therefore, it is not proposed.

Where valuable or sensitive test equipment requires a higher level of protection against water damage, a dedicated double interlock pre-action fire protection system will be provided to protect the zone. During recent RDS workshops, the following areas were identified as candidates for these additional considerations:

- 1.1 NRC High Bay
- 3.2 Chemical Lab
- 3.14 Burner Rig #1
- 3.15 Burner Rig #2
- 3.19A SEM Lab A
- 3.19B SEM Lab B
- 3.23 Material and Component Testing
- 3.5 Spin Rig Test Cell

Fire extinguishers will be provided throughout the facility in accordance with the NFPA 10 requirements.

9.2.3 PLUMBING SYSTEMS

9.2.3.1 Domestic Potable Water

A domestic potable cold-water service is anticipated to be supplied to the facility through the municipal system. The incoming water service will pass through an approved, reduced-pressure-type backflow prevention device and utility water meter, prior to distribution to the facility. The domestic cold-water service will enter directly into a water service entry room, located at grade on an exterior wall of the facility.

The need for a domestic cold-water booster pump will be assessed based on the available water pressure at the selected site. Similarly, the requirement for supplemental water softening or treatment equipment will be evaluated based on a water quality sample analysis made available at the selected site.

Domestic potable water will be distributed to all areas that serve the public (e.g., washrooms, showers, and break rooms). Laboratory emergency response stations will be serviced by the domestic potable water distribution system.

Reducing the amount of water use is a key sustainable strategy that will be achieved by selecting low flow plumbing fixtures and exploring opportunities for recycling grey wastewater and captured rainwater for different functions (e.g., irrigation, toilet flushing, and cooling tower make-up) as applicable.

9.2.3.2 Domestic Hot Water

Domestic hot water will be generated and stored in multiple high-efficiency storage water heaters or instantaneous style water heaters, depending on the calculated load demand. The domestic hot water heater solution will ideally be focused on electric resistance heating elements.

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Hot water will be recirculated back to the water heater source to raise the water temperature to 60°C. Storage tanks will store hot water at temperatures above 60°C where applicable, to minimize the risk of legionella and other bacterial contamination. Domestic hot water supplied to fixtures must be less than 49°C, to minimize the risk of scalding to users.

Opportunities to recover waste heat generated within the facility to pre-heat domestic hot water should be considered and explored by the team as the design progresses. Similarly, opportunities to preheat domestic hot water through solar collector(s) should be investigated as part of an energy conserving measure in the next phase of design.

9.2.3.3 Process Non-Potable Water

Laboratories and workshops will be provided with a dedicated source of non-potable domestic cold water for the exclusive use of laboratory equipment, plumbing fixtures, and hose-bib outlets. The facility non-potable water supply will have a backflow prevention device suitable for a severe hazard classification and will originate in the building's water service entry room.

9.2.3.4 Sanitary Drainage

Sanitary drainage will be collected within the facility and discharged by gravity to the municipal system. The use of lift or pumping stations to convey sanitary waste will be minimized and avoided where possible.

Grit and oil-water separators will be provided where necessary, to protect the building and municipal systems from potential contamination. During recent RDS workshops, the following areas were identified as candidates for these additional considerations:

- 1.1 NRC High Bay
- 1.2 TSB High Bay
- 3.23 Material and Component Testing
- 4.1 Spin and Burner Rig Equipment Support
- 4.12 Oil Storage Room

The use of a greywater recycling system for flush fixtures throughout the facility should be evaluated by the team as part of one sustainable design strategy. The application of drain water heat recovery systems should be evaluated by the team as part of another sustainable design strategy.

9.2.3.5 Storm Drainage

Storm water will be collected through conventional or flow-control roof drains and discharged by gravity to the site's stormwater infrastructure.

The recovery, and reuse of rainwater for irrigation, cooling tower make-up, and flush fixtures should be considered and investigated by the team in the next phase of design.,

The selection of roof drains and deployment of rainwater capture systems will be carefully coordinated with the overall site stormwater management strategy. Overflow drainage strategies will be incorporated as required and coordinated with architectural, civil, and stormwater management requirements.

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9.2.3.6 Natural Gas Service

In support of the low carbon economy design for the facility, traditionally fuel-fired appliances are anticipated to be electrified.

A natural gas service utility is recommended to be extended to the site and facility as a redundant or peak-demand fuel source only. Natural gas service and associated meter/regulator assembly will be provided by the local utility service provider.

To future-proof the SMPL burner rigs, a natural gas supply line terminated in proximity for future tie-in was requested by the facility users.

9.2.3.7 Laboratory Gases – Compressed Gas Cylinder System

A variety of compressed gases will be required to support the test equipment, laboratory, and workshop functions. Point-of-use and centralized cylinder storage was discussed during the user group engagement workshops, as a potential strategy for storing and deploying the compressed gases throughout the facility. As the design progresses, it is recommended that a study regarding gas outlet locations and frequency of use be conducted to determine the approach of local bottle storage versus pipeline distribution systems.

A dedicated manifold and pipeline distribution of compressed argon gas to the hot isostatic press has been noted as a requirement. Similarly, a dedicated manifold and pipeline distribution of compressed propylene gas and compressed oxygen gas to the TGST rig has been noted as a requirement.

9.2.3.8 Compressed Air System

A centralized laboratory air compressor complete with an air filter, receiver, and dryer will be provided to produce laboratory-grade air. Laboratory air will be delivered through a pipeline distribution system and will include bench top, wall-mounted, or hose reel type outlet terminations, as required.

Compressed air quality must meet the ISO 8573 requirements.

9.2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The TSTS lab spaces contain scientific equipment that requires additional support infrastructure and services independent of the base building systems. This support infrastructure will be dedicated to service the scientific equipment. Appropriate mechanical space will be programmed to house the associated central plant equipment.

9.2.4.1 Hydraulic Fluid Power Plant

A hydraulic fluid power plant will be required to support SMPL materials processing and characterization equipment in the NRC SMPL high bay area, materials, and component testing lab(s). In these lab(s), hydraulic-power rigid piping is proposed to be routed in an accessible trench terminating in floor-mounted manifold stations adjacent to the equipment served.

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The hydraulic fluid power plant is proposed to be located in a dedicated space adjacent to the high bay area, materials and component testing lab(s). The plant will consist of multiple hydraulic power units, comprised of a hydraulic fluid reservoir, return filter, pumping equipment, and fluid cooler.

Dedicated hydraulic power units and distribution piping are proposed to serve the following laboratories:

- NRC high bay area, materials and component testing lab.
- Materials and components testing load frames.

9.2.4.2 Process Cooling Water Plant

A process cooling water utility will be required to support SMPL materials processing and characterization equipment. Process cooling water will be supplied through a dedicated piping loop to the NRC high bay area, materials and component testing lab; the high-pressure compressed air plant; and other lab spaces conducting structural integrity and high temperature materials research. Process cooling water will be circulated through two (2) centrifugal pumps operating in a duty/stand-by pumping arrangement.

Heat is proposed to be rejected from this process cooling water loop through an evaporative cooling tower or through a closed-circuit fluid cooler located on the facility roof, or adjacent to the facility on-grade. Each tower fan motor is proposed to be variable-speed and controlled by a variable frequency drive, to maximize energy efficiency. Alternative technologies for rejecting waste process heat (e.g., surface body water sources) should be evaluated as a means for reducing overall energy consumption.

Opportunities to recover waste heat from this system to pre-heat domestic hot water or to produce usable building heating water through heat pump technology will be considered by the team as the design progresses.

Significant disruption to the research and potential damage to equipment can occur if the flow of process cooling water to the facility is interrupted. Therefore, any solution proposed shall be able to reliably operate year-round and will be complete with the following redundancies to minimize downtime:

- Duty/stand-by pumping equipment and heat rejection equipment, such that the full load can continue to be supported if a single component fails.
- All equipment supplied by the emergency power distribution system.
- System maintenance components and replacement equipment will be readily available.

9.2.4.3 Compressed Air Plant(s)

A high-efficiency, high-pressure compressed air utility will be required to support materials testing equipment (e.g., high-velocity combustion burner rigs). The high-pressure compressed air plant is recommended to be located in a dedicated space close to the burner rig assemblies. This plant will be comprised of a high-pressure compressor assembly dryer, filter and a water-cooled after cooler and receiver.

A dedicated air compressor plant will be required to support the SMPL spin rig assembly. This plant will require a dedicated room adjacent to the spin rig and will consist of a compressor assembly, dryer, filter and a water-cooled after cooler and receiver. The spin rig assembly will also require a connection to the central process cooling water loop.

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9.2.4.4 Jet Fuel Storage and Distribution Plant

A dedicated jet fuel farm consisting of storage tanks, distribution equipment, and piping will be required to deliver fuel to high temperature materials testing equipment (i.e., burner rigs). The fuel farm must be located in a secure compound and must be readily accessible by a fuel transport vehicle near the burner rig test cells.

Based on preliminary guidance provided by the facility users, fuel storage will consist of one above-ground, double-wall steel tank with 2500 L capacity and one underground double-wall fiberglass tank with a 25 000 L capacity.

Fuel transfer equipment will be located in a weather-proof enclosure within the secure exterior compound.

9.2.4.5 Electron Microscopy Equipment Cooling Plant

A small, dedicated, self-contained, closed-loop recirculating chiller will be provided, to support SMPL and TSB engineering lab electron microscopy equipment. This equipment must be located close to the scanning electron microscope(s) and will require a connection to the facility process cooling water loop.

9.2.5 HEATING AND COOLING PLANT

A local central chilled water and heating water plant is proposed for the facility. The technology and systems deployed for the central heating and cooling plants will have a notable impact on energy performance, as well as the capital and ongoing operating costs of the facility. This area will require cohesion with the overall heating, ventilation, and air conditioning strategy proposed for the facility. It is an area where a variety of possible solutions exist within the marketplace that can deliver on the sustainability goals and energy performance targets identified for the project.

At the current stage of design, multiple options are still being explored. It is recommended that a thorough analysis of these options be undertaken during the next phase of design, with an emphasis on energy performance, resultant carbon emissions, and life cycle costs. The following options may form part of this study, and would be expected to meet the functional requirements of the facility:

- Electric boilers and high efficiency water-cooled chillers
- Electric boilers and heat recovery chillers
- Ground source heat pumps

This is a sample representation of the central plant strategies that may be examined. Ideally, the deployed solution will maximize combined Coefficient of Performance (COP) of the central heating and cooling plants and prioritize the use of electricity in lieu of fossil fuels to generate heating energy.

9.2.5.1 Energy Recovery

The central heating and cooling plants should be integrated and should incorporate energy exchange technology to the greatest extent possible. This energy exchange should be available to increase overall system performance whenever there is a simultaneous heating and cooling load demand. For example, energy absorbed by the chilled water distribution system could be redirected to a condenser water system for re-use within the facility by a heat pump, to offset simultaneous heating load demands.

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Alternative technologies for rejecting waste heat (e.g., well or surface body water sources) should be evaluated as a means for reducing overall energy consumption.

Opportunities to recover waste heat generated through the lab process cooling water system, to produce usable building heating water through heat pump technology, will be considered and explored by the team as the design progresses.

9.2.5.2 Heating Water Distribution

Heating water distribution systems will be an extension of the local central heating plant. These systems will supply heating energy for the following functions:

- Ventilation loads
- Envelope losses
- Terminal re-heat loads

Heating water will be circulated through a pumped, closed loop recirculation-type system throughout the facility. In general, pumping equipment will be designed for variable flow.

Heating water systems operating with low temperature water will be considered, to minimize energy impact. The decision regarding heating water operating temperature will be balanced and optimized with coil sizes, to minimize the operating energy impact on associated fan systems.

A minimum 11°C differential between supply and return water temperature will be considered for heating water systems. Opportunities to further increase this temperature differential will be explored as the design progresses, to optimize performance and system sizing.

9.2.5.3 Chilled Water Distribution

Chilled water distribution systems will be an extension of the local central cooling plant and will support ventilation air cooling and dehumidification functions. The systems will facilitate the removal of internal sensible and latent heat gains generated by the following:

- Equipment and lighting
- Occupants
- Envelope transmission
- Solar transmission

Chilled water will be circulated through a pumped, closed loop recirculation-type system throughout the facility. In general, pumping equipment will be designed for variable flow.

A minimum 6°C differential between supply and return water temperature will be considered for chilled water systems. Opportunities to further increase this temperature differential will be explored as the design progresses, to optimize performance and system sizing.

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9.2.6 HEATING AND COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEMS

9.2.6.1 TSB Head Office, TSTS Science Office, and Public Spaces

A distributed heating and cooling terminal system is recommended to serve the TSB HO and TSTS office/public spaces of the facility. Potential system solutions include four-pipe fan coil units, variable refrigerant flow (VRF) terminals, radiant heating and cooling panels, or chilled beams operating in parallel with a central DOAS. The principal advantages of the proposed distributed heating and cooling terminal system are as follows:

- Improved indoor air quality (i.e., the ability to measure IAQ at each zone and respond with appropriate control measures through the DOAS).
- Improved energy performance (i.e., the overall reduction in centralized system fan horsepower due to the reduced airflow and size of the associated duct system, and the overall reduction in the volume of outdoor air required compared to a variable air volume [VAV] mixed air system).
- Improved occupant comfort (i.e., less air movement and mechanical noise generated in the occupied zone using the radiant system or chilled beam solution).
- Simplified control sequence of operations (i.e., no airside economizer controls required for central air handling equipment).
- Reduced mechanical space requirements (i.e., a reduction in ductwork distribution complexity and size will result in a reduced ceiling plenum and vertical service space).

9.2.6.2 TSTS Science Spaces

Mechanical cooling for the various TSTS laboratory and workshop spaces will primarily be delivered through the central laboratory and workshop ventilation and make-up air supply systems described in **Section 9.2.7.3**. Where additional cooling is needed beyond the minimum ventilation requirements for the space, local cooling terminal equipment is proposed to offset heat gains. This equipment includes two-pipe fan coils, VRF terminals, radiant panels, or chilled beams.

To offset envelope losses, it is recommended to provide heating using low temperature zone duct reheat coils and/or radiant ceiling panels. Where systems require that ventilation air be re-heated to maintain occupant comfort and indoor design conditions, the team will explore all available passive strategies, including waste heat recovery, prior to relying on the facility's primary heating systems.

Grilles and diffuser placement will promote effective air change rates in the space and optimal directional airflow, while minimizing impact on any exposure control devices.

9.2.7 VENTILATION AND MAKE-UP AIR SUPPLY SYSTEMS

9.2.7.1 TSB HO

The TSB HO component of the facility is proposed to be served by a DOAS that will consist of two (2) parallel systems: a dedicated system for delivering ventilation air to each occupied zone, and a parallel distributed terminal system to handle the heating and cooling loads of the space.

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The dedicated outdoor air handling system is proposed to be a custom, indoor VAV system. The system will be complete with the following components:

- Energy recovery device
- Chilled water-cooling coil
- Heating water coil
- Steam humidification section
- MERV 8 pre-filter
- Summer and winter pre-filter racks
- MERV 14 final filter
- Variable speed supply air
- Exhaust air fan(s)

The energy recovery device is proposed to be a total energy recovery wheel with a minimum total effectiveness of 70%. The energy recovery device will allow for the exchange of both latent and sensible energy transfer between the facility's exhaust air stream and outdoor air stream. This will help to reduce the energy requirements associated with mechanical cooling and heating of the facility's ventilation air. Other energy recovery technologies that provide a minimum 70% effectiveness may be explored by the team during the next phase of design.

The DOAS will incorporate a demand control ventilation strategy, using carbon dioxide (CO₂) sensors and VAV terminal units, to match outdoor air supply with maintenance of acceptable CO₂ concentrations in the occupied zone.

The redundancy of supply systems serving the TSB HO component of the facility are not currently being considered.

9.2.7.2 TSTS Science Office and Public Spaces

The TSTS office and public spaces (e.g., administration offices, break rooms, and collaboration spaces) are proposed to be served by an independent dedicated outdoor air system, operating similar to the TSB HO supply and terminal systems.

The TSTS science office and support spaces are proposed to be served by a similar, independent dedicated DOAS system that will have VAV to the extent practical. Opportunities will be explored to cascade air to the TSTS laboratories and workshops to minimize the overall building outdoor air requirement.

Redundancy of supply systems serving the TSTS science office, support, and public spaces are not currently being considered.

9.2.7.3 TSTS Science Spaces

The supply air system proposed to serve the TSTS laboratory and workshop spaces will consist of multiple dedicated outdoor air handling systems, oriented in a headered manifold arrangement, and located in a penthouse mechanical room. The headered manifold arrangement will provide an additional measure of redundancy for the laboratory and workshop spaces. The DOAS serving science spaces of the facility shall incorporate an energy recovery device to exchange energy between the exhaust air and outdoor air supply

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streams. A determination on airside recovery technology for the system should be optimized for maximum sensible and latent recovery based on a hazard and cross-contamination risk assessment.

The system is intended to have VAV to the extent practical, using an optimized ventilation control strategy to minimize ventilation load demands. One example of such a system is a Lab Demand Control Ventilation System that is capable of modulating ventilation air rates in response to the measured concentration of contaminants in the occupiable workspace. The degree to which variable air change rates can be incorporated is still being evaluated in further detail and is pending a thorough LVRA.

Laboratory and workshop ventilation air distribution systems will generally incorporate air control valves where tracking between supply, general exhaust, and containment exhaust systems is required, and where space pressurization maintenance is necessary.

Passive ventilation strategies (e.g., natural ventilation) should be evaluated for the facility. These systems are further described in **Section 5.0**.

9.2.8 EXHAUST AIR SYSTEMS

9.2.8.1 TSB HO, TSTS Science Office and Public Spaces

Exhaust air systems associated with the TSB HO and TSTS science office and public spaces will be limited to a general exhaust air system and independent sanitary exhaust air system.

9.2.8.2 TSTS Science Spaces

The TSTS laboratory and workshop spaces will be served by several independent exhaust air systems, as follows:

- General exhaust air system
- Sanitary exhaust air system
- Primary containment device (chemical fume hoods) exhaust air system

9.2.8.3 Energy Recovery

Energy recovery will be considered for each of the facility's exhaust air streams. A preference for total energy recovery technology with an effectiveness greater than 70% (i.e., enthalpy wheels) is noted. Alternate heat recovery technology will be reviewed for select exhaust air streams (e.g., laboratory and workshop general exhaust air and chemical fume hood exhaust air systems), where a risk assessment determines that cross-contamination with the facility's ventilation supply air could occur.

Renewable thermal energy sources (e.g., solar air pre-heating) should be evaluated for the facility. They are further described in **Section 5.0**.

9.2.8.4 Exposure Control Devices

Exposure control devices such as fume hoods, canopies, and extraction arms will be provided to control emissions at the source.

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Where new fume hoods are supplied to the facility, low-flow technology and automated sash management control strategies should be considered.

Manifolding fume hood exhaust air systems and connection to one central fan system is recommended for the facility. This approach will be applied for fume hoods with similar uses and where no chemical reactions can occur. The central fume hood exhaust air system will be designed with N+1 redundancy and fed from the essential power system. Various heat recovery systems for central fume hood exhaust air streams will be considered in conjunction with a risk assessment for cross-contamination.

The stack exit velocity of the fume hood exhaust air system will be evaluated for a lower energy use that ensures safe and effective operation. Within the manifolded exhaust system's ductwork, there is an inherent increase in effluent dilution; by carefully studying the diluted plume's dispersion, exhaust fan energy use can be reduced. Plume dispersion calculations or atmospheric modeling will be performed, to evaluate exhaust re-entrainment and optimize stack exit velocity.

A dedicated exhaust air control valve will be provided for each containment device, with ductwork extending to the associated fan intake plenum.

Fume hoods or other local capture systems will not be the only means of room exhaust air. General exhaust air will be provided as required, to maintain ventilation rates and pressurization.

Where they are required, flammable storage cabinets are not recommended to be vented for fire protection purposes. The default condition will be non-vented flammable storage cabinets; venting will be considered on a case-by-case basis only. The cabinet should be supplied with factory-furnished vent ports and fitted with flame arrestors and removable seals. These ports will be leveraged should venting be required, for the purpose of protecting workers from exposure to harmful vapors.

9.2.9 INTELLIGENT BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE

The building will be served by a centralized building automation system, complete with smart building technologies. This will allow for the secure convergence of multiple building operational technologies, including the following:

- Mechanical systems
- Lighting control systems
- Fire alarm systems
- Access control and security systems
- Energy and utility metering systems
- Renewable energy systems
- Emergency power and UPS systems
- Automated shades, operable windows, and other building element control systems as applicable

The energy management and control systems must integrate and provide system performance monitoring, trending, and comparison with historical performance to implement cognitive predictive approaches to system optimization.

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Automated strategies (e.g., lighting controls or temperature adjustments) will be deployed during unoccupied settings to conserve energy, unless specific lab functions require otherwise. Where flexibility is required for spaces to operate after hours, local manual overrides will be provided. Manual overrides and other similar items will be addressed as part of the overall Intelligent Building Infrastructure strategy.

Control and monitoring features will be developed into a secure web or software-based Graphical User Interface to simplify operator training and the control and maintenance of the building. Cat 6A and/or fiber optic cabling to be used to form the backbone of the intelligent building system infrastructure.

9.3 PRELIMINARY ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS

9.3.1 POWER

9.3.1.1 Utility Supply

The proposed site is the NRC Montreal Road Campus in Ottawa. The site is currently fed from the utility using a single 115 kV feed. It is distributed around the site at 13.2 kV. The feed for the new building will tap into the existing 13.2 kV ring and will provide two 13.2 kV: 600 V padmount transformers tied to a common bus, each sized to carry the full load of the building. The main electrical service to the building will be designed to meet Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) requirements, while factoring in a 25% spare capacity and redundancy as outlined in the in-progress RLDF. This building is defined as a Class 2 Electrical Classification, based on the in-progress RLDF.

9.3.1.2 Metering System

The TSTS Hub facility will be equipped with a complete, electronic networked metering system to monitor energy consumption. Digital meters will be provided on the main breakers and at all major distribution panels and motor control centres. Meters will communicate over a CAT6A network to a central software package that will be accessible to authorized personnel only.

All circuit breakers in main distribution boards (MDBs) and central distribution panels (CDPs) will be draw-out type, complete with integral metering and harmonic level monitoring and digital displays. Circuit breakers will be monitored by the power management system.

In addition to total energy, the following components will be metered separately for the entire facility:

- HVAC systems
- Interior lighting
- Exterior lighting
- Receptacle circuits

The metering system will interface with the intelligent building infrastructure to share energy information and allow for the calculation of virtual meters (i.e., lighting % × total wattage × number of fixtures = approximate power usage).

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9.3.1.3 Lightning Protection

A lightning risk assessment will be completed in accordance with CAN/CSA B72-20, based on the building shape and location on the site. If a lightning protection system is deemed to be required, it will be installed in accordance with CAN/CSA B72-20 – Installation Code for Lightning Protection Systems.

9.3.1.4 Generator System

The building will be equipped with an emergency power generator system, to maintain critical life safety systems, security systems, and research area equipment. The reliability and stability of the utility grid in terms of outages, surges, and sags will factor into the final capacity and selection of the generator system. Generators will be housed in a dedicated service area away from sensitive areas of the building, to minimize noise and vibration issues. The system will include 30% spare capacity for future load growth. The fuel capacity will be a minimum of 72 hours of continuous operation.

The building will be equipped with two closed transition automatic transfer switches for life safety and non-life safety loads, as required by the CEC. If a fire pump is required, a third dedicated transfer switch will be installed for this load. Provisions will be incorporated for a portable load bank connection. This will help facilitate required testing and a portable generator connection if a generator fails or must be removed from service for maintenance. All transfer switches will be complete with bypass contactors so that the power to the load can be maintained in the event of a switch failure.

9.3.1.5 UPS System

Critical areas of the TSTS Hub facility will require redundant (N+1) sources of uninterruptible power supply (UPS), such as critical labs, building automation, equipment, security, life safety, and communication system loads. UPS units will be sized for this facility and will include an additional 30% capacity for future load growth. Each UPS will also be equipped with static bypass to allow manual override in the event of equipment failure.

The UPS will be hot swappable, to enable live replacement without interrupting power to the connected loads. The UPS systems will be designed to sustain critical loads for 30 minutes and will act as a filter for power conditioning to protect sensitive infrastructure from the instability of the normal and emergency power sources. The design should also account for maintenance bypass capability.

9.3.1.6 Electrical Distribution

Power will be distributed throughout the facility at 347/600 V and 120/208 V. Where required for identified specialty equipment, 277/480 V will be provided. Step-down, K-13-rated high-efficiency transformers will be provided in the electrical rooms. Major HVAC and equipment loads will be serviced at the higher supply voltages. Lighting and receptacle loads will be mostly serviced at 120/208 V.

Areas like the high bays may utilize 347 V lighting to account for the long run lengths of the circuits. Separate panel board systems will be provided for lighting, receptacles, and HVAC. Dedicated step-down transformers will be provided for laboratory equipment operating at non-standard voltages.

Electrical rooms will be stacked vertically where feasible, to allow conduit shafts to run through all floors. Main distribution panels in each room will be connected via conductors in conduit or bus duct.

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Surge protection will be provided for the main transformer, all switchboards, MDBs, and CDPs. Dedicated surge protection devices will be provided for specific critical and/or expensive equipment, as determined during the design phase.

9.3.1.7 Grounding

A building electrical grounding system will be distributed throughout the building. Grounding and bonding systems will be designed in accordance with the in progress RLDF and the CEC. A technical/communications bonding system will be provided for the entrance facility room, main communication room and distributed telecommunication rooms. A dedicated ground grid will be provided and will be accessible for future testing via service access points.

9.3.2 SPACE REQUIREMENTS

All rooms will be sized with capacity for future growth. The approximate space requirements for the electrical distribution equipment are described as follows. All rooms sizes will be confirmed in the next stage of design.

- **Main electrical room:** 6 m × 9 m, or as required to suit final equipment selections with at least 25% spare space.
 - This will house the main incoming electrical service and distribution equipment that will feed all the sub-electrical rooms in the building.
- **Main server room:** 5m x 10m, or as required to suit final equipment selections with at least 25% spare capacity.
- **Entrance facility room:** 5 m × 10 m.
 - This will house the incoming telecommunications backboards and distribute it to the main communications room.
- **Main communications room:** 5 m × 10 m.
 - This will house the core telecommunications equipment and corresponding infrastructure. It will serve as the hub for all the sub-data rooms throughout the building.
- **Main UPS room:** 6 m × 4 m.
 - This will house the UPS and its associated distribution. It should be close to the laboratory spaces, where it will be highly used.
- **Multiple sub-combination electrical rooms/telecommunication rooms:** 3 m × 3 m and 3 m × 4.5 m.
 - These will be separate rooms with individual doors, but they will be located next to each other.
 - The electrical rooms will house required transformers and branch circuit panels for feeding local circuits.
 - The data rooms will house the data racks for the local data infrastructure.
 - The rooms will be on the same floors as the equipment they serve. If the building is designed with multiple levels, the rooms will be stacked on top of each other on a floor-by-floor basis.
 - The rooms will be dispersed throughout the building, approximately one for every 1,000 SQM of floor space.

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- Priority should be given to locating the sub-electrical rooms close to the heavy electrical load areas (e.g., offices, lab spaces, workshops, and high bays).
- **Indoor generator room:** 10 m × 5 m.
 - The generator room size will be confirmed as the design progresses.
 - This room is best located on an outside wall, close to the main electrical room and mechanical rooms. Alternatively, the generator system could also be located outdoors in a weathertight enclosure. Site configuration will play into this decision, as there is not much space on-site.

9.3.3 LIGHTING AND LIGHTING CONTROL

9.3.3.1 Interior Lighting

The lighting throughout the building will be designed using LED technology, unless the specific application requires an alternate technology. This will allow the TSTS Hub facility to meet recommended lighting levels as prescribed by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) and meet the energy targets required by the NECB. Discussions with the users have revealed the need for better-lit spaces that will increase the visual comfort of the occupants.

9.3.3.2 Interior Lighting Controls

The building will be equipped with a central, low-voltage lighting control system that will monitor and adjust lighting throughout the day with sensors and switches. Unless specific spaces require a different approach, all spaces will be equipped with occupancy and/or vacancy sensors, and all areas with access to natural daylighting will use photo sensors and luminaires with dimmable drivers. Where occupancy or vacancy controls are not appropriate due to impact on the room's function or occupant safety, a scheduling program will be considered for on/off switching outside working hours.

The central, low-voltage lighting control system can be used to implement other lighting energy savings approaches (e.g., high-end trimming or tuning where the controls will limit the output to a maximum lighting level, typically around 80% output). Integration with motorized window blinds will be included for larger areas with solar exposure. The lighting controls will be integrated with the intelligent building infrastructure so that occupancy data can be shared. This will allow heating and cooling systems to ramp up or down depending on usage. This integration will also include manual overrides.

9.3.3.3 Exterior Lighting

The exterior of the building will be controlled from the centralized system using exterior photocells and time-of-day programming. The lighting control system will be integrated with the building management system.

Exterior lights will provide the adequate illumination level required by the building code, with light locations, orientation, and accessories selected to minimize light trespass. Minimum light levels around the building and parking areas will meet or exceed IESNA-recommended levels and will meet the typical close circuit television (CCTV) light level and site security requirements outlined in the TRA (see **Section10**).

Pole-mounted outdoor lighting will be provided for large open areas. Façade-mounted lighting will be provided for perimeter security.

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9.3.3.4 Emergency Lighting

Emergency and exit lighting will be provided in accordance with the NBC 2015 requirements. Emergency lighting will be supplied from the building generator plant. Select areas will use battery backup to ensure uninterrupted illumination during generator start-up. Emergency lighting will be provided in select lab and equipment areas, as per user requirements.

9.3.4 FIRE ALARM

The building will be equipped with a complete, fully addressable two-stage fire alarm system. The system will use speakers for audible communication rather than horns or bells, so that it may act as a mass notification system if required. Visual signalling devices will use strobes of differing intensities installed throughout the building.

9.3.5 IM/IT

Several dedicated networks are required for both the TSB and the NRC SMPL. These detailed network requirements are still being discussed and will need to be addressed in the next phases. Network and Space design is to follow the Government of Canada Workplace Fit-Up – Special Technical Standards Guidelines. The facility entrance room will be the distribution centre for the data infrastructure.

The existing site (the main hub being building M-3) has a single-mode and multimode fiber optic network cable distribution system. Exact details of where this building connects to the network will be developed during the Schematic Design Phase. The network will be brought into the facility entrance room and distributed to the server room and the telecommunication rooms. Each telecommunication room is currently sized to accommodate three dedicated racks. During future design stages, FW will determine the dedicated networks required by different areas of the building. For efficiency and flexibility, it is recommended that the independent networks have specific dedicated switches. However, they may also share rack spaces in the telecom rooms if required and upon approval.

CAT6A structured cabling infrastructure will be incorporated throughout the TSTS Hub facility to meet the data, voice, and building system requirements. Cable tray systems will be included in the design throughout the building and sized to allow for ease of installation and future capacity. The backbone cabling subsystem will consist of backbone copper and fiber cables. The minimum requirements are 6x Cat6A cables for copper backbone and thirty-six (36) strands of single mode and/or multimode fiber, depending on run length. IT infrastructure is the responsibility of SSC, Shared Services Canada.

Wireless Local Area Network (Wi-Fi) will be included in the design throughout the facility, to support Day 1 processes and equipment (e.g., notebook computers) and to provide future flexibility. The Wi-Fi system will use telecommunication horizontal pathways to access points (AP) throughout the facility. The exact placement of APs should be determined by a heat map during detailed design. However, an approximate minimum spacing of 15 m x 15 m should be implemented, to ensure coverage for both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz frequency ranges.

In coordination with local cellular providers, a distributed antenna system (DAS) should be provided with full coverage in the facility and throughout the site. The following frequencies should be provided:

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- CELL cellular/trunked mobile
- LTE mobile broadband services
- Local emergency responder (i.e., fire, police, and ambulance)
- 5G cellular networks should be considered based upon rollout of the technology.

Video conferencing should be provided in all meeting rooms. The audio visual (AV) system design should include microphones, video cameras, and video monitors. Lighting systems and sound attenuation structures/materials should be given special consideration, to optimize the performance of the video conferencing systems.

In accordance with GCworkplace, a sound masking system should be provided to suit open office layouts as required. The system will be in addition to and not detract from prioritizing passive sound attenuation strategies in the building. If a centralized sound masking system is specified, the head end equipment should be in the local telecommunications room. If local sound masking is specified, infrastructure should be in the ceiling space of the area served.

9.3.6 SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

All major electrical and communications systems will integrate with the overall intelligent building infrastructure, including security systems, access control, fire protection systems (e.g., fire alarm and fire pump), automatic window blinds, renewable energy systems, lighting controls, and electronic metering.

9.4 PRELIMINARY CIVIL ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS

The civil engineering component of the project includes identifying the standards, policies, and guidelines required by the local municipality to support site development and the application process. Additional development considerations and information may be required by local municipality, depending on the size and complexity of the proposed development. The engineering and environmental requirements that support the site selection and application process are identified in the following sections.

9.4.1 ENGINEERING

9.4.1.1 Zoning Amendment

Depending on the location of the site, a zoning review and amendment may be required.

9.4.1.2 Assessment of Adequacy of Public Services/Site Servicing Study/Site Servicing Plan

Existing public services must be evaluated to confirm that they can adequately service the site. Local servicing guidelines include stormwater management, watermain, and sanitary sewer requirements. A hydraulic watermain analysis and preparation of servicing options should be completed to address fire protection requirements, site water, and sanitary needs, based on local and provincial requirements.

The report should address requirements and recommendations for sewage and water services, to ensure an acceptable quantity and quality of water supply and the proper collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage wastewater for the site. Development servicing studies will define the water, sanitary, and

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stormwater services required for the site, based on the following provincial and municipal requirements/guidelines:

- Watermain requirements, including fire protection within the building and fire hydrants on site.
- Sanitary sewer requirements, connection to existing system, and potential for on-site treatment requirements.
- Stormwater requirements, including the sizing of the system, quality, and quantity controls.

9.4.1.3 Stormwater Management Plan/Brief

The Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) will meet the criteria established to ensure that:

- Groundwater and baseflow characteristics are preserved.
- Water quality is protected.
- Any watercourses present do not undergo undesirable and costly geomorphic change.
- There will not be any increase in flood damage potential.
- An appropriate diversity of aquatic life and opportunities for human uses are maintained.

Stormwater management strategies that employ a combination of SWMPs are desirable because they yield the following benefits:

- More effective stormwater management.
- Reduction in land area required to implement end-of-pipe solutions.
- Enhanced opportunities to integrate SWMPs effectively as amenities.
- Decreased total cost when land value is factored in.
- Increased level of public awareness and involvement in the implementation and management of stormwater management initiatives.

The SWMP approach will include site-level and conveyance controls. These controls can be divided into two categories based on their primary function: storage controls and infiltration controls. Storage controls include:

- **Rooftop storage:** restricting the discharge rate from roof drains to provide rooftop detention of stormwater.
- **Parking lot storage:** implementing catch basin restrictors or orifices in the storm sewer to detain stormwater on parking lots.
- **Superpipe storage:** oversizing storm sewers and implementing orifices in the sewer to create pipe storage.
- **Site storage:** implementing catch basin restrictors to create additional storage.

9.4.1.4 Community Transportation Study and/or Transportation Impact Study/Brief

These studies address on-site and off-site measures to align the transportation system's performance with the local municipality's goals. They support the local municipality and site development goals of creating an integrated land use and transportation system identified in the local Official Plan and Transportation Master Plan by doing the following:

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- Evaluating the consistency of a proposed development's transportation characteristics with municipal goals and policies.
- Comparing transportation network performance around the site before and after development and evaluating the impact on adjacent roads.
- Enabling negotiations between the local municipality and site owner regarding sharing costs for transportation system modifications.

As part of this study, transportation demand management (TDM) requires proponents to assess the context, need, and opportunity for TDM measures as part of the site development. This will include development of a TDM program and management through a program coordinator. The TDM plan will address parking needs, walking, cycling, transit, ridesharing, carsharing, and bike sharing.

9.4.1.5 Composite Utility Plan

A Composite Utility Plan must adhere to the local municipality's guidelines.

9.4.1.6 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be required to address construction and site impacts on the adjacent environment.

9.4.1.7 Geotechnical Study

A report prepared by a qualified geotechnical engineer addressing the geotechnical aspects of the site will generally be required as part of the site development process.

The report should address the geotechnical design requirements for the subsurface conditions at the site, to support the planned structures, roadways, utilities, and any other infrastructure. The Geotechnical Report can also establish limitations on the site grading and structural requirements, which may be critical to the design of services, roadways, and structures.

As part of this component and depending on the site characteristics, the local municipality may also require a Slope Stability Study.

9.4.1.8 Grade Control and Drainage Plan

A Grade Control and Drainage Plan must outline the criteria for the site development, including stormwater management.

9.4.1.9 Hydrogeological and Terrain Analysis

A Terrain Analysis and Hydrogeological Report or an assimilation capacity study will be required, in accordance with Environmental Protection Act and Ontario Water Resources Act. These studies aim to demonstrate that the development will not have adverse effects on the environment or public health.

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9.4.1.10 Noise/Vibration Study

Noise impacts must be assessed, and recommendations will be prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Environment noise guidelines and the local municipality's environmental noise control guidelines.

9.4.1.11 Landscape Plan

A Landscape Plan will be required as part of the site requirements.

9.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL

9.4.2.1 Archeological Assessment

Archeological assessments determine whether there is a potential for the site to contain archaeological sites. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment, and potentially a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, may be required, depending on whether archaeological potential is present.

9.4.2.2 Cultural Heritage Impact Statement

A Cultural Heritage Impact Statement may be required, depending on site features/structures.

9.4.2.3 Environmental Impact Statement

An Environmental Impact Statement evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. It documents the existing natural features on and around the proposed site, recommends ways to avoid and mitigate negative impacts, and proposes ways to enhance natural features and functions. As part of this study, endangered and threatened species, wildlife, and natural environment are considered.

9.4.2.4 Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment, and potentially a Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment, will be required as part of the evaluation of the proposed site.

9.4.2.5 Environmental Impact Statement

The fuel storage tank system associated with both the science equipment and the generator system (>2500 L) must adhere to the Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SoR/2008-197). This must include space to design a product transfer area, to contain spills during the transfer process.

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10.0 SECURITY

Security is a critical component in the function and operation of any building. In partnership with the participating Hub Partner security representatives, the LabsCanada Security Team is responsible for delivering four major deliverables during the Functional Programming phase: Preliminary Security Requirements (PSR), Security Space Requirements (SSR), Room Data Sheet (RDS) Security Input and a Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA). Additionally, a Security Design Brief (SDB) is provided between the Functional Programming and Schematic Design phases. The outcomes and recommendations of these deliverables will drive the Electronic Security System (ESS) and Physical Security Solutions designs for the facility.

10.1 SECURITY MANDATE

To ensure the new laboratories are designed and operated with the application of robust, modern security standards that are flexible and scalable to meet new and emerging threats and enable the safety and security of occupants and assets.

Defining Characteristics

- Achieve compliance with GoC security policies and directives.
- Protect the people working at and visiting the facilities.
- Protect the facilities and their assets from internal and external threats (research, data, equipment, and resources essential to the mission of the facility).
- Provide security infrastructure that is robust, flexible, and scalable to meet emerging threats.

10.2 PRELIMINARY SECURITY REQUIREMENTS (PSR)

The purpose of the Preliminary Security Requirements (PSR) document is to inform the early development of Functional Programming with high level security requirements for the building, based on the planned operations and client occupants of the site. The document is preliminary and based on existing government security policies and standards and introductory client workshops. Topics include: Purpose, Scope and Assumptions, Limitations, Security Objectives, Site Security Considerations, Building Envelope Security Considerations, Building Interior, Security Zoning, Security Systems, Supporting Security Operations and References. The PSR is delivered in its entirety during the Master Programming phase.

10.3 SECURITY SPACE REQUIREMENTS (SSR)

The purpose of the Security Space Requirements (SSR) document is to identify and describe the security space requirements for the site and building. These space requirements are used to inform Functional Programming with high level space descriptions by function and operational requirements. Topics include the following spaces, as appropriate: Gates and Guard Huts, Parking, Guard Posts, External Security Storage, Primary and Employee Entrances, Lobbies, Security Reception Desks/Visitor Registration Desks, Screening and Scanning Areas, Interview Rooms, Security Administration Areas (e.g., Enclosed Offices, Workstations, Personnel Security Processing Areas, File Rooms, Storage Rooms, Fire Alarm Panel Monitoring Areas, Loading Docks, Break Rooms, Security Control Centres, Crisis Management Centres,

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Security Equipment Rooms, Special Discussion Areas and any other spaces managed, operated or occupied by security personnel. The SSR is delivered in its entirety during the Master Programming phase.

10.4 ROOM DATA SHEET (RDS) SECURITY INPUT

Using information gathered from participation at the Functional Programming Workshops and the Room Data Sheets themselves, the LabsCanada Security Team has produced the Security discipline section for each RDS. This separate “RDS Security Input” document contains the Security Applications and Interior Zoning for each room. Security input is provided in tabular form and includes: Room Name, Interior Zoning designation and Security Applications, along with informative notes as required.

10.4.1 SECURITY APPLICATIONS

Security Applications address mitigations such as, but not limited to: Access Control, Security Video, Security Intercom, Intrusion/Duress Alarms, Speech Privacy, Blast Applications, Ballistic Treatments, Chemical-Biological-Radiological-Nuclear (CBRN) Monitoring, Metal Detection, X-ray Scanning and Emission Security (EMSEC) Mitigations.

10.4.2 INTERIOR ZONING

The Security Zone concept consists of the Public Zone, Reception Zone, Operations Zone, Security Zone, and High Security Zone and follows the “RCMP G1-026 Guide to the Application of Physical Security Zones”. Taken into account for the selection of the zone for each RDS is the space type, blocking and stacking (if available) and functional programming options.

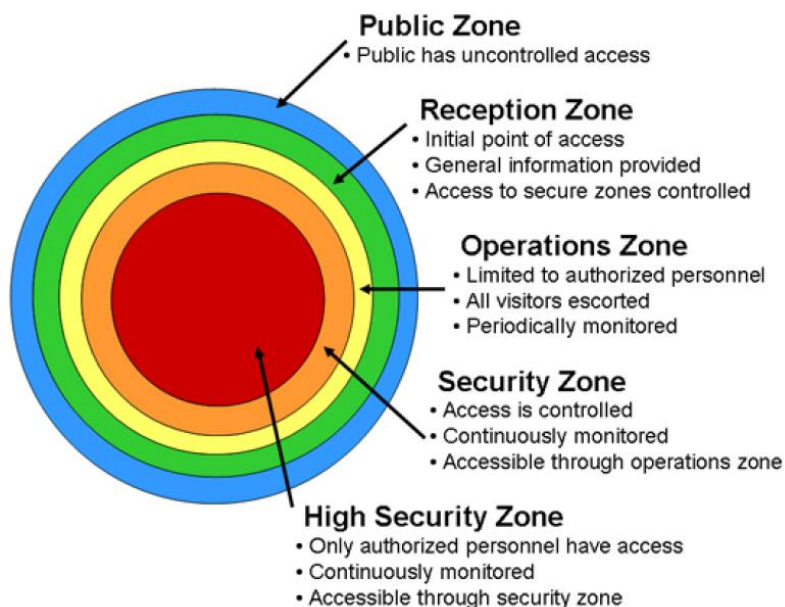


Figure 10.1: Security Zone Concept (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2020)

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10.5 THREAT AND RISK ASSESSMENT (TRA)

The Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) is a critical element in an organization's physical security strategy. The purpose of the TRA is to provide a description of assets, an assessment of threats, a review of existing protective mechanisms and vulnerabilities, the computation of risk and the proposal of mitigation measures. The development of the TRA is based on the Harmonized Threat and Risk Assessment (HTRA) Methodology published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) on October 23, 2007. A set of recommendations has been extracted from the TRA and incorporated during the Detailed Functional Programming phase.

10.6 SECURITY DESIGN BRIEF (SDB)

The Security Design Brief (SDB) provides the physical security concept and proposed mitigation measures developed in response to the Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA). The SDB will also build on the Preliminary Security Requirements (PSR) and Security Space Requirements (SSR) deliverables. The SDB addresses Site Conditions, Building Layout and Features, Special Requirements, Integrated Security Systems, Facility Management, Storage, and Security Personnel. The SDB is delivered just before the start of the Schematic Design phase and is incorporated into the Concept (Schematic) and Detailed Designs.

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11.0 FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING OPTIONS

The optimization of the functional program must address the science space areas, including workflows, lab adjacencies, space sharing, and the approach to the science operations conducted in those spaces. Additionally, science support spaces will be considered (i.e., spaces that support program functions, such as resource centres, auditoriums, shared meeting rooms, shared offices, and outdoor spaces that support the science facility operations). During the functional programming phase, meetings were held with TSTS Hub, Hub Management Office, Laboratories Canada, FW team and External Reviewers to discuss and develop optimization strategies for the project which resulted in the document “What We Heard Report”. Topics that were discussed among this group included Innovation and Attracting Talent, Collaboration, Flexibility and Workflows. Key takeaways were identified to further define design objectives for the facility including flexibility of work environments, adjacencies and visual connections, sustainability goals, modularity, collaboration, sharing and adaptability.

Opportunities for optimization of functional programming options include:

1. Optimize the sharing of science spaces to achieve an ideal integration of science functions with similar mandates, promote science equipment sharing, and reduce the need for redundant infrastructure.
2. Identify opportunities to maximize different space type adjacencies that can achieve the requirement of adaptability over time.
3. Consider the programming of space to reflect forward thinking and opportunities for science changes/trends that may influence future space requirements.
4. Identify additional opportunities for flexibility and future expandability to support the TSTS Hub Science Vision long-term.
5. Identify opportunities for program space area reductions, circulation efficiency, new technologies, digital storage/connectivity, and time overlaps of space use.
6. Identify opportunities for reducing building systems, including mechanical rooms and shafts, electrical and IT rooms, structural depths, and building envelope thicknesses.
7. Identify options for relocating certain program functions, including outdoor storage, staging areas, loading areas, and site parking.

11.1 BASELINE OPTION: TOTAL AREAS ANALYZED, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF COLLABORATION AND SHARED PROGRAMMING THAT ALIGN WITH LABORATORIES CANADA PRINCIPLES

The programming process considered collaboration, amalgamation, and the consolidation of space and equipment to align with the Laboratories Canada principles. The net area and gross area totals noted in **Section 4.2** are the baseline areas.

The functional program area for the science spaces component includes the high bays, workshops, laboratories, laboratories support, and logistic support space. A total net area of 7,708.66 SQM is projected for this program component; the program spaces were developed with user group input to verify space

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requirements. This project program space requirement is understood to be maintained for a baseline comparison.

The science office accommodation component of the functional program includes offices, open workstations, collaboration rooms, meeting rooms, kitchenettes, and SPSs. The science office accommodations were developed with user group input to verify the space requirements. This program's net area is determined to be 1,118.30 SQM and is understood to be maintained for a baseline comparison.

The TSB HO component of the functional program includes offices, open workstations, collaboration rooms, meeting rooms, kitchenettes, and file storage. The HO has been developed with user group input to verify space requirements. This program net area is determined to be 1,392.00 SQM and is understood to be maintained for baseline comparison.

The shared public spaces of the functional program include the lobby, auditorium, boardroom, training rooms, resource centre, lunchrooms, server, and computer rooms. This program net area is determined to be 1,157.00 SQM and is understood to be maintained for a baseline comparison.

The outdoor requirements component of the functional program includes outdoor storage, container storage, a fuel farm and fuel storage, covered storage, a loading area, a garbage and recycling area, hard and soft landscaping, and parking. This area is determined to be approximately 11,465.00 SQM. Site circulation, utilities, and services will be considered in the final determination of this area. The parking area required includes 185 parking stalls for staff based on user group requirements. The area for visitor parking is to be confirmed based on the requirements of the user group. The zoning by-law indicates that visitor parking does not need to exceed 30 stalls and space for 10 visitors is recommended.

11.2 FURTHER OPTIMIZATION OPTION: OPINION OF OPTIMIZATION, WITH ASSOCIATED RISKS HIGHLIGHTED

To develop an optimized functional program area, FW recommends that the areas for the science spaces should be maintained. Program areas that may be reduced or optimized include the science office accommodations, TSB HO, public spaces, Shared Client Spaces, and outdoor requirements.

There are several opportunities for area reduction that would help to optimize the programming. These opportunities have varying degrees of risks that must be addressed and weighted by the TSTS Hub, TSB HO representatives, and Laboratories Canada.

Potential optimization strategies with their benefits and potential risks are as follows:

- Reduce the overall office space component on the basis of future flexible work arrangements/increased teleworking. Reduction opportunities are based on the TSTS Hub and TSB HO/departmental work arrangements/teleworking capabilities. Determination for reducing office space must be developed and reviewed in more detail with the shareholder groups to assess viability. For example:

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- TSB HO: If 75% FTEs worked on-site and 25% were teleworking, this would result in a 210 SQM net space reduction. (The mobility factor and other efficiencies for the TSB HO will be further explored during the next phase of design to take into consideration lessons learned from the COVID-19 and its impact on the future workspace. The RPS External Mobility Assessment (EMA) tool will be used to guide this process.)
- TSTS Hub: If 90% FTEs worked on-site and 10% were teleworking, this would result in a 100.50 SQM net space reduction.
- Risks include:
 - Reduced accommodations for full capacity.
 - Reduced collaboration within the facility.
 - Reduced access to labs and science functions.
- Reduce the size of and/or eliminate some functions within the public spaces, such as the lobby, interpretive centre, kitchenettes, archives, and de-centralized resource centre. These reductions are partially related to the reduction of office space as described above. For example:
 - Reducing the lobby size by 15% would result in a 25 SQM net space reduction.
 - Reducing the interpretive centre by 15% would result in a 25 SQM net space reduction.
 - Reducing the de-centralized resource centre by 33% would result in a 15 SQM net space reduction.
 - Reducing the food service size by 21% would result in a 20 SQM net space reduction.
 - Reducing the wellness/first aid room by 50% would result in a 12 SQM net space reduction.
 - Risks include (dependent on spaces reduced/eliminated):
 - Reduced collaboration.
 - Reduced connectivity with community.
 - Reduced recruitment/retention of talent.
 - Reduced outreach capabilities/success under Science Plan Theme 3: Educating, Explaining, and Influencing.
 - Reduced resources accessibility and operational efficiency.
- Reduce the size or presence of spaces to support optimal functionality. For example:
 - Reduce staging and/or outdoor storage areas for high bay spaces. Conduct work staging and storage activities off-site or through scheduling. An outdoor storage area reduction would result in a net 320 SQM space reduction.
 - Space will need to be accommodated somewhere else; therefore, there are no benefits for the Crown.
 - Risks include:
 - Operational functionality will be reduced.
 - Additional off-site facilities will be required.
 - An increase in intermediate staging/holding on-site may be required.
- Reduce parking requirements through off-site or structured parking.
 - Accessible and visitor parking is required to be maintained near the facility main entrance to meet zoning by-laws and building codes.
 - A reduction of 100 parking stalls would result in a net 2700 SQM space reduction.
 - The result is overall parking space reduction on-site and a project schedule reduction.

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- Risks include:
 - Variance and agreement to be negotiated with the City of Ottawa and other potential stakeholders.
 - Inconveniencing staff and visitors to the facility.
- Additional opportunities should be explored and evaluated as the design progresses.

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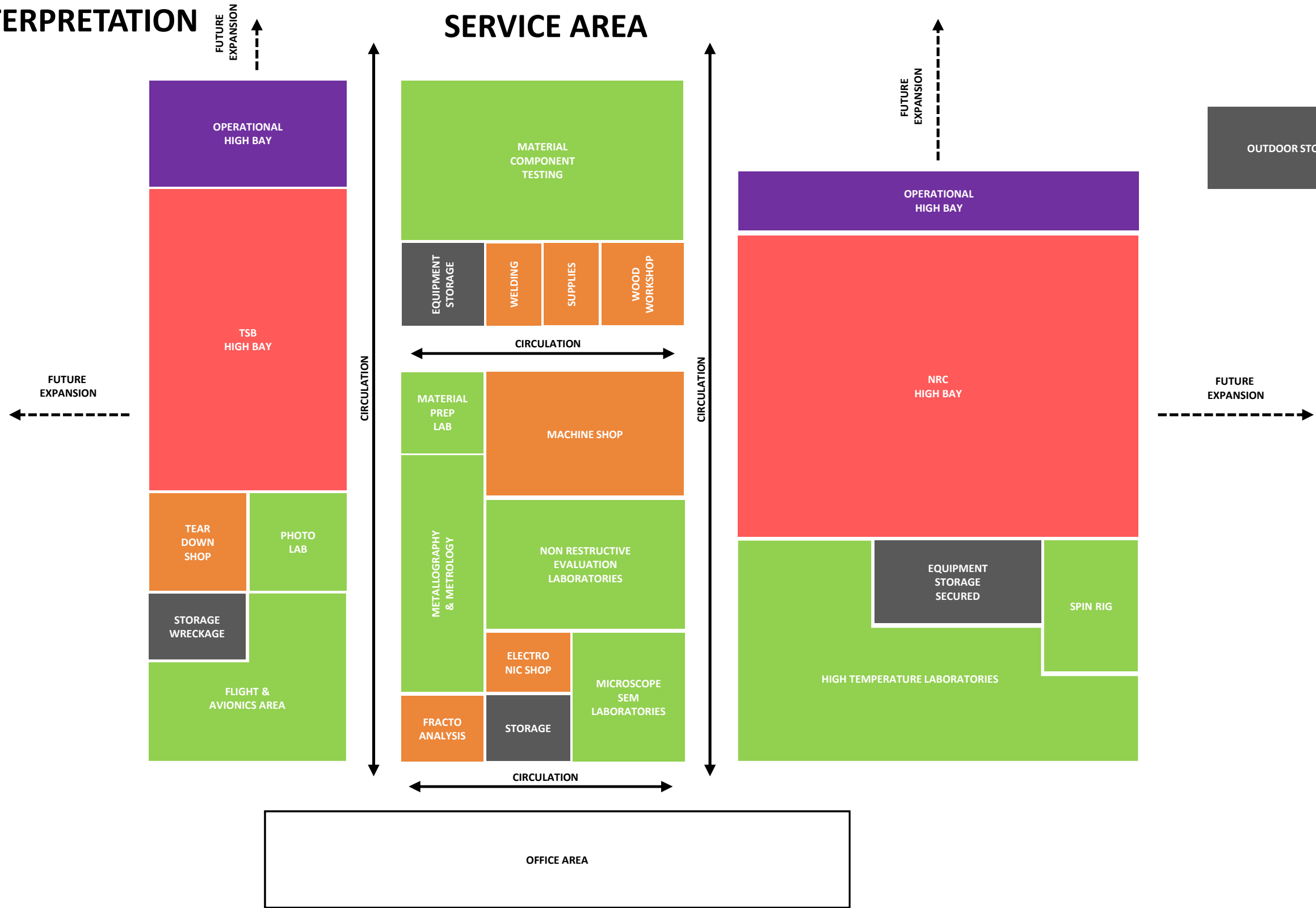
Appendix A **PUZZLE EXERCISE OUTCOMES**

FRAMEWORK'S INTERPRETATION

SERVICE AREA

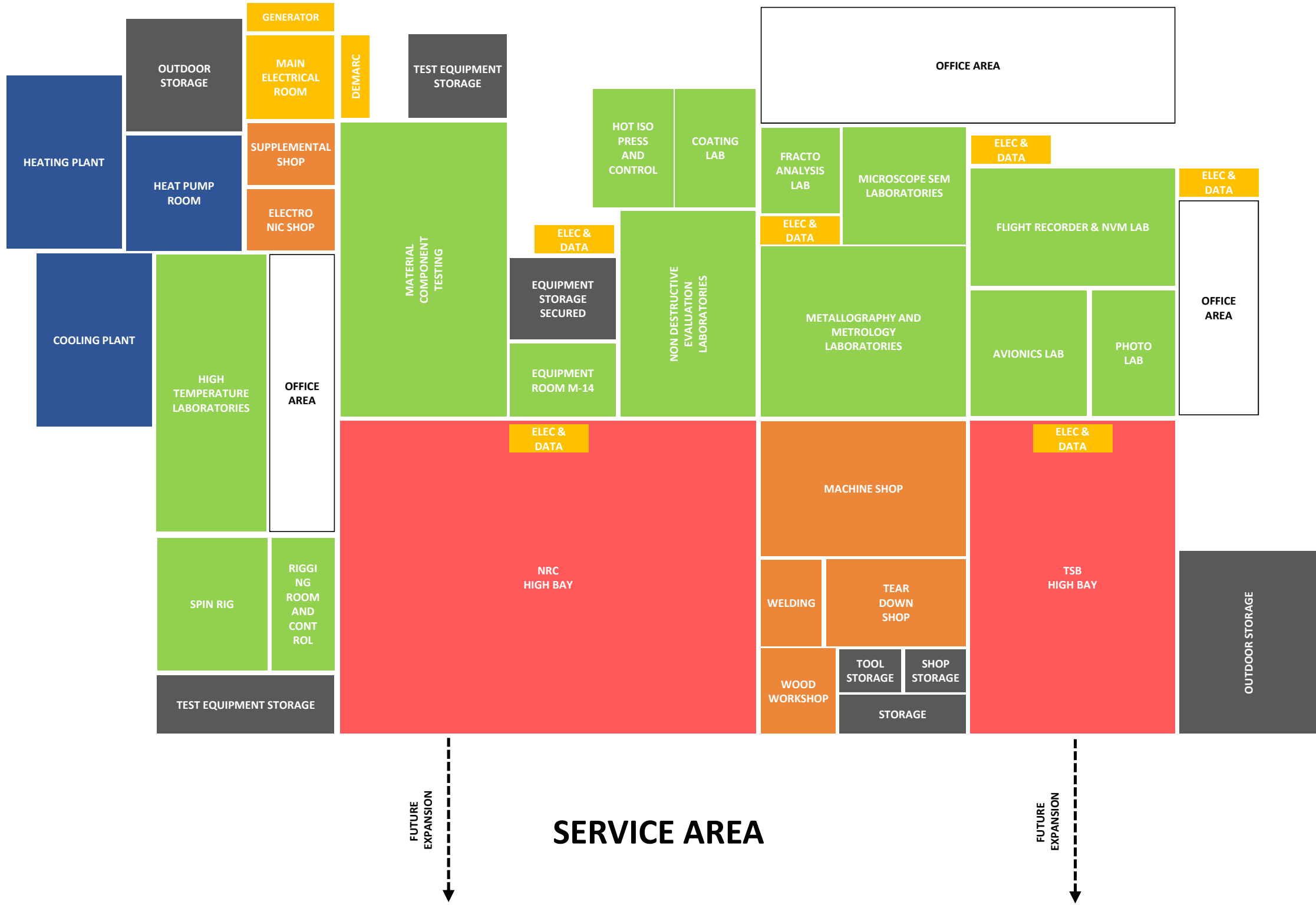
OUTDOOR STORAGE

OUTDOOR STORAGE



GROUP #1 – GAME 1

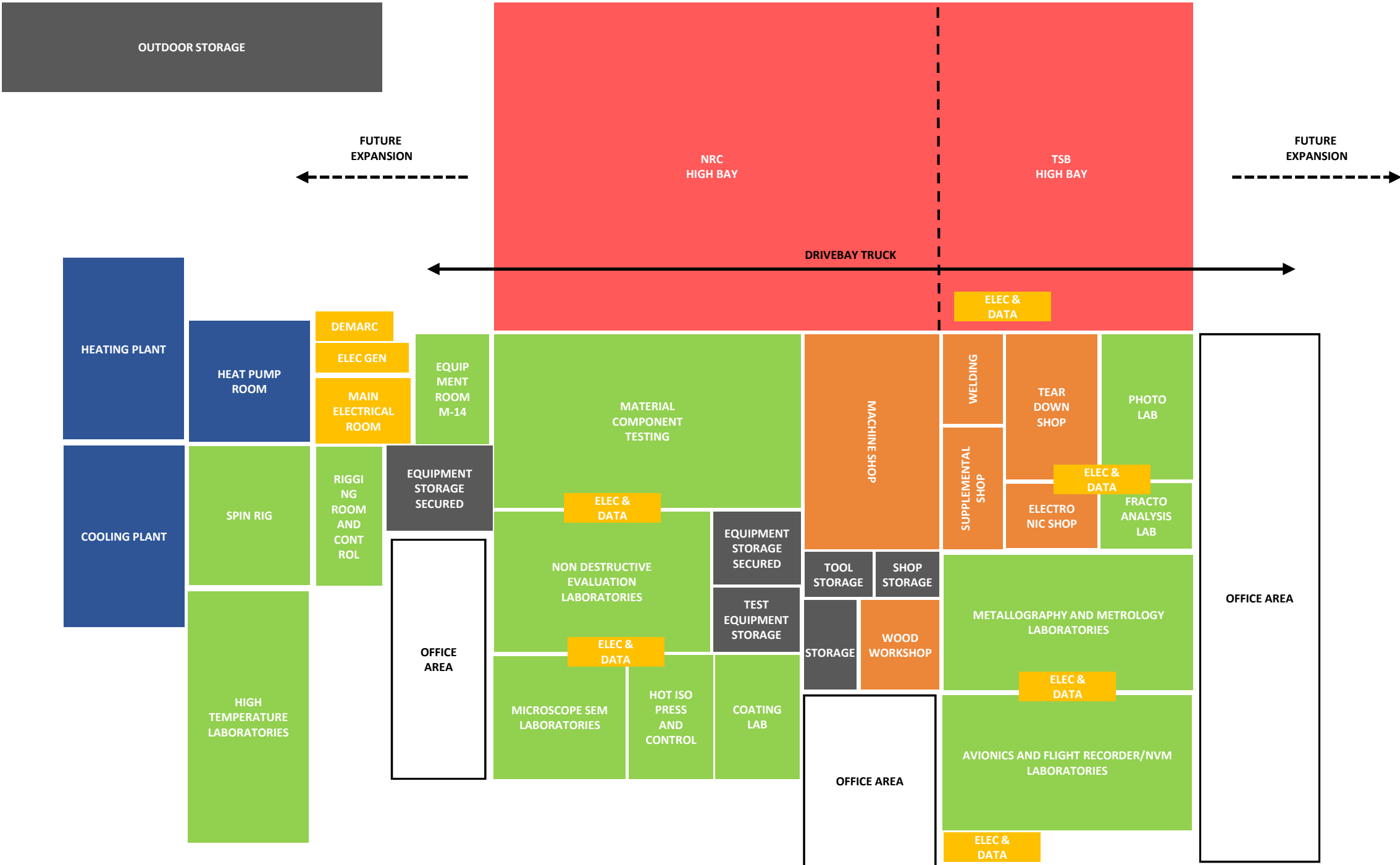
ENTRANCE



SERVICE AREA

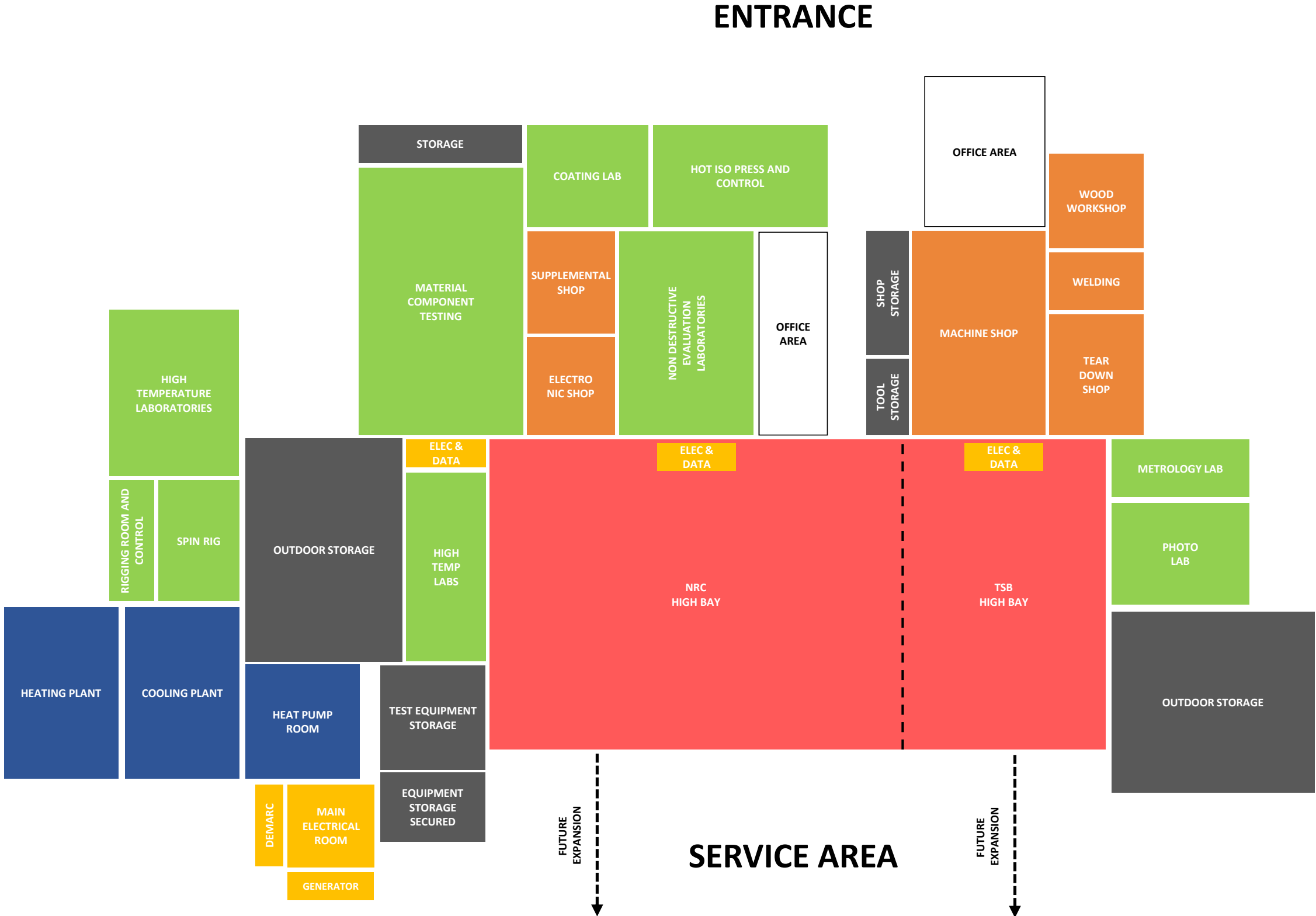
GROUP #2 – GAME 1

SERVICE AREA

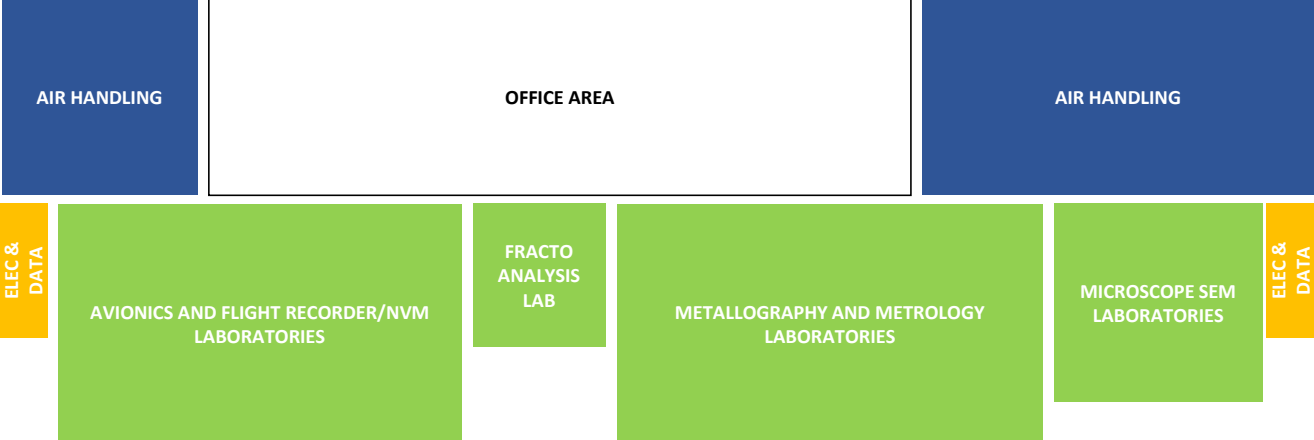


ENTRANCE

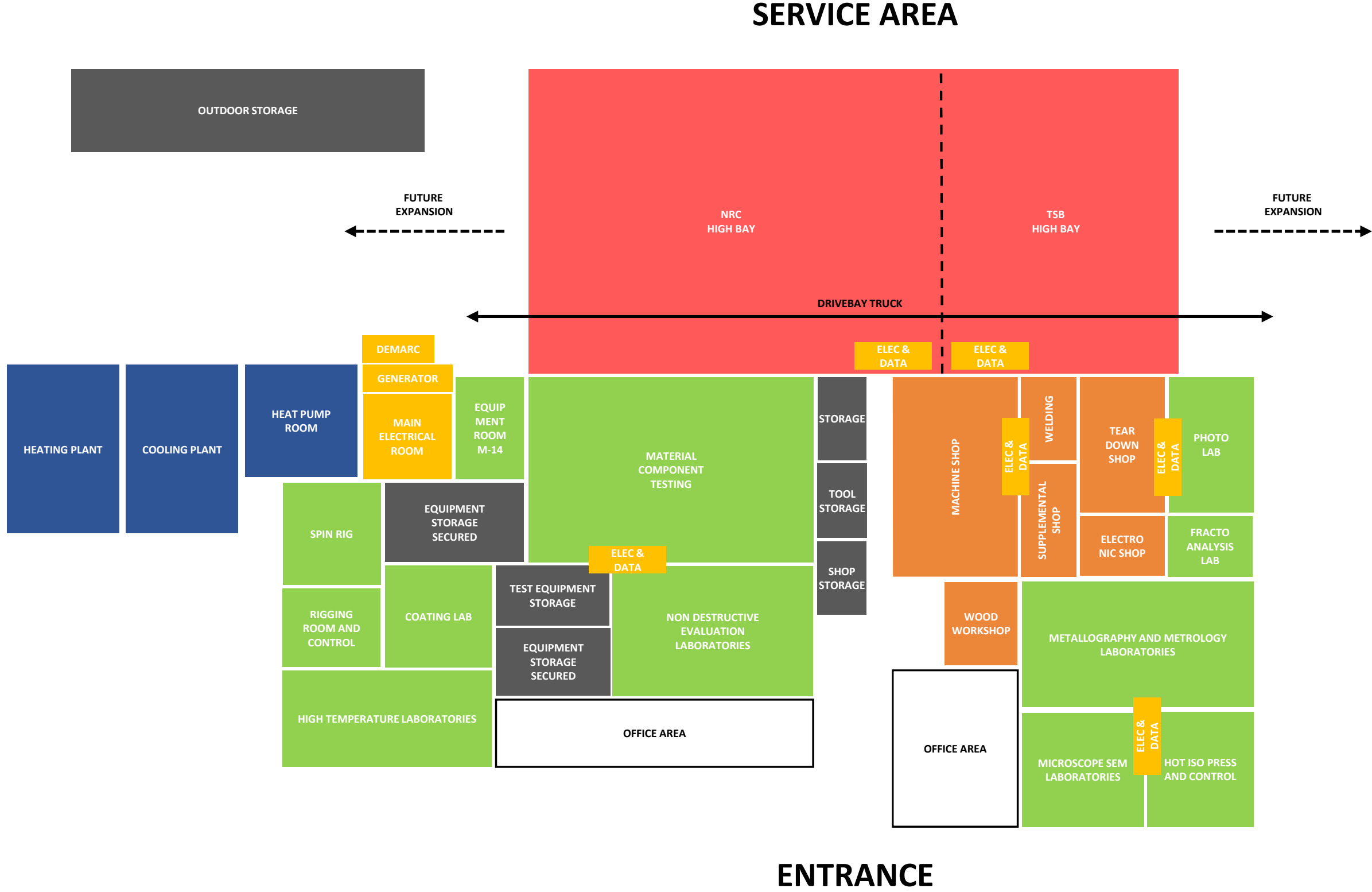
GROUP #1 – GAME 2 - GROUND FLOOR



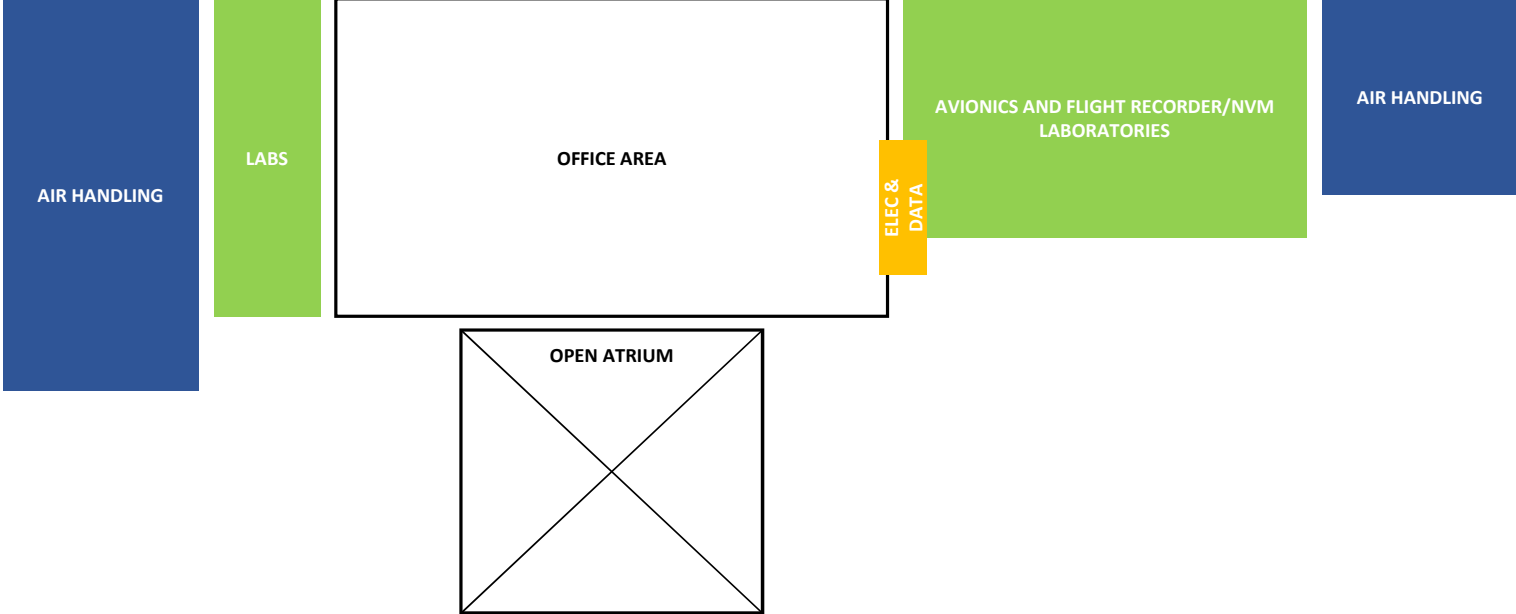
GROUP #1 – GAME 2 - UPPER FLOOR



GROUP #2 – GAME 2 - GROUND FLOOR



GROUP #2 – GAME 2 - UPPER FLOOR



FRAMEWORK'S INTERPRETATION



GROUP #1 – GAME 1



GROUP #2 – GAME 1



GROUP #1 – GAME 2 - GROUND FLOOR



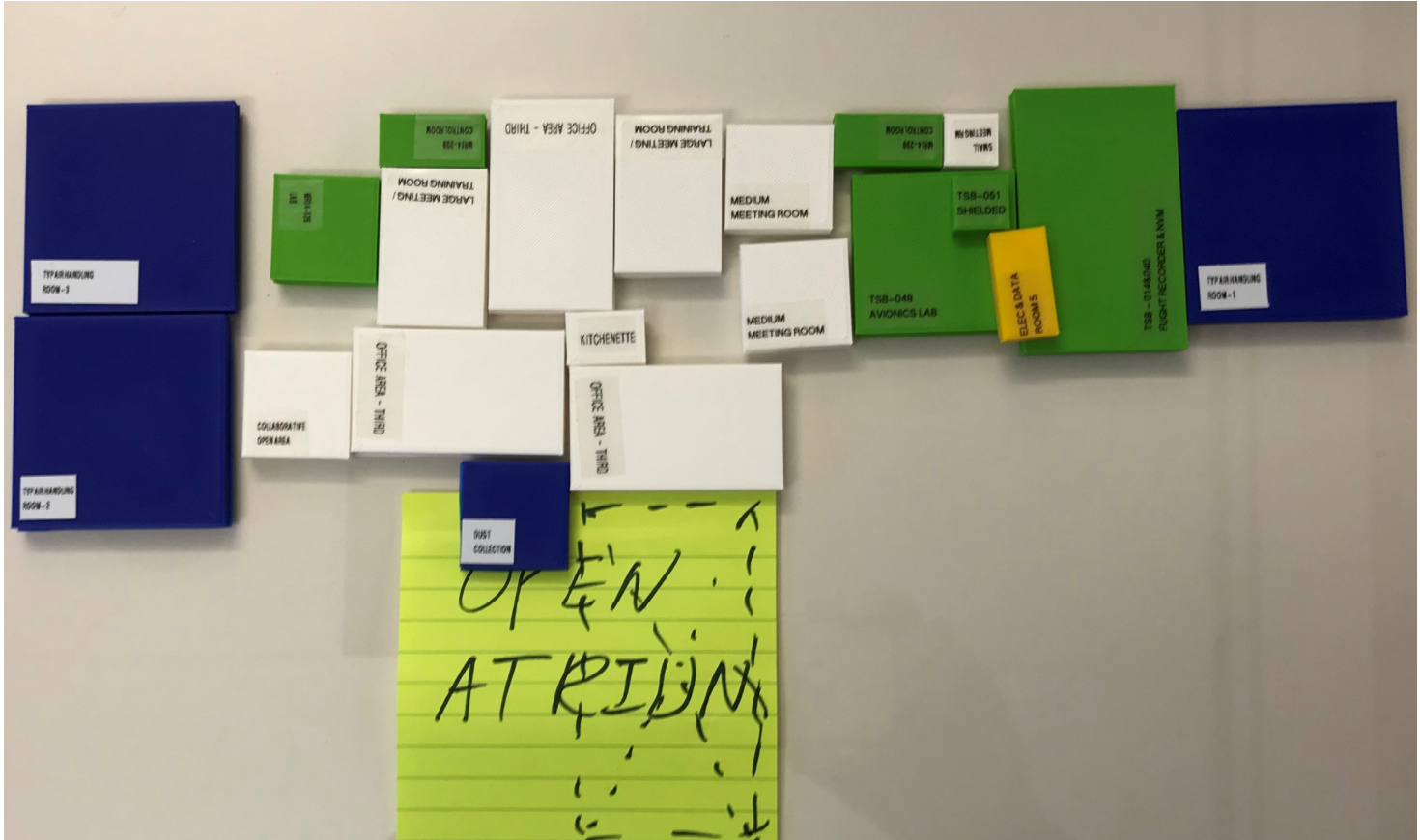
GROUP #1 – GAME 2 - UPPER FLOOR



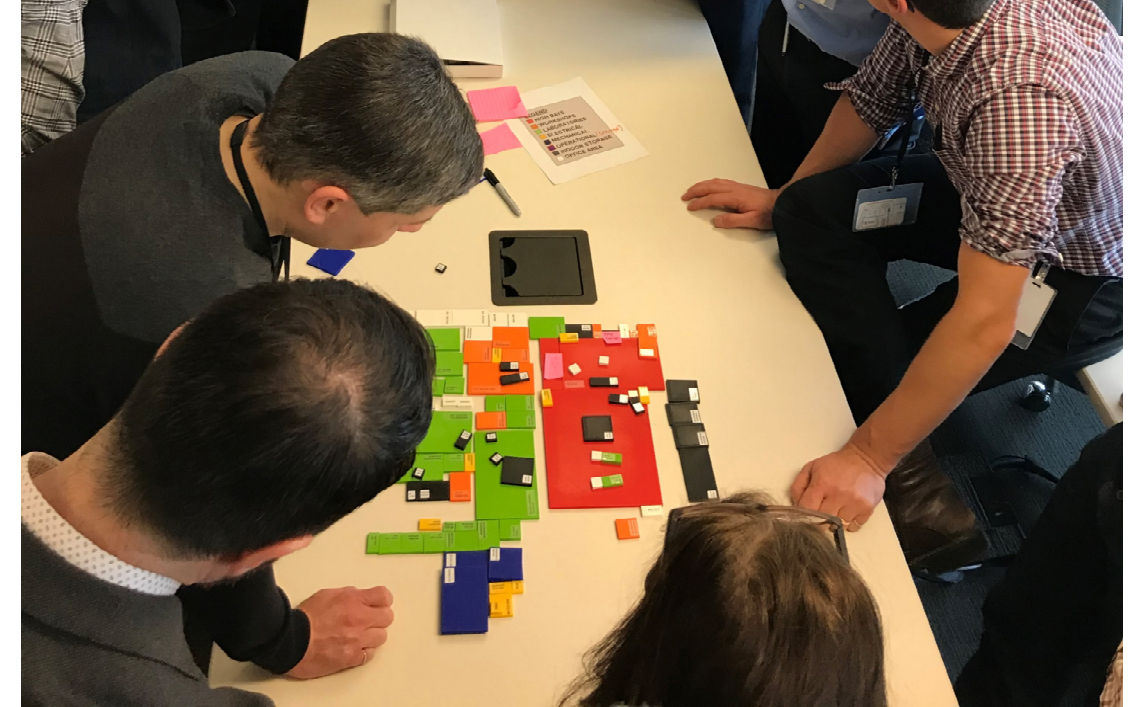
GROUP #2 – GAME 2 - GROUND FLOOR



GROUP #2 – GAME 2 - UPPER FLOOR



WORKSHOP #02 PHOTOS



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Appendix B **EQUIPMENT LIST**

ID	REVIT Type ID	OLD Space Code (Building & Rm No.)	NEW Space Code	Name	Manufacturer (Make & Model)	Considered for Fire Protection Program	Notes	Notes Other	Equipment height (ft)	Equipment weight (lbs)	Foot Print WxL (ft)	Ideal Area Required WxL (sq ft)	Footprint Min WxL (metric)	Ideal Area Required WxL (metric)	Ideal Room Height	Power Requirement (Req more than 100V)	Fuel Consumed	Process Cooling Required	Back-up Power Required	Primary Power	Secondary Power	Tertiary Power	Quaternary Power	Additional Power	Process Cooling	City Water Backup	Compressed Air	City Water Supply	Effluent Plumbing Requirements	Compressed Gases	Natural Gas used?	Flammable Compressed Gases	Special Ventilation	Operating Temperature (deg Celsius)	Sensitive to vibrations?	Noisy equipment?	Lifting Aids	Primary Work Surface	Secondary Work Surface	Equipment Rack	Storage Type	Additional Spec Sheet Available	Network Connection (Y/N)	External Dedicated Equipment (Y/N)	External Dedicated Equipment Dimensions (W x H in inches)	External Dedicated Equipment Clearance (inches)	
557	E87	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Adloga A2000 - Drill	Adloga	YES	Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	4x8	7x8	1220 x 1830	2135 x 2440	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 15A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A				
558	0	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Adloga A3008 - Drill Asset# 0028181	Adloga	YES	Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Combine w/ 557	Combine w/ 557			Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 15A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A				
559	E88	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Eterpac - Press	Eterpac	YES	Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 1000 lb.	2x4	5x6	610 x 1220	1525 x 1830	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	110V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A				
560	E89	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	HAAS TL 1 - CNC Lathe Asset# 3017522	HAAS	YES	Requires 3ft between the back of the machine and wall.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 1000 lb.	7x4.5	12x14	2285 x 2285	3660 x 4270	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 30A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A			
561	E90	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Dual - Vertical Band Saw Asset# 70520	Dual	YES	cannot back onto wall. Needs 6 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 5000 lb.	10x10	14x32	3000 x 3000	4270 x 6700	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 30A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A			
562	E91	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Starline - Horizontal Band Saw Asset# 70529	Starline	YES	Mobile Unit. Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 1000 lb.	4.5x6	10x6	1375 x 1830	3050 x 1830	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	110V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
563	E92	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Monarch - Lathe Asset# 70537	Monarch	YES	Requires 3ft between the back of the machine and wall.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 5000 lb.	3x7	9x15	915 x 2135	2745 x 4575	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 15A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A			
564	E93	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Green Grinder Asset# 68175	Green	YES	Mobile Unit. Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	2x2	6x4	610 x 610	1830 x 1220	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	110V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
565	E94	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Vacuum for milling carbon - piped to HAAS VM2 - CNC Milling	Vacuum	YES	This Vacuum is used for the CNC Milling and the EDM mic cannot back onto wall. Hood Shared with item 565		4-8 ft. height range	less than 5000 lb.	3x5	6x7	915 x 1525	1830 x 2135	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 15A breaker	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
566	E95	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	White Oil Sharpener	White Oil	YES	Backing onto wall is fine		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	2x2	6x4	610 x 610	1830 x 1220	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	110V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
567	E96	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Sheet Metal Break Asset# 028415	Sheet Metal	YES	Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 3 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 5000 lb.	3x11	12x16	915 x 3355	3660 x 4880	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A			
568	E97	NRC-M14-215A	2.5 Machine Workshop	Sand Blaster Asset# 3028182	Sand Blaster	YES	Backing onto wall is fine. Needs 3 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	5x8	9x11	1525 x 2440	2745 x 3355	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
569	E98	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	Small Manual Metal Shear Asset# 70486	Small Manual Metal Shear	YES	Requires 3ft between the back of the machine and wall.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 1000 lb.	4x6	10x12	1220 x 1830	3050 x 3660	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A		
570	E99	NRC-M14-114	2.6 Welding Workshop	Stick Welding Machines	Stick Welding Machines	no	See note 570 This area is too small, should be 1.5 X range		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	5x8	10x21	1525 x 2440		Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	800V 60A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
571	E100	NRC-M14-114	2.6 Welding Workshop	- Grinders (2)	- Grinders (2)	YES	Hood required - Shared This area is too small, should be 1.5 X range		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	3x5	fits in space with item 570	915 x 1525		Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	110V	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
572	E101	NRC-M14-114	2.6 Welding Workshop	- Work Table (1)	- Work Table (1)	YES	Hood required - Shared This area is too small, should be 1.5 X range		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	3x5	fits in space with item 570	915 x 1525		Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
573	0	NRC-M14-112	4.15 Machine Shop Tool Room	Machine Tool Crib	Machine Tool Crib	no	This is a room/office		n/a - see notes	n/a	n/a	n/a			Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
574	E102	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	Vertical Band Saw	Vertical Band Saw	YES	Wood shop lay out needs to be discussed. Circulation space needs to be overlaid with other equipment to fit into a reasonable space. Dust extraction system needs to be considered		4-8 ft. height range	less than 2000 lb.	5x3	20x60 see Note	1525 x 915	6100 x 12195	Mid-bay	High	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
575	E103	NRC-M14-108	2.5 Machine Workshop	presses, punches, notchers, shears and roll roller	presses, punches, notchers, shears and roll roller	YES	26 is running feet and may be split backing onto wall is fine. Needs 1 ft. clearance		4-8 ft. height range	less than 1000 lb.	4x26	6x30	1220 x 7300	2440 x 9150	Mid-bay	Normal	No	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
576	0	NRC-M14-114	2.6 Welding Workshop	Plasma Welding Machines	Plasma Welding Machines	YES	Part of 570		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 570	fits in space with item 570			Mid-bay	600V 50A	n/a	n/a	n/a	800V 60A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
577	0	NRC-M14-114	2.6 Welding Workshop	Stick Welding Machines	Stick Welding Machines	no	Part of 570		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 570	fits in space with item 570			Mid-bay	600V 50A	n/a	n/a	n/a	800V 60A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
578	E145	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	Thickness Planer	Thickness Planer	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 3x5	see note 574	915 x 1525		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
579	E146	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	8" jointer	8" jointer	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 4x5	see note 574	1220 x 1525		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
580	0	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	12" jointer	12" jointer	no	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 4x6	see note 574			Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A
581	E147	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	Table Saw	Table Saw	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 6x4	see note 574	1830 x 1220		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
582	E148	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	Miter saw	Miter saw	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 4x4	see note 574	1220 x 1220		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
583	E149	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	vertical cutting saw	vertical cutting saw	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 12x4	see note 574	3660 x 1220		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
584	E150	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	storage cabinet	storage cabinet	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 4x4	see note 574	1220 x 1220		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
585	E151	NRC-M14-215	2.4 Wood Workshop	wood storage rack	wood storage rack	YES	see note 574 all wood shop equipment is running off of 1 plug on a 600V 15 A circuit.		4-8 ft. height range	less than 500 lb.	Part of 574 6x4	see note 574	1830 x 1220		Mid-bay	600V 15A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N/A	N/A	
586	0	TBR-1100-0040	1.2 TBR high bay	Oil Press	Oil Press	no			n/a - Non-Moving																																						

May 27, 2021

Appendix C **GUIDE TO SCIENCE RDS**

QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING ROOM DATA SHEETS

THIS EXCEL DOCUMENT CONTAINS INTERACTIVE TABS THAT LINK DIRECTLY TO EACH OF THE ROOM DATASHEETS (RDS's).

GUIDE SHEET 1	GUIDE SHEET 2	GUIDE SHEET 3	COVERSHEET	DATABASE	EQ_DATABASE	RDS-000-INFO	RDS-001-INFO	RDS-002-INFO	RDS-003-INFO
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RDS-001 THROUGH RDS-056 CAN BE DIRECTLY ACCESSED TO BY USING/ CLICKING ON THE RESPECTIVE ROOM NUMBER LINK FROM THE COVERSHEET TAB. (PLAN AND ISO LINKS WILL ONLY WORK FROM PDF AS INFORMATION COMES FROM REVIT)

RDS-000-INFO IS THE BLANK TEMPLATE OF THE FIRST PAGE OF ANY ROOM DATA SHEET.
THIS TAB BELONGS TO FRAMEWORK ONLY. NO CHANGE IS ALLOWED EXCEPT A PERMISSION IS GIVEN BY FW LEADS ONLY.

EQUIPMENT DATABASE CONTAINS THE BASIC DATA BASE FOR THE SECOND PAGE OF ANY ROOM DATA SHEET. THIS LIST IS BASED ON THE COMPLETE EQUIPMENT LIST FROM A SEPARATE DOCUMENT.
THIS TAB BELONGS TO FRAMEWORK ONLY. PLEASE DO NOT EDIT OR CHANGE. "WORK IN PROGRESS"

DATABASE CONTAINS THE INFORMATION FOR THE FIRST PAGE OF ANY ROOM DATA SHEET.
THIS TAB BELONGS TO FRAMEWORK ONLY. PLEASE DO NOT EDIT OR CHANGE. "WORK IN PROGRESS"

THE PURPOSE OF THE COVERSHEET TAB IS TO FACILITATE VIEWING AND ACCESS OF THE DESIRED ROOM DATA SHEET. THE COVERSHEET TAB WILL ALSO HELP THE END-USERS TO HAVE IT AS AN INDEX VIEW. IT PROVIDES INTERACTIVE HYPERLINKS THAT WILL SEND YOU TO THE SPECIFIED ROOM. INFORMATION ALSO SHOWS ROOM DATA SHEET NUMBER, PAGE DESCRIPTION, ROOM NAME, SPACE TYPE, AND ROOM DESCRIPTION.
THIS TAB BELONGS TO FRAMEWORK ONLY. PLEASE DO NOT EDIT OR CHANGE. "WORK IN PROGRESS"

GUIDE SHEET 3 WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE SECOND AND THIRD PAGES OF ANY ROOM DATA SHEET

GUIDE SHEET 2 WILL HELP YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE FIRST PAGE OF ANY ROOM DATA SHEET

GUIDE SHEET 1 IS THIS PAGE. THIS SHEET WILL GIVE YOU A QUICK GUIDE TO EASILY UNDERSTAND THIS DOCUMENT.

The Room Data Sheets (RDS) for any given room consists of **three** basic page types:

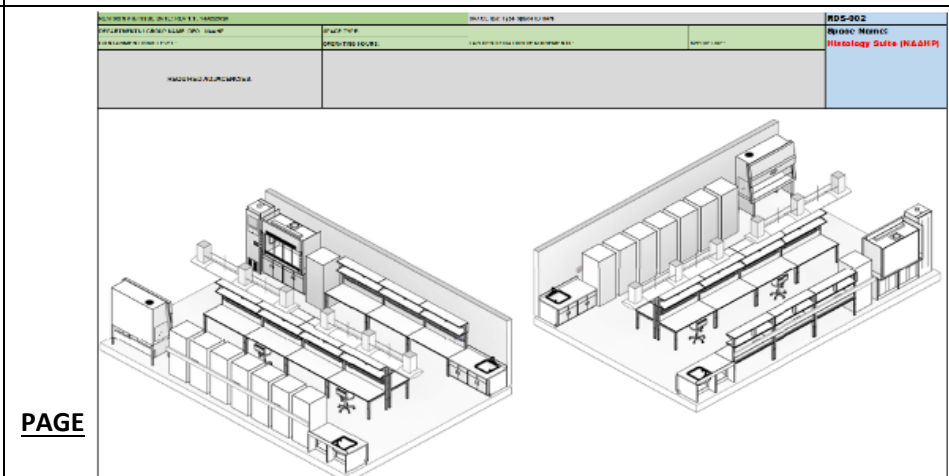
- **Page 1 of 3** provides a data summary of room information and a detailed breakdown of the various features of the space. Features of the room are organized by discipline.



- **Page 2 of 3** includes plan of the room to illustrate where the different room elements indicated on the first page are located within the space.
- Elements can include: casework, equipment, fixtures, doors, windows and other architectural elements, specialty equipment as well as information pertaining to MEP services and utilities



- **Page 3 of 3** provides a visual representation of 3D axonometric sections to deliver a graphical illustration summary of the room information.



Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS)
TA 2.4.2 FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM REPORT PHASE 2 - DETAILED PROGRAMMING

DATE: 08.07.2020
VERSION: R1

RDS GUIDE-1

QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING ROOM DATA SHEETS

FRAMEWORK WILL EDIT FIRST, USERS TO REVIEW FOR ACCURACY. IF A CELL IS HIGHLIGHTED IN PINK, THEN USERS SHOULD GIVE EXTRA ATTENTION.

- GREEN cells indicate drop down interactive menus with suggested design solutions
- RED text fields indicate key cells for inputs
- YELLOW cell Keep blank. Do Not edit
- Pink Cell users to give extra attention

ROOM NAME / RDS NUMBER
PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

BASIC ROOM INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 1 , 08/07/2020 CHIEF SCIENTIST: CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald LC REP: Sophie Harvey	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2 LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITIES: The TSB High Bay will utilised for large component testing and research of aeronautic, mechanical, structural, and materials characteristics. (1,600 sq.m.)	SPACE TYPE: HIGH BAY LABORATORY OPERATING HOURS: SPACE ID#: 1.1	SPACE USE: N/A SPECIE USE: N/A	RDS-001-1 Space Name: NRC HIGH BAY
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
FLOOR FINISH TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH AND SEALED FINISH) SLIP RESISTANCE ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE: NOT REQUIRED OTHER / COMMENTS: CONCRETE HARDENER AND SLOPED TO DRAIN PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	CEILING CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED) ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50 PRESSURE PERFORMANCE: N/A OTHER / COMMENTS: 1M CLEAR TO UNDERSIDE OF STRUCTURE / ACOUSTIC DECK PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING NATURAL LIGHT: REQUIRED WINDOWS: YES OPERABLE: NO SAFETY GLAZING: YES SAFETY ETCHING: NO SHADE CONTROL: YES OTHER / COMMENTS: CONTROLLED BLENDS PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	TEMPERATURE SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 25°C SETPOINTS (WINTER): 21°C HI: 1°C UNCONTROLLED (C): NO CONTROLS CONTROLS TYPE: VAV/AMMOBOL/PEO/SETBACK CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	FIXTURES SINK TYPES: SS DOUBLE BASIN SINK DEPTH: SINK COUNTS: SINK DIMENSIONS: INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK/BENCHTOP: PEGBOARD: FAUCET TYPE: PIPING MATERIAL TYPE: SIZE DIAMETER: VENT SIZE DIAMETER: SAFETY EMERGENCY SHOWER ANSI 358.1: YES CORROSIVE MATERIAL: SAFETY EMERGENCY EYEWASH ANSI 358.1: YES PREFERRED VENDORS: OTHER: HAND WASH SINK
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
FLOOR BASE TYPE: INTEGRAL COVE: NO OTHER / COMMENTS: CONCRETE CURB BASE PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION: NO SURFACE DECONTAMINATION: YES FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET: YES CRANE SUPPORT: YES OTHER / COMMENTS: DURABLE AND CLEANABLE SURFACES	DOORS/ HARDWARES DOOR TYPE: SINGLE PRIMARY LEAF: 1100 X 2100 SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): VISION PANEL: PRIMARY LEAF LOCKSET TYPE: PANIC BAR ARMOUR PLATE: N/A KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES ACCESS CONTROL: YES DOOR INTERLOCK: NOT APPLICABLE INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE) DOOR BUMPERS: NO DOOR JAMB GUARDS: NO OTHER / COMMENTS: HMI FOR EXTERIOR, HMI FIRE RATED AT SEPARATIONS PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	HUMIDITY STATS: INDIVIDUAL SETPOINTS (SUMMER): °C SETPOINTS (WINTER): °C HI: (°C) TRIM / HUMIDIFICATION: VENTILATION AIR CHANGES PER HOUR: 6 AC / Hr PRESSURE (dp - Pascals): ROOM FILTRATION - EXHAUST: NONE ROOM FILTRATION - SUPPLY: NONE AIR CIRCULATION METHOD: SPECIALTY EXHAUST: N/A DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW: NEGATIVE DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW METHOD: FORCED PASCAL OFFSET DIFFERENCE: ROOM ISOLATION DAMPERS: FILTRATION TYPE: PRESSURE AIRFLOW INDICATOR: EQUIPMENT EXHAUST: MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC) OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	CLASS TYPE: EM + NORMAL VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 1: 600V / XXX / 3 PHASE VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 2: 208V / XXX / 3 PHASE SPECIAL NEMA PLUG ARRANGEMENT: POWER DENSITY (ASHRAE 90.1): OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: ISOLATED GROUNDING: GROUND FAULT PROTECTION: WEATHER PROOF: IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX TYPE IP RATING HERE: RACEWAY: PLUG SPACING: 1m FLOOR BOX: YES OTHER / COMMENTS: SERVICE TRENCH IN FLOOR
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION WALL TYPE: (OTHER-DEFINE) SHIELDING: NO IMPACT RESISTANT: YES WATER RESISTANT: YES ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50 PRESSURE PERFORMANCE: N/A WALL FINISH: PAINT OTHER / COMMENTS: METAL LINER ABOVE CMU OR CONCRETE WALLS PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	CASEWORK / MILLWORK CASEWORK SYSTEM: FLOOR MOUNTED CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL DEPTH: 1m JIPPER CABINETS: CLOSED HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: NO BASE CABINETS: HUNG COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: (OTHER-DEFINE) OTHER / COMMENTS: WORKBENCH SURFACE WOOD OR STEEL, LARGE PALLET RACKING STORAGE PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE PRIMARY LEAF: 900 SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): 900 VISION PANEL: BOTH LEAFS LOCKSET TYPE: PANIC BAR ARMOUR PLATE: N/A KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES ACCESS CONTROL: YES DOOR INTERLOCK: NOT APPLICABLE INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE) DOOR BUMPERS: NO DOOR JAMB GUARDS: NO OTHER / COMMENTS: HMI FOR EXTERIOR, HMI FIRE RATED AT SEPARATIONS PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	MONITORING AND ALARMS PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: YES EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: YES ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO GAS DETECTION: YES LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	LIGHTING FIXTURE TYPE 1: LED HIGH BAY FIXTURE TYPE 2: LED STRIPLIGHT MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT LIGHT LEVEL (LUX): LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000 DIMMING SYSTEM: YES WHITE TUNING: TASK LIGHTING: YES SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: YES OCCUPANCY SENSORS: NO NIGHT LIGHT: YES DAYLIGHT CONTROL IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX SAFETY LIGHTS: AFTER HOUR TIME CLOCK: OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE PC DEVICE: N/A PC DEVICE: N/A OTHER / COMMENTS: SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT: NO OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: YES PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	CHEMICAL STORAGE: YES ACID: YES BASE: NO FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS: YES STORAGE CABINET: YES STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: YES SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT: NO OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: YES OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	DOOR TYPE: OVERHEAD DOOR PRIMARY LEAF: VARIES SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): VISION PANEL: (OTHER-DEFINE) LOCKSET TYPE: (OTHER-DEFINE) ARMOUR PLATE: N/A KICK PLATE: N/A ACCESS CONTROL: YES DOOR INTERLOCK: NOT APPLICABLE INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE) DOOR BUMPERS: NO DOOR JAMB GUARDS: NO OTHER / COMMENTS: STEEL BOLLARDS, REMOTE OPERATOR PREFERRED VENDOR(S): NA	FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM HAZARD CLASS: SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: WET PIPE FIRE DETECTION: COMBO SMOKE / HEAT / INFRARED ALARM STAGE: ALARM METHOD: OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDORS:	LIGHTING FIXTURE TYPE 1: LED HIGH BAY FIXTURE TYPE 2: LED STRIPLIGHT MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT LIGHT LEVEL (LUX): LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000 DIMMING SYSTEM: YES WHITE TUNING: TASK LIGHTING: YES SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: YES OCCUPANCY SENSORS: NO NIGHT LIGHT: YES DAYLIGHT CONTROL IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX SAFETY LIGHTS: AFTER HOUR TIME CLOCK: OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1: ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2: ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3: ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS	PROCESS PIPING PROCESS WATER: NO STEAM: NO COMP. AIR: NO BREATHING AIR: NO ANIMAL WATER: NO PURIFIED WATER: NO	MONITORING AND ALARMS PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: YES EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: YES ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO GAS DETECTION: YES LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	LIGHTING FIXTURE TYPE 1: LED HIGH BAY FIXTURE TYPE 2: LED STRIPLIGHT MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT LIGHT LEVEL (LUX): LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000 DIMMING SYSTEM: YES WHITE TUNING: TASK LIGHTING: YES SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: YES OCCUPANCY SENSORS: NO NIGHT LIGHT: YES DAYLIGHT CONTROL IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX SAFETY LIGHTS: AFTER HOUR TIME CLOCK: OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS SPACE REQUIRED FOR RECYCLING BIN (M ²): SPACE REQUIRED FOR COMPOSTING BIN (M ²): UNOCCUPIED PERIOD TEMP. SET BACK: TEMPERATURE SET BACK MAXIMUM (°C): TEMPERATURE SET BACK MINIMUM (°C): INDIVIDUAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL: OTHER / COMMENTS:	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS	MONITORING AND ALARMS PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: YES EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: YES ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO GAS DETECTION: YES LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	MONITORING AND ALARMS PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: YES EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: YES ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO GAS DETECTION: YES LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	LIGHTING FIXTURE TYPE 1: LED HIGH BAY FIXTURE TYPE 2: LED STRIPLIGHT MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT LIGHT LEVEL (LUX): LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000 DIMMING SYSTEM: YES WHITE TUNING: TASK LIGHTING: YES SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: YES OCCUPANCY SENSORS: NO NIGHT LIGHT: YES DAYLIGHT CONTROL IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX SAFETY LIGHTS: AFTER HOUR TIME CLOCK: OTHER / COMMENTS: PREFERRED VENDOR(S):

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, ELECTRICAL DATA

QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING ROOM DATA SHEETS

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SPACE ADJACENCIES SHOWN - USERS TO LIST ROOM NAMES

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS LEGEND

UTILITIES / SERVICES LEGEND

ROOM NAME / RDS NUMBER
PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 1.1, 14/02/2020
 DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: DPO - NAAHP
 CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2

SPACE TYPE:
 OPERATING HOURS:
 LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
 SPACE USE:

RDS-002
Space Name:
Histology Suite (NAAHP)

REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:

ROOM PRIMARY ADJACENCY (TOUCHING) SECONDARY ADJACENCY TERTIARY ADJACENCY (20-m)

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS LEGEND

UTILITIES / SERVICES LEGEND

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT

FLOOR PLAN

POTENTIAL WALL CONFIGURATIONS - CHECK ALL IF FEASIBLE BY REMOVING WALLS AND THE LAB IS CONTIGUOUS TO GHOST CORRIDOR (OPEN CONCEPT) THE MORE CASEWORK

FOUR-WALL - LEAST CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 THREE-WALL - LESS CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 TWO-WALL - MORE CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 NO WALLS - MOST CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE

PAGE 2/3

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 1.1, 14/02/2020
 DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: DPO - NAAHP
 CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:

SPACE TYPE:
 OPERATING HOURS:
 LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
 SPACE USE:

RDS-002
Space Name:
Histology Suite (NAAHP)

REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:

3D ISOMETRIC DRAWINGS TO HELP USERS VISUALISE THE ROOMS. PLEASE NOTE THAT SOME WALLS HAVE BEEN REMOVED IN THESE DRAWINGS FOR CLARITY.

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May 27, 2021

Appendix D **GUIDE TO NON-SCIENCE RDS**

QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING ROOM DATA SHEETS

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 2 , 14/10/2020		DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 6	SPACE ID#: 5.5	RDS-056-1
CHIEF : Martin Breton		ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 51.84	Space Name: PROTECTIVE PERSONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	
LC REP: Sophie Harvey						
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITIES:						
PPE equipment and storage room complete with storage shelving and open area for putting on equipment.						
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM		
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CONCRETE (SMOOTH & SEALED FINISH), RUBBER FLOOR BASE				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBC		
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER		
PARTITION TYPE: MASONRY ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER 208V / XXX / 3 PHASE		
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING		
CEILING FINISH: ACOUSTIC PANEL CEILING HEIGHT: 3000mm (10'-0") Min.				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING RECESSED LIGHTING 4000K COLOR TEMPERATURE		
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY		
CLOSED STORAGE SHELVING (9) LOCKERS (4) ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT TABLE (4)		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED				
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS		
		SETPOINTS 24C +/- 1C SUMMER, 22C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL CENTRAL AIR HANDLING SYSTEM ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEGATIVE/NOT MONITORED RADIANT HTG/CLG CEILING PANELS/CHILLED BEAMS		PHONE CONNECTION PUBLIC PAGING WIRELESS COVERAGE CABLE TRAY ABOVE CEILING		
DOORS / HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL		
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZED DOOR HARDWARE: KEYED OR SWIPE CARD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1850mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS ROOM SCHEDULER				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa		

PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

BASIC ROOM INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

ROOM NAME / RDS NUMBER
PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, ELECTRICAL DATA

QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING ROOM DATA SHEETS

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SPACE ADJACENCIES SHOWN - USERS TO LIST ROOM NAMES

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS LEGEND

UTILITIES / SERVICES LEGEND

ROOM NAME / RDS NUMBER
PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE OR EDIT.

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 1.1, 14/02/2020
 DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: DPO - NAAHP
 CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2

SPACE TYPE:
 OPERATING HOURS:
 LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
 SPACE USE:

RDS-002
Space Name:
Histology Suite (NAAHP)

REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:

ROOM PRIMARY ADJACENCY (TOUCHING) SECONDARY ADJACENCY TERTIARY ADJACENCY (20-m)

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS LEGEND

UTILITIES / SERVICES LEGEND

SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT

FLOOR PLAN

POTENTIAL WALL CONFIGURATIONS - CHECK ALL IF FEASIBLE BY REMOVING WALLS AND THE LAB IS CONTIGUOUS TO GHOST CORRIDOR (OPEN CONCEPT) THE MORE CASEWORK

FOUR-WALL - LEAST CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 THREE-WALL - LESS CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 TWO-WALL - MORE CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE
 NO WALLS - MOST CASEWORK IS POSSIBLE

PAGE 2/3

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 1.1, 14/02/2020
 DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: DPO - NAAHP
 CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:

SPACE TYPE:
 OPERATING HOURS:
 LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
 SPACE USE:

RDS-002
Space Name:
Histology Suite (NAAHP)

REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:

3D ISOMETRIC DRAWINGS TO HELP USERS VISUALISE THE ROOMS. PLEASE NOTE THAT SOME WALLS HAVE BEEN REMOVED IN THESE DRAWINGS FOR CLARITY.

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100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

May 27, 2021

Appendix E **DRAFT ROOM DATA SHEETS**

Space ID #	Key	Description	Space Identification/Rm Name	Departments / Group Name	Space Type
	Cover Sheet				
	RDS-101-2 RDS-101-3	PLAN ISOMETRIC	TSTS METALLOGRAPHIC & CHEM LAB SUITE	TSTS Hub	
	RDS-102-2	PLAN & ISO	TSTS SEM LABORATORY	TSTS Hub	
	RDS-103-2	PLAN & ISO	SPIN RIG SUITE	NRC	
	RDS-104-2	PLAN & ISO	BURNER RIG SUITE	NRC	
	RDS-105-2	PLAN & ISO	HIP AND TGST SUITE	NRC	
1.1	RDS-001-1 RDS-001-2 RDS-001-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	NRC HIGH BAY	NRC	HIGH BAY LABORATORY
1.2	RDS-002-1 RDS-002-2 RDS-002-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	TSB HIGH BAY	TSB	HIGH BAY LABORATORY
2.1	RDS-003-1 RDS-003-2 RDS-003-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	TEAR DOWN WORKSHOP	TSB	WORKSHOP
2.2	RDS-004-1 RDS-004-2 RDS-004-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MATERIAL TESTING PREP SHOP	TSTS Hub	WORKSHOP
2.3	RDS-005-1 RDS-005-2 RDS-005-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	INSTRUMENTATION WORKSHOP	TSTS Hub	WORKSHOP
2.4	RDS-006-1 RDS-006-2 RDS-006-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	WOOD WORKSHOP	TSTS Hub	WORKSHOP
2.5	RDS-007-1 RDS-007-2 RDS-007-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MACHINE WORKSHOP	TSTS Hub	WORKSHOP
2.6	RDS-008-1 RDS-008-2 RDS-008-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	WELDING WORKSHOP	TSTS Hub	WORKSHOP
3.1	RDS-009-1 RDS-009-2 RDS-009-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	PHOTO LAB	TSB	LABORATORY
3.2	RDS-010-1 RDS-010-2 RDS-010-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	CHEMICAL LAB	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.3	RDS-011-1 RDS-011-2 RDS-011-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	FLIGHT RECORDER + NVM	TSB	LABORATORY
3.3A	RDS-011 A-1	INFO	DISASSEMBLY	TSB	LABORATORY
3.3B	RDS-011 B-1	INFO	STORAGE	TSB	LABORATORY
3.3C	RDS-011 C-1	INFO	CVR / FDR COLLABORATION ROOM	TSB	LABORATORY
3.3D	RDS-011 D-1	INFO	AUDIO BOOTH	TSB	LABORATORY

3.4	RDS-012-1 RDS-012-2 RDS-012-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	AVIONICS LAB	TSB	LABORATORY
3.5	RDS-013-1 RDS-013-2 RDS-013-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SPIN RIG	NRC	LABORATORY
3.6	RDS-014-1 RDS-014-2 RDS-014-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	CONTROL ROOM SPIN RIG	NRC	LABORATORY
3.7	RDS-015-1 RDS-015-2 RDS-015-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SPIN RIG PREP ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY
3.8	RDS-016-1 RDS-016-2 RDS-016-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	TGST RIG	NRC	LABORATORY
3.9	RDS-017-1 RDS-017-2 RDS-017-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	HTM R&D LAB	NRC	LABORATORY
3.10	RDS-018-1 RDS-018-2 RDS-018-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	HOT ISOSTATIC PRESS	MRC	LABORATORY
3.11	RDS-019-1 RDS-019-2 RDS-019-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	CONTROL ROOM HOT ISO PRESS & TGST RIG	NRC	LABORATORY
3.12	RDS-020-1 RDS-020-2 RDS-020-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	HTM PREP ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY
3.13	RDS-021-1 RDS-021-2 RDS-021-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	BURNER RIG CONTROL ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY
3.14	RDS-022-1 RDS-022-2 RDS-022-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	BURNER RIG #1	NRC	LABORATORY
3.15	RDS-023-1 RDS-023-2 RDS-023-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	BURNER RIG #2	NRC	LABORATORY
3.16	RDS-024-1 RDS-024-2 RDS-024-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	FULL SCALE TESTING PREP ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY
3.17	RDS-025-1 RDS-025-2 RDS-025-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	HEAT TREATMENT AND COATING LAB	NRC	LABORATORY
3.18	RDS-026-1 RDS-026-2 RDS-026-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	FULL SCALE TESTING CONTROL ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY

3.19A	RDS-027A-1 RDS-027A-2 RDS-027A-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SEM LAB - A	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.19B	RDS-027B-1 RDS-027B-2 RDS-027B-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SEM LAB - B	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.20	RDS-028-1 RDS-028-2 RDS-028-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MICROSCOPE LAB	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.21	RDS-029-1 RDS-029-2 RDS-029-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	METALLOGRAPHIC SECTIONING SPECIMEN EXTRACTION	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.22	RDS-030-1 RDS-030-2 RDS-030-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	METALLOGRAPHIC SAMPLE PREPARATION	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.23	RDS-031-1 RDS-031-2 RDS-031-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MATERIAL AND COMPONENT TESTING	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.24	RDS-032-1 RDS-032-2 RDS-032-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS LAB	NRC	LABORATORY
3.25	RDS-033-1 RDS-033-2 RDS-033-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	NON DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.26	RDS-034-1 RDS-034-2 RDS-034-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	PHYSICAL AND FRACTO ANALYSIS ROOM	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
3.27	RDS-035-1 RDS-035-2 RDS-035-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MATERIAL TESTING AND EVALUATION	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY
4.1	RDS-036-1 RDS-036-2 RDS-036-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SPIN AND BURNER RIG EQUIPMENT SUPPORT	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.2	RDS-037-1 RDS-037-2 RDS-037-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	PUMP ROOM	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.3	RDS-038-1 RDS-038-2 RDS-038-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SEM LAB SUPPORT ROOM	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.4	RDS-039-1 RDS-039-1 RDS-039-2	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	BATTERY STORAGE ROOM	TSB	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.5	RDS-040-1 RDS-040-2 RDS-040-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	WRECKAGE STORAGE	TSB	LABORATORY SUPPORT

4.6	RDS-041-1 RDS-041-2 RDS-041-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	FULL SCALE TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.7	RDS-042-1 RDS-042-2 RDS-042-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	NDE EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.8	RDS-043-1 RDS-043-2 RDS-043-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MATERIAL TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.9	RDS-044-1 RDS-044-2 RDS-044-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	HTM TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.11	RDS-046-1 RDS-046-2 RDS-046-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	GAS CYLINDER STORAGE	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.12	RDS-047-1 RDS-047-2 RDS-047-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	OIL STORAGE ROOM	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.13	RDS-048-1 RDS-048-2 RDS-048-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	BURNER RIG STORAGE	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.14	RDS-049-1 RDS-049-2 RDS-049-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SECURED STORAGE FOR CONTROL GOODS	NRC	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.15	RDS-050-1 RDS-050-3 RDS-050-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MACHINE SHOP TOOL ROOM	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
4.16	RDS-051-1 RDS-051-2 RDS-051-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	SEM PREP ROOM	TSTS Hub	LABORATORY SUPPORT
5.1	RDS-052-1 RDS-052-2 RDS-052-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	TSTS SHIPPING AND RECEIVING	TSTS Hub	LOGISTICS/ SUPPORT
5.4	RDS-055-1 RDS-055-2 RDS-055-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	UNIVERSAL LOCKER ROOM & CLEAN ROOM	TSB	LOGISTICS/ SUPPORT
5.5	RDS-056-1 RDS-056-2 RDS-056-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	PROTECTIVE PERSONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSB	LOGISTICS/ SUPPORT
6.1	RDS-057-1 RDS-057-2 RDS-057-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	OFFICE OF THE CHAIR (DM)	TSB HO	ADMIN
6.2	RDS-058-1 RDS-058-2 RDS-058-3	INFO PLAN ISOMETRIC	MEMBERS OF BOARD OFFICES	TSB HO	ADMIN

10.1	RDS-076-1	INFO	RECORDS / FILING	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-076-2	PLAN			
	RDS-076-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.2	RDS-077-1	INFO	SPECIAL CLOTHING EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-077-2	PLAN			
	RDS-077-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.3	RDS-078-1	INFO	IT EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-078-2	PLAN			
	RDS-078-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.4	RDS-079-1	INFO	MEDIA STORAGE	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-079-2	PLAN			
	RDS-079-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.5	RDS-080-1	INFO	ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-080-2	PLAN			
	RDS-080-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.7	RDS-082-1	INFO	TELECOM AND SERVER ROOM	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-082-2	PLAN			
	RDS-082-3	ISOMETRIC			
10.9	RDS-084-1	INFO	TRAINING EQUIPMENT STORAGE	TSB HO	ADMIN SPS
	RDS-084-2	PLAN			
	RDS-084-3	ISOMETRIC			
11.1	RDS-089-1	INFO	SECURITY AREA	TSB HO & TSTS Hub	PUBLIC
	RDS-089-2	PLAN			
	RDS-089-3	ISOMETRIC			
12.1	RDS-090-1	INFO	AUDITORIUM	TSTS Hub	SHARED SPACE
	RDS-090-2	PLAN			
	RDS-090-3	ISOMETRIC			
12.2	RDS-091-1	INFO	RESOURCE CENTRE	TSB HO & TSTS Hub	SHARED SPACE
	RDS-091-2	PLAN			
	RDS-091-3	ISOMETRIC			
13.1	RDS-095-1	INFO	COVERED STORAGE	NRC	OUTDOOR YARD
	RDS-095-2	PLAN			

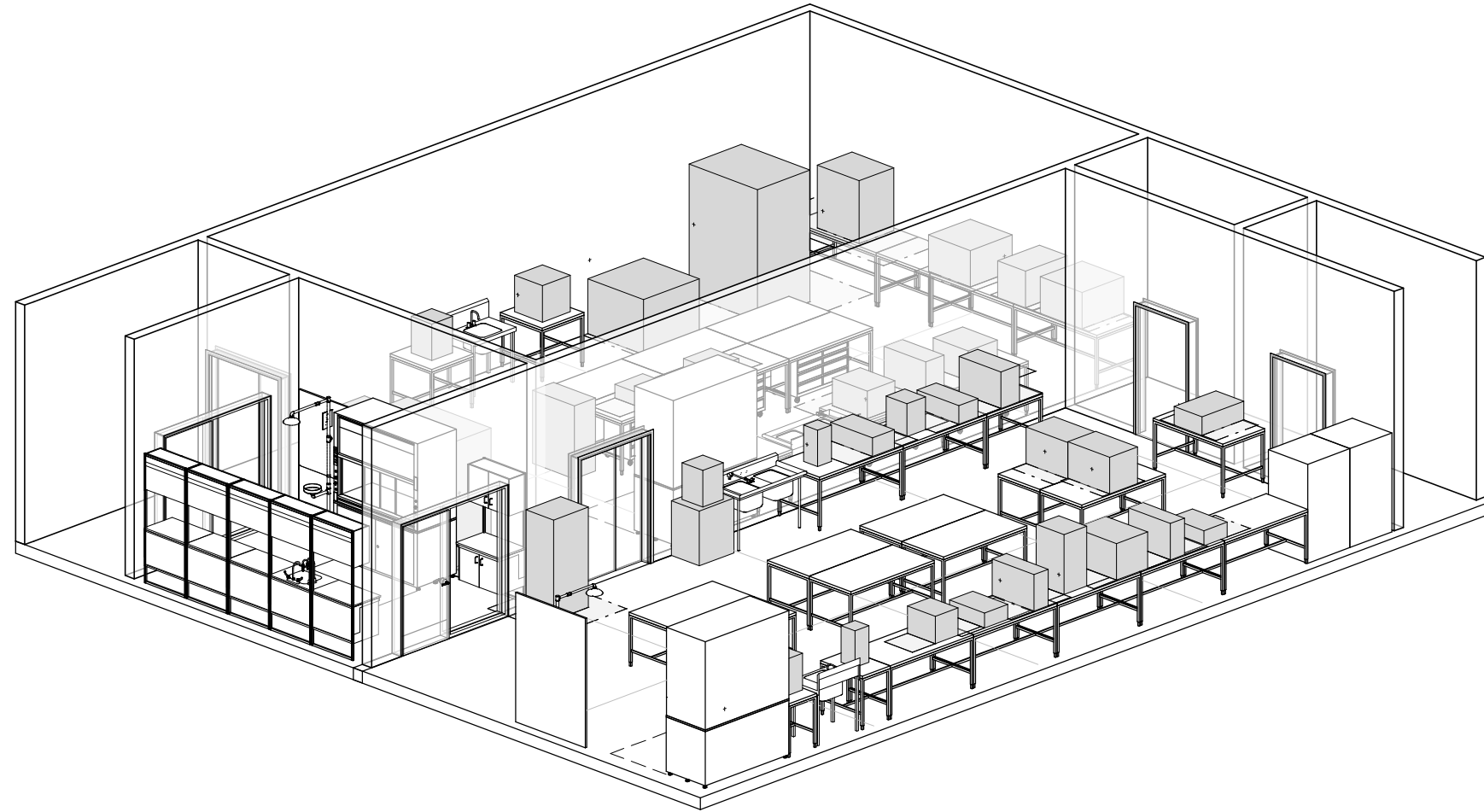
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 101-2
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME:	SPACE TYPE:			SPACE NAME: TSTS METALLOGRAPHIC & CHEM LAB SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS:	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				

FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS REFER TO RDS-010, RDS-029 AND RDS-030.



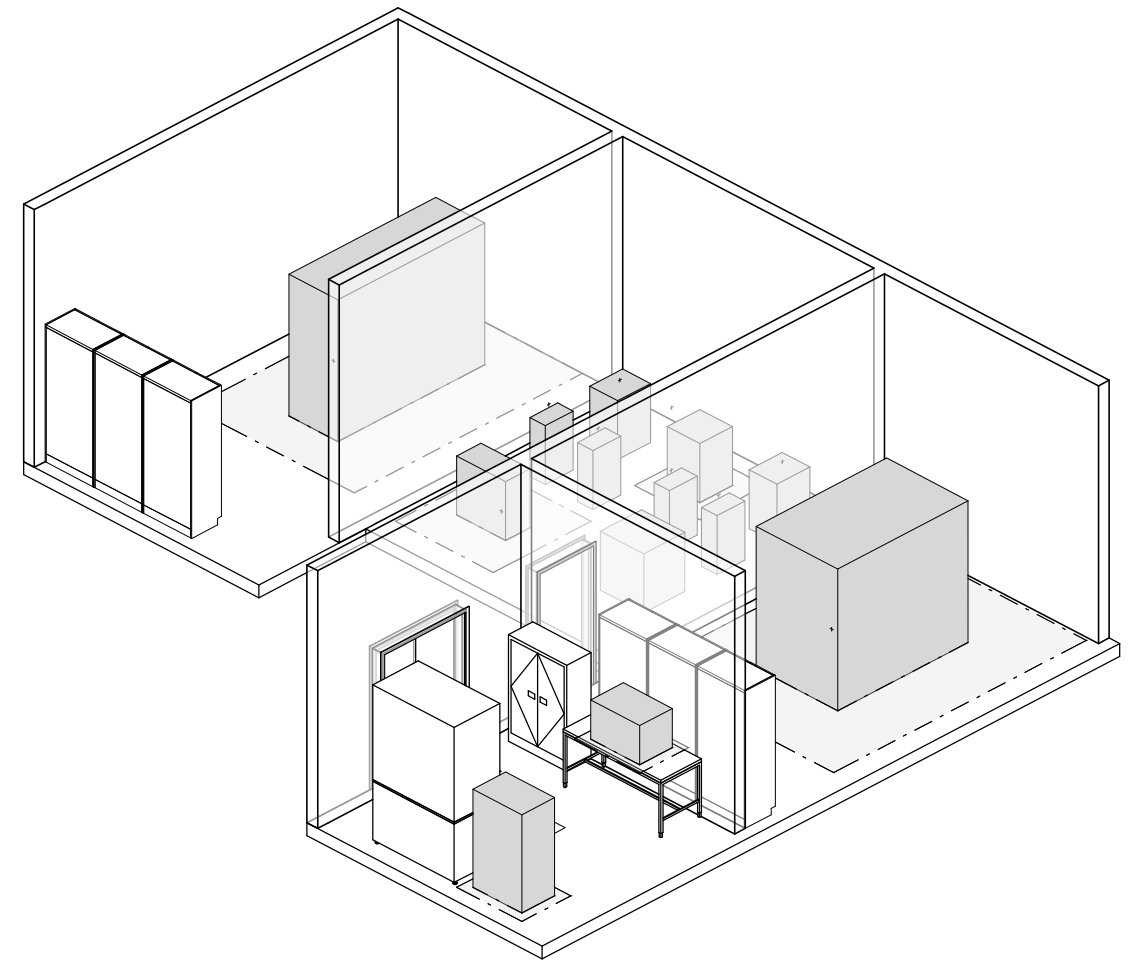
1 TSTS METALLOGRAPHIC & CHEM LAB SUITE
101-2 1:100

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 101-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: TSTS METALLOGRAPHIC & CHEM LAB SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 102-2	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: TSTS SEM LABORATORY SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:					

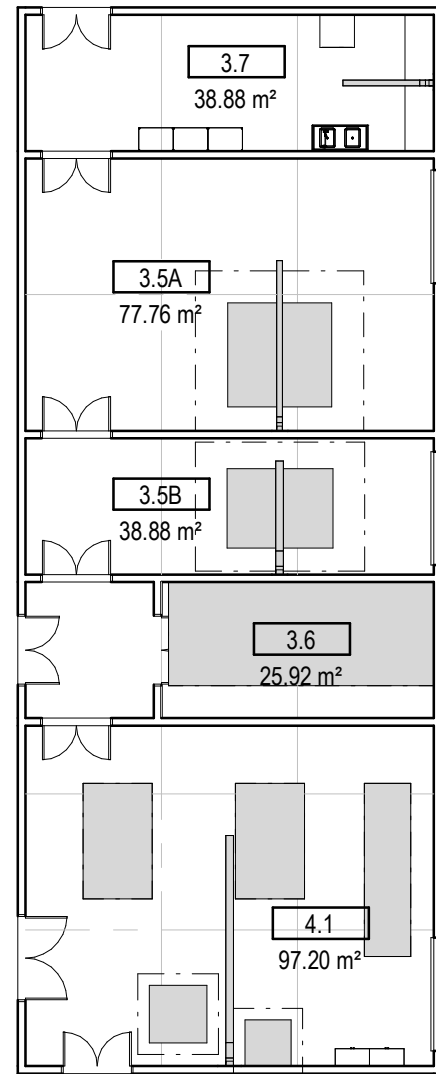
FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS REFER TO RDS-027A, RDS-027B, RDS-038 AND RDS-051.



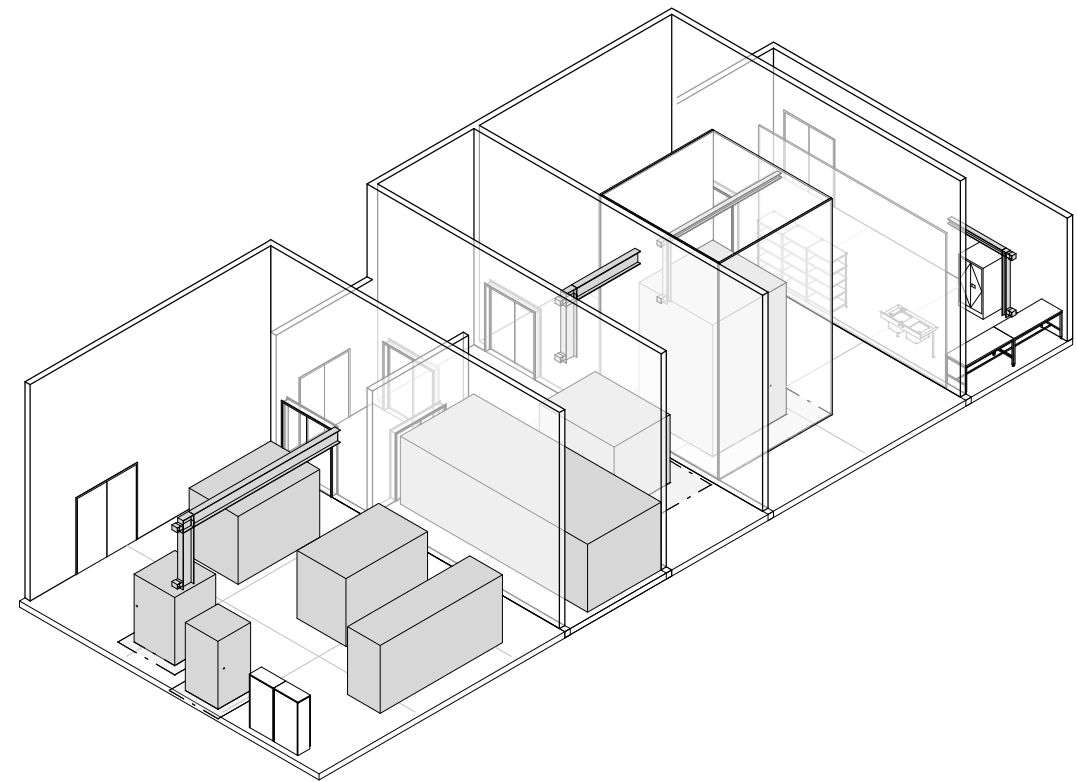
1 **TSTS SEM LABORATORY SUITE**
102-2 1:100

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 103-2	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:			SPACE NAME: SPIN RIG SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM				
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY	SECONDARY ADJACENCY	

FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS
REFER TO RDS-013, RDS-014,
RDS-015 AND RDS-036.



EXTERIOR WALL

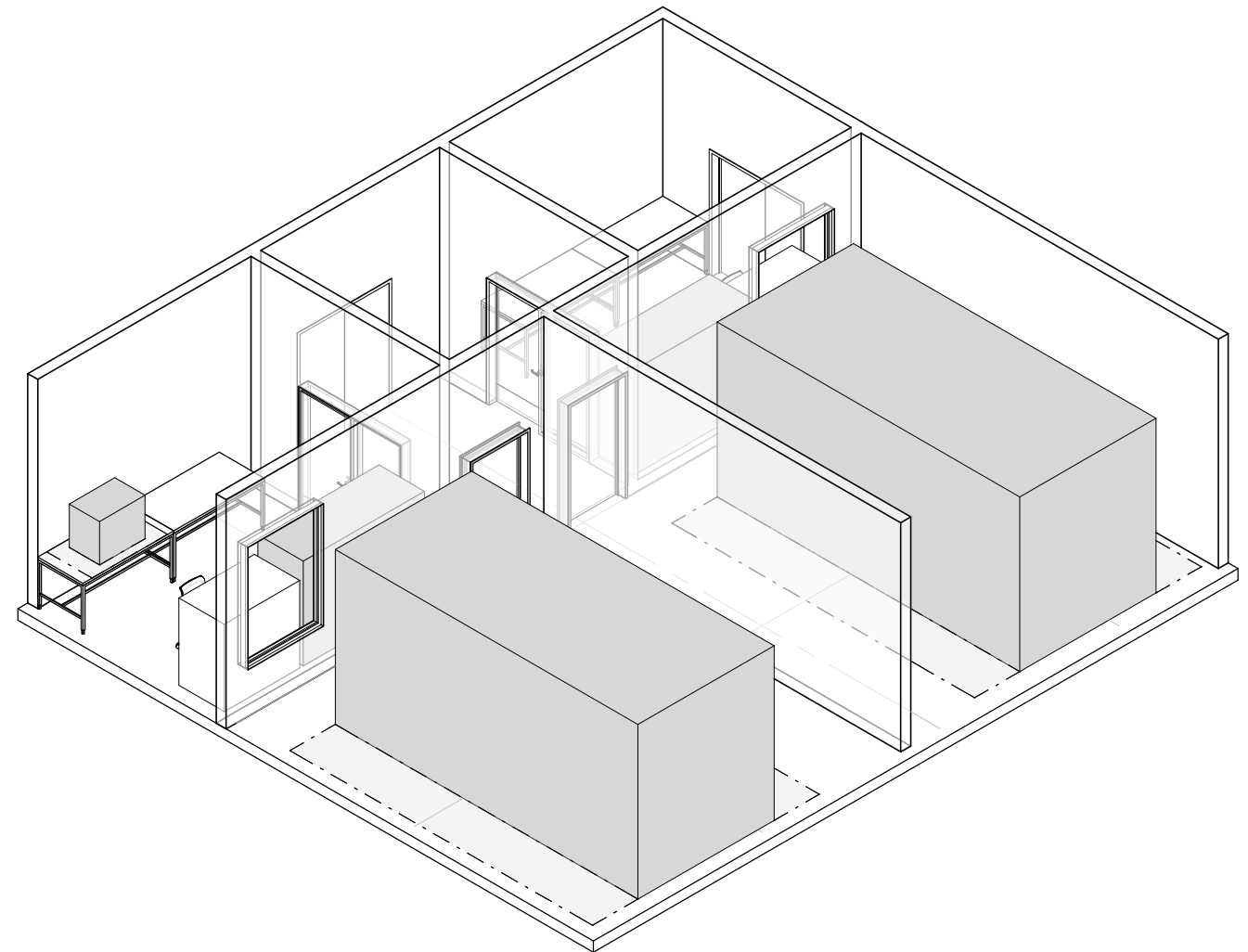
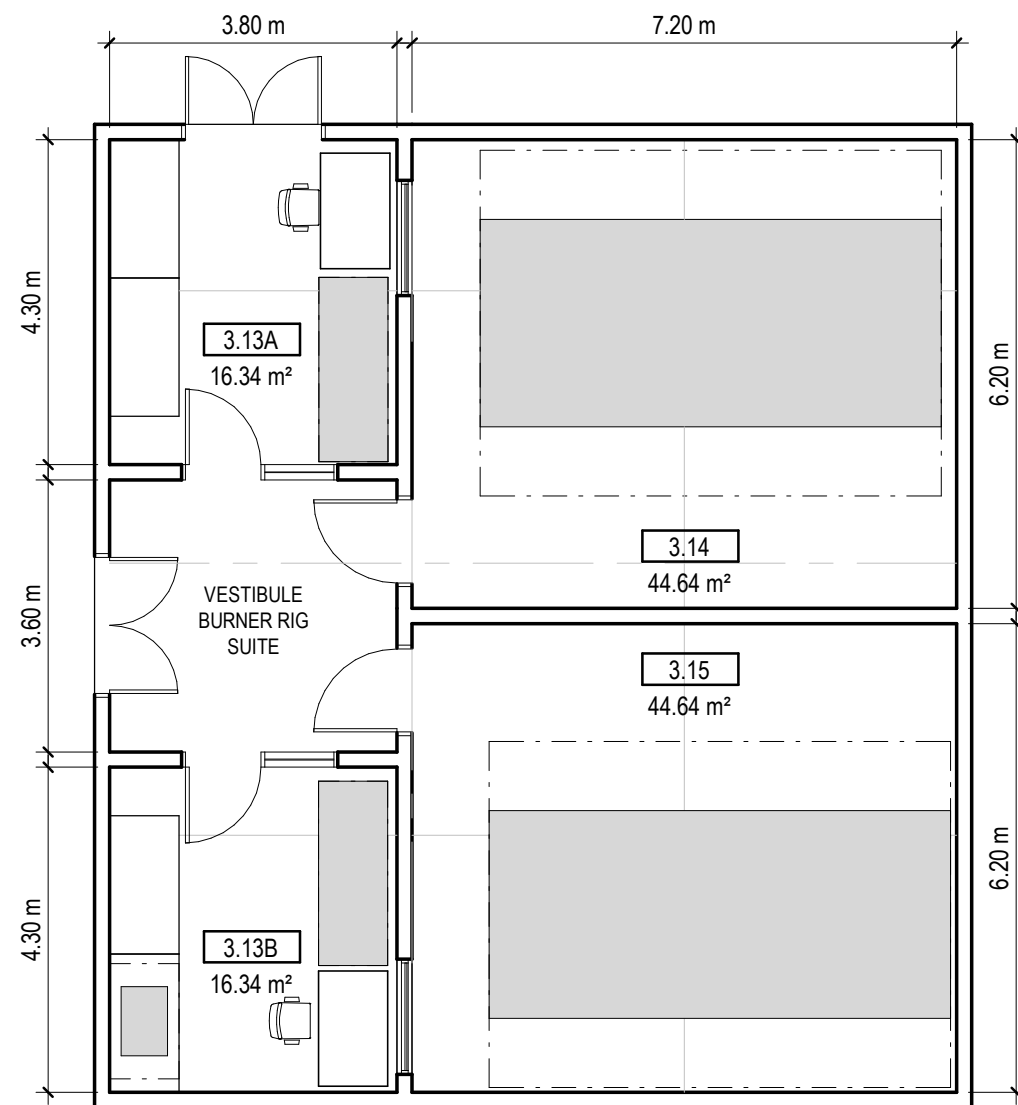


1
103-2

SPIN RIG SUITE

1 : 200

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 104-2
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: BURNER RIG SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



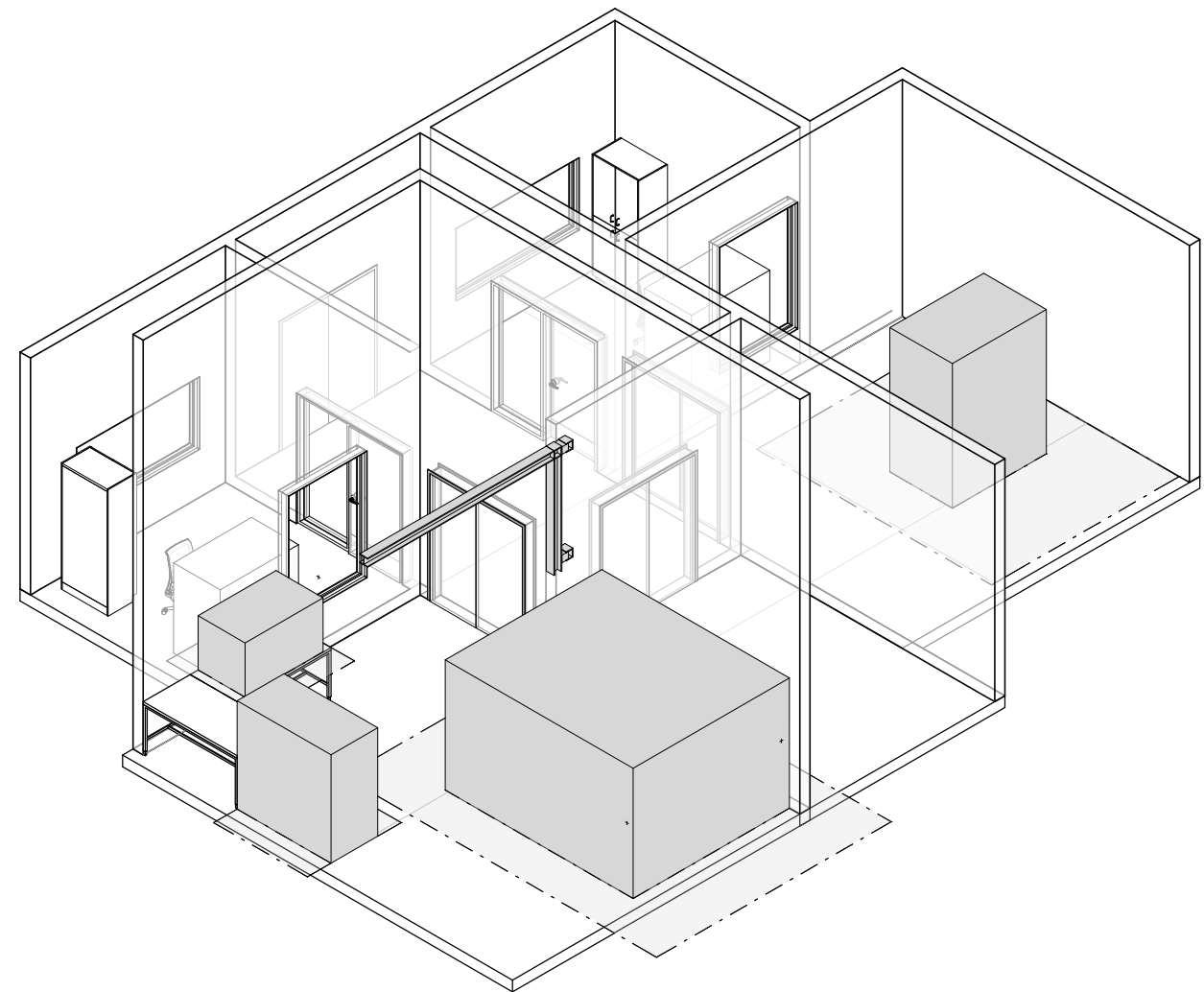
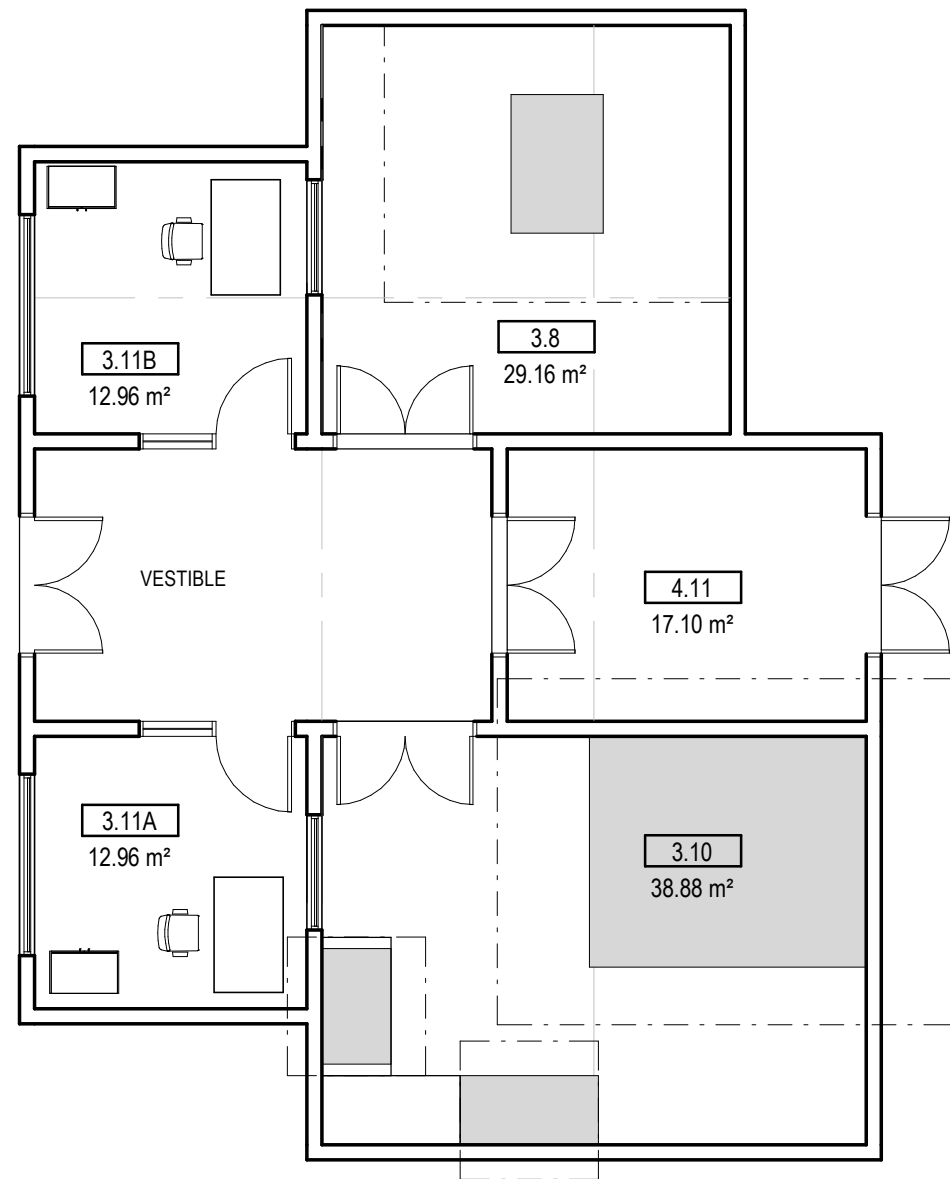
FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS REFER TO RDS-021, RDS-022 AND RDS-023.

1
104-2

BURNER RIG SUITE

1 : 100

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 4, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #:		RDS: 105-2
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: HEAT TREATMENT		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: HIP AND TGST SUITE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY		SECONDARY ADJACENCY
				TERTIARY ADJACENCY



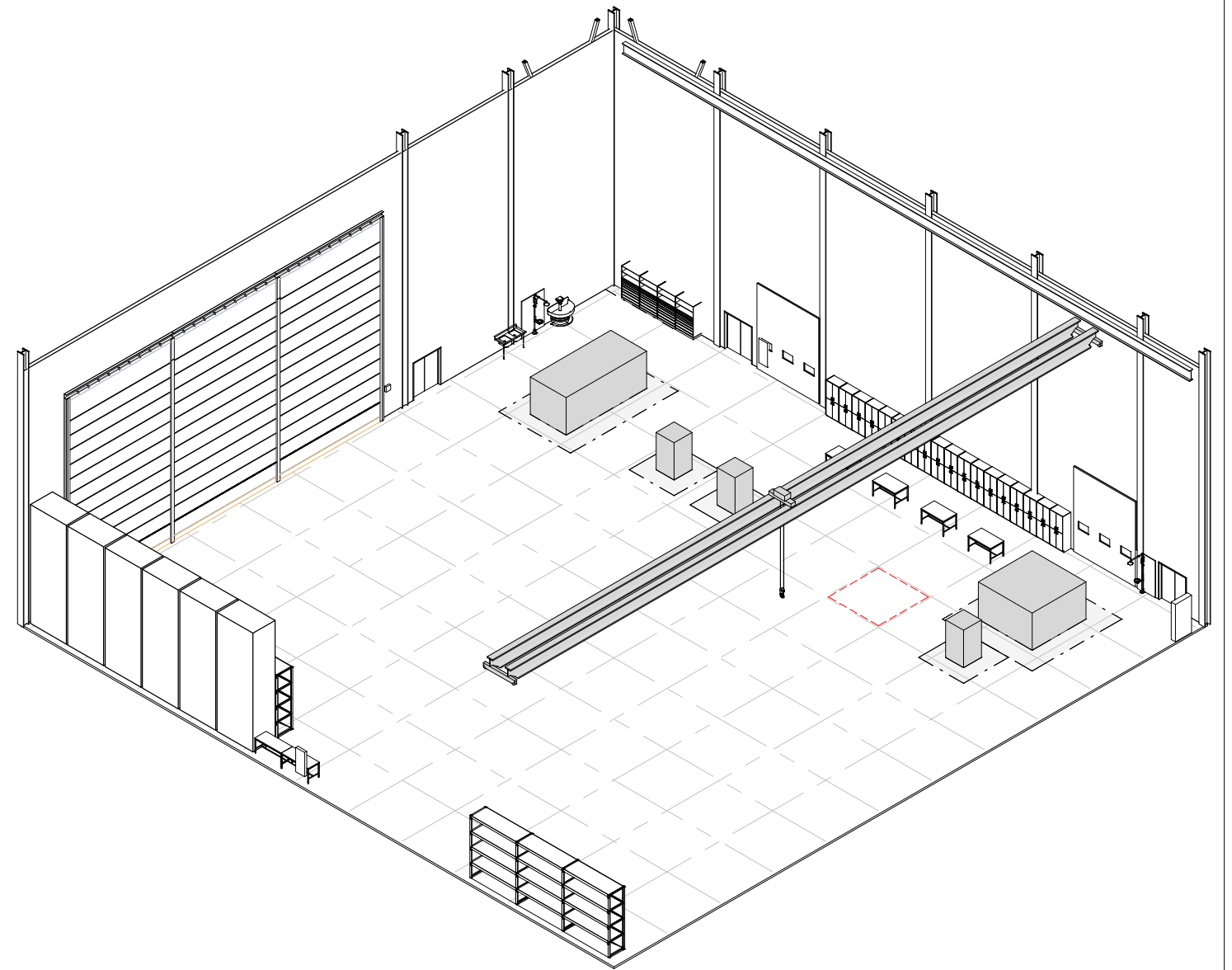
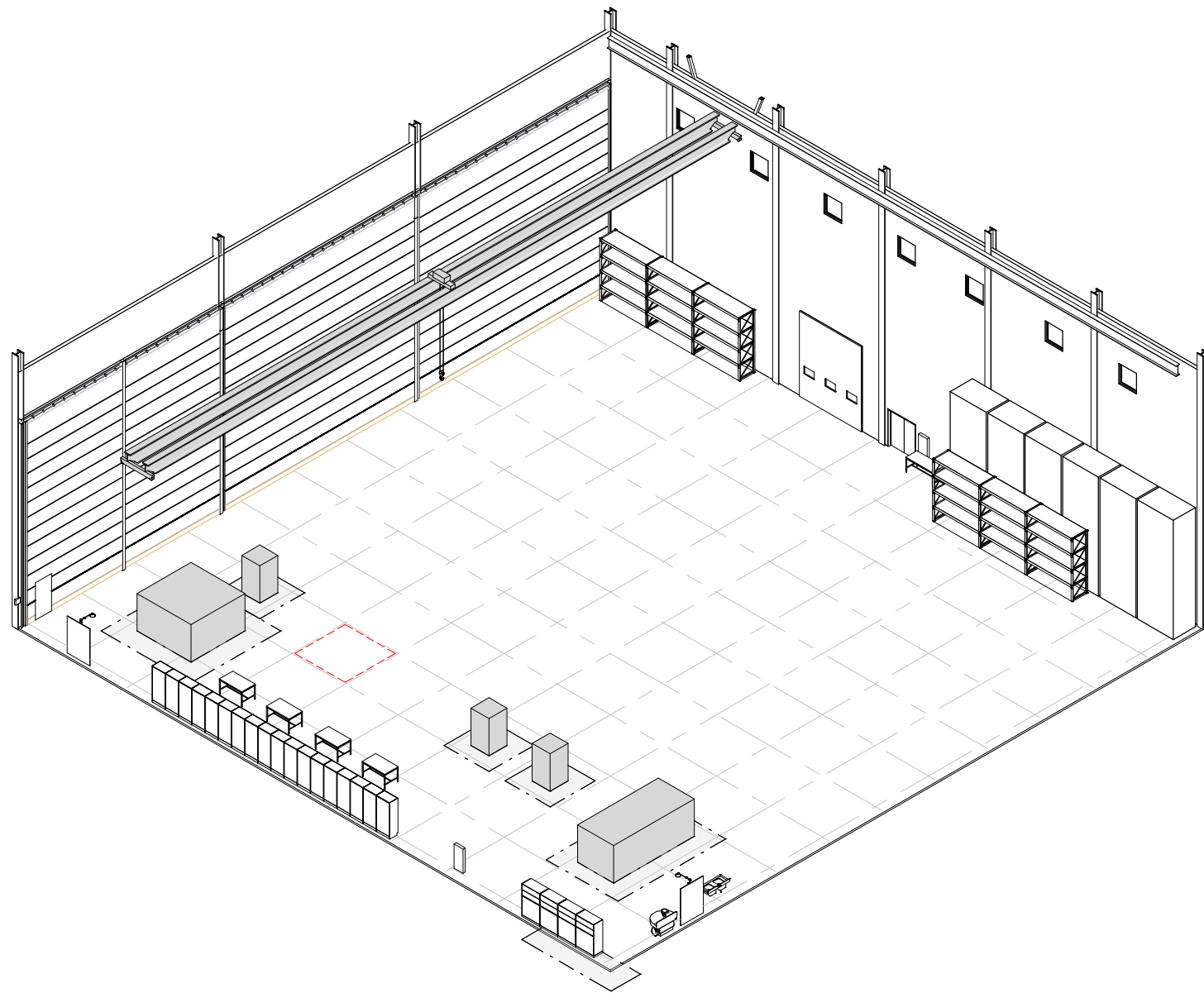
FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS REFER TO RDS-016, RDS-018, RDS-019 AND RDS-046.

1
105-2

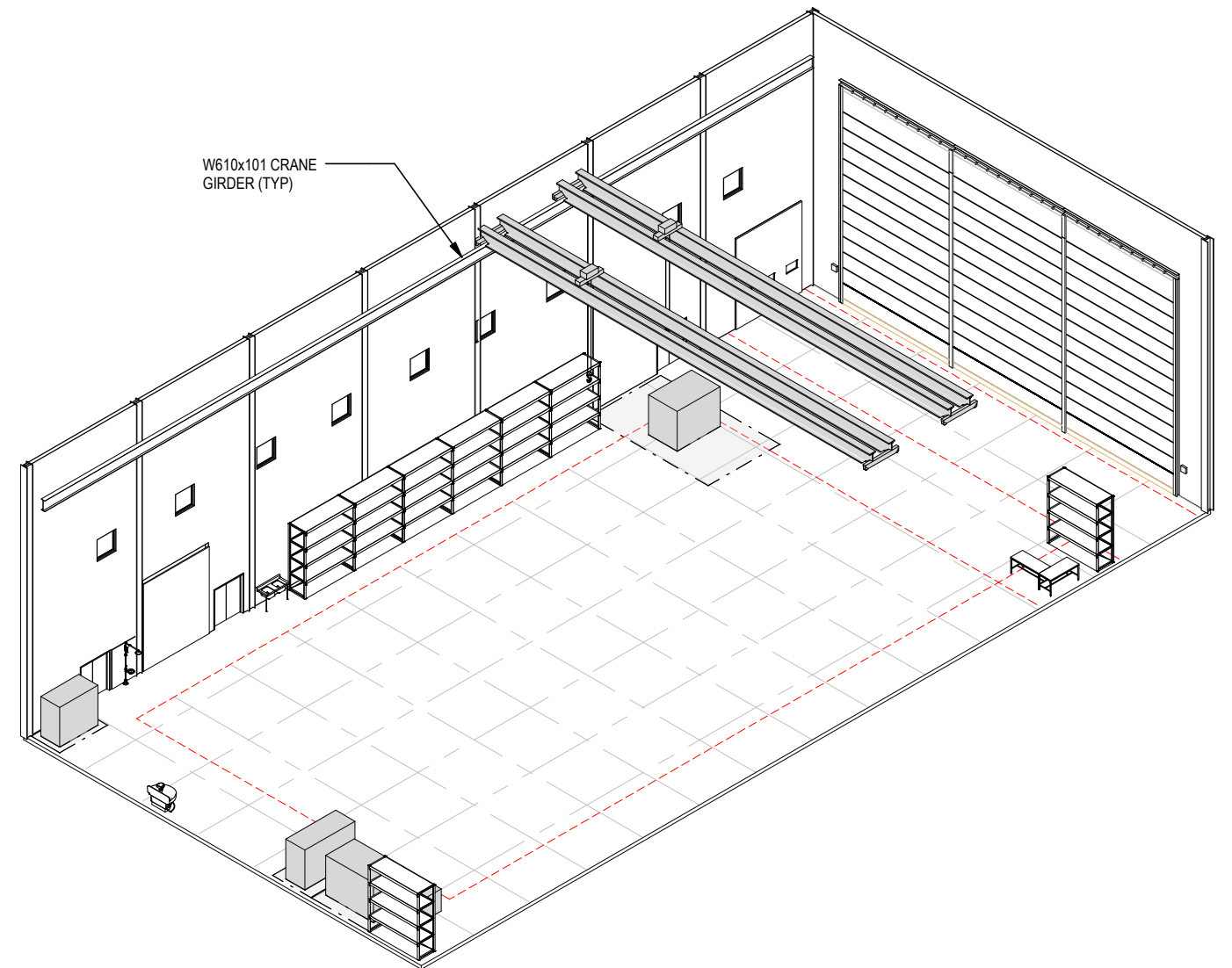
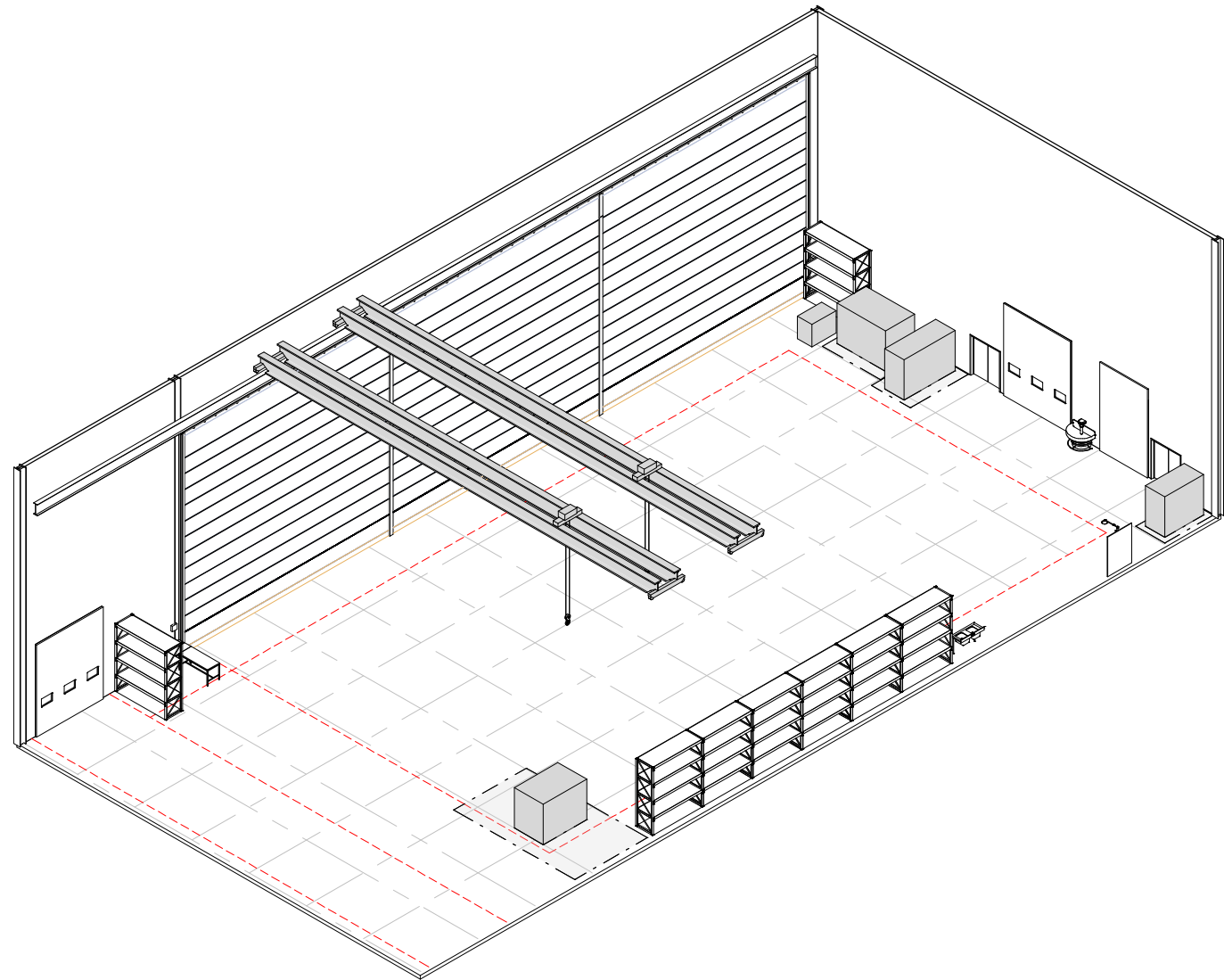
HIP AND TGST SUITE

1 : 100

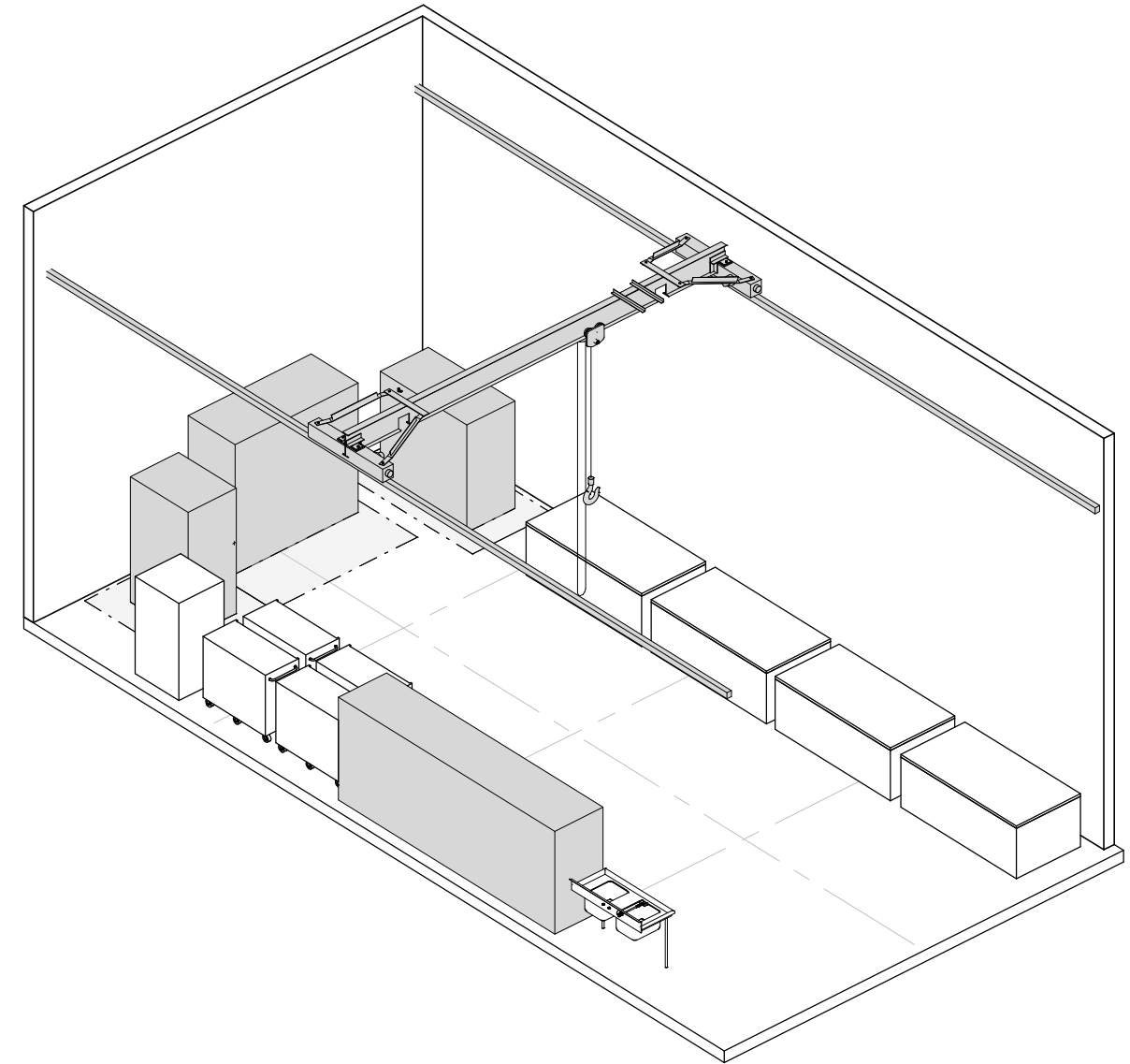
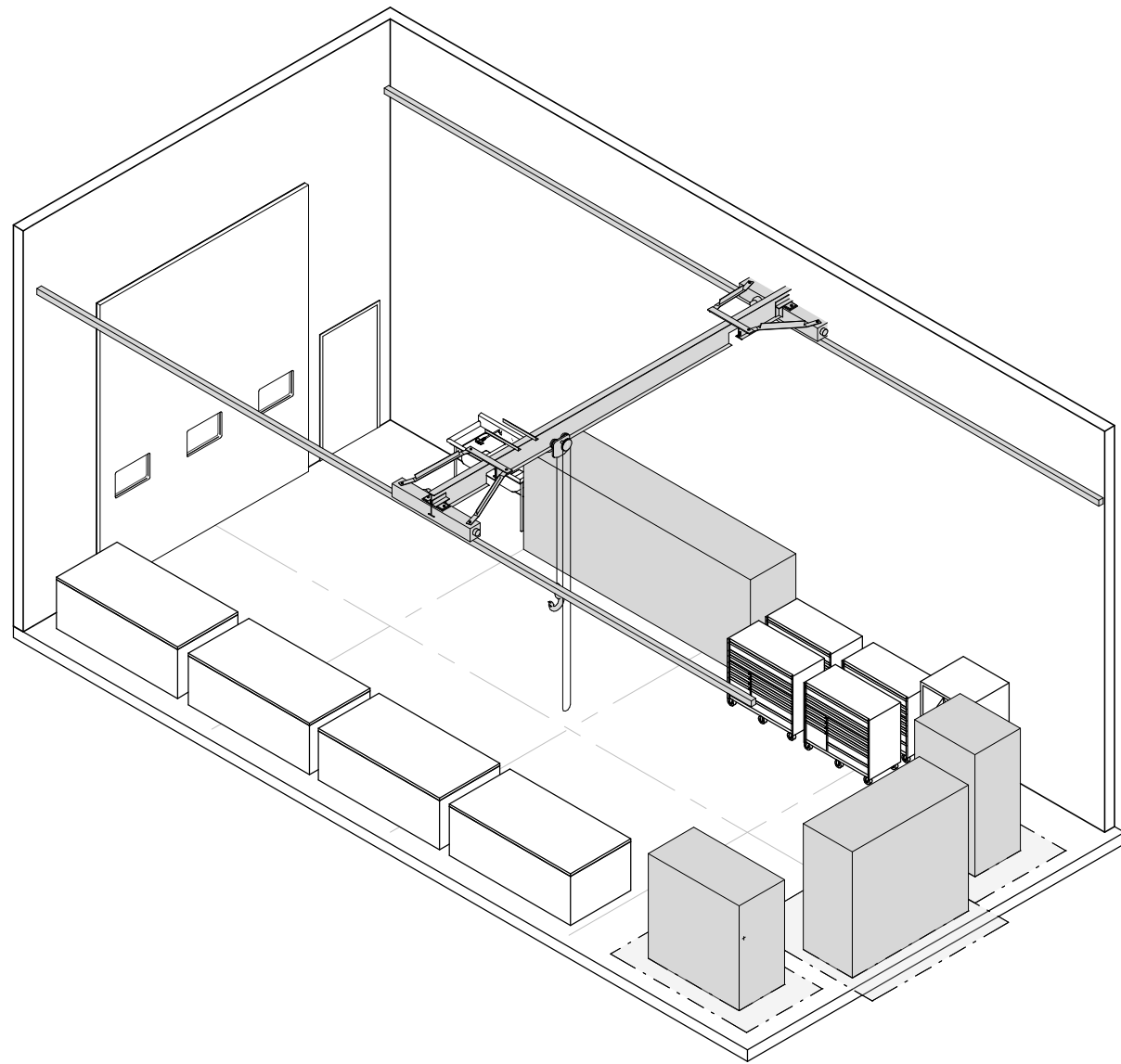
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 9, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 1.1		RDS: 001-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: HIGH BAY LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: NRC HIGH BAY
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 24 HOURS		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY 1.2, 3.16, 3.18, 4.2, 4.6, 4.14	SECONDARY ADJACENCY 2.3, 2.5, 3.23	TERTIARY ADJACENCY NON DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION



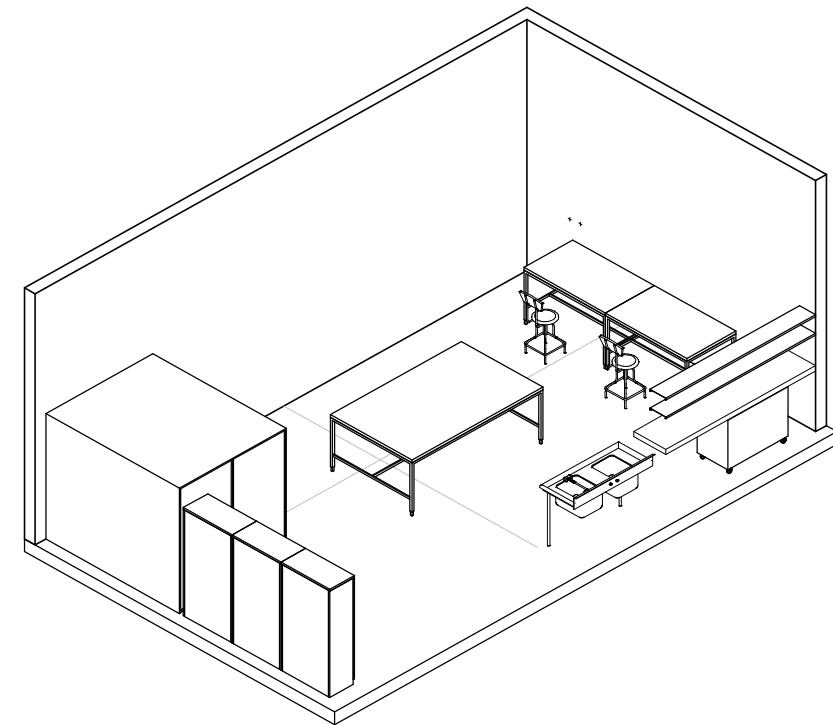
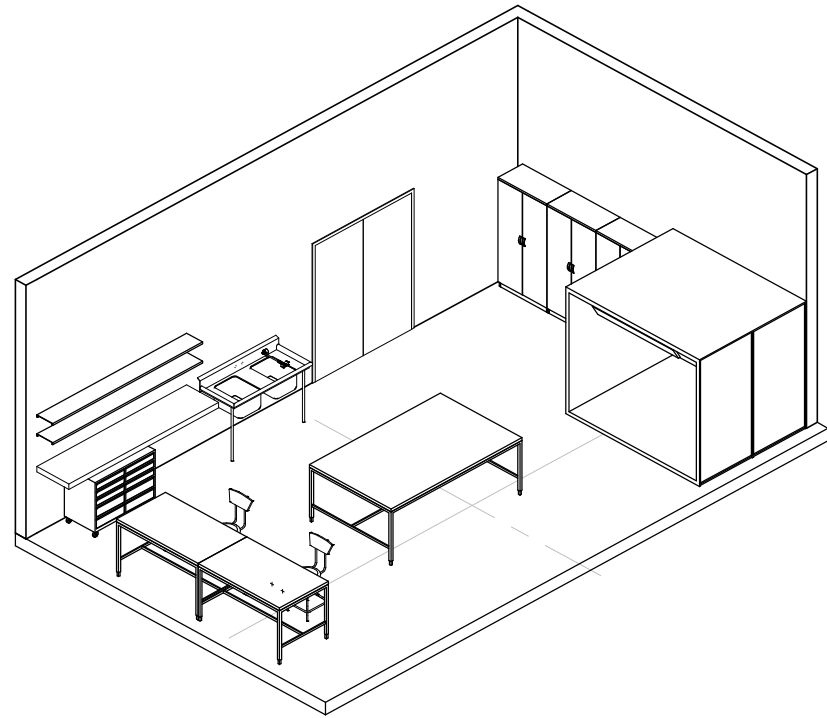
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 1.2		RDS: 002-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB ENGINEERING LAB		SPACE TYPE: HIGH BAY LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: TSB HIGH BAY
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-530PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



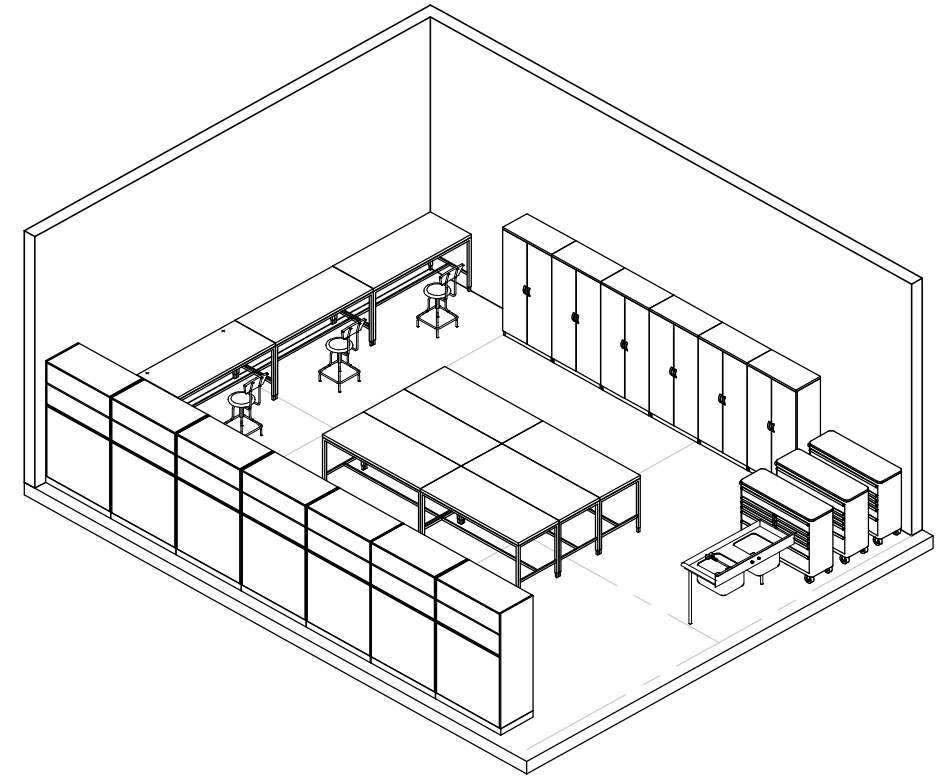
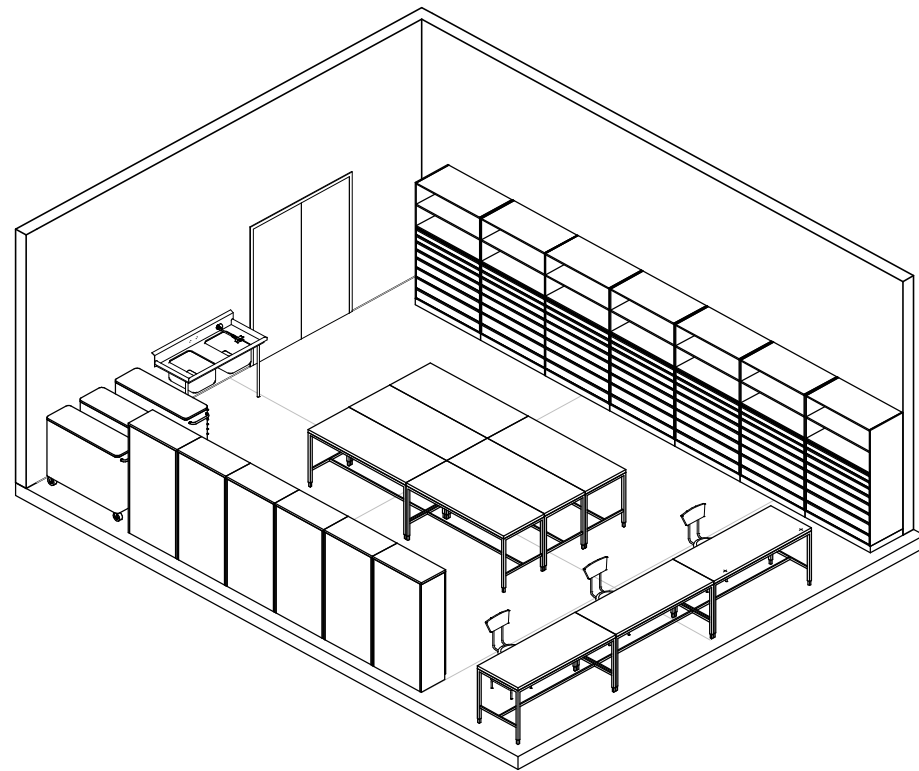
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.1		RDS: 003-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB ENGINEERING LAB		SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP		SPACE NAME: TEAR DOWN WORKSHOP
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-530PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY TSB HIGH BAY	SECONDARY ADJACENCY PHOTO LAB	TERTIARY ADJACENCY WELDING



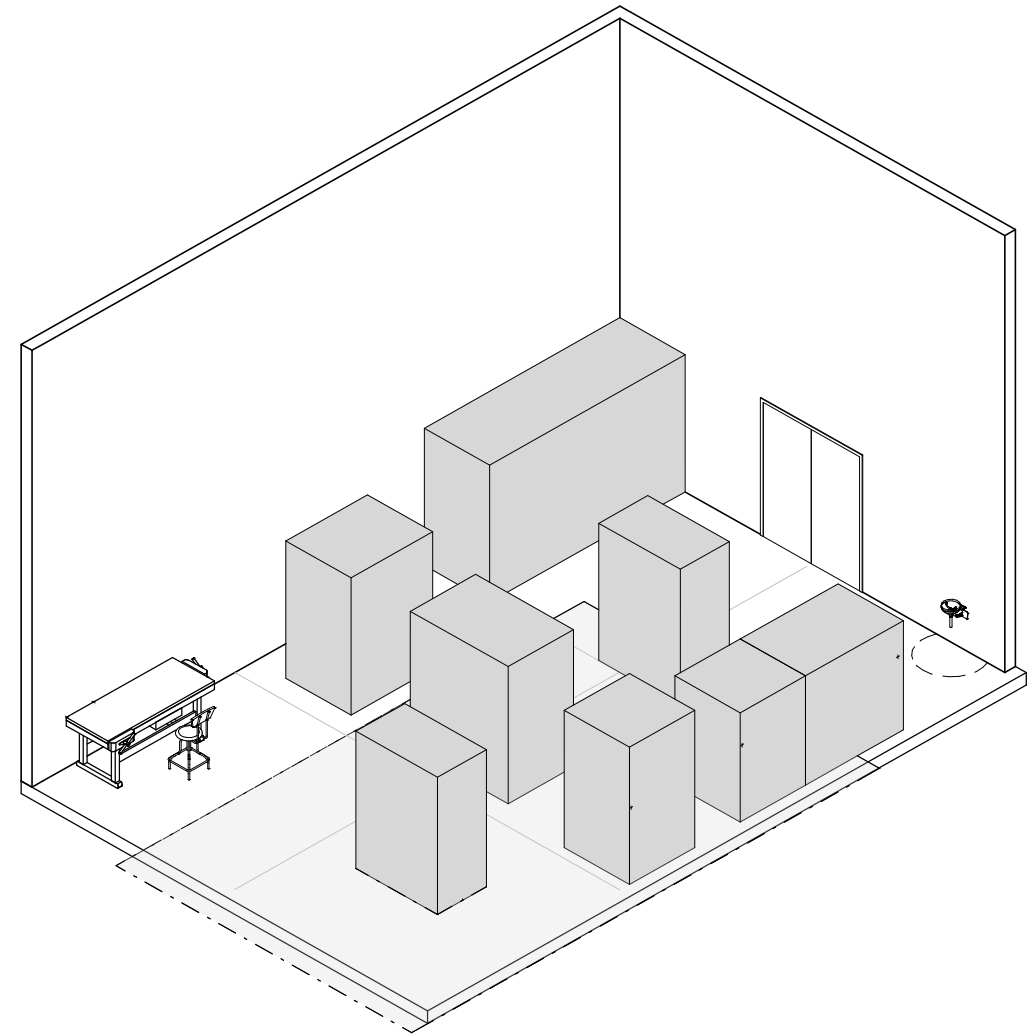
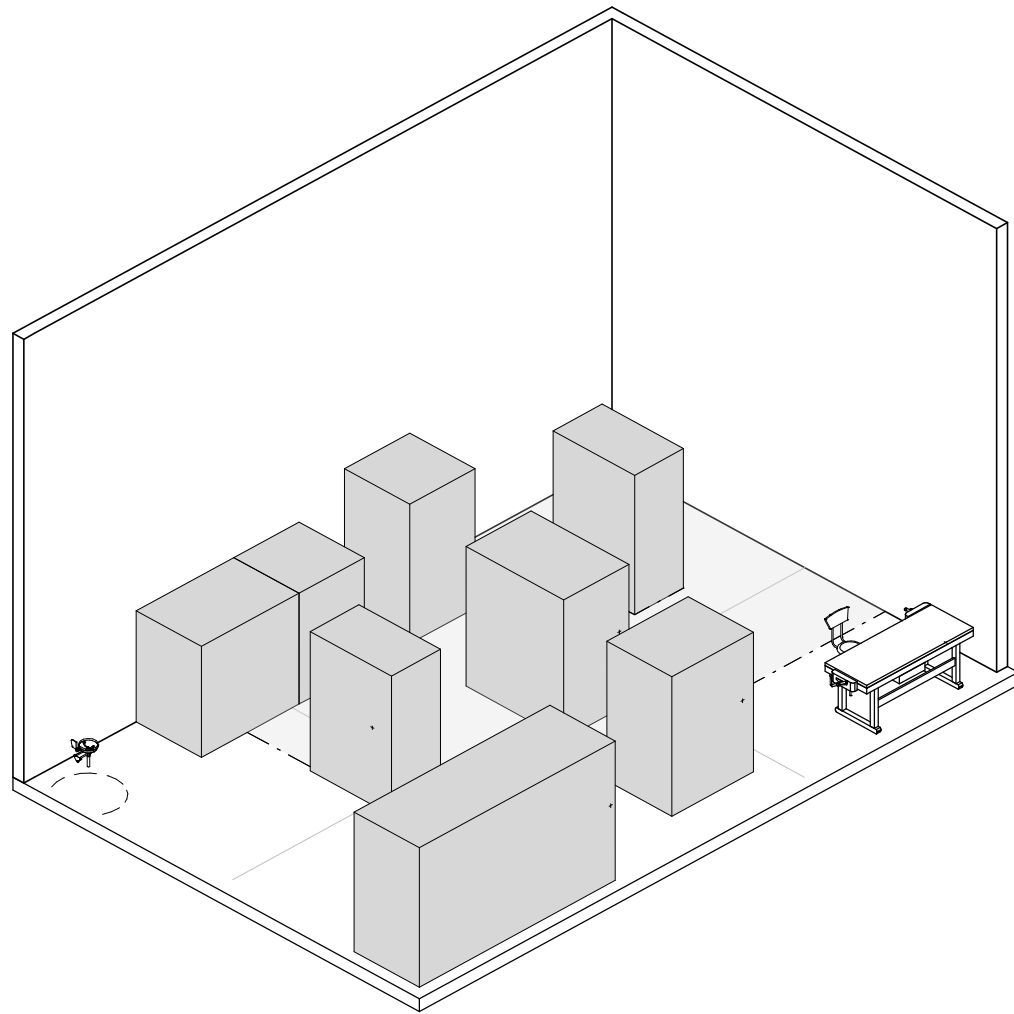
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.2		RDS: 004-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: MATERIAL TESTING PREP SHOP
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 24 HOURS			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



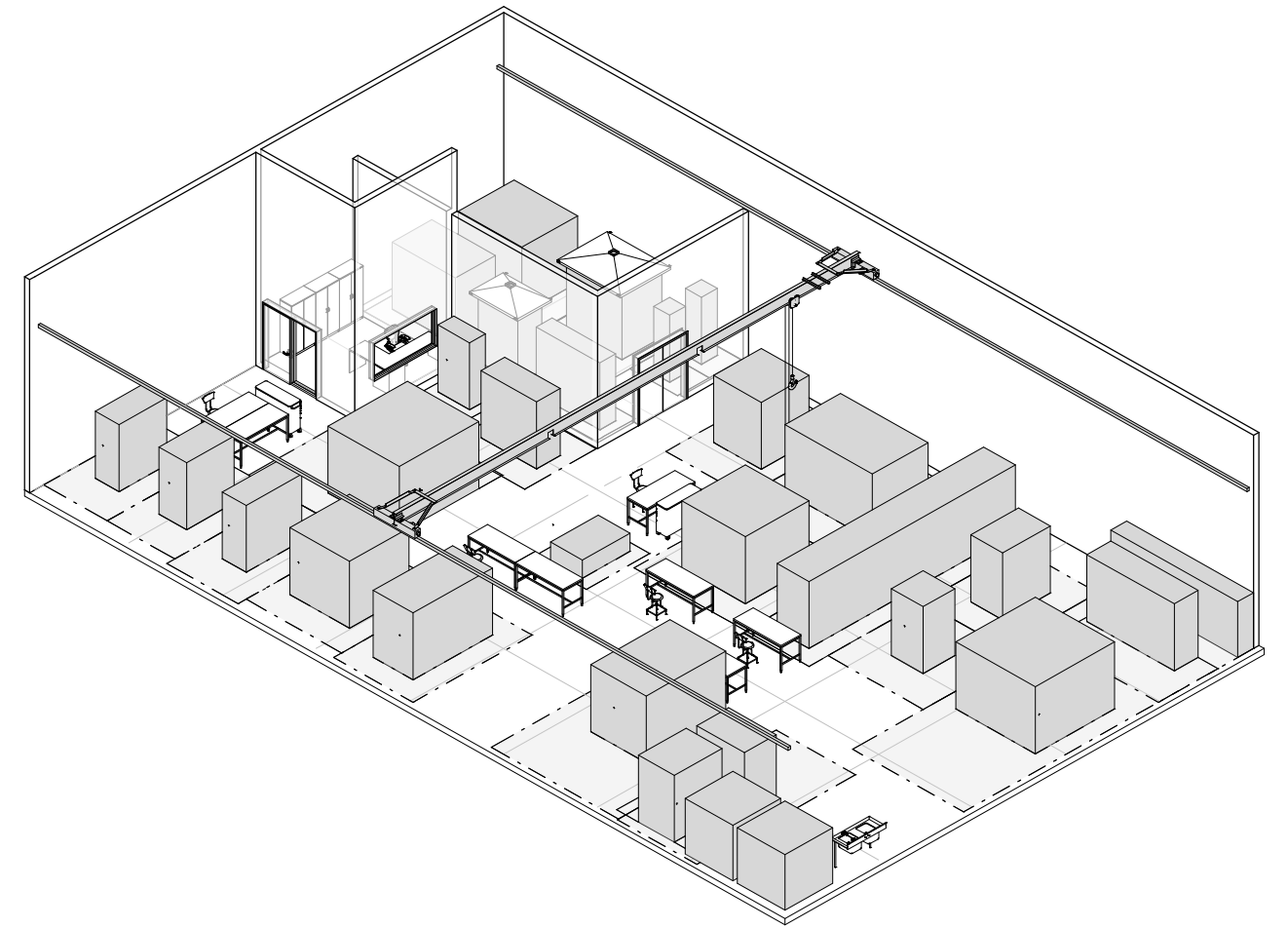
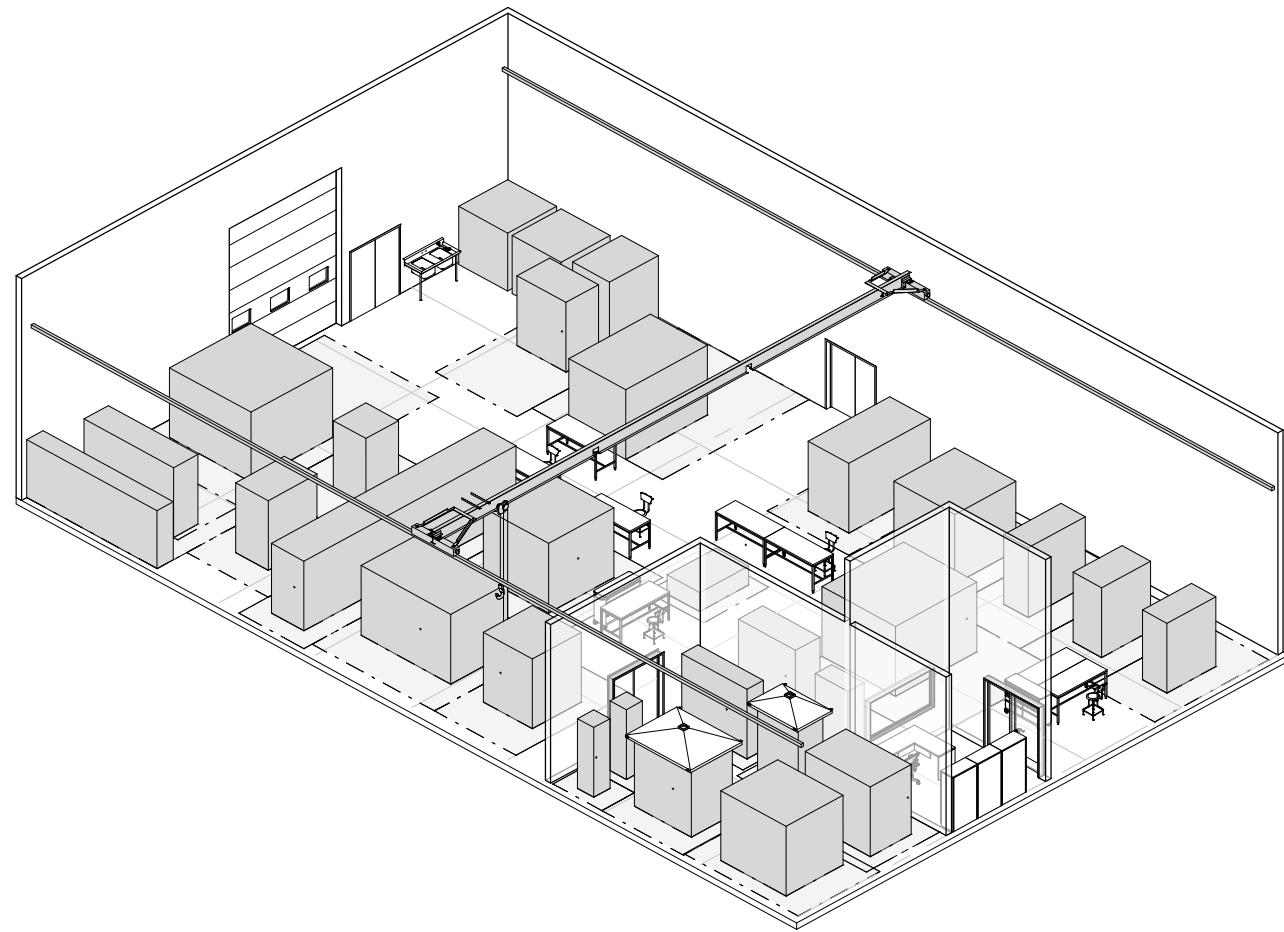
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.3		RDS: 005-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS (SMPL & TSB)	SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 9AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY NRC BAY, MATERIAL COMPONENT TESTING	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



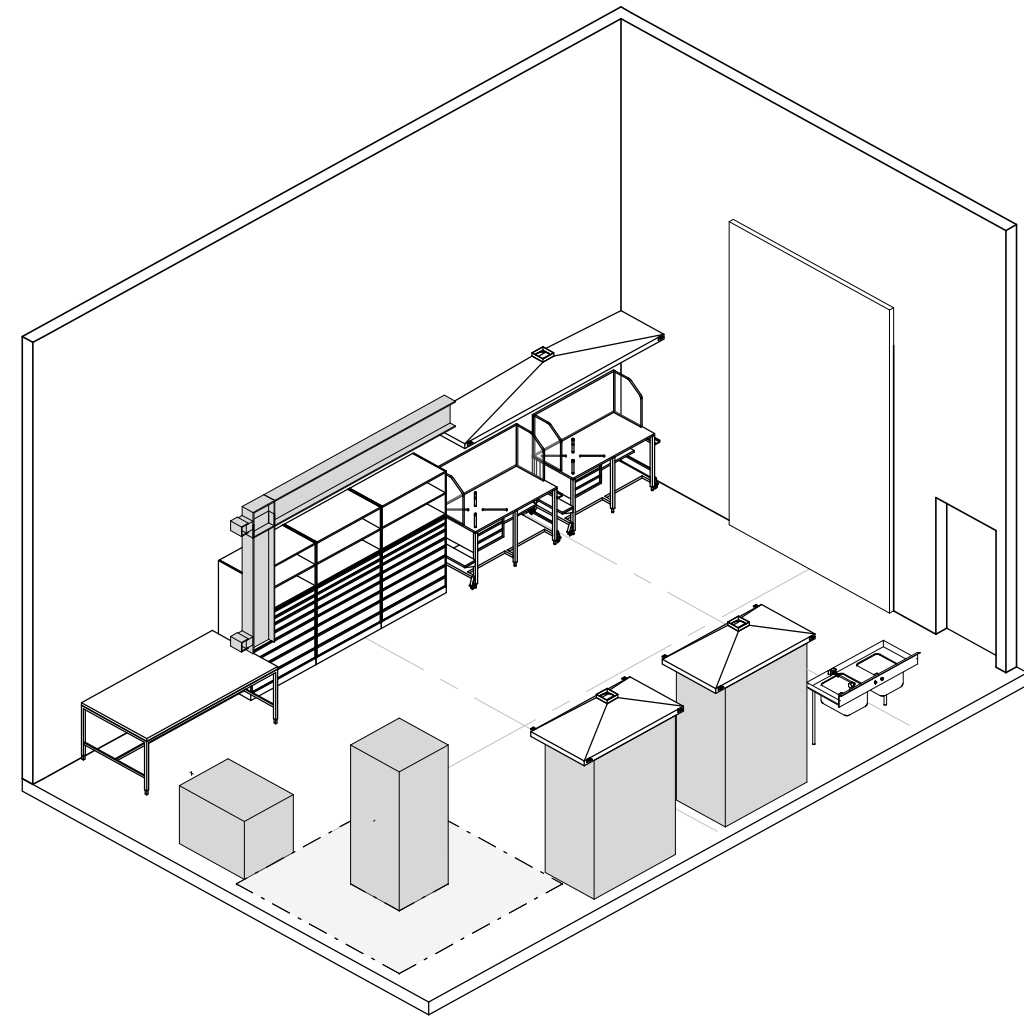
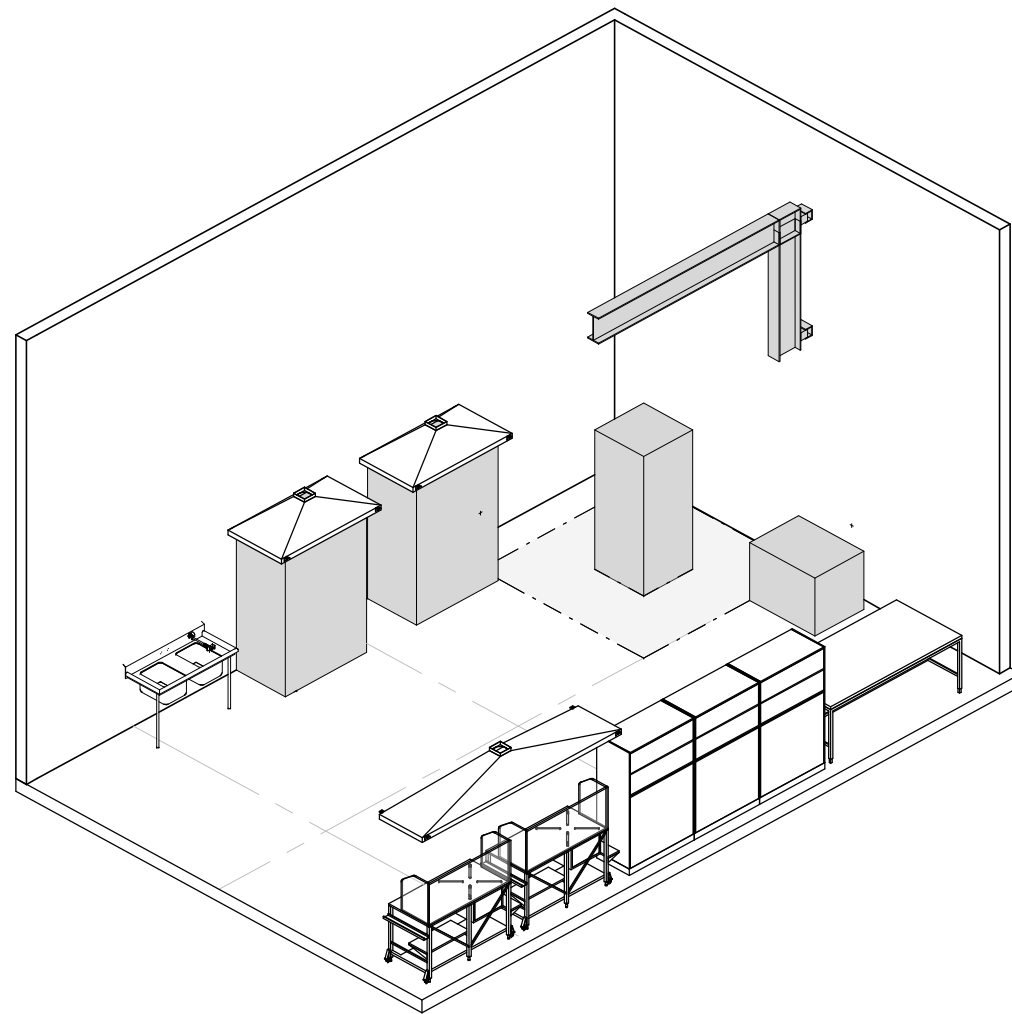
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.4		RDS: 006-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS (SMPL & TSB)		SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP		SPACE NAME: WOOD WORKSHOP	
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 9AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



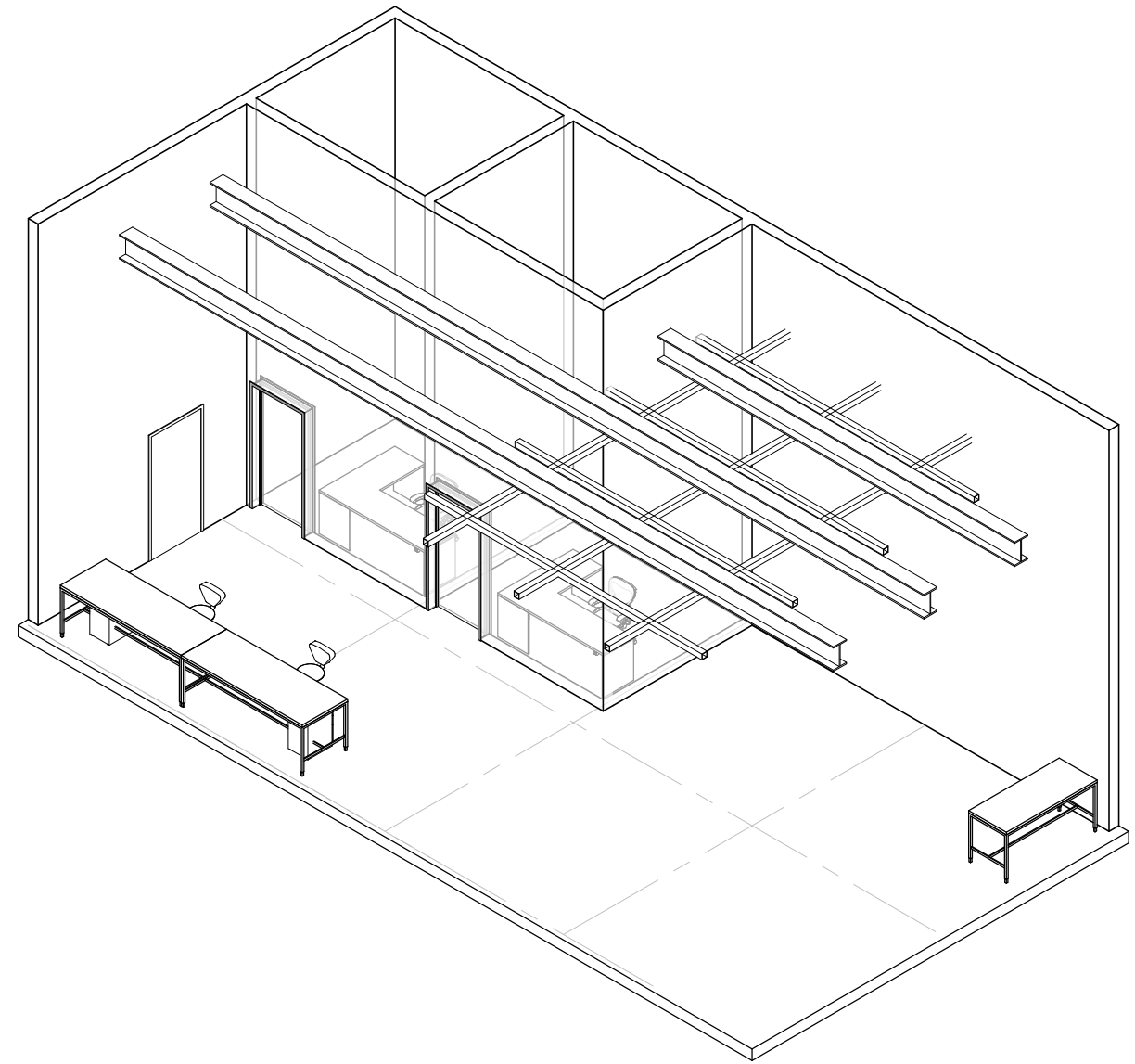
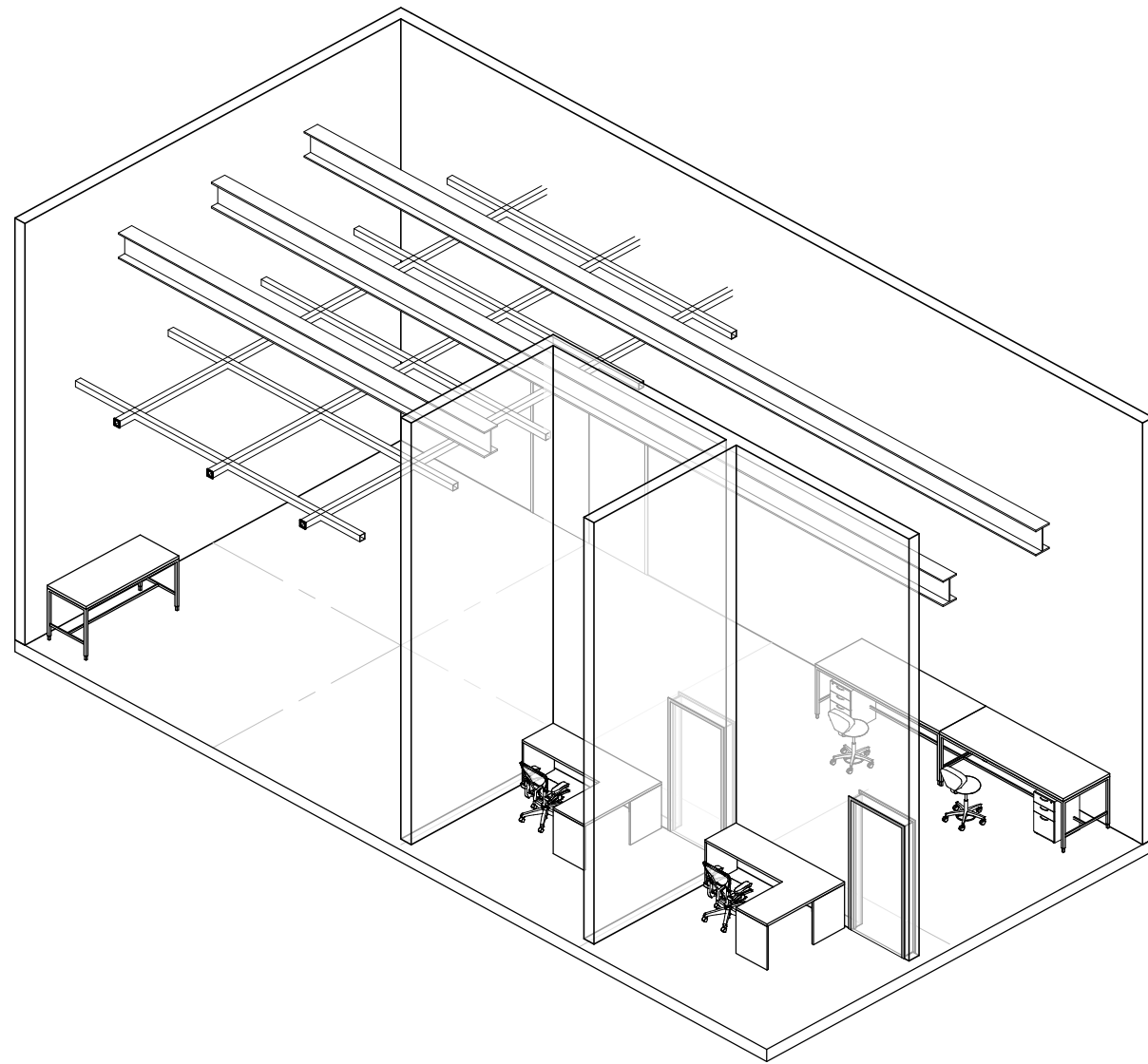
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 9, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.5		RDS: 007-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB (SMPL & TSB)	SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP			SPACE NAME: MACHINE WORKSHOP
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 730AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY NRC & TSB HIGH BAY, WOOD WORKSHOP, WELDING WORKSHOP	SECONDARY ADJACENCY MACHINE SHOP TOOL ROOM, MACHINE SHOP STORAGE	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



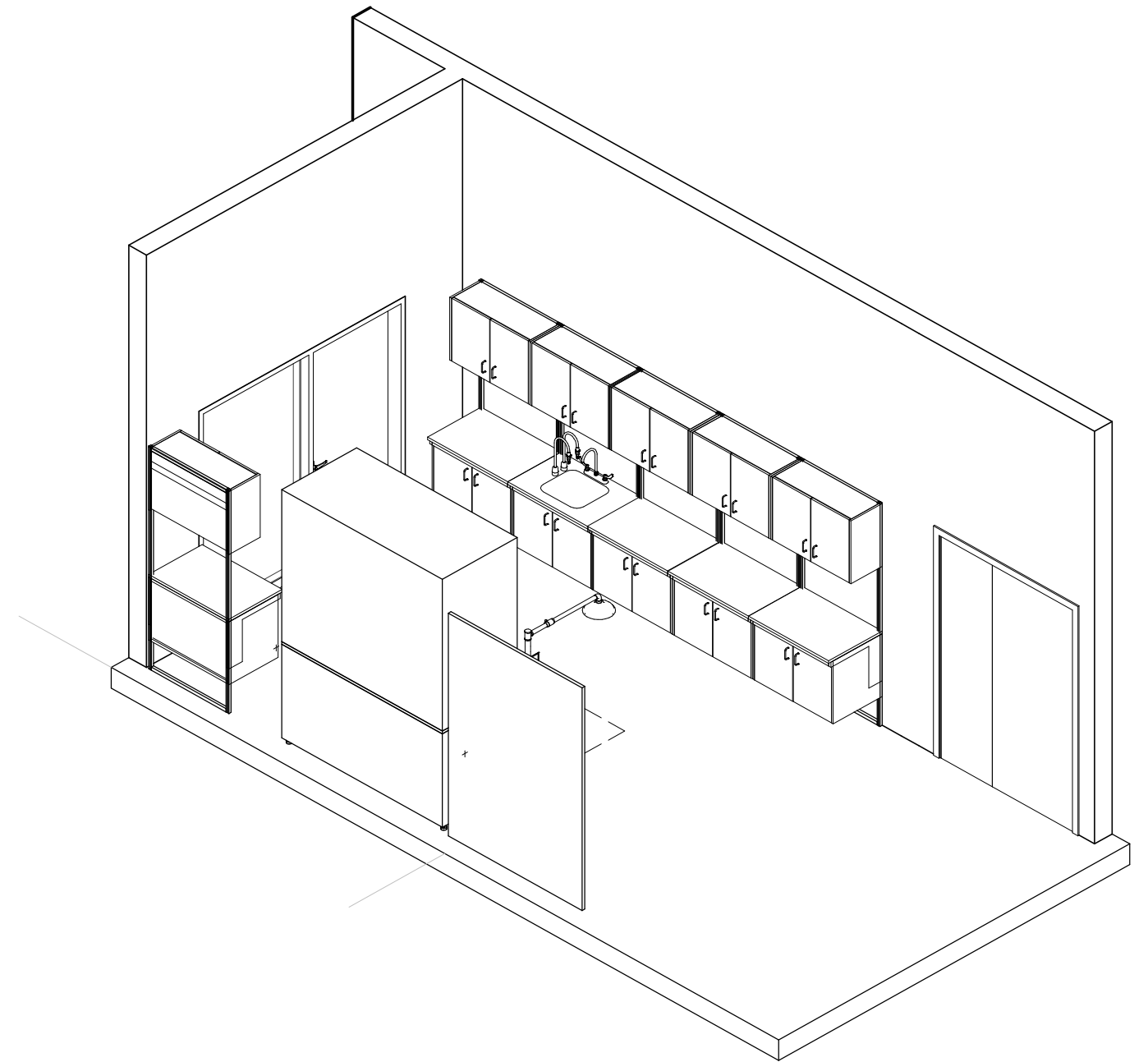
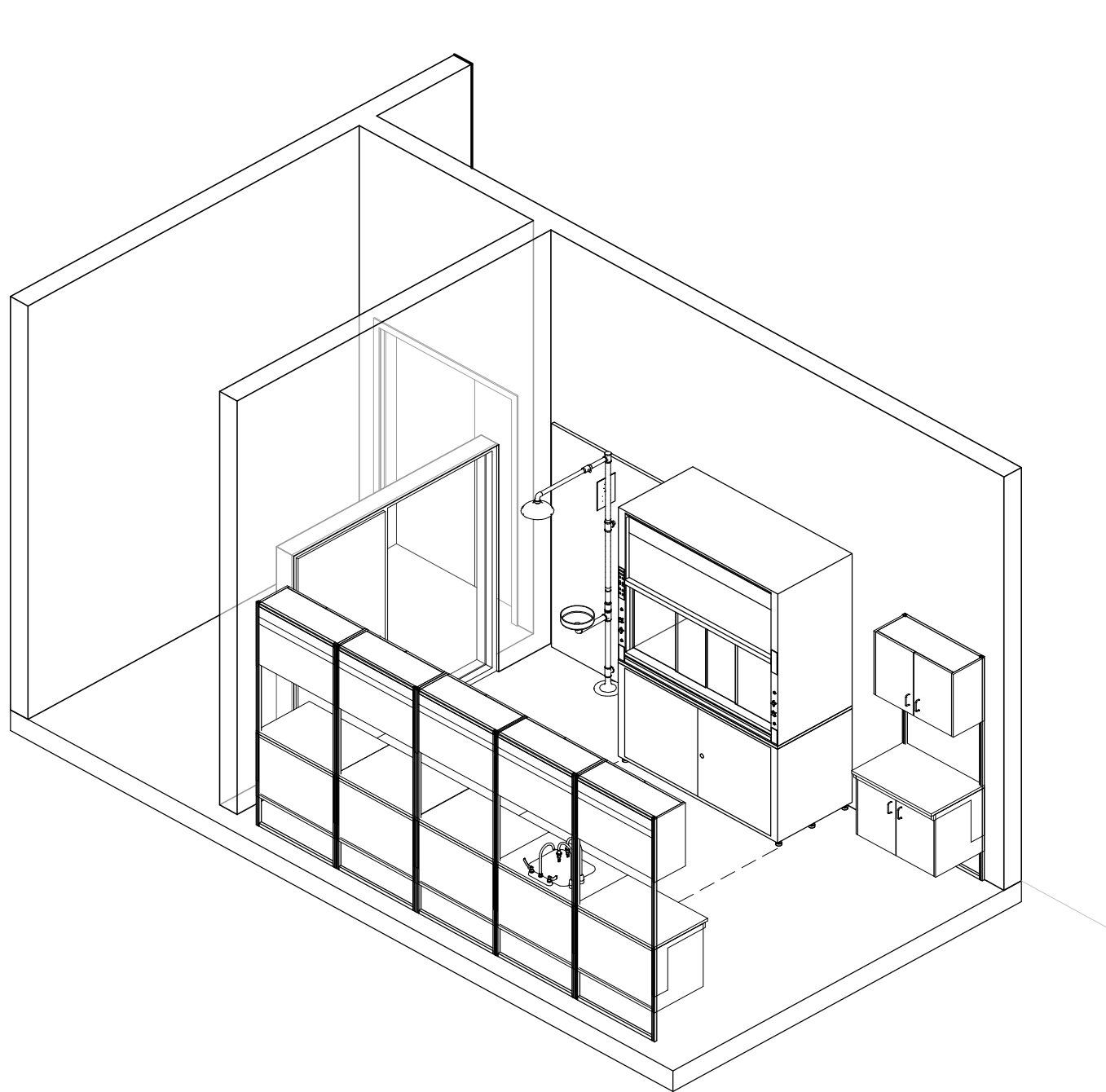
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 2.6		RDS: 008-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS (SMPL & TSB)		SPACE TYPE: WORKSHOP		SPACE NAME: WELDING WORKSHOP
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



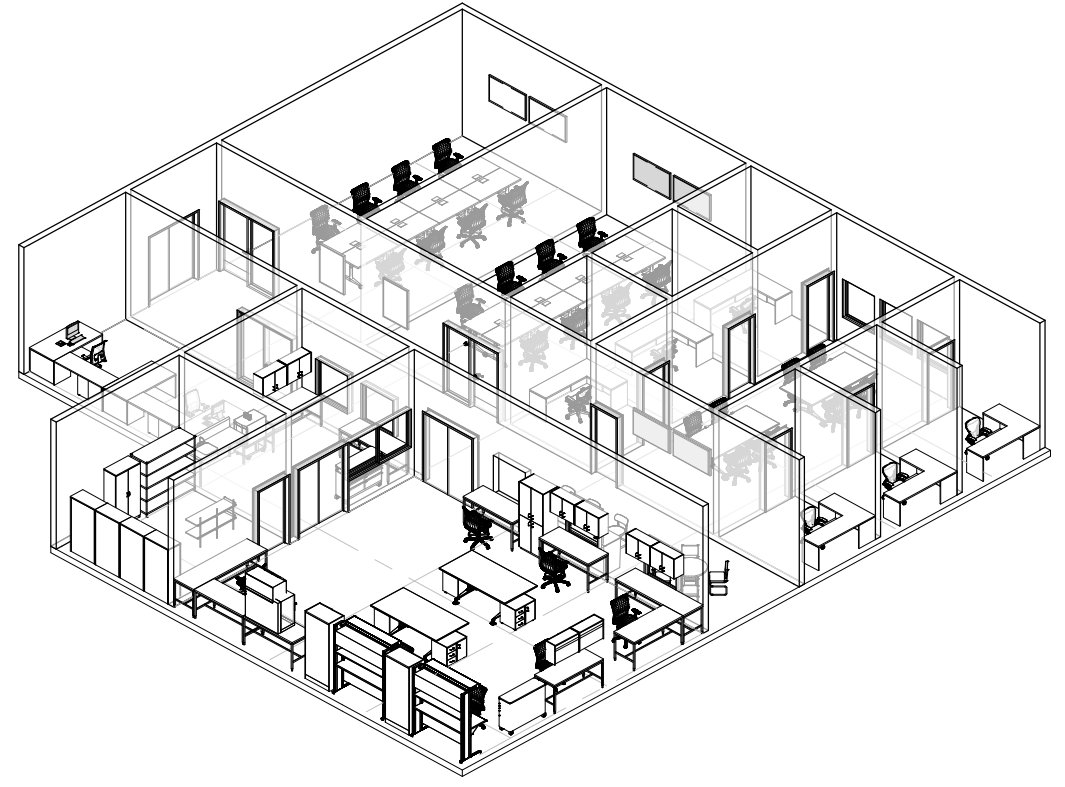
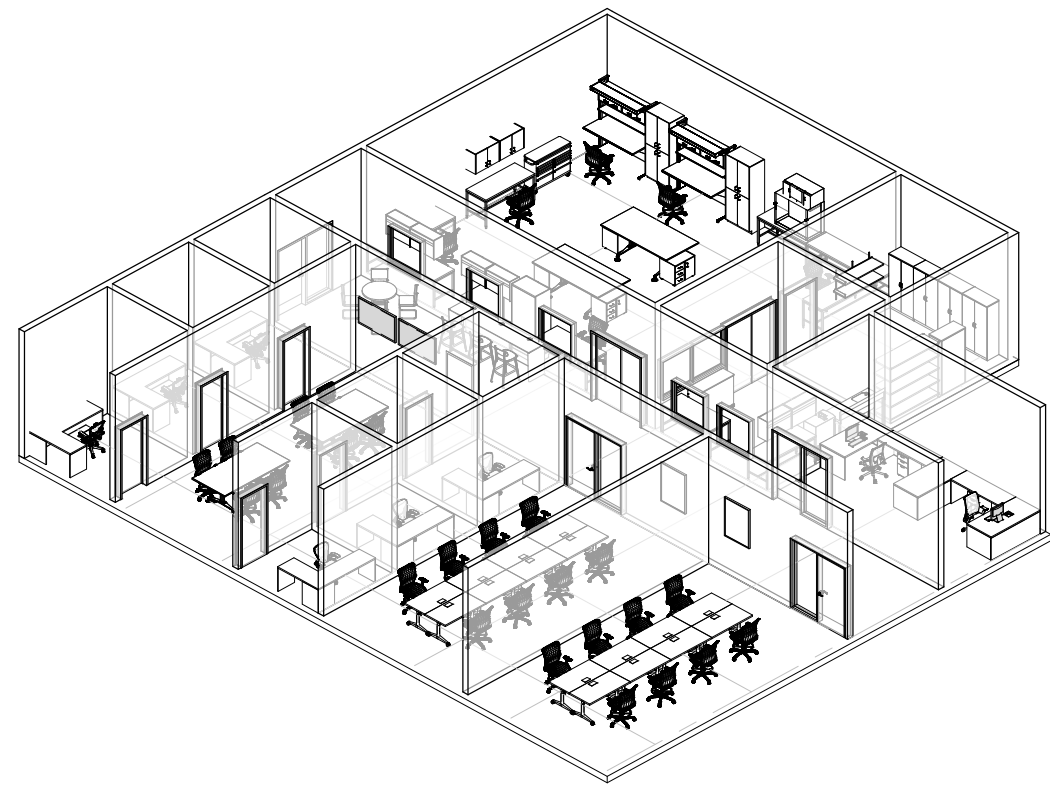
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.1		RDS: 009-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: PHOTO LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 6AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY TSB HIGH BAY	SECONDARY ADJACENCY	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



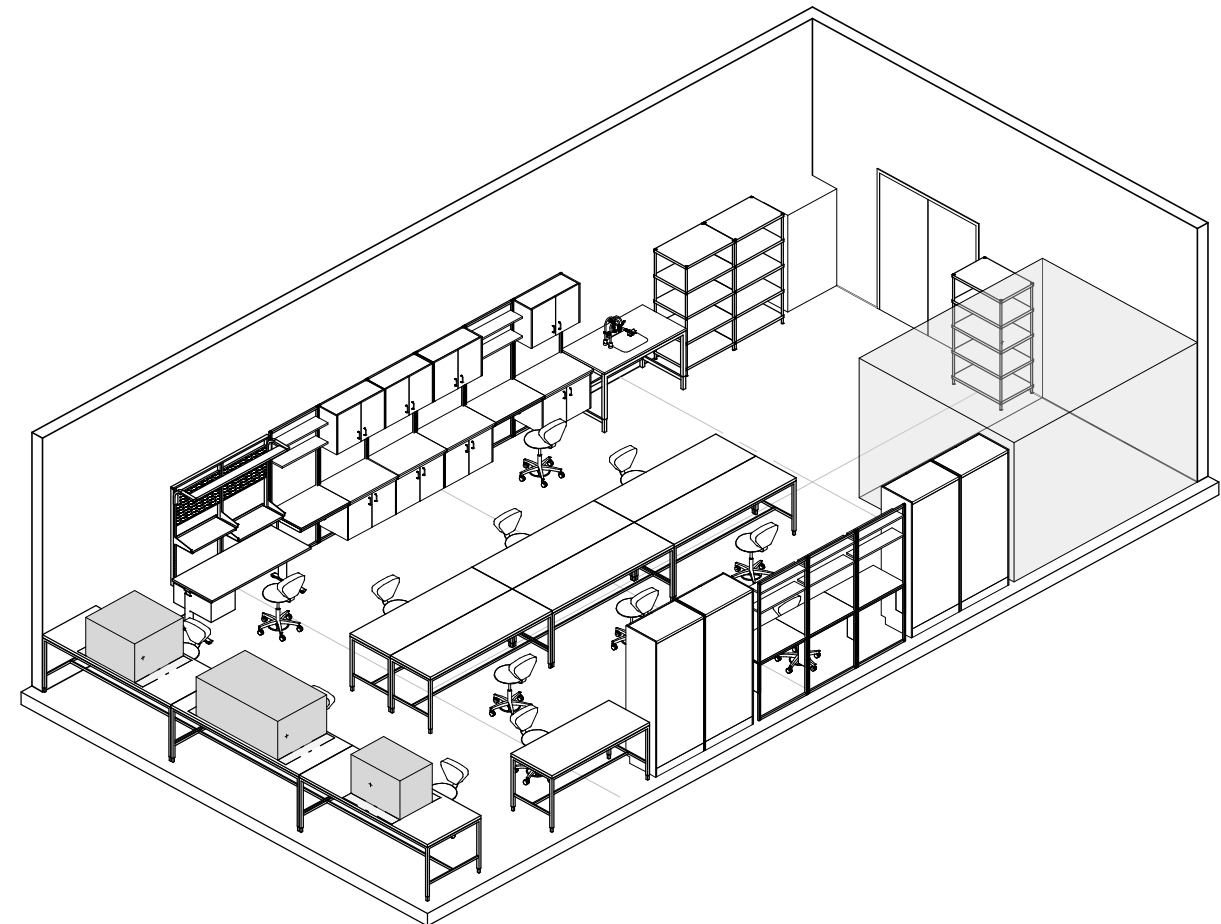
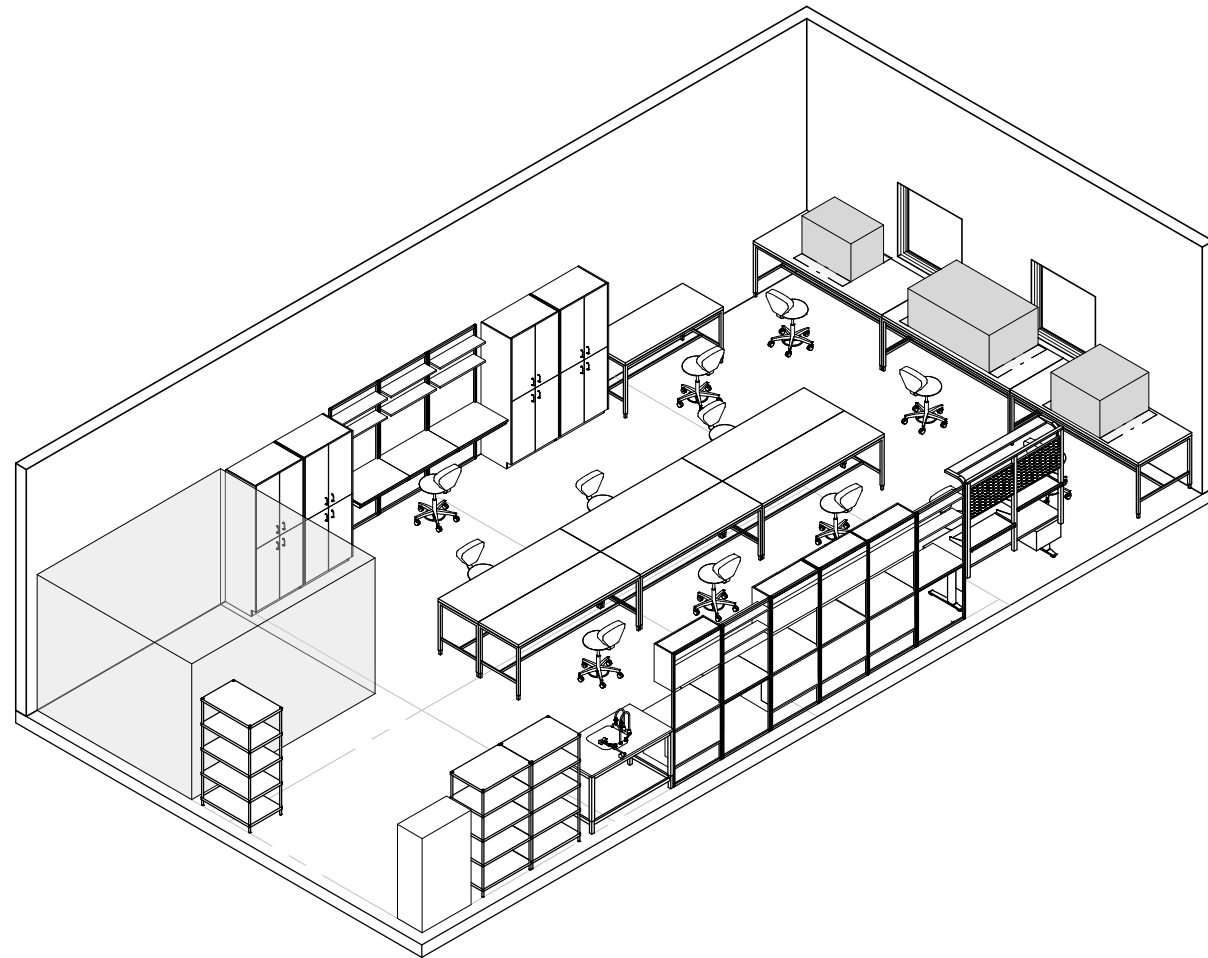
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.2		RDS: 010-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: CHEMICAL LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:			
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY METALLOGRAPHIC SAMPLE PREPARATION	SECONDARY ADJACENCY METALLOGRAPHIC SECTION AND SPECIMEN EXTRACTION	TERTIARY ADJACENCY	



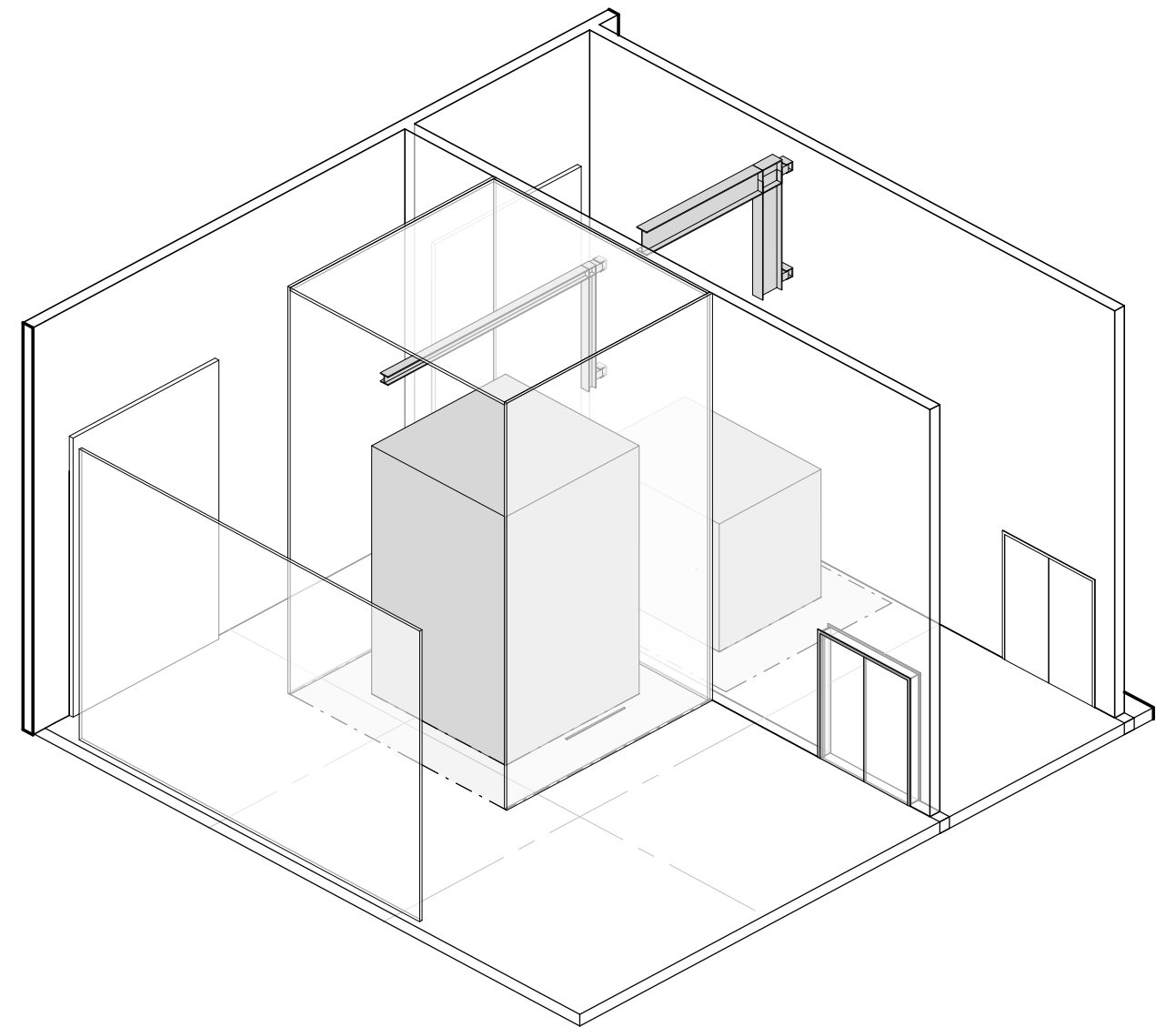
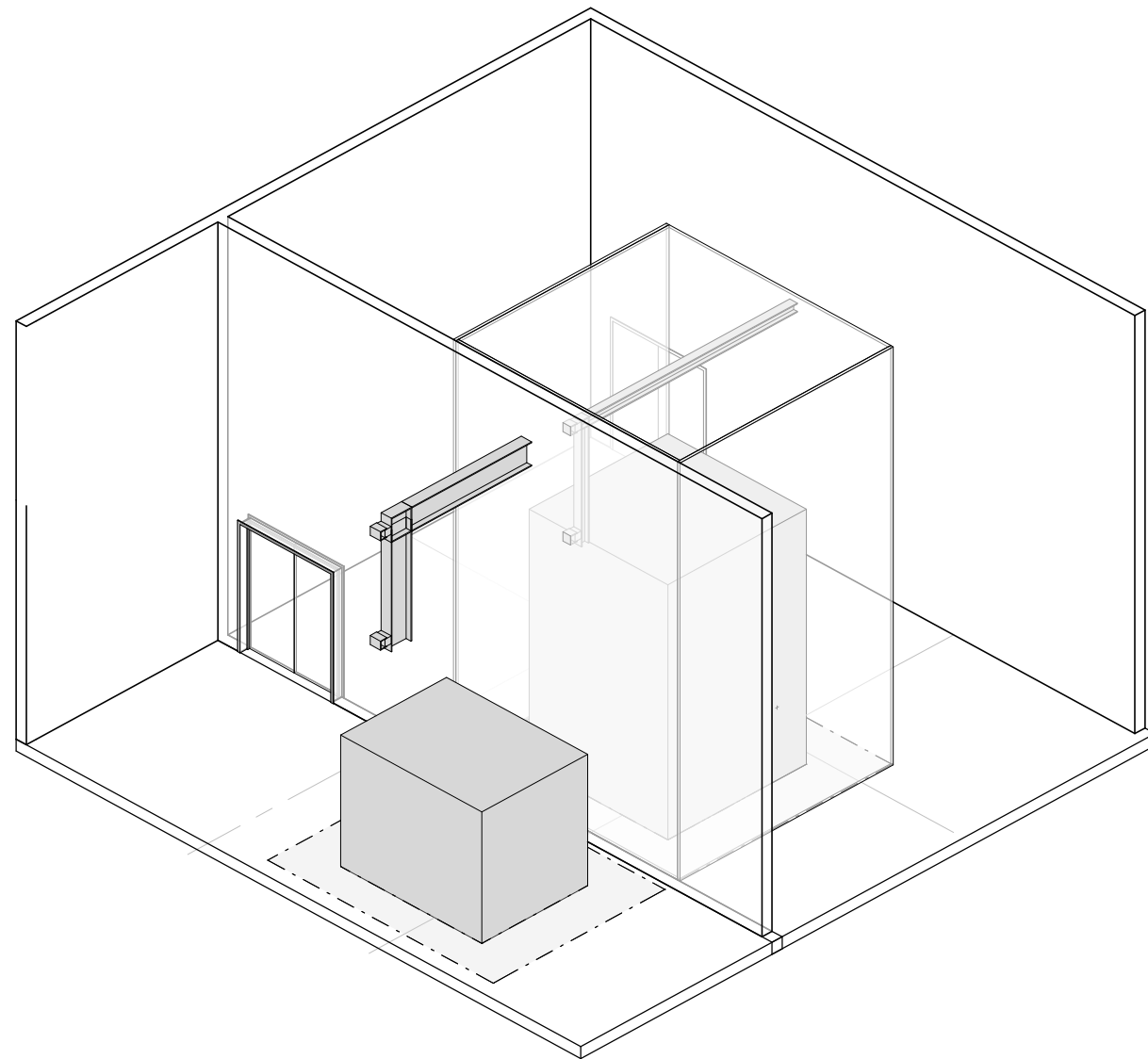
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.3		RDS: 011-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: FLIGHT RECORDER + NVM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



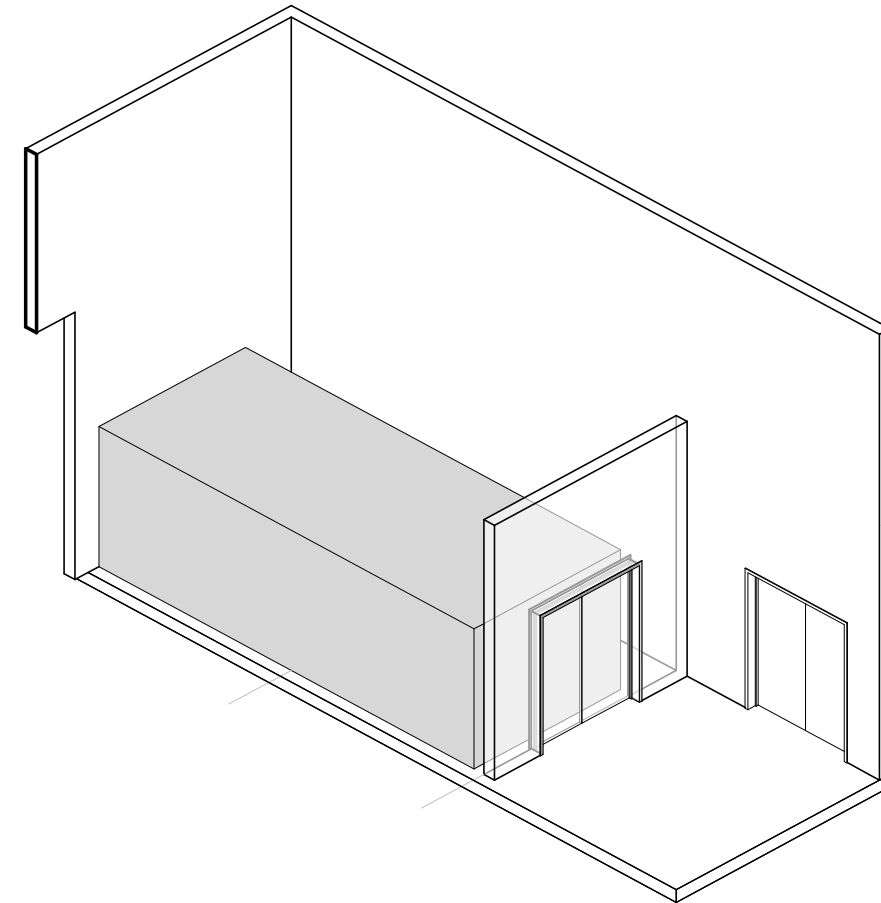
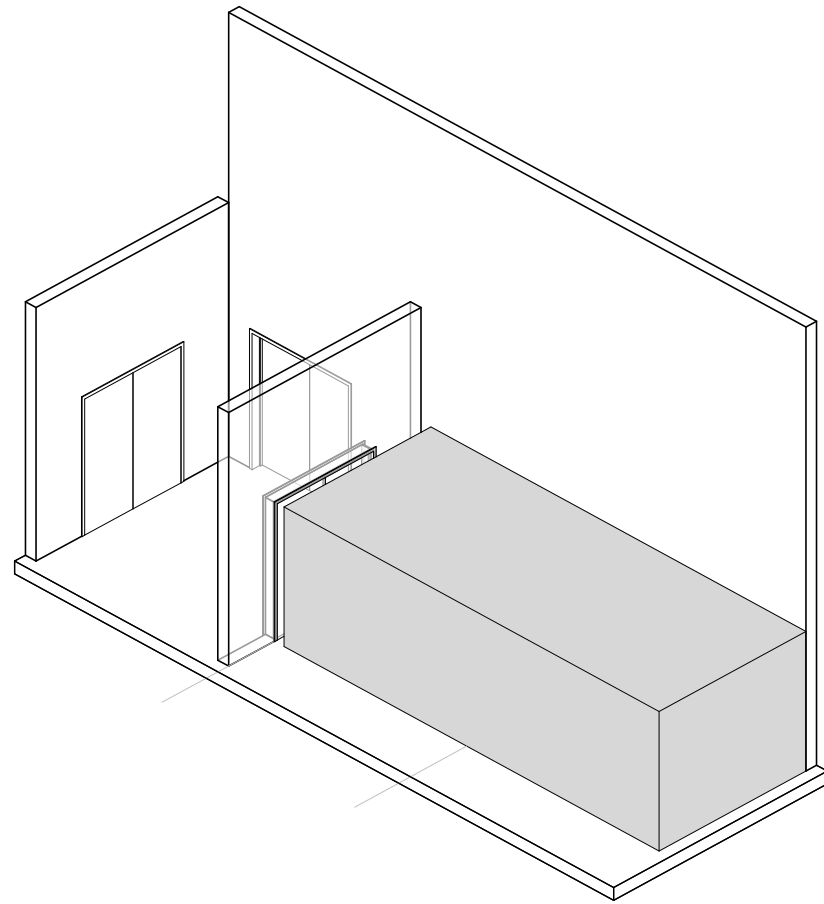
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.4		RDS: 012-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: AVIONICS LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY FLIGHT RECORDER + NVM	SECONDARY ADJACENCY NON DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



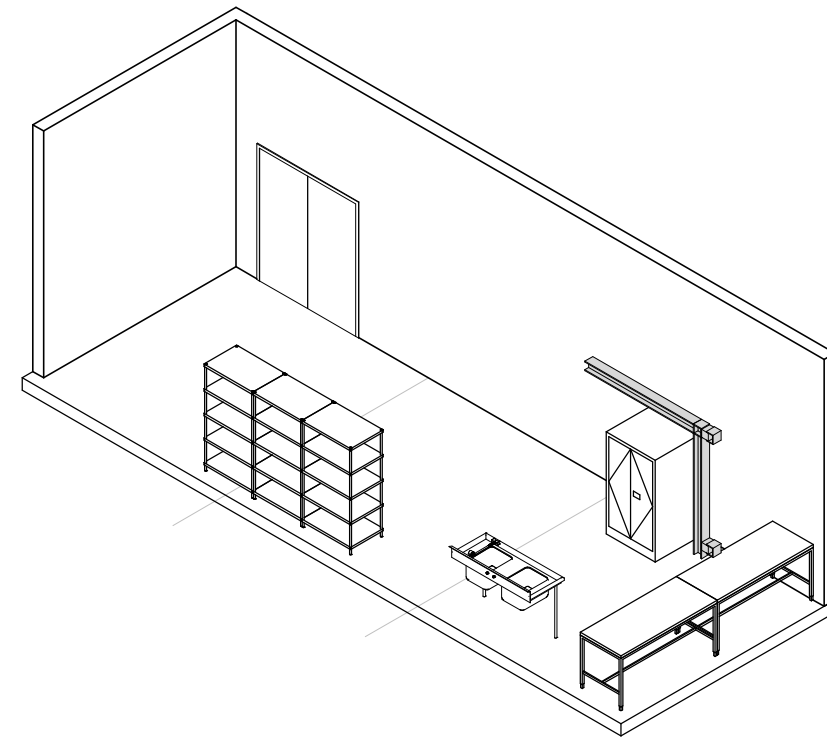
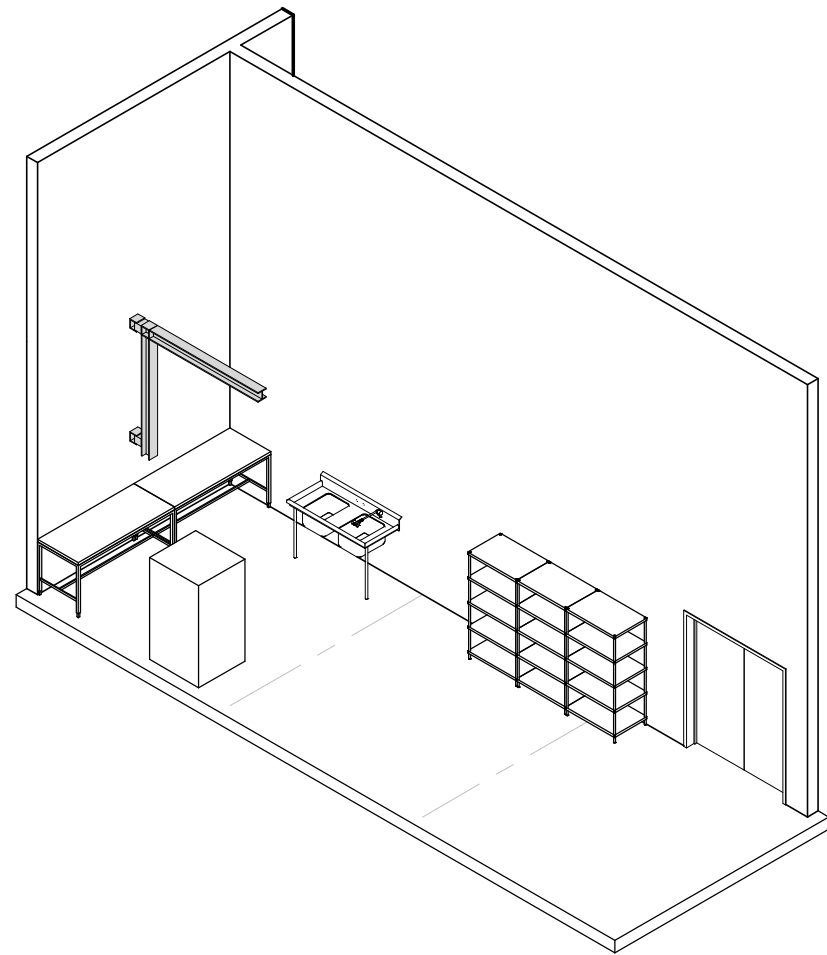
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.5		RDS: 013-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: SPIN RIG
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



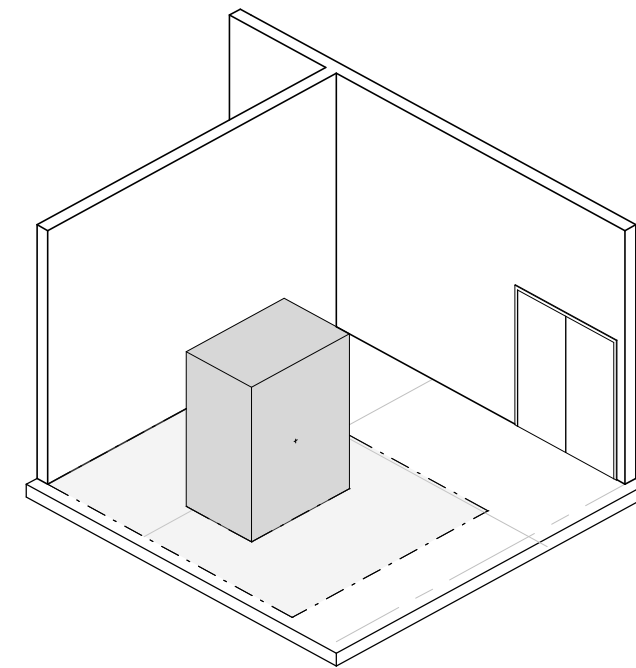
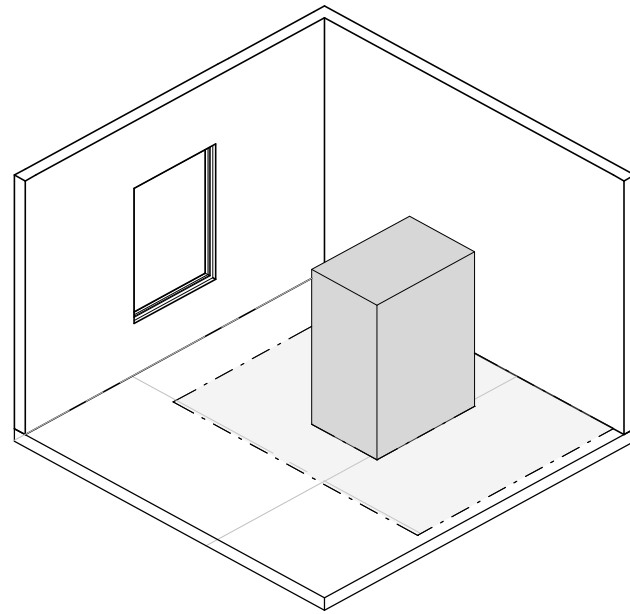
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.6		RDS: 014-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: CONTROL ROOM SPIN RIG
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



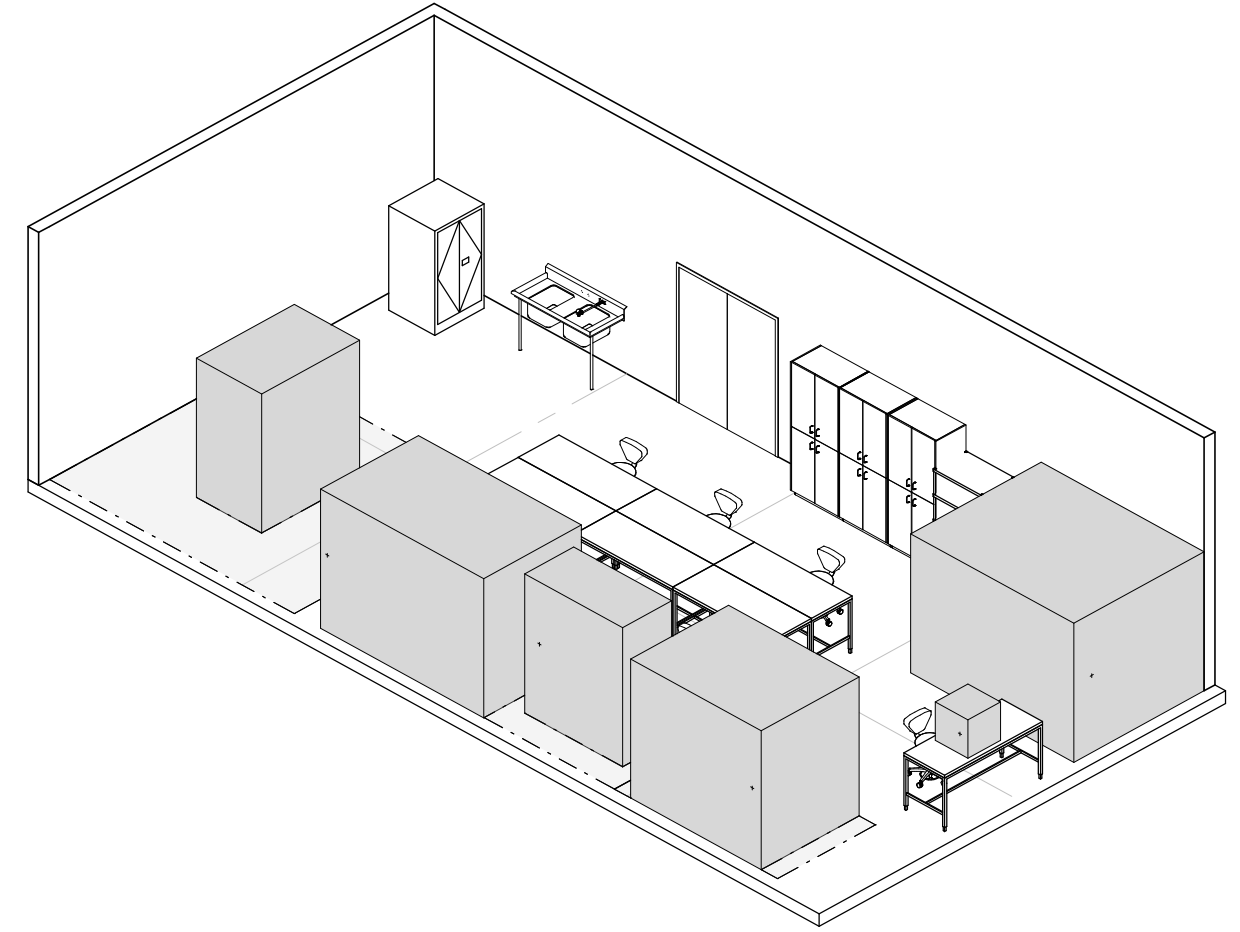
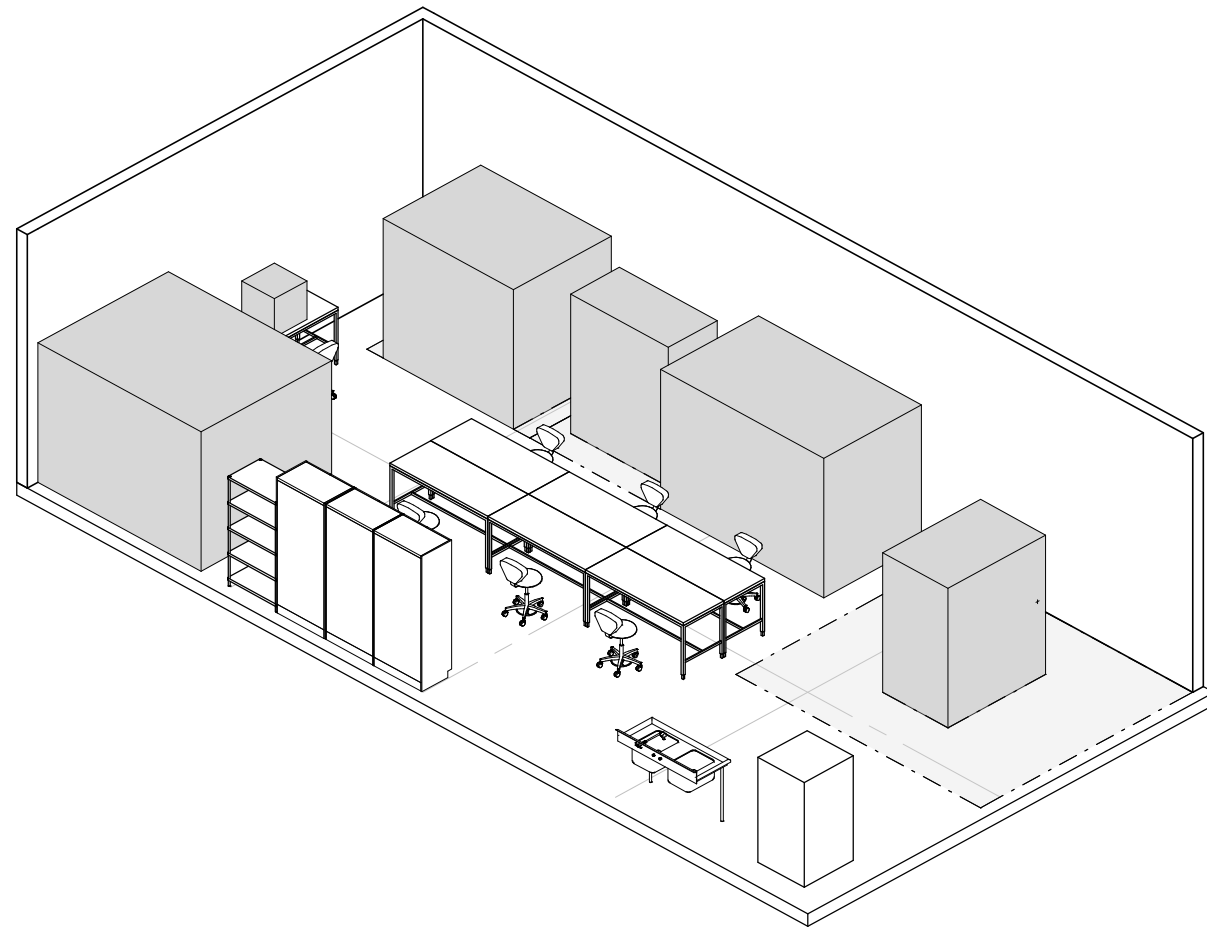
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.7		RDS: 015-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: SPIN RIG PREP ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



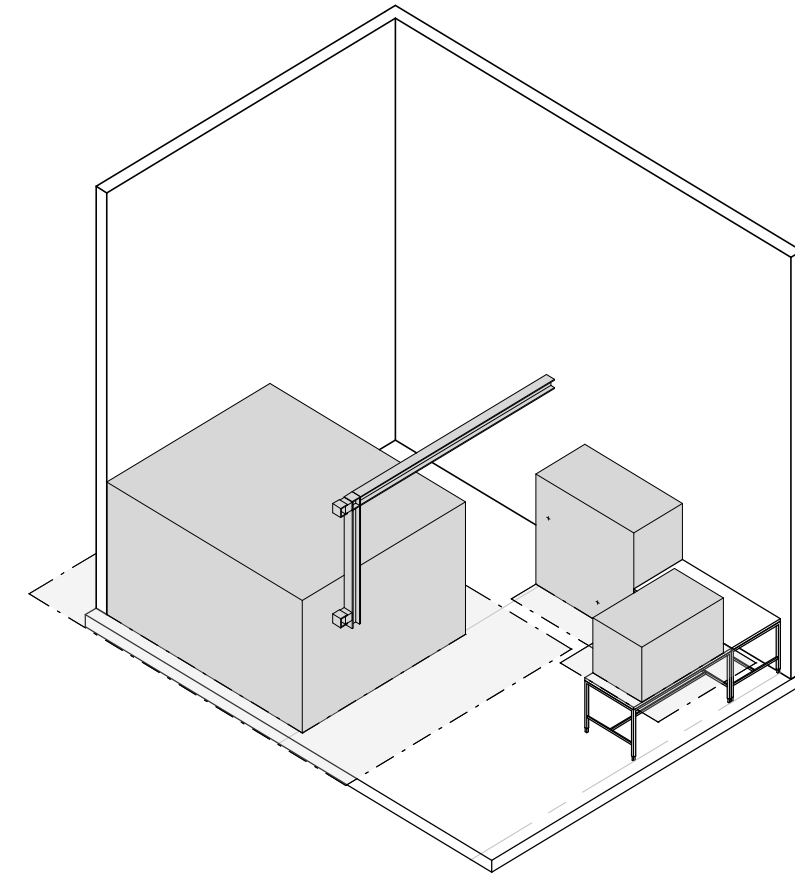
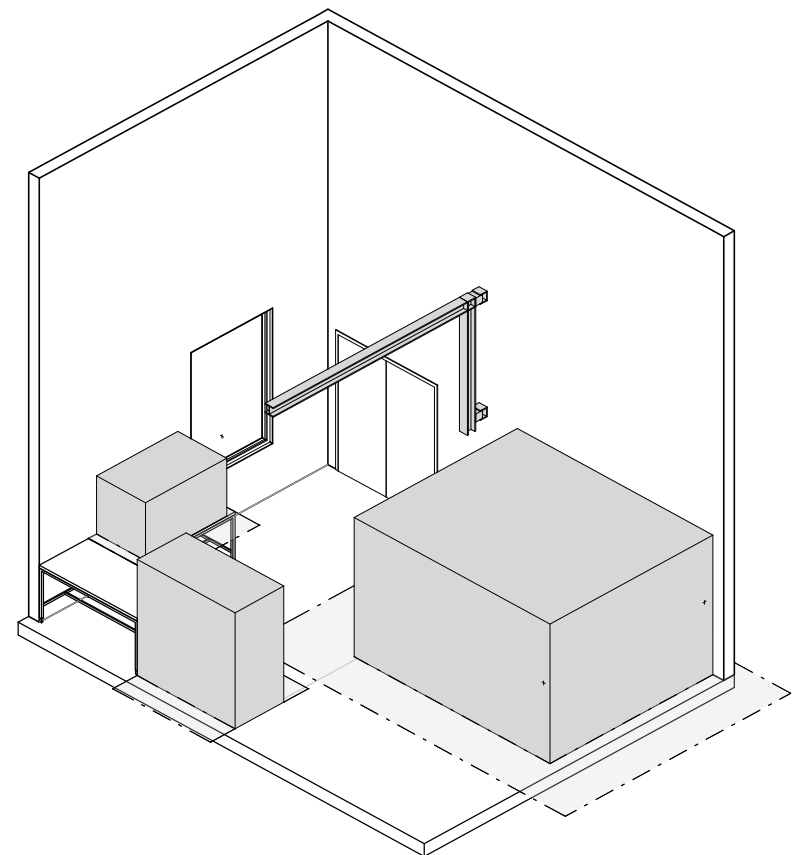
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.8		RDS: 016-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: TGST RIG
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



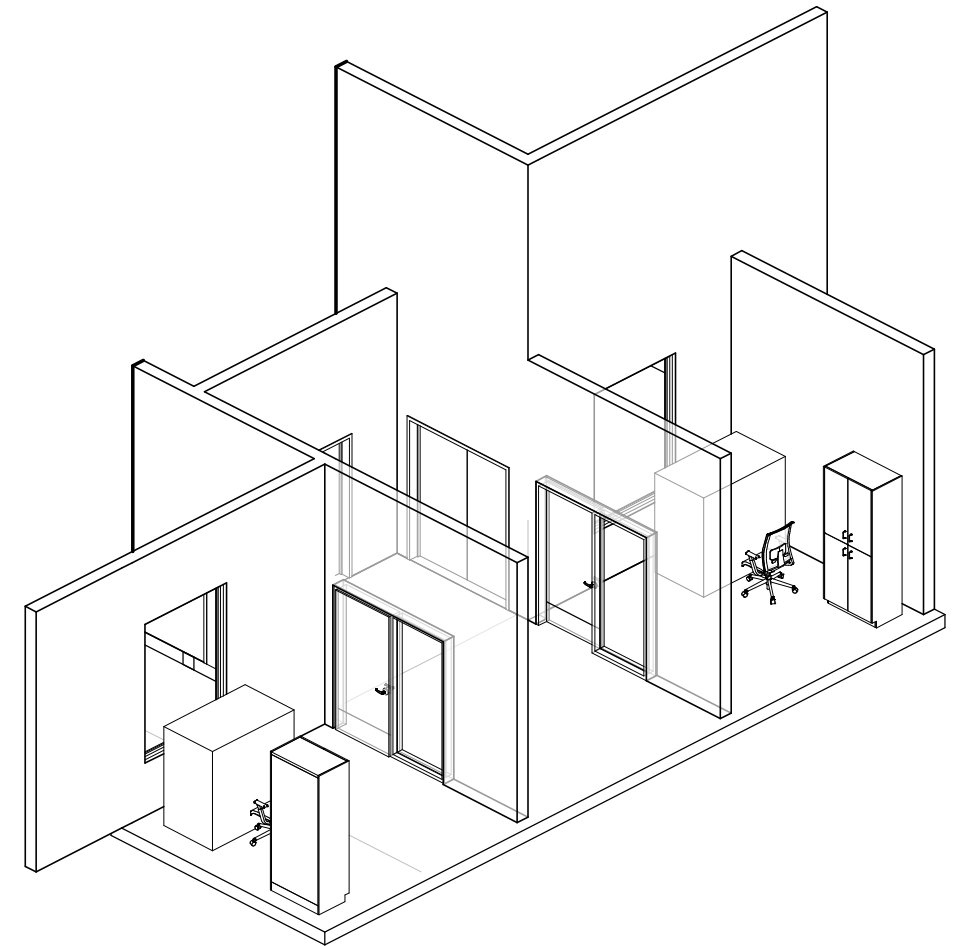
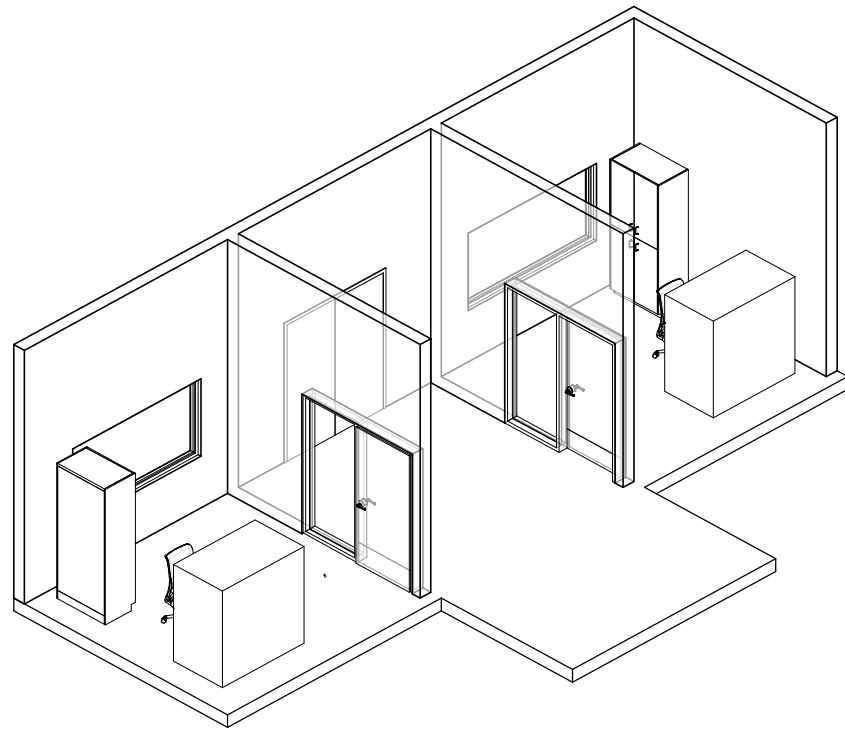
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.9		RDS: 017-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: HTM R&D LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY HOT ISO-STATIC PRESS	SECONDARY ADJACENCY HEAT TREATMENT AND COATING LAB	TERTIARY ADJACENCY GAS CYLINDER STORAGE



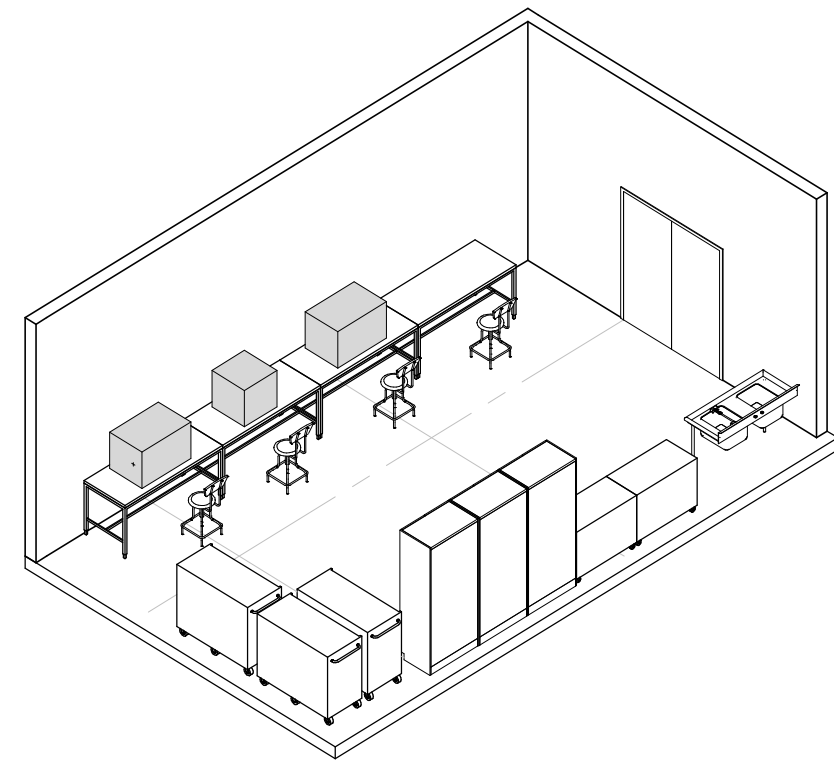
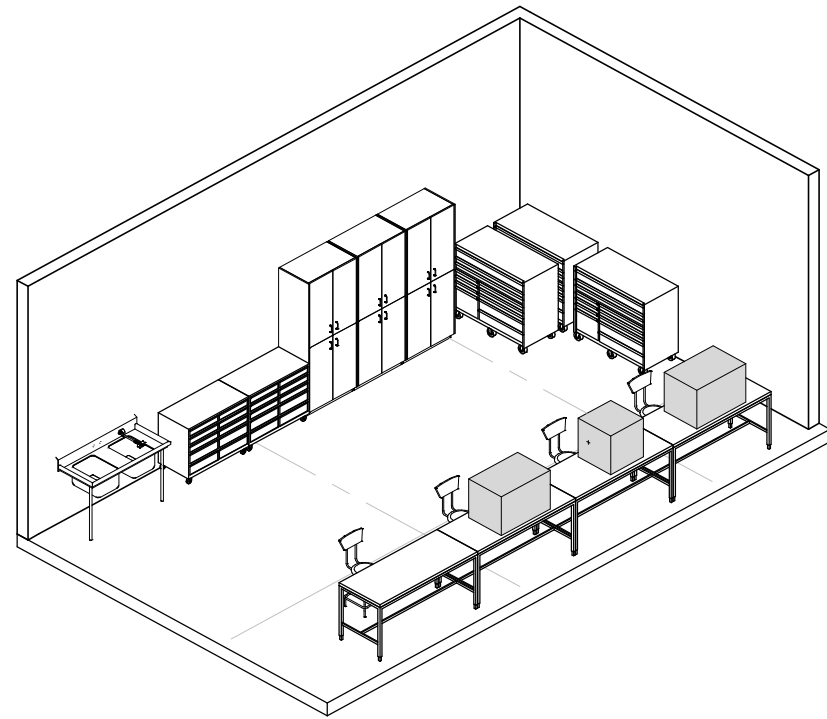
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.10		RDS: 018-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: HOT ISOSTATIC PRESS
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



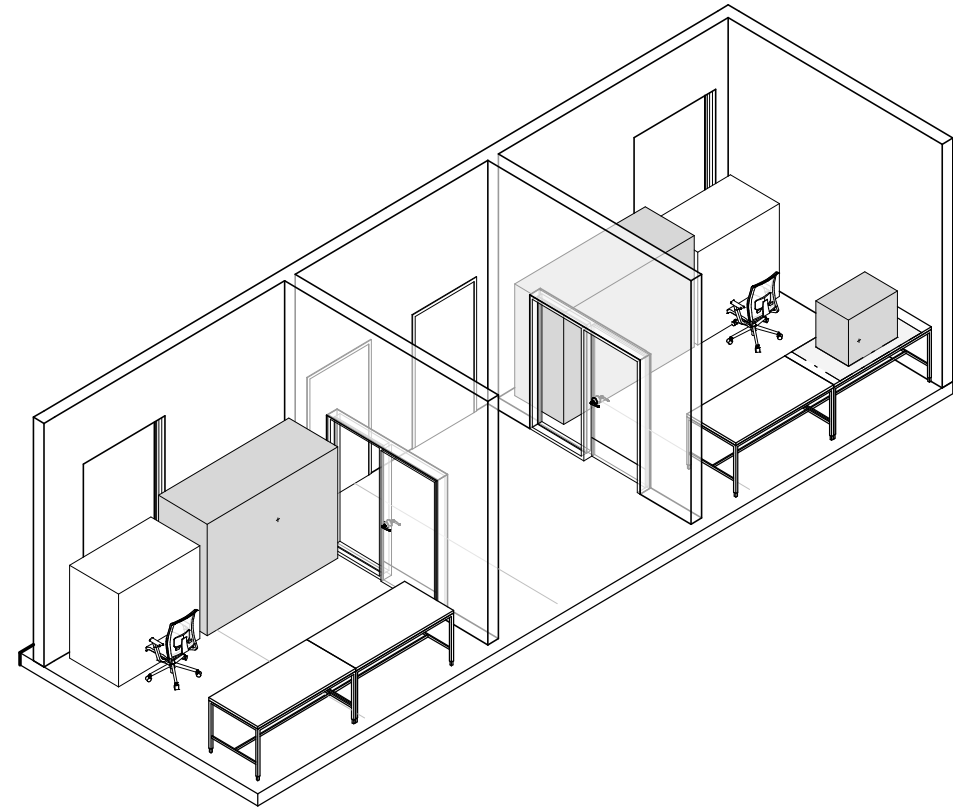
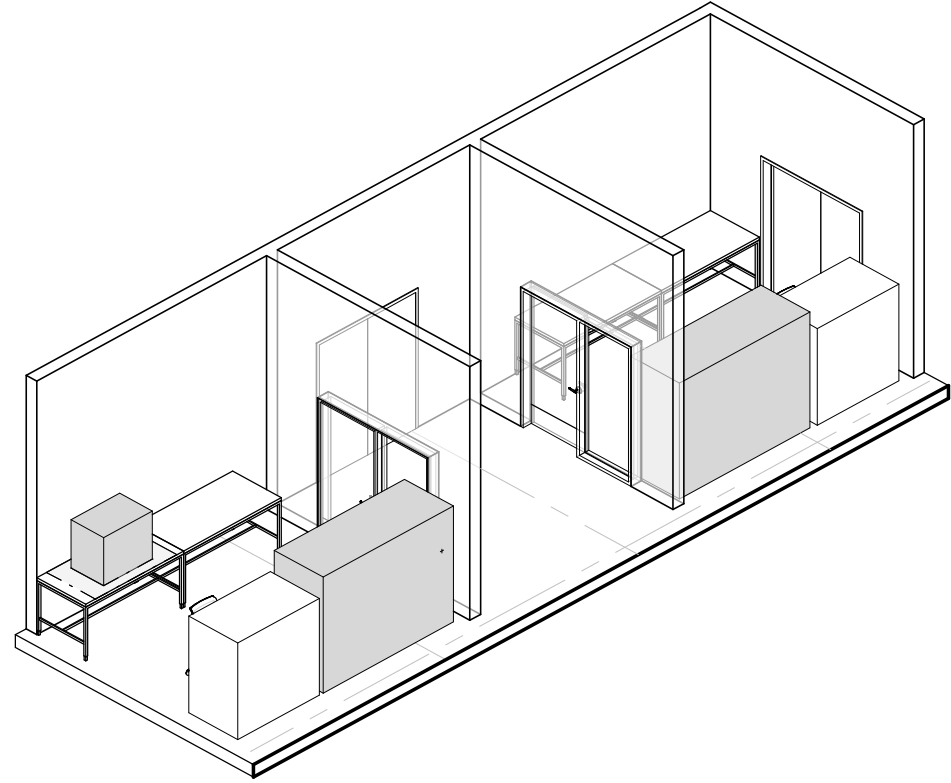
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.11		RDS: 019-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: CONTROL ROOM HOT ISO PRESS & TGST RIG
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY HOT ISO-STATIC PRESS TGST RIG	SECONDARY ADJACENCY GAS CYLINDER STORAGE	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



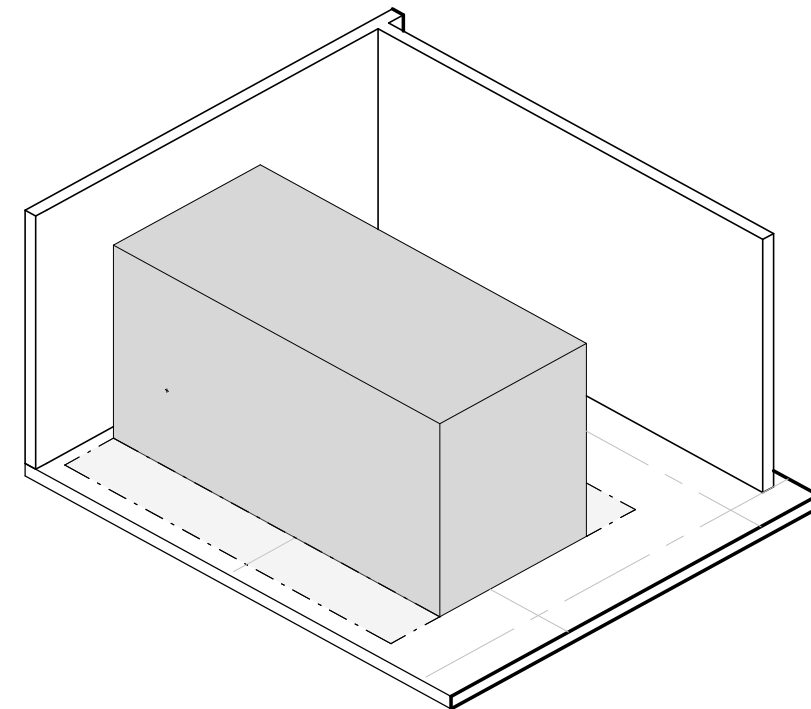
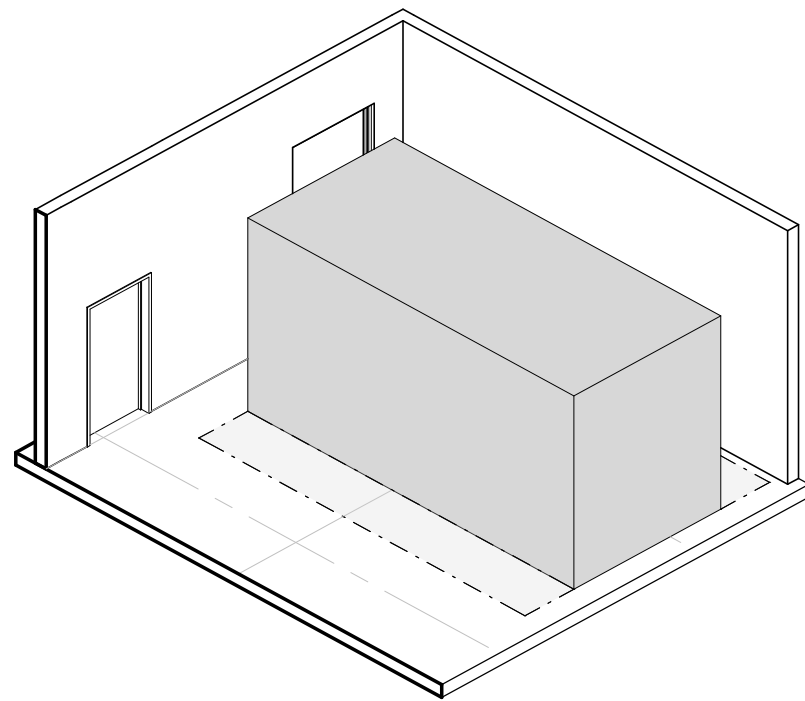
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.12		RDS: 020-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: HTM PREP ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



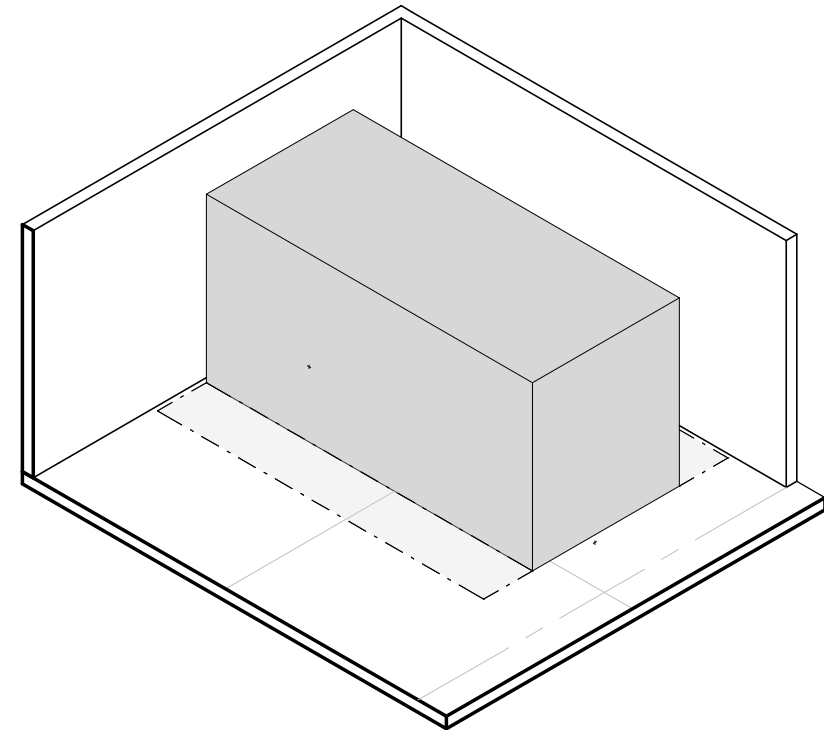
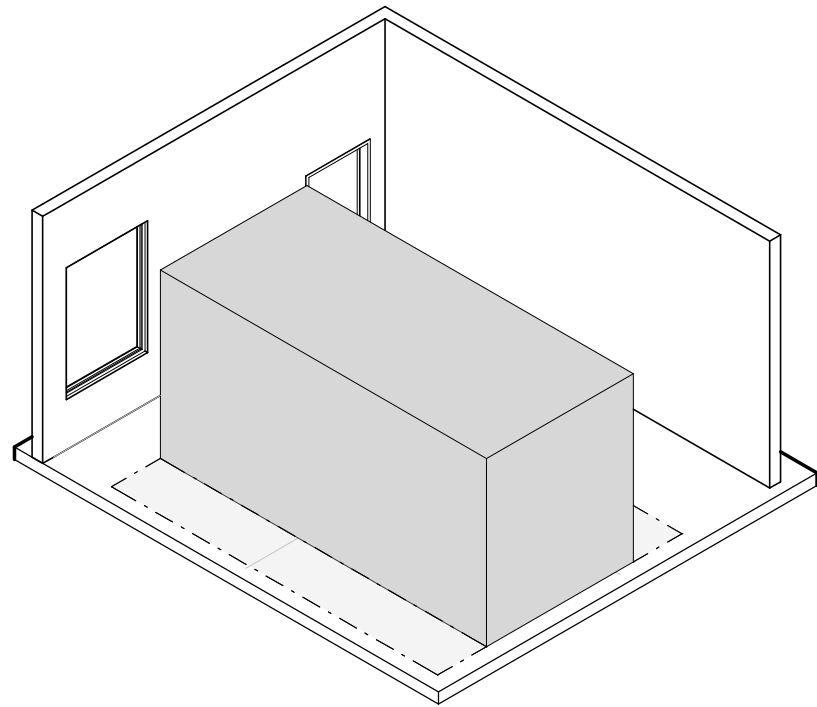
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.13		RDS: 021-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: BURNER RIG CONTROL ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



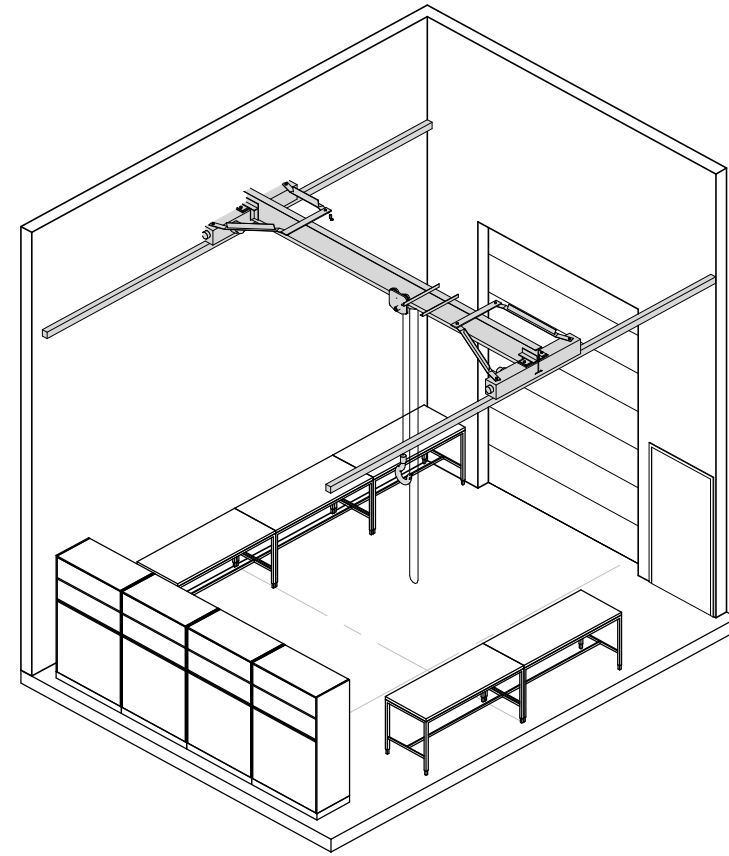
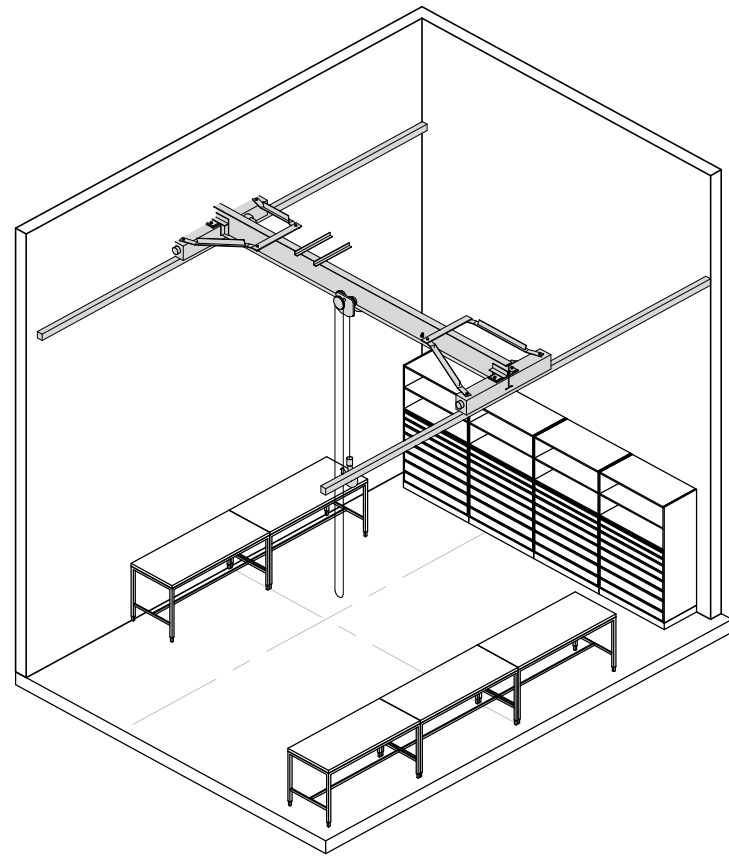
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.14		RDS: 022-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: BURNER RIG #1
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



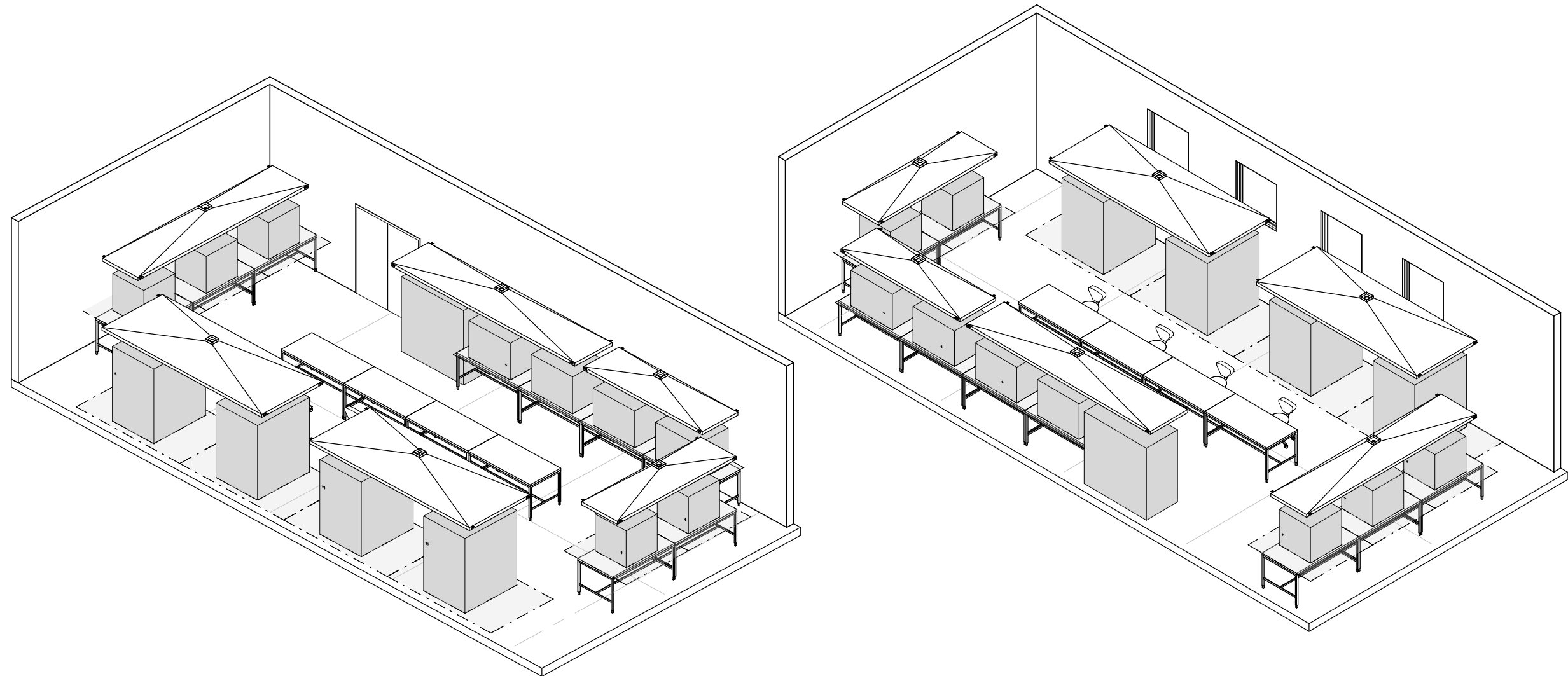
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.15		RDS: 023-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: BURNER RIG #2
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



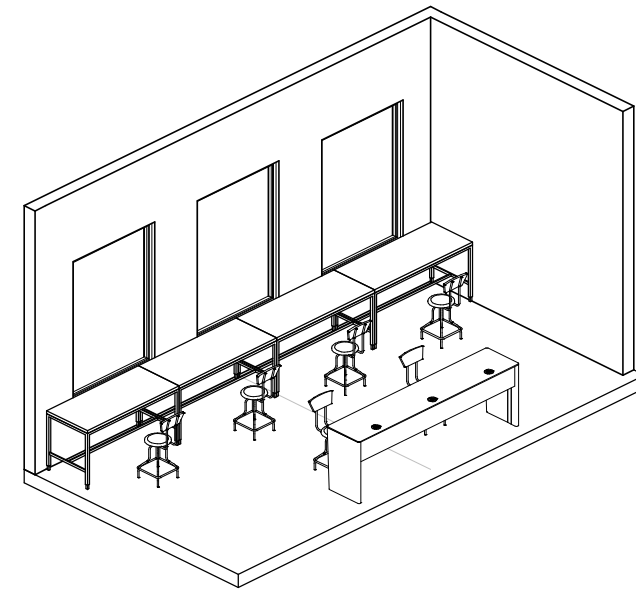
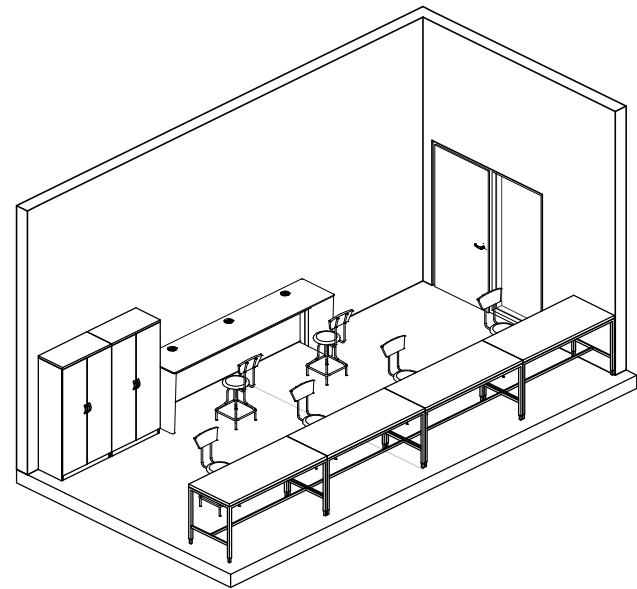
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.16		RDS: 024-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: FULL SCALE TESTING PREP ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



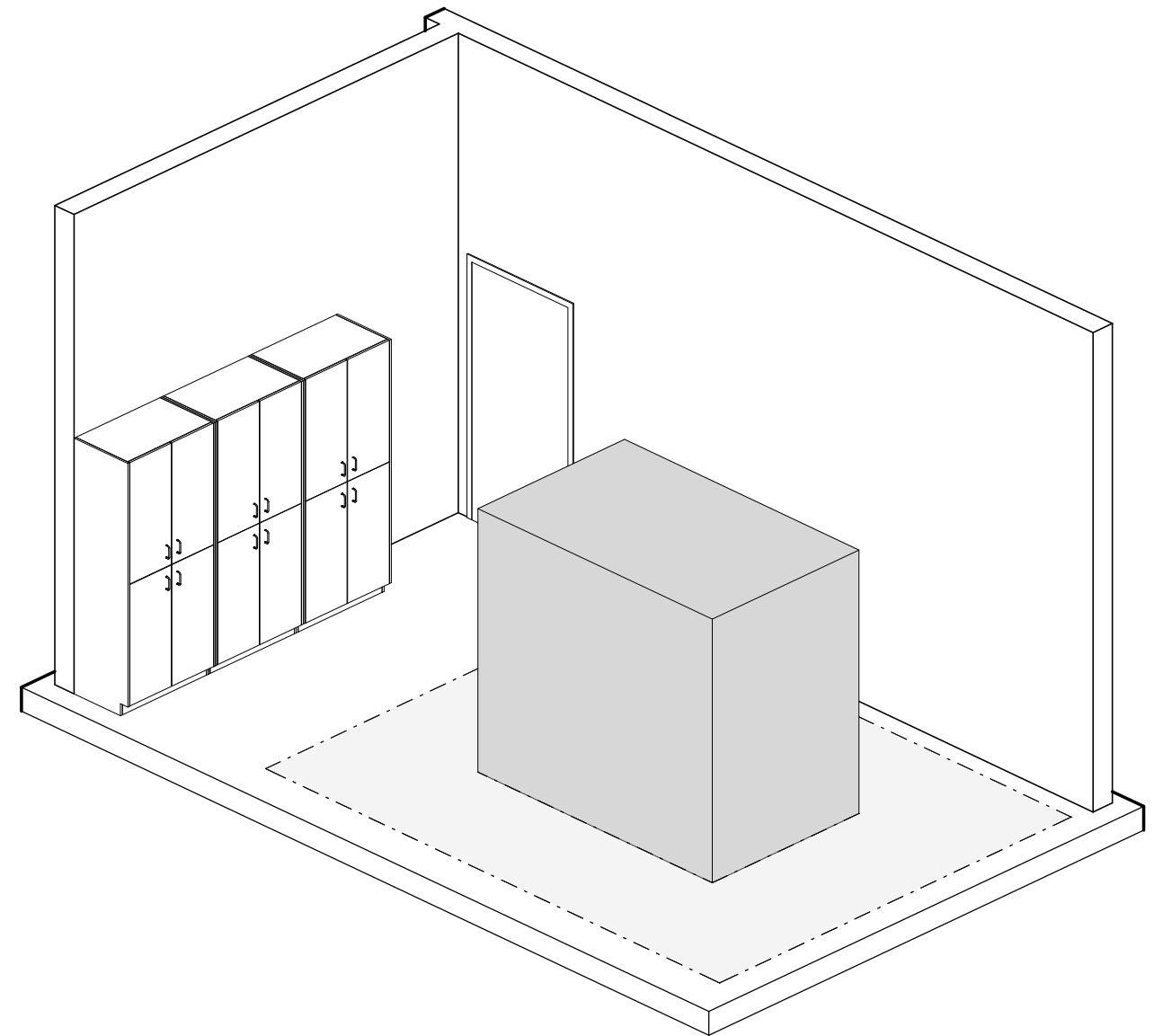
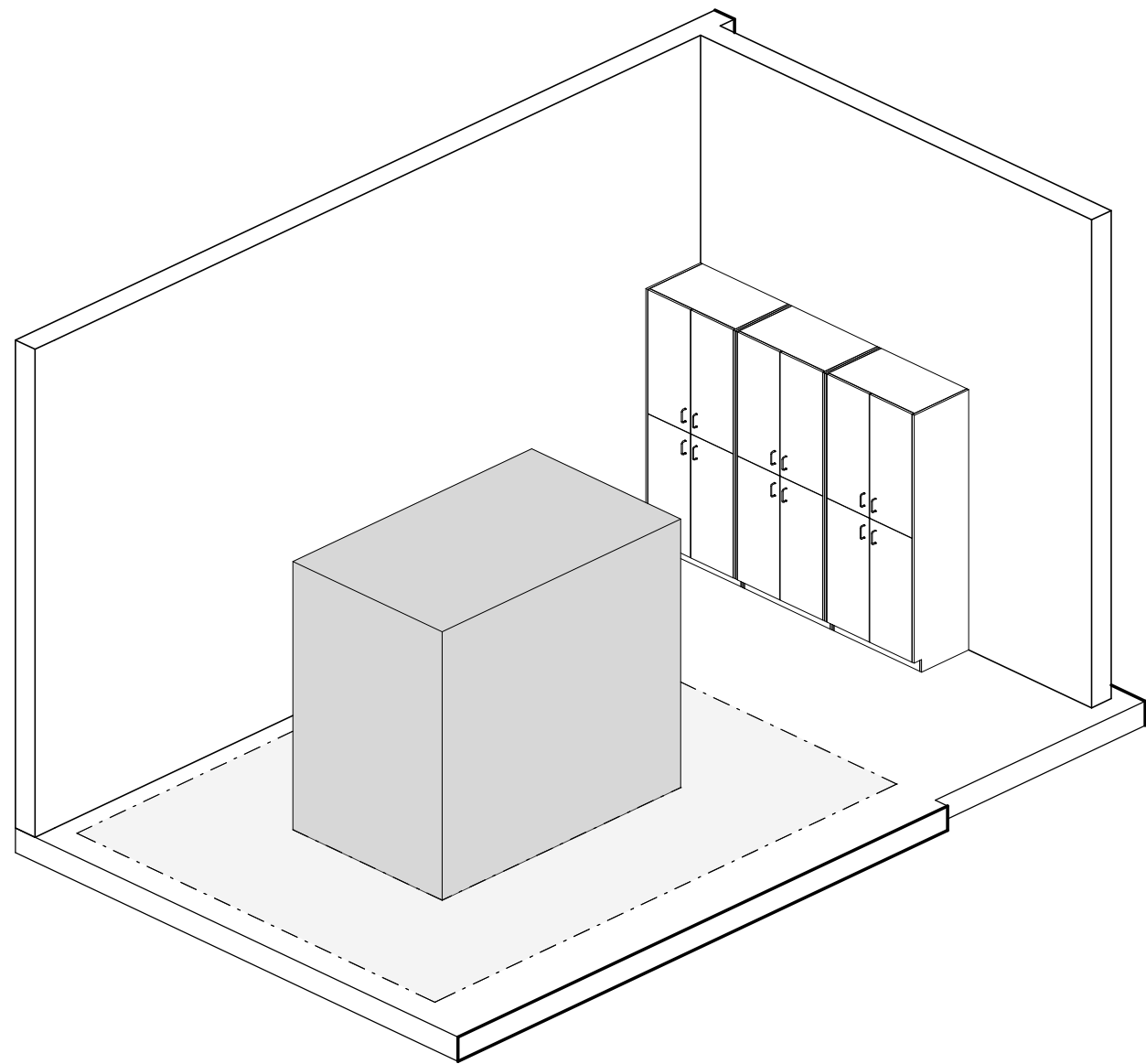
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.17		RDS: 025-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				SPACE NAME: HEAT TREATMENT AND COATING LAB



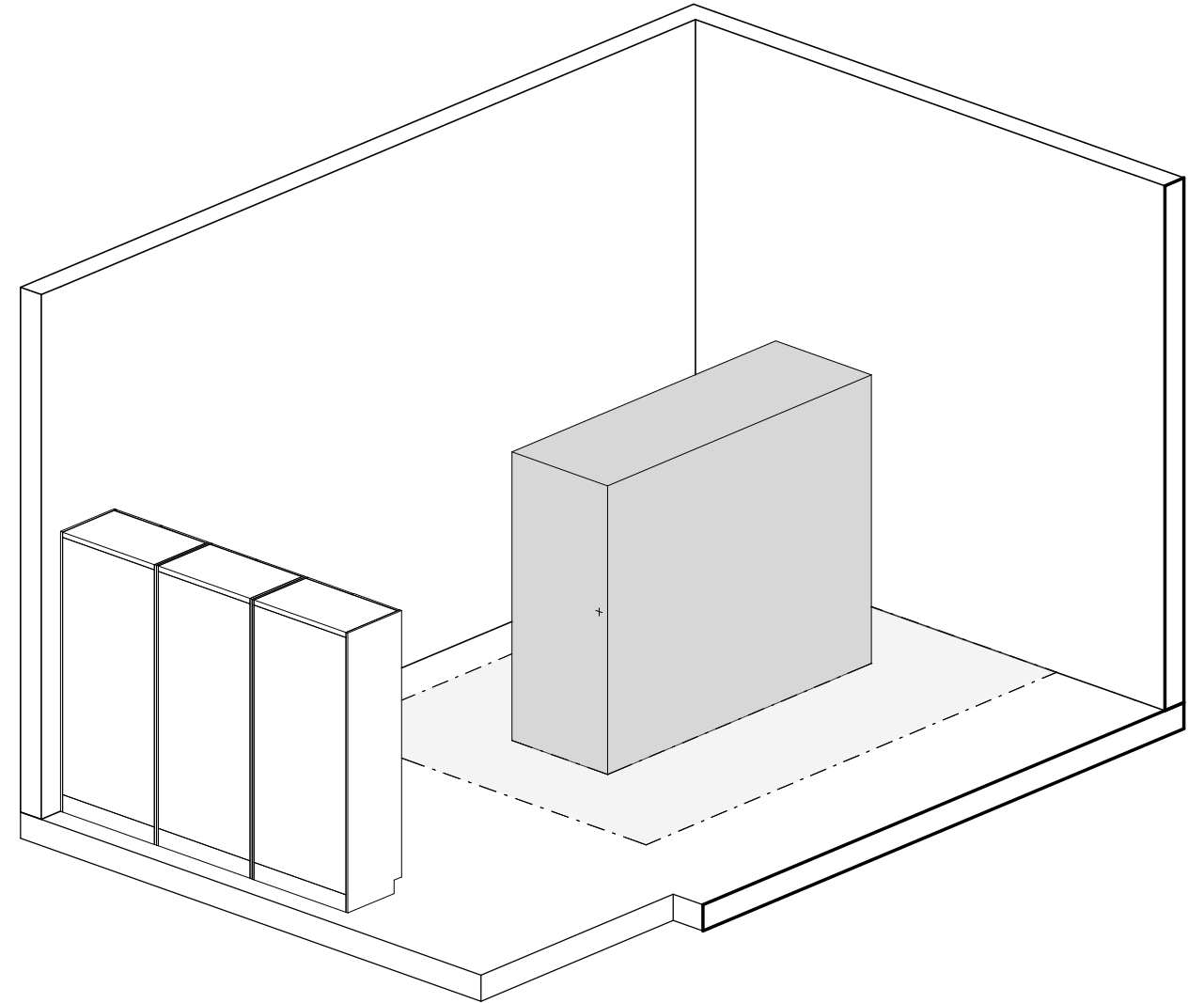
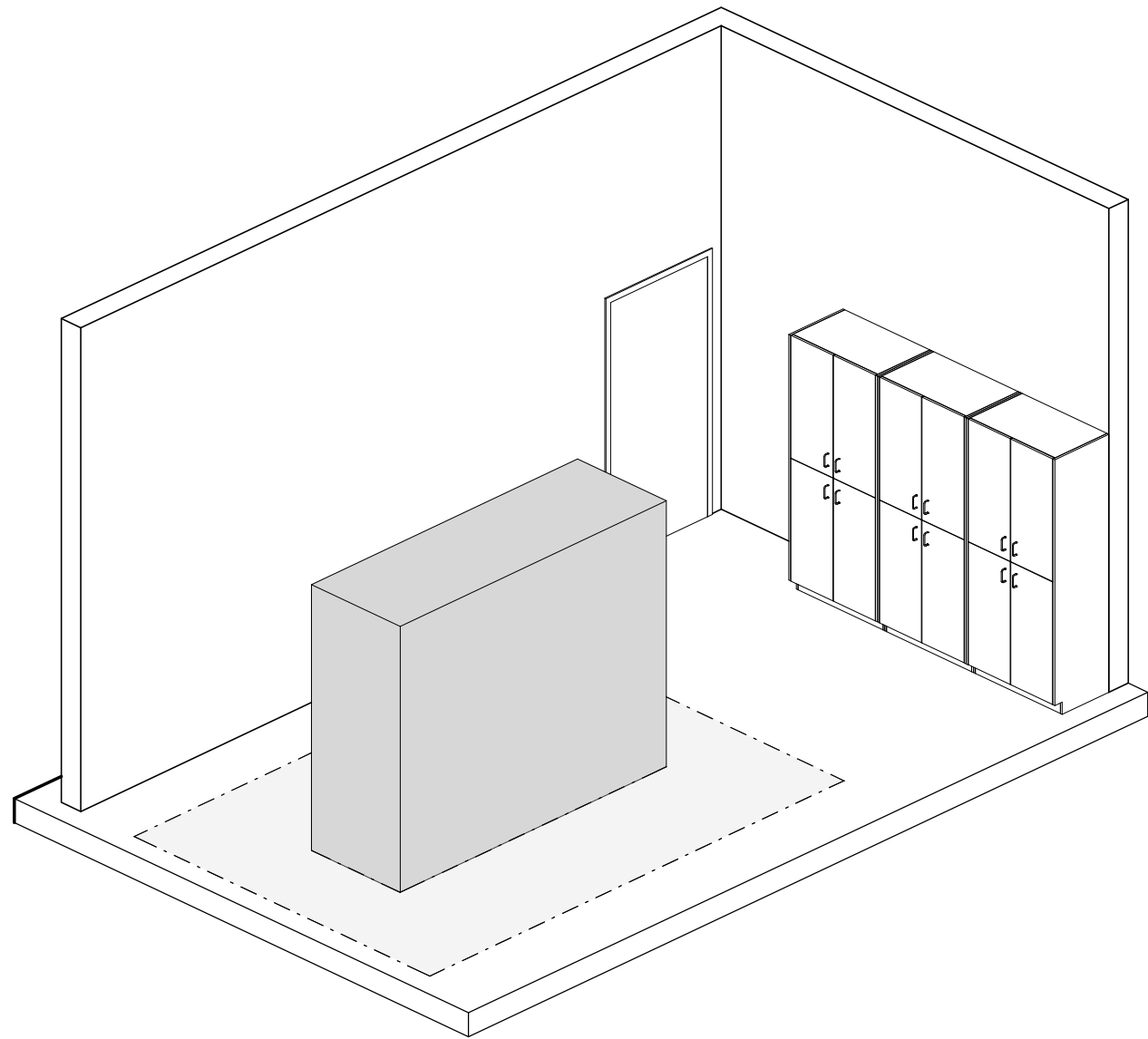
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.18		RDS: 026-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: FULL SCALE TESTING CONTROL ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



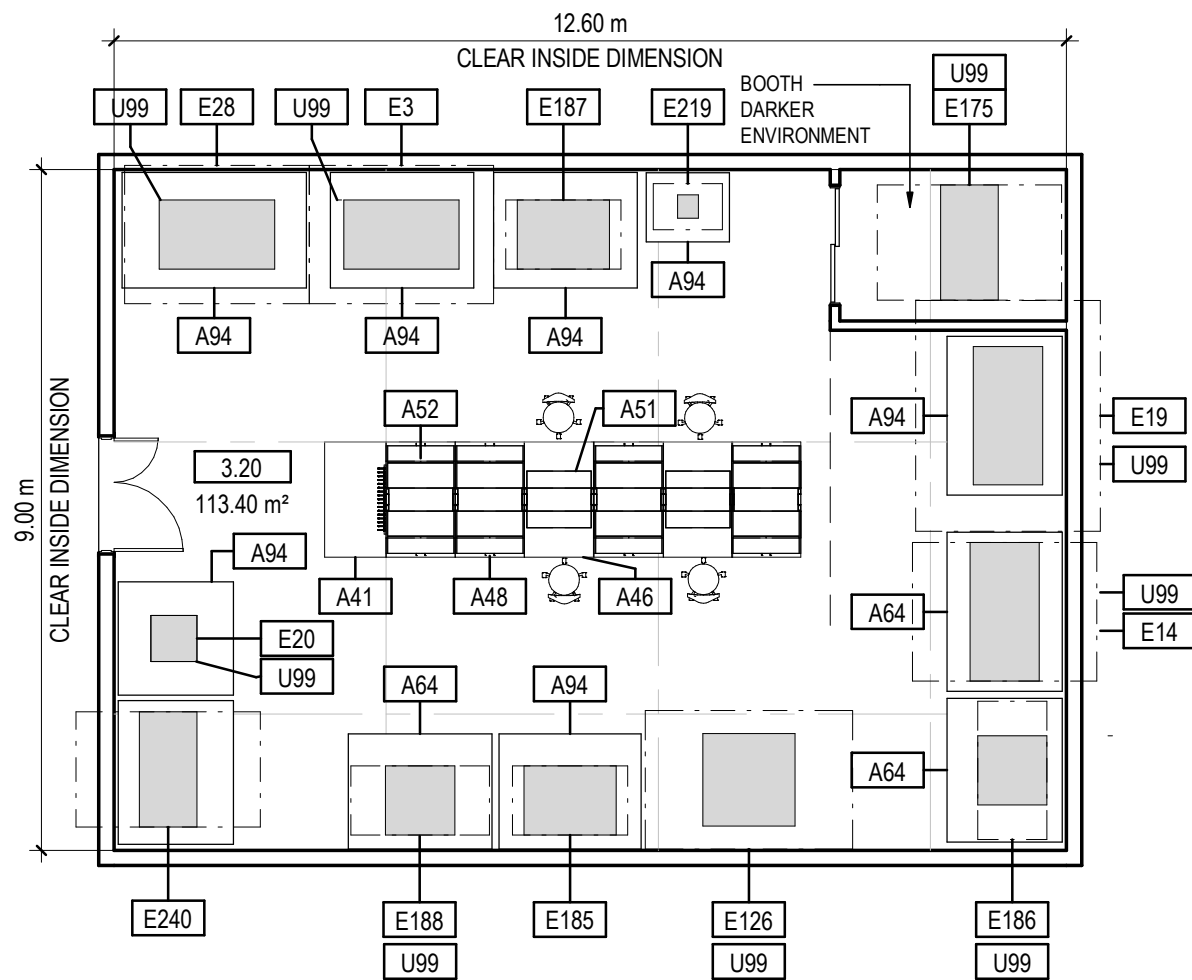
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.19		RDS: 027A-3 SPACE NAME: SEM LAB - A
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.19B		RDS: 027B-3 SPACE NAME: SEM LAB - B
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



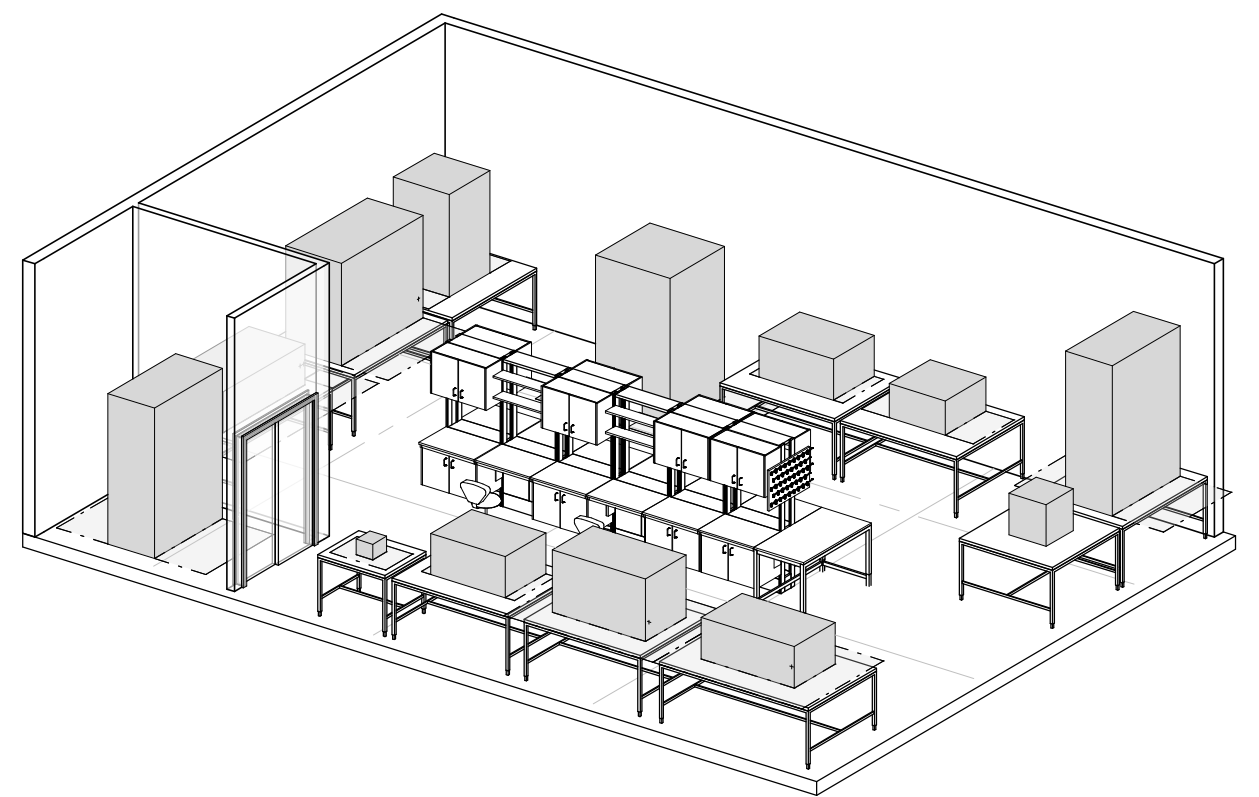
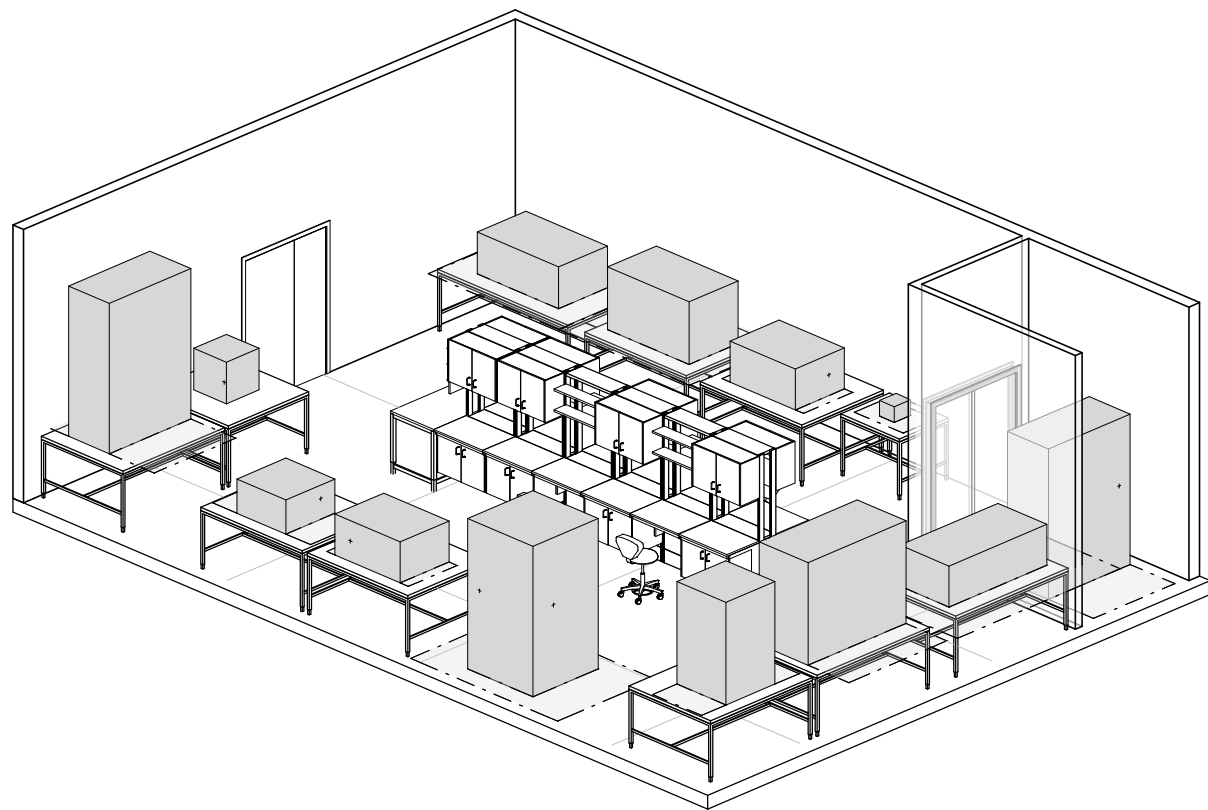
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.20		RDS: 028-2	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: MICROSCOPE LAB	
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY	SECONDARY ADJACENCY 3.21, 3.22	TERTIARY ADJACENCY SEM LABS



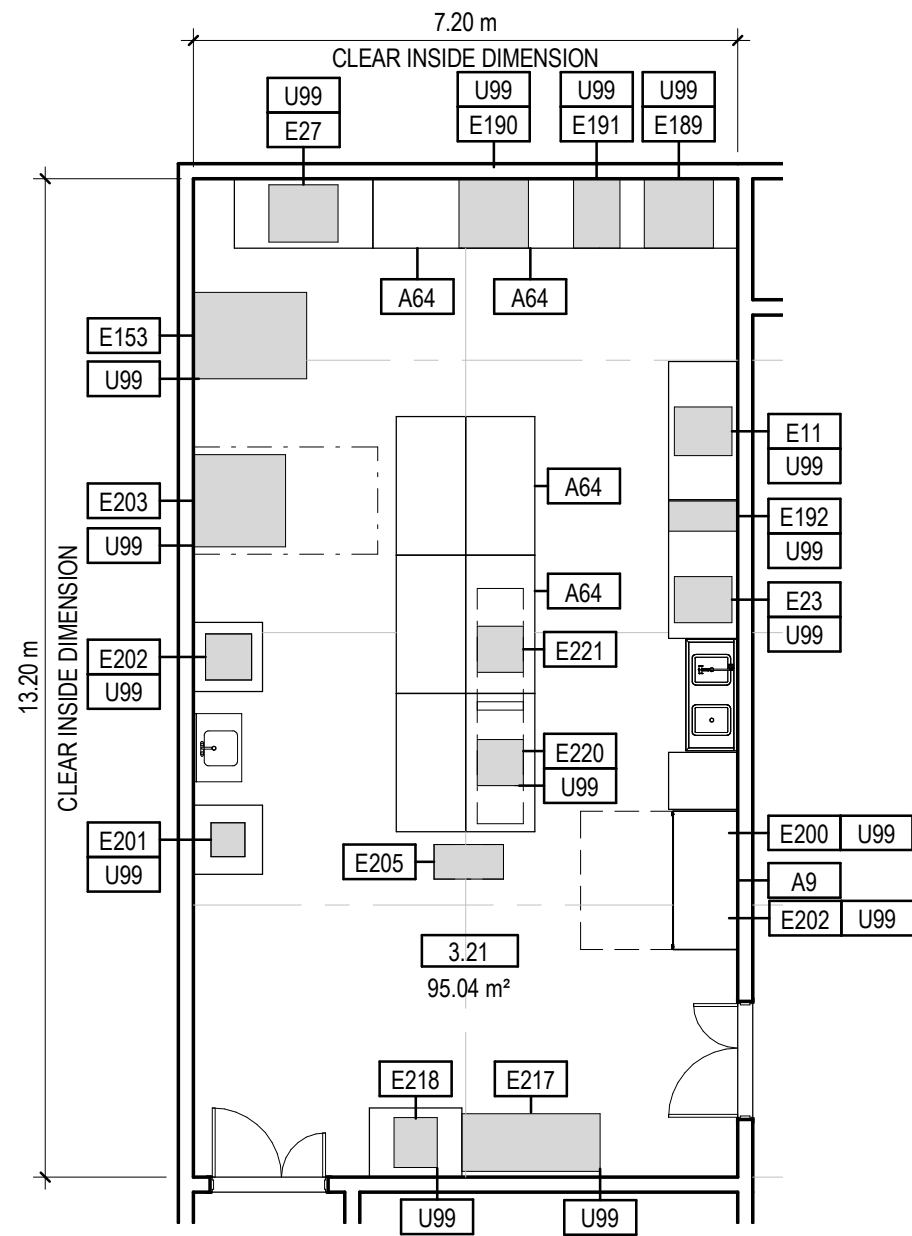
1 **3.20 - MICROSCOPE LAB**
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LEGEND			
ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS		UTILITIES / SYSTEMS	
A41	CASEWORK, COUNTERTOP, ISLAND	U99	EQUIP CONNECTIONS PER EQUIP LIST
A46	CASEWORK, COUNTER		
A48	CASEWORK, CLOSED LOWER CABINET		
A51	CASEWORK, OPEN UPPER SHELVING		
A52	CASEWORK, CLOSED UPPER SHELVING		
A64	WORKBENCH, MOBILE		
A94	VIBRATION SUPPRESSION TABLE		
SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT			
E3	OLYMPUS PMG3 - INVERTED MICROSCOPE		
E14	TESTER, HARDNESS, INSTRON/ WILSON, ROCKWELL		
E19	MICROHARDNESS TESTER PACKAGE		
E20	MEASURING MICROSCOPE XY DIGITAL		
E28	OLYMPUS GX71 INVERTED MICROSCOPE		
E126	MICROSCOPE STEREOZOOM - OLYMPUS		
E175	NIKON L-150A MICROSCOPE-INSPECTION		
E185	WILD DISCUSSION MICROSCOPE		
E186	CLARK HARDNESS TESTER		
E187	LEICA METALLOGRAPH MEF4M		
E188	LEICA Z6APO MACROSCOPE		
E219	HIGH PRECISION ELECTRONIC SCALES		
E240	NIKON SMZ1000, C-PS160, SEREO MICROSCOPE		

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.20		RDS: 028-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: MICROSCOPE LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY	SECONDARY ADJACENCY 3.21,3.22	TERTIARY ADJACENCY SEM LABS



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.21		RDS: 029-2	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: METALLOGRAPHIC SECTIONING AND SPECIMEN EXTRACTION
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		ROOM	PRIMARY ADJACENCY METALLOGRAPHIC SAMPLE PREPARATION	SECONDARY ADJACENCY MICROSCOPE LAB, CHEMICAL LAB	TERTIARY ADJACENCY TSB HIGH BAY



3.21 - METALLOGRAPHIC SECTIONING AND SPECIMEN EXTRACTION

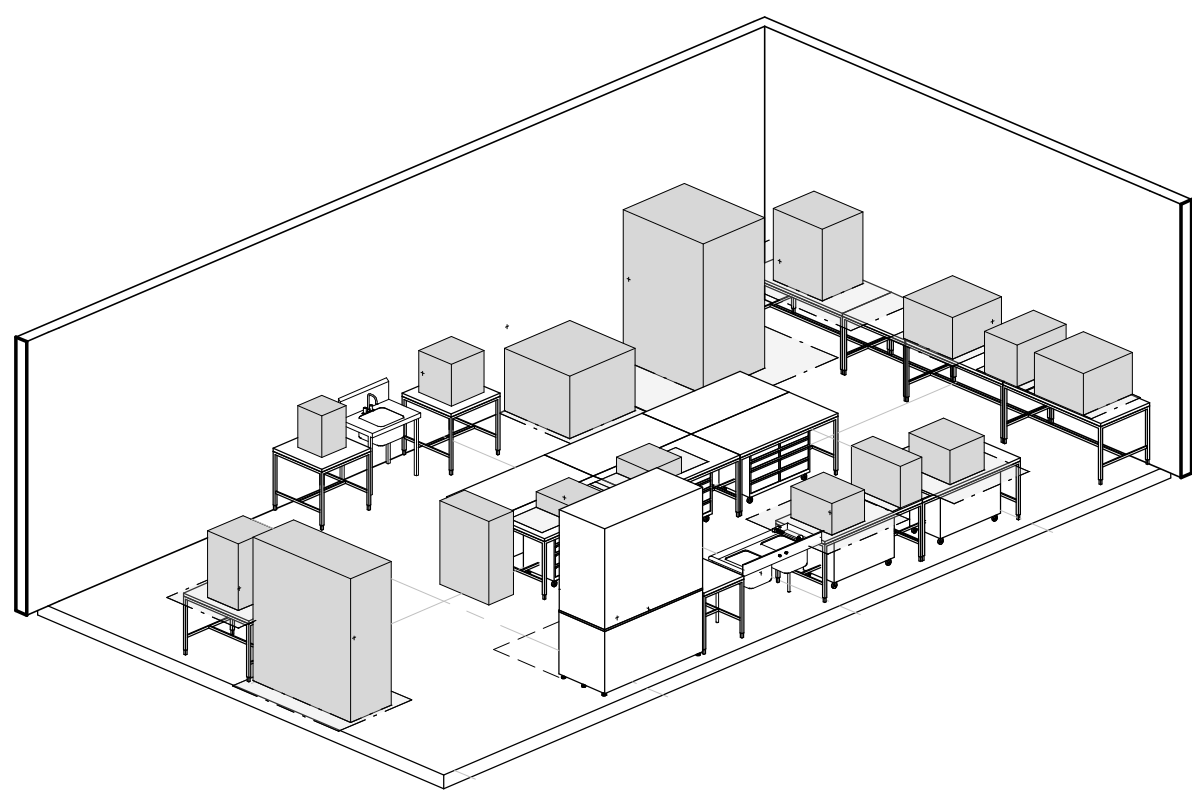
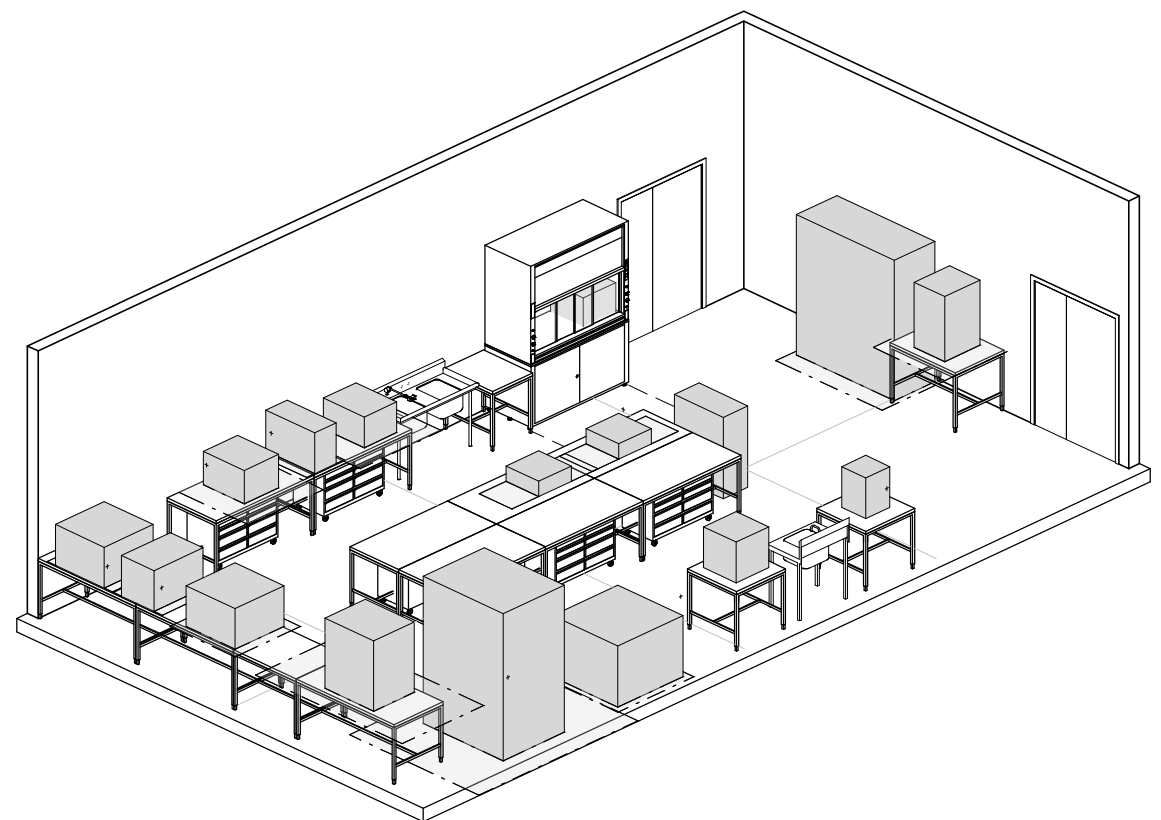
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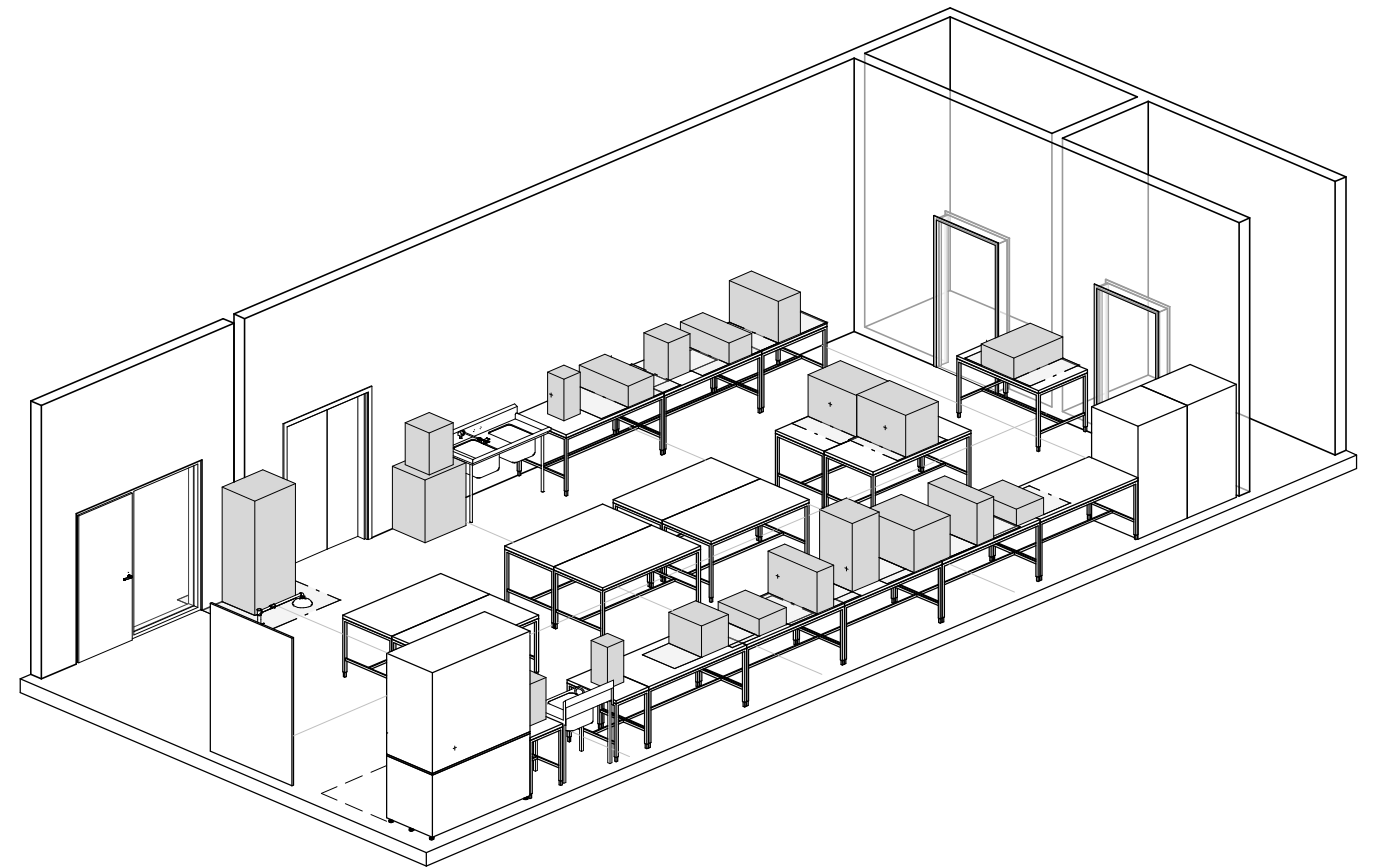
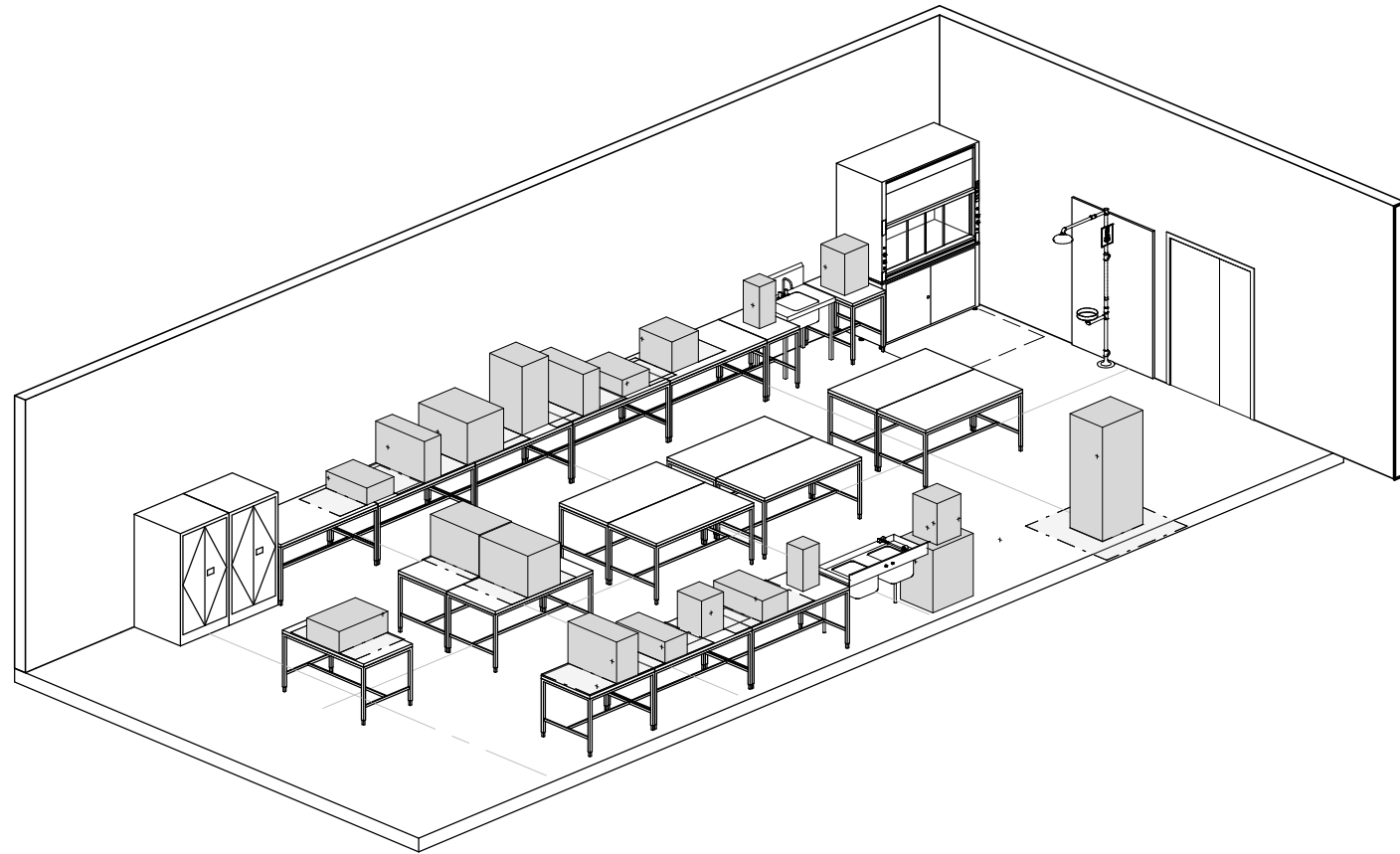
LEGEND

ARCHITECTURAL SYSTEMS		UTILITIES / SYSTEMS	
A9	FUMEHOOD (GENERAL PURPOSE), 6'	U30	HOT & COLD WATER, LAB
A38	MOBILE STORAGE CABINET, DRAWERS	U38	EYEWASH
A64	WORKBENCH, MOBILE	U99	EQUIP CONNECTIONS PER EQUIP LIST
SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT			
E11	SAW,PRECISION,ISOMET 2000		
E23	PRECISION CUT OFF SECOTOM		
E27	ABRAISIMATIC-300, BENCH TOP ABRASIVE CUTTER		
E153	CUT OFF MACHINE - AXIOTOM		
E189	GRINDING & POLISHING SYSTEMS - BUEHLER		
E190	CUT OFF SAW - STRUERS DISCOTOM 5		
E191	HIGH SPEED SAW - STRUERS ISOMET 4000		
E192	CUTTING SAW - BUEHLER ISOMET 1000		
E200	X-SMALL ULTRASONIC CLEANER		
E201	SMALL ULTRASONIC CLEANER		
E202	MEDIUM ULTRASONIC CLEANER		
E203	PARTS CLEANER-DISHWASHER		
E205	TOOL BOX		
E217	EROSION TEST RIG		
E218	DUST COLLECTOR		
E220	PRECISION ELECTRONIC SCALES		
E221	PRECISION ELECTRONIC SCALES		

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.21		RDS: 029-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: METALLOGRAPHIC SECTIONING AND SPECIMEN EXTRACTION	
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					

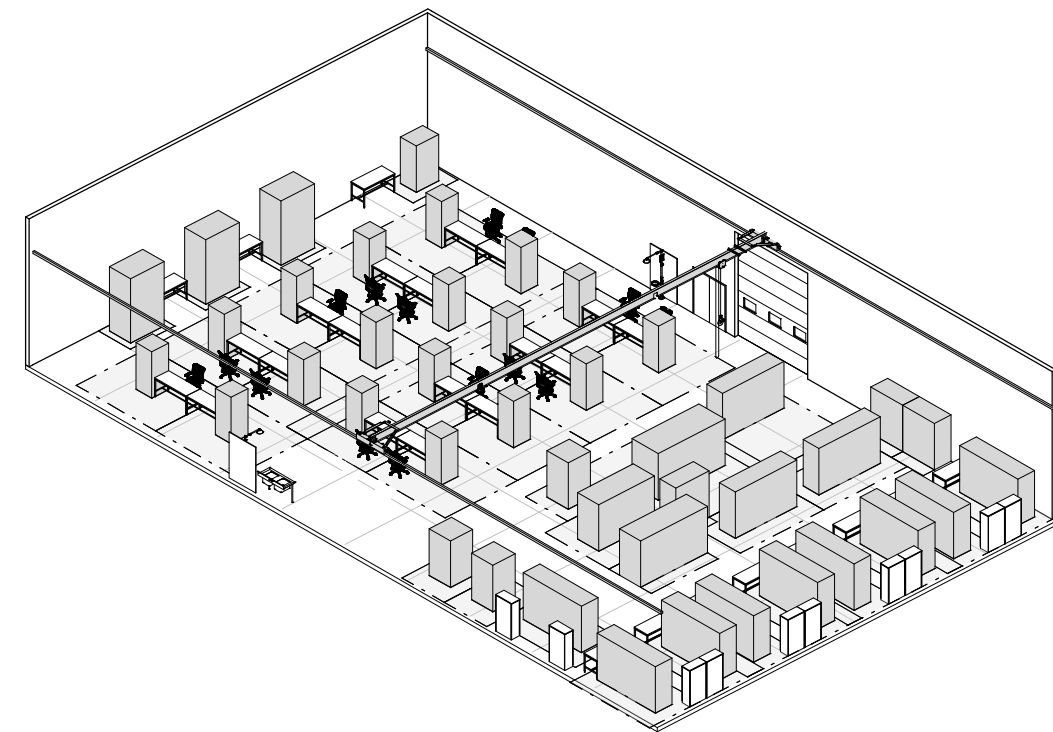
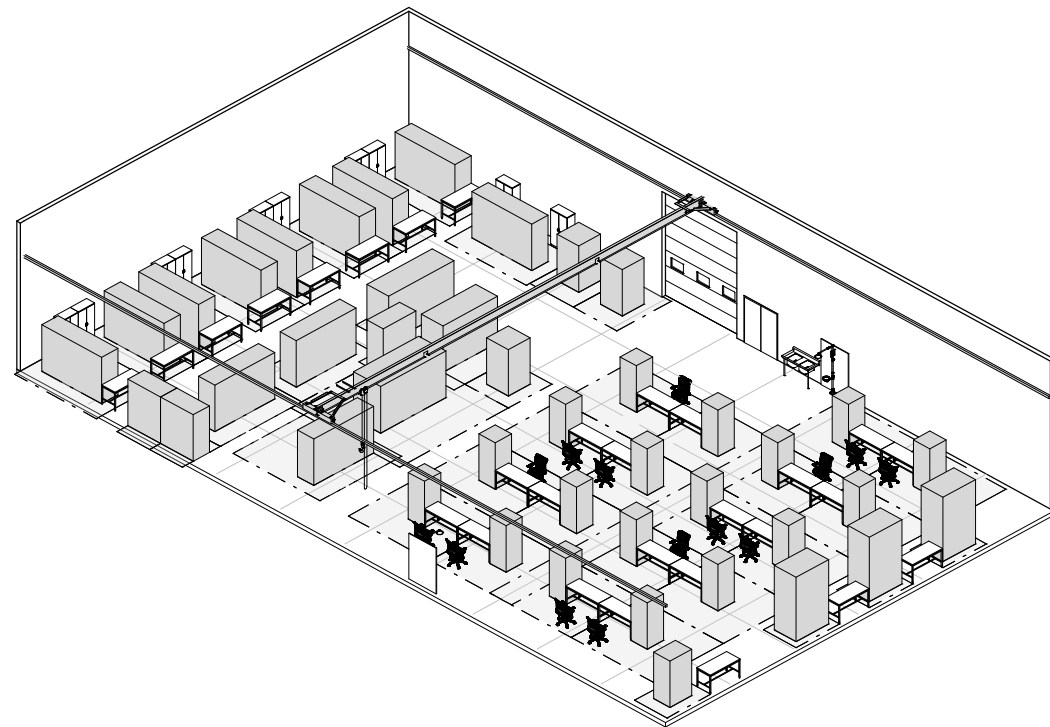


REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.22		RDS: 030-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: METALLOGRAPHIC SAMPLE PREPARATION
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					

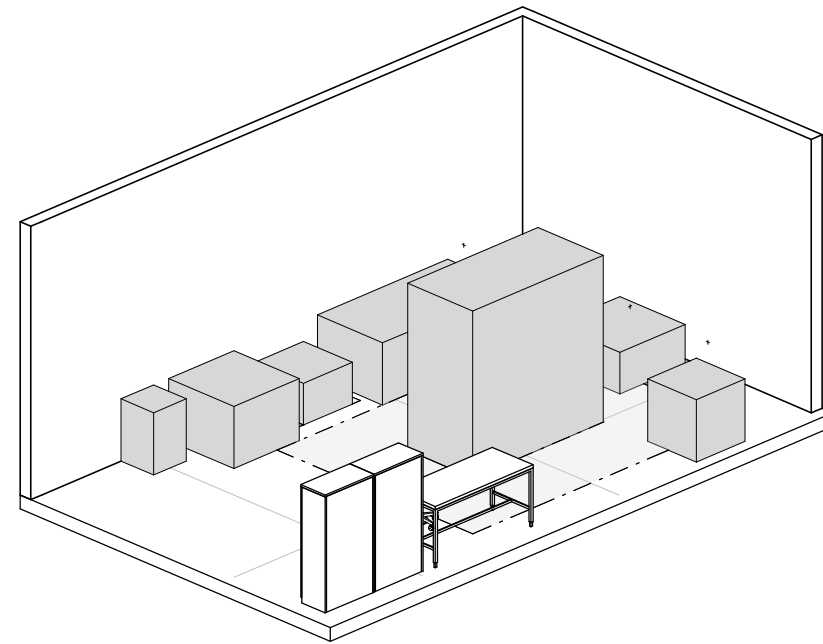
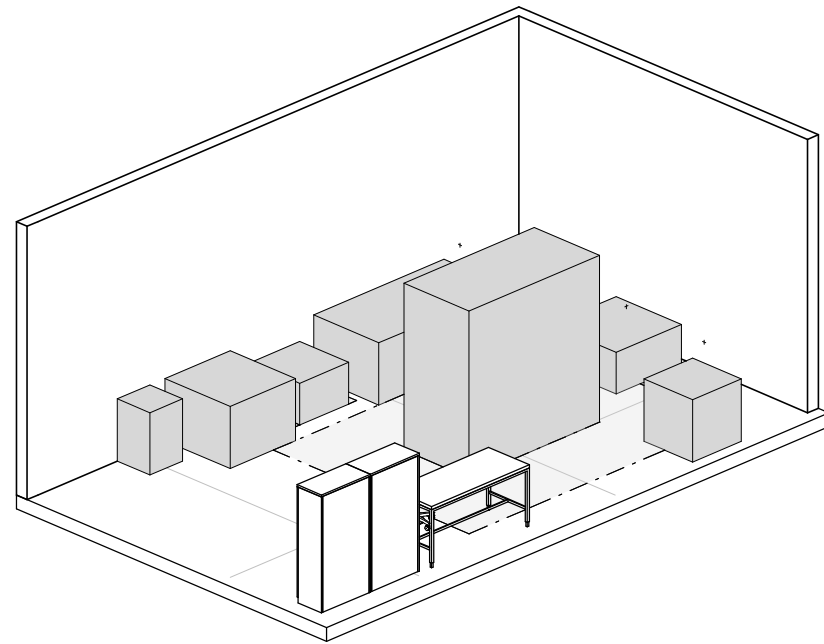


REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE ID#: 3.23		RDS-031-1									
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Martin Breton & Rick Kearsey		CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2				AREA (m2): 777.60		Space Name:									
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: N/A		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		SPECIE USE: N/A		MATERIAL AND COMPONENT TESTING									
LC REP: Sophie Harvey		ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:		Structural mechanical testing. High temperature mechanical testing. Large open area, column free, mid-bay height to accommodate load frames with instrumentation/access zone and adjacent work surface for researchers are required. Includes overhead crane.													
ARCHITECTURAL			MECHANICAL			PLUMBING			ELECTRICAL / POWER								
FLOOR FINISH			CEILING			WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING			TEMPERATURE			FIXTURES			CLASS TYPE: EM + NORMAL + UPS		
TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH AND SEALED FINISH)			CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING			NATURAL LIGHT: REQUIRED			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 25°C			SINK TYPES: SS DOUBLE BASIN			VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 1: 600V / XXX / 3 PHASE		
SLIP RESISTANCE:			HEIGHT: TO STRUCTURE			WINDOWS: YES			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 21°C			SINK DEPTH:			VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 2: 208V / XXX / 3 PHASE		
ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE:			FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED)			OPERABLE: YES			±/- 1°C			SINK COUNTS: 1			SPECIAL NEMA PLUG ARRANGEMENT:		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			SAFETY GLAZING:			CONTROLS			SINK DIMENSIONS:			POWER DENSITY:		
			PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			SAFETY ETCHING:			CONTROLS TYPE: ALL DIGITAL			INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK / BENCHTOP: NO			OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: N/A		
			OTHER / COMMENTS: 7m CLEAR HEIGHT TO U/S STRUCTURE			SHADE CONTROL:			CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP			PEGBOARD: NO			ISOLATED GROUNDING: YES		
			PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			OTHER / COMMENTS:			CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP			FAUCET TYPE: MIXING, SWING SPOUT, DECK MOUNTED			GROUND FAULT PROTECTION: N/A		
						PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			OTHER / COMMENTS:			PIPING MATERIAL:			WEATHER PROOF COVER: N/A		
									- UNOCCUPIED/NIGHT TIME TEMPERATURE SETBACK W/ MANUAL OVERRIDE			SIZE DIAMETER:			IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX		
FLOOR BASE			SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS									VENT SIZE DIAMETER:			TYPE IP RATING HERE:		
TYPE: RUBBER			GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION:									SAFETY EMERGENCY SHOWER ANSI 358.1: YES			RACEWAY: YES		
INTEGRAL COVE: YES			SURFACE DECONTAMINATION:						HUMIDITY			CORROSIVE MATERIAL: NO			PLUG SPACING:		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET: YES			DOORS/ HARDWARES			STATS: ZONE			SAFETY EMERGENCY EYEWASH ANSI 358.1: YES			FLOOR BOX W TRENCH: YES		
			CRANE SUPPORT: YES			DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 50% RH			OTHER:			OTHER / COMMENTS: IN FLOOR POWER/DATA TO WORKBENCHES		
			ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING:			PRIMARY LEAF: 900 mm x 2150 mm			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 30% RH						DEDICATED POWER PANELS IN THE ROOM		
			PENETRATION SEALING:			SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): 900 mm x 2150 mm			±/- 5% RH						SERVICE MANIFOLDS FROM TEST FRAMES TO PANELS		
			OTHER / COMMENTS:			VISION PANEL: BOTH LEAVES			TRIM HUMIDIFICATION: NO			DRAINS / VENTS			LIGHTING		
						LOCKSET TYPE: (OTHER-DEFINE)						FLOOR DRAIN: MULTIPLE			SPECIALIZED LIGHTING: NO		
						ARMOUR PLATE:			VENTILATION			TRAP DEPTH: 75mm OR 100mm			SPECIALIZED CONTROL: NO		
						KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES			AIR CHANGES PER HOUR: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			MATERIAL			MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING		
						ACCESS CONTROL: YES			PRESSURE (dp - Pascals): PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			HEPA FILTERED PLUMBING VENTS: NO			FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT		
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION			CASEWORK / MILLWORK			DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			ROOM FILTRATION - EXHAUST: NONE			EFFLUENT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM: NO			LIGHT LEVEL (LUX):		
WALL TYPE: MASONRY			CASEWORK SYSTEM: MODULAR LEG FRAMED			INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			ROOM FILTRATION - SUPPLY: NONE			EFFLUENT pH CONTROL: NO			LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000		
SHIELDING:			CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL			DOOR BUMPERS:			AIR CIRCULATION METHOD: 100% SUPPLY			OTHER / COMMENTS:			DIMMING SYSTEM: YES		
IMPACT RESISTANT: YES			CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			SPECIALTY EXHAUST:			- DRAINAGE THROUGHOUT CONNECTED TO OIL/GRIT SEPARATOR			WHITE TUNING:		
WATER RESISTANT: NO			DEPTH: (OTHER-DEFINE)			OTHER / COMMENTS: AT MULTIPLE LOCATIONS			DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT						TASK LIGHTING: YES		
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			UPPER CABINETS: N/A			PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW METHOD: FORCED						SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: YES		
PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: YES						PASCAL OFFSET DIFFERENCE: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT						OCCUPANCY SENSORS: YES		
WALL FINISH: PAINT			BASE CABINETS: N/A						ROOM ISOLATION DAMPERS: NONE						NIGHT LIGHT: YES		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: STAINLESS STEEL						FILTRATION TYPE: N/A			FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM			DAYLIGHT CONTROL: YES		
			OTHER / COMMENTS: CLOSED STORAGE SHELVING, WORKBANCH						PRESSURE AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NONE			HAZARD CLASS:			IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX		
						DOOR TYPE: OVERHEAD DOOR			EQ. EXHAUST: FUMHOOD			SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES			SAFETY LIGHTS: NO		
						PRIMARY LEAF: 4200 mm x 5000mm			MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC50			SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: DRY PIPE / PRE-ACTION			AV EQUIPMENT INTERFACE:		
			PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):			COMMENTS:			FIRE DETECTION: NORMAL (TO CODE)			OTHER / COMMENTS:		
						VISION PANEL:						ALARM METHOD: NORMAL			MINIMUM 2 LIGHTING ZONES		
						LOCKSET TYPE:						OTHER / COMMENTS:					
						ARMOUR PLATE:						- DEDICATED DOUBLE INTERLOCK PRE-ACTION SYSTEM					
			ACID:			KICK PLATE											
			BASE:			ACCESS CONTROL:			MONITORING AND ALARMS						COMMUNICATIONS		
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:			DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NO						PHONE: YES		
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			STORAGE CABINET: YES			INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO						CELLULAR COMMUNICATION: YES		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: NO			DOOR BUMPERS:			HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: NO						PUBLIC PAGING: YES		
			SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT:			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO						INTERCOM: NO		
			OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: YES			OTHER / COMMENTS: AT MULTIPLE LOCATIONS			GAS DETECTION: NO			BUILDING HAZARD CLASS (NBC / NSF):			DATA TYPE / POINTS: COPPER RJ45		
						PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: NO			HAZARD 1			DATA PLUG SPACING:		
									TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES			CHEMICAL, SMALL AMOUNTS			WIRELESS: YES		
												HAZARD 2			CABLE TRAY TYPE: OPEN BASKET		
															OTHER / COMMENTS:		
															1 PHONE AT EACH DOOR		
															DATA CONNECTION TO EACH UNIT CELL		
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						DOOR TYPE:			PROCESS PIPING			HAZARD 3					
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1:						PRIMARY LEAF:			PROCESS WATER: YES								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2:						SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):			STEAM: NO								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3:						VISION PANEL:			COMP. AIR: YES (UTILITY)								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:			ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS			LOCKSET TYPE:			BREATHING AIR: NO								
						ARMOUR PLATE:			ANIMAL WATER: NO								
						KICK PLATE:			PURIFIED WATER: NO								
						ACCESS CONTROL:			PROCESS COOLING WATER: YES			STRUCTURAL DESIGN IMPLICATIONS:			EMERGENCY DISTRESS CALL:		
						DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			CITY WATER BACKUP: YES			ROLLING LOAD LIMITS:			FAIL-SAFE HARDWARE:		
						INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			HYDRAULIC SUPPLY: YES (FROM PUMP ROOM)			VIBRATION CRITERIA:			INTRUDER SYSTEM:		
									COMMENTS:			FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 1.5 kPa			ACCESS CONTROL (OPTIONS BELOW)		
									- CITY WATER BACKUP NOT REQUIRED IF REDUNDANCIES ARE BUILT INTO			FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 12 kPa					
									CENTRAL PROCESS COOLING WATER PLANT								
									- UTILITIES SERVICING MACHINERY TO RUN THRU RECESSED FLOOR TRENCH			STRUCTURAL SHIELD REQUIREMENT:					
									GASES			CEILING LOADING:					
									SUPPLY SYSTEM TYPE:			SPECIAL PENETRATIONS:			SECURITY EQUIPMENT:		
									GAS TYPES: UHP ARGON			OTHER / COMMENTS: 10 t overhead crane. Minimum 5.5 m clear to u/s of crane hook. Maximum equipment weight ~ 4500 kg (10,000 lbs)			SECURITY ZONES:		
												460 mm (18") slab required under select equipment (Charpy Impact)			OTHER / COMMENTS:		
												Maximum equipment loads on slab ~ 12750 kg (28000 lbs)			Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.		
												Localized reinforcing and coordination with equipment suppliers required.					

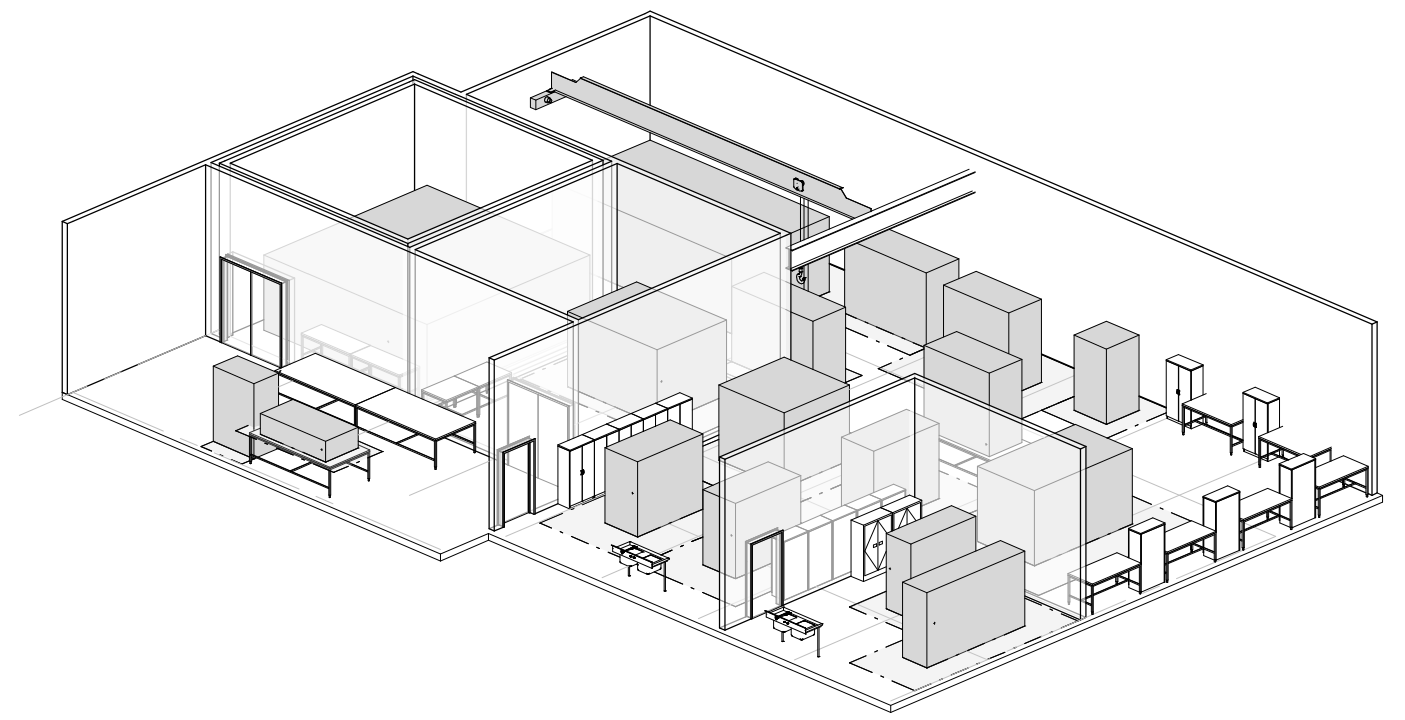
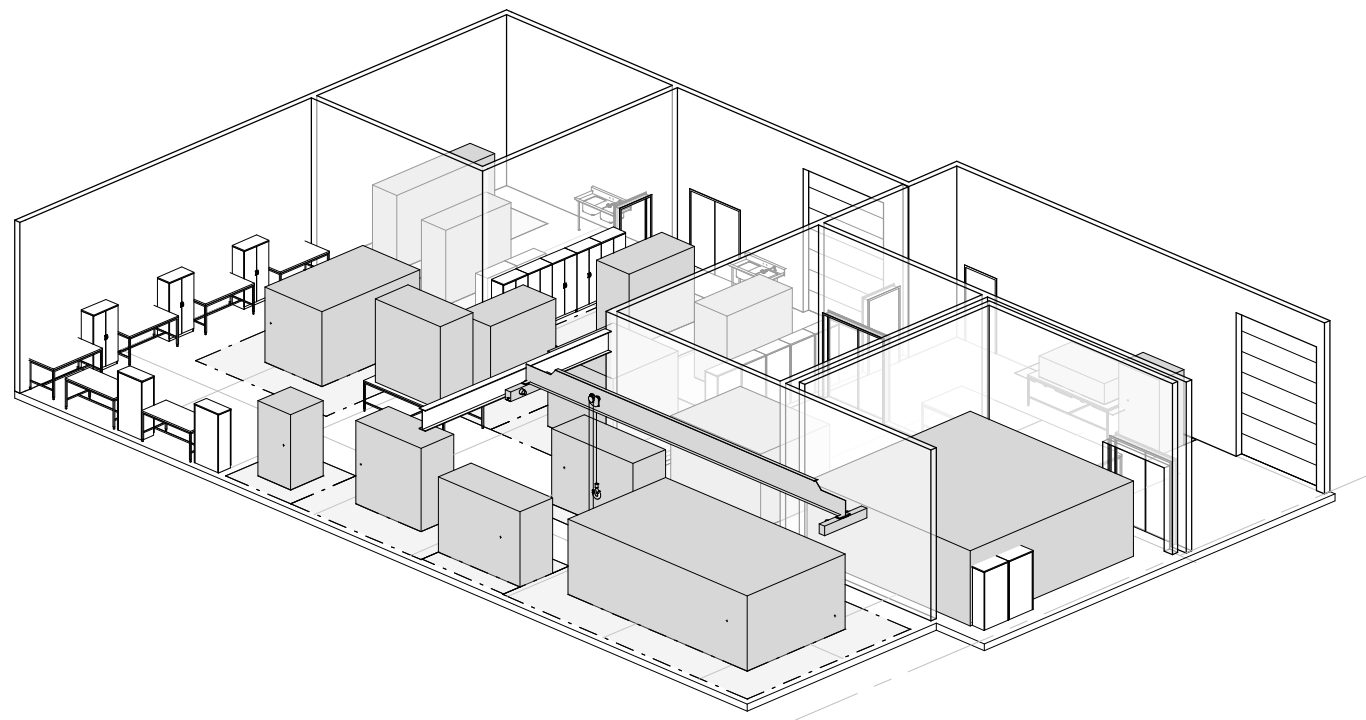
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.23		RDS: 031-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: MATERIAL AND COMPONENT TESTING
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



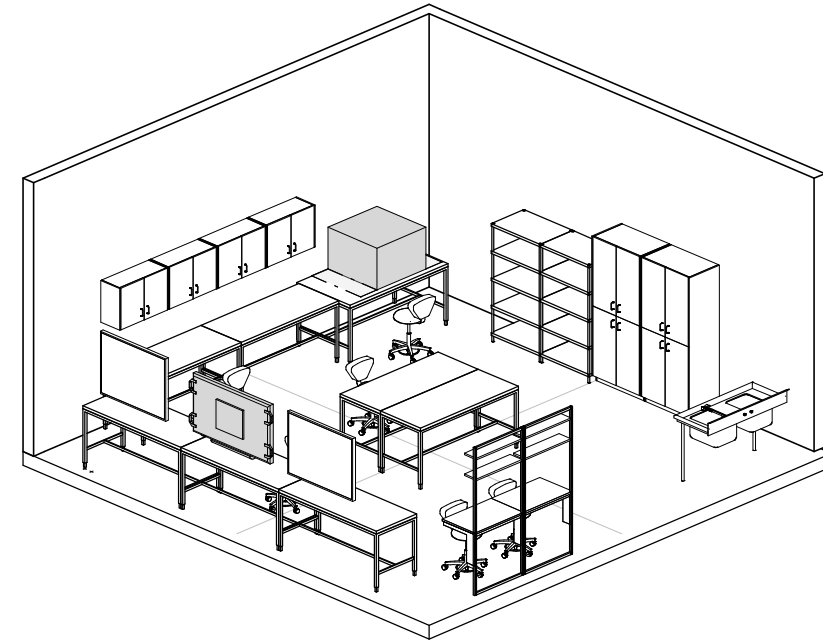
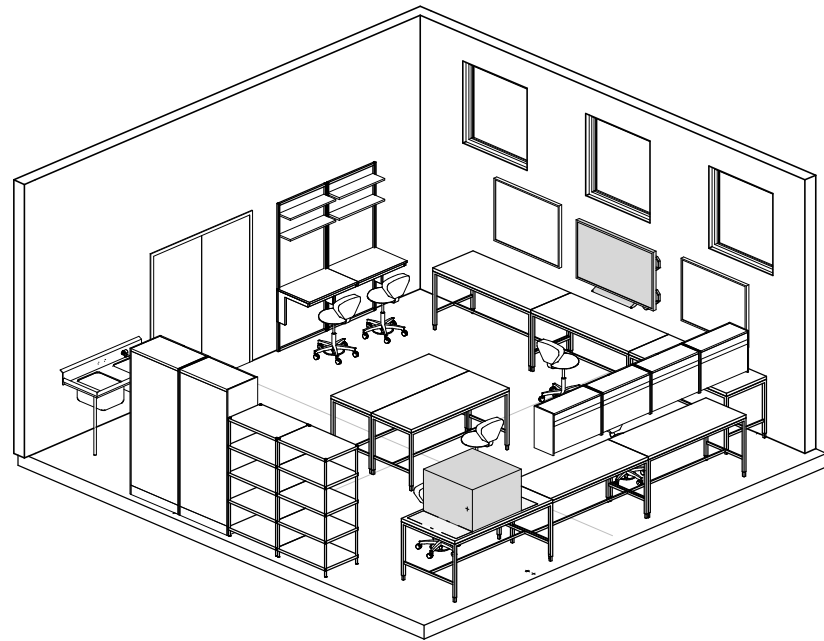
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.24		RDS: 032-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS LAB
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



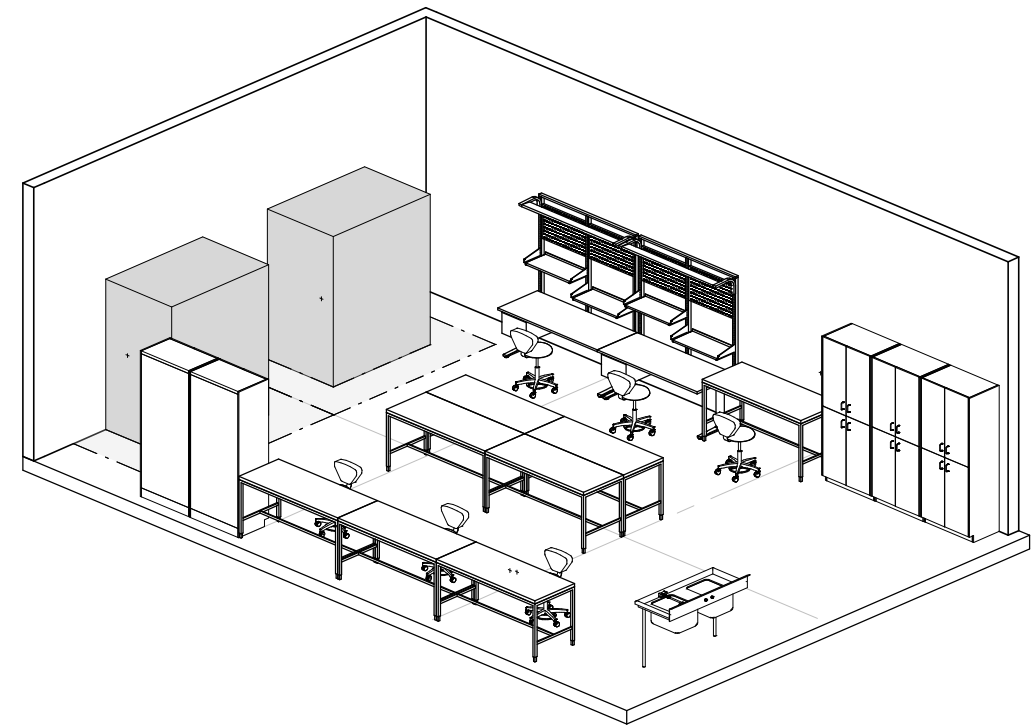
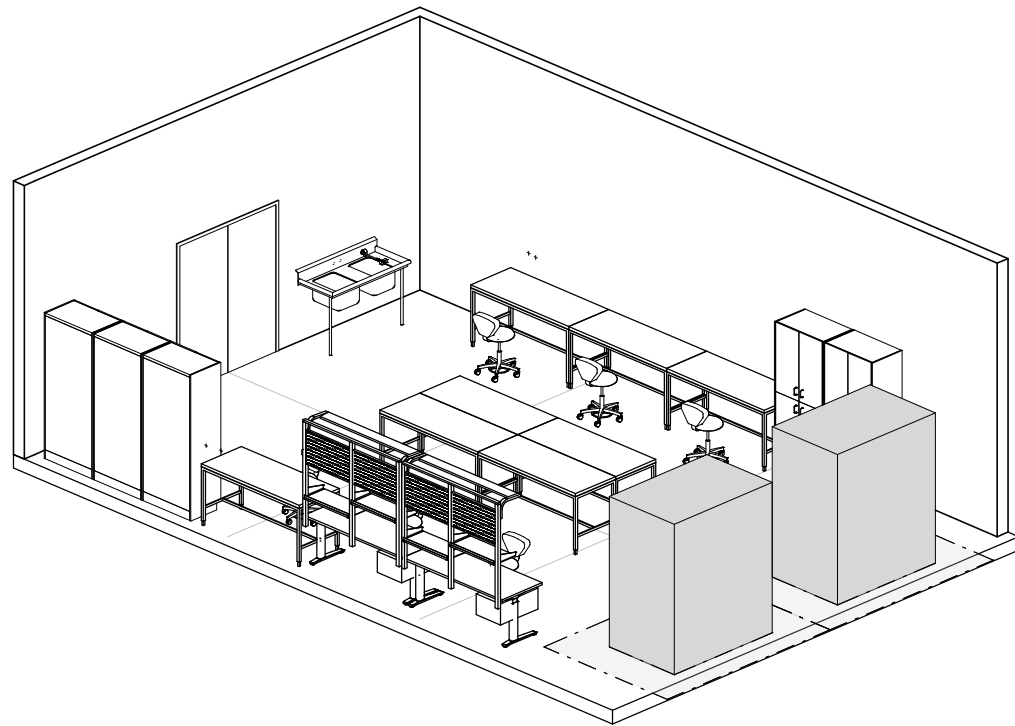
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.25		RDS: 033-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: NON DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



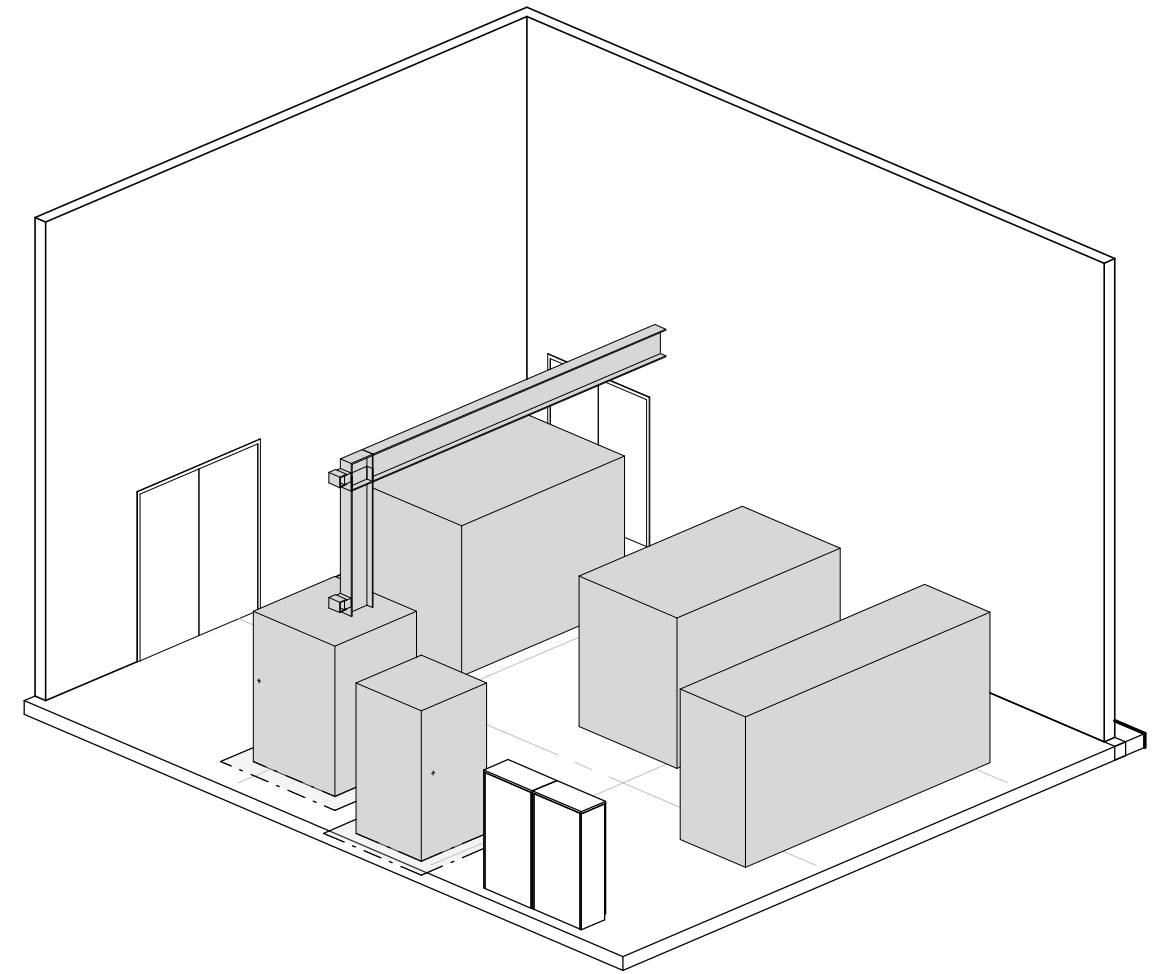
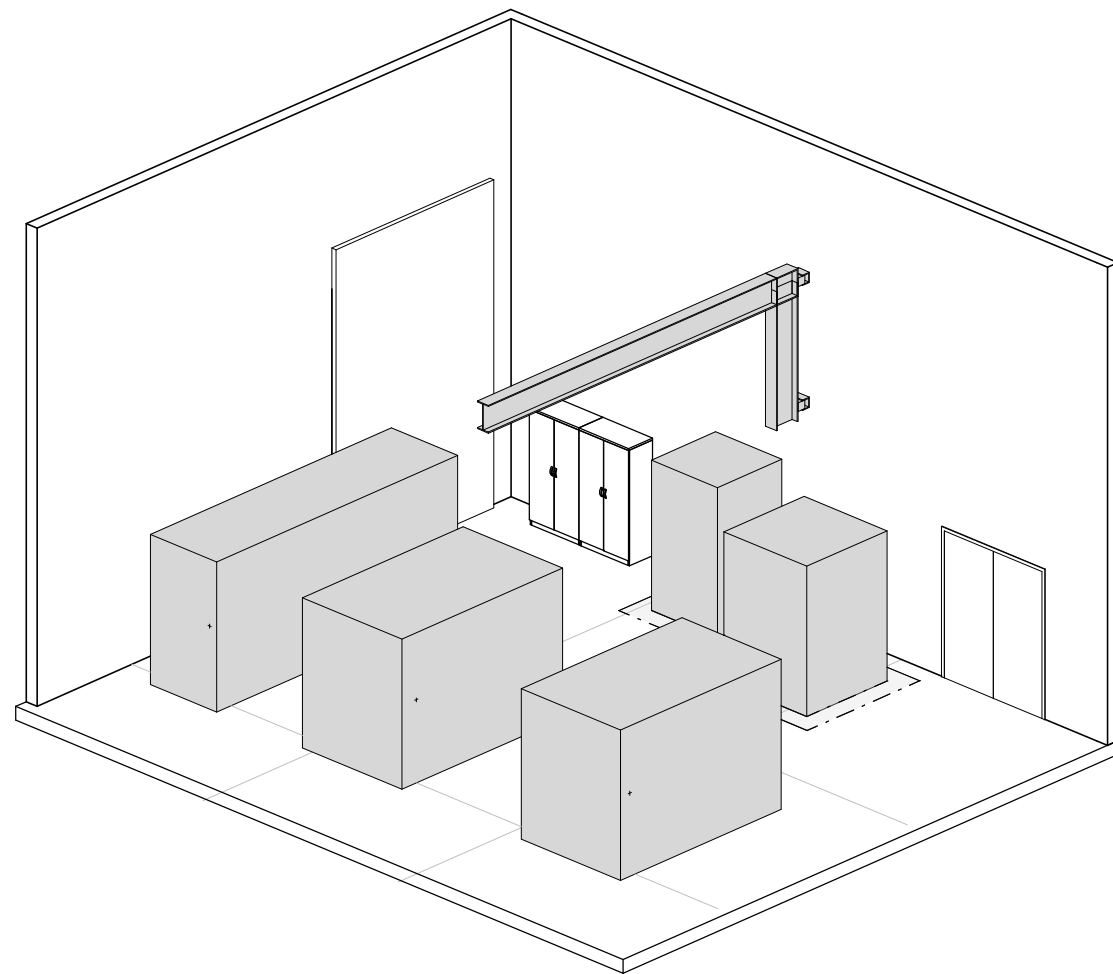
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.26		RDS: 034-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY			SPACE NAME: PHYSICAL AND FRACTO ANALYSIS ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



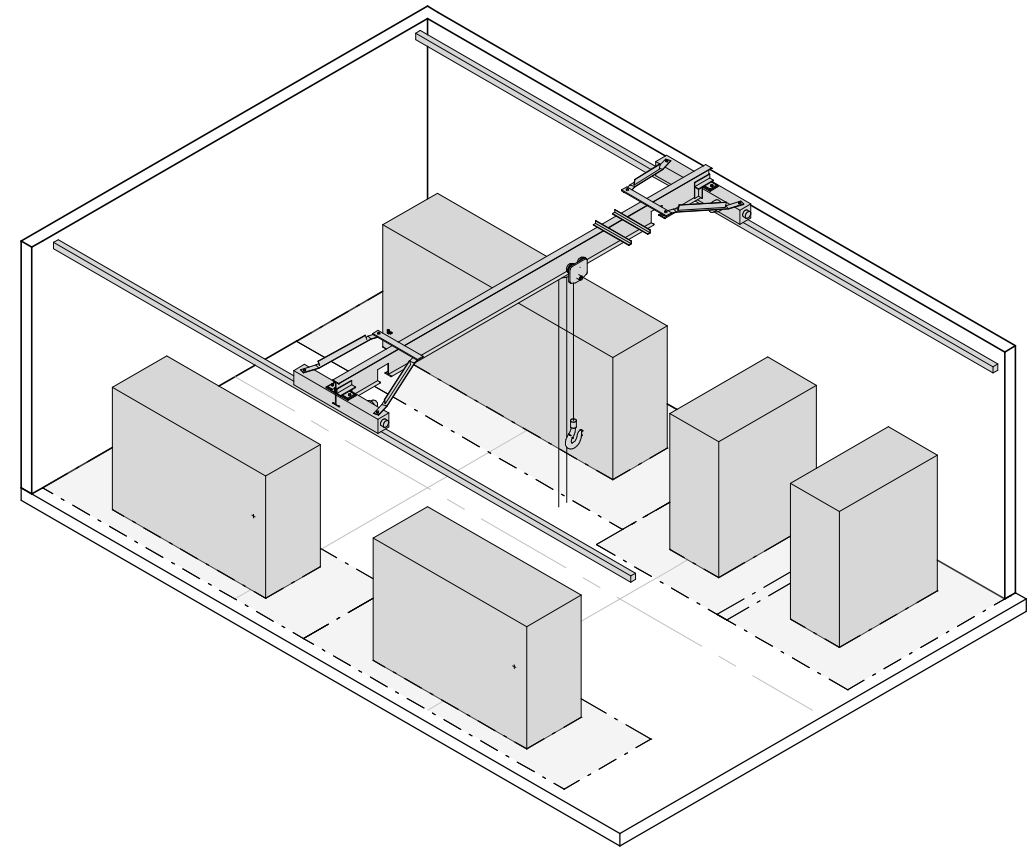
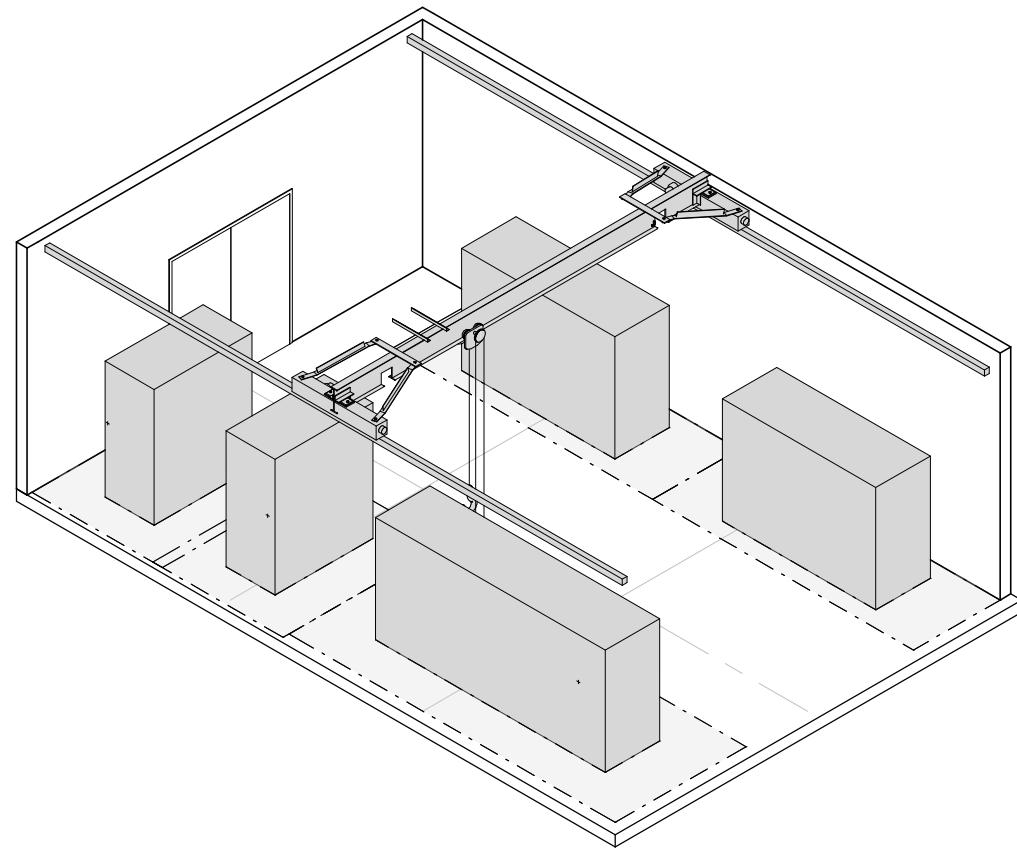
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 3.27		RDS: 035-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LABORATORY		SPACE NAME: MATERIAL TESTING AND EVALUATION
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY MATERIAL AND COMPONENT TESTING	SECONDARY ADJACENCY	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



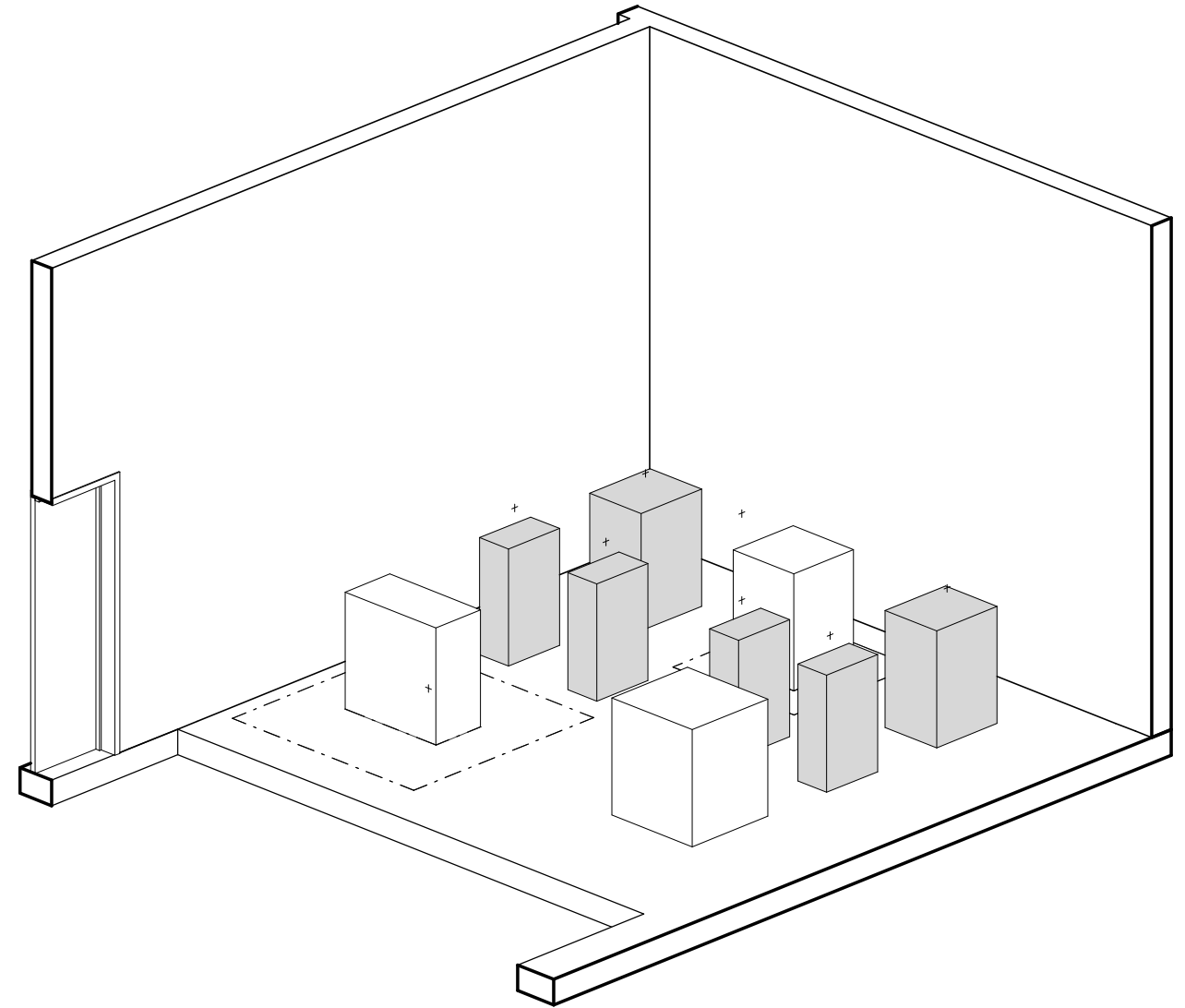
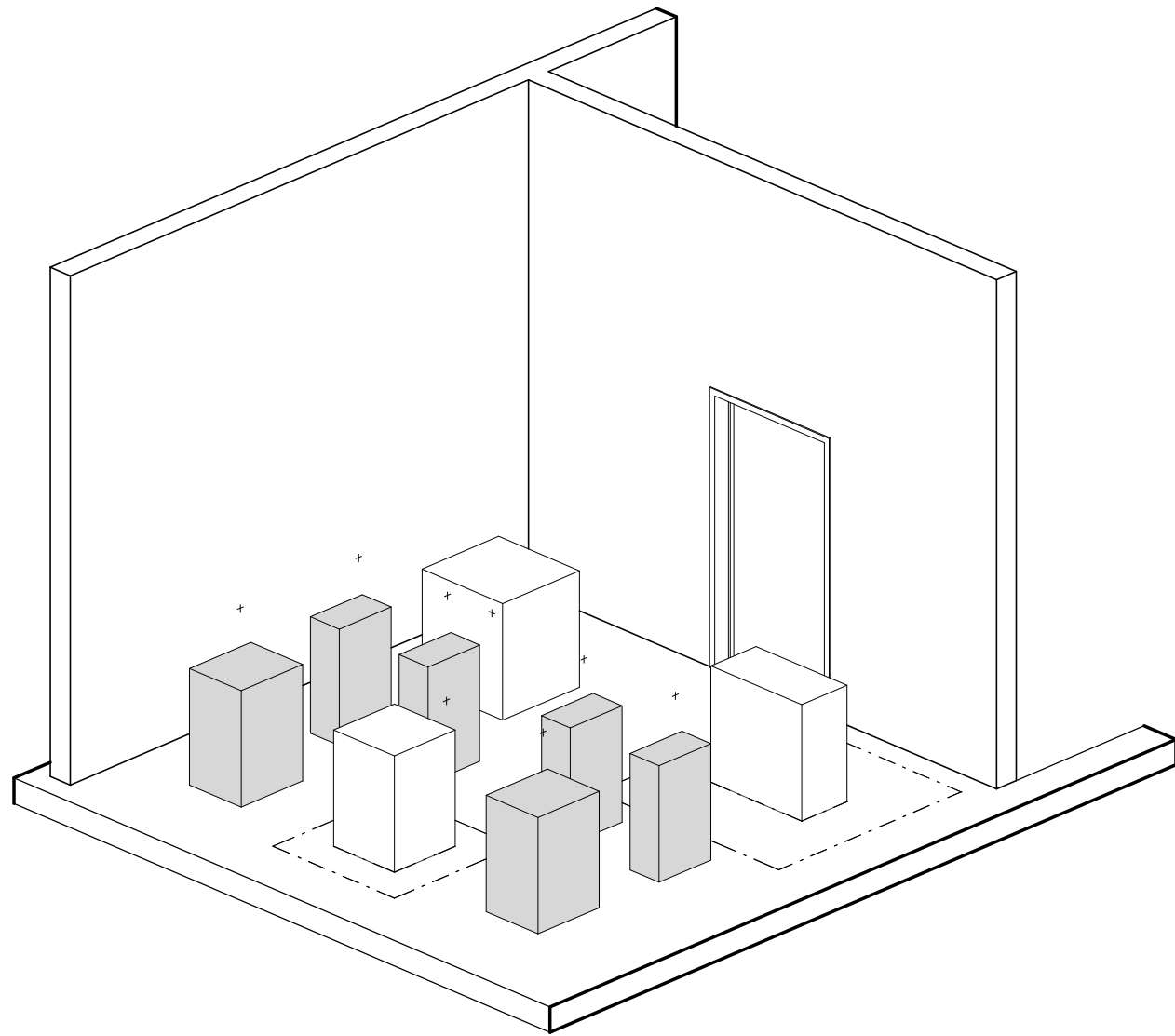
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.1		RDS: 036-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: SPIN AND BURNER RIG EQUIPMENT SUPPORT
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



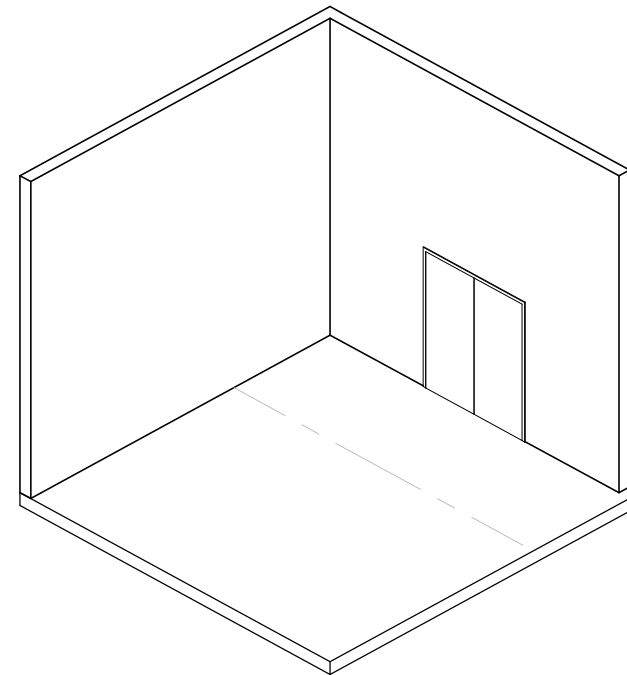
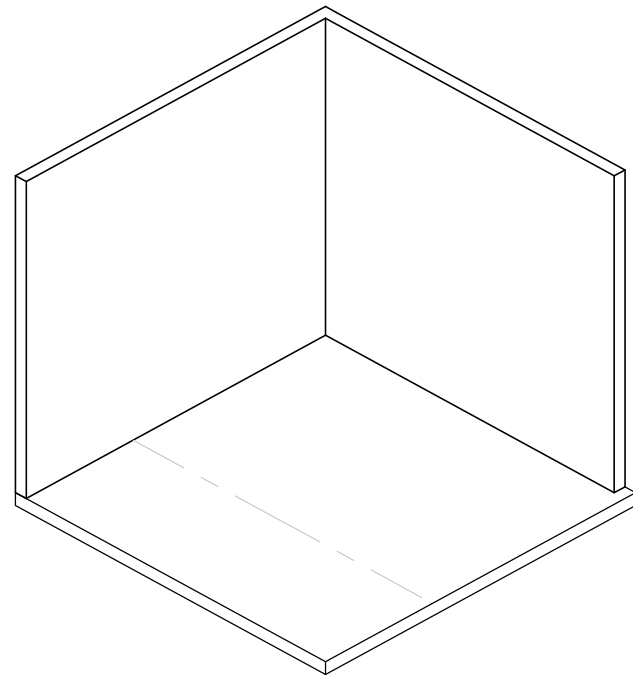
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.2		RDS: 037-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: PUMP ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 24 HOURS			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



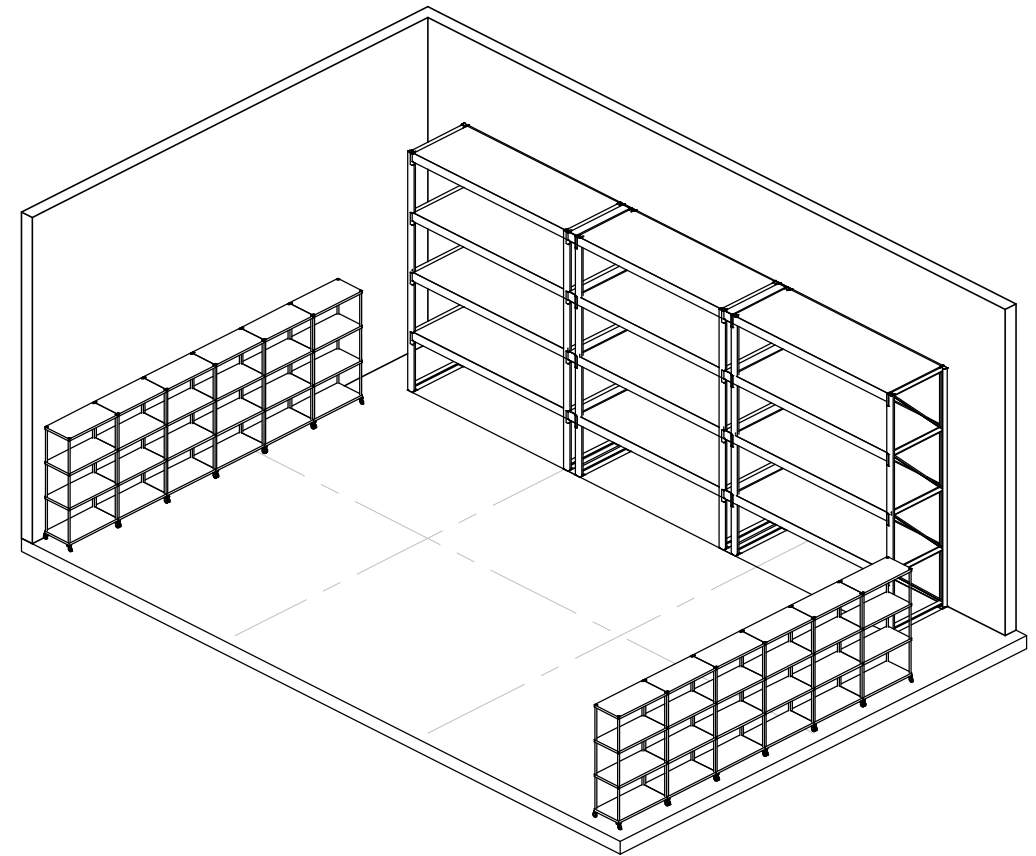
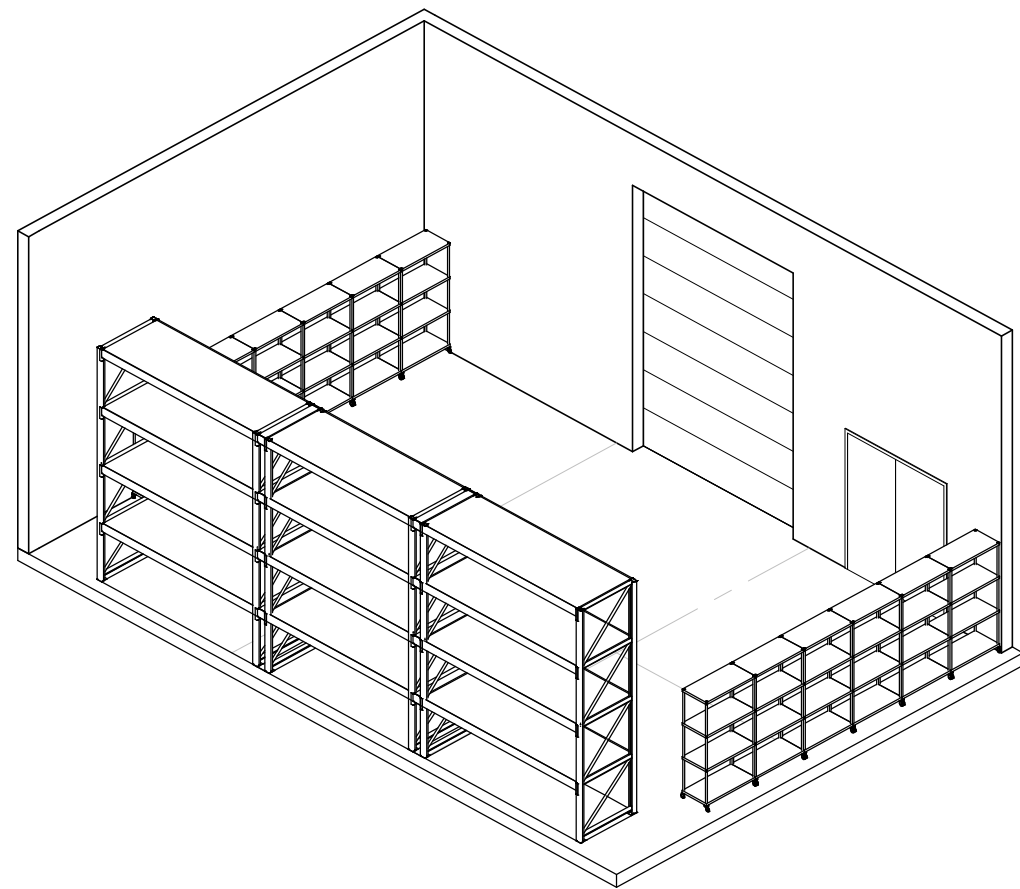
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.3		RDS: 038-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT		SPACE NAME: SEM LAB SUPPORT
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM		
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY SEM LABS	SECONDARY ADJACENCY SEM PREP ROOM	TERTIARY ADJACENCY



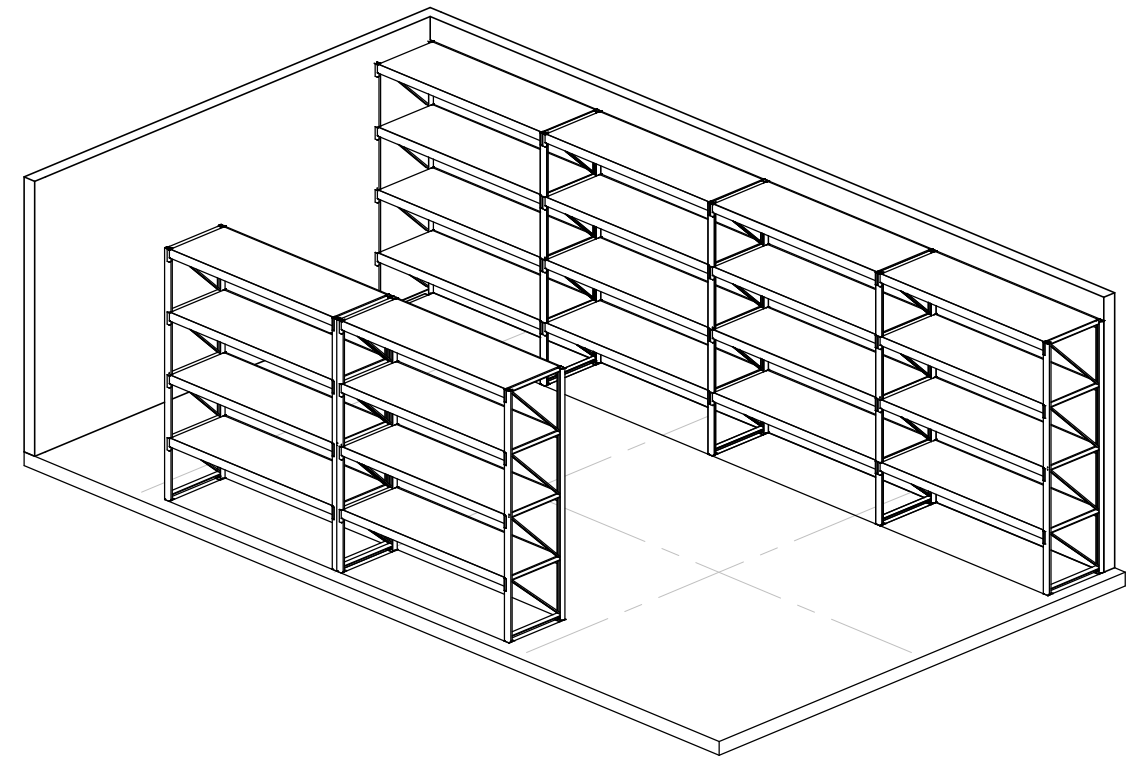
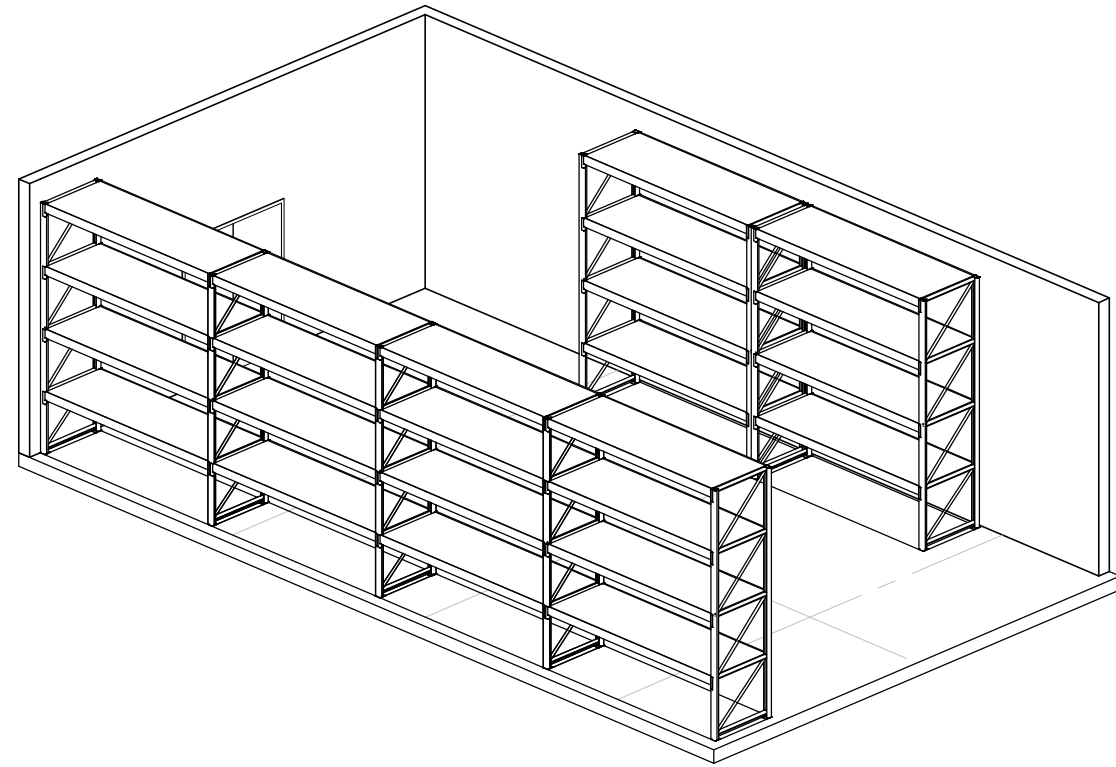
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.4		RDS: 039-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: BATTERY STORAGE ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



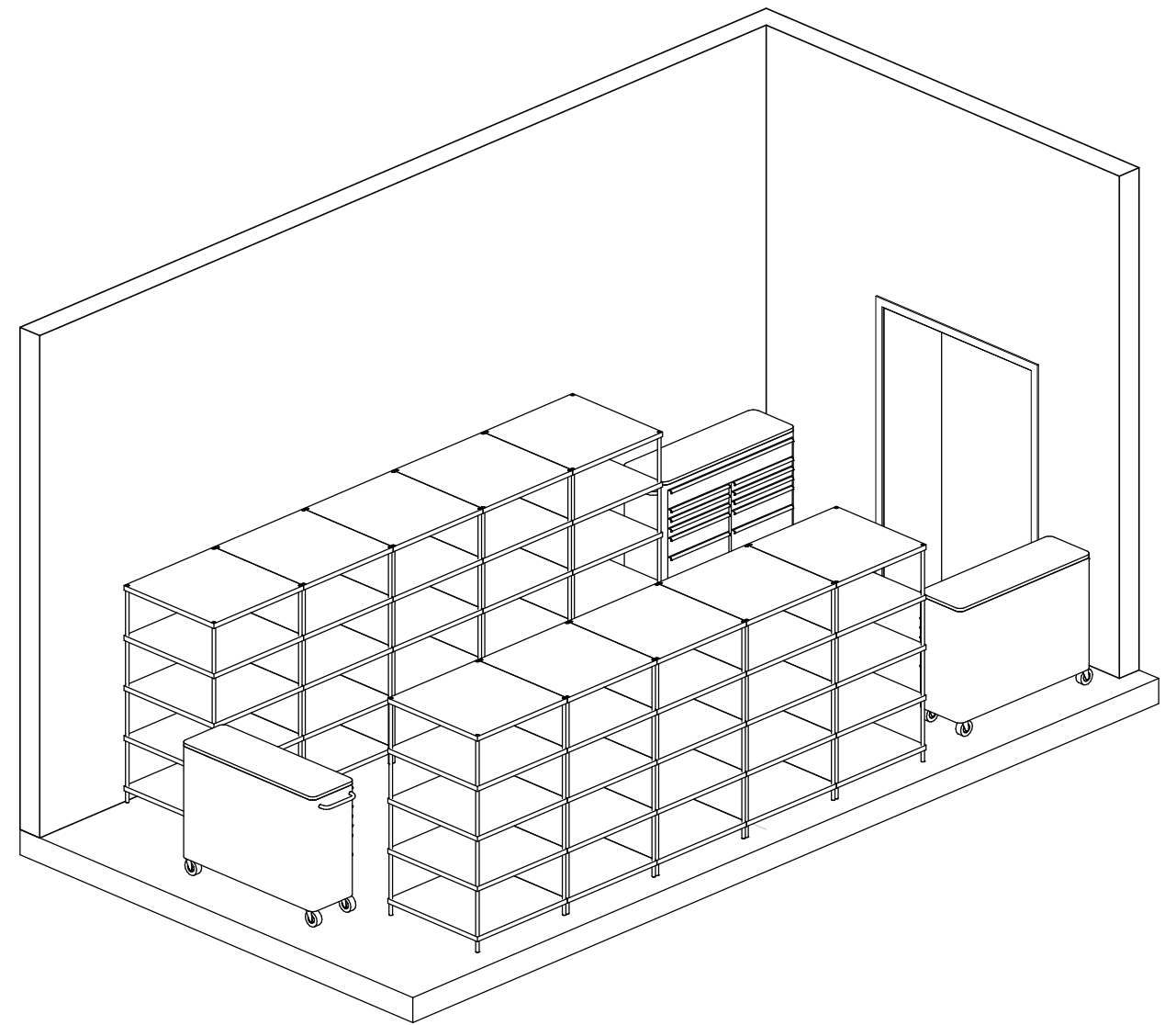
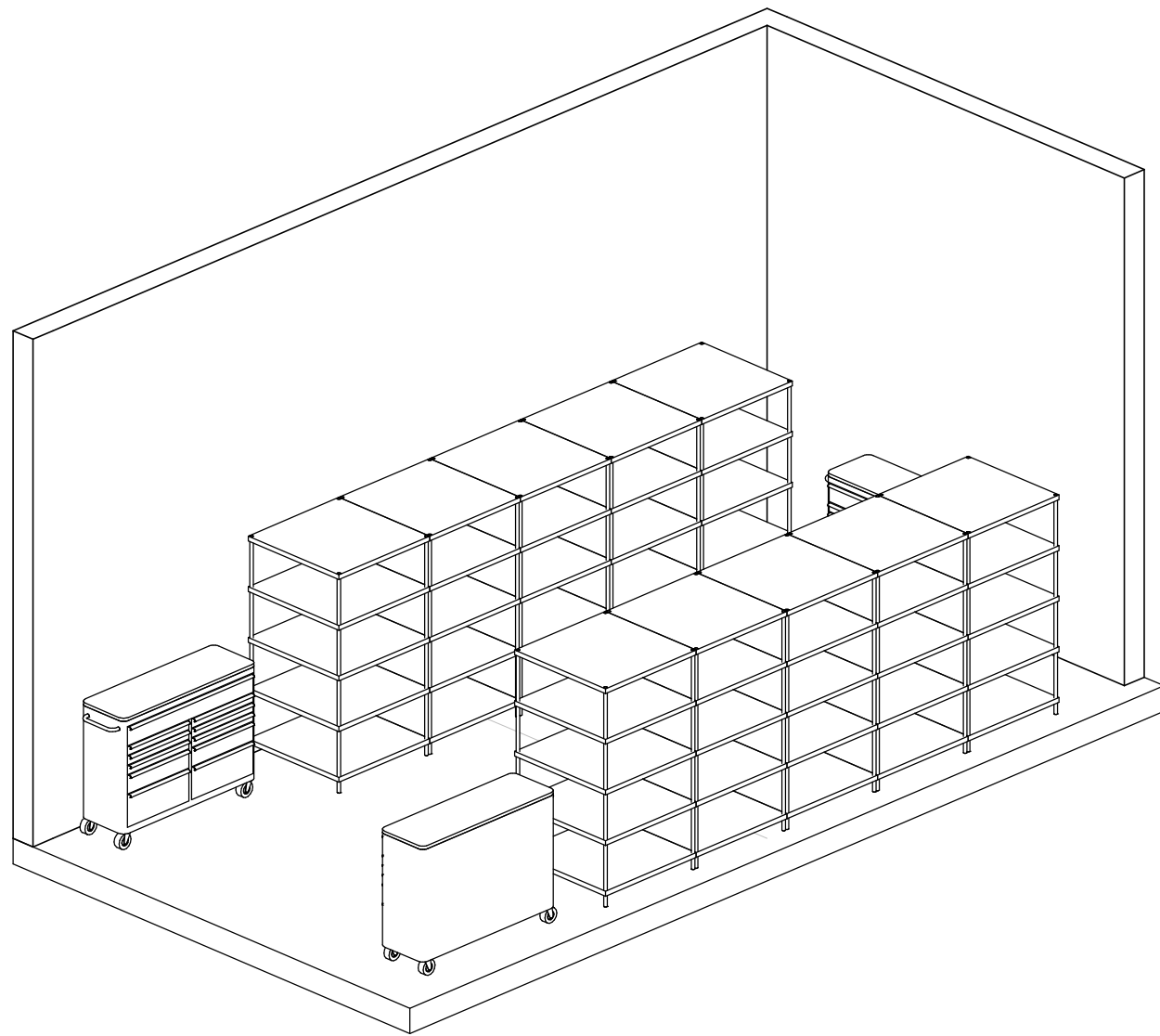
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.5		RDS: 040-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: WRECKAGE STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-530PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	<pre> graph LR ROOM[ROOM] --- PRIMARY[PRIMARY ADJACENCY TSB HIGH BAY] PRIMARY -.- SECONDARY[SECONDARY ADJACENCY] SECONDARY -.- TERTIARY[TERTIARY ADJACENCY] </pre>			



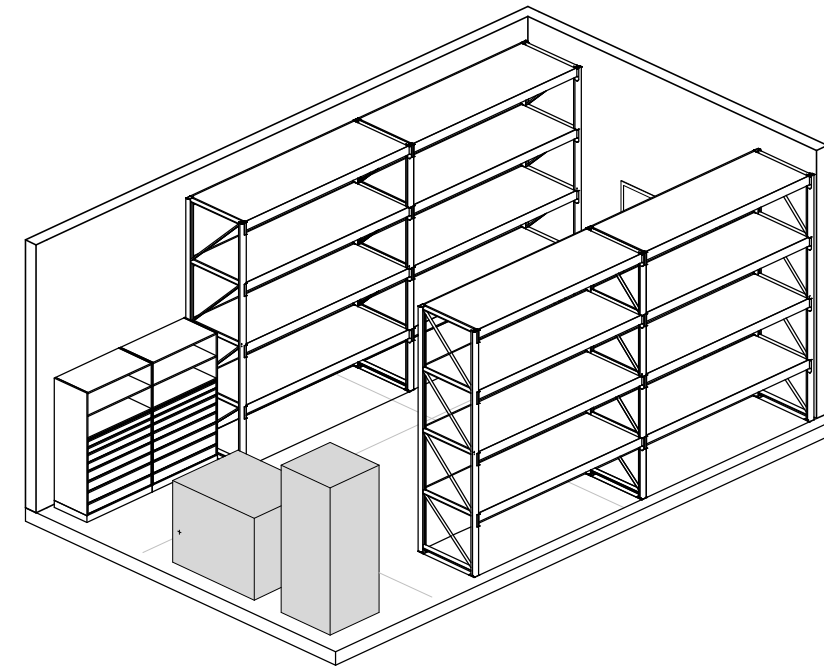
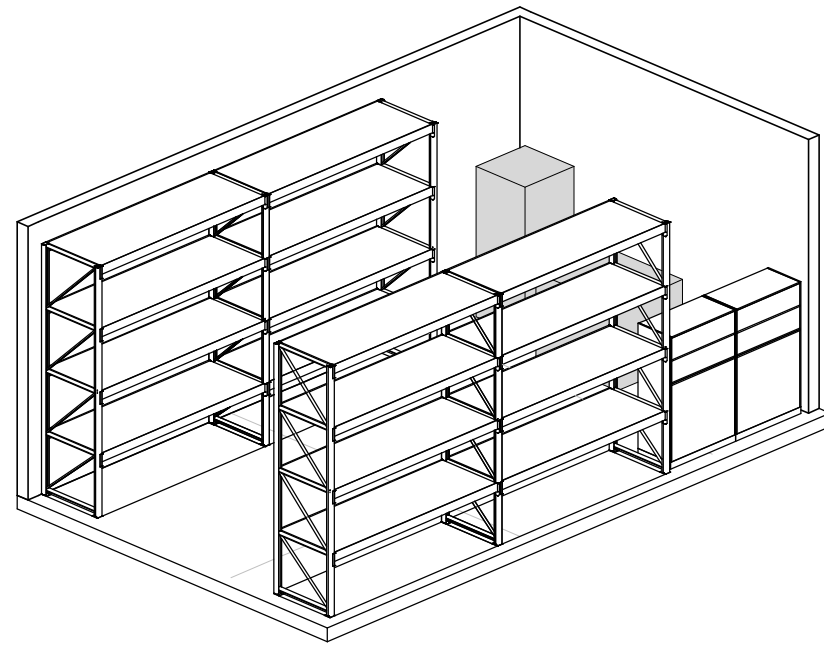
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.6		RDS: 041-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: FULL SCALE TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



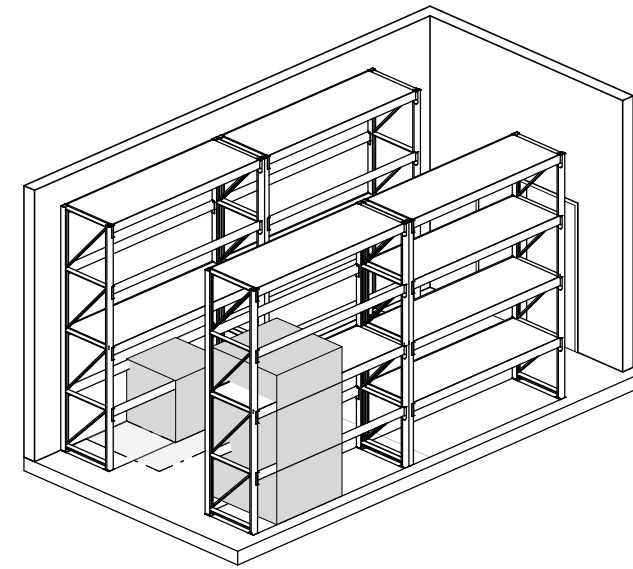
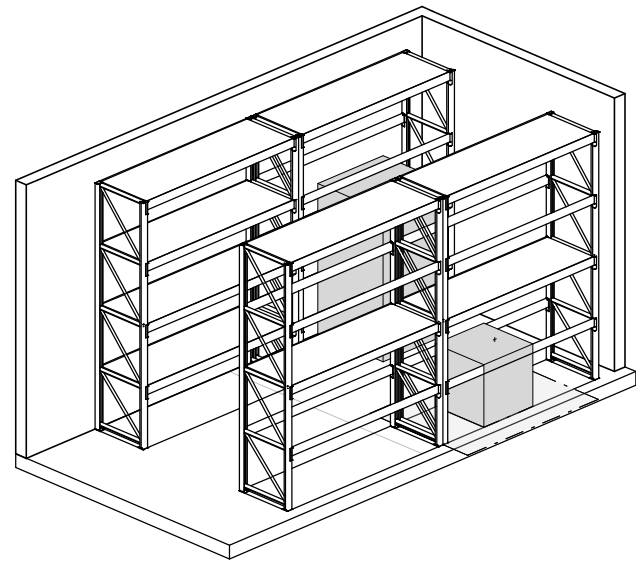
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.7		RDS: 042-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: NDE EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:			
ROOM		PRIMARY ADJACENCY NON DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION	SECONDARY ADJACENCY	TERTIARY ADJACENCY	



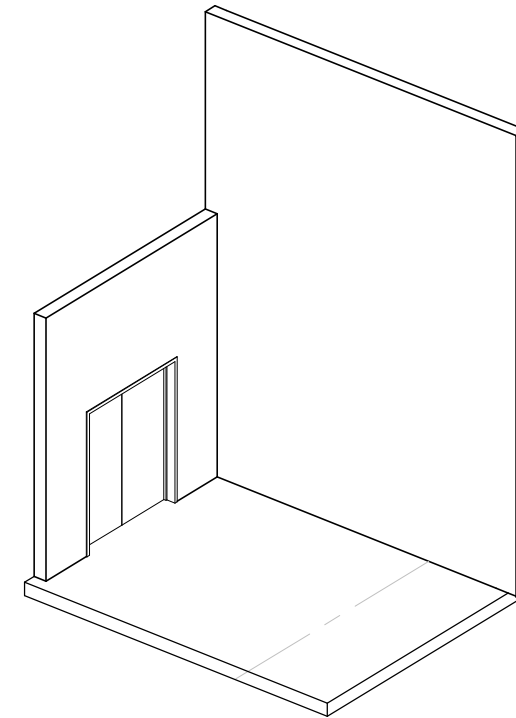
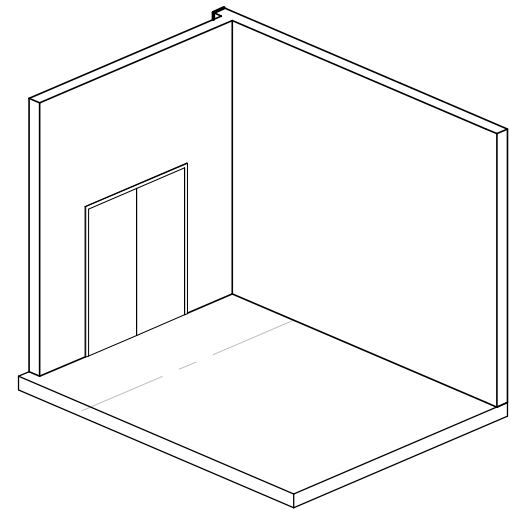
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.8		RDS: 043-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: MATERIAL TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.9		RDS: 044-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: HTM TESTING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				

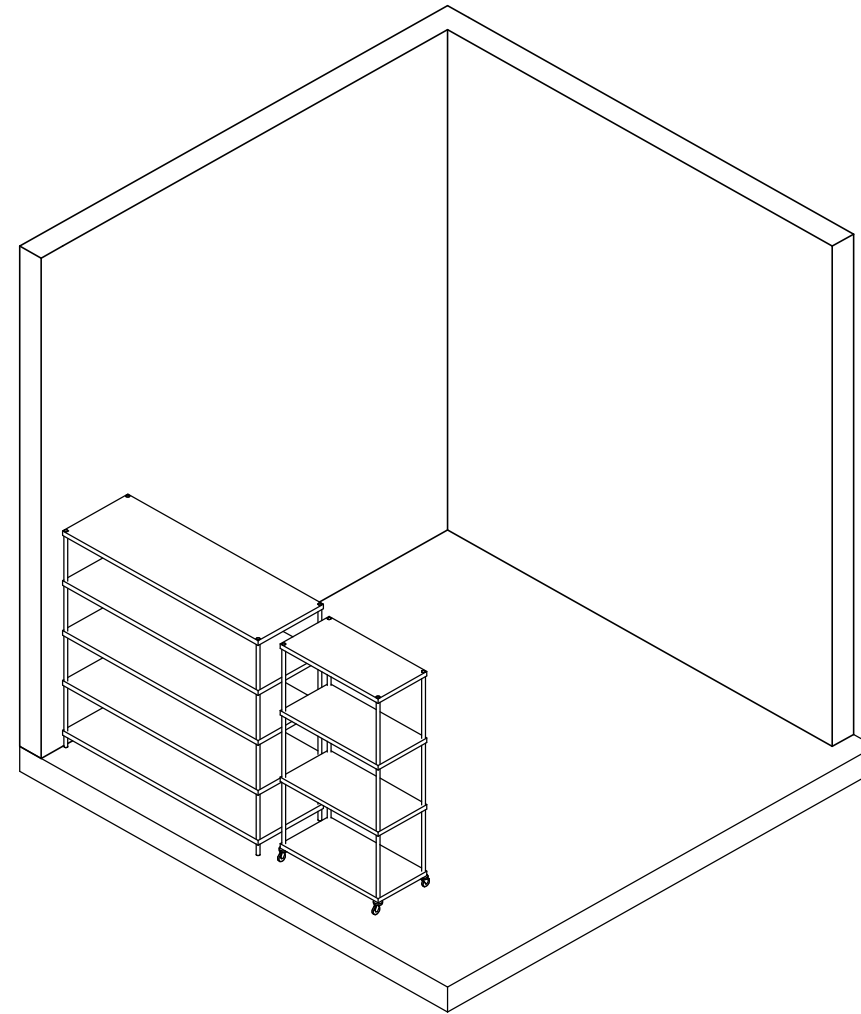
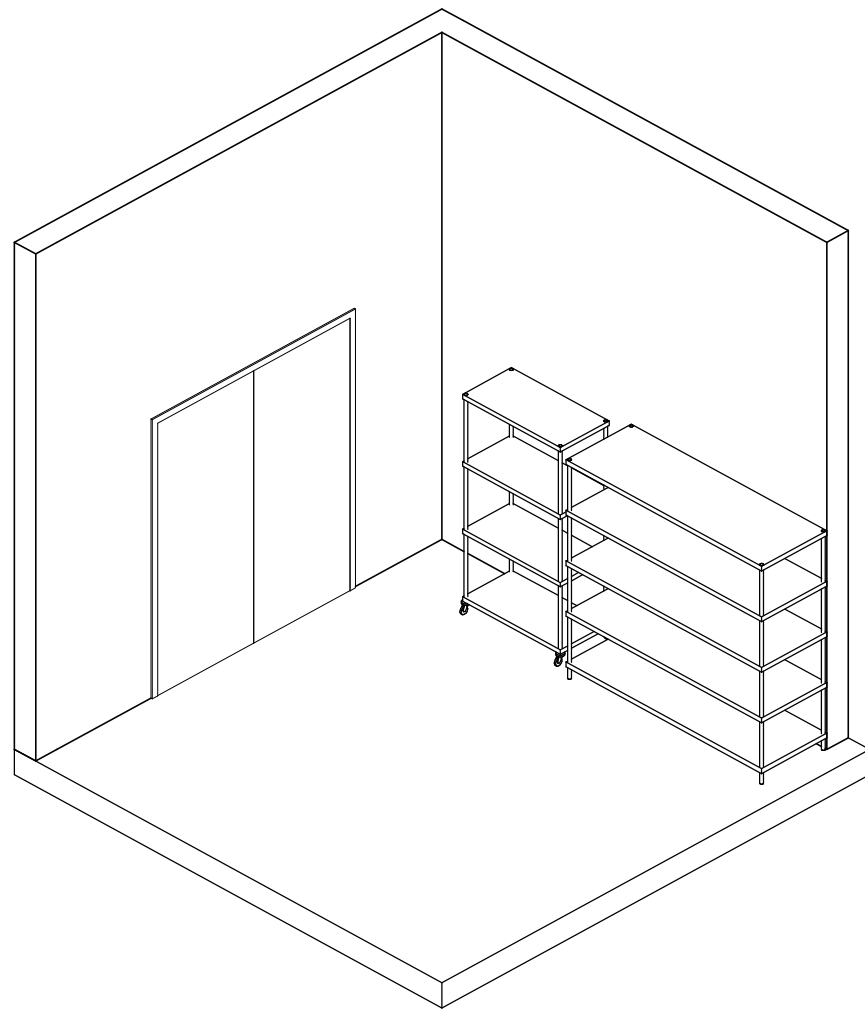


REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.11		RDS: 046-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: GAS CYLINDER STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 9, 20/05/2021		DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB ENGINEERING LAB		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	SPACE ID#: 4.12	RDS-047-1	
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Martin Breton		CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2			AREA (m2): 12.96		Space Name: OIL STORAGE ROOM
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	SPECIE USE: N/A		
LC REP: Sophie Harvey		ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:		Oil storage room with shelving.			
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL		PLUMBING		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
FLOOR FINISH	CEILING	WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING	TEMPERATURE	FIXTURES		CLASS TYPE: NORMAL	
TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH AND SEALED FINISH)	CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING	NATURAL LIGHT: NOT REQUIRED	SETPOINTS (SUMMER): UNCONTROLLED	SINK TYPES: N/A		VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 1: 208V / XXX / 3 PH	
SLIP RESISTANCE:	HEIGHT: 4m	WINDOWS: NO	SETPOINTS (WINTER): 18°C	SINK DEPTH:		VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 2:	
ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE: NOT REQUIRED	FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED)	OPERABLE:	+/- 1°C	SINK COUNTS:		SPECIAL NEMA PLUG ARRANGEMENT:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:	ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50	SAFETY GLAZING:	CONTROLS		SINK DIMENSIONS:	POWER DENSITY:	
	PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:	SAFETY ETCHING:	INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK / BENCHTOP:		OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: N/A		
	OTHER / COMMENTS:	SHADE CONTROL:	CONTROLS TYPE: ALL DIGITAL		PEGBOARD:	ISOLATED GROUNDING: N/A	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	OTHER / COMMENTS:	CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP		FAUCET TYPE: N/A	GROUND FAULT PROTECTION: N/A	
		PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	OTHER / COMMENTS:		PIPING MATERIAL:	WEATHER PROOF COVER: N/A	
					SIZE DIAMETER:	IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX	
FLOOR BASE	SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS			VENT SIZE DIAMETER:		TYPE IP RATING HERE:	
TYPE: RUBBER	GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION:			SAFETY EMERGENCY SHOWER ANSI 358.1: NO		RACEWAY: N/A	
INTEGRAL COVE: YES	SURFACE DECONTAMINATION:		HUMIDITY	CORROSIVE MATERIAL: NO		PLUG SPACING:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET:	DOORS/ HARDWARES	STATS: ZONE	SAFETY EMERGENCY EYEWASH ANSI 358.1: NO		FLOOR BOX W TRENCH: N/A	
	CRANE SUPPORT: N/A	DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE	SETPOINTS (SUMMER): UNCONTROLLED	OTHER:		OTHER / COMMENTS:	
	ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING:	PRIMARY LEAF: 900 mm x 2150 mm	SETPOINTS (SUMMER): UNCONTROLLED			EXPLOSION PRROF DEVICES & FITTINGS	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	PENETRATION SEALING:	SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): 900 mm x 2150 mm	+/- % RH				
	OTHER / COMMENTS:	VISION PANEL:	TRIM HUMIDIFICATION: NO	DRAINS / VENTS		LIGHTING	
		LOCKSET TYPE:		FLOOR DRAIN: N/A		SPECIALIZED LIGHTING: YES	
		ARMOUR PLATE:		TRAP DEPTH (mm):		SPECIALIZED CONTROL: NO	
		KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES	VENTILATION	MATERIAL		MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING	
		ACCESS CONTROL:	PRESSURE (dp - Pascals): PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT	HEPA FILTERED PLUMBING VENTS:		FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT	
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION	CASEWORK / MILLWORK	DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	ROOM FILTRATION - EXHAUST: NONE	EFFLUENT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM:		LIGHT LEVEL (LUX):	
WALL TYPE: MASONRY	INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	DOOR BUMPERS:	ROOM FILTRATION - SUPPLY: NONE	EFFLUENT pH CONTROL:		LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000	
SHIELDING:	CASEWORK SYSTEM: MODULAR LEG FRAMED	DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	AIR CIRCULATION METHOD: 100% EXHAUST	OTHER / COMMENTS:		DIMMING SYSTEM: NO	
IMPACT RESISTANT:	CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL	OTHER / COMMENTS:	SPECIALTY EXHAUST: DEDICATED CONTINUOUS EXHAUST			WHITE TUNING:	
WATER RESISTANT:	DEPTH: (OTHER-DEFINE)		DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			TASK LIGHTING: NO	
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50	UPPER CABINETS: N/A		DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW METHOD: FORCED			SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: NO	
PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:	HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: NO	PREFERRED VENDOR(S):	PASCAL OFFSET DIFFERENCE: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			OCCUPANCY SENSORS: YES	
WALL FINISH: PAINT	BASE CABINETS: N/A		ROOM ISOLATION DAMPERS: NONE			NIGHT LIGHT: NO	
OTHER / COMMENTS:	COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: N/A		FILTRATION TYPE: N/A	FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM		DAYLIGHT CONTROL: NO	
	OTHER / COMMENTS: OPEN STORAGE SHELVING, MOBILE SHELVING	DOOR TYPE:	PRESSURE AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NONE	HAZARD CLASS:		IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX	
		PRIMARY LEAF:	EQUIPMENT EXHAUST:	SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES		SAFETY LIGHTS: NO	
		SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):	MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC50	SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: WET PIPE		A/V EQUIPMENT INTERFACE: NO	
		VISION PANEL:	COMMENTS: - SPARK RESISTANT EXHAUST FAN CONSTRUCTION	FIRE DETECTION: NORMAL (TO CODE)		OTHER / COMMENTS:	
		LOCKSET TYPE:		ALARM METHOD: NORMAL		EXPLOSION PROOF LIGHTING	
	CHEMICAL STORAGE:	ARMOUR PLATE:		OTHER / COMMENTS:			
	ACID:	KICK PLATE:		- DRY SRPKLER HEAD FROM BASE BUILDING WET SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED			
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE	BASE:	ACCESS CONTROL:	MONITORING AND ALARMS			COMMUNICATIONS	
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:	DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NO			PHONE: N/A	
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:	STORAGE CABINET: NO	INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO			CELLULAR COMMUNICATION: NO	
OTHER / COMMENTS:	STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: NO	DOOR BUMPERS:	HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: NO	HAZARDS		INTERCOM: NO	
	SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT:	DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO	BUILDING HAZARD CLASS (NBC / NSF):		DATA TYPE / POINTS: N/A	
	OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: NO	OTHER / COMMENTS:	GAS DETECTION: YES (ALARM ONLY)	HAZARD 1		DATA PLUG SPACING:	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: NO	CHEMICAL - HYDRAULIC OIL, JET FUEL		WIRELESS: NO	
	OTHER / COMMENTS:		TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	HAZARD 2		CABLE TRAY TYPE: N/A	
			COMMENTS: 3x 45 GAL DRUMS STORING WASTE MATERIAL (WASTE OIL, WASTE SOLVENTS, AND SPARE WASTE DRUM), CONSUMABLE MATERIALS	HAZARD 3		OTHER / COMMENTS:	
			INCLUDE: JET FUEL AND AVIAN GAS (JET A) STORED IN JERRYCANS, GASOLINE FOR CHAINSAW AND HEAVY EQUIP. STORED IN JERRYCANS.				
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS		DOOR TYPE:	FUEL CONSUMING EQUIP. STORED IN ROOM.			SECURITY	
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1:		PRIMARY LEAF:	- SHELVES TO STORE LUBRICATING OILS, WATER SOLUABLE OILS, AND ALCOHOLS, COOLANTS.			CONNECTION TO CENTRAL MONITORING STATION:	
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2:		SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):		STRUCTURAL		CCTV:	
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3:	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS	VISION PANEL:		STRUCTURAL DESIGN IMPLICATIONS:		EMERGENCY DISTRESS CALL:	
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:		LOCKSET TYPE:	PROCESS PIPING	ROLLING LOAD LIMITS:		FAIL-SAFE HARDWARE:	
		ARMOUR PLATE:	PROCESS WATER: NO	VIBRATION CRITERA:		INTRUDER SYSTEM:	
SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS		KICK PLATE:	STEAM: NO	FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa		ACCESS CONTROL (OPTIONS BELOW)	
SPACE REQUIRED FOR RECYCLING BIN (m²):		ACCESS CONTROL:	COMP. AIR: NO	FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa			
SPACE REQUIRED FOR COMPOSTING BIN (m2):		DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	BREATHING AIR: NO	STRUCTURAL SHIELD REQUIREMENT:			
UNOCCUPIED PERIOD TEMP. SET BACK:		INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	ANIMAL WATER: NO	CEILING LOADING:			
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MAXIMUM (°C):		DOOR BUMPERS:	PURIFIED WATER: NO	SPECIAL PENETRATIONS:		SECURITY EQUIPMENT:	
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MINIMUM (°C):		DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:	OTHER / COMMENTS:		SECURITY ZONES:	
INDIVIDUAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL:		OTHER / COMMENTS:	OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:			OTHER / COMMENTS:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:			GASES			Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
			SUPPLY SYSTEM TYPE:				
			GAS TYPES:				

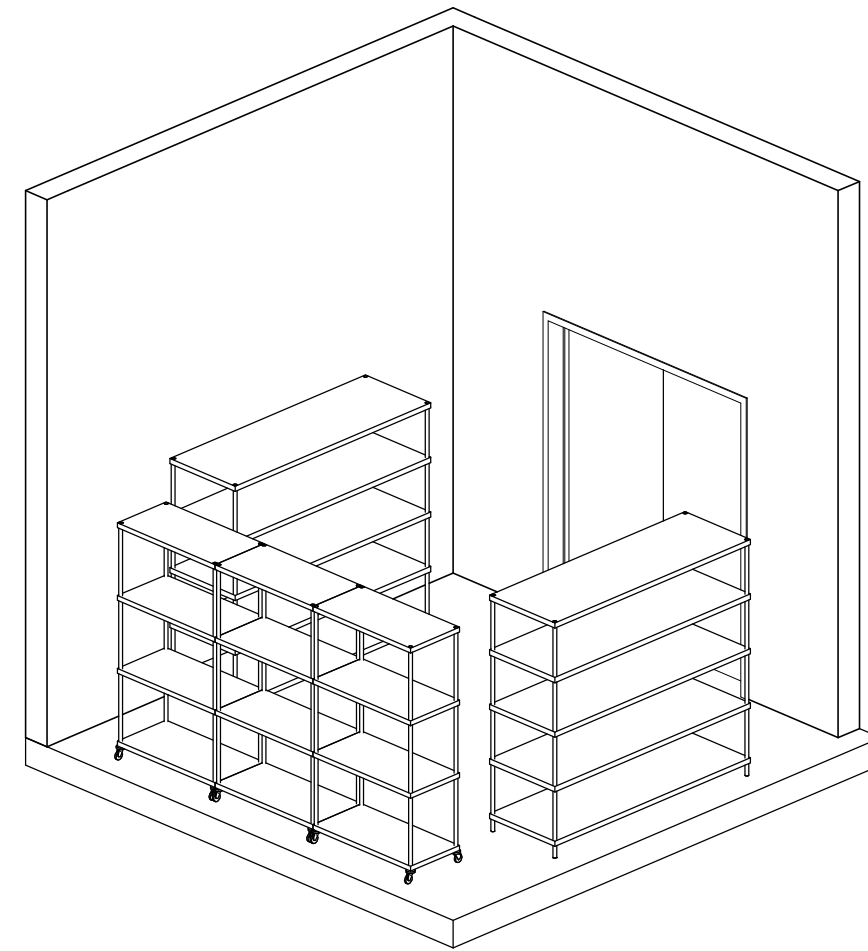
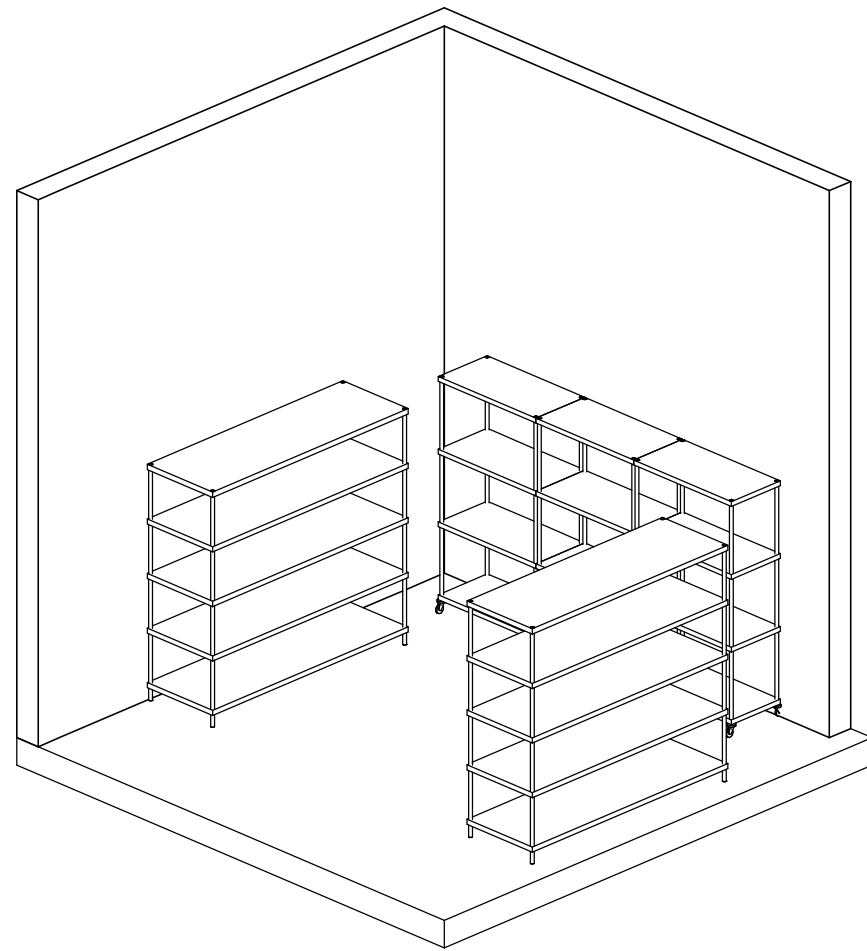
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 9, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.12		RDS: 047-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB ENGINEERING LAB	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: OIL STORAGE ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT	SPACE ID#: 4.13	RDS-048-1 Space Name: BURNER RIG STORAGE
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Rick Kearsey	CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		AREA (m2): 12.96	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	SPECIE USE: N/A	
LC REP: Sophie Harvey	ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:	Requires open area for complete with shelving to accommodate equipment storage.		

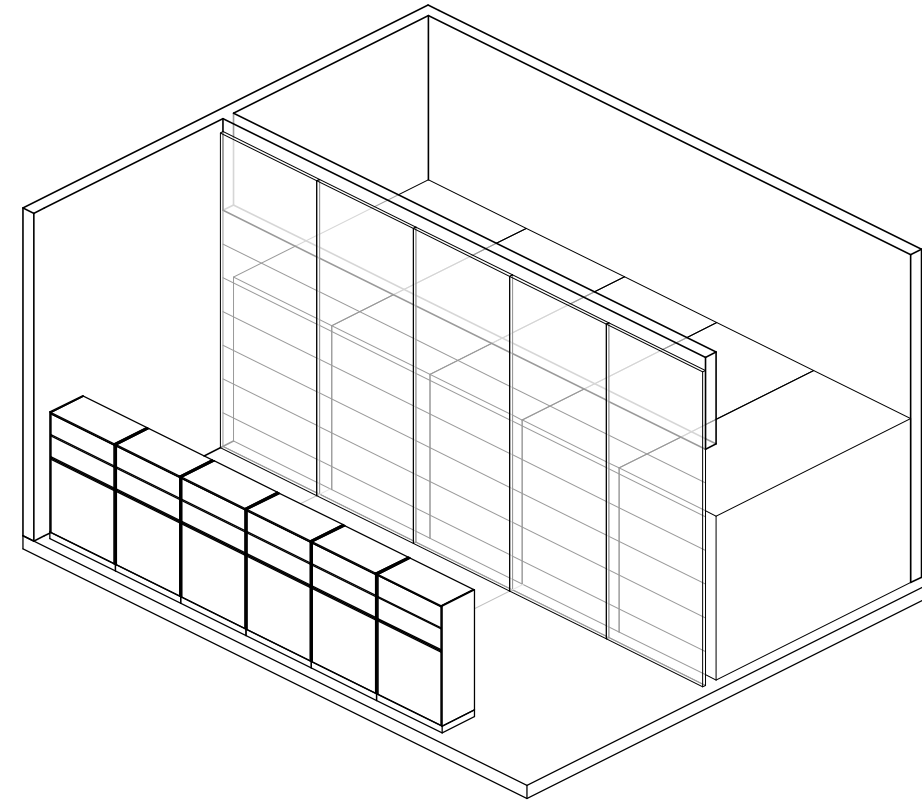
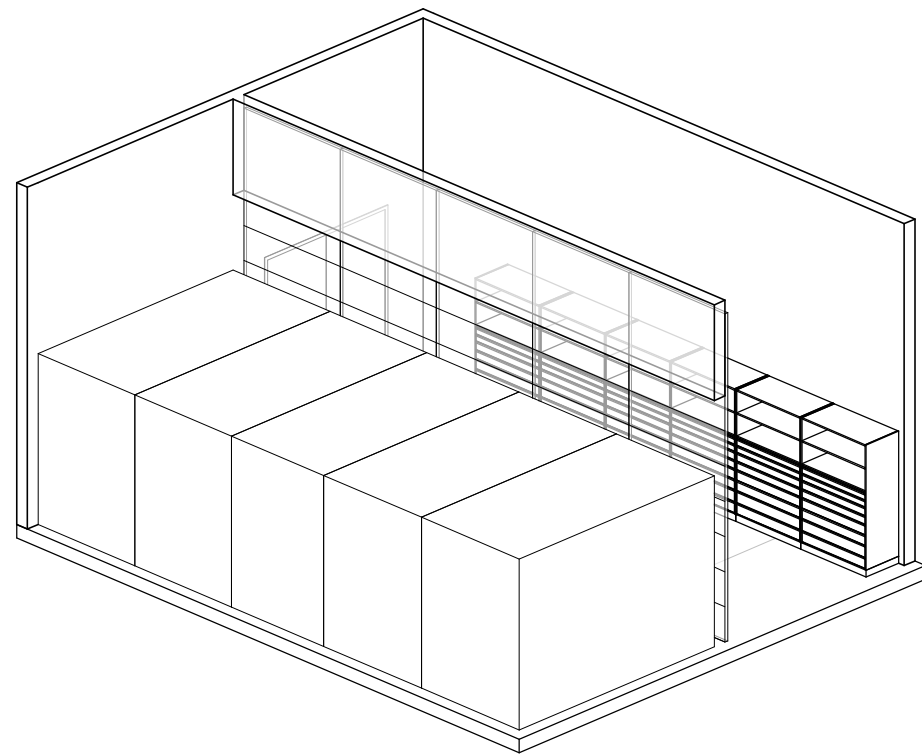
ARCHITECTURAL		MECHANICAL		PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL / POWER
FLOOR FINISH	CEILING	WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING	TEMPERATURE	FIXTURES	CLASS TYPE: NORMAL
TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH AND SEALED FINISH)	CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING	NATURAL LIGHT: NOT REQUIRED	SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 25°C	SINK TYPES: N/A	VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 1: 208V / XXX / 3 PH
SLIP RESISTANCE:	HEIGHT: 4m	WINDOWS:	SETPOINTS (WINTER): 21°C	SINK DEPTH:	VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 2:
ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE:	FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED)	OPERABLE:	+/- 1°C	SINK COUNTS:	SPECIAL NEMA PLUG ARRANGEMENT:
OTHER / COMMENTS:	ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50	SAFETY GLAZING:	CONTROLS	SINK DIMENSIONS:	POWER DENSITY:
	PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:	SAFETY ETCHING:	INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK / BENCHTOP:	INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK / BENCHTOP:	OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: N/A
	OTHER / COMMENTS:	SHADE CONTROL:	CONTROLS TYPE: ALL DIGITAL	PEGBOARD: NO	ISOLATED GROUNDING: N/A
		OTHER / COMMENTS:	CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP	FAUCET TYPE: N/A	GROUND FAULT PROTECTION: N/A
			OTHER / COMMENTS:	PIPING MATERIAL TYPE:	WEATHER PROOF COVER: N/A
			- UNOCCUPIED/NIGHT TIME TEMPERATURE SETBACK	SIZE DIAMETER:	IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX
FLOOR BASE	SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS			VENT SIZE DIAMETER:	TYPE IP RATING HERE:
TYPE: RUBBER	GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION:			SAFETY EMERGENCY SHOWER ANSI 358.1: NO	RACEWAY: N/A
INTEGRAL COVE:	SURFACE DECONTAMINATION:		HUMIDITY	CORROSIVE MATERIAL:	PLUG SPACING:
OTHER / COMMENTS:	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET:	DOORS/ HARDWARES	STATS: ZONE	SAFETY EMERGENCY EYEWASH ANSI 358.1: NO	FLOOR BOX W TRENCH: NO
	CRANE SUPPORT	DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE	SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 50% RH		OTHER / COMMENTS:
	ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING:	PRIMARY LEAF: 900 mm x 2150 mm	SETPOINTS (WINTER): 30% RH		
	PENETRATION SEALING:	SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLCABLE): 900 mm x 2150 mm	+/- 5% RH		
	OTHER / COMMENTS:	VISION PANEL: BOTH LEAVES	TRIM HUMIDIFICATION: NO	DRAINS / VENTS	LIGHTING
		LOCKSET TYPE:		FLOOR DRAIN: N/A	SPECIALIZED LIGHTING: NO
		ARMOUR PLATE:	VENTILATION	TRAP DEPTH:	SPECIALIZED CONTROL: NO
		KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES	AIR CHANGES PER HOUR: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT	MATERIAL	MOUNT: PENDANT CEILING
		ACCESS CONTROL:	PRESSURE (dp - Pascals): PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT	HEPA FILTERED PLUMBING VENTS:	FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT
		DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	ROOM FILTRATION - EXHAUST: NONE	EFFLUENT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM	LIGHT LEVEL (LUX):
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION	CASEWORK / MILLWORK	INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	ROOM FILTRATION - SUPPLY: NONE	EFFLUENT pH CONTROL	LIGHT COLOUR TEMP (KELVIN): 4000
WALL TYPE: MASONRY	CASEWORK SYSTEM: F-FRAME	DOOR BUMPERS:	AIR CIRCULATION METHOD: 100% SUPPLY	OTHER / COMMENTS:	DIMMING SYSTEM: NO
SHIELDING:	CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL	DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	SPECIALTY EXHAUST: N/A		WHITE TUNING:
IMPACT RESISTANT:	DEPTH: (OTHER-DEFINE)	OTHER / COMMENTS:	DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT		TASK LIGHTING: NO
WATER RESISTANT:	UPPER CABINETS: N/A		DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW METHOD: FORCED		SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: NO
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE:	HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: NO		PASCAL OFFSET DIFFERENCE: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT		OCCUPANCY SENSORS: YES
PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:	BASE CABINETS: N/A		ROOM ISOLATION DAMPERS: NONE		NIGHT LIGHT: NO
WALL FINISH:	COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: N/A		FILTRATION TYPE: N/A	FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	DAYLIGHT CONTROL: NO
OTHER / COMMENTS:	OTHER / COMMENTS: OPEN STORAGE SHELVING, MOBILE SHELVING	DOOR TYPE:	PRESSURE AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NONE	HAZARD CLASS:	IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX
		PRIMARY LEAF:	EQ. EXHAUST: N/A	SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES	SAFETY LIGHTS: NO
		SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLCABLE):	MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC50	SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: WET PIPE	AV EQUIPMENT INTERFACE: NO
		VISION PANEL:	OTHER / COMMENTS:	FIRE DETECTION: NORMAL (TO CODE)	OTHER / COMMENTS:
		LOCKSET TYPE:		ALARM METHOD: NORMAL	
		ARMOUR PLATE:		OTHER / COMMENTS:	
		KICK PLATE:			
		ACCESS CONTROL:	MONITORING AND ALARMS		COMMUNICATIONS
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE	BASE:	DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NO		PHONE: N/A
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:	INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO		CELLULAR COMMUNICATION: NO
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:	STORAGE CABINET: NO	DOOR BUMPERS:	HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: NO	HAZARDS	PUBLIC PAGING:
OTHER / COMMENTS:	STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: NO	DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO	BUILDING HAZARD CLASS (NBC / NSF):	INTERCOM: NO
	SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT: NO	OTHER / COMMENTS:	GAS DETECTION: NO	HAZARD 1	DATA TYPE / POINTS: N/A
	OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: NO		LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: NO		DATA PLUG SPACING:
			TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES	HAZARD 2	WIRELESS: NO
	OTHER / COMMENTS:				CABLE TRAY TYPE:
					OTHER / COMMENTS:
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS		DOOR TYPE:	PROCESS PIPING		
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1:		PRIMARY LEAF:	PROCESS WATER: NO		
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2:		SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLCABLE):	STEAM: NO	HAZARD 3	
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3:		VISION PANEL:	COMP. AIR: NO		SECURITY
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:		LOCKSET TYPE:	BREATHING AIR: NO		CONNECTION TO CENTRAL MONITORING STATION:
SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS	ADDITONAL USER COMMENTS	ARMOUR PLATE:	ANIMAL WATER: NO		CCTV:
SPACE REQUIRED FOR RECYCLING BIN (m ³):		KICK PLATE:	PURIFIED WATER: NO	STRUCTURAL	EMERGENCY DISTRESS CALL:
SPACE REQUIRED FOR COMPOSTING BIN (m ³):		ACCESS CONTROL:	OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:	STRUCTURAL DESIGN IMPLICATIONS:	FAIL-SAFE HARDWARE:
UNOCCUPIED PERIOD TEMP. SET BACK:		DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)	OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:	ROLLING LOAD LIMITS:	INTRUDER SYSTEM:
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MAXIMUM (°C):		INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)	GASES	VIBRATION CRITERIA:	ACCESS CONTROL (OPTIONS BELOW)
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MINIMUM (°C):		DOOR BUMPERS:	SUPPLY SYSTEM TYPE:	FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa	-
INDIVIDUAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL:		DOOR JAMB GUARDS:	GAS TYPES: N/A	FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	-
OTHER / COMMENTS:		OTHER / COMMENTS:		STRUCTURAL SHIELD REQUIREMENT:	-
				CEILING LOADING:	-
				SPECIAL PENETRATIONS:	SECURITY EQUIPMENT:
				OTHER / COMMENTS:	SECURITY ZONES:
					OTHER / COMMENTS:
					Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.13		RDS: 048-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT		SPACE NAME: BURNER RIG STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				

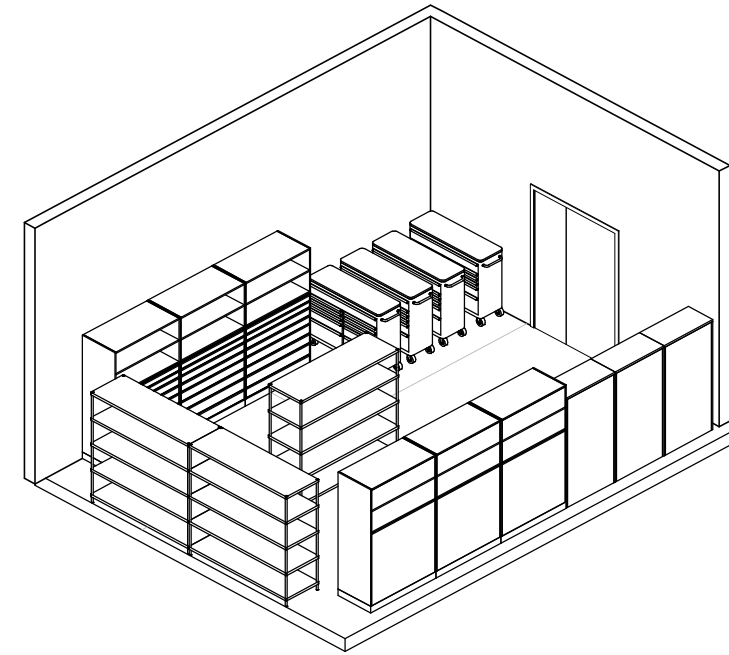
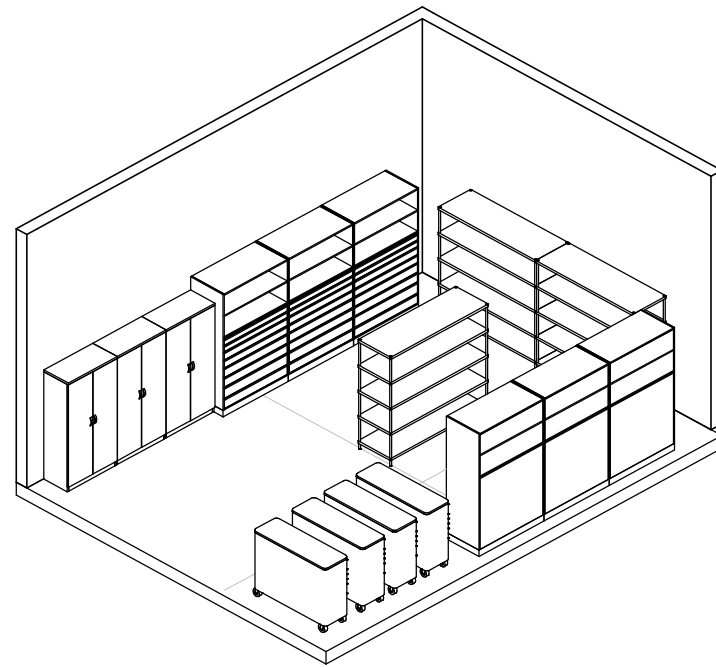


REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT		SPACE ID#: 4.14		RDS-049-1									
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Rick Kearsey		CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2				AREA (m2): 64.80		Space Name:									
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		SPECIE USE: N/A		SECURED STORAGE FOR CONTROL GOODS									
LC REP: Sophie Harvey		ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:		Requires open area with shelving to accommodate storage requirements.													
ARCHITECTURAL			MECHANICAL			PLUMBING			ELECTRICAL / POWER								
FLOOR FINISH			CEILING			WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING			TEMPERATURE			FIXTURES			CLASS TYPE: NORMAL		
TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH FINISH)			CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING			NATURAL LIGHT: NOT REQUIRED			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 25°C			SINK TYPES: N/A			VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 1: 208V / XXX / 3 PH		
SLIP RESISTANCE:			HEIGHT: 5m			WINDOWS:			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 21°C			SINK DEPTH:			VOLTAGE / CURRENT / PH 2:		
ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE:			FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED)			OPERABLE:			±.1°C			SINK COUNTS:			SPECIAL NEMA PLUG ARRANGEMENT:		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			SAFETY GLAZING:			CONTROLS			SINK DIMENSIONS:			POWER DENSITY:		
			PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			SAFETY ETCHING:			CONTROLS TYPE: ALL DIGITAL			INTEGRAL TO CASEWORK / BENCHTOP:			OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: N/A		
			OTHER / COMMENTS:			SHADE CONTROL:			CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP			PEGBOARD: NO			ISOLATED GROUNDING: N/A		
						OTHER / COMMENTS:			OTHER / COMMENTS:			FAUCET TYPE: N/A			GROUND FAULT PROTECTION: N/A		
									- UNOCCUPIED/NIGHT TIME TEMPERATURE SETBACK			PIPING MATERIAL TYPE:			WEATHER PROOF COVER: N/A		
												SIZE DIAMETER:			IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX		
												VENT SIZE DIAMETER:			TYPE IP RATING HERE:		
FLOOR BASE			SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS									SAFETY EMERGENCY SHOWER ANSI 358.1: NO			RACEWAY: N/A		
TYPE: RUBBER			GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION:									CORROSIVE MATERIAL:			PLUG SPACING:		
INTEGRAL COVE:			SURFACE DECONTAMINATION:			DOORS/ HARDWARES			HUMIDITY			SAFETY EMERGENCY EYEWASH ANSI 358.1: NO			FLOOR BOX W TRENCH: NO		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET:			DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE			STATS: ZONE						OTHER / COMMENTS:		
			CRANE SUPPORT			PRIMARY LEAF: 900 mm x 2150 mm			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 50% RH								
			ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING:			SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): 900 mm x 2150 mm			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 30% RH								
			PENETRATION SEALING:			VISION PANEL: BOTH LEAVES			±.5% RH								
			OTHER / COMMENTS: 1200 mm (4') WIDE ROLL-UP DOORS PREFERRED			LOCKSET TYPE:			TRIM HUMIDIFICATION: NO			DRAINS / VENTS			LIGHTING		
			FOR STORAGE COMPARTMENTS			ARMOUR PLATE:			VENTILATION			FLOOR DRAIN: N/A			SPECIALIZED LIGHTING: NO		
						KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES			AIR CHANGES PER HOUR: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			TRAP DEPTH:			SPECIALIZED CONTROL: NO		
						ACCESS CONTROL:			PRESSURE (dp - Pascals): PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT			HEPA FILTERED PLUMBING VENTS:			MATERIAL		
						DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			ROOM FILTRATION - EXHAUST: NONE			EFFLUENT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM			FIXTURE OUTPUT: DIRECT		
						INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			ROOM FILTRATION - SUPPLY: NONE			EFFLUENT pH CONTROL			LIGHT LEVEL (LUX):		
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION			CASEWORK / MILLWORK			DOOR BUMPERS:			AIR CIRCULATION METHOD: 100% SUPPLY			OTHER / COMMENTS:			DIMMING SYSTEM: NO		
WALL TYPE: MASONRY			CASEWORK SYSTEM: F-FRAME			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			SPECIALTY EXHAUST: N/A						WHITE TUNING:		
SHIELDING:			CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL			OTHER / COMMENTS:			DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT						TASK LIGHTING: NO		
IMPACT RESISTANT:			DEPTH: (OTHER-DEFINE)						DIRECTIONAL AIRFLOW METHOD: FORCED						SCENE/ZONE CONTROL: NO		
WATER RESISTANT:			UPPER CABINETS: N/A						PASCAL OFFSET DIFFERENCE: PENDING LAB VENTILATION RISK ASSESSMENT						OCCUPANCY SENSORS: YES		
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: NO						ROOM ISOLATION DAMPERS: NONE						NIGHT LIGHT: NO		
PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			BASE CABINETS: N/A						FILTRATION TYPE: N/A						FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM		
WALL FINISH: PAINT			COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: N/A						PRESSURE AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NONE						DAYLIGHT CONTROL: NO		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			OTHER / COMMENTS: OPEN STORAGE SHELVING			DOOR TYPE: OVERHEAD DOOR			EQ. EXHAUST: N/A			HAZARD CLASS:			IP RATING: (X 1-6 / Y 1-9) REFER TO RDF SECTION XXX		
						PRIMARY LEAF: 1800 mm x 3600 mm			MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC50			SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES			SAFETY LIGHTS: NO		
						SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):			OTHER / COMMENTS:			SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: WET PIPE			A/V EQUIPMENT INTERFACE: NO		
						VISION PANEL:						FIRE DETECTION: NORMAL (TO CODE)			OTHER / COMMENTS:		
						LOCKSET TYPE:						ALARM METHOD: NORMAL					
						ARMOUR PLATE:						OTHER / COMMENTS:					
						KICK PLATE:											
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE			BASE:			ACCESS CONTROL:			MONITORING AND ALARMS						COMMUNICATIONS		
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:			DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			PRESSURE / AIRFLOW INDICATOR: NO						PHONE: N/A		
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			STORAGE CABINET: NO			INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			EQUIPMENT MONITORING POINTS: NO						CELLULAR COMMUNICATION: NO		
OTHER / COMMENTS:			STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: NO			DOOR BUMPERS:			HVAC ALARM RELATIVE PRESSURIZATION: NO						PUBLIC PAGING: N/A		
			SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT: NO			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			ANIMAL ROOM MONITORING SYSTEM: NO						INTERCOM: NO		
			OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: NO			OTHER / COMMENTS:			GAS DETECTION: NO			HAZARDS			BUILDING HAZARD CLASS (NBC / NSF):		
									LIQUID / LEAK DETECTION: NO			HAZARD 1			DATA TYPE / POINTS: N/A		
									TEMP / HUMIDITY: YES			HAZARD 2			DATA PLUG SPACING:		
												HAZARD 3			WIRELESS: NO		
															CABLE TRAY TYPE: N/A		
															OTHER / COMMENTS:		
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS						DOOR TYPE:			PROCESS PIPING								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1:						PRIMARY LEAF:			PROCESS WATER: NO								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2:						SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):			STEAM: NO								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3:						VISION PANEL:			COMP. AIR: NO								
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:			ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS			LOCKSET TYPE:			BREATHING AIR: NO								
						ARMOUR PLATE:			ANIMAL WATER: NO								
						KICK PLATE:			PURIFIED WATER: NO								
						ACCESS CONTROL:			OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:			STRUCTURAL			EMERGENCY DISTRESS CALL:		
						DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			OTHER PROCESS FLUIDS:			STRUCTURAL DESIGN IMPLICATIONS:			FAIL-SAFE HARDWARE:		
						INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			GASES			ROLLING LOAD LIMITS:			INTRUDER SYSTEM:		
						DOOR BUMPERS:			SUPPLY SYSTEM TYPE:			VIBRATION CRITERIA:			ACCESS CONTROL (OPTIONS BELOW)		
						DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			GAS TYPES: N/A			FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa			CARD		
						OTHER / COMMENTS:						FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa					
												STRUCTURAL SHIELD REQUIREMENT:					
												CEILING LOADING:					
												SPECIAL PENETRATIONS:			SECURITY EQUIPMENT:		
												OTHER / COMMENTS:			SECURITY ZONES:		
															OTHER / COMMENTS:		
															Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.		

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.14		RDS: 049-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: SECURED STORAGE FOR CONTROL GOODS
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				

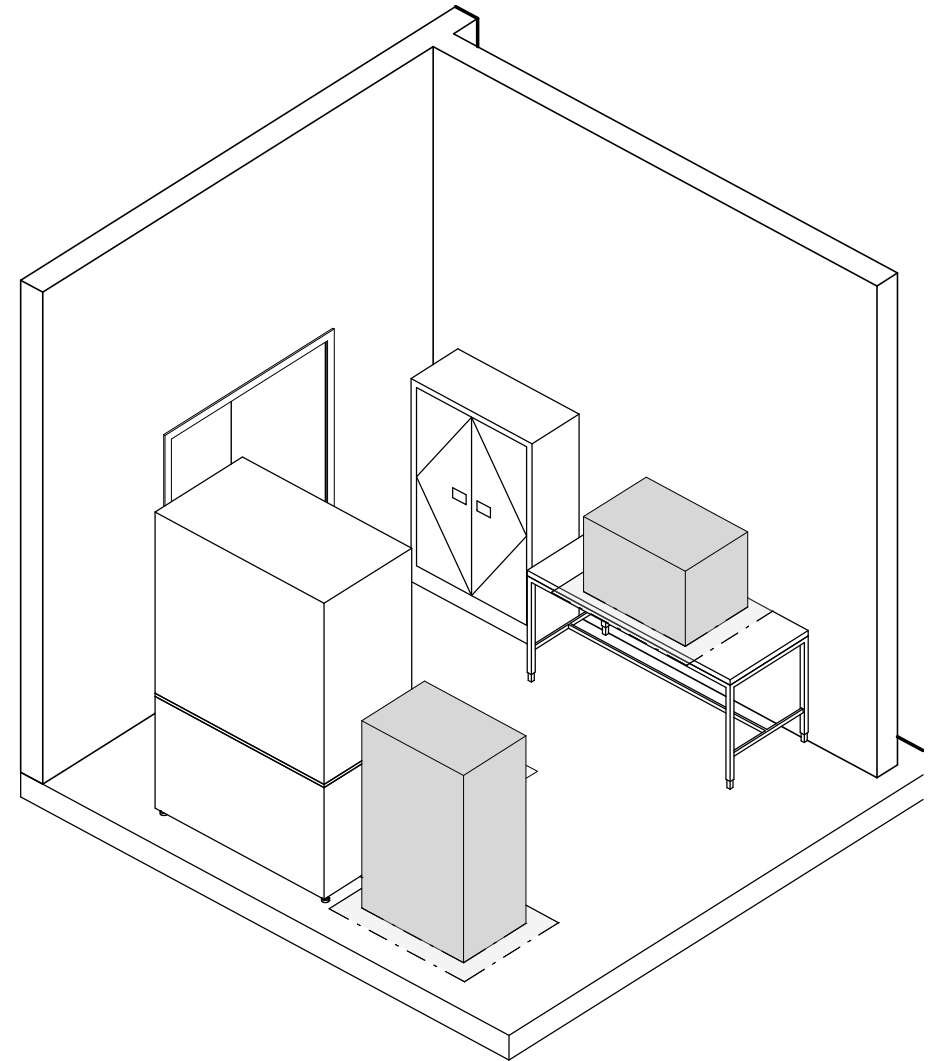
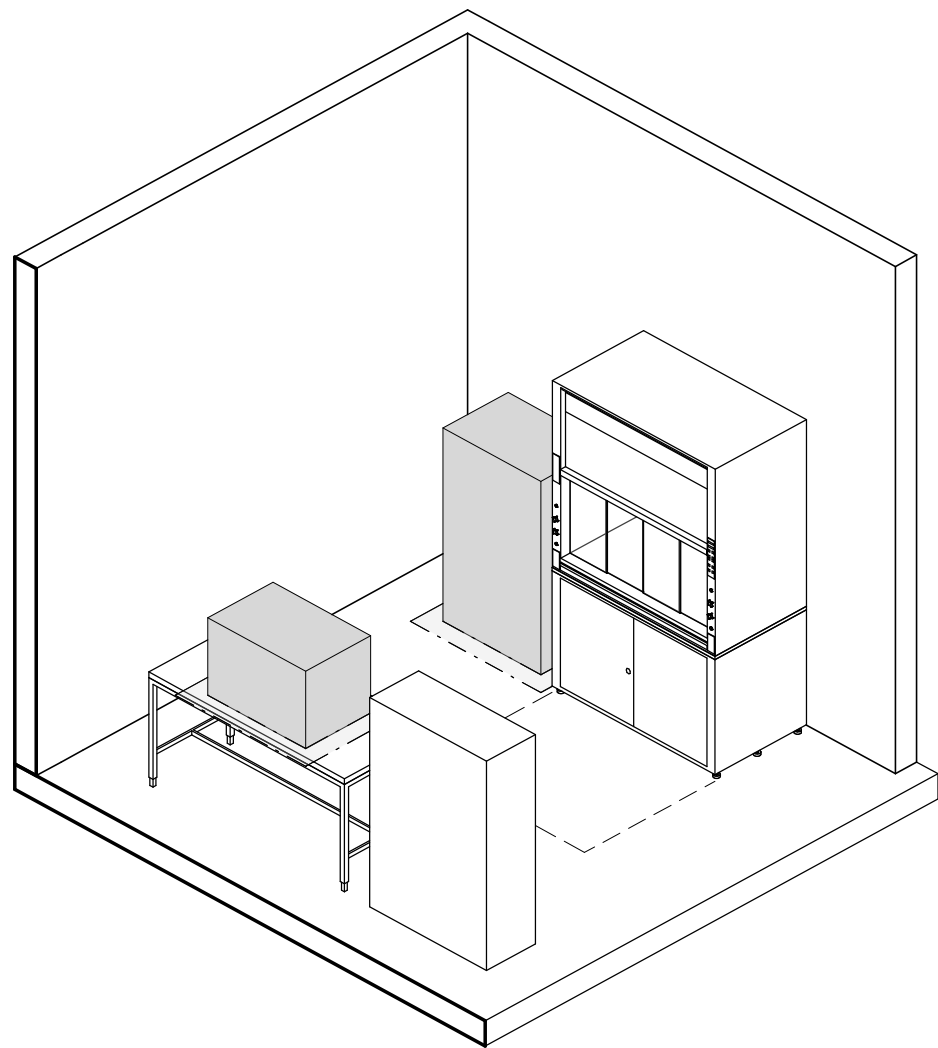


REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.15		RDS: 050-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT		SPACE NAME: MACHINE SHOP TOOL ROOM	
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



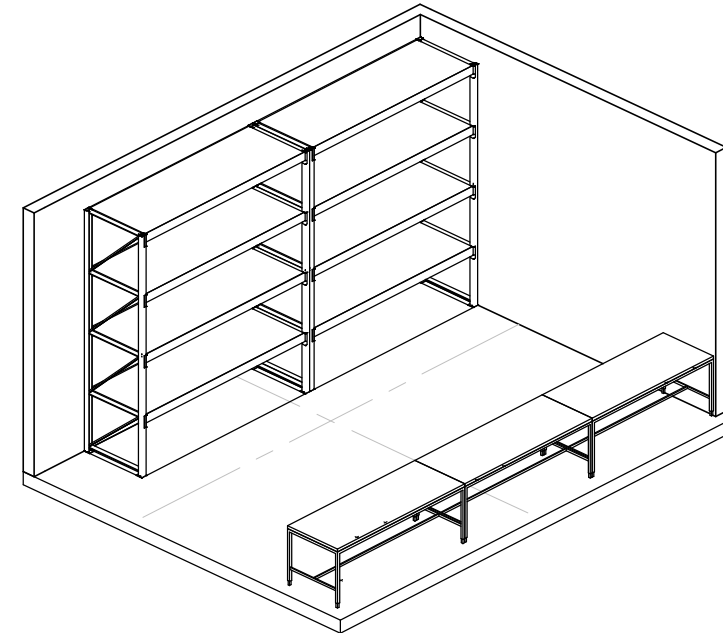
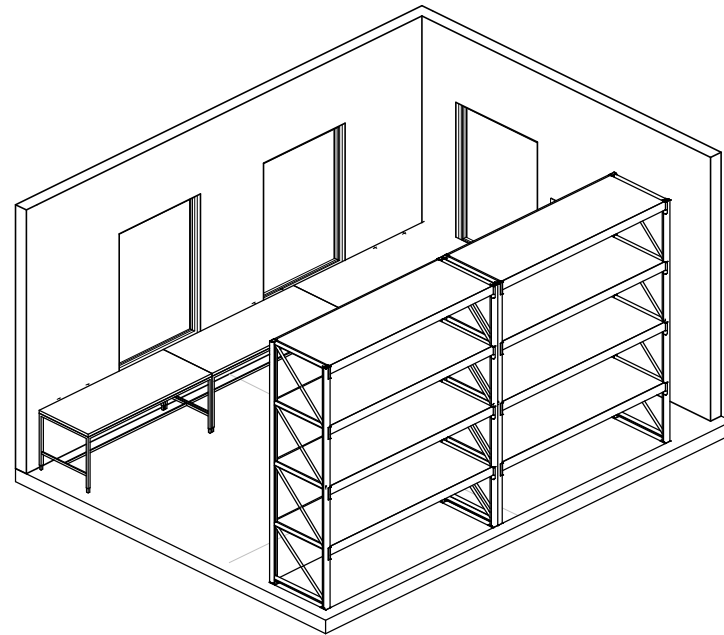
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT		SPACE ID#: 4.16		RDS-051-1		
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Rick Kearsley & Martin Breton		CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2				AREA (m2): 14.40		Space Name:		
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM		SPECIE USE: N/A		SEM PREP ROOM		
LC REP: Sophie Harvey		ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:		Open area with shelving to accommodate equipment storage.						
ARCHITECTURAL			MECHANICAL			PLUMBING		ELECTRICAL / POWER		
FLOOR FINISH			CEILING			WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING			TEMPERATURE	
TYPE: CONCRETE (SMOOTH AND SEALED FINISH)			CEILING TYPE: OPEN CEILING			NATURAL LIGHT: NOT REQUIRED			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 25°C	
SLIP RESISTANCE:			HEIGHT: 4m			WINDOWS:			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 21°C	
ANTI-STATIC RESISTANCE: NOT REQUIRED			FINISH: OPEN CEILING (PAINTED)			OPERABLE:			±. 1°C	
OTHER / COMMENTS:			ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			SAFETY GLAZING:			CONTROLS	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			SAFETY ETCHING:			CONTROLS TYPE: ALL DIGITAL	
			OTHER / COMMENTS:			SHADE CONTROL:			CONTROLS FRAMEWORK: BACnet OVER IP	
						OTHER / COMMENTS:			OTHER / COMMENTS:	
						PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			- UNOCCUPIED/NIGHT TIME TEMPERATURE SETBACK	
FLOOR BASE			SPECIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS							
TYPE: RUBBER			GASEOUS DECONTAMINATION:							
INTEGRAL COVE:			SURFACE DECONTAMINATION:						HUMIDITY	
OTHER / COMMENTS:			FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET:			DOORS/ HARDWARES			STATS: ZONE	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			CRANE SUPPORT			DOOR TYPE: SINGLE + HALF			SETPOINTS (SUMMER): 50% RH	
			ELECTROMAGNETIC SHIELDING:			PRIMARY LEAF: 900 mm x 2150 mm			SETPOINTS (WINTER): 30% RH	
			PENETRATION SEALING:			SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE): 600 mm x 2150 mm			±. 5% RH	
			OTHER / COMMENTS:			VISION PANEL: PRIMARY LEAF			TRIM HUMIDIFICATION: NO	
						LOCKSET TYPE:			DRAINS / VENTS	
			PREFERRED VENDOR(S):			ARMOUR PLATE:			FLOOR DRAIN: N/A	
						KICK PLATE: BOTH SIDES			TRAP DEPTH:	
						ACCESS CONTROL:			MATERIAL	
						DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			HEPA FILTERED PLUMBING VENTS:	
						INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			EFFLUENT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM	
WALL TYPE / CONSTRUCTION			CASEWORK / MILLWORK						EFFLUENT pH CONTROL	
WALL TYPE: MASONRY			CASEWORK SYSTEM: MODULAR LEG FRAMED			DOOR BUMPERS:			OTHER / COMMENTS:	
SHIELDING:			CASEWORK MATERIAL: PAINTED METAL			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			DIMMING SYSTEM:	
IMPACT RESISTANT:			DEPTH: (OTHER-DEFINE)			OTHER / COMMENTS:			WHITE TUNING:	
WATER RESISTANT:			UPPER CABINETS: N/A						TASK LIGHTING:	
ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE: STC 50			HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE: NO						SCENE/ZONE CONTROL:	
PRESSURE PERFORMANCE:			BASE CABINETS: N/A						OCCUPANCY SENSORS:	
WALL FINISH: PAINT			COUNTERTOP MATERIAL: N/A						NIGHT LIGHT:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:			OTHER / COMMENTS: OPEN STORAGE SHELVING						FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
						DOOR TYPE:			HAZARD CLASS:	
						PRIMARY LEAF:			SPRINKLER SYSTEM: YES	
						SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):			SPRINKLER SYSTEM TYPE: WET PIPE	
						VISION PANEL:			FIRE DETECTION: NORMAL (TO CODE)	
						LOCKSET TYPE:			ALARM METHOD: NORMAL	
			CHEMICAL STORAGE: YES			ARMOUR PLATE:			OTHER / COMMENTS:	
			ACID:			KICK PLATE:				
						ACCESS CONTROL:			COMMUNICATIONS	
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE									PHONE:	
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS: YES			DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			CELLULAR COMMUNICATION:	
PRIMARY CONTAINMENT DEVICE:			STORAGE CABINET: NO			INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			PUBLIC PAGING:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:			STORAGE DRAWER UNIT: NO			DOOR BUMPERS:			HAZARDS	
			SHIELDED STORAGE UNIT: NO			DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			BUILDING HAZARD CLASS (NBC / NSF):	
			OVERHEAD SERVICE CARRIER: NO			OTHER / COMMENTS:			HAZARD 1	
PREFERRED VENDOR(S):									CHEMICAL, SMALL AMOUNTS	
									HAZARD 2	
									HAZARD 3	
ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS										
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 1:						DOOR TYPE:				
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 2:						PRIMARY LEAF:				
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 3:						SECONDARY LEAF (IF APPLICABLE):				
ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT 4:						VISION PANEL:				
			ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS			LOCKSET TYPE:				
						ARMOUR PLATE:				
						KICK PLATE:				
SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS						ACCESS CONTROL:			STRUCTURAL	
SPACE REQUIRED FOR RECYCLING BIN (m ²):						DOOR INTERLOCK: (IF APPLICABLE)			STRUCTURAL DESIGN IMPLICATIONS:	
SPACE REQUIRED FOR COMPOSTING BIN (m2):						INDICATOR: (IF APPLICABLE)			ROLLING LOAD LIMITS:	
UNOCCUPIED PERIOD TEMP. SET BACK:						DOOR BUMPERS:			VIBRATION CRITERIA:	
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MAXIMUM (°C):						DOOR JAMB GUARDS:			FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa	
TEMPERATURE SET BACK MINIMUM (°C):						OTHER / COMMENTS:			FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 12 kPa	
INDIVIDUAL TEMPERATURE CONTROL:									STRUCTURAL SHIELD REQUIREMENT:	
OTHER / COMMENTS:									CEILING LOADING:	
									SPECIAL PENETRATIONS:	
									SECURITY EQUIPMENT:	
									SECURITY ZONES:	
									OTHER / COMMENTS:	
									Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 4.16		RDS: 051-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS		SPACE TYPE: LAB SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: SEM PREP ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: CL2		OPERATING HOURS: 7AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



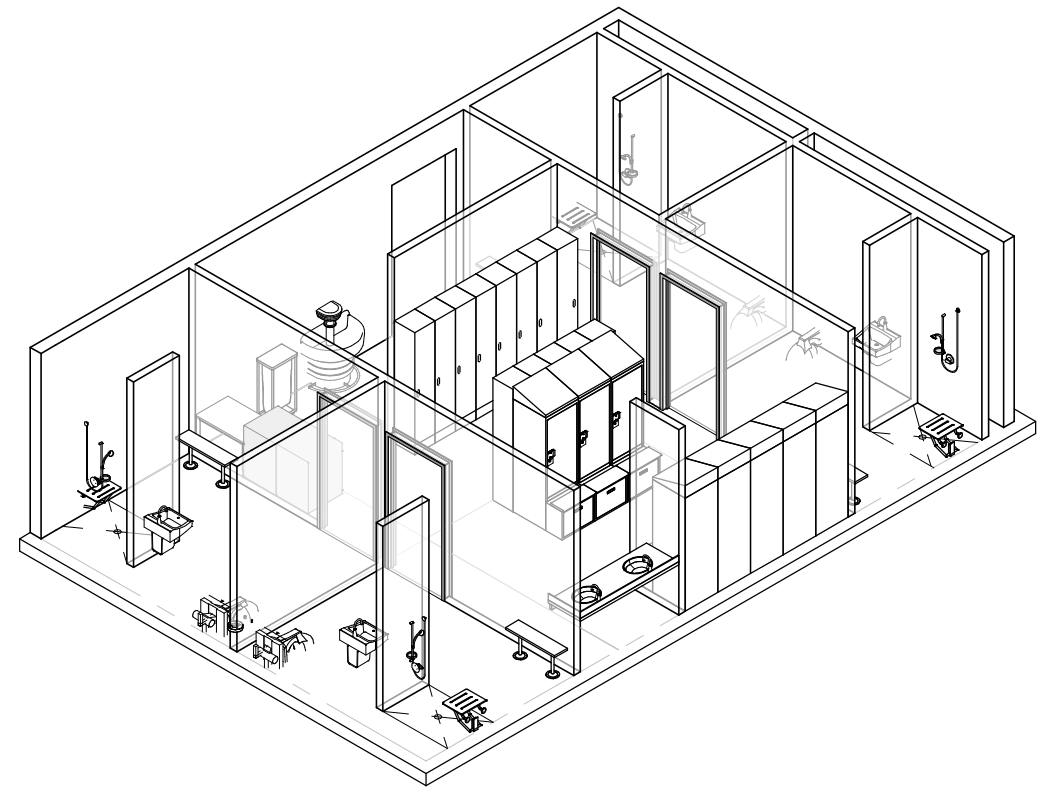
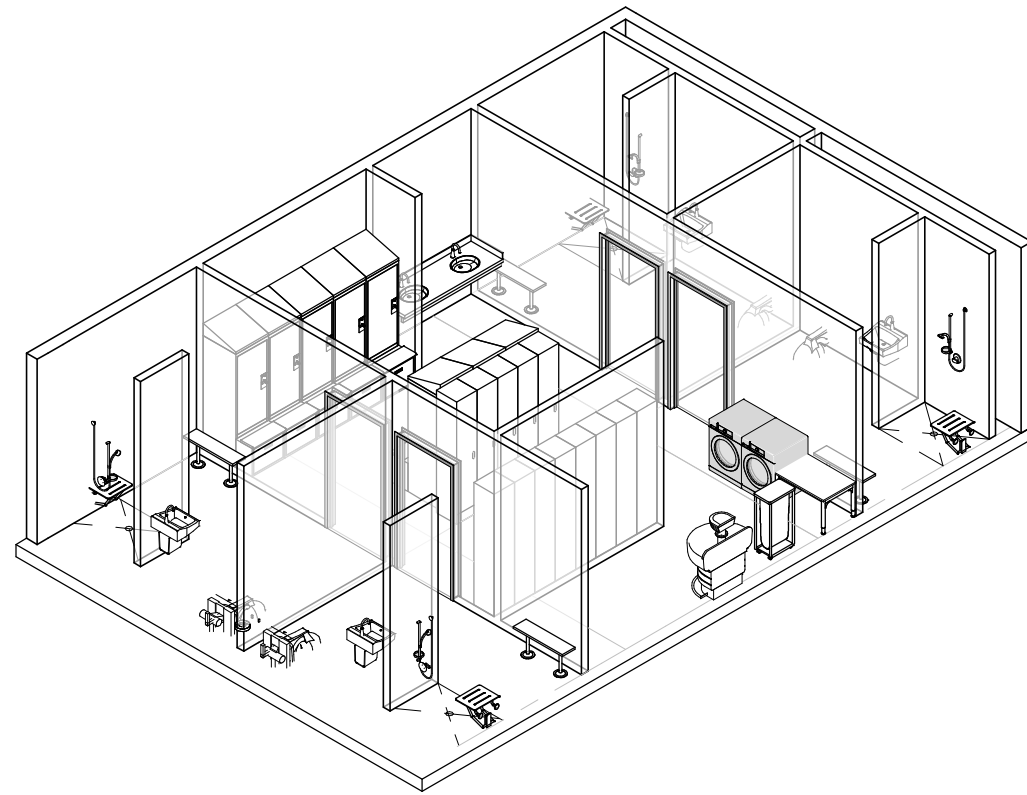
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 5	SPACE ID#: 5.1	RDS-052-1
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Rick Kearsley & Martin Breton	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 38.88	Space Name: TSTS SHIPPING AND RECEIVING
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
Support activities of TSB in regards to shipping, receiving and tracking of inventory.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CONCRETE (SMOOTH & SEALED FINISH), RUBBER FLOOR BASE		OTHER / COMMENTS: UNOCCUPIED TEMPERATURE SETBACKS NOT PREFERRED DUE TO ONGOING TESTING DURING UNOCCUPIED PERIODS		WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
PARTITION TYPE: MASONRY ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE INTERIOR GLAZING W/ BLACK-OUT BLINDS				SPECIAL EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS TO BE CONFIRMED WIREWAYS FOR WORKBENCHES NORMAL POWER	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
CEILING FINISH: ACOUSTIC PANEL CEILING HEIGHT: 3000mm (10'-0") Min.				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING 4000K COLOUR TEMP	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
OPEN STORAGE SHELVING (2) ADJUSTABLE MOBILE WORKBENCH (3)		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
NATURAL LIGHT: PREFERRED MOTORIZED SUN-SHADES / BLACK-OUT BLINDS		SETPOINTS 24C +/- 1C SUMMER, 22C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, POSITIVE/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS		CAT6A NETWORK CONNECTIONS - ONE PER USER PHONE CONNECTION PUBLIC PAGING WIRELESS COVERAGE CABLE TRAY ABOVE CEILING	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZED DOOR HARDWARE: KEYED OR SWIPE CARD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1100mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS ROOM SCHEDULER		MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa Within office neighbourhood	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 5.1		RDS: 052-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: TSTS SHIPPING AND RECEIVING
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



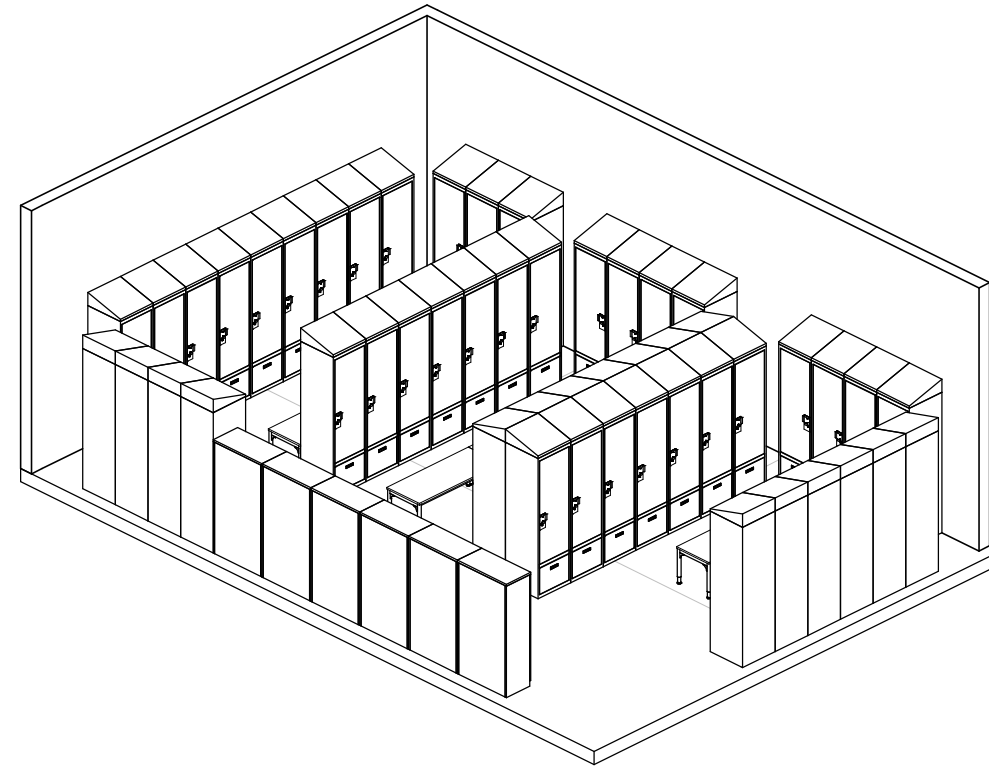
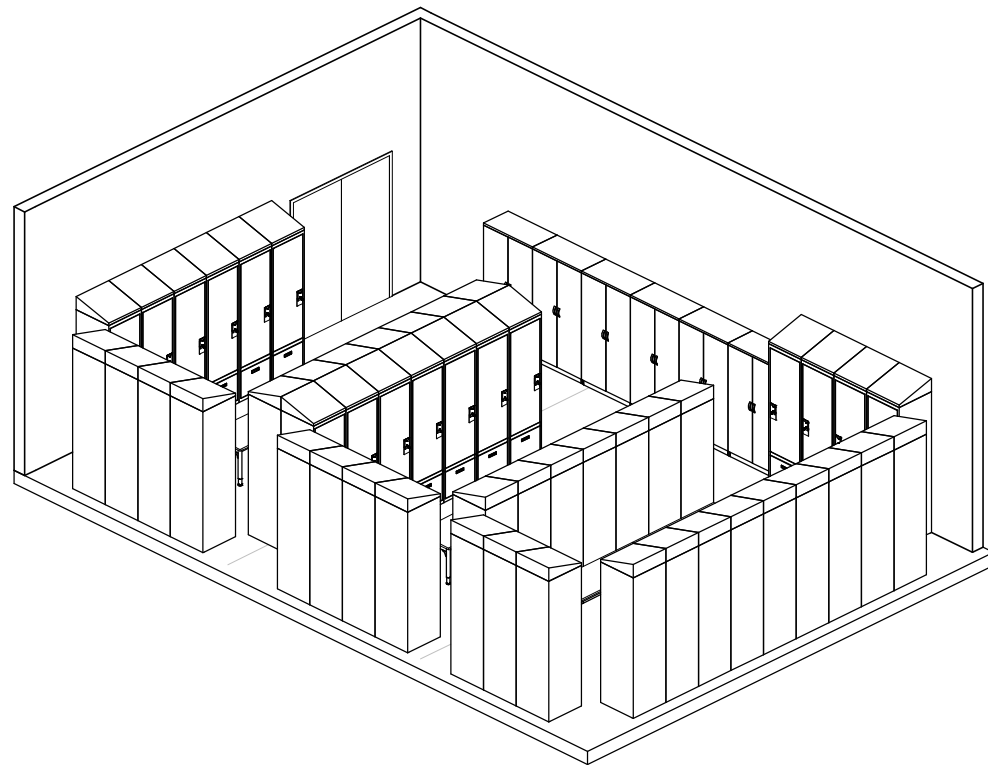
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 10	SPACE ID#: 5.4	RDS-055-1
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Martin Breton	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 71.44	Space Name: UNIVERSAL LOCKER ROOM & CLEAN ROOM
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
<p>A Universal Locker Room is required to be inclusive and meet the needs of a variety of users who require more privacy, gender anonymity, accessibility, assistance or space. The design of this room includes locker areas, change areas, shower and restroom facilities. A separate area for a washer/dryer has also been provided.</p>					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: TILE FLOOR C/W TILE FLOOR BASE		OTHER / COMMENTS: UNOCCUPIED TEMPERATURE SETBACKS NOT PREFERRED DUE TO ONGOING TESTING DURING UNOCCUPIED PERIODS		WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
PARTITION TYPE: MASONRY ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER 208V / XXX / 3 PHASE	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
CEILING FINISH: Gypsum w/ epoxy paint CEILING HEIGHT: 3000mm (10'-0") Min.				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING RECESSED LIGHTING 4000K COLOUR TEMP	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
COUNTERTOP FOR HAND WASH SINKS LOCKERS (12) BENCH (12)		MULTI-USER AND SINGLE BASIN HAND WASH SINKS W/ TOUCHLESS FAUCET WALL HUNG WATER CLOSET, FLUSH VALVE SHOWER FIXTURE WALL BOX FOR LAUNDRY WASHER		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 24C +/- 1C SUMMER, 22C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEGATIVE/NOT MONITORED VENT & LINT TRAP FOR LAUNDRY DRYER		PUBLIC PAGING WIRELESS COVERAGE	
DOORS/ HARDWARES		HAZARD		STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: HOLLOW METAL PAINTED DOOR HARDWARE: KEYED OR SWIPE CARD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1100mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS ROOM SCHEDULER		HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC40 HAZARD - CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL, TRACE AMOUNTS FROM WORKING ON EVIDENCE AND DECONTAMINATION		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 8, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 5.4		RDS: 055-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: UNIVERSAL LOCKER & CLEAN ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



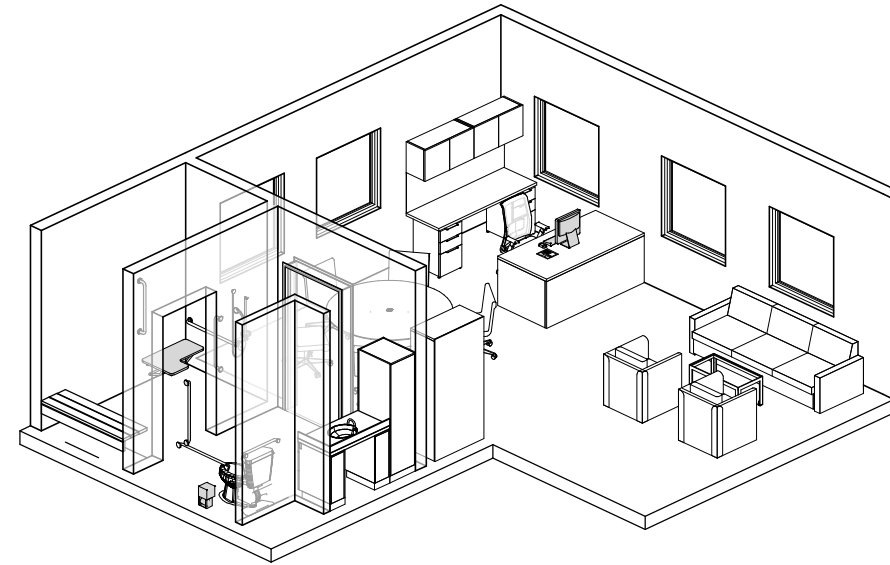
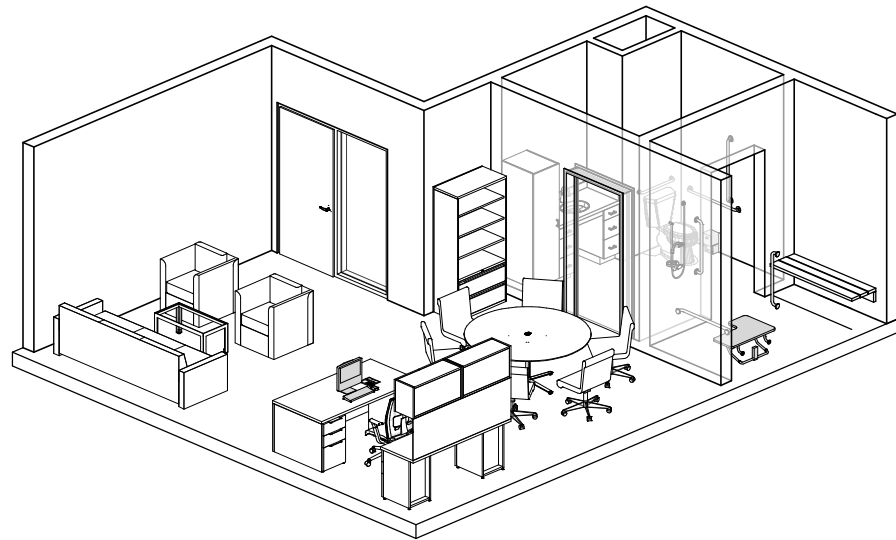
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 6	SPACE ID#: 5.5	RDS-056-1
CHIEF : Martin Breton	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 74.34	Space Name: PROTECTIVE PERSONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
PPE equipment and storage room complete with storage shelving and open area for putting on equipment. Lockers for 19 TSB Eng and 32 TSB HO					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CONCRETE (SMOOTH & SEALED FINISH), RUBBER FLOOR BASE				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
PARTITION TYPE: MASONRY ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER 208V / XXX / 3 PHASE	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
CEILING FINISH: ACOUSTIC PANEL CEILING HEIGHT: 3000mm (10'-0") Min.				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING RECESSED LIGHTING 4000K COLOR TEMPERATURE	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
CLOSED STORAGE SHELVING (9) LOCKERS (47) ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT TABLE (4)		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 24C +/- 1C SUMMER, 22C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEGATIVE/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS MECHANICAL NOISE (DECIBELS / NC): NC40		PHONE CONNECTION PUBLIC PAGING WIRELESS COVERAGE CABLE TRAY ABOVE CEILING	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZED DOOR HARDWARE: KEYED OR SWIPE CARD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1800mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS ROOM SCHEDULER				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 7, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 5.5		RDS: 056-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB	SPACE TYPE: LOGISTICS / SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: PROTECTIVE PERSONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



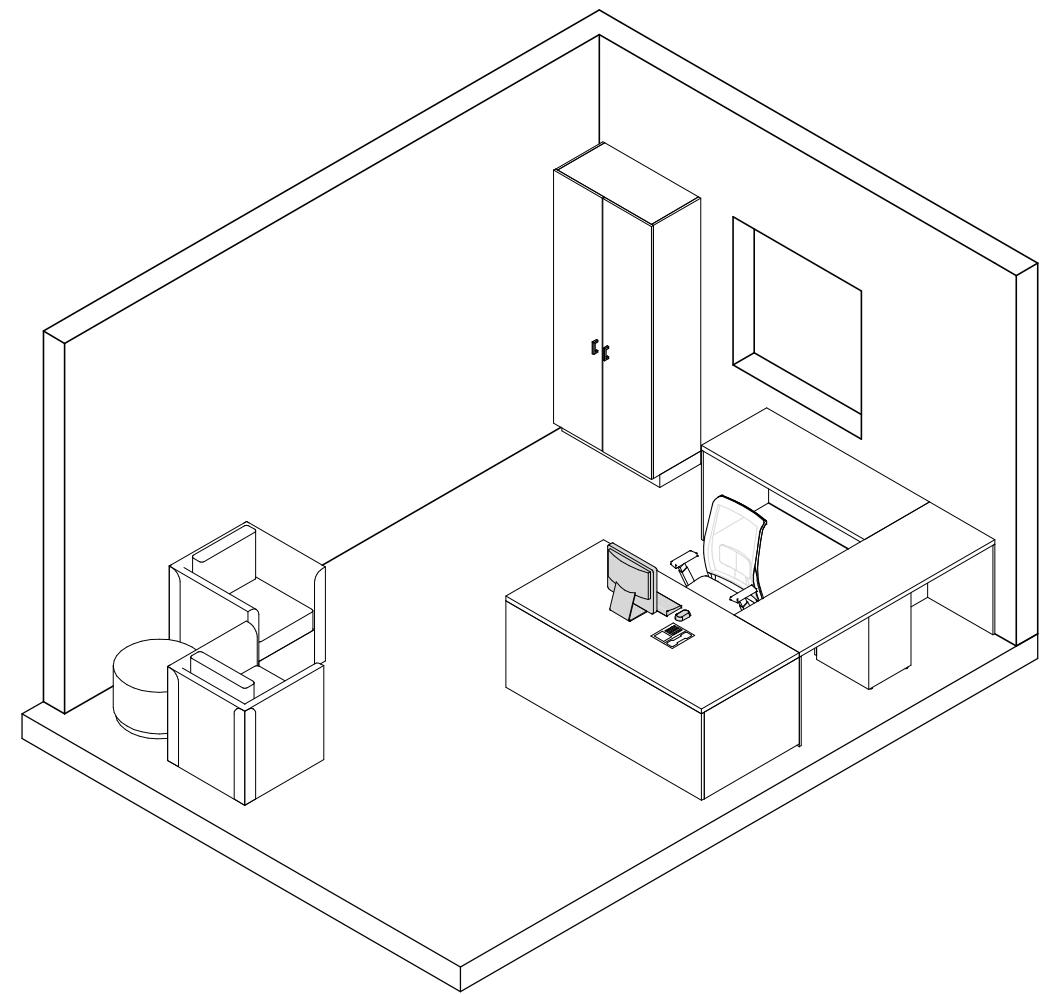
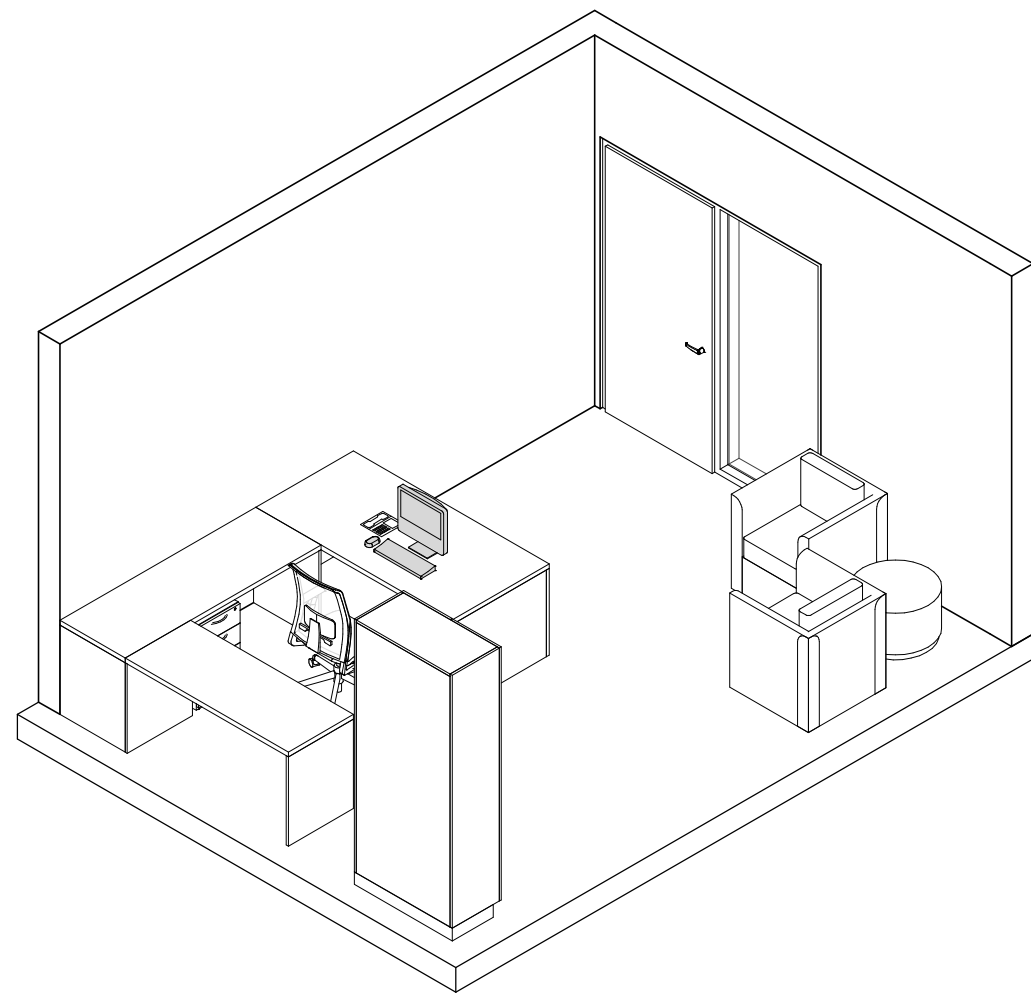
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN / OFFICE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 1-10	SPACE ID#: 6.1	RDS-057-1
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 37.19+10.88= 48.07	OFFICE OF THE CHAIR (DM)
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
ENCLOSED OFFICE FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK OR HAVE A POSSIBLITY TO ALLOW FOR SMALL MEETINGS + THREE PIECE ACCESSIBLE WASHROOM					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: OFFICE - CARPET TILE FLOOR FINISH: WASHROOM - RESILIENT SHEET OR CERAMIC TILE. FLOOR BASE: RUBBER/CERAMIC TILE				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
OFFICE - GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) OR DEMOUNTABLE PARTITIONS WASHROOM - GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH, CERAMIC TILE IN SHOWER SURROUND AND ABOVE BASIN) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE NOTE: CLIENT RESERVES RIGHT TO INSPECT PRIOR TO FINAL FINISH / CLOSING OF WALL TO TEST STC CAPABILITY (STANDARD ACHIEVED)		ARCHITECTURAL REQUIREMENTS: REUSABLE PARTITION SYSTEMS - DEMOUNTABLE PARTITIONS ARE ACCEPTABLE IF THEY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AND PROVIDE THE BEST ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC VALUE TO THE CROWN NOTE: DM OFFICES REQUIRING SECURE SPEECH PRIVACY, AS DETERMINED BY A THREAT AND RISK ASSESSMENT (TRA) - PROVIDE SLAB TO SLAB CONSTRUCTION WITH INSULATION (APPROXIMATELY STC 52) (IF SECURE SPEECH PRIVACY REQUIRED, ADD A 3sq.m. VESTIBULE.		OFFICE: SIX (6) STANDARD ELECTRICAL DUPLEX RECEPTACLES ON TWO CIRCUITS GFCI RECEPTACLE IN WASHROOM 120V NORMAL POWER ENHANCED SPEECH PRIVACY - STC 45. GENERAL SOUND MASKING SYSTEM	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC CEILING TILE (3000mm AFF)				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING RECESSED LIGHTING 3500K RECESSED SHOWER DOWNLIGHT VANITY LIGHT	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
WASHROOM: COUNTER AND STORAGE		3-PIECE WASHROOM: WATER CLOSET, SINK & BUILT-IN SHOWER W/ FLOOR DRAIN SINGLE POINT FLOOR DRAIN IN WASHROOM		OFFICE LOCK SET Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
NATURAL DAYLIGHTING PREFERRED, OPERABLE WINDOW C/W SHADE CONTROL		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, POSITIVE/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS		PHONE CONNECTION DATA CONNECTION WIFI CABLE TC CONNECTION (SMART TV/BOARD, CAMERA, VIDEOCONFERENCING, ABILITY TO RUN PRESENTATIONS)	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZING ON SIDELIGHT - CLEAR TEMPERED GLASS OR FILM DOOR WIDTH (min):1000mm WITH 915mm SIDELIGHT, 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 6.1		RDS: 057-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: OFFICE OF THE CHAIR (DM)
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



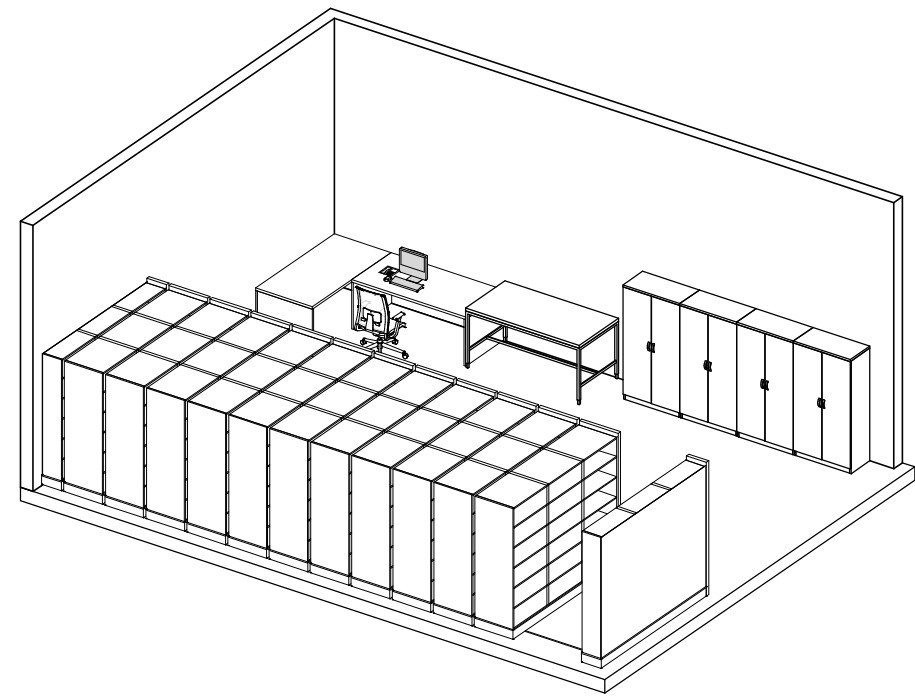
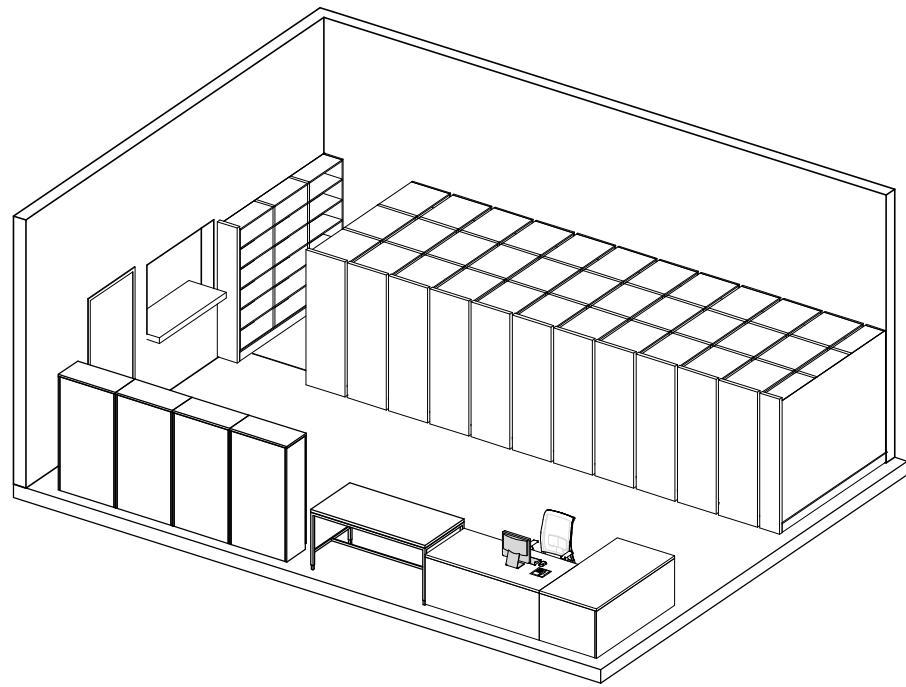
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN / OFFICE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 1 - 5	SPACE ID#: 6.2	RDS-058-1 Space Name: MEMBERS OF BOARD OFFICES
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 18.5	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
ENCLOSED OFFICE FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK OR HAVE A POSSIBILLITY TO ALLOW FOR SMALL MEETINGS					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: OFFICE - CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM OFFICE - GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) OR DEMOUNTABLE PARTITIONS ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE PARTITION: SLAB TO UNDERSIDE OF CEILING WITH INSULATION AND PLENUM BARRIERS, ENHANCED SPEECH PRIVACY TO ACHIEVE STC 45.		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
				SOUND MASKING SYSTEM (ENHANCED SPEECH PRIVACY - STC 45) FOUR (4) STANDARD ELECTRICAL DUPLEX RECEPTACLES (2 CIRCUITS) 120V NORMAL POWER	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC CEILING TILE (3000mm AFF)				OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSING RECESSED LIGHTING 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
N/A		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		OFFICE LOCK SET Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
NATURAL DAYLIGHTING PREFERRED, OPERABLE WINDOW C/W SHADE CONTROL		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER VAV TERMINAL UNIT FOR DCV 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, POSITIVE/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS		PHONE CONNECTION DATA CONNECTION WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZING ON SIDELIGHT - CLEAR TEMPERED GLASS OR FILM DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm WITH 915mm SIDELIGHT DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 6.2		RDS: 058-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO		SPACE TYPE: ADMIN			SPACE NAME: MEMBERS OF BOARD OFFICES
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		<p>The diagram shows a sequence of four boxes: a solid dark blue box labeled 'ROOM', a solid medium blue box labeled 'PRIMARY ADJACENCY', a dashed light blue box labeled 'SECONDARY ADJACENCY', and a dashed light grey box labeled 'TERTIARY ADJACENCY'. They are connected by solid lines between the first two and dashed lines between the others.</p>			



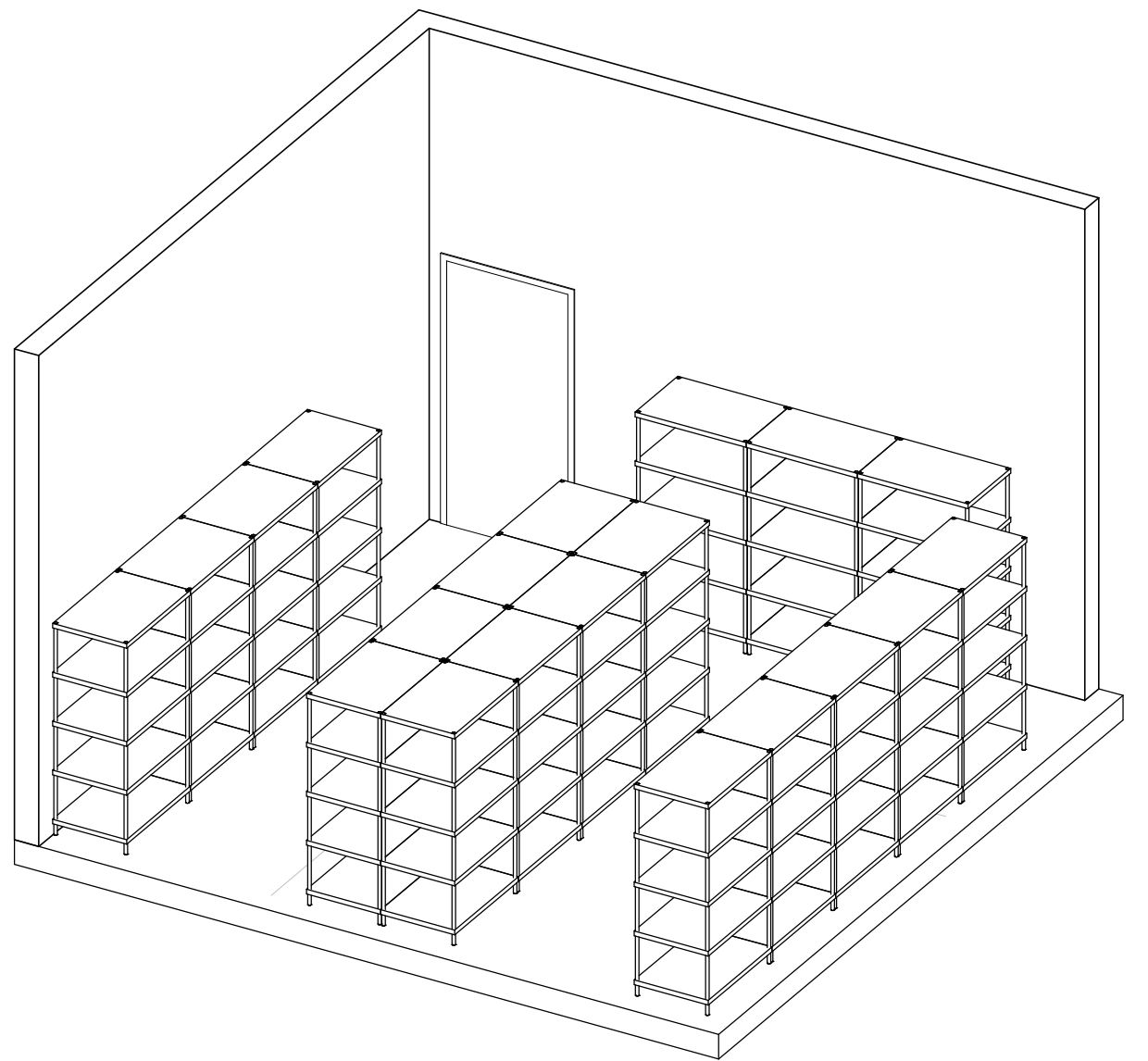
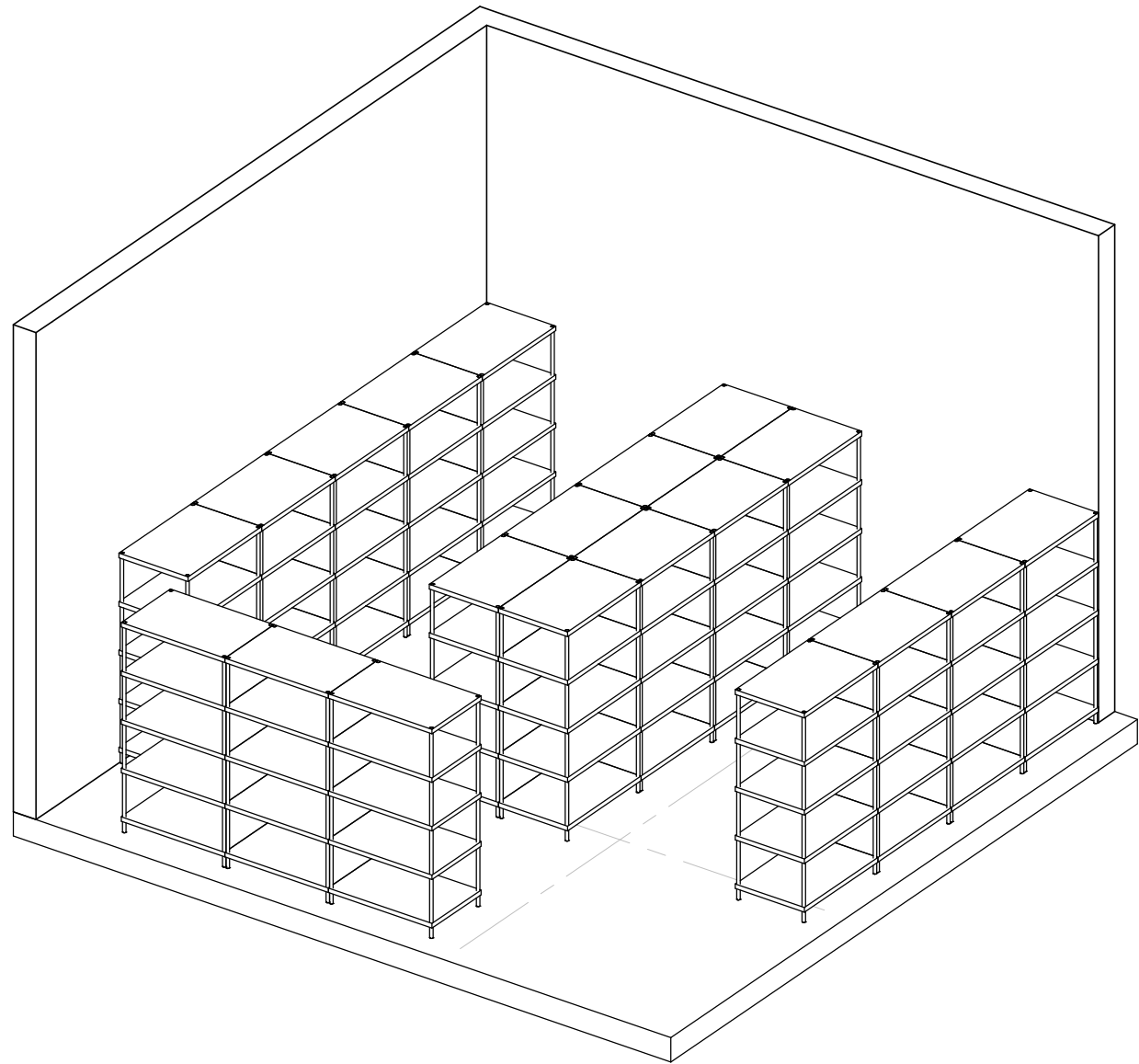
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 1 - 4	SPACE ID#: 10.1	RDS-076-1 Space Name: RECORDS / FILING
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 61.2	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
<p>RECORDS/FILING C/W HIGH DENSITY SHELVING AND MOBILE STORAGE THE SPACE OPTIMIZATION RECOMMENDATION IS TO PROVIDE MOBILE HIGH DENSITY SHELVING WHICH REDUCES APPROXIMATELY 30% OF TRADITIONAL SPACE REQUIRED BY SHELVING UNITS. THE VOLUME REQUIRED IS 476.6 LINEAL METRES REDUCED FROM CURRENT HOLDINGS OF 620 LINEAL METRES. PROVIDE SPACE FOR SHREDDER, PAPER DRILL ON TABLE, BOX STORAGE AND ONE (1) COMBINATION LOCK FILE CABINET ALSO REQUIRES DIRECT ACCESS TO RECORDS STAFF WORK STATIONS</p>					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINSH)				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
N/A		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa Storage system and capacity to be confirmed at SD	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.1		RDS: 076-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: RECORDS / FILING
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



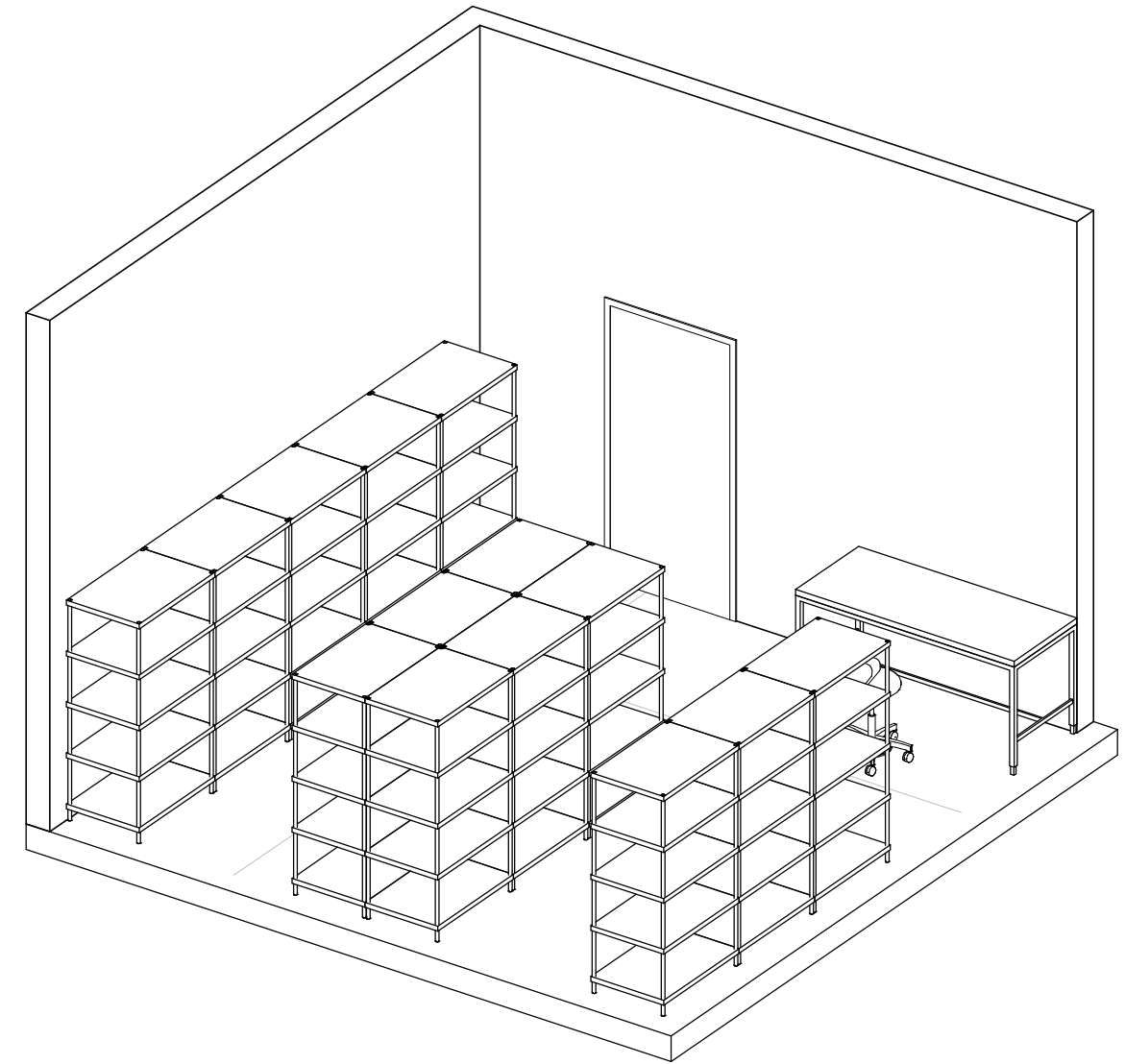
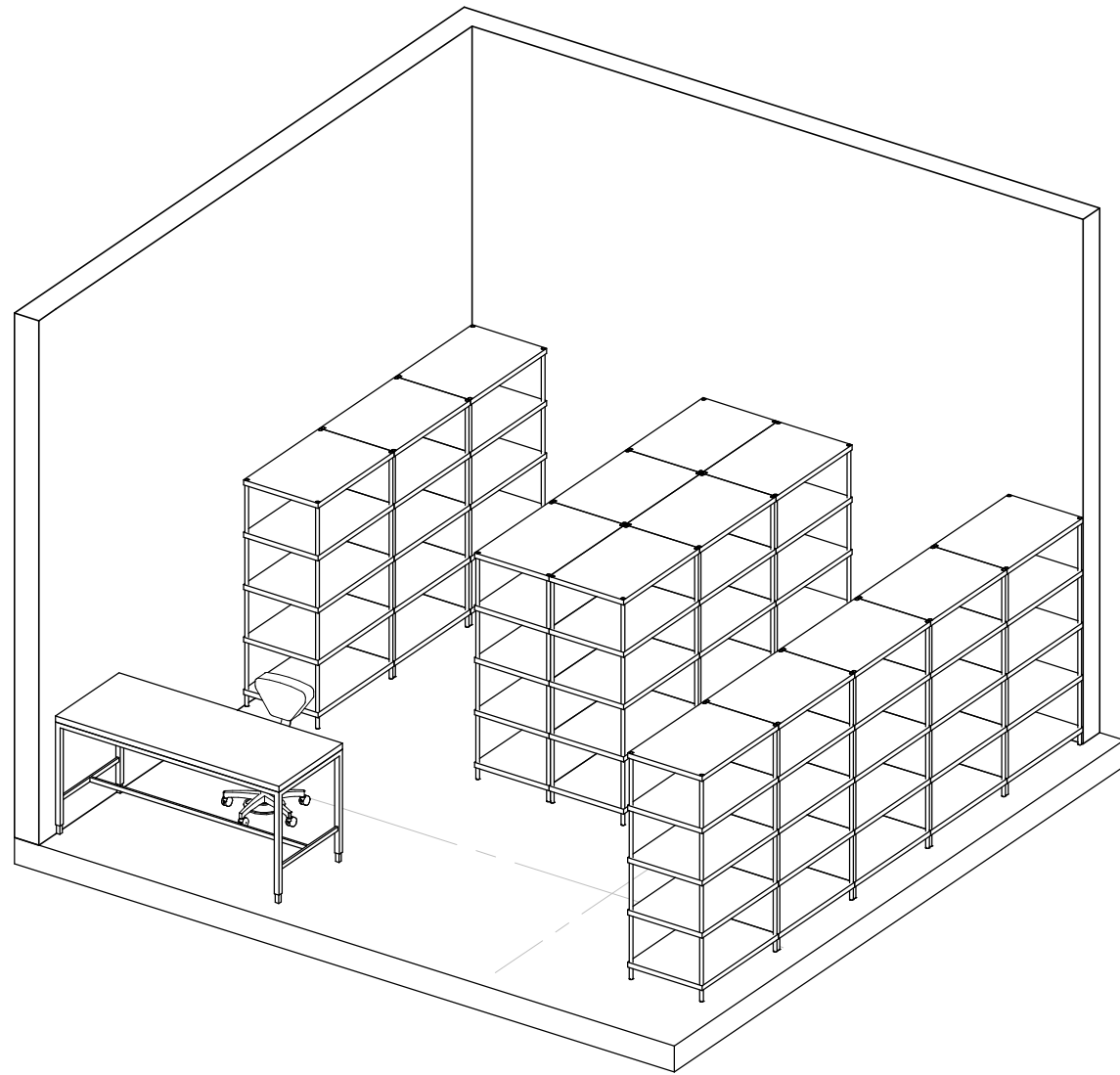
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.2	RDS-077-1
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 29.16	Space Name: SPECIAL CLOTHING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
SPECIAL CLOTHING EQUIPMENT ROOM C/W MOBILE SHELVING. SPACE TO ALSO ACCOMMODATE FOR SOME OFFICE FURNITURE STORAGE.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH)				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
N/A		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.2		RDS: 077-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO + TSTS	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS			SPACE NAME: SPECIAL CLOTHING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



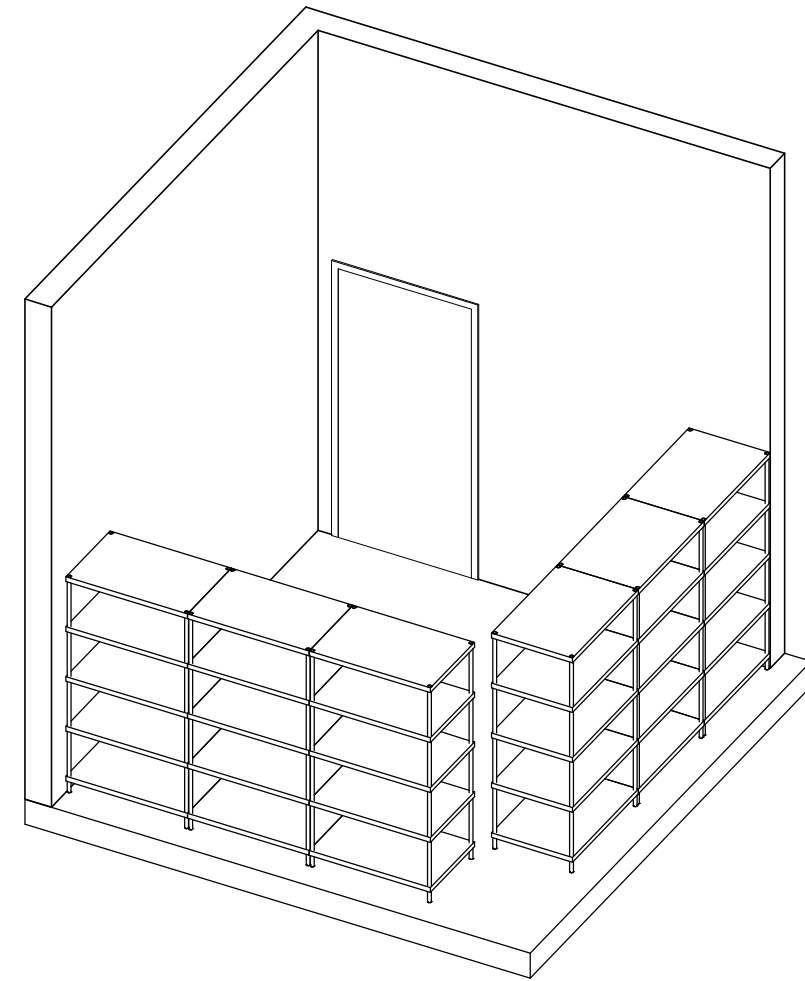
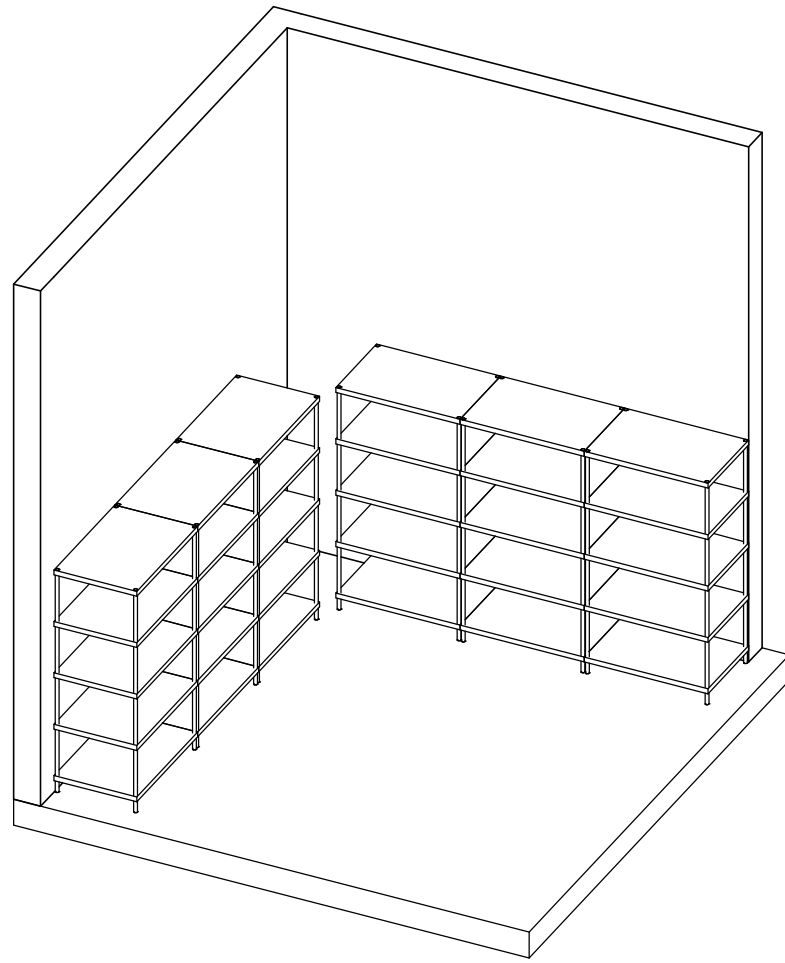
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.3	RDS-078-1 Space Name: IT EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 25	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
IT EQUIPMENT. STORAGE OF COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERALS COMPLETE WITH SOME ABILITY TO WORK ON/SETUP COMPUTERS/DEVICES.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH)				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES EMERGENCY POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				SUSPENDED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATOIN 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		PHONE OUTLET DATA OUTLETS WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.3		RDS: 078-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS			SPACE NAME: IT EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



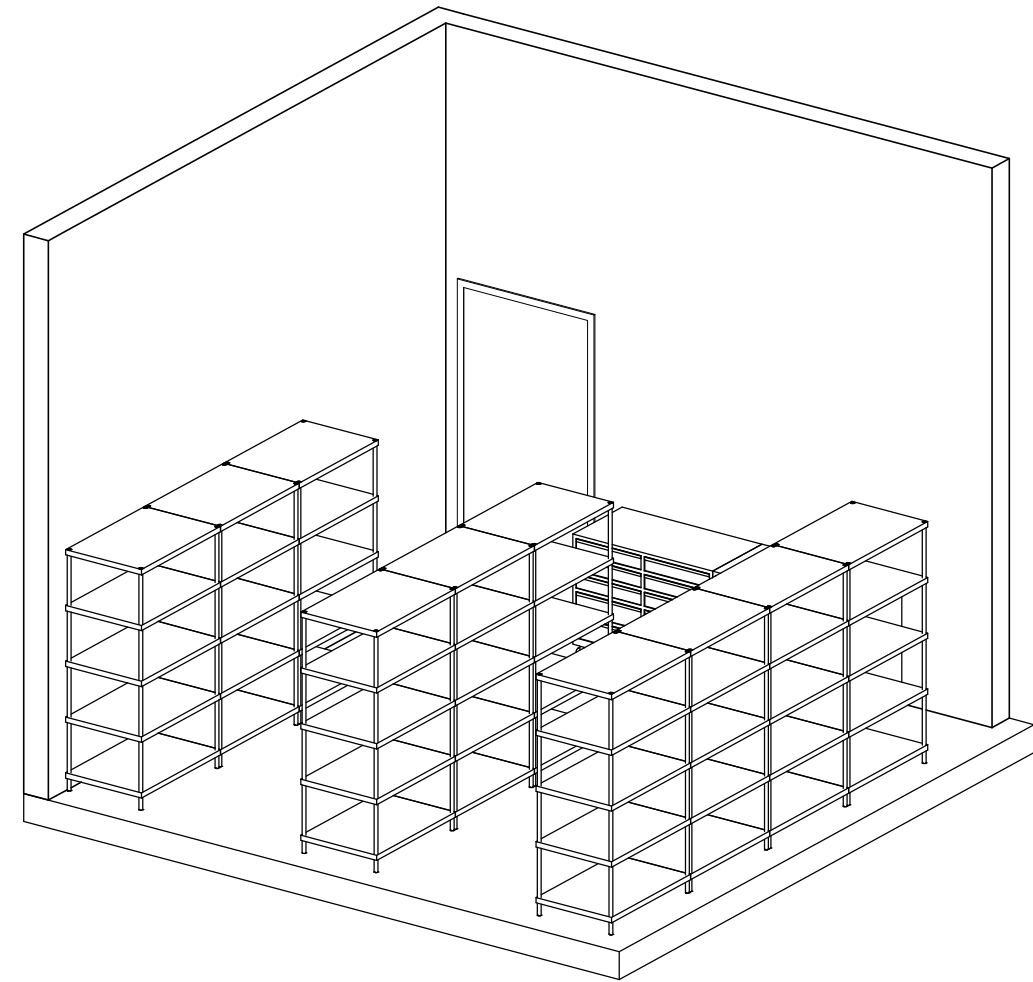
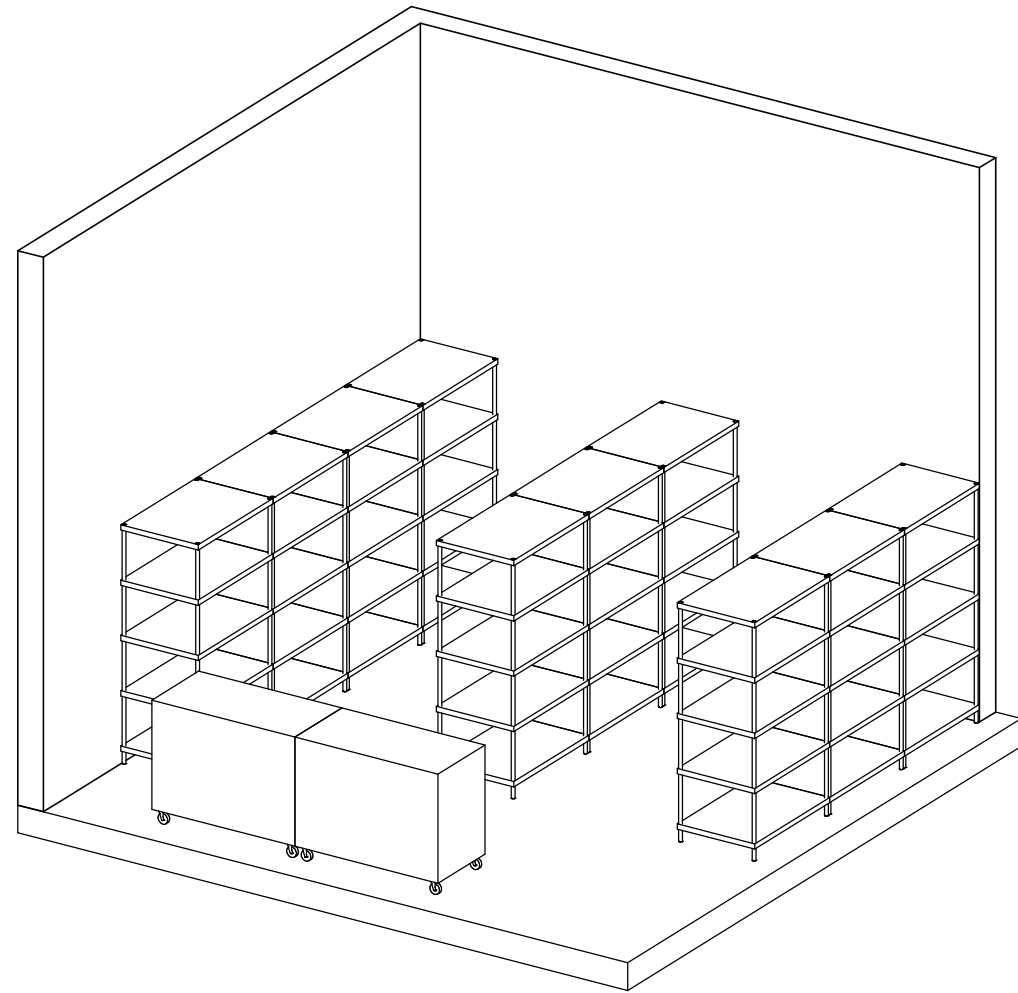
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.4	RDS-079-1 Space Name: MEDIA STORAGE
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 11.90	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT. STORAGE OF DISPLAYS, SIGNAGE, AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TOOLS.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH)				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES EMERGENCY POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				SUSPENDED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.4		RDS: 079-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN/SHARED SUPPORT			SPACE NAME: MEDIA STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:	<pre> graph LR ROOM[ROOM] --- PRIMARY[PRIMARY ADJACENCY] PRIMARY -.- SECONDARY[SECONDARY ADJACENCY] SECONDARY -.- TERTIARY[TERTIARY ADJACENCY] </pre>			



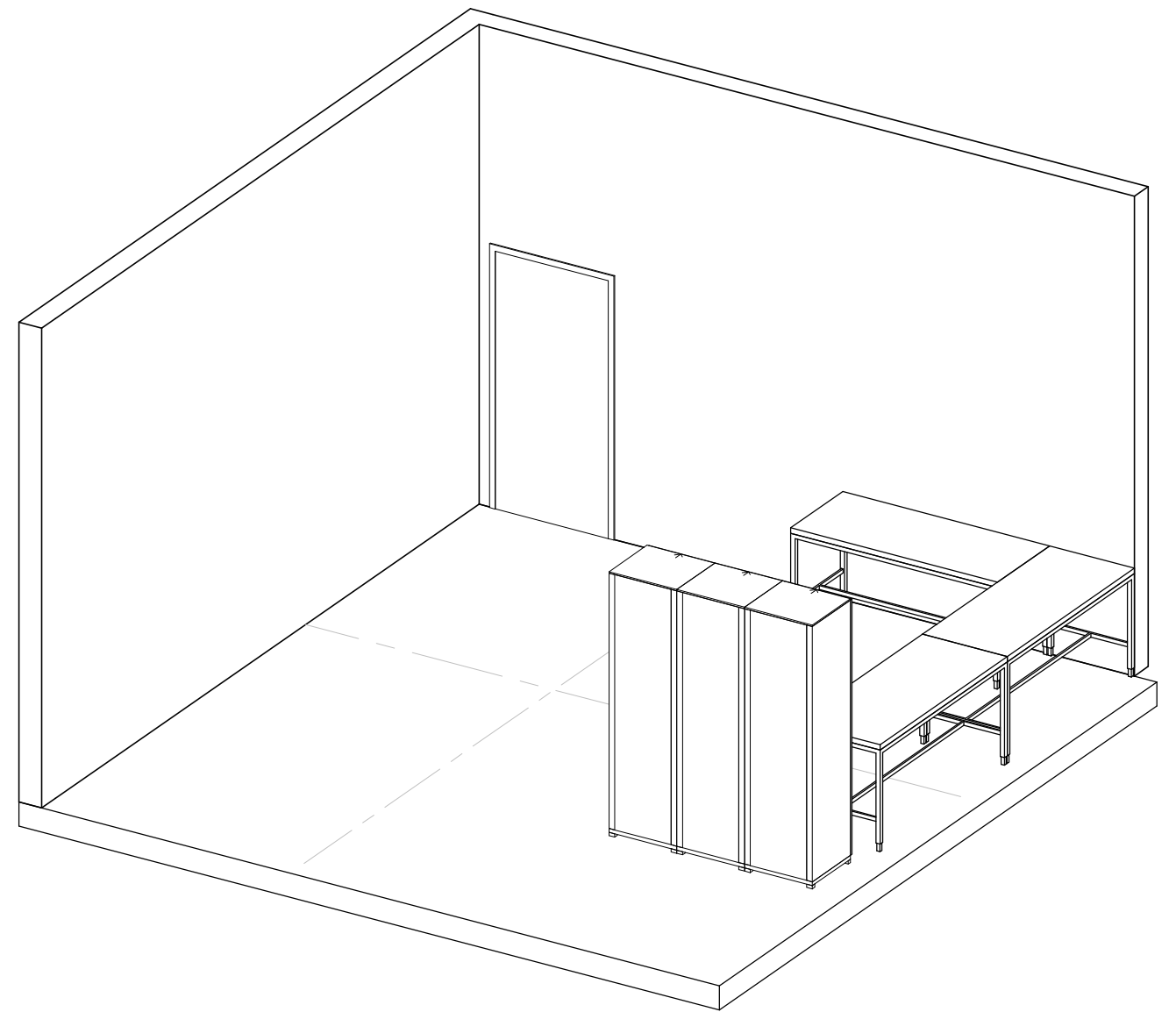
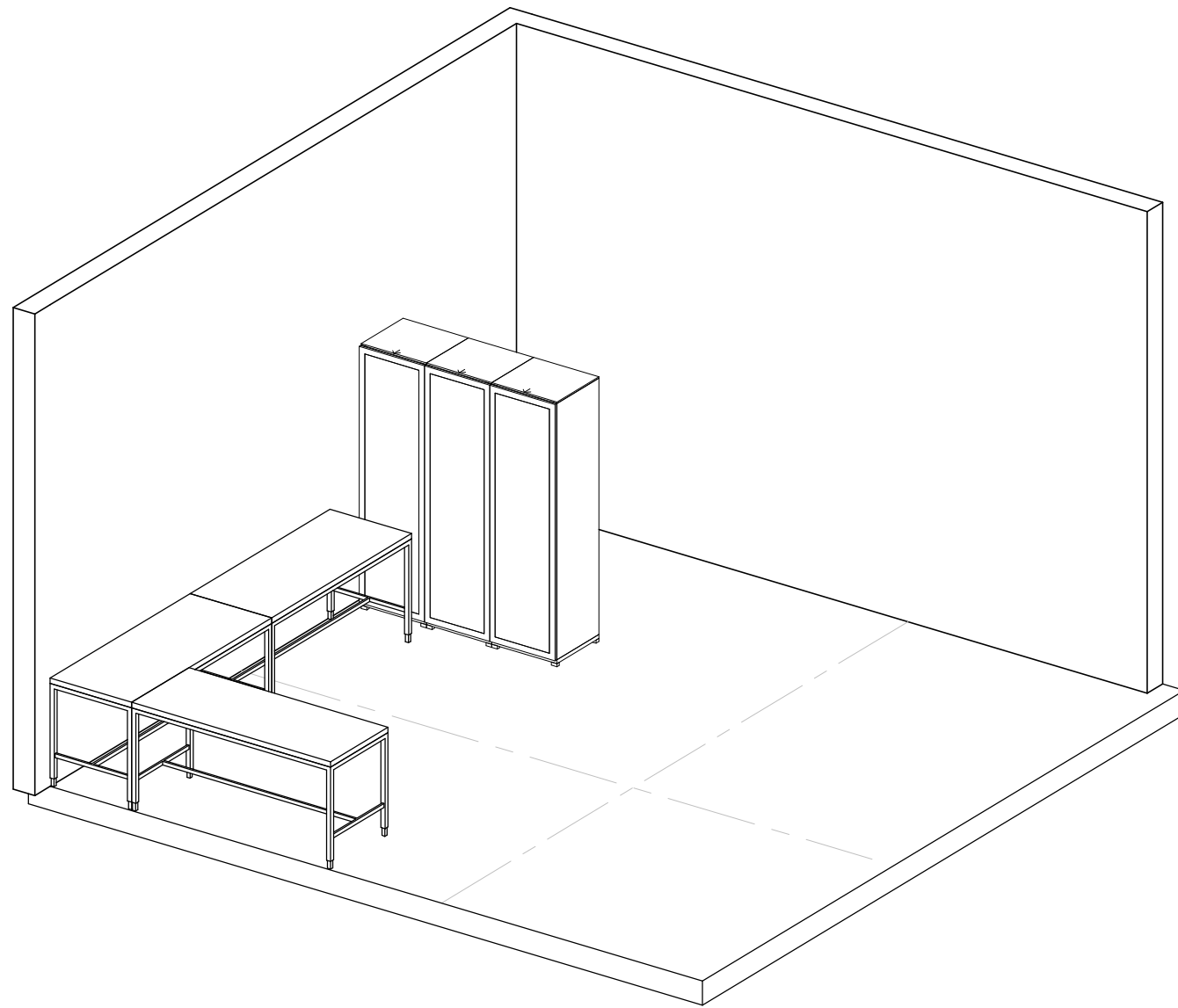
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.5	RDS-080-1
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 19.36	Space Name: ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT ROOM C/W MOBILE SHELVING. STORAGE OF OFFICE SUPPLIES, STATIONARY, INK/TONER, SOME CONTROLLED EQUIPMENT (CELL PHONES), SOME LOCKABLE CABINETS/STORAGE REQUIRED.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		PHONE OUTLET DATA OUTLET WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.5		RDS: 080-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS			SPACE NAME: ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



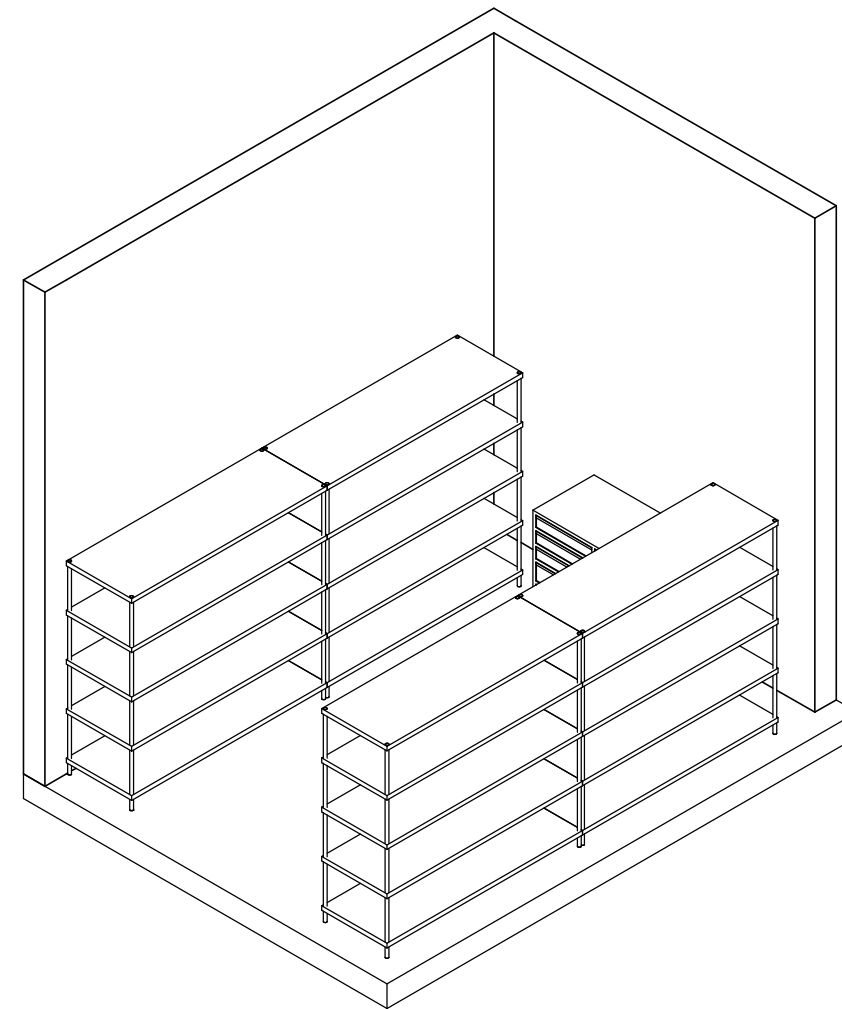
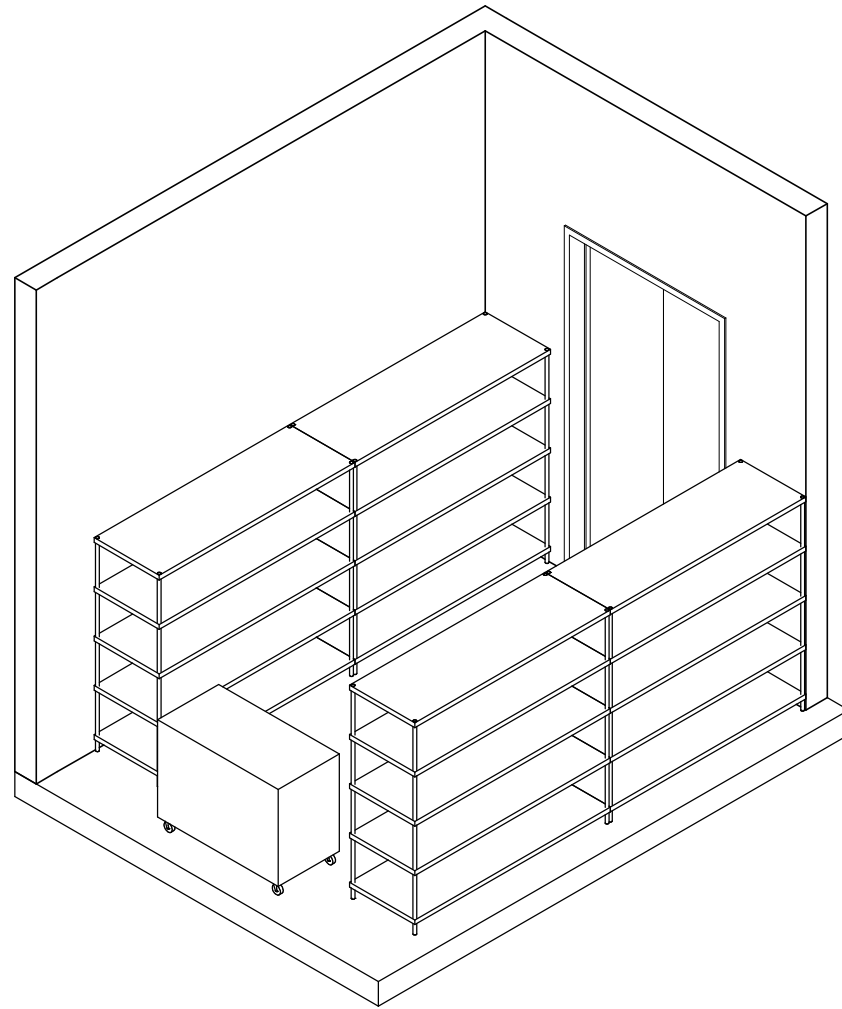
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.8	RDS-082-1 Space Name: TELECOM AND SERVER ROOM
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 35.38	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
TELECOM AND SERVER EQUIPMENT, TSB HO CONNECTIVITY HUB					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: ANTISTATIC TILE FLOOR BASE: ANTISTATIC TILE				DOUBLE INTERLOCK PRE-ACTION DRY-PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINSH) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES EMERGENCY POWER RECEPTACLES UPS POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				SUSPENDED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
WORKBENCHES COMPLETE WITH ELECTRICAL COMMS. OUTLET TO ALLOW PREPARING/TESTING IT EQUIPMENT		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team. ALTHOUGH NOT A SECURITY ZONE, ROOM TO HAVE RESTRICTED ACCESS CONTROL VIA SWIPECARD	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
NATURAL DAYLIGHTING NOT REQUIRED		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED DEDICATED AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM (TBC)		CABLE TRAY PHONE OUTLET DATA OUTLET WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES		MECHANICAL		STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		DEDICATED AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM (TBC) MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 4.8 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 6, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.7		RDS: 082-3	
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO		SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS			SPACE NAME: TELECOM AND SERVER ROOM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:		OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:					



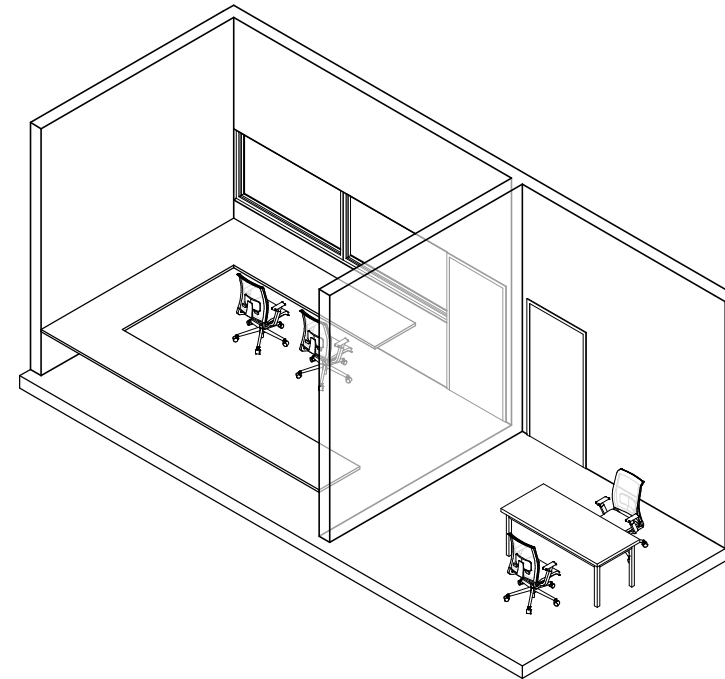
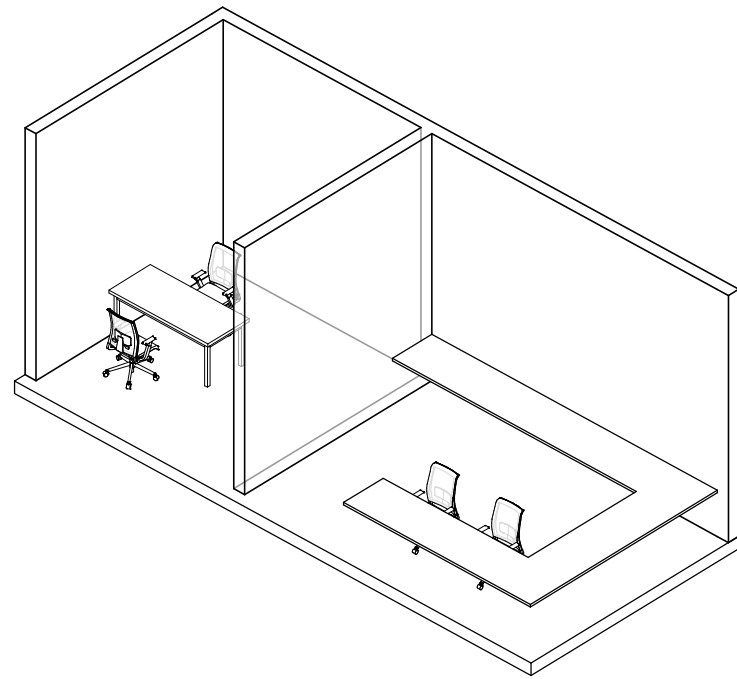
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 10.9	RDS-084-1 Space Name: TRAINING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 12	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
TRAINING EQUIPMENT STORAGE. ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT ROOM C/W MOBILE STORAGE. REQUIRES AMPLE SHELVING AND A LARGE CLOSED STORAGE UNIT.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: SHEET VINYL FLOORING FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1400mm (2 x 700mm) DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 10.9		RDS: 084-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO		SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS		SPACE NAME: TRAINING EQUIPMENT STORAGE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A		LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
OPERATING HOURS:		REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:		



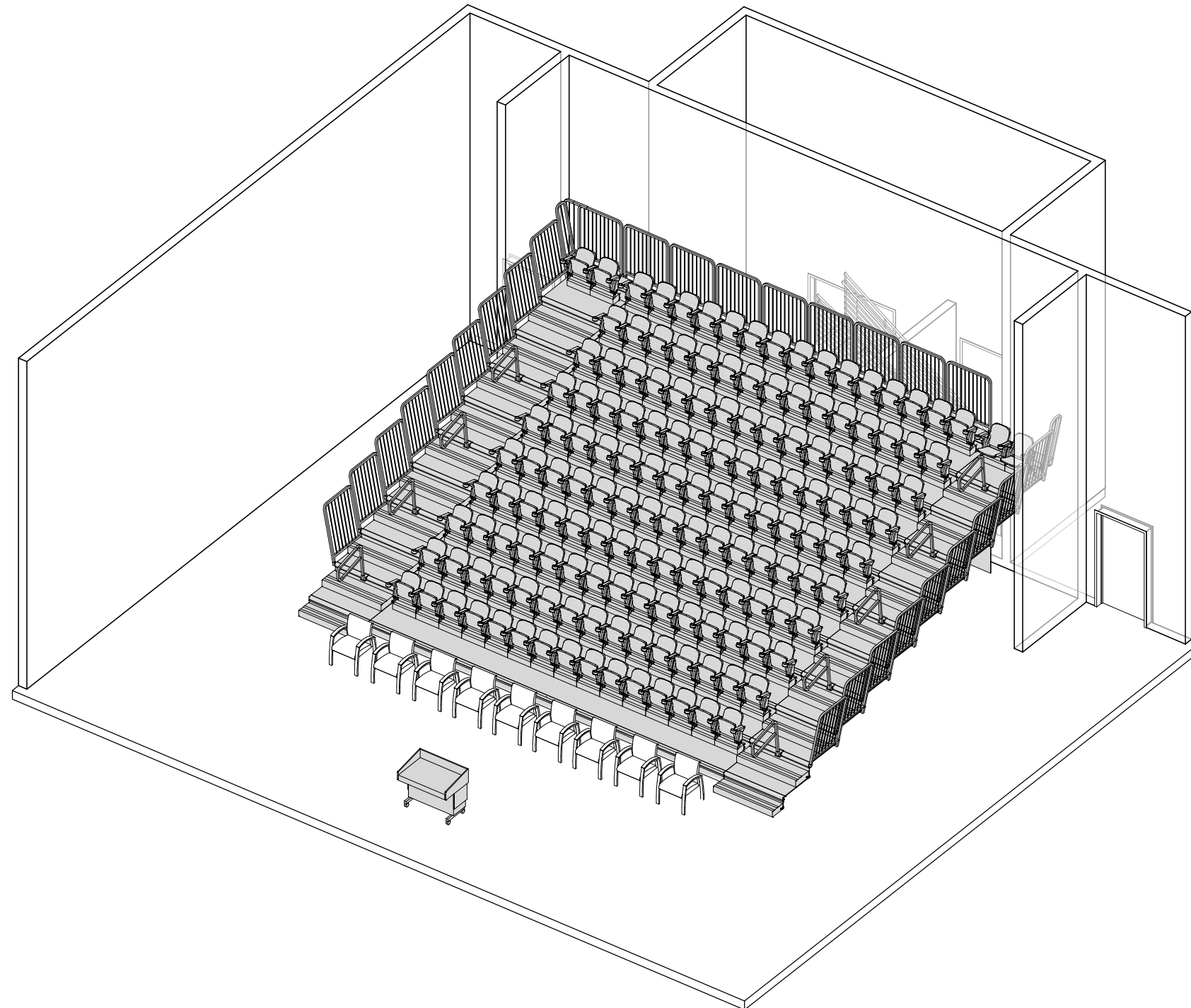
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO + TSTS	SPACE TYPE: PUBLIC SPACE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 10	SPACE ID#: 11.1	RDS-089-1 Space Name: SECURITY AREA
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 32.40	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
SECURITY AREA COMPLETE WITH SECURITY DESK, SECURITY ROOM, INTERVIEW ROOM, METAL DETECTOR, SCANNERS, AND LOBBY.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH)				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
N/A		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 5, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 11.1		RDS: 089-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO + TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: PUBLIC SPACE	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		SPACE NAME: SECURITY AREA
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM			
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



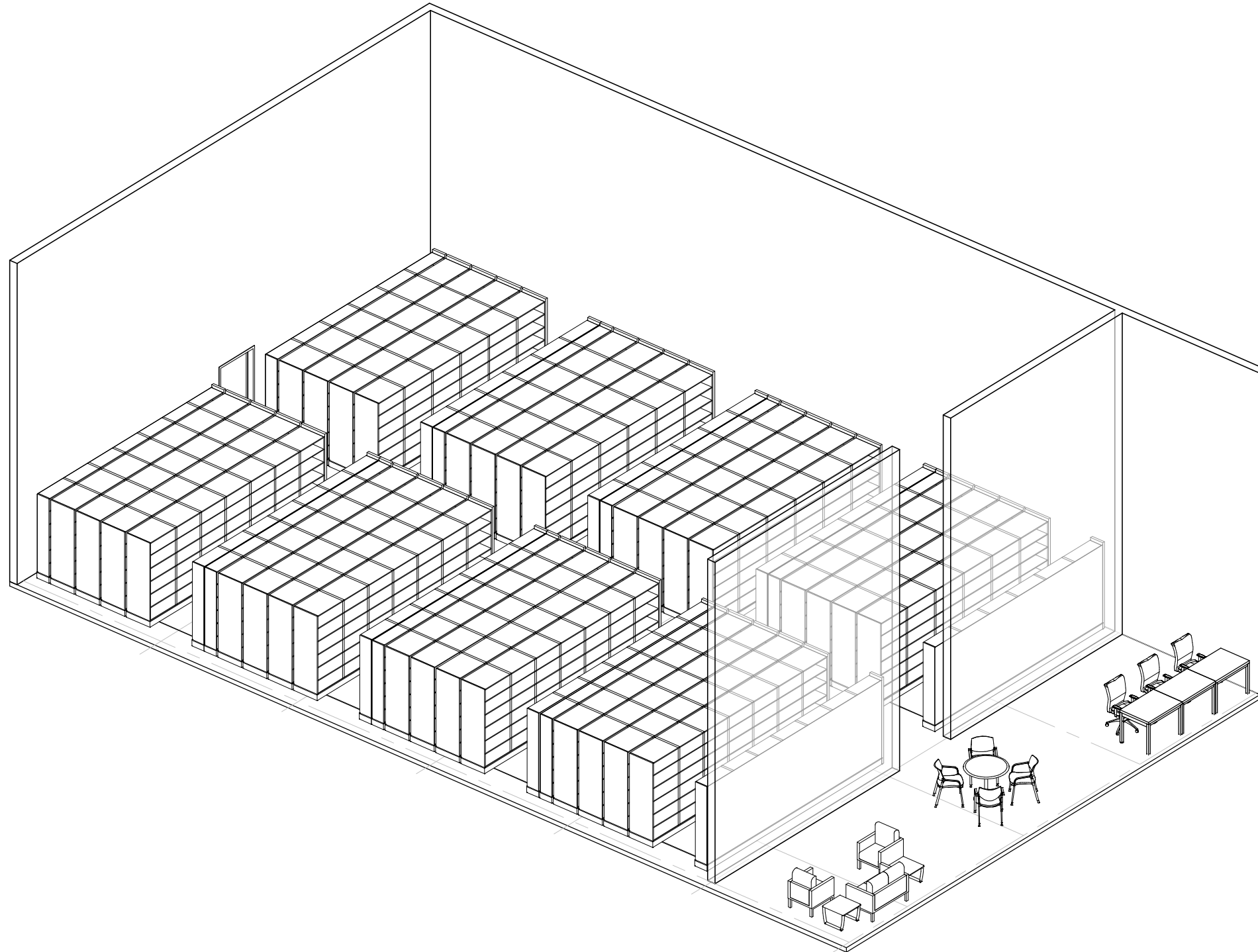
REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 4, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 154 FIXED + 9 NON FIXED SEATING	SPACE ID#: 12.1	RDS-090-1
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 232.38	Space Name: AUDITORIUM
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
AUDITORIUM COMPLETE WITH TELESCOPING SEATING AND MEETING ROOM ADJACENT.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: SHEET VINYL FLOORING FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE ACOUSTIC WOOD SLAT WALL PANELS AT REAR AND SIDE - 50%		RETRACTABLE PROJECTION SCREENS / LARGE VIDEO MONITORS		NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
AUDITORIUM - ACOUSTIC TILE (6000 mm AFF) TRAINING ROOMS - ACOUSTIC TILE (4500 AFF) ACOUSTIC PERFORATED WOOD CEILING PANELS - 50%		ACCESSIBLE SEATING AT FRONT OF AUDITORIUM SEATING		RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
GLAZING W/ OPERABLE WINDOW SHADES		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS		PHONE OUTLET DATA OUTLET WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES		MECHANICAL		STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 4, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 12.1		RDS: 090-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: SHARED SPACE			SPACE NAME: AUDITORIUM
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL: N/A	OPERATING HOURS:	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 4, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO + TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 12.2	RDS-091-1 Space Name: RESOURCE CENTRE
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 268.81	
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
LIBRARY C/W HIGH DENSITY SHELVING, WORKBENCHES AND SEATING.					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING FLOOR FINISH: CARPET TILE FLOOR BASE: RUBBER				WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
GYPSUM BOARD PARTITION (PAINT FINISH) ACOUSTIC LEVEL: SPEECH SECURE				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
ACOUSTIC TILE (3000 mm AFF)				RECESSED LIGHTING OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSOR 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED		Refer to Appendix N - Protected B "RDS Security Input" document issued by LabCanada Security Team.	
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
NATURAL DAYLIGHTING PREFERRED, OPERABLE WINDOWS C/W SHADE CONTROL		SETPOINTS 25C +/- 1C SUMMER, 21C +/- 1C WINTER DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION 30% MINIMUM RH WINTER, 60% MAXIMUM RH SUMMER ROOM TEMPERATURE CONTROL ZONE HUMIDITY CONTROL SCHEDULED NIGHT SETBACK ROOM PRESSURIZATION, NEUTRAL/NOT MONITORED HEATING/COOLING TERMINAL SYSTEM PENDING ANALYSIS		DATA OUTLET PHONE OUTLET WIFI	
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
DOOR TYPE: WOOD, GLAZING ON SIDELIGHT - CLEAR TEMPERED GLASS OR FILM DOOR WIDTH (min): 1000mm WITH 915mm SIDELIGHT DOOR HARDWARE: ACOUSTIC SEALS		MECHANICAL NOISE: NC30		FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 2.0 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa Superimposed dead loads to be confirmed at SD	

REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 4, 20/05/2021		SPACE ID #: 12.2		RDS: 091-3
DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: TSB HO + TSTS HUB	SPACE TYPE: ADMIN SPS			SPACE NAME: RESOURCE CENTRE
CONTAINMENT RISK LEVEL:	OPERATING HOURS: 8AM-5PM	LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:		
REQUIRED ADJACENCIES:				



REVISION # & ISSUE DATE: REV 3, 20/05/2021	DEPARTMENTS / GROUP NAME: NRC	SPACE TYPE: OUTDOOR YARD	NUMBER OF PEOPLE:	SPACE ID#: 13.1	RDS-095-1
CHIEF : _____	ADDITIONAL USER COMMENTS:			AREA (m2): 237.6	Space Name: COVERED STORAGE
CMO REP: Ann Marie Sibbald					
LC REP: Sophie Harvey			OPERATING HOURS: 24 HOURS		
ROOM FUNCTION AND ACTIVITES:					
ARCHITECTURAL		SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT		FIRE PROTECTION / ALARM	
FLOORING				VISUAL/AUDIBLE ALARM SIGNALS TO NBCC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM NOT EXPECTED	
WALL SYSTEM		SPECIAL DESIGN CONDITIONS		ELECTRICAL / POWER	
				NORMAL POWER RECEPTACLES	
CEILING		ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT		LIGHTING	
				SURFACE MOUNTED LIGHTING 3500K	
CASEWORK / MILLWORK		PLUMBING		SECURITY	
		DRAINS AND/OR FIXTURES NOT EXPECTED			
WINDOWS / DAYLIGHTING		MECHANICAL		COMMUNICATIONS	
		HEATING, COOLING, AND MECHANICAL VENTILATION NOT EXPECTED			
DOORS/ HARDWARES				STRUCTURAL	
				FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (DEAD): 0.5 kPa FLOOR LOADING IMPLICATIONS (LIVE): 7.2 kPa Superimposed dead loads to be confirmed at SD	

May 27, 2021

Appendix F **AREA TABULATION – NON-SCIENCE**

TSTS HUB AND TSB HO PUBLIC AND CLIENT SHARED SPACES AREA TABULATION							
	Space ID	Room/Space Name	SHARED Client Space	Number of spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM	Total Net Area Functional	Notes
BASE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE		Entrance/Lobby	Public Space	1	150	150.00	Accessible by General Public
		Reception	Public Space	1	25	25.00	Accessible by General Public
		Waiting Area	Public Space	1	25	25.00	Accessible by General Public
	11.1	Security Area	Public Space	1	35	35.00	Accessible by Staff
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT		Display - Interpretative Centre	Public Space	1	25	25.00	Accessible by General Public
		Informal Gathering/Event Space	Public Space	1	150	150.00	Accessible by General Public
		Universal Accessible Washroom	Public Space	1	12	12.00	Accessible by General Public
	Total Net Area Public Spaces					422.00	
SHARED TSTS +TSB HO		Wellness Room/Nursing Room/First Aid	Shared TSTS + TSB HO	1	24	24.00	Accessible by Staff and visitors
	12.2	Centralized Resource Centre	Shared TSTS + TSB HO	1	270	270.00	Accessible by Staff and visitors
	Total Net Area Shared TSTS + TSB HO					294.00	
SHARED TSTS		Lunchroom	Shared TSTS	1	52	52.00	Accessible by Staff
	12.1	Auditorium	Shared TSTS	1	235	235.00	Accessible by Staff and visitors
	12.1C	Storage Room for auditorium	Shared TSTS	1	13	13.20	Accessible by Staff and visitors
	12.1D	A/V Control Room	Shared TSTS	1	19	19.00	Accessible by Staff and visitors
	12.1E	Auditorium Kitchennette Support	Shared TSTS	1	20	20.00	Accessible by Staff and visitors
		Decentralized Resource Centre	Shared TSTS	3	15	45.00	Accessible by Staff
		Server / Computer Room	Shared TSTS	1	57	57.00	Accessible by Staff
	Total Net Area Client Shared TSTS					441.20	

TSB HO AREA TABULATION							
	Space ID	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Number of spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM	Total Net Area Functional in SQM	Notes
CHAIR + BOARD + COO - CUSTOM WORKPOINT	6.1A	Chair (Deputy Minister Equivalent)	Office	1	37.00	37.00	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
	6.1B	Chair Washroom	Private Washroom	1	11.00	11.00	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
		Chair Meeting Room	Private Meeting Room with waiting area	1	40.00	40.00	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
		Chair Kitchenette	Private Kitchenette	1	20.00	20.00	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
		Chair Equipment Area	Private Equipment Area	1	7.50	7.50	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
	6.2	Office COO	Private Enclosed Office	1	18.50	18.50	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
	6.2	Members of Boards Enclosed Office	Private Enclosed Office	4	18.50	74.00	As per SOR - Custom Workpoint
		SubTotal Chair+Board+COO				208.00	
INDIVIDUAL		Workstation	Primary Individual Open	80	3.50	280.00	
		Touchdown	Primary Individual Open	14	1.50	21.00	
		Focus Room	Primary Individual Enclosed	14	7.50	105.00	If space allows these rooms can increase in size up to 10 SQM maximum
		Focus Pod	Primary Individual Open	3	4.00	12.00	
		Reflection Point	Secondary Individual Open	2	5.00	10.00	
		Active Workstation	Secondary Individual Open	0	5.00	0.00	
		Phone Booth	Secondary Individual Enclosed	7	5.00	35.00	
		SubTotal Individual Spaces				463.00	
COLLABORATIVE		Teaming Area	Collaborative Open	1	15.00	15.00	
		Lounge	Collaborative Open	2	20.00	40.00	
		Workroom	Collaborative Enclosed	6	15.00	90.00	
		Project Room	Collaborative Enclosed	0	20.00	0.00	
		Medium Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	3	30.00	90.00	
		Large Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	2	60.00	120.00	
		Chat Point	Collaborative Open	2	3.00	6.00	
	Huddle	Collaborative Open	2	8.00	16.00		
		SubTotal Collaborative Spaces				377.00	
SUPPORT SPACES		Kitchen	Support Space	1	15.00	15.00	
		Equipment Area	Support Space	3	5.00	15.00	
		Locker Area TSB H.O	Support Space	156	0.50	78.00	
		Shared Storage	Support Space	1	10.00	10.00	
		Telecom	Support Space	1	10.00	10.00	
		SubTotal Support Spaces				128.00	
SPECIAL PURPOSE SPACE	10.1	Records/ Filing	Admin SPS	1	61.00	61.00	Modified Area
	10.2	Special Clothing Equipment	Admin SPS	1	29.30	29.30	As per SOR
	10.3	IT Equipment	Admin SPS	1	24.80	24.80	As per SOR
	10.4	Communication Equipment	Admin SPS	1	11.90	11.90	As per SOR
	10.5	Administrative Equipment	Admin SPS	1	19.50	19.50	As per SOR
	10.7	Telecom and Server Room	Admin SPS	1	35.00	35.00	As per SOR
	5.5	Deployment Kit Storage	Admin SPS	1	22.50	22.50	Requested - SPS created by reducing area for Records/Filing and combined with TSTS PPE RDS 056
	10.9	Training Equipment Storage	Admin SPS	1	12.00	12.00	Requested - SPS created by reducing area for Records/Filing
		Total Net Area Special Purpose Spaces				216.00	
		Total Net Area TSB HO				1,392.00	

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Appendix G **AREA TABULATION – SCIENCE**

SOA AREA TABULATION

	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Number of spaces	Net Area Functional in SQM	Total Net Area Functional in SQM	Notes
INDIVIDUAL WORKPOINTS	Shared Science Focus Room	Enclosed Individual	7	7.50	52.50	
	Open Office Work point (2 person per module)	Primary individual open	66	6.48	427.68	One module is (3.6 x 3.6 = 12.96 SQM)
	Hot Desk (4 preson per module)	Primary Individual Open	8	3.24	12.44	Reduction Factor 0.48 - Standard SOA
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Mats Perf.)	Enclosed Individual	14	9.72	136.08	
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Mats Perf.)	Enclosed Individual	2	12.96	25.92	
		Total Individual Workpoints			654.62	
COLLABORATIVE WORKPOINTS	Chat Point	Collaborative Open	4	4.32	17.28	Calculated at 0.59 SQM per FTE
	Huddle	Collaborative Open	4	6.48	25.92	
	Teaming Area	Collaborative Open	1	14.62	14.62	
	Lounge	Collaborative Open	0	0.00	0.00	
	Phone booth	Collaborative Enclosed	6	4.32	25.92	
	Small Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	0	16.20	0.00	
	Lab Project Room (2 modules = 3.6x7.2)	Collaborative Enclosed	3	25.92	77.76	
	Medium Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	2	32.40	64.80	
	Large Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	2	64.80	129.60	
	Extra Large Meeting Room	Collaborative Enclosed	0	194.40	0.00	
		Total Collaborative Workpoints			355.90	
SUPPORT SPACES	Kitchenette (5m2/25 person)	Support Space	1	19.60	19.60	
	Equipment (10m2/25 person)	Support Space		39.20	39.20	
	Lockers (0.5m2/person unassigned)	Support Space		49.00	49.00	
		Total Support Spaces			107.80	
		Total SOA spaces			1,118.32	

TSTS SCIENCE AREA TABULATION

Space ID Number	Room/Space Name	Space Type	Number of spaces	Total Net Area in SQM - Master Programming	Net Area Functional IN SQM	Difference IN SQM	Notes
High Bay Laboratory							
1.1	NRC High Bay		1	1,600.00	1,600.00	0.00	
	Includes open shelving, portable control room area						
1.2	TSB High Bay		1	1,250.00	1,250.00	0.00	
	Includes open shelving, decontamination area						
	Sub-Total			2,850.00	2,850.00	0.00	
Workshops							
2.1	Tear down Workshop		1	103.68	103.68	0.00	
2.2	Material Testing Prep Shop		1	38.88	48.60	9.72	New eq.added A104 - Paint Booth (2.5m x 2m) footprint
2.3	Instrumentation Workshop		1	64.80	64.80	0.00	
2.4	Wood Workshop		1	51.84	77.76	25.92	Area increased due to equipment. Area reflects detailed layout provided by TSTS Hub
2.5	Machine Workshop		1	388.80	503.50	114.70	Includes Machine Shop Storage Area
2.5A	Machine Workshop Interior Office		1	0.00	12.68	12.68	New SPS Space - Lab Office
2.6	Welding Workshop		1	77.76	77.76	0.00	
	Sub-total			725.76	888.78	163.02	
Laboratories							
3.1	Photo Lab Studio (Open Photo/Studio Area)		1	103.68	103.68	0.00	
3.1A	Photo Lab Studio (Soundproof Room A)		1	included in 3.1	included in 3.1	0.00	
3.1B	Photo Lab Studio (Soundproof Room B)		1	included in 3.1	included in 3.1	0.00	
3.2	Chemical Lab		1	12.96	18.00	5.04	
3.3	Flight Recorder + NVM (Open Lab Area)		1	155.52	132.36	-23.16	
3.3A	Flight Recorder + NVM (Disassembly Area)		1	included in 3.3	included in 3.3	0.00	
3.3B	Flight Recorder + NVM (Storage Area)		1	included in 3.3	included in 3.3	0.00	
3.3C	Flight Recorder + NVM (CVR/FDR Collaboration area)		2	0.00	93.60	93.60	New space in FP - SPS Lab Office
3.3D	Audio Booth (Includes Reference Wortable)		6	0.00	97.20	97.20	New space in FP - SPS Lab Office
3.3E	SPS Office Suite NVM		1	0.00	23.00	23.00	New space in FP - SPS Lab Office
3.3F	Flight Recorder + NVM (Vestibule-Corridor-Open Collaboration Suite Area)		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	Identified space - Grossing Factor Area
3.4	Avionics Lab		1	103.68	103.68	0.00	
3.5A	Spin Rig Test Cell		1	64.80	77.76	12.96	Equipment ideal area in MP (5x13) at FP (6x15) including vacuum skid. Layout updated to match manufacturers sketches provided
3.5B	Spin Rig Vacuum Skid		1	included in 3.5A	38.88	38.88	
3.6	Control Room Spin Rig		1	12.96	25.92	12.96	Equipment ID 383 (7015mm x 2745mm) requires larger area than anticipated in MP to fit within the room
3.7	Spin Rig Prep Room		1	25.92	38.88	12.96	
3.8	TGST Rig		1	25.92	29.16	3.24	
3.9	HTM R&D Lab		1	103.68	103.68	0.00	
3.10	Hot Isostatic Press		1	38.88	38.88	0.00	
3.11A	Control Room Hot Iso Press		1	12.96	12.96	0.00	
3.11B	Control Room TGST Rig		1	0.00	12.96	12.96	New Control Room identified during FP
3.12	HTM Prep Room		1	38.88	48.60	9.72	
3.13A	Burner Rig Control Room #1		1	19.44	16.34	-3.10	
3.13B	Burner Rig Control Room #2		1	19.44	16.34	-3.10	
3.14	Burner Rig #1		1	38.88	44.64	5.76	
3.15	Burner Rig #2		1	38.88	44.64	5.76	
3.16	Full Scale Testing Prep Room		1	38.88	38.88	0.00	
3.17	Heat Treatment and Coating Lab		1	90.72	109.44	18.72	Area increased due to equipment and planning grid
3.18	Full Scale Testing Control Room		1	25.92	25.92	0.00	
3.19A	SEM Lab A		1	19.44	26.42	6.98	Area increased due to planning grid
3.19B	SEM Lab B		1	19.44	26.42	6.98	Area increased due to planning grid
3.20	Microscope Lab		1	155.52	113.40	-42.12	
3.21	Metallographic (Sectioning and Specimen Extraction)		1	116.64	95.04	-21.60	
3.22	Metallographic (Sample Preparation)		1	51.84	109.44	57.60	Area increased due to equipment.
3.22A	Metallographic (Sample Storage 1)		1	0.00	5.60	5.60	New Room inside the lab added in workshop #4
3.22B	Metallographic (Sample Storage 2)		1	0.00	5.60	5.60	New Room inside the lab added in workshop #4
3.23	Material and Component Testing		1	777.60	777.60	0.00	
3.24	Experimental Mechanics Lab		1	64.80	48.60	-16.20	
3.25	Non Destructive Evaluation (Open Area)		1	375.84	304.17	-71.67	
3.25A	Non Destructive Evaluation (MPI/LPI Lab Area)		1	0.00	44.02	44.02	New Room identified in workshop # 4
3.25B	Non Destructive Evaluation (Observation X-ray Area)		1	included in 3.25	68.33	68.33	
3.25C	Non Destructive Evaluation (X-Ray Room A)		1	included in 3.25	46.13	46.13	
3.25D	Non Destructive Evaluation (X-Ray Room B)		1	0.00	56.17	56.17	New Room identified in workshop # 4
3.26	Physical and Fracto Analysis Room		1	51.84	51.84	0.00	
3.27	Material Testing and Evaluation		1	77.76	77.76	0.00	
	Sub-Total			2,682.72	3,151.94	469.22	
Laboratories Support							
4.1	Spin and Burner Rig Equipment Support Room		1	64.80	97.20	32.40	
4.2	Pump Room		1	77.76	77.76	0.00	
4.3	SEM Lab Support Room		1	12.96	21.64	-8.68	
4.4	Battery Storage Room		1	25.92	29.16	3.24	
4.5	Wreckage Storage		1	77.76	77.76	0.00	
4.6	Full Scale Testing Equipment Storage		1	90.72	90.72	0.00	
4.7	NDE Equipment Storage		1	25.92	25.92	0.00	
4.8	Material Testing Equipment Storage		1	38.88	48.60	9.72	
4.9	HTM Testing Equipment Storage		1	25.92	25.92	0.00	
4.10	SEM Service Storage - Eliminated		1	12.96	0.00	-12.96	Removed from Program
4.11	Gas Cylinder Storage		1	12.96	17.10	4.14	Outside Storage
4.12	Oil Storage Room		1	12.96	12.96	0.00	Outside OR Inside clarify Storage
4.13	Burner Rig Storage		1	12.96	12.96	0.00	
4.14	Secured Storage for Control Goods		1	64.80	64.80	0.00	
4.15	Machine Shop Tool Room		1	25.92	38.88	12.96	
4.16	SEM Prep Room		1	38.88	14.40	-24.48	Rename space
	Subtotal			622.08	655.78	40.82	
Logistics Support							
5.1	TSTS Shipping and Receiving		1	64.80	38.88	-25.92	Synergy with NRC. Only 1 space require
5.2	NOT USED		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	Combined with 5.1
5.3	NOT USED		1	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.4	Universal Locker Area and Clean Room		1	64.80	71.44	6.64	Combined with 5.4
5.5	Protective Personal Equipment Storage		1	51.84	51.84	0.00	Combined SPS TSB HO - Deployment Kit RDS 083
	Subtotal			181.44	162.16	-19.28	
	Total Science Spaces			7,062.00	7,708.66	646.66	
	Total Office Spaces inside Labs			0.00	226.48	0.00	

100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

May 27, 2021

Appendix H **BROWN SHEET**

100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

May 27, 2021

Appendix I **FLOW DIAGRAM ADJACENCY**

TSTS ADJACENCY DIAGRAM

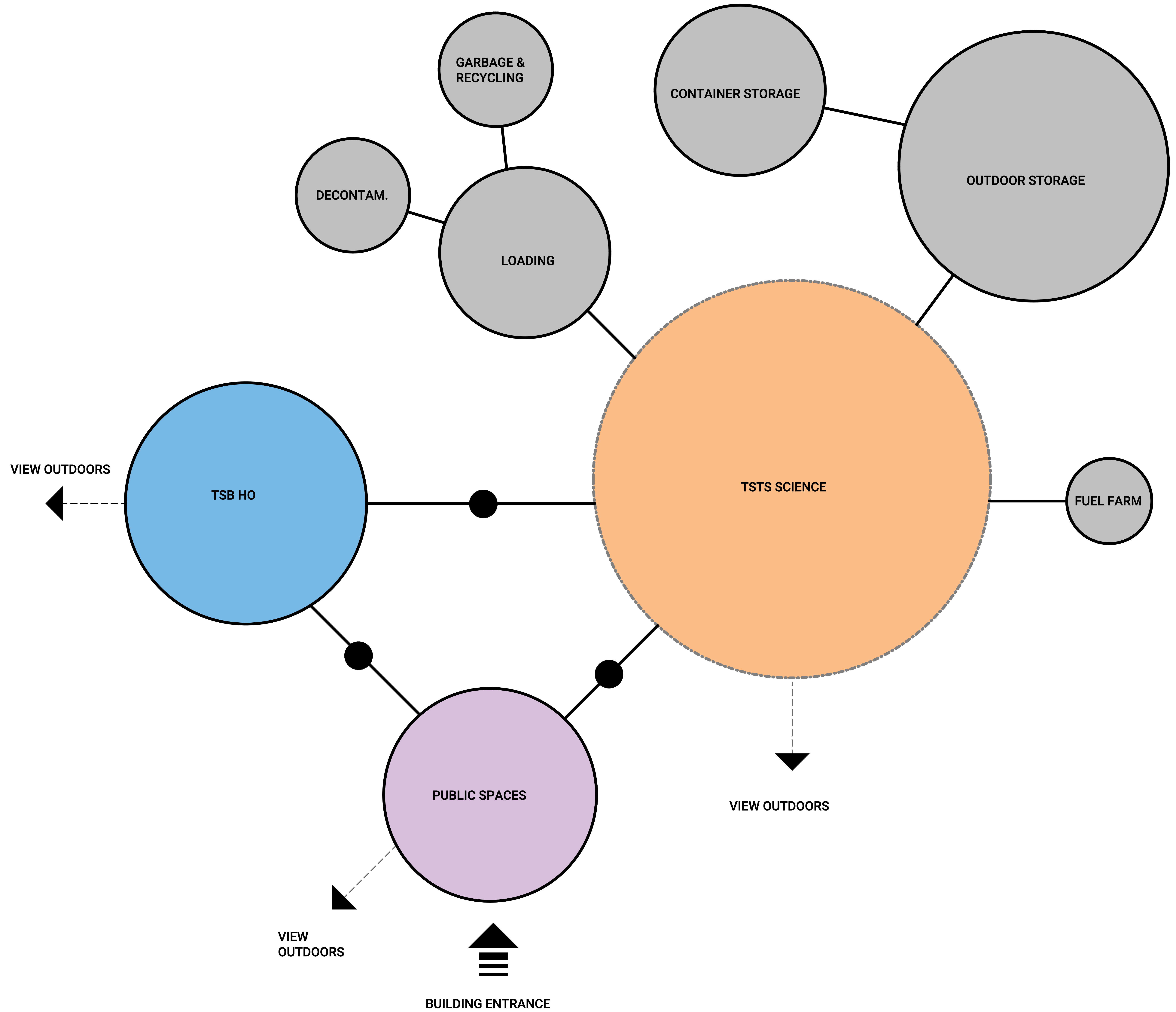
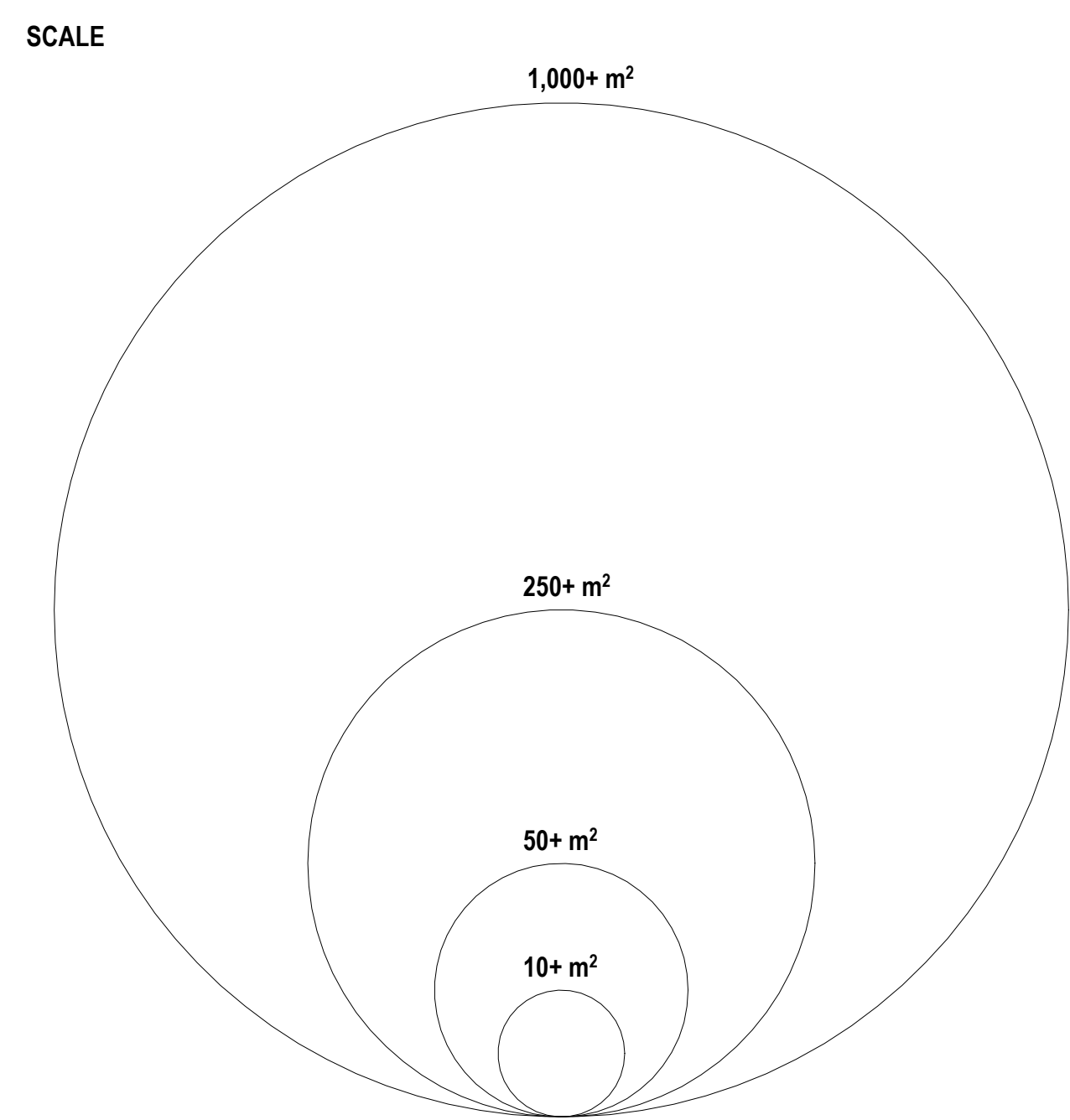
NON SCIENCE DIAGRAMS

TSTS HUB

(v.2)

LEGEND

Outdoor Support Area	Public Spaces
Laboratory / Science	Client Shared Spaces
Laboratory Support	Private Spaces
Laboratory Logistics	SOA Support
High Bay	SOA Workpoints
Workshops	Admin Support
Neighbourhood	Admin / Workpoints
Scaled	Admin Special Purpose Space (SPS)
Not Scaled	Building Ops and Maintenance
Security Point	
Direct Adjacency	Exterior Access
Secondary Adjacency	View
Tertiary Adjacency	View Outdoors
Close Proximity	



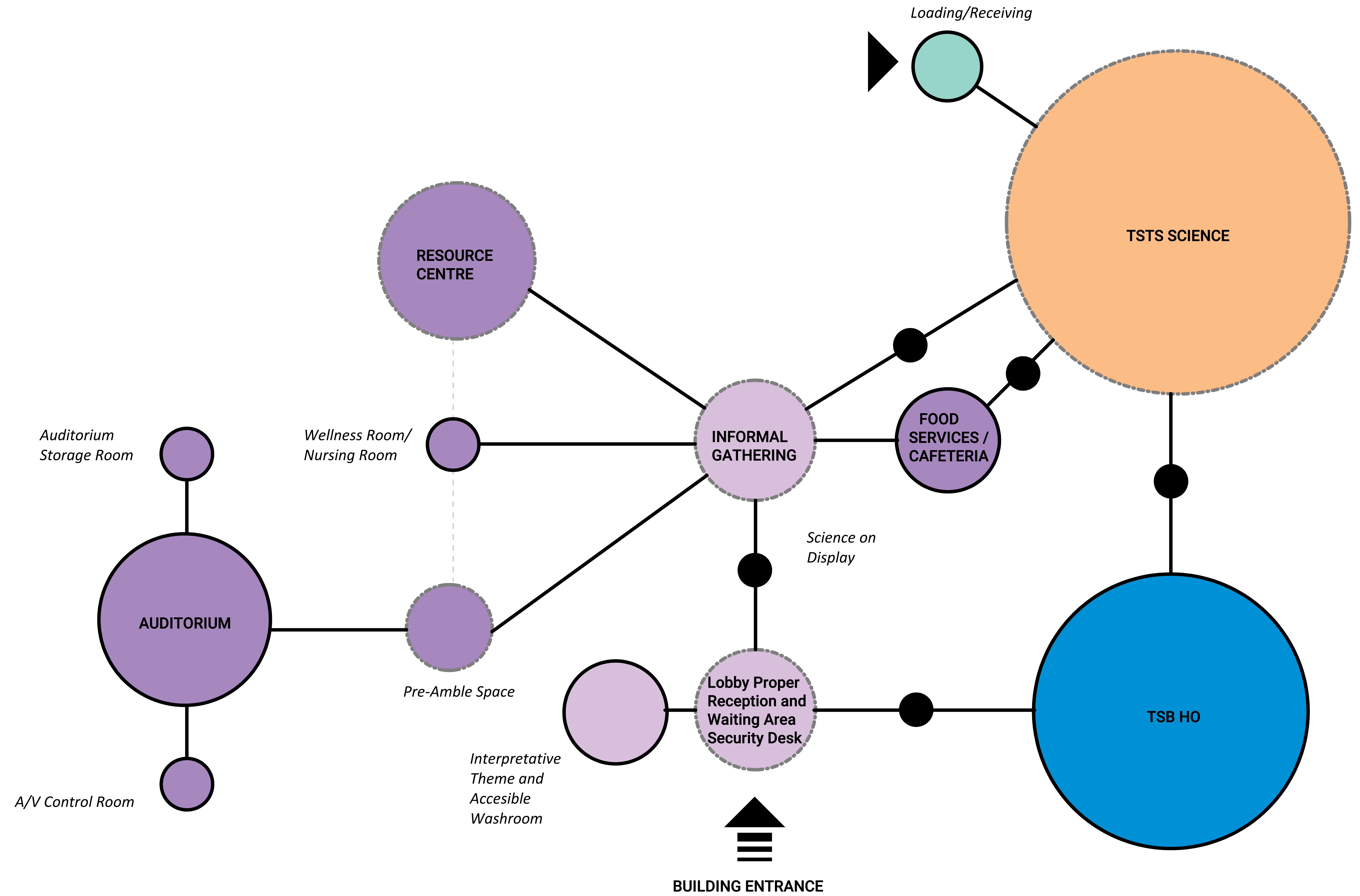
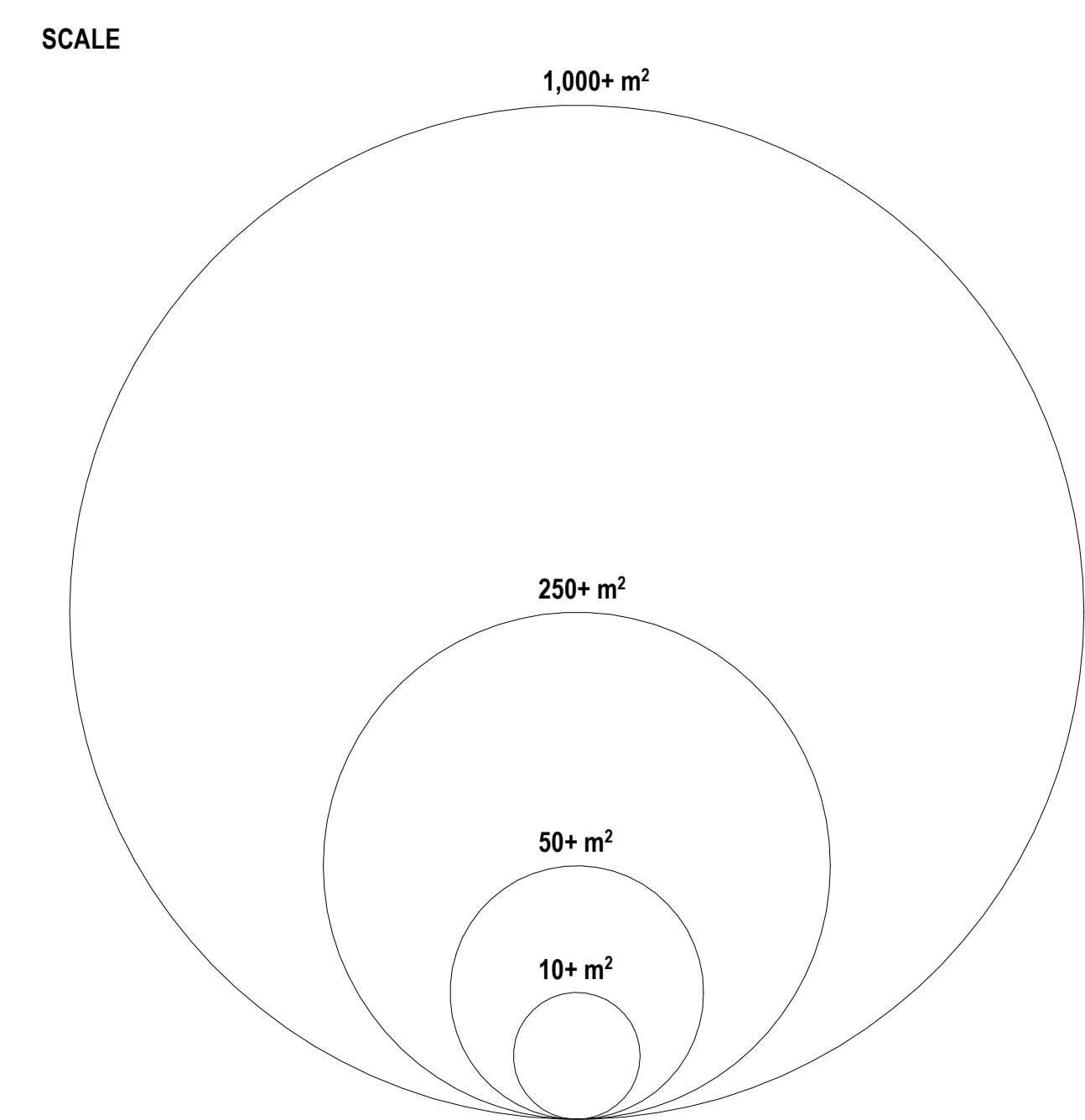
FRAMEWORK

TST ADJACENCY DIAGRAMS

NON SCIENCE DIAGRAMS

PUBLIC SPACES

(v.2)

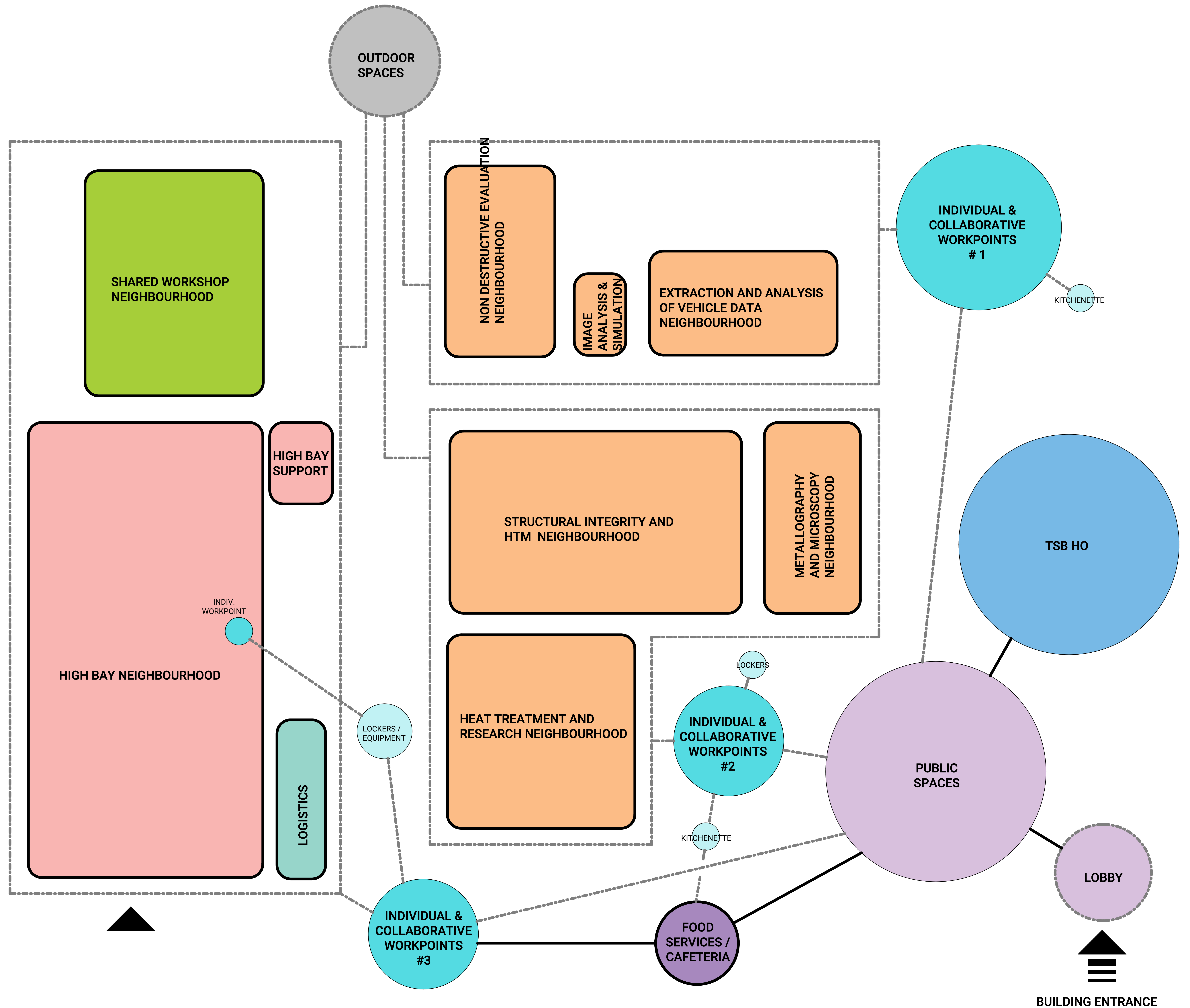
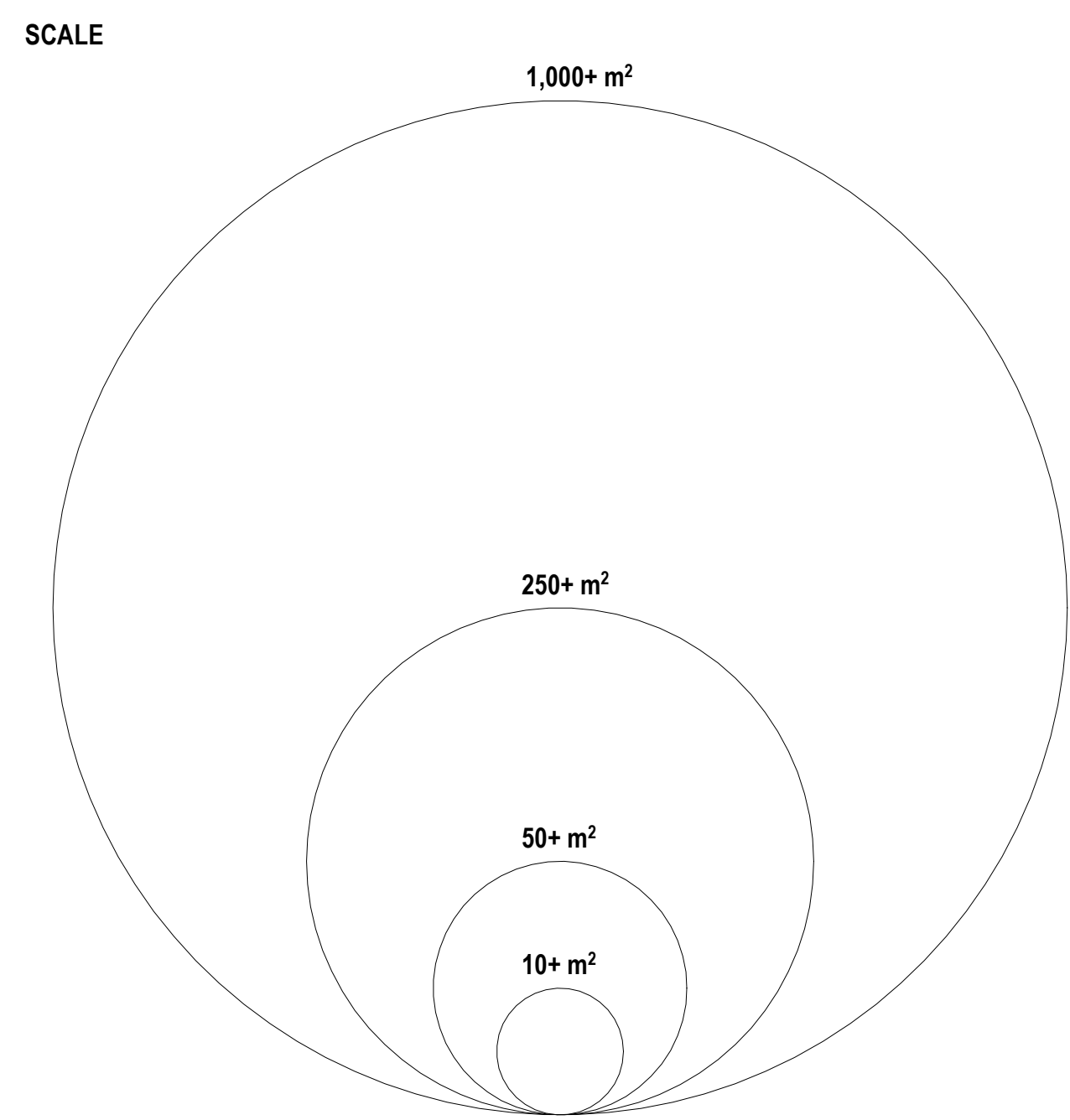
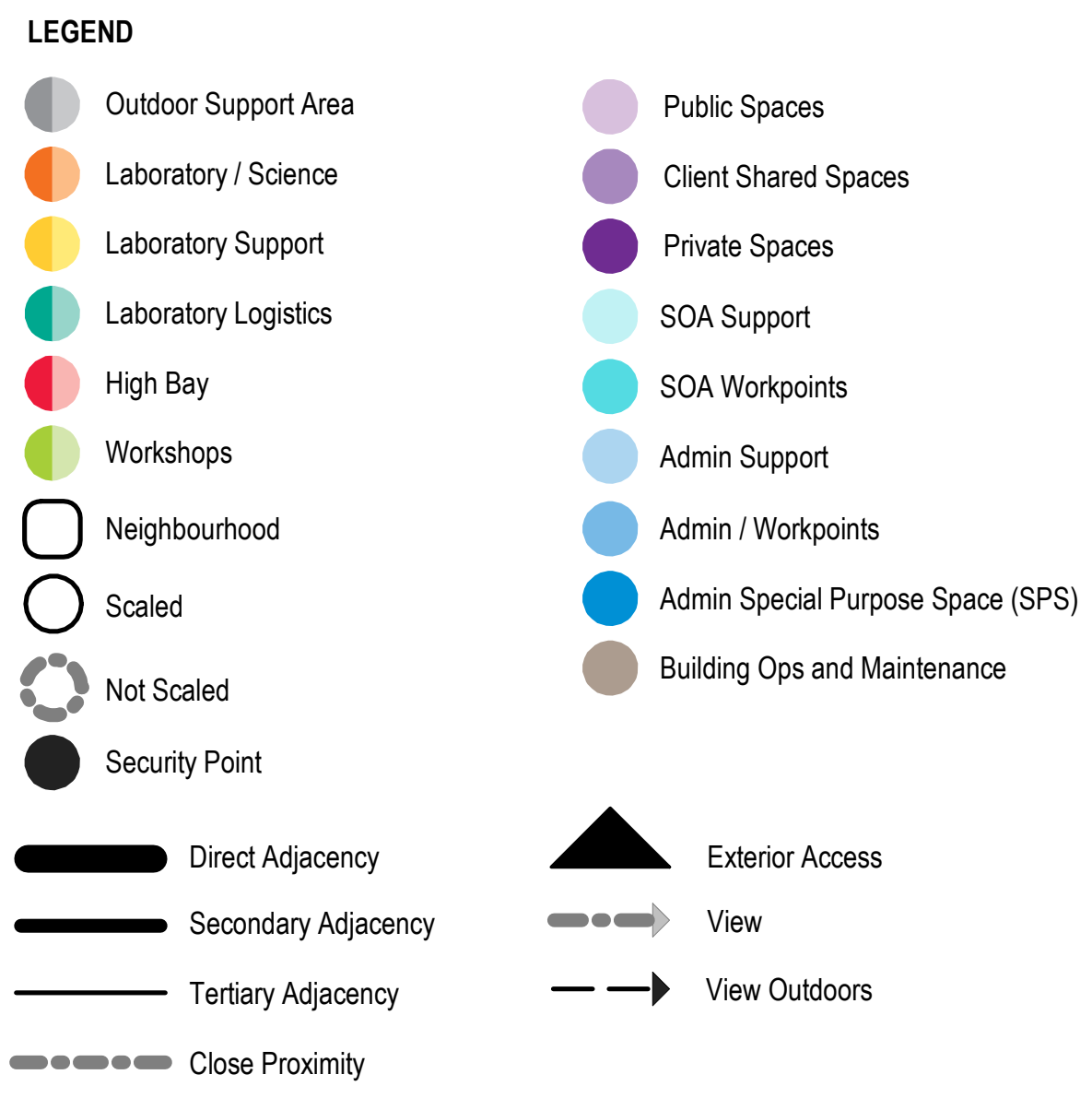


TSTS ADJACENCY DIAGRAM

SCIENCE OFFICES

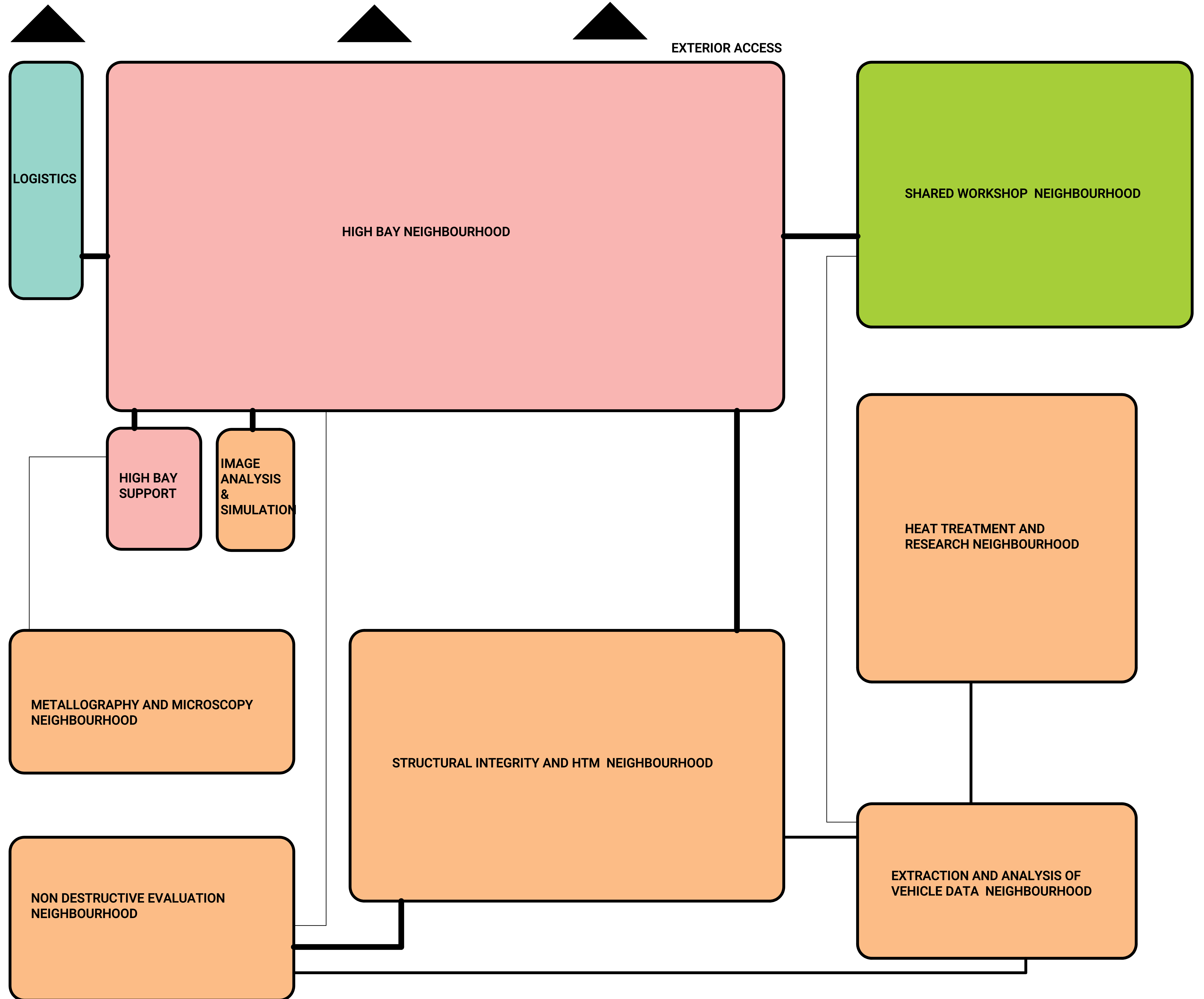
SCIENCE OFFICES

(v.2)



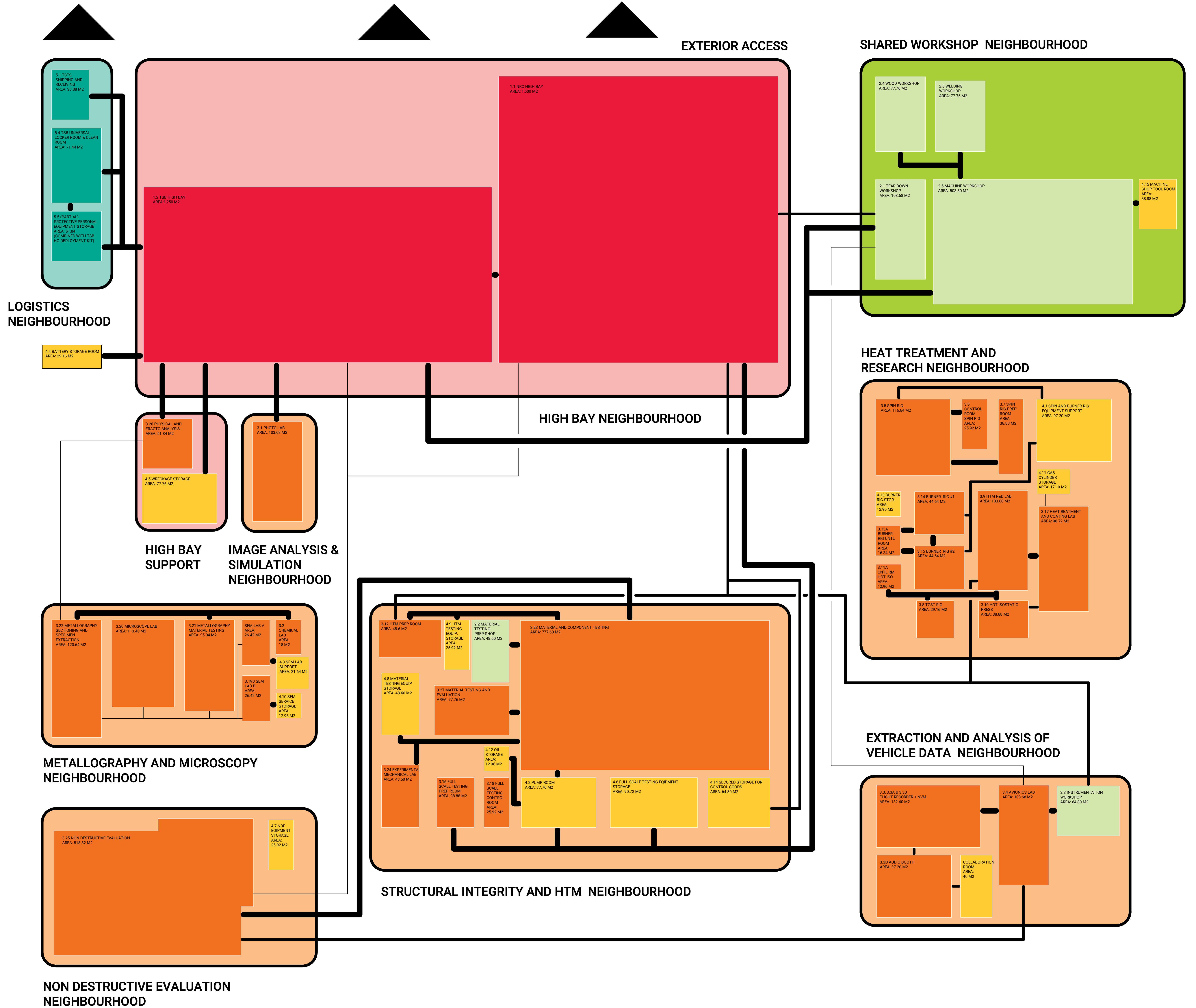
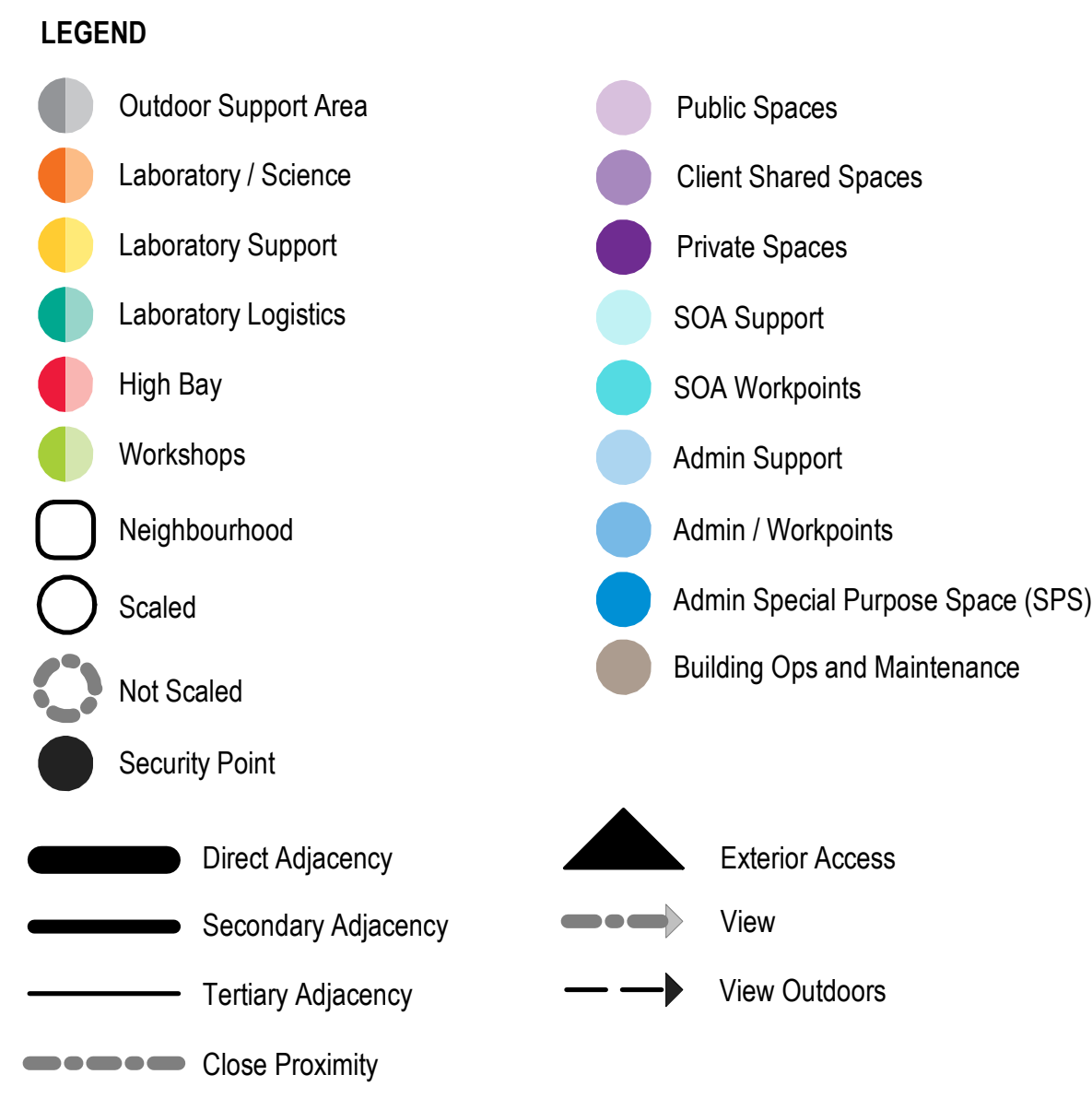
TSTS ADJACENCY DIAGRAM SCIENCE DIAGRAM SCIENCE NEIGHBOURHOOD (v.2)

- LEGEND**
- Outdoor Support Area
 - Laboratory / Science
 - Laboratory Support
 - Laboratory Logistics
 - High Bay
 - Workshops
 - Neighbourhood
 - Scaled
 - Not Scaled
 - Security Point
 - Public Spaces
 - Client Shared Spaces
 - Private Spaces
 - SOA Support
 - SOA Workpoints
 - Admin Support
 - Admin / Workpoints
 - Admin Special Purpose Space (SPS)
 - Building Ops and Maintenance
- Direct Adjacency
 Secondary Adjacency
 Tertiary Adjacency
 Close Proximity
- ▲ Exterior Access
→ View
→ View Outdoors



TSTS ADJACENCY DIAGRAM

SCIENCE DIAGRAM SCIENCE NEIGHBOURHOOD - SPACES (v.2)



May 27, 2021

Appendix J THE LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

FRAMEWORK

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING - LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT REPORT (100%)

TA 2.4.2

May 21, 2021

Prepared for:

Laboratories Canada
Public Services and Procurement
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FRAMEWORK

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Executive Summary

A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was completed for the Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS) Hub to quantify the embodied carbon, or carbon footprint, of the structure. Together with the operational carbon analysis, the LCA enables a greater understanding of the carbon drivers within the facility. The functional programming LCA focuses on structural components and the exterior envelope of the building. Without a completed design, several assumptions are made to determine the structural quantities for various portions of the facility. Special consideration is given to the office block, where steel, concrete, and mass timber are all considered as materials.

The results of the LCA, completed with the software One Click, indicate that a 950 tonne reduction in embodied carbon can be achieved by framing the office block superstructure with mass timber. If biogenic carbon, which can be thought of as a “negative emission” (since it refers to carbon that is stored in biological materials), is considered, the reduction increases to 1,540 tonnes of embodied carbon for the mass timber option. The overall embodied carbon in the building is most significantly influenced by concrete (largely present in the substructure). While concrete will not be completely eliminated in the building, carefully specifying the material and its source can improve the building’s carbon footprint. Similar considerations can also be made for other building materials.

The overall embodied carbon results are also compared against other facilities in the Embodied Carbon Benchmark Study, and findings show that the early stage embodied carbon results are below the average for offices, mixed-use, warehouses, and industrial facilities. As the building design progresses, additional life cycle assessments should be completed. As the inputs improve in accuracy, the results will also improve, and lead to more accurate insights into the building and areas for improvement.

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1.0 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Globally, the building sector, materials and operations, account for over 33% of the annual emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), with building materials alone contributing 11% (IEA, 2019). The building industry is one that is constantly changing and evolving, from advancing different technologies and materials to adopting new design processes. Now, the building construction industry is shifting to help aid Canada's efforts in reducing its carbon emissions and mitigating the evermore challenging effects of climate change.

A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a method used to quantify the embodied carbon for any given product, building, or service. The term embodied carbon refers to the carbon footprint of a building material; it considers all emissions associated with the manufacturing, transport, installation, use, and end of life of the material. An LCA can be initiated at any stage of the project timeline and is largely based on being able to quantify the amount of all the materials to be used. Additional parameters, such as construction site operations, energy, and water consumption can impact the outcome. The results from an LCA are typically expressed as a total embodied carbon value, t CO₂e, or as a unitary value per building area, kg CO₂e/m².

This report contains results of a preliminary LCA performed for the Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS) Hub. It describes objectives and strategies of the LCA study, outlines the methodologies used to conduct the assessment, and summarizes the inherent limitations of the report. It also discusses the major structural and architectural design assumptions that were made in order to estimate the total construction materials, which are the key inputs into the LCA. The report then presents the final embodied carbon results and provides a discussion into key carbon drivers and how they can be reduced, as well as comments on the results relative to the industry benchmark.

This LCA is based on the gross floor area and massing from the 66% functional programming report along with the associated massing model dated December 16, 2020. The changes made to the gross floor area from the 66% to the final functional programming report do not affect the results presented, as the embodied carbon values are expressed per unit floor area. The subsequent discussions and recommendations made also all remain valid.

1.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Location: Ottawa, ON

Gross Building Area: approx. 22,500 m²

The TSTS Hub is primarily a single-story structure consisting of the following key spaces: High Bay, Laboratory, Laboratory Support, Logistic Support, Workshops, Public Realm, and Offices. To facilitate the LCA, the key spaces were further grouped by similar structural systems, generalized as the high bay (which includes the two high bay laboratories), mid bay (which includes all science spaces with a building height of 7 m), and normal bay (which contains the remaining science spaces with a building height of 5 m or less). Lastly, the office space, which contains the offices and public realm.

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Table 1-1: Gross Floor Area Summary

Space Name	Group	Gross Floor Area (m ²)
High Bay	High Bay	3562
Laboratory	Mid Bay	5958
Laboratory Support (H = 7 m)	Mid Bay	
Workshops	Mid Bay	
Laboratory Support (H < 7 m)	Normal Bay	3859
Logistic Support	Normal Bay	
Public Realm	Office Space	9198
Offices		

Section 4 of the functional programming report contains further details of the space breakdown and description. **Appendix F** can be referenced for the area tabulation of the non-science spaces, **Appendix G** can be referenced for the area tabulation of the science spaces, and **Appendix I** can be referenced for the adjacency diagrams.

For more information on the structural considerations, **Section 10.1** of the functional programming report can be referenced, which contains the preliminary structural engineering recommendations for the entire building. It is noted that much of the structure is governed by the functional requirements. In the high bay spaces, the structural roof framing will consist of a metal roof deck supported on long-span steel joists, roof, and perimeter columns. Crane girders will also be supported off of the perimeter columns. No interior columns are permitted due to the presence of the overhead cranes. For spaces in the mid bay with overhead cranes, a similar steel roof framing has been assumed. Throughout the remaining spaces in the mid and normal bay, the structural framing will be a conventional metal roof deck supported on steel framing of joists, girders, and columns. For the office space, conventional office structural systems utilizing steel, concrete, mass timber, or a hybrid may be used.

The substructure of the TSTS Hub will likely be constructed using cast-in-place concrete foundations supported on strip and square footings and a reinforced concrete slab on grade. A geotechnical assessment will be completed for the site and the optimal foundation system will be developed in conjunction with the geotechnical engineer.

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

2.1 LCA OBJECTIVES

This preliminary LCA report serves a range of purposes:

- To calculate material impacts and understand key embodied carbon drivers early on.
- To ensure the most efficient and effective use of material, resources, and knowledge of best practices.
- To identify potential strategies for reduction or substitution in the identified areas of concern.
- To assess how the TSTS Hub compares to buildings of a similar typology, function and/or size (i.e., benchmarking to existing industry data).

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2.2 MATERIAL SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS

Mass timber: as floors typically represent the highest amount of embodied carbon in a conventional steel or concrete building, the use of mass timber to frame the office space will be explored and compared against conventional steel framing. In general, the steel deck will be substituted by a cross-laminated timber (CLT) deck, and the steel joists, girders and columns will be substituted by glued-laminated (glulam) members. The results from both options will be compared to determine whether the carbon impact is significant.

Structural steel: structural steel is known for its high recycled content, approximately 93% (AISC, 2017), and has one of the highest recycling rates of any construction material. As such, preference for locally sourced materials with a high recycled content will be given. The table below lists the assumed percentages used for the LCA.

Table 2-1: Percentage Recycled Contents

Component	% Recycled Content
Structural steel	93
Reinforcement steel (rebar)	97
Sheet metals	30 (CSSBI, 2012)

Concrete: it is also a known fact that concrete is one of the main contributors to the carbon footprint of most buildings and infrastructure assets, with cement being the main driver. Given that concrete will be the primary building material for the building's foundation system, preference will be made for ready-mix concrete to include high Supplementary Cementing Materials (SCMs), to offset some of the cement content. While the SCM quantities may vary for different mixes used in the building structure, for this report, a 25% fly ash mix will be assumed.

Others: Enclosures can represent up to 15% of the global warming impact of a typical office building (Melton, 2018). Although this statistic varies by building type, it is important to recognize this potential impact. As a preliminary baseline, a highly insulated building envelope has been selected.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT SCOPE

Referencing the guidelines by the Canada Green Building Council in their Embodied Carbon Reporting Template (CaGBC, 2020), the following structural and envelope components for the building were included:

- Footings, piers, and slab on grade
- Structural wall assemblies (exterior walls only)
- Structural floors and ceilings (no finishes)
- Roof assemblies

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Primarily, the focus is on the structure and envelope components, which is an appropriate level of detail for projects in the functional programming design stage. Using the preliminary project massing model dated December 16, 2020 and the information outlined in **Section 10.1** and the Room Data Sheets, a preliminary structural framing was established for the entire structure. To establish the structural components (the super and sub structure), additional design assumptions were made. With a preliminary structural framing and architectural build-ups established, a quantity-take off for all the construction materials was then conducted. Using the software One Click LCA, an analysis for the embodied carbon of the building was performed based on the materials from the quantity take-off.

3.2 REPORT LIMITATIONS

The results of an LCA are heavily reliant on the input parameters, particularly the construction material quantities. Given the preliminary phase of the project, changes are anticipated moving forward. Any changes that affect the building size and final heights will affect the final material quantities, and thus the final embodied carbon values. In addition, with most of the structure governed by the functional requirements, any new changes to parameters such as loading, space constraints can also significantly change the structural framing and thus the total material quantity. The LCA only contains the structural and envelope components, meaning other parameters such as external area, site elements, and building technology are not considered.

The software One Click also “maps” the input materials to its own internal database of materials. For example, if the user inputs 10,000 m³ of 25MPa ready-mix concrete, One Click will give the user the option to choose from local generic data or manufacturer specific data for the concrete material. Manufacturer specific data is often not available for products manufactured within Canada or North America, so local generic data is typically selected. Given the lack of specificity, it is anticipated that the carbon results may change depending on the material mapped. However, given the overall level of detail, this variance is not significant and will produce useful results at the preliminary stage. Lastly, the analysis conducted using OneClick also does not consider construction site operations and water. Refer to the preliminary energy modelling report for details on operating energy and carbon emission estimates.

4.0 DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 STRUCTURAL DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS

The following sections describe the structural design assumptions made for the super and substructure. For the purposes of this report, the key spaces were categorized into high bay, mid bay, normal bay, and offices. Each subsection contains a brief introduction of the framing assumptions and any unique room characteristics (such as overhead cranes). A table summarizing the total material quantity for individual component is then presented. All material quantity values are expressed in units per floor area. To determine the total material quantity for a given area/room, multiply by the gross floor area stated above each table. For example, in the high bay, the total weight of steel deck will be $14 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 2000 \text{ m}^2 = 28,000 \text{ kg}$.

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4.1.1 HIGH BAY

The high bay zone consists of one high bay laboratory for the National Research Council of Canada's (NRC) Structures and Materials Performance Laboratory (SMPL) and the Transportation Safety Board of Canada's (TSB) Engineering Lab. The NRC high bay will be 20 m tall, single story research facility, housing a 10 t overhead crane spanning 40 m. Similarly, the TSB Engineering Lab will be an investigative facility with two 20 t overhead cranes spanning 25 m.

Table 4-1: NRC High Bay Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 2000 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	2600 mm open web steel joist	29
	W610 steel roof girder	5
Crane Girder	W610 steel	6
Column	W360 steel	59
Lateral System	HSS305x305 diagonal steel bracing	5.5
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS	3
Connections ²	Steel connections	16.5
Slab on Grade	1800 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 4140 Reinforcing steel: 810
Apron Slab	300 mm thick concrete, 8 m wide	Concrete: 690 Reinforcing steel: 30
Foundations	5500 x 5500 x 500 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 410 Reinforcing steel: 18

Table 4-2: TSB High Bay Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 1562 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	2000 mm open web steel joist	20
	W530 steel roof girder	6.5
Crane Girder	W610 steel	9
Column	W360 steel	75
Lateral System	HSS254X254 diagonal steel bracing	5
Miscellaneous	Steel channels, angles, HSS, beams	3
Connections	Steel connections	17
Slab on Grade	300 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 690 Reinforcing steel: 22
Foundations	4000 x 4000x 500 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 285 Reinforcing steel: 12.5

1 Framing for mechanical and electrical components, cladding support, roof and wall openings, etc.

2 Calculated as 15% of the total steel weight of joist, roof and crane girder, column, lateral system and miscellaneous

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4.1.2 MID BAY

The mid bay refers to the laboratory, laboratory support, and workshop spaces with a building height of 7 m. Within the mid bay there are a couple unique spaces, the Material and Component Testing room features a 10 t overhead crane spanning 22 m. In the workshop space, the Machine Workshop room houses a 2 t overhead crane spanning 18 m. For the remaining spaces in the mid bay, the framing is assumed to be a 7.2 m x 7.2 m bay framed with steel joists, girders, and columns. The 7.2 m bay was selected to fit the typical 3.6 m lab module.

Table 4-3: Material and Component Testing Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 1438 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	1800 mm open web steel joist	18.5
	W460 steel roof girder	7.5
Crane Girder	W610 steel	9.5
Column	W360 steel	20.5
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS	2.5
Connections ²	Steel connections	9
Slab on Grade	500 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 1150 Reinforcing steel: 30
Foundations	2500 x 2500 x 300 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 95 Reinforcing steel: 5

Table 4-4: Machine Workshop Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 900 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	1600 mm open web steel joist	16
	W530 steel roof girder	9
Crane Girder	W610 steel	17.5
Column	W360 steel	23
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS	2.5
Connections ²	Steel connections	10
Slab on Grade	300 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 690 Reinforcing steel: 18
Foundations	2500 x 2500 x 300 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 115 Reinforcing steel: 5

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Table 4-5: Typical Mid Bay Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 3620 m2)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	650 mm open web steel joist	5
	W460 steel roof girder	17
Column	W250 steel	6.5
Lateral System	HSS152X152	1.5
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS	2
Connections ²	Steel connections	5
Slab on Grade	150 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 344 Reinforcing steel: 9
Foundations	2000 x 2000 x 300 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 66 Reinforcing steel: 3

4.1.3 NORMAL BAY

The normal bay contains the remaining science (non-office) spaces with a building height of 5 m or less. Like the typical mid bay spaces, the roof framing for the normal bay is also assumed to be a 7.2 m x 7.2 m bay with steel joists, girders, and columns.

Table 4-6: Typical Normal Bay Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 3859 m2)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	650 mm open web steel joist	5
	W460 steel roof girder	17
Column	W250 steel	5
Lateral System	HSS152X152 steel diagonal bracing	1.5
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS, beams	2
Connections ²	15% of steel framing	5
Slab on Grade	150 mm thick concrete	Concrete: 344 Reinforcing steel: 9
Foundations	2000 x 2000 x 300 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 66 Reinforcing steel: 3

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4.1.4 OFFICE SPACE

In the office space, the floor and roof framing will consider three framing options: conventional structural steel, fully mass timber, and a hybrid steel and mass timber framing.

4.1.4.1 OPTION 1 – CONVENTIONAL STEEL FRAMING

Option 1 considers framing the entire three-story office structure using conventional structural steel. The structural framing for the roof and floors will be a conventional metal roof deck supported on steel framing of joists, girders, and columns- very similar to the typical spaces in the mid and normal bays. For both steel and timber framing options, the typical roof and floor grid is assumed to be a 6 m x 6 m bay. The substructure (namely the slab on grade and foundations) for all three options is identical.

Table 4-7: Typical Steel Office Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 9198 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	76 mm steel deck	14
Roof Framing	550 mm open web steel joist	5
	W410 steel	20.5
Floor Deck	115 mm concrete on 38 mm steel deck	Concrete: 216 Steel deck:10
Floor Framing	550 mm open web steel joist	6.5
	W410 steel	22.5
Column	W360 steel	25.5
Lateral System	HSS152X152 steel diagonal bracing	0.75
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS, beams	2
Connections ²	Steel connections	12
Foundations	3500 x 3500 x 300 mm concrete spread footing including piers	Concrete: 178 Reinforcing steel: 8

4.1.4.2 OPTION 2 – FULLY MASS TIMBER FRAMING

Option 2 considers framing the entire three-story office structure using mass timber. The framing concept is identical to conventional steel framing, with the exception of the material choice. The steel deck will be substituted by a cross-laminated timber (CLT) deck, and the girders and columns will be substituted by glued-laminated (glulam) members. It is of note that a fully mass timber framing is not entirely steel free- some structural steel is still assumed for connections, lateral bracing, and other miscellaneous items.

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Table 4-8: Typical Mass Timber Office Structural Quantities (Gross Floor Area: 9198 m²)

Component	Details	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Roof Deck	175 mm CLT	98
Floor Deck	175 mm CLT	98
	50 mm lightweight concrete topping	140
Roof Framing	241 x 495 mm glulam girder	21.5
Floor Framing	241 x 546 mm glulam girder	24
Column	241 x 241 mm glulam column	3
Lateral System	HSS152X152 steel diagonal bracing	0.75
Miscellaneous ¹	Steel channels, angles, HSS, beams	2
Connections ³	Steel connections	12
Slab on Grade	150 mm slab on grade	Concrete: 345 Reinforcing steel: 9
Foundations	3500 x 3500 x 300 mm concrete spread footing	Concrete: 178 Reinforcing steel: 8

4.1.4.3 OPTION 3 – HYBRID STEEL AND TIMBER FRAMING

Option 3 assumes only the public realm and lobby/circulation spaces are framed using mass timber, and the remaining office spaces with conventional structural steel. Currently, the public realm and all related circulation spaces are located on the first floor only. Structurally, this translates to framing only a portion of the first-floor columns and second story floor using timber. Refer to the quantity tables presented in Option 1 and 2 for the quantities and the following floor areas for steel and timber.

Conventional Steel Gross Floor Area: 8424 m²

Mass Timber Gross Floor Area: 774 m² (on first floor)

4.1.5 ADDITIONAL STRUCTURAL ASSUMPTIONS

4.1.5.1 PERIMETER ASSUMPTIONS

Perimeter foundation wall and strip footing was not captured in previous tables and are presented below.

Table 4-9: Additional Perimeter Structural Assumptions (Gross First Floor Area: 16,416 m²)

Component	Detail	Quantity (kg/m ² floor area)
Foundations	400 mm thick concrete perimeter foundation wall and 1100 mm wide concrete strip footing	Concrete: 44 Reinforcing steel: 4

³ Connections between timber members will be in steel; bolts, fasteners, knife plates etc. Quantity is assumed to be the same as the conventional steel option connections.

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4.2 ARCHITECTURAL ASSUMPTIONS

The following architectural assumptions were made for the building envelope components.

4.2.1 EXTERIOR WALL

Table 4-10: Wall Assembly Assumptions (Gross Surface Area: 7,091 m²)

Component	Detail	Quantity (m ²)
Exterior Wall	Metal cladding	4,756
	175 mm semi rigid insulation (R25)	4,756
	250 mm masonry block wall	4,756
	Double pane windows ⁴	2,235

4.2.2 ROOF

Table 4-11: Roof Assembly Assumptions (Gross Roof Area: 16,416 m²)

Component	Detail	Quantity (m ²)
Roofing	2 ply modified SBS bitumen membrane	16,416
	250 mm polyiso (R50)	16,416

5.0 EMBODIED CARBON RESULTS

With the incorporation of mass timber framing elements in options 2 and 3, biogenic carbon can play a role in determining the total embodied carbon for the building. Biogenic refers to the carbon that is stored in biological materials such as plants and soil. Within a building context, biogenic carbon can be treated as a “negative emission”, meaning it can be deducted from the total carbon emissions. Only 2 specific tools within One Click have the option of including the biogenic carbon in the detailed results output, with most of the tools (such as the one used for this study) only treating biogenic carbon as additional information. This means the negative emissions are not included in the final results within the detailed figure results presented. **Section 5.4** discusses the biogenic carbon results separately and manually includes them in the total carbon emission values.

⁴ 20% glazing area for high bay, 30% glazing area for mid and normal bay, 60% glazing area for offices

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5.1 OPTION 1 – CONVENTIONAL STEEL FRAMING

The analysis for the structure and enclosure results in a total embodied carbon of **8,494 t CO₂e** and a unitary embodied carbon of 380 CO₂e kg /m².

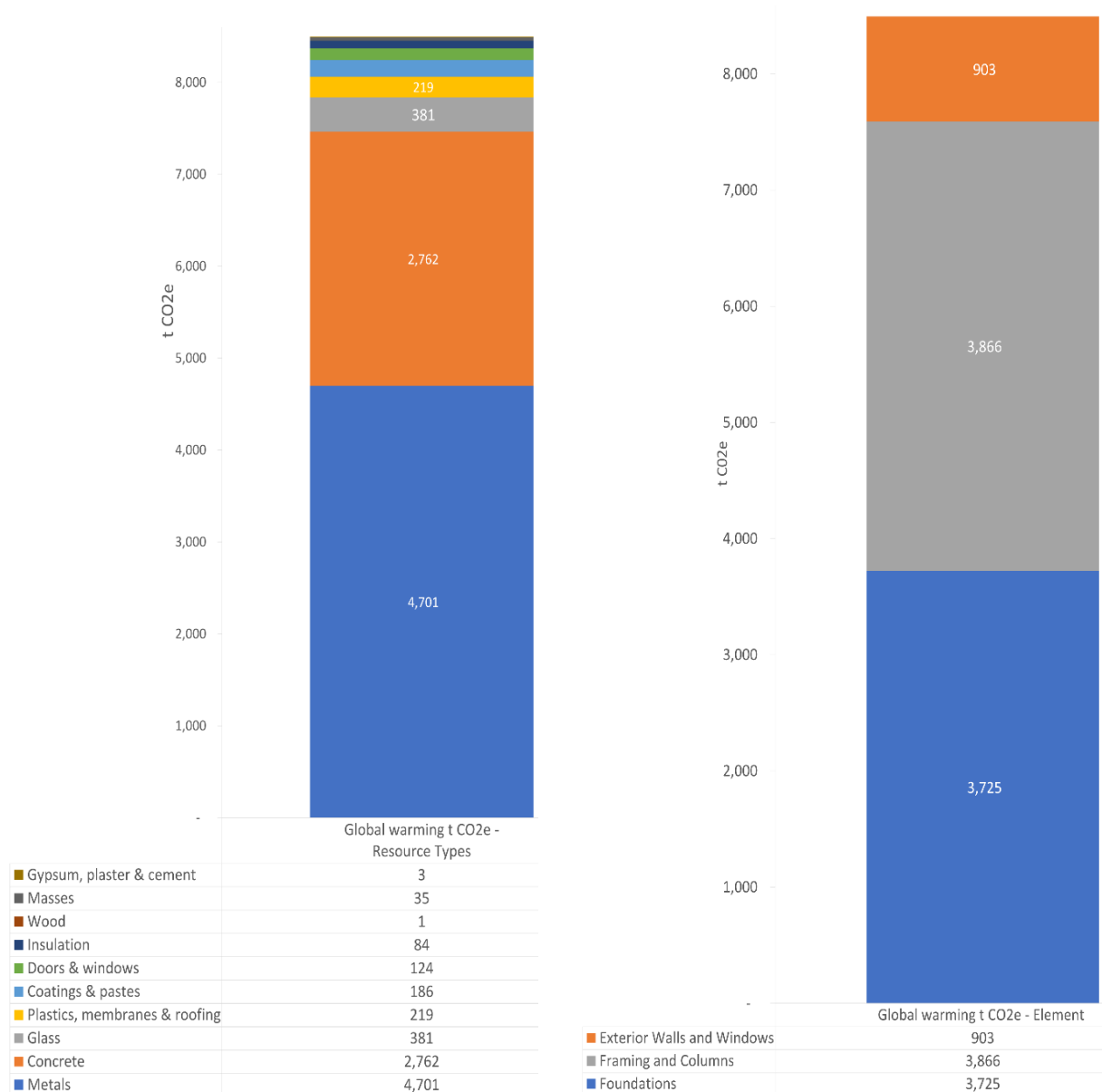


Figure 5-1: Option 1 Embodied Carbon Results

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5.2 OPTION 2 – FULLY MASS TIMBER FRAMING

By switching to fully mass timber framing for the office space, the mass timber floor area is now approximately 40% of the total building gross area (9198 m² out of 22,500 m²).

By comparison, the analysis results for option 2 show a total embodied carbon of **7,544 t CO₂e** and a unitary embodied carbon of 328 CO₂e kg/m². In comparison to option 1, this is 950 t reduction, roughly 11%.

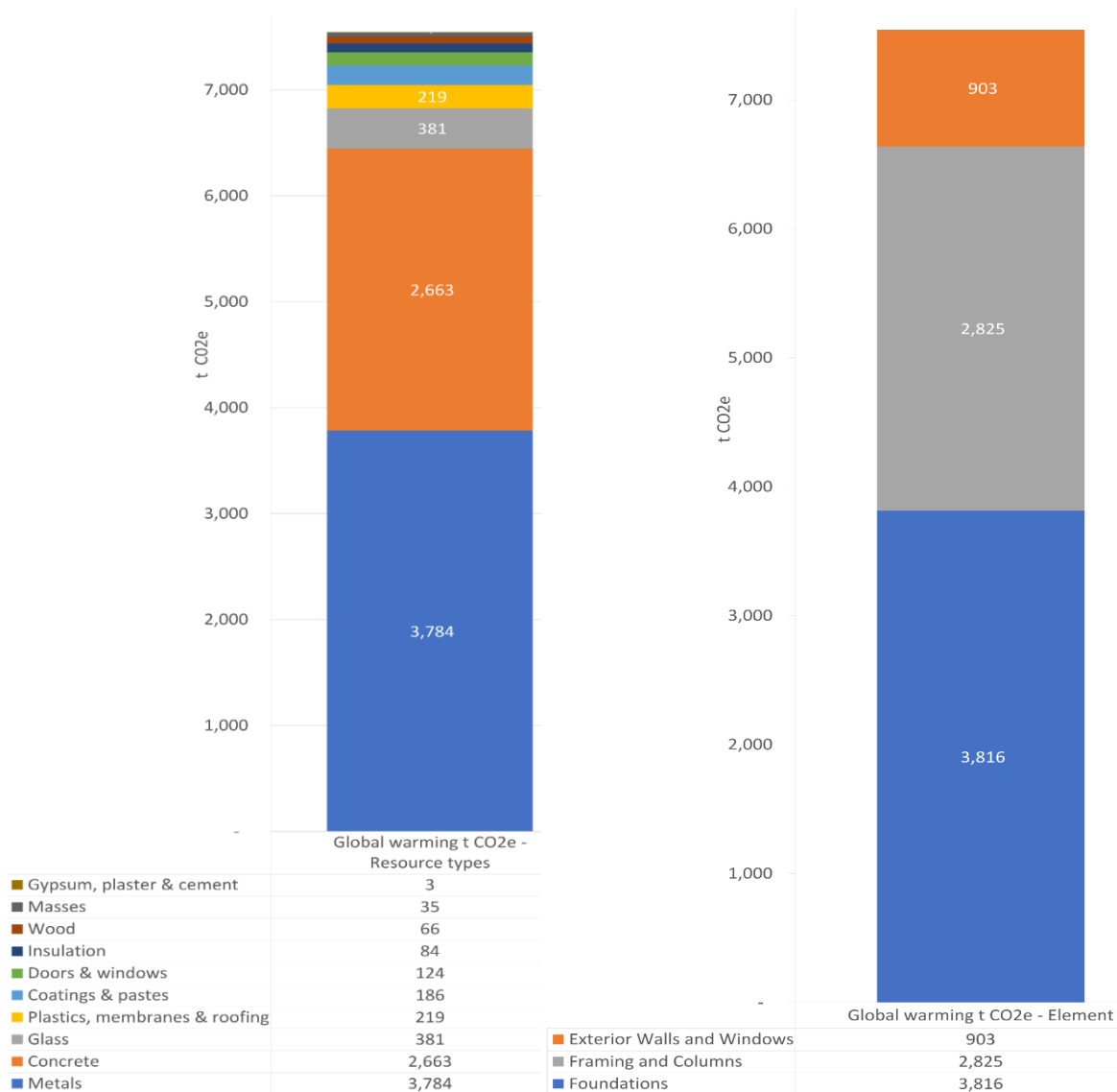


Figure 5-2: Option 2 Embodied Carbon Results

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5.3 OPTION 3 – HYBRID STEEL AND TIMBER FRAMING

For option 3, the mass timber floor area is approximately 3.5% of the total building gross area and 8.5% out of the office space (774 m² out of 22,500 m² and 9,198 m²).

The analysis results show a total embodied carbon of **8,402 t CO₂e** and a unitary embodied carbon of 376 CO₂e kg /m².

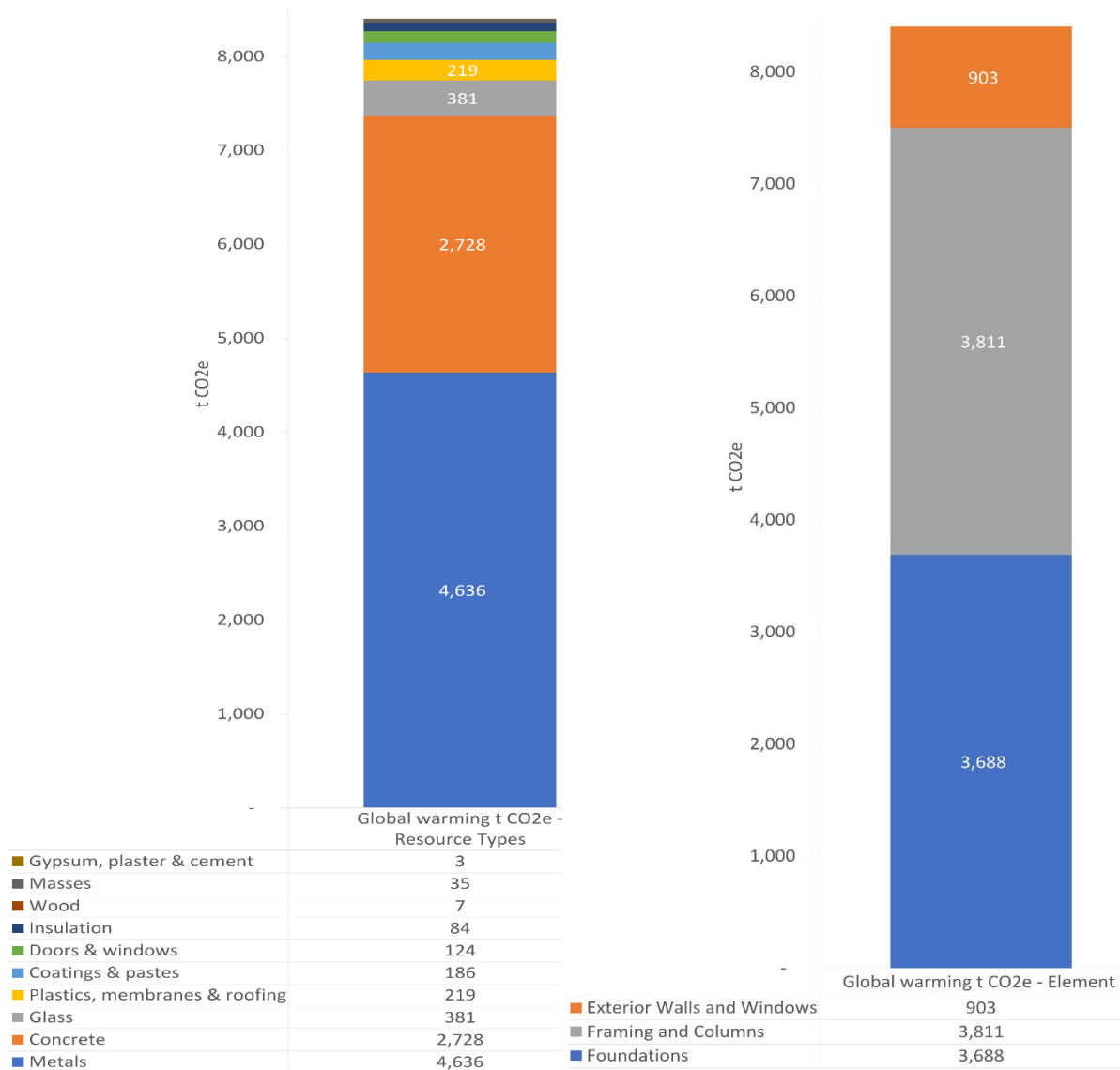


Figure 5-3: Option 3: Embodied Carbon Results

The hybrid framing option offers only a 92 t carbon reduction when compared to the fully steel framing, but a 858 t increase when compared to the fully timber framing.

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A clear common trend between all three options is that by resource type, metals and concrete lead to most of the carbon output, which is to be expected given that they form the majority of the sub and superstructure. The results, if grouped by element type, also align with this expectation.

5.4 BIOGENIC CARBON RESULTS

OneClick has the ability to calculate biogenic carbon following the British Standard EN 16449:2014 Wood and Wood-based Products:

Table 5-1: Biogenic Carbon Results

Framing Option	Biogenic Carbon Storage (t CO _{2e})
Conventional Steel	30
Hybrid Steel and Timber	90
Fully Mass Timber	620

It is noted the biogenic carbon values were not yet included in the total carbon emission values that was listed in the previous sections. As a summary, the initial emission values were:

Timber Framing 7,544 t CO _{2e}		Hybrid Framing 8,402 CO _{2e}		Steel Framing 8,494 t CO _{2e}
	+ 858 t CO _{2e}		+ 92 t CO _{2e}	

As expected, the hybrid framing results were quite similar to the fully steel framing. Now, with the negative emissions from the biogenic carbon now subtracted out, the final values are as follows:

Timber Framing 6,924 t CO _{2e}		Hybrid Framing 8,312 t CO _{2e}		Steel Framing 8,464 t CO _{2e}
	+ 1,388 t CO _{2e}		+ 152 t CO _{2e}	

The results show an even more drastic change. When considering the effects of biogenic carbon, between the two extreme framing options, roughly 18% of the total carbon emissions from the steel option can be avoided with the fully timber framing compared to the previous 11%.

5.5 KEY DRIVERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.5.1 CONCRETE

The results from the analysis showed that for both options, concrete contributes the greatest amount of embodied carbon. Concrete is the main building material for virtually all foundations and ground slabs in general and cannot be substituted with a different material. However, improvements can be made during the design stage, with a focus on research into greener concrete mixture solutions. Looking into alternative supplementary materials, such as ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS) and silica fume may provide new insights. In addition, determining the maximum percentage of SCMs before tradeoffs such as reduction of early strength and sensitivity to curing and finishing procedures is also important. Investigation into what mix alternatives are locally and readily available is also warranted. A better understanding the limitations and backgrounds of these greener mix alternatives will help to grow the list of viable alternatives as the building design progresses.

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5.5.2 STRUCTURAL STEEL

Metals, essentially structural steel, was the second key contributor to the building's carbon emissions. To add, structural steel is already a highly recycled material, being over 93% of recycled content. Thus, the strategy here can be to focus on operational carbon, which can help to offset some these seemingly irrevocable carbon emissions.

5.5.3 MASS TIMBER

The incorporation of mass timber framing provides a significant reduction to the total carbon emissions, especially if the entirety of the office space is framed in timber. The hybrid option, which considers only framing the public realm in timber, does not yield a major increase in timber quantities to reap the benefits of the material.

For 2021, the carbon pollution price is \$40 per tonne and set to increase by \$10 per tonne per year (Government of Canada, 2019), making the cost of carbon pollution a compounding problem. This report considers 2 options for incorporating timber into the building structure. More options can also be explored with the goal to find the optimal amount of timber framing, that maximizes carbon reductions.

5.5.4 BIOGENIC CARBON

Biogenic carbon has been calculated for the timber framing members in this analysis. However, biogenic carbon that is stored in biological materials such as plants, can also be assessed at the next/future stage of the project. Bio-based materials, such as those found on a green roof, can contribute towards a reduction in the overall carbon emissions. As previously stated, for the purposes of this preliminary analysis, these parameters were omitted but as the project advances and more information is confirmed and known, it will be sensible to include some of these parameters. With a more accurate understanding of how the building operates on a day to day, a more complete picture of its carbon impact will be realized.

5.6 BENCHMARKING

The LCA for Low Carbon Construction is a project initiative that has compiled the largest database (over 1,000 building LCA studies) of building embodied carbon (The Carbon Leadership Forum, 2017). The database allows users to group the database results based on building parameters such as program type, building use, building location, number of stories above grade and floor area. The graph below displays the data filtered by program type. Given the unique building type of the TSTS Hub, the program types as categorized by the database do not exactly match the TSTS Hub. Thus, the box plots below were selected to show a variety of program types that the TSTS Hub has similar features to, with the intention of providing a range of results instead. The red box represents the interquartile range, with the median and upper and lower quartile values indicated. A blue horizontal line, at 361 CO₂e kg /m², to present the unitary average of the three options (380, 328, and 376), has been included as a reference to the average unitary value obtained for the TSTS Hub.

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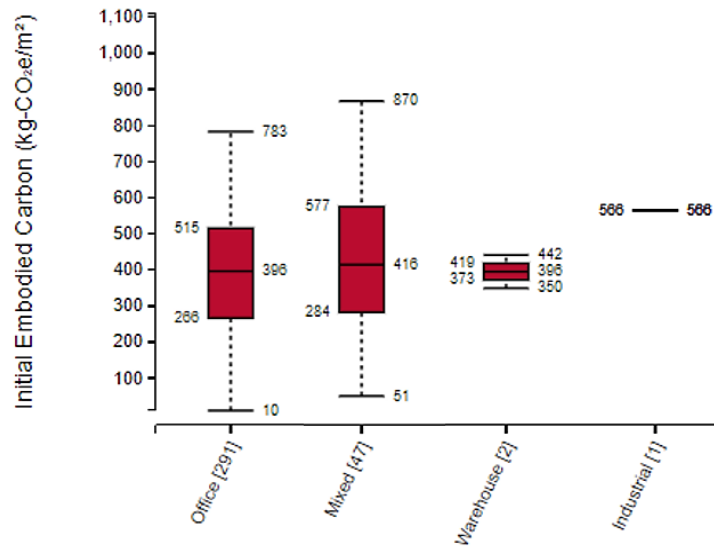


Figure 5-4: Embodied Carbon Benchmark Study, by Program Type

Similarly, the data range for buildings of a similar floor area (given in m²) and located in North America are presented below.

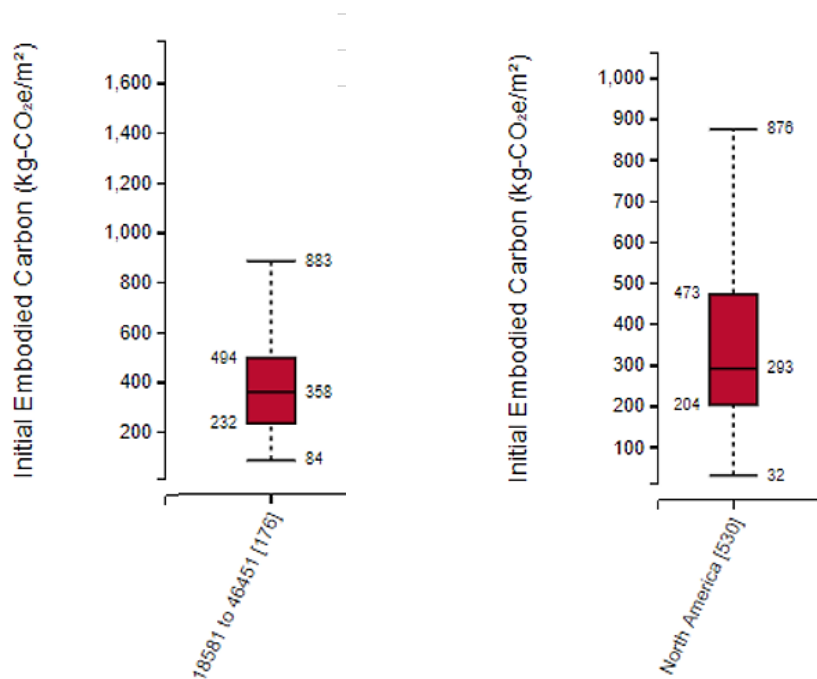


Figure 5-5: Embodied Carbon Benchmark Study, by Floor Area (m2) and Location

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Reviewing the unitary carbon results (expressed as CO₂e kg /m²) for the three options, the TSTS Hub is generally slightly below average when judging on the basis of program type, and generally right on average when comparing floor area. Relative to buildings located in North America, the results show to be above average values.

Furthermore, the ILFI's Zero Carbon Certification allows a maximum of 500 kg CO₂e/m² embodied carbon for a project. This threshold is for LCA of projects that include foundation, structure, enclosure, finishes and partitions, which is a slightly bigger scope than the current study, which focusses on the foundation, structure, and enclosure only. In particular, the fully steel and hybrid framing options, both at approximately 380 kg CO₂e/m² is nearly 76% to the threshold at this preliminary stage. This further highlights the importance of the recommendations discussed previously, in order to try to control and reduce the carbon emissions that are likely to increase as the LCA progresses to include more components.

5.7 NEXT STEPS

Overall, the early stage embodied carbon results for the TSTS Hub are reasonable and fall within the expected range of values for buildings with similar characteristics. As the project advances further through Schematic Design and Detailed Design, it is crucial that the LCA is updated in parallel to the match the design progress. For example, at the next stages the LCA will be updated to include all building components, such as interior walls (partitions), doors, stairs, and exterior areas. Additionally, detailed research into materials and other components in the next design stages will allow the results from LCA to grow increasingly refined, accurate, and informative.

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Appendix K **ENERGY MODELLING REPORT**

FRAMEWORK

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TA 2.4.2

May 21, 2021

Prepared for:

Laboratories Canada
Public Services and Procurement
Canada / Government of Canada

Prepared by:

FRAMEWORK

FINAL

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1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Laboratories Canada and Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) have set an ambitious agenda for environmental sustainability, consistent with the Government of Canada's policies for climate action and environmental preservation. It is proposed that the Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS) Hub be designed such that it is consistent with, and emblematic of, the governmental policies which establish portfolio-wide approaches to sustainability. These include the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS 2019-2021), Greening Government Strategy (2020), and accompanying Real Property Guidance (2019).

Laboratories Canada Design Principles – Sustainability

Efficient use of energy, water, and material to reduce the impacts on the environment through better siting, design, construction, operation, and maintenance throughout the building's life cycle.

Defining Characteristics:

- 1.0 **Design for net-zero carbon and net-zero energy ready facilities**
- 2.0 Provide climate-resiliency in facility lifecycle design
- 3.0 Meets specific health and wellness goals
- 4.0 Design for high performance operations

This energy modelling report has been written to specifically address defining characteristic 1.0 Design for net-zero carbon and net-zero energy ready facilities.

1.1 APPROACH TO BUILDING PERFORMANCE

Laboratories Canada has challenged the design team to produce a net-zero carbon or net-zero energy ready facility. Such a goal requires a specific approach to evaluate building performance. Generally, there are two approaches to analyzing building performance that are used in the industry:

A. Comparative analysis

Many building energy efficiency codes use this approach. It is characterized by comparing the proposed design to a code reference case, such as the National Energy Code for Buildings (NECB). One models the proposed design and generates a 'copy' (commonly called the 'reference' or 'baseline' building) which meets the minimum requirements of the code. Performance is measured relative to the code reference case and generally reported as a percentage improvement relative to code. Comparative analysis emphasizes differences between the design and the code reference

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case, thus energy uses that are common to the proposed design and reference building are less significant. Notably, this means that process-plug loads are less impactful.

B. Absolute analysis

An absolute performance-based analysis is required when evaluating Net-Zero Carbon or Net-Zero Energy Ready buildings. Absolute analysis focuses on estimating total energy use and operational carbon emissions, including a detailed accounting of all energy end-uses. For absolute analysis, accurately representing process and plug loads is important. For a net zero carbon building, this is compared to the renewable energy production on site. Performance may also be compared to appropriate benchmarks, by comparing the energy use intensity (EUI) among other key performance indicators.

In contrast to comparative analysis, this approach does not involve a Reference Building. Absolute analysis will not report percentage better than code, as the design is not being compared to a code.

Given the sustainability principles of Laboratories Canada, the building energy model has been prepared consistent with an absolute analysis approach. As part of the functional programming stage, significant effort was concentrated on estimating the science-based process loads based on input from the various user groups (i.e. the science capabilities) to yield a more complete estimate of the operating profile for carbon and energy use in the building. This is detailed further in **Section 4.0**.

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2.0 BUILDING ENERGY MODELLING METHODOLOGY

Using the massing model developed during functional programming phase, a whole-building energy model was developed using IES-VE 2019 modelling software. Given that the project is still in the early stages of design, the energy model and its associated inputs and outputs should be considered preliminary in nature.

In general, parameters related to the performance of the base building systems (i.e. mechanical, electrical and building envelope) were determined through input from the design team, based on high-level design strategies that strive towards maximum carbon reduction. Inputs related to process load estimates were determined collaboratively with the science capabilities through a combination of pre-populated questionnaires and consultation during the functional programming workshops, as well as supplementary reference material such as the master equipment list and process-specific documentation provided by the user groups.

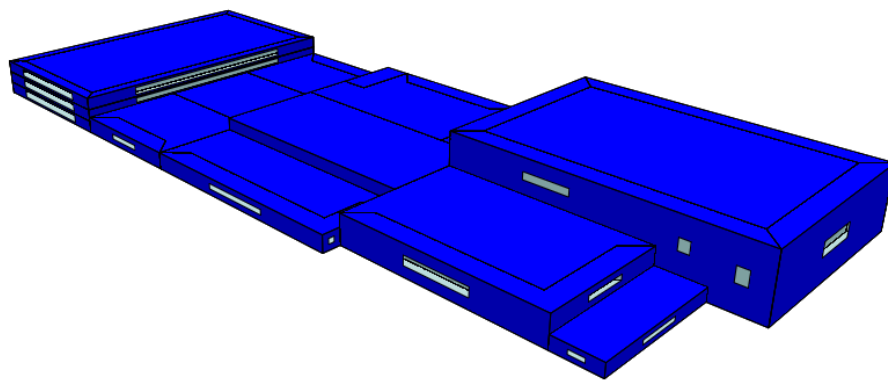


Figure 2.1: TSTS Hub - Preliminary Energy Model

The purpose of the preliminary energy model is to satisfy the following outcomes:

- Determine the performance potential and set preliminary targets for the TSTS Hub in relation to metrics for energy use and greenhouse gas emissions
- Provide a means to benchmark performance relative to other high-performance laboratories
- Identify the most significant drivers of energy use and key design parameters to optimize building performance
- Assess the viability of achieving Net-Zero Carbon and net Net-Zero Energy Ready

In addition to developing a base design model, a parametric modelling study was also carried out to determine the impact of key design parameters on whole-building performance.

The analysis was facilitated using a custom parametric analysis data visualization tool developed by the Framework team to explore the impact and interrelationships between different design parameters. The tool was used in a live setting during Workshop #6 to communicate the impact of various measures to reduce energy and GHG emissions. The back-end analysis was performed using the EnergyPlus simulation

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engine via the Grasshopper and Honeybee interface to allow for iterative analysis of multiple design permutations. The parametric simulations were calibrated against the base design energy model developed in IES-VE to ensure consistency in results between the two energy modelling platforms.

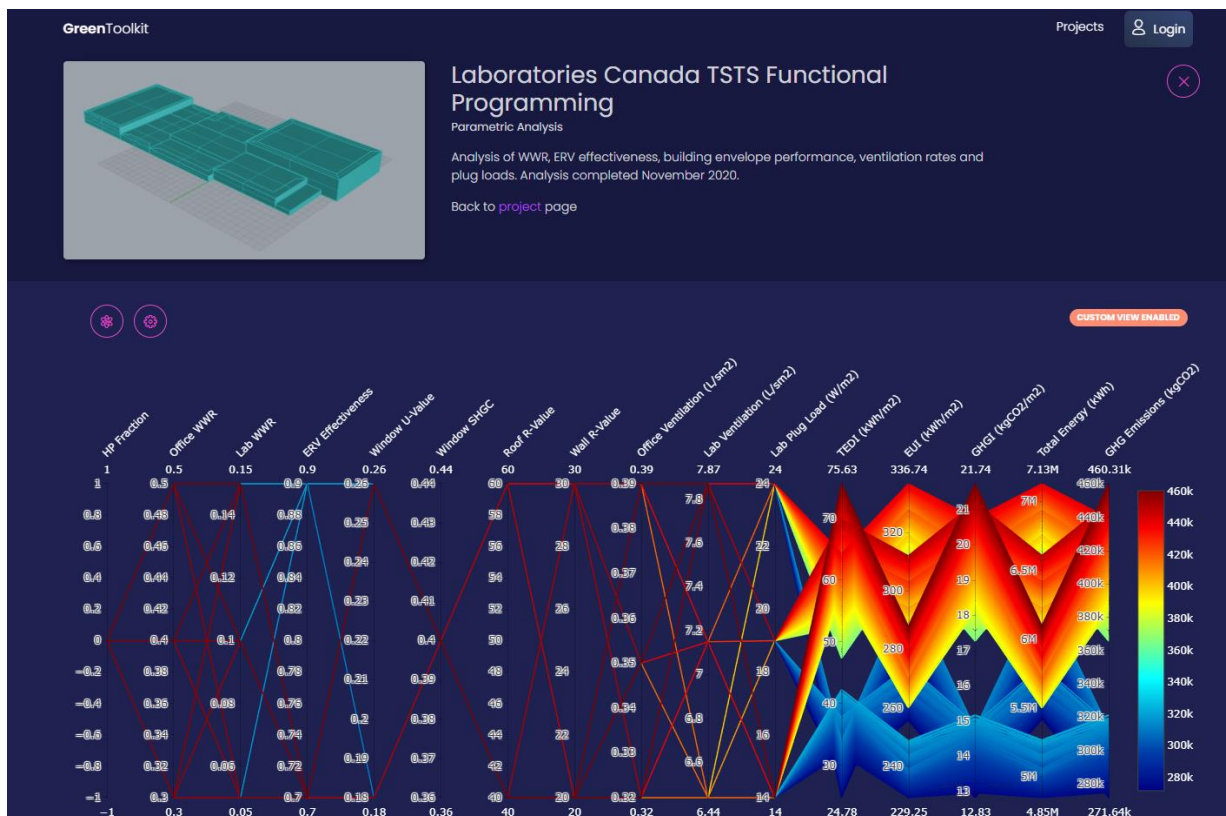


Figure 2.2: TSTS Hub - Parametric Energy Analysis Tool

The following variations in design options were explored as part of the parametric modelling study:

1. Office Window-to-Wall Ratio: 5%, 10%, 15%
2. Lab Window-to-Wall Ratio: 5%, 10%, 15%
3. Air-side Energy Recovery Effectiveness: 70%, 90%
4. Window U-value: 1.47 W/m².K, 1.02 W/m².K
5. Roof R-value: R-40, R-60
6. Wall R-value: R-20, R-30
7. Office Ventilation Rate: Base ventilation rate, 10% decrease, 20% decrease
8. Laboratory Ventilation Rate: Base ventilation rate, 10% decrease, 20% decrease
9. Lab Plug Load: Base load estimate, 25% increase, 25% decrease

The above options yielded a total of 3,880 discrete simulations with a range of output metrics including annual energy consumption, GHG emissions, energy use intensity (EUI), thermal energy demand intensity (TEDI), and a breakdown of energy consumption by end-use. Discussion of the results is provided in Section 5.5.

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3.0 BUILDING ENERGY MODEL INPUTS

A building energy model has many inputs. A summary of key inputs related to the building systems is provided in the table below.

Table 3-1: Building Energy Model Inputs

Characteristic	Model Input
<p>Operating Hours</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Office Space</p> <p>Weekdays: NRC: On-site hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. TSB: Typically, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Weekends: Closed. Holidays: Closed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laboratory Space</p> <p>Weekdays: NRC: On-site hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. TSB: Typically, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Weekends: Closed. Holidays: Closed.</p>
<p>Occupancy</p>	<p>Occupancy values follow the default NECB template values listed below per space type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading: 50 m²/person • Classroom/Lecture/Training: 2.86 m²/person • Corridor/Transition: 100 m²/person • Mechanical/Electrical: 200 m²/person • Laboratory: 20 m²/person • Locker room: 5 m²/person • Office: 20 m²/person • Stairway: 200 m²/person • Storage: 50 m²/person • Washroom: 30 m²/person • Workshop: 30 m²/person
<p>Plug loads</p>	<p>Unique laboratory process-plug loads will be modelled explicitly. Other spaces will follow the default NECB values listed below unless specified otherwise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading: 5 W/m² • Classroom/Lecture/Training: 5 W/m² • Corridor/Transition: 0 W/m² • Mechanical/Electrical: 1 W/m² • Laboratory: 10 W/m² • Locker room: 2.5 W/m² • Office: 7.5 W/m² • Stairway: 0 W/m² • Storage: 1 W/m² • Washroom: 1 W/m²

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop: 10 W/m² <p>Additional specialty process-plug loads are included as documented in Section 4.0</p>
<p>IT Process loads</p>	<p>Server room 1 (200 W/m²) – 9m x 6m Server room 2 (200 W/m²) – 6m x 4m Peak total modelled server room load: 15,600 W</p> <p>7 communication rooms (100 W/m²) – 4m x 3m Peak total comm room load: 8,400 W</p>
<p>Outdoor Air Volume</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Office Areas</p> <p>ASHRAE 62.1, demand control ventilation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Lab Areas, High and Mid Bay, and Workshop</p> <p>Typical operation: 4 ACH during occupied hours, off during unoccupied hours. 10 ACH provided for certain laboratory areas: Extraction & Analysis of Vehicle Data, Metalography & Microscopy, Non-Destructive Evaluation, Structural Integrity and HTM.</p>
<p>Space Temperature Setpoints</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Office Areas</p> <p>Heating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 21°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p>Cooling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 25°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p style="text-align: center;">General Lab Areas</p> <p>Heating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 21°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback permitted based on Lab function. Certain Lab(s) requires constant setpoint. <p>Cooling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 25°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied Temperature Setback <p style="text-align: center;">High and Mid Bay Areas</p> <p>Heating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 21°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p>Cooling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 25°C +/- 1°C (TSB High Bay), 23°C +/- 1°C (NRC High Bay) • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p style="text-align: center;">Workshop Areas</p> <p>Heating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 21°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p>Cooling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupied: 25°C +/- 1°C • Unoccupied: Temperature Setback <p>Reference Room Data Sheets</p>

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Wall R-Value	R20 (Effective) Below Grade and R35 (Effective) Above Grade / OH Doors R17
Roof R-Value	R60 (Effective)
Window U-Value and SHGC	U-Value 1.59 W/m ² .K SHGC 0.26
Window-to-Wall Ratio	Office Areas: 40% General Lab Areas: 10% High and Mid Bay Areas: 5%
Skylight-to-Roof Ratio	None.
Infiltration	0.25 L/s.m ² of envelope surface area, based on NECB
Interior Lighting	10% installed lighting power reduction relative to NECB 2017 Space Type lighting power density
HVAC System Description	<p style="text-align: center;">Ventilation Plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TSB Head Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VAV DOAS c/w DCV based on CO₂, energy recovery wheel • TSTS Science Office & Public Realm Spaces (offices and collab spaces) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VAV DOAS c/w DCV based on CO₂, energy recovery wheel • TSTS Science Spaces (Labs and Workshop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiple VAV DOAS c/w DCV based on CO₂, energy recovery wheel <p style="text-align: center;">Office Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation: Pressure independent VAV system for supply air + General exhaust air. • 4-pipe fan coil units distributed heating and cooling terminal system <p style="text-align: center;">General Lab & Workshop Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Ventilation and Cooling: Pressure independent VAV (Venturi) system for supply and exhaust air. • 4-pipe fan coil units distributed heating and cooling terminal system
Heat Recovery	<p>Airside recovery design consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOAS energy recovery wheel with minimum sensible effectiveness of 70%, allows both latent and sensible energy exchange.
HVAC Controls	Demand Control Ventilation, systems separate for Labs and Office Areas.
Heating Plant Description	<p>Facility Heating Plant - At the current stage of design, multiple options are still being explored. For the purposes of the preliminary energy model, an electric boiler plant has been modeled.</p> <p>Electric Boilers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency: constant 98% • Pre-heating by chiller condenser water (up to 100% of condenser water energy) <p>Heating Water Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating water system minimum 11C differential between supply and return water. • Outdoor air reset.

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<p>Cooling Plant Description</p>	<p>Facility Cooling Plant - At the current stage of design, multiple options are still being explore. For the purposes of the preliminary energy model, a heat recovery chiller plant has been modelled.</p> <p>Heat Recovery Chillers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three sequenced chillers • COP: 5.50 • Open cooling tower for heat rejection <p>Chilled Water Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chilled water system minimum 6C differential between supply and return water.
<p>Fans</p>	<p>Supply Fans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable speed drive • Total static pressure: 1750 Pa (including heat recovery pressure drop) • Fan efficiency: 82% • Motor efficiency: 90% <p>Return/Exhaust Fans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable speed drive • Total static pressure: 1000 Pa • Fan efficiency: 82% • Motor efficiency: 90% <p>Fan Coil Fans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant speed • Total static pressure: 200 Pa • Fan efficiency: 42% • Motor efficiency: 65%
<p>Pumps</p>	<p>Heating Pumps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary/secondary configuration • Variable speed • Primary pump power: 301 W/l/s • Secondary pump power: 301 W/l/s <p>Cooling Pumps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary/secondary configuration • Variable speed • Primary pump power: 70 W/l/s • Secondary pump power: 279 W/l/s
<p>Domestic Hot Water System Description</p>	<p>Domestic hot water systems have been modelled as electric storage systems with recirculation.</p>

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4.0 SCIENCE-BASED PROCESS LOADS ANALYSIS

Plug and process loads can represent 25-50% of a typical high-performance building's energy use. In a laboratory building, process-plug energy is generally at the higher end of this range and in some cases beyond 50%. The TSTS Hub supports many energy intense science processes. Every energy use is important when evaluating performance against an absolute target of net-zero carbon, thus significant effort has been allocated to understanding and modelling major science process-plug loads (including supporting systems). Below is a list of the major process loads the design team studied in detail.

1. Spin Rig
2. Burner Rig 1
3. Burner Rig 2
4. High Temperature Material Testing Equipment
5. Heat Treatment and Coatings Lab Equipment
6. Hydraulic Power Plant
7. Central Process Cooling Plant

The design team generated a questionnaire to solicit detailed information on major science process loads. The questionnaire was reviewed by the broader design team and shared with the TSTS Hub during Workshop 5 for comment. To ease completion, the design team pre-populated the questionnaire with as much information as is already known, leaving the areas of uncertainty for the users to complete. The completed questionnaires are included in the Appendix.

The data in each process load questionnaire was translated into an estimated annual energy use for each energy source. This was then included in the building energy model. The Table below is a summary of the estimated annual energy use for each process. The central process cooling plant provides a means of rejecting the heat generated by the various process equipment throughout the facility. The magnitude of heat rejection to the process cooling loop for each of the process loads is summarized below, with the total process cooling plant load being the sum of the individual process cooling load values. The remainder of heat generation is dissipated directly into the space and is handled via the base building air handling unit and terminal cooling systems. The miscellaneous plug loads represent the estimated plug/process loads in all other spaces that are not expected to have unique, energy-consuming scientific process loads, and are based on the plug load density values prescribed in the NECB 2017 by space type.

Table 4-1: Process Loads Energy Use Summary

Energy Type	Electricity	Process Cooling	Jet Fuel
Units	MWh/yr	MWh _{thermal} /yr	MWh/yr
Spin Rig	339	83	-
Burner Rig 1	264	12	456
Burner Rig 2	264	12	
High Temperature Material Testing Equipment	534	135	-
Heat Treatment and Coatings Lab Equipment	480	24	-
Hydraulic Power Plant	534	267	-
IT Loads	86	-	-
Miscellaneous Plug Loads	535	-	-

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The relative proportion of the major science-based process loads is summarized below. Approximately 84% of the science-based process energy use is attributed to electricity, whereas the remaining 16% is associated with jet fuel used to operate the burner rigs. Each of the science load analyzed is significant in terms of overall energy use. It should be noted that the energy use will vary widely based on frequency of equipment use, operating schedules as well as the load factor of various components relative to their peak power draws when under different modes of operation. Assumptions were made for these parameters based on the survey responses provided by the science capabilities, however there is uncertainty in these estimates due to the inherent variability in the underlying scientific processes as well as evolving needs over time. The operating assumptions associated with the major science-based process loads should be continually verified with the user groups as the project proceeds towards schematic design and beyond.

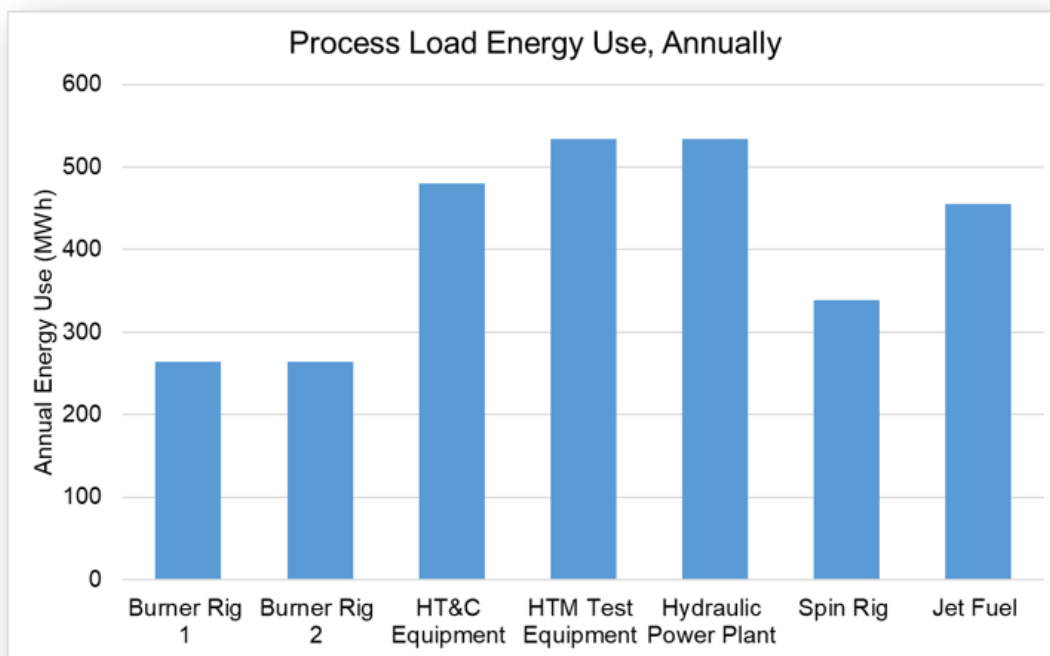


Figure 4.1: Process Load Annual Energy Comparison

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5.0 BUILDING ENERGY MODEL RESULTS

The Table below summarizes the key building performance metrics as determined via the whole-building energy model for TSTS Hub:

1. **Total energy use intensity (EUI):** This metric looks at the absolute total energy consumption of the building across all end-uses and focuses on improving overall building energy efficiency and associated operating costs. This metric includes both regulated base building loads as well as science-based process and plug loads.
2. **Thermal energy demand intensity (TEDI):** This metric represents the amount of heating a building needs to offset building envelope losses and temper ventilation air, prior to any mechanical interventions (with the exception of ventilation heat recovery equipment). The intent of this metric is to maximize the performance of passive building systems such as the building envelope, before looking at mechanical methods and technology. In addition to energy savings, prioritizing improvements in the building envelope results in additional co-benefits associated with thermal comfort: acoustic insulation, durability, and increased resiliency to power outages and extreme temperature events.
3. **Greenhouse gas emissions intensity (GHGI):** This metric is similar to TEUI, but instead of focusing on absolute energy use, it focuses on absolute GHG emissions, with the intent of maximizing GHG reductions by prioritizing savings for high GHG fuels, encouraging low carbon fuel choices, and reducing building emissions.
4. **Annual energy cost intensity:** This metric represents the annual utility costs from all energy sources used in the facility, including fuels used to support scientific processes in the facility. A carbon shadow pricing of \$300/tonne of CO₂ is also included in the calculated utility costs, per direction from the Treasury Board’s Greening Government Strategy.

The calculation of these area-normalized intensity metrics enables the comparison of modelled performance against benchmarking data from other high-performance laboratories in order to determine how the TSTS Hub compares relative to its peer facilities.

Table 5-1: Key Performance Indicators

	Energy Use Intensity	Thermal Energy Demand Intensity	Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity	Annual Energy Cost Intensity
Abbreviation	EUI	TEDI	GHGI	-
Units	(kWh/m ² yr)	(kWh/m ² yr)	(kgCO ₂ /m ² yr)	(\$/m ² yr)
	314	62	11	\$38.4

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5.1 ANNUAL ENERGY USE

The modelled EUI of 314 kWh/m².yr for the TSTS Hub is compared to the North American Lab Benchmark Data Set in the Figure below. The modelled EUI is lower than all of the existing facilities (MRL 03, MRL 13, MRL 14 and U100) and places amongst the highest tiers of the overall benchmarking data set.

The modelled performance also compares well against the performance of the Natural Resources Canada, CanMET Materials Testing Lab in Hamilton, ON, which has an EUI of 299 kWh/m² yr.

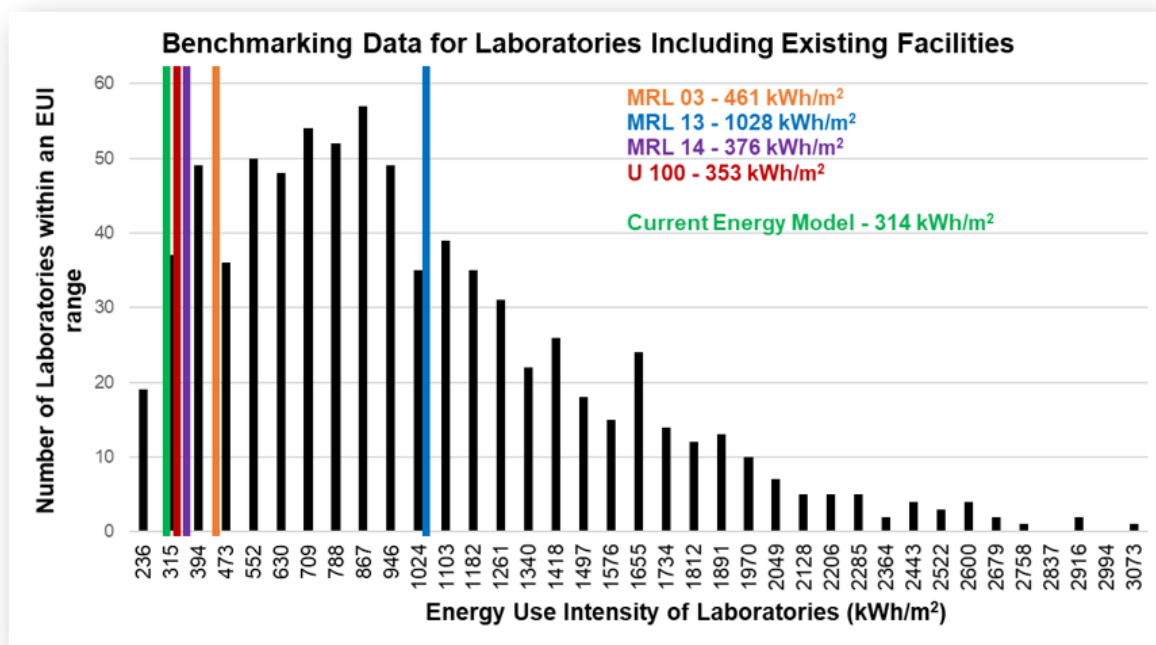


Figure 5.1: Energy Use Benchmarking Data

The energy end-use breakdown is shown in the Figure below. The science-based process loads account for 53% of the overall energy use, as is typical with this building typology. Amongst the regulated building energy uses, space heating and fans collectively account for 9% and 15% of building energy use, respectively, and is primarily attributed to the energy required to move and heat the high volumes of ventilation air required for the facility. The high ventilation air heating loads are also evident in the modelled TEDI value of 62 kWh/m² yr, which is significantly higher than the TEDI target of 32 kWh/m² yr under the CaGBC Zero Carbon Building program, based on the flexible approach. Managing energy associated with ventilation air will be a key design strategy to improve overall building performance.

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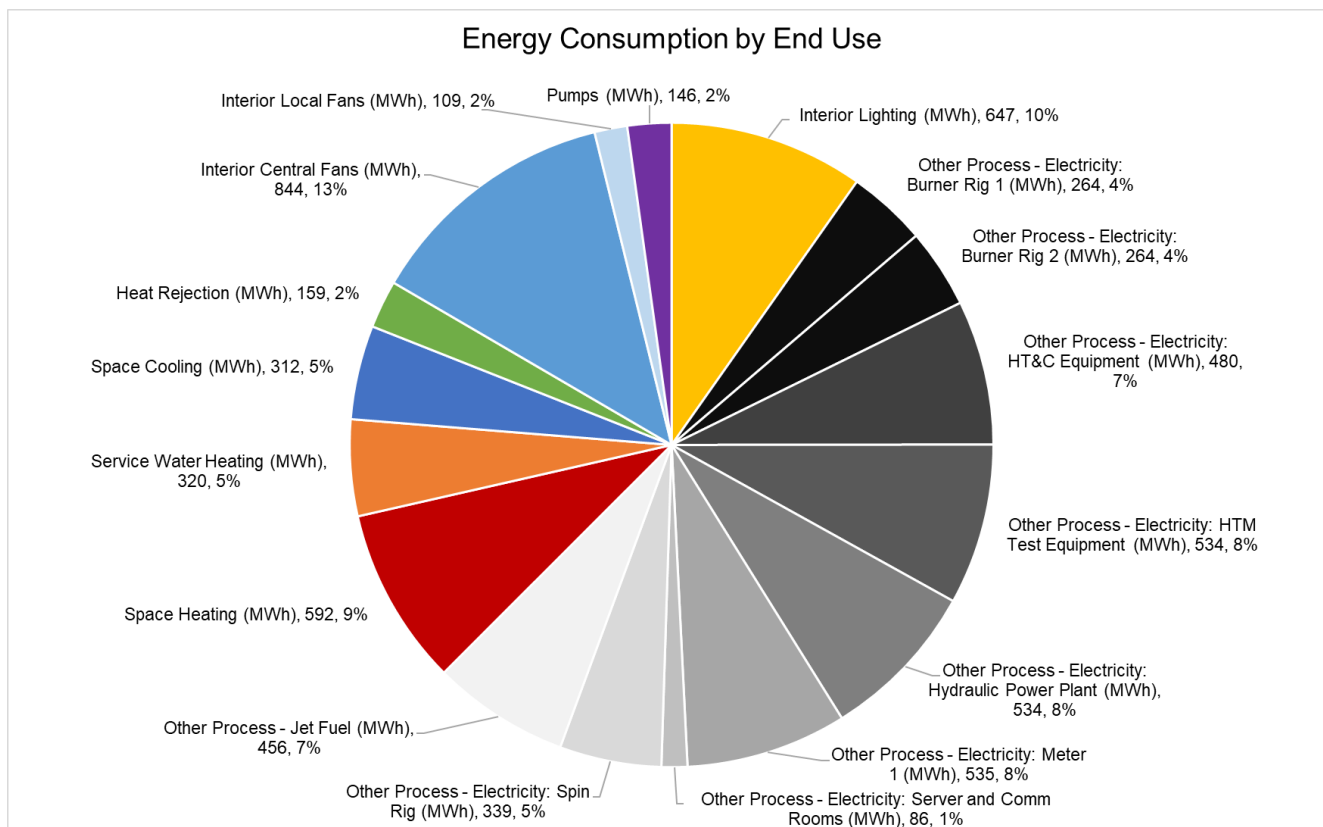


Figure 5.2: TSTS Hub Energy End-Use Breakdown

5.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The total modelled annual GHG emissions are approximately 233 tonnes of CO_{2e}, which translates to a GHGI of 11.1 kgCO_{2e}/m².

The GHG emissions are calculated based on the following emissions factors:

- Electricity: 20 gCO₂/kWh, Ontario electricity grid (per National Inventory Report 1990-2018: Canada's 2020 Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (April 2020) - Tables A13-1 and A13-14)
- Jet Fuel: 242 gCO₂/kWh

Jet fuel accounts for 47% of the total facility GHG emissions even though it only represents 7% of the facility's annual energy consumption, due to the highly carbon intensive nature of the fuel source.

The overall GHG emissions of the facility are also heavily influenced by the science-based process loads, which collectively account for 73% of total GHG emissions.

The Figure below benchmarks the modelled GHGI of the TSTS Hub (shown as the red dot) relative to benchmarking data in the I2SL database for Climate Zone 6. The modelled GHGI is significantly lower relative due to its peers, due to a combination of improved energy efficiency as well as the very low emissions intensity of the Ontario electricity grid.

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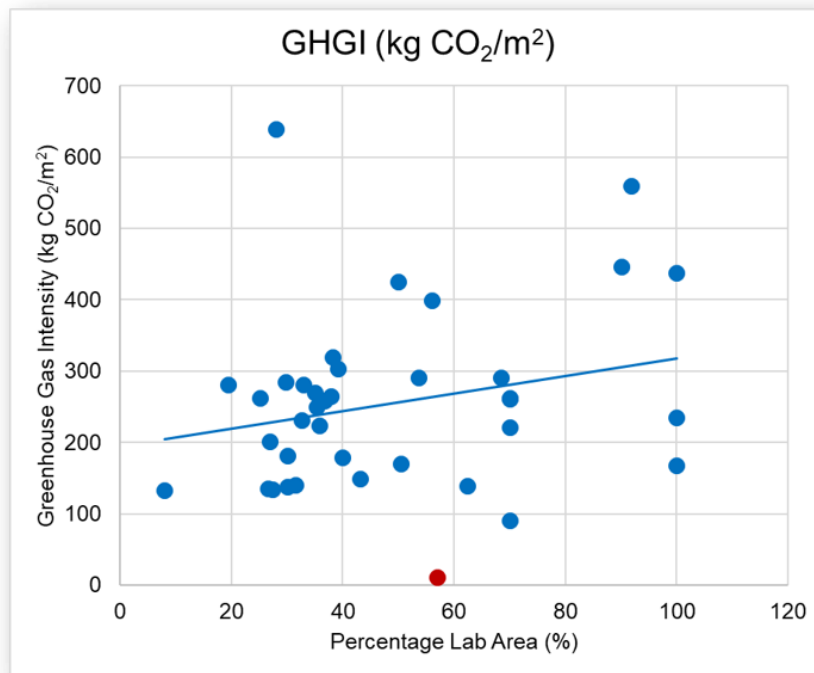


Figure 5.3: GHGI Benchmarking Data

5.3 ENERGY COSTS

The total modelled annual utility costs are approximately \$740,685 which translates to an energy cost intensity of \$35/m², per the breakdown below:

- Electricity: \$702,873
- Jet Fuel: \$27,812

The utility costs are calculated based on the following utility rates:

- Electricity: \$0.114/kWh, per NCR SMPL utility data for FY19
- Jet Fuel: \$0.083/kWh

The science-based process loads account for 52% of the total utility costs.

In addition to utility costs, a carbon shadow price of \$300/ton results in an annual cost of carbon of approximately \$70,067, resulting in total annual energy-related costs of \$810,752.

The Figure below benchmarks the modelled energy cost index of the TSTS Hub (shown as the red dot) relative to benchmarking data in the I2SL database for Climate Zone 6. The modelled energy costs are on the lower end of the spectrum compared to its peer facilities, despite the extensive fuel switch to electricity to minimize GHG emissions.

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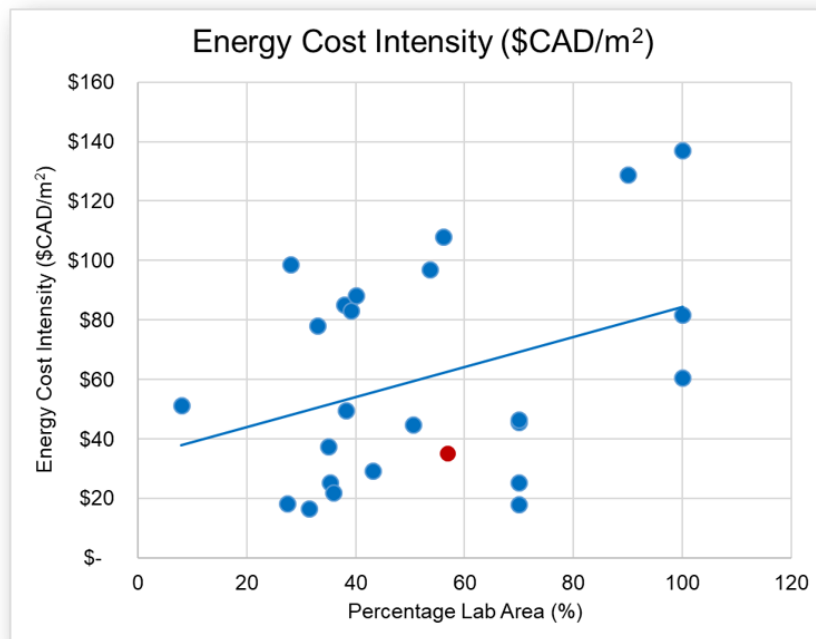


Figure 5.4: Energy Cost Intensity Benchmarking Data

5.4 PARAMETRIC ENERGY MODELLING

In order to identify the key design parameters that drive building performance for the TSTS Hub, a parametric modelling study was conducted for the building inputs listed in Section 2.0. This section outlines some of the key findings of the study.

5.4.1 IMPACT OF BUILDING ENVELOPE

The screenshot below provides a visual indication of the relative impact of building envelope measures on the key whole-building metrics for EUI, TEDI and GHGI.

When viewing the screenshots, note that each vertical line or axis is either an energy model input (right side of screen) or an energy model output (left side of screen). Each wavy line is one, discrete energy simulation. Where the wavy line crosses a particular axis indicates that inputs and outputs that were used or have resulted from that particular simulation.

In the screenshot below, all design parameters are set to their nominal baseline values, except for the building envelope parameters for office/lab window-to-wall ratios, window U-value, as well as roof and wall R-values, which are allowed to float between their minimum and maximum values within their respective parameter ranges.

The difference between the highest and lowest performing envelope bundles translates to an EUI difference of 10 kWh/m² yr, or about 3% of overall building energy use. This suggests that building envelope performance is likely not a significant driver of overall energy use, given that the space heating demand is primarily associated with ventilation air heating as opposed to skin losses. However, a high-performance building envelope still provides ancillary benefits related to durability, thermal comfort, and resiliency, and

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should be pursued for the TSTS Hub. In the case of the TEDI metric, the relative impact is greater (8 kWh/m² yr, or about 12% of the modelled TEDI value), given that the metric specifically targets space heating load component as opposed to the overall energy use in the building.

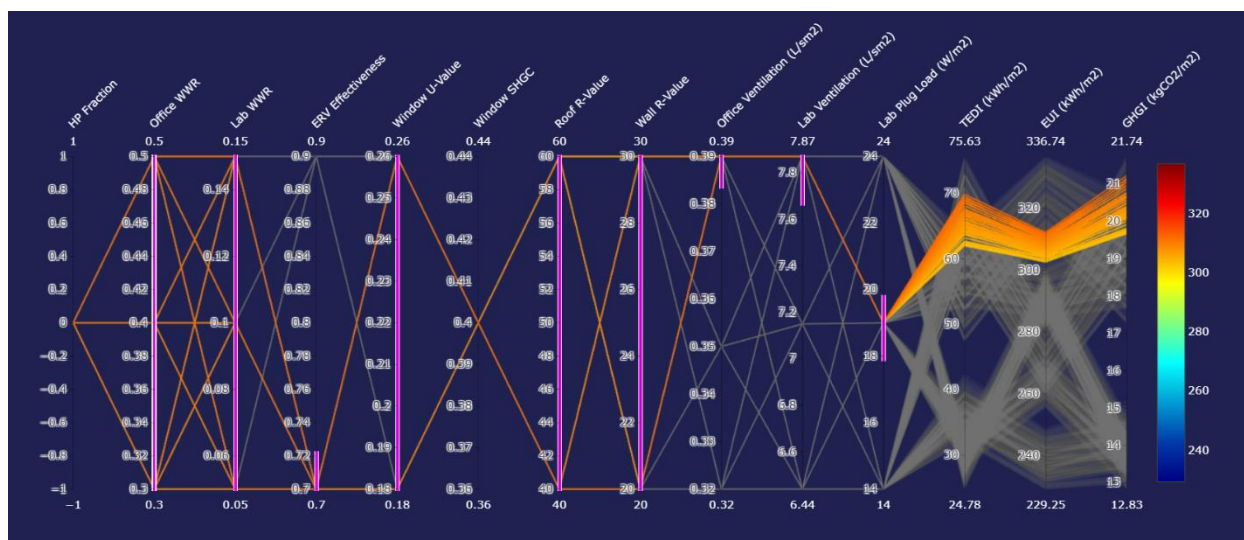


Figure 5.5: Parametric Model Screenshot - Impact of Building Envelope

5.4.2 IMPACT OF VENTILATION RATES

As is typical with the laboratory building typology, the TSTS Hub requires a significant volume of outdoor air delivery in order to remove contaminants and provide a safe working environment for the occupants. However, the energy associated with heating, cooling and delivering ventilation air can be a substantial portion of facility's total energy and GHG emissions profile. For high-performance labs, this is typically addressed through the development of an integrated laboratory safety, sustainability and ventilation management strategy that seeks to optimize the design ventilation rates (expressed in terms of air changes per hour, ACH) for energy efficiency, without compromising safety, space functionality or flexibility for future needs.

Since the details regarding hazards, occupant requirements, thermal loads and space characteristics are not fully developed at the functional programming stage, the intent of the modelling study at this stage is to determine the sensitivity of building performance to variations in lab ventilation rates.

The parametric model was simulated to reduce the overall lab fresh air requirements by 10% and 20% from the baseline ventilation rate ACH assumptions outlined in Section 3.0. Overall, the model indicates that every 10% step reduction in the laboratory ventilation rate correlates to an EUI reduction of approximately 9 kWh/m² yr and equivalent carbon emissions reduction of 0.18 kgCO₂/m² yr.

As the project proceeds through subsequent stages of design, the development of appropriate ventilation ACH rates for the various laboratory spaces will be essential to optimize the performance of the facility.

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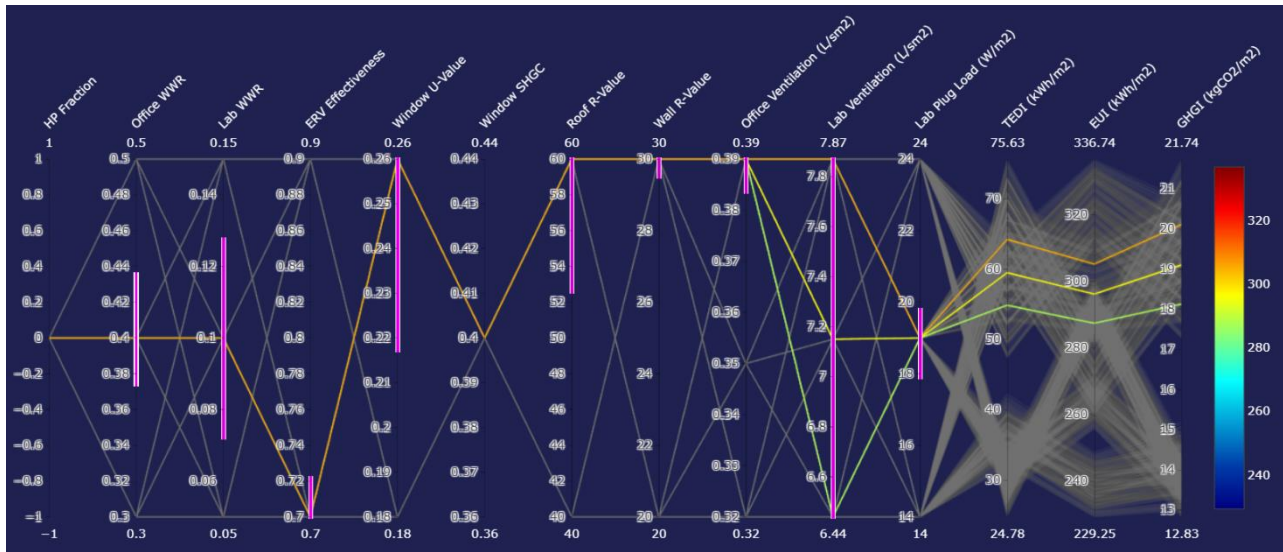


Figure 5.6: Parametric Model Screenshot - Impact of Lab Ventilation Rates

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6.0 CARBON NEUTRALITY AND NET ZERO ENERGY READINESS

The current Labs Canada mandate is to strive towards achieving net-zero carbon and net-zero energy ready level of performance for its facilities. This section explores the feasibility of achieving these targets based on the potential on-site renewable energy generation available, while considering the impact of both base building and science process-based energy use and GHG emissions.

6.1 NET-ZERO CARBON

A Net-Zero Carbon building is one in which energy consumption is reduced to a minimum through building design strategies and efficiency measures, as well as through the usage of non-carbon-based fuel sources to meet its energy needs, such that there are no net GHG emissions associated with energy use on an annualized basis.

As evidenced from the energy benchmarking data presented in Section 5.1, the TSTS Hub has the potential to operate at a high level of energy efficiency, with a modelled EUI that puts amongst the highest performing laboratory facilities. Furthermore, the base building systems are designed to be all-electric, which is a low-carbon energy source due to the clean nature of the Ontario electricity grid.

A preliminary renewable energy generation assessment was conducted for the site using Helioscope modelling software and assuming 75% roof area availability for rooftop PV panels, which yielded a PV system size of 1.84 MW_{dc} and annual energy generation of 2,261 MWh, equivalent to a carbon offset of 45 tonnes of CO_{2,e} annually.

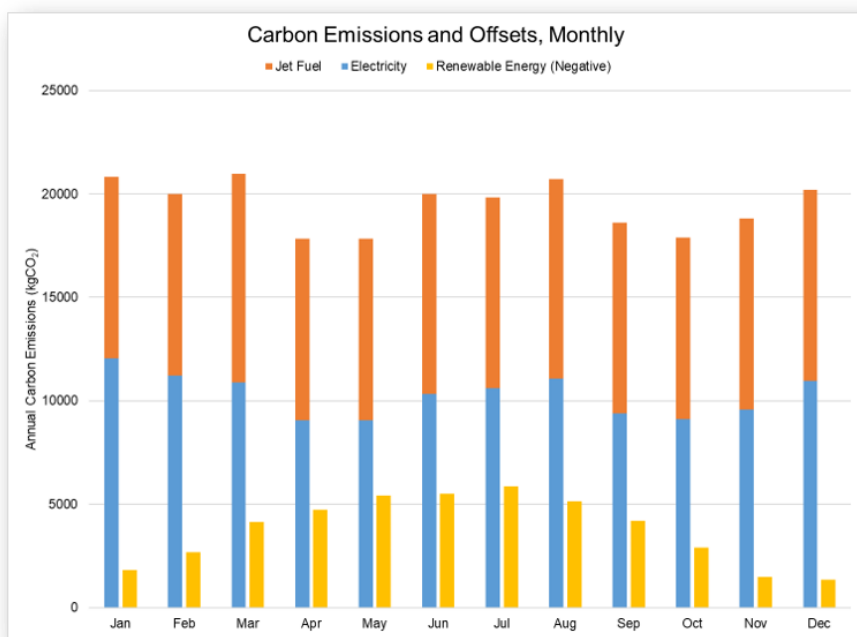


Figure 6.1: Monthly GHG Emissions Profile

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The Figure above indicates monthly energy consumption by fuel source relative to on-site renewable energy generation. On-site renewables can offset 19% of annual carbon emissions. In order to bridge the gap towards carbon neutrality, there would be a need to purchase 188 tonnes of carbon offsets, roughly equivalent to 2,820 trees planted annually, or procuring energy from 88,000 m² of offsite solar.

However, it is understood that PSPC plans to procure bulk renewable energy certificates to offset all GHG emissions associated with electricity usage at the portfolio-level, effectively rendering electricity as a zero-emissions energy source.

In this case, the base building systems will achieve net-zero carbon (since they are powered 100% by electricity) and there will be approximately 110 tonnes of residual science process-based GHG emissions from jet fuel usage. In this case, the on-site PV would offset approximately 40% of annual GHG emissions, resulting in net annual GHG emissions of 65 tonnes for the facility, all of which is associated with science process-based GHG emissions.

6.2 NET-ZERO ENERGY READY

A Net-Zero Energy Ready building is one in which energy consumption is reduced to a minimum through building design strategies and efficiency measures, to the point where it will be practical in the future to use renewable energy generated on-site to meet its energy needs.

The TSTS Hub energy model includes numerous energy efficiency measures to drive down energy demands towards a net-zero energy ready level of performance, which include:

- High-performing building envelope with low window-to-wall ratio and well-insulated opaque walls
- Low lighting power densities that exceed NECB 2017 requirements
- Dedicated outdoor air systems with decoupled heating/cooling function
- Demand-controlled ventilation for both lab and office space
- Air-side heat recovery using enthalpy wheels
- Efficient central heating/cooling plant with heat recovery to recycle heat between heating and cooling loops
- Low static pressure fan systems

These measures collectively combine to minimize energy use associated with base building systems. Despite the low modelled EUI of 314 kWh/m² yr relative to its peers, the TSTS Hub remains an energy-intensive facility due to the science-based process loads which account for more than 50% of the annual energy consumption.

On-site renewable energy in the form of rooftop PV has the potential to offset 34% of annual energy consumption (including science process loads) or about 74% of base building related energy loads. While net zero energy will be challenging to achieve using on-site interventions alone, the low energy demands allow for a substantial portion of building-related energy use to be offset using renewable energy generated on site.

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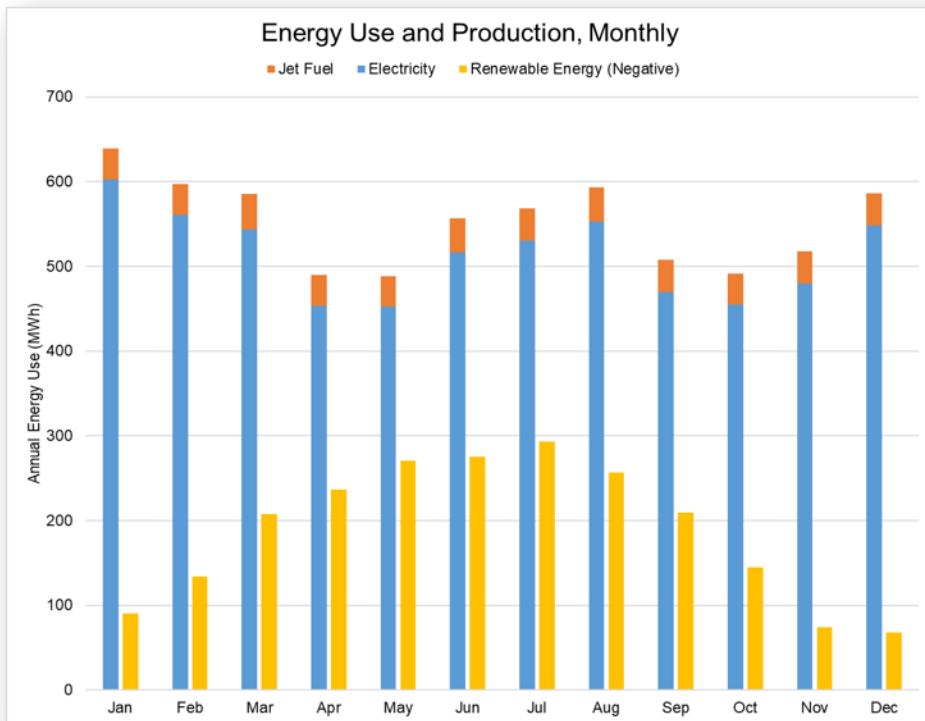


Figure 6.2: Monthly Energy Use Profile

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7.0 CONCLUSION

The preliminary energy model developed for the new TSTS Hub demonstrates the potential for a high-performance laboratory with superior energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions, consistent with Labs Canada design principles for sustainability. The modelled EUI of 314 kWh/m².yr is 37% lower than the existing facilities average EUI of 501 kWh/m².yr and places amongst the highest tiers of the I2SL benchmarking data set. Likewise, total modelled annual GHG emissions are approximately 233 tonnes of CO₂e, which translates to an emissions intensity of 11.1 kgCO₂e/m², significantly lower compared to other facilities in the I2SL database.

However, the facility is still energy-intensive in absolute terms, with science-based process loads estimated to account for 53% of annual energy use and 73% of annual GHG emissions. As such, understanding and managing these loads will be essential to meet the energy and carbon performance targets. The operating assumptions associated with the major science-based process loads should be continually verified with the user groups as the project proceeds towards schematic design and beyond.

Energy consumption associated with the building systems is minimized through a combination of passive load reduction measures as well as active energy efficiency measures such as heat recovery and demand-controlled ventilation to reduce energy usage, whereas GHG emissions are reduced through electrification and fuel switching strategies to avoid fossil-fuel based combustion.

A preliminary on-site renewable energy generation assessment indicates that rooftop PV has the potential to offset 34% of annual energy use and 19% of annual GHG emissions. Achievement of carbon neutrality would require the procurement of 188 tonnes equivalent of carbon offsets, roughly equivalent to 2,820 trees planted annually or 88,000 m² of offsite solar.

The energy models developed in the functional programming phase will be further refined and used to evaluate multiple test fit and massing options. Energy modelling should be used iteratively throughout the design process as a decision-making tool to optimize key design parameters that influence the energy and carbon performance of the facility.

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APPENDIX

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A.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – HYDRAULIC PUMPS, M-14 AND M-03

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Hydraulic Pumps, M-14 and M-03

General Information

1. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

The Hydraulic Power Units provide hydraulic pressure to Full Scale Test actuators (Room 1.1 NRC high-bay) and Load Frames (Room 3.23 Material and Component Testing) used for loading test specimens.

2. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
1	Electric Motors 140 gpm pump (M-14)	Powers Hydraulic supply and high pressure pumps
2	Electric Motors 70 gpm pump (M-03)	Powers Hydraulic supply and high pressure pump.
3	Heat exchanger 140 gpm pump (M-14)	Removes excess heat from hydraulic oil
4	Heat exchanger 70 gpm pump (M-03)	Removes excess heat from hydraulic oil
5		

Energy Demand

3. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

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Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Electric Motors 140 gpm pump (M-14)	2X 125hp high pressure pump +1X 25hp charger pump
2	Electric Motors 70 gpm pump (M-03)	1x 125hp high pressure pump +1X 25hp charger pump
3	Process Cooling 140 gpm pump (M-14)	Max cooling water Heat Load 318,000Btu See attached Table model 506.18E for cooling water requirements
4	Process Cooling 70 gpm pump (M-03)	Max cooling water Heat Load 191,000Btu See attached Table model 506.61E for cooling water requirements

Heat Rejection

4. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

Item #	Heat Rejection	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium
	Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system		To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Amounts Unknown	Unknown	See attached spec sheet

Operating Profile

5. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode	Description
	Name the operating mode	Describe what happens during the mode
1	Warm up	Pump turned on with very little flow ½ hr to 1 hr to warm up oil and actuator valves. (Low load)
2	Testing	Test operation. Various times. 1 hr to several days. (variable Load depending on projects)

6. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Room 1.1 pump runs when there is requirement. 500 to 8000 hrs./year. Average 2000-3000 hrs./year.

Room 3.23 depending on demand 3000-4000 hrs./year.

7. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

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No components are typically at peak load. Percentage of peak load is variable from low to 70%

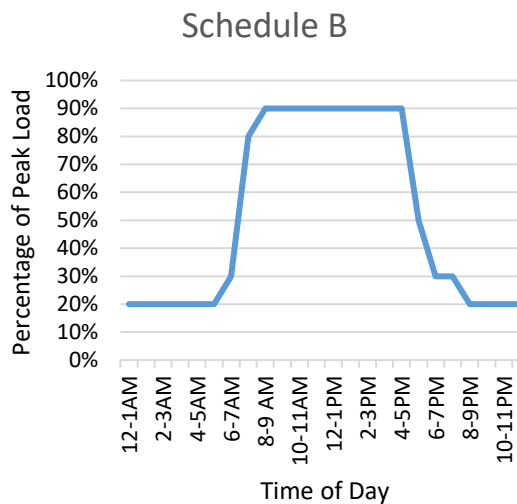
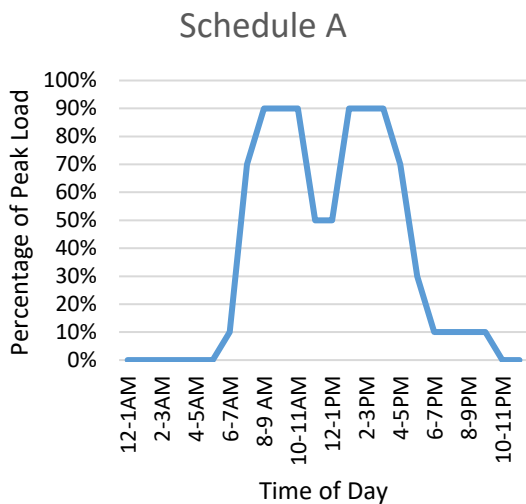
Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1		
2		

8. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Type a response here

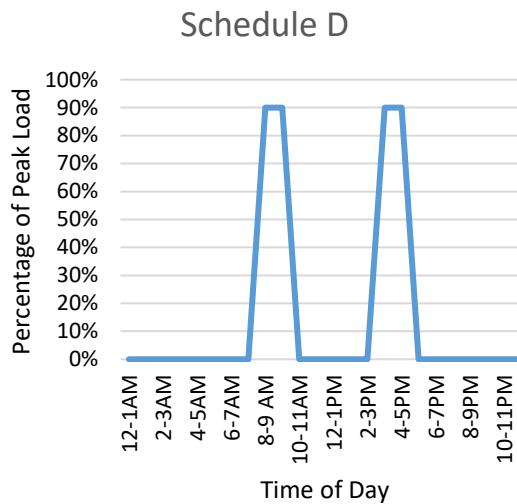
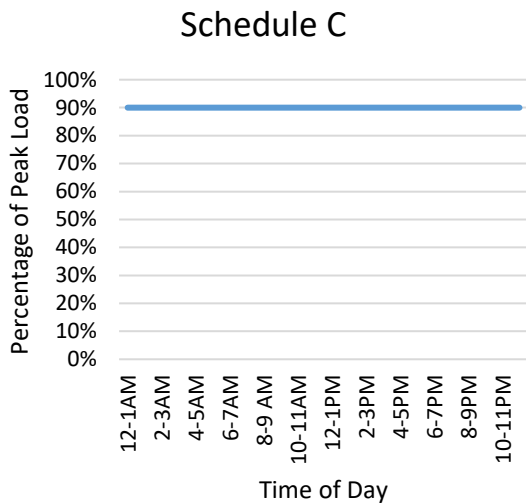
Room 1.1 would have a profile similar to schedule B at times with the percentage of peak load dependent on the project, and at other times it would be similar to Schedule C with the percentage of peak load dependent on the project.

Room 3.23 would be similar to Schedule B with the upper and lower levels being variable depending on the amount and type of testing being done.



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Other

9. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

Replacement of both these systems is planned when relocation happens. The systems are old and noisy. New systems are very quiet. The 2 replacement systems planned are MTS 150 gpm pump mod. 505.150 specifications attached to replace the old 506.81E and MTS 90 gpm pump mod. 505.90 specifications attached to replace the old 506.61E

10. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

See specifications below of current pumps and future pumps.

When demand is low it is possible that only one pump could supply the High Bay Room 1.1 and the SI portion of the Material and Component Testing Room 3.23. This information does not include the HTM requirements.

There is no normal usage for the pump in Room 1.1. It may run 24/7 at high or low capacity for the majority of the year or may be off for the majority of the year depending on the phase of project/projects that are being carried out.

The Pump for the Material and Component Testing Room 3.23 often runs 24/7 at various capacities but generally at lower capacity during off hours.

Since these new pumps consist of a bank of 30 gpm pumps to generate max flow only the number required to generate the required flow run at that time.

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Pump protection is provided for the main pump(s). The main pump(s) is protected by the supercharge pressure switch that turns the supply off if supercharge pressure drops below the recommended operating pressure. The supercharge pump and main pump(s) are protected by a low-level switch which turns the supply off if the level of hydraulic fluid in the reservoir drops below a preset level.

The purpose of the accumulator is to smooth the HPS output and to provide additional hydraulic fluid pressure for high instantaneous flow demands. To accomplish this, the accumulator is precharged to a pressure proportional to the HPS output pressure.

The hydraulic power supply includes, as standard equipment, a 24 Vdc electrical power supply for operating solenoid valves and relays both on the 506 itself and elsewhere in the system, such as on service manifolds and load frame crosshead locks. The current available for external use throughout the system is listed in the Specifications section. All solenoid valves connected to this supply must be rated at 24 Vdc. If the 115 Vac control voltage option is required, all solenoid valves connected to the supply must also be rated at 115 Vac, refer to the Options section.

Specifications

	506.41E	506.51E	506.61E	506.71E	506.81E
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS PRESSURE	3000 psi (21 MPa)	3000 psi (21 MPa)	3000 psi (21 MPa)	3000 psi (21 MPa)	3000 psi (21 MPa)
MAXIMUM FLOW CAPACITY					
At 60 Hz, gpm (ℓ/min):	40 (151)	55 (208)	70 (265)	110 (416)	140 (530)
At 50 Hz (optional), gpm (ℓ/m)	40 (151)	55 (208)	62 (235)	110 (416)	124 (470)
MAIN PUMP MOTOR, hp (kw):	75 (56)	100 (75)	125 (93)	100 (75) × 2	125 (93) × 2
3-PHASE CURRENT AT 460 V, 60 Hz ¹					
Inrush/Continuous Amps:	400/115	525/145	630/175	670/285	805/350
3-PHASE CURRENT AT OPTIONAL 380V, 50Hz ¹					
Inrush/Continuous Amps:	225 / 115	340 / 175	380 / 195	530 / 340	600 / 380
STARTER TYPE					
For 60 Hz:	Part Winding	Part Winding	Part Winding	Part Winding	Part Winding
For 50 Hz:	Wye-delta	Wye-delta	Wye-delta	Wye-delta	Wye-delta
24 V EXT HYD CONTROL AMPS, 60 Hz (50 Hz)	9A (8.1A)	A (8.1A)	9A (8.1A)	6.8A (6.1A)	6.8A (6.1A)
WATER HOSE REQUIRED (I.D.):	1-1/4 in. (32 mm)	1-1/4 in. (32 mm)	1-1/4 in. (32 mm)	2 in. (51 mm)	2 in. (51 mm)
WATER REQUIRED:	(See Cooling Water Table)				
MAXIMUM COOLING WATER HEAT LOAD					
Btu per hour:	191,000	254,000	318,000	509,000	636,000
Kilocalories per hour:	48,000	64,000	80,000	130,000	160,000

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Specifications (continued)

	506.41E	506.51E	506.61E	506.71E	506.81E
ATMOSPHERIC HEAT LOAD ²					
Btu per hour (60 Hz power):	20,000	28,000	35,000	56,000	70,000
Kilocalories per hour (optional 50 Hz power):	4,200	7,000	8,000	14,000	16,000
MAX. AMBIENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE: ³	104°F (40°C)	104°F (40°C)	104°F (40°C)	104°F (40°C)	104°F (40°C)
MIN. AMBIENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE:	40°F (4.4°C)	40°F (4.4°C)	40°F (4.4°C)	40°F (4.4°C)	40°F (4.4°C)
NOISE RATING, dBA AT 3 ft (APPROX. 1 m): ⁴	90	92	92	100	100
RESERVOIR CAPACITY, GAL (ℓ):	200 (757)	200 (757)	200 (757)	350 (1330)	350 (1330)
HYDRAULIC FLUID FILTRATION (MICRONS)					
Full flow high pressure:	10	10	10	10	10
Full flow fine filter, nominal/absolute:	0.45/3	0.45/3	0.45/3	0.45/3	0.45/3
HYDRAULIC FLUID HOSE CONNECTIONS ⁵					
Pressure (37° flare):	-20 (1)	-20 (1)	-20 (1)	-20 (2), -32 (1) ⁶	-20 (2), -32 (1) ⁶
Return (37° flare):	-20 (1)	-20 (1)	-20 (1)	-24 (2), -32 (2) ⁶	-24 (2), -32 (2) ⁶
Drain (37° flare):	-12 (1)	-12 (1)	-12 (1)	-24 (1)	-24 (1)
	-8 (1)	-8 (1)	-8 (1)	-16 (1)	-16 (1)
	-6 (1)	-6 (1)	-6 (1)	-12 (1)	-12 (1)
				-8 (1)	-8 (1)
HEIGHT WITH CASTERS, in. (mm):	59 (1500)	61 (1550)	61 (1550)	73 (1854) ⁷	73 (1854) ⁷
LENGTH, in. (mm):	89 (2260)	89 (2260)	89 (2260)	108 (2743)	108 (2743)
WIDTH, in. (mm):	44 (1120)	44 (1120)	44 (1120)	60 (1524)	60 (1524)
WEIGHT WITH FLUID (UNCRATED), lb (kg):	5000 (2268)	5500 (2495)	5750 (2610)	10,000 (4536)	10,500 (4763)

¹ Currents listed are typical values. Maximum values may be as much as 10 to 15% higher. The 460 V rating is for part-winding starter. The 380 V rating is for wye-delta starter.

² If the Hydraulic Power Supply is operated in a small room, an exhaust fan is necessary for removal of the atmospheric heat load.

³ Unless otherwise specified.

⁴ Noise level in a small room can be up to 10 dBA greater than the free-field value. Noise-reducing enclosures are available. Information on soundproof pump rooms is also available. Contact MTS Systems Corporation.

⁵ Number of connections are shown in parentheses.

⁶ Standard connection for -32 size is 4-bolt O-ring flange per SAE J518, code 61.

⁷ Ceiling height of 8 ft 2 in. (2.5 m) is required for fine filter element replacement. For 8 ft (2.5 m) ceiling heights the casters can be removed to lower the Hydraulic Power Supply by 7 in. (17 cm).

Specifications are subject to change without notice. Contact MTS for specifications critical to your needs.

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Table 1. Cooling Water Requirements

Water Pressure required: 30 to 45 psid (0.2 to 0.3 MPa) Maximum allowable pressure: 120 psig (0.8 MPa) Flow rate (± 20%): As shown below.							
Standard Heat Exchanger Models	Cooling Water Inlet Temperature						
	60°F 15.5°C	65°F 18.3°C	70°F 21.1°C	75°F 23.8°C	80°F 26.7°C	85°F 29.4°C	90°F 32.2°C
506.41E gpm: ℓ/min:	15 57	15 57	15 57	15 57	17 64	25 95	37 140
506.51E gpm: ℓ/min:	15 57	17 64	26 98	60 227	See optional oversize heat exchanger models (below)		
506.61E ¹ gpm: ℓ/min:	15 57	15 57	15 57	17 64	24 91	35 132	59 223
506.71E gpm: ℓ/min:	30 114	35 132	53 201	120 454	See optional oversize heat exchanger models (below)		
506.81E gpm: ℓ/min:	30 114	48 182	100 378				
Optional Oversize Heat Exchanger Models							
506.41E-O gpm: ℓ/min:	15 57	15 57	15 57	15 57	15 57	20 76	27 102
506.51E-O gpm: ℓ/min:	15 57	15 57	15 57	15 57	17 64	25 95	37 140
506.71E-O gpm: ℓ/min:	30 114	30 114	30 114	30 114	36 136	52 197	74 280
506.81E-O gpm: ℓ/min:	30 114	30 114	30 114	32 121	45 170	69 261	100 378

¹ An oversize heat exchanger is standard equipment on Model 506.61E.

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Model 505.150 HPU Specifications

Model 505.150 HPU Specifications

FOR NRC HIGH BAY
SPACE ID 323 1.1

Parameter	Specification
Pump/Motor	Wye-Delta starter configuration
Number of pump/motors	5
Maximum continuous pressure	21 MPa (3000 psi)
Maximum flow capacity	500 L/m (133 gpm) at 50 Hz 567 L/m (150 gpm) at 60 Hz
Motor rating*	45 kW (60 hp) at 50/60 Hz
Current draw†	387 A continuous at 460 V AC 60 Hz 476 A continuous at 380 V AC 50 Hz
Reservoir capacity	1893 L (500 gal) maximum 1211 L (320 gal) minimum
Water flow rating (input temperature)	
10°C (50°F)	87.8 L/m (23.2 gpm)
15.5°C (60°F)	94.6 L/m (25 gpm)
21.1°C (70°F)	121.1 L/m (32 gpm)
26.7°C (80°F)	159.0 L/m (42.0 gpm)
32.2°C (90°F)	265.0 L/m (70 gpm)
Heat load (maximum)	224 kW (765,000 Btu/hr)
Dimensions	
Length	4270 mm (168 in)
Height	2006 mm (79 in)
Width	990 mm (39 in)
Weight	
Empty	3313 kg (7305 lb)
With hydraulic fluid	4372 kg (9638 lb) minimum fluid level 4979 kg (10977 lb) maximum fluid level
Noise‡ rating at 1 m	71 dB(A) fully compensated

* For one motor

† For all motors

‡ Sound pressure level [dB(A)] is expressed as a free field value. Readings may vary with the acoustic environment.

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Model 505.90 HPU Specifications

Model 505.90 HPU Specifications

FOR SI GROUP MND BAY
SPACE IS HT 3.23

Parameter	Specification
Pump/Motor	Wye-Delta starter configuration
Number of pump/motors	3
Maximum continuous pressure	21 MPa (3000 psi)
Maximum flow capacity	300 L/m (80 gpm) at 50 Hz 340 L/m (90 gpm) at 60 Hz
Motor rating*	45 kW (60 hp) at 50/60 Hz
Current draw†	233 A continuous at 460 V AC 60 Hz 281 A continuous at 380 V AC 50 Hz
Reservoir capacity	950 L (250 gal) maximum 605 L (160 gal) minimum
Water flow rating (input temperature)	
10°C (50°F)	56.0 L/m (14.8 gpm)
15.5°C (60°F)	64.3 L/m (17 gpm)
21.1°C (70°F)	83.3 L/m (22 gpm)
26.7°C (80°F)	128.7 L/m (34 gpm)
32.2°C (90°F)	268.7 L/m (71 gpm)
Heat load (maximum)	134.4 kW (459,000 Btu/hr)
Dimensions	
Length	2870 mm (113 in)
Height	2006 mm (79 in)
Width	990 mm (39 in)
Weight	
Empty	2138 kg (4714 lb)
With hydraulic fluid	2711 kg (5977 lb) minimum fluid level 3051 kg (6726 lb) maximum fluid level
Noise‡ rating at 1 m	68 dB(A) fully compensated

* For one motor

† For all motors

‡ Sound pressure level [dB(A)] is expressed as a free field value. Readings may vary with the acoustic environment.

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B.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – SPIN RIG

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Spin Rig, Spin Rig Control Room

RDS Reference(s): RDS-013-1, RDS-014-1, RDS-015-1

Space ID(s): 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

Quantity: 1 unless otherwise noted

Documents Reviewed:

- MajorPower-Spin Rig and Burner Rig Facilities – Final.xlsx
- Spin-Rig.pptx
- 4-04-001 TSTS Equipment List (V3.15) – 4 Sep 2020.xlsx
- 2020- 08 17 – Room Data Sheet V4.xlsx
 - RDS-013-1
 - RDS-014-1
 - RDS-015-1

General Information

11. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

The Spin Rig and associated components is a test system used for accelerating test specimens to high rotational speed. It includes a test cell, vacuum skid, compressed air drive system, control console and ~~make-up~~ air handling unit.

12. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
1	Test cell	Test device (vessel) which contains the rotating test specimen. The test cell does not technically consume any power.
2	Vacuum Skid	A system to produce a vacuum within the test cell, exhaust connection to outdoors. The vacuum skid is the energy hub for the spin rig system and there are three

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Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
		major power consumers on this skid; the Roots Blower, Vacuum Pump and the furnace controls. It also supplies power to the control console as well as a dedicated UPS. The power requirements are listed in item #2 of the energy demand section below.
3	Make Up Air Handling Unit	Packaged HVAC equipment to compliment exhaust from the vacuum skid and air turbine. The power requirements are listed in item #3 of the energy demand section below.
4	Spin Rig Console	Control unit for spin rig system located in an adjacent room. The Power for this unit comes through the Vacuum Skid.
5	Compressed air drive system	Generates compressed air to accelerate the spin rig, provides 1200 ACFM @ 100 PSIG to test cell. The power requirements are listed in item #5 of the energy demand section below.

Energy Demand

13. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Shop Air, Cooling water (Shop Air is from a compressor not associated with the spin rig)	25 SCFM @ 60 PSIG
2	Electricity, Cooling water (For the Vacuum Skid, Cooling water to the Vac Skid, specifically for the spin rig lid during heated testing. Water is on a solenoid that opens when cooling is required)	480V 3p 80 Amps, 1 GPM < 80 °F
3	Electricity (For the Air handling exhaust)	600V 15 Amps
4	Electricity (For items such as Function Generator or Scope and cell camera monitoring equipment)	2x 120V 15A power
5	Electricity, process cooling water (For Air Compressor)	600V 3P 400 Amps (300 HP), 8 L/s > 32 °C

Heat Rejection

14. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

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Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Test Cell – Air Turbine	Unknown	Process cooling is to stop heat from creeping up the lip seal and melting Air through the turbine is evaluated in the air handling unit. Some heat generation created by work done, but mainly handled by oil cooling in the damper. Heat rejection is unknown.
2	Vacuum Skid A) SV630B B)RuVac2001Wa	Up to 80 for A Up to 200 B	For A, the fan cooled heat exchanger has been recorded at ~65 °C. B, has never been measured as it is not an actively cooled system. Equipment, piping and walls have been measured up to 48 °C during testing in the spring season (+10 °C outside)
3	Air handling exhaust	Limited	Extracts mainly turbine air, chamber exhaust from vacuum. Vents are opened to assist in air removal from room.
4	Control Console area	Unknown	3 computers, with LED monitors, 1 3000 KVA fan cooled UPS.
5	May have notable cooling load (8 L/s)		Oil temperature in system maintains a temperature of 85 °C. Even with Current cooling, room will heat up and is equipped with automatic wall vents to accommodate air intake and cooling.

Operating Profile

15. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Test heat up	Demand on the Vacuum skid is high due to power heater being used over and above maintaining vacuum. Air demand is not required or low. Testing heat up requires 24 hours. Compressor is at idle or off
2	Simple Cycle	Power to skid is reduced as furnace is only maintaining temperature of the coupon and holding vacuum. Compressor can be loaded up to 75% of capacity depending on rotor article. Testing in this state lasts a week to months
3	Complex Cycle	Power to skid is reduced as furnace in only maintaining temperature of the coupon and holding vacuum. Compressor can be loaded up to 90% of capacity depending on rotor article, and the dynamics of the tests constant drive and brake air. Testing of this nature lasts around 1 week
4	Proof / Burst	Power to skid is reduced as furnace in only maintaining temperature of the coupon or there is no heating. Skid is holding vacuum. Compressor can be loaded up to 95% of capacity depending on rotor article, and the dynamics of the tests constant drive and brake air. Testing lasts a few hours to 1 day.
5	Test Cool Down	Only Vacuum is maintained. No power for heating or compressor running. This state lasts 24-36 hours

16. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Rig runs 500-1000 hours a year. It is rare to operate at full load.

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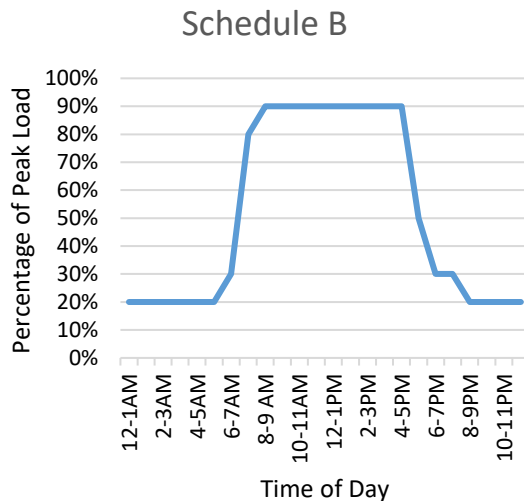
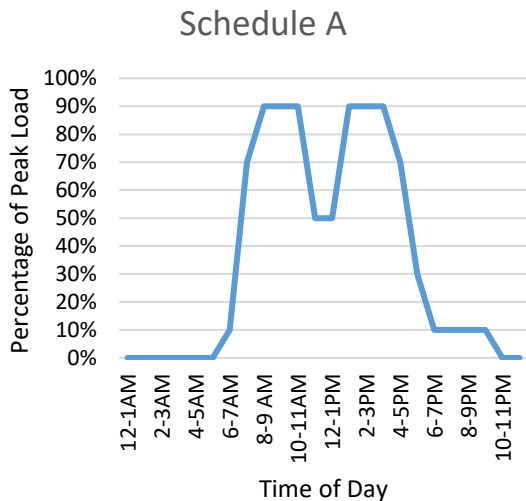
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17. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Vacuum Skid, Air Handling Unit, Process Water	Compressor 0% to 50%
2	Air Handling Unit, Process Water, Compressor	Vacuum Skid 60%
3	Air Handling Unit, Process Water, Compressor	Vacuum Skid 60%
4	Air Handling Unit, Process Water, Compressor	Vacuum Skid 60%
5	Air Handling Unit, Process Water,	Vacuum Skid 50%, Compressor 0%

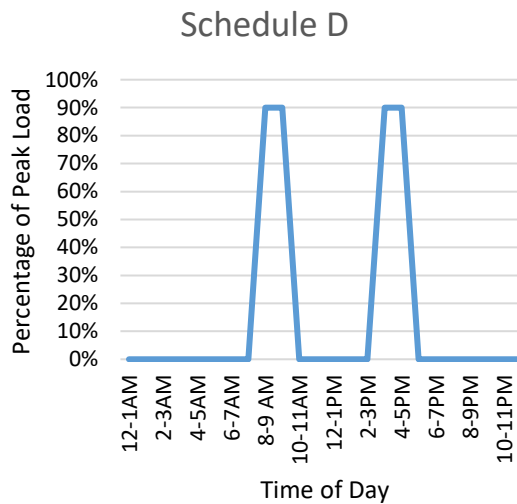
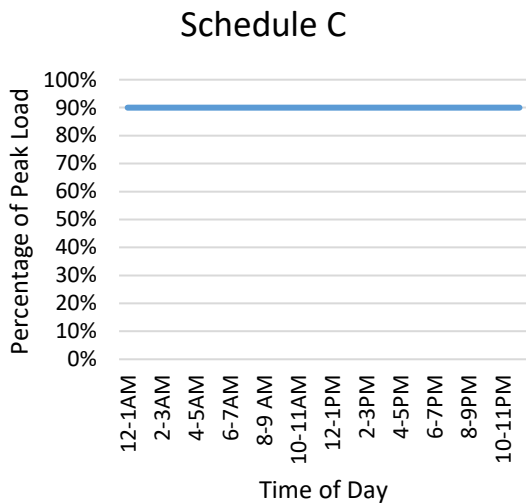
18. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Normally, Mode 1 and Mode 5 3-4 times a year. Mode 4 there are typically 1-2 weeks of this with the remainder of the time in Mode 2 or Mode 3. Most common testing mode is Mode 2.



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Other

19. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

Water cooling for the SV 630B is suggested as there is a kit for this. Test Devices does have a fully electric drive system that is regenerative on brake. Current power savings without the regenerative brake is 1/3 the power consumption of the compressor. System conversion for a similar configuration is \$400000 US.

20. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

Additional automation control to shut down the compressor in the event that the spin rig hits a warning limit. Currently the compressor is fully independent of the spin rig controls.

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C.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – BURNER RIG 1

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Burner Rig 1

RDS Reference(s): RDS-021-1, RDS-022-1

Space ID(s): 3.13, 3.14

Quantity: 1

Documents Reviewed:

- 2020 09 15 - Room Data Sheet V5.xlsx
 - RDS-021-1, RDS-022-1
- 4-04-001 TSTS Equipment List (V3.15).xlsx
- NRC Burner Rigs 1 and 2.pptx

General Information

1. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

System subjects new jet engine materials, coating, and/or components to a representative hostile (high temperature, high velocity, etc) environment found inside turbine engines.

2. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
1	Combustor	Burner rig served by the air manifold and supported on the combustor stand.
2	Control Console	Electronic control unit

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Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
3	Room Exhaust	Room exhaust system capable of removing up to 10000 CFM
4	Compressed air system	Provides air for the burner rigs to operate.
5	Air dryer	Removes the moisture from the compressed air by dropping the dew point for testing consistency
6	Make up air unit	Provides air for the compressor instead of taking it from the building.
7	Fuel pump (1)	Pump 1 can either provide higher volume (12 GPH), lower pressure fuel (15 PSIG) or lower volume, high pressure fuel (<7.5 GPH @ <200 psig).

Energy Demand

- What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Liquid fuel, domestic water, gas fuel (NG), compressed air	12 GPH @ 15 PSIG, ½ inch pipe, ~800 CFH, 550 ACFM @ 100 PSIG
2	Electricity	120 AC 20 Amp
3	Electricity	600 V 15 A
4	Electricity, cooling water	600 V 400 Amps, 6 L/s
5	Electricity, cooling water	600 V 15 Amps, 1.25 L/s
6	Electricity	600 V 15 A
7	Fuel pump (1)	120 V 15 A

Heat Rejection

- Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

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Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Burner rig Fuel Source	<1650	<300KJ/s into exhaust plenum that is drawn out of the room by an exhaust fan. Room is vented to the outside with variable pitch louvers to chain air flow draw from the room.
2	Console and console controlled devices	<45	< 1.5 KJ/s, typically closer to 1 -1.2 KJ/s during operation. This includes pumps and motors located in the rig room. In control room power <0.6KJ/s
3	Exhaust Fan	Unknown	< 7.5 KJ/s. Unit is located on the exterior of the roof.
4	Air Compressor	<100	Single Burner Rig uses <115 KJ/s. If both rigs are in use < 175 KJ/s. System is water cooled and cooling water on inlet side is >29 C, outlet side can exceed 45 C depending on usage/demand of air compressors and oil heat exchangers. System will shutdown if oil temperature reaches 100 C.
5	Air Dryer	<90	Air is cooled to 3 C. S.S use of >7.5 KJ/s. System is Water cooled but no outlet temperature recorded. Will shutdown if temperature switch on system reaches 90C.
6	Makeup Air Unit	Unknown	<1.5 KJ/s. Unit is located on exterior of building
7	Lower pressure fuel pump	Unknown	<1.5 KJ/s. Unit is located in Fuel Farm

Operating Profile

5. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Advanced engine durability testing	Fuel consumption is higher and air consumption is lower than compared to mode 2 per hour of usage.
2	Short cycle oxidation testing	Fuel consumption is lower and air consumption is higher than compared to mode 1 per hour of usage,

6. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Maximum Rig operation per year is <1200 hrs per year. Test Mode is client dependent and will vary year to year.
 Maximum Rig operation in Mode 1 is <1000 Hrs per year
 Maximum Rig operation in Mode 2 is <1200 Hrs per year

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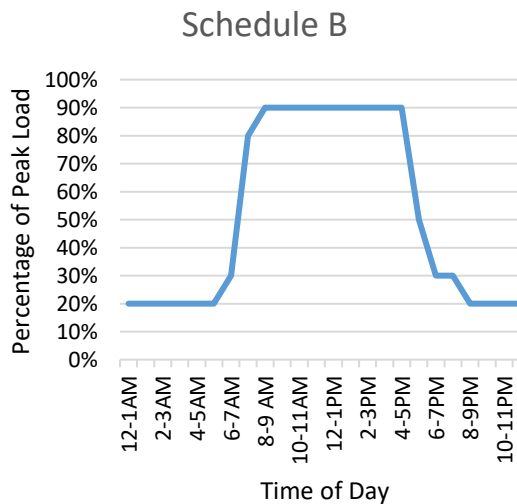
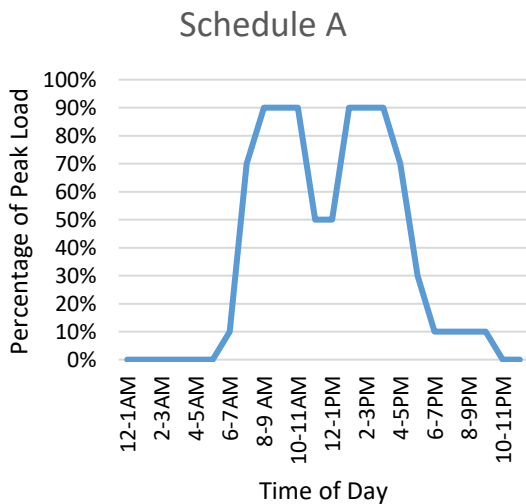
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7. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Items 1,2,3, 5,and 7 will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 4 will be running at ~85% peak capacity while item 6 will be at 30-40% of peak capacity.
2	Items 2,3,4 5, and 7 will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 1 will be running at ~85% peak capacity while item 6 will be running at ~50% peak capacity.

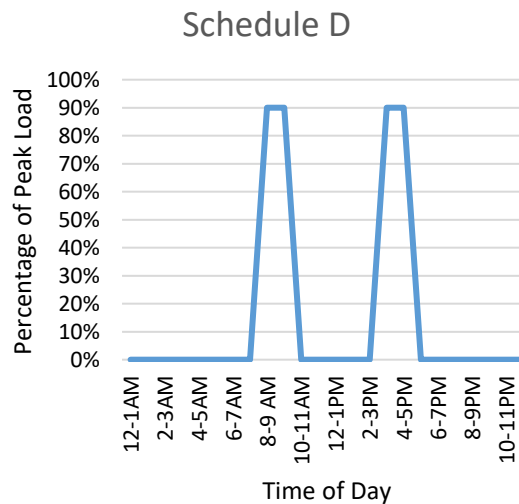
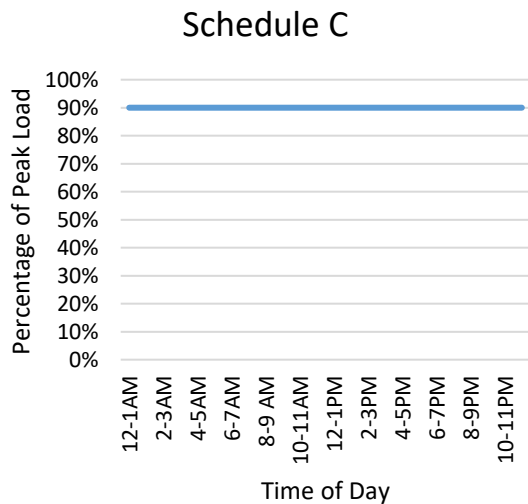
8. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Schedule B is most representative. Burner Rig run time varies between 8 hour and 24 hour blocks depending on several variables.



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Other

9. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

Additional automation to shut down the air compressor when the burner rig shuts down is being implemented as the compressor consumes ~90 KJ/s at idle. Compressor hours have previously been 1.5X to 2X compared to rig operation hours.

10. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

Items 4, 5, 6, and 7 are common to both burner rigs. Item 4 is affected when both rigs are running at the same time. Both rigs operating at the same time has occurred less than 50% of the time based on historical usage from the past decade.

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D.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – BURNER RIG 2

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Burner Rig 2

RDS Reference(s): RDS-021-1, RDS-023-1

Space ID(s): 3.13, 3.15

Quantity: 1

Documents Reviewed:

- 2020 09 15 - Room Data Sheet V5.xlsx
 - RDS-021-1, RDS-023-1
- 4-04-001 TSTS Equipment List (V3.15).xlsx
- NRC Burner Rigs 1 and 2.pptx

General Information

11. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

System subjects new jet engine materials, coating, and/or components to a representative hostile (high temperature, high velocity, etc) environment found inside turbine engines.

12. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
1	Combustor	Burner rig served by the air manifold and supported on the combustor stand.
2	Control Console	Electronic control unit
3	Room Exhaust	Room exhaust system capable of removing up to 10000 CFM

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Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
4	Compressed Air System	Provides air for the burner rigs to operate.
5	Air Dryer	Removes the moisture from the compressed air by dropping the dew point for testing consistency
6	Electric Air Preheater	Heater for preheating supply air to burner rig
7	Heater Control	Control unit for preheater is integrated into the control system
8	Liquid injection system	Integrated into the burner rig control system
9	Make up air unit	Provides air for the compressor instead of taking it from the building.
10	Fuel pumps (4)	Pump 1 can either provide higher volume (12 GPH), lower pressure fuel (15 PSIG) or lower volume, high pressure fuel (<7.5 GPH @ <200 psig). Pump 2, Pump 3, Pump 4 are fuel transfer pumps in the farm.

Energy Demand

13. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Liquid fuel, domestic water, gas fuel (NG), compressed air	12 GPH @ 15 PSIG, ½ inch pipe, ~800 CFH, 550 ACFM @ 100 PSIG
2	Electricity	120 AC 20 Amp
3	Electricity	600 V 15 Amp
4	Electricity, cooling water	600 V 400 Amps, 6 L/s
5	Electricity, cooling water	600 V 15 Amps, 1.25 L/s
6	Electricity	75 kW
7	Signal	10 W

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Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
8	Signal	10 W
9	Electricity	600 V 15A
10	Fuel pumps (4)	120 V 15 A each

Heat Rejection

14. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

Item #	Heat Rejection	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium
	Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system		To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Burner rig Fuel Source	<1650	<300KJ/s into exhaust plenum that is drawn of the room by an exhaust fan. Room is vented to the outside with variable pitch louvers to chain air flow draw from the room.
2	Console and console controlled devices	<45	< 1.5 KJ/s, typically closer to 1 -1.2 KJ/s during operation. This includes pumps and motors located in the rig room. In control room power <0.6KJ/s
3	Exhaust Fan	Unknown	< 7.5 KJ/s. Unit is located on the exterior of the roof.
4	Air Compressor	<100	Single Burner Rig uses <115 KJ/s. If both rigs are in use < 175 KJ/s. System is water cooled and cooling water on inlet side is >29 C, outlet side can exceed 45 C depending on usage/demand of air compressors and oil heat exchangers. System will shut down if oil temperature reaches 100 C.
5	Air Dryer	<90	Air is cooled to 3 C. S.S use of >7.5 KJ/s. System is Water cooled but no outlet temperature recorded. Will shut down if temperature switch on system reaches 90C.
6	Preheater	<400	<75KJ/s maximum. Preheater shuts down at 400 C. Air can be channeled through the preheater then into the burner rig. The trade-off is reduced Jet fuel consumption. The preheater can heat air that is then dumped into the room and does not offset jet fuel consumption.
7	Heater Control	Unknown / irrelevant	This system is governed by the burner rig console. It is just a control signal that is ~10W
8	Liquid injection system	Unknown / irrelevant	This system is governed by the burner rig console. Use of this system would remove other console powered devices.
9	Make up air unit		<1.5 KJ/s. Unit is located on exterior of building

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Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
10	Fuel pumps (4)	Unknown	All pumps are located outside in the fuel farm each pump is <1.5 KJ/s.

Operating Profile

15. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Advanced engine durability testing	Fuel consumption is higher and air consumption is lower than compared to mode 2.
2	Short cycle oxidation testing	Fuel consumption is lower and air consumption is higher than compared to mode 1,
3	Preheated Burner Rig testing	Jet fuel consumption is lower but electricity consumption is higher compared to Mode 1 or 2.
4	Preheated Cooling air Burner Rig Testing	Electricity consumption is increased compared to Mode 1 or 2.
5	Fuel Transfer	Exterior Pumps transfer fuel to required locations during fuel transfers

16. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Maximum Rig operation per year is <1200 hrs per year. Test Mode is client dependent and will vary year to year.
 Maximum Rig operation in Mode 1 is <1000 Hrs per year.
 Maximum Rig operation in Mode 2 is <1200 Hrs per year.
 Mode 3 operation has not been used in the past decade.
 Mode 4 has been used ~ 1000 hours in past decade.
 Mode 5 occurs intermittently 15-20 hours a year.

17. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Items 1, 2, 5, and 10(1)) will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 3 will run at 60-95% of peak capacity depending on ambient temperature and coupon type due to the variable control setup of the system. Item 4 and item 9 will run at ~85% and 30-40% of peak capacity, respectively. Item 10(2,3,4)= 0% (fuel transfers are not conducted during operation of rig)

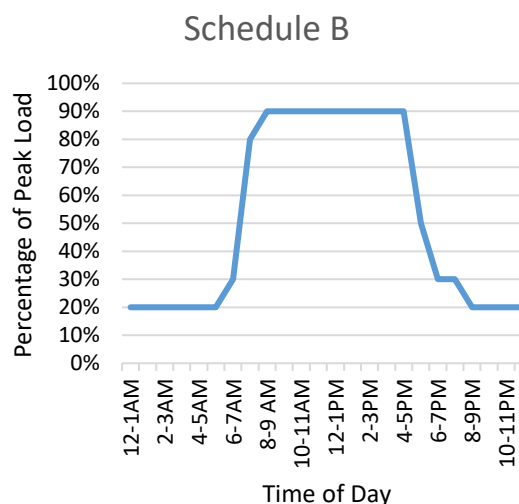
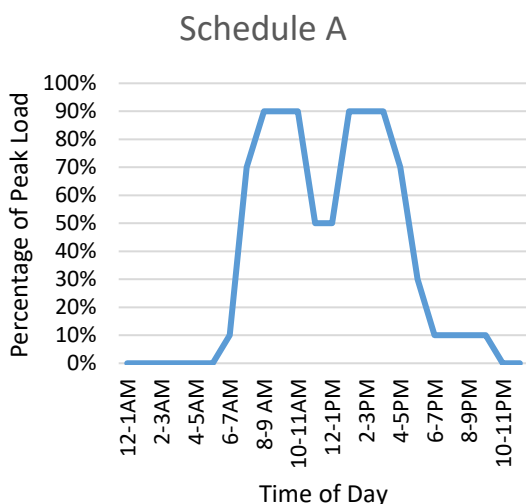
FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING ENERGY MODELLING REPORT (100%)

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Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
2	Items 2, 4, 5, and 10(1) will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 3 will run at 60-95% of peak capacity depending on ambient temperature and coupon type due to the variable control setup of the system. Item 1 and item 9 will run at ~85% and 30-50% of peak capacity, respectively. Item 10(2,3,4)= 0% (fuel transfers are not conducted during operation of rig)
3	Items 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10(1) will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 3 will run at 60-95% of peak capacity depending on ambient temperature and coupon type due to the variable control setup of the system. Item 1 and item 9 will run at 60-85% and 30-50% of peak capacity, respectively. Item 10(2,3,4)= 0% (fuel transfers are not conducted during operation of rig)
4	Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10(1) will all be at their peak demand (information on of energy required in section 4)	Item 9 is @ 30-50% of max Item 10(2,3,4)= 0% (fuel transfers are not conducted during operation of rig)
5	Item 10 (2,3,4)	Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10(1) = 0%

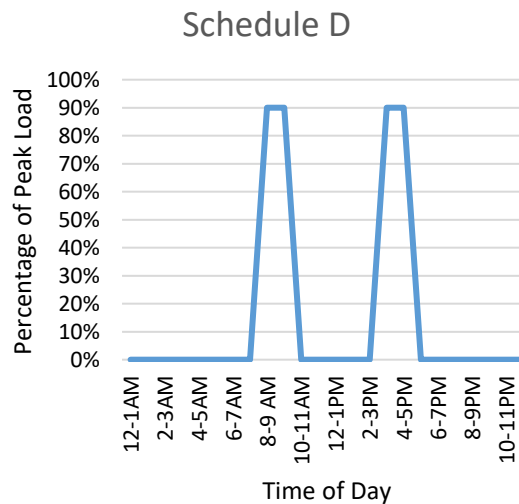
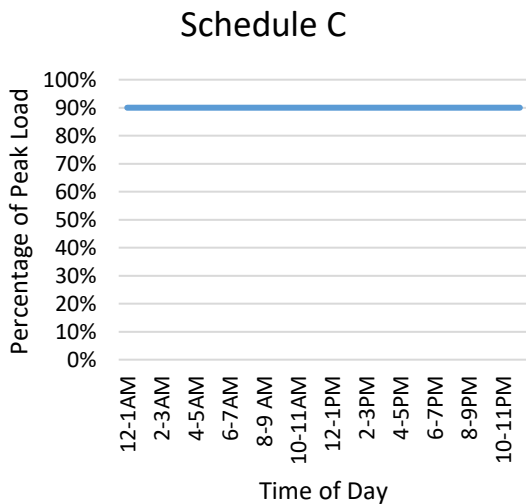
18. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Schedule B is most representative. Burner Rig run time varies between 8 hour and 24 hour blocks depending on several variables.
Schedule D would be applicable for fuel transfers.



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Other

19. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

Additional automation to shut down the air compressor when the burner rig shuts down is being implemented as the compressor consumes ~90 KJ/s at idle. Compressor hours have previously been 1.5X to 2X compared to rig operation hours.

20. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

Items 4, 5, 9, and 10 are common to both burner rigs. Item 4 is affected when both rigs are running at the same time. Both rigs operating at the same time has occurred less than 50% of the time based on historical usage from the past decade.

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E.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – HEAT TREATMENT AND COATINGS LAB

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Heat Treatment and Coatings Lab

RDS Reference(s): RDS-018-1, RDS-025-1, RDS-031-1

Space ID(s): 3.10, 3.17, 3.23

Quantity:

Documents Reviewed:

- 4-04-001 TSTS Equipment List (V3.17) - 05 Oct 2020.xlsx

General Information

21. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

This document will discuss the Cyclic Oxidization furnaces (x4), the Lindburg and carbolite furnaces (x5), and the isostatic furnace (x1)

22. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
1	Cyclic Oxidation Furnaces (4 in total)	High temperature furnace to characterize oxidation properties of candidate materials.
2	Lindburg (4 in total) and Carbolite (1 in total) Furnaces	High temperature furnaces for heat treatment of candidate materials
3	Hot Isostatic Press	Specialized material processing equipment to apply both high temperature and uniform pressure on candidate materials.

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Item #	Component of System	Description
	Name of the individual component or sub-system	Describe the function of the component
4		
5		

Energy Demand

23. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources	Peak Energy Demand
	List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Electrical power	220 VAC, 60A
2	Electrical power	220 VAC. 40A (4), 220 VAC, 60A (1)
3	Electrical power	600 VAC 3Ph 70A
4		
5		

Heat Rejection

24. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

Item #	Heat Rejection	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium
	Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system		To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Some (cyclic) heat is rejected to room	800C	Process cooling water
2	Some heat is rejected to room	150 C	Ambient space
3	Very little heat is rejected to room	80C	Process Cooling Water
4			

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Operating Profile

25. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Normal system operation	Furnace is ON and at elevated temperature
2	Normal system operation	Furnace is ON and at elevated temperature
	Normal system operation	Furnace is ON and at elevated temperature

26. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Cyclic furnaces – constant 24/7 up to 15 days / month
 Lindburg and carbolite furnaces – constant up to 24/7/365
 Isostatic Furnace – 2 days / week, 15 times / year

27. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

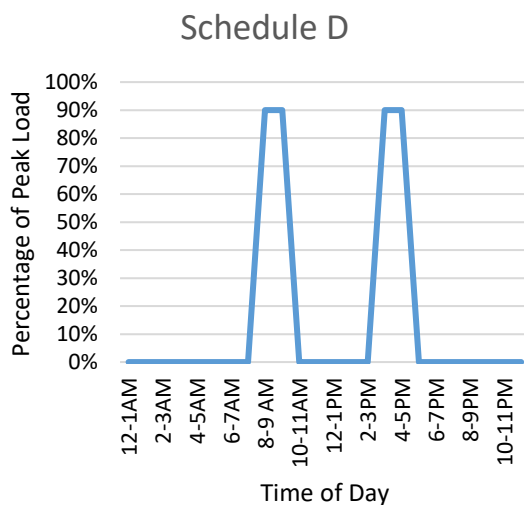
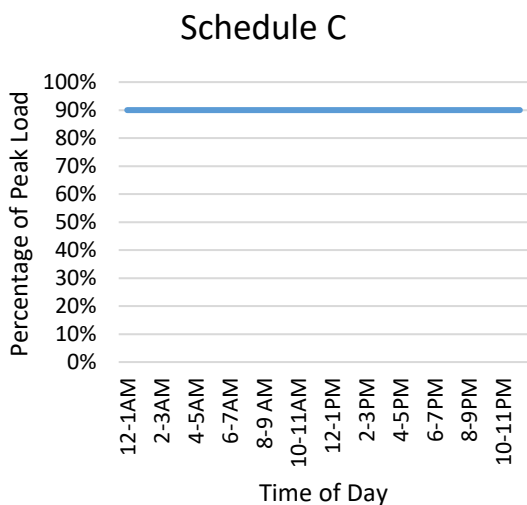
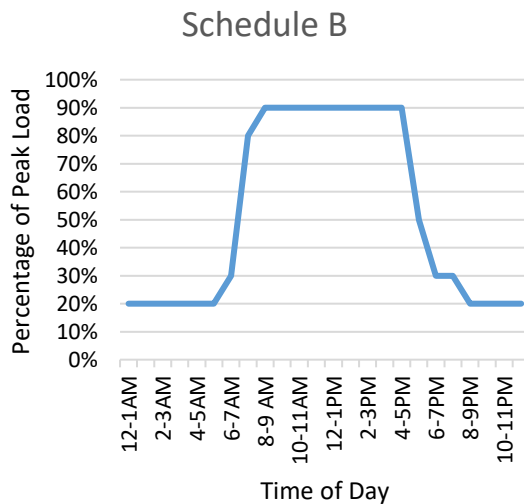
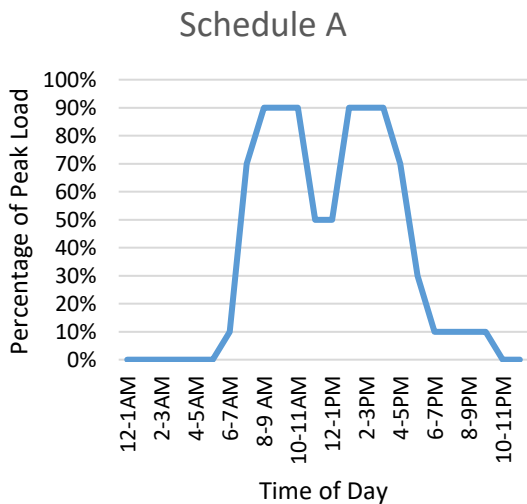
Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Items 1 through 3 while operating	
2		
3		

28. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Cyclic Oxidization Furnaces – Schedule A for the duration of operation (24/7)
 Lindburg and Carbolite Furnaces – Schedule B for the duration of operation (24/7)
 Isostatic Furnace – Schedule B for the duration of operation (24/7)

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Other

29. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

There are no plans to upgrade any of the equipment discussed here.

30. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

No

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F.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – HIGH TEMPERATURE MATERIALS TESTING

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: HTM Testing

RDS Reference(s): RDS-017-1, RDS-020-1, RDS-044-1

Space ID(s): 3.9, 3.12, 4.9

Quantity:

Documents Reviewed:

- 4-04-001 TSTS Equipment List (V3.17) - 05 Oct 2020.xlsx

General Information

31. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

Multiple furnaces and hydraulic testing systems for testing high temperature materials.

32. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System Name of the individual component or sub-system	Description Describe the function of the component
1	Induction Heaters (8 in total) NOVA STAR 7 7.5KW HEATER,1YR NOVA STAR 5 5 KW HEATER Easy heat 5060	Heater, induction type, used to apply high temperature to specimen. These are in two parts. The head has the coil attached to it that generates the heating induction. The rack mounted controller manages the command signal and preconditions the head electrical power. These require clean process water for cooling. Connected directly to wall twist lock plug.
2	Furnaces – Box (5 in total), Clam shell (9 in total), and slide-type igniter (3 in total)	High temperature furnaces, used in load frame, to heat specimens. These are not water cooled. These are controlled with smaller controllers

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Item #	Component of System Name of the individual component or sub-system	Description Describe the function of the component
		and are connected directly to wall twist lock plug. These are interchangeable between load frames, depending on test and specimen requirements.
3	VACUUM FURNACE, BARBER COLEMAN MODEL IR77, INFRARED	High temperature vacuum chamber. The chamber is water cooled with clean process water and is controlled with a dedicated rack having temperature and vacuum controllers. Connected directly to wall twist lock plug.
4	Hydraulic Load Frames (18 in total)	Hydraulic load frames are used to apply dynamic loads to specimens. The test frame controllers are located in rack and are interfaced via computer.
5	UPS 130KV _a Liebert	Large UPS to supply 600, 485, 115 VAC. Supply power to load frame controller, pc, heating solution, hydraulic and cooling supply. Unit is fed by emergency power and normal power.
6	Ceramic Matrix Composite (CMC) High Temperature Furnace with 3 point bending test fixture	Large, very high temperature furnace for testing CMC material. Dedicated rack for controller. Furnace requires clean process water cooling. Connected directly to wall, twist lock plug.
7	Micro-mechanical test frame Taylor Robertson - 78K	Electro-mechanical low capacity load frame. Requires clean process water.
8	Hydraulic pumps (2)	Hydraulic power supply, constant 3000 psi variable flow 10 GPM to 30 GPM.
9	Ultrasonic Power Supply – Branson 2500W (2)	Installed in hydraulic load frame – specialty fatigue testing @ 20,000 Hz. Connected directly to wall, twist lock plug.
10	GRUNDFOS 22 GPM process water pump	Located in service room. Supplies clean cooling water to all (18) hydraulic load frame stations, cools ancillary devices, grips, furnaces and induction heaters. For redundancy (safety) reasons, this system switches to city water if failure occurs.

Energy Demand

33. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	Peak Energy Demand List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Electricity	Total of 8 – 485 VAC 3Ph, 15 A UPS twist plugs Total of 2 – 485 VAC 3PH, 25 A UPS twist plugs
2	Electricity	(18) Every load frame stations – 115 VAC 1PH 20A UPS twist plugs
3	Electricity	(1) Every two load frame stations – 230VAC 1Ph, 30 A UPS – Twist plug
4	Electricity	(18) Every load frame station – 115 VAC 15A – UPS twist plug (18) Every load frame station – 115 VAC 15A – UPS (monitor, metres, scope)

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING ENERGY MODELLING REPORT (100%)

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Item #	Energy Sources List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	Peak Energy Demand List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
5	Electricity	600 VAC 3Ph, 150 A Supplied from generator backup power (Emergency Power) and with selectable 600 VAC 3Ph, 150 A normal power supply
6	Electricity	230 VAC 1Ph, 20 A Twist lock plug
7	Electricity	230 VAC 1Ph, 60 A 115 VAC 1Ph, 15 A
8	Electricity	(2) 600 VAC 3 PH, 100A UPS
9	Electricity	230 VAC 1Ph, 20 A Twist lock plug UPS
10	Electricity	600 VAC 3Ph, 20A UPS

Heat Rejection

34. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? Is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Some heat is rejected to room	400°C non insulated specimen	Process clean water cooling– 5.7 L/min @ min 3 Bar for each (10)
2	Significant heat is rejected to room		Ambient space only
3	Very little heat is rejected to room		Process cooling – 5.7 L/min @ min 3 Bar
4	Some heat is rejected to room		water cooled grips (18) 2 L/min @ min 3 bar air pressure line (1/2" line) unknown L/min for high temperature extensometer cooling and also specimen cooling for specialized tests (i.e. thermal-mechanical fatigue tests)
5	Some heat is rejected to room		Ambient space
6	Some heat is rejected to room		Ambient space
7	Some heat is rejected to room		Standalone process water cooler
8	Some heat is rejected to room	45°C 400ft 1.25" OD pipe	80% of power (120,000 BTU) heat absorbed by Tower water 30 to 50 psi delta at heat exchanger

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Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
9	Some heat is rejected to room		Ambient space
10	Very little heat is rejected to room		Ambient space

Operating Profile

35. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Standby	System in idle – all controllers are functional and closing loops but specimen are seeing ambient temperatures.
2	Maximum	System is running – heaters (induction or furnace) are applying elevated temperatures

36. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

A minimum load would be all 18 stations, on standby with the system at idle, 24/7. On average, half the stations are running at maximum operating load, 5 days per week 24 hours a day. Low periods could have 4 stations running at maximum operating load, 1 week per month for 24 hours a day. High periods would have 14 stations running at maximum operating load 24/7, 50 weeks/year.

37. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

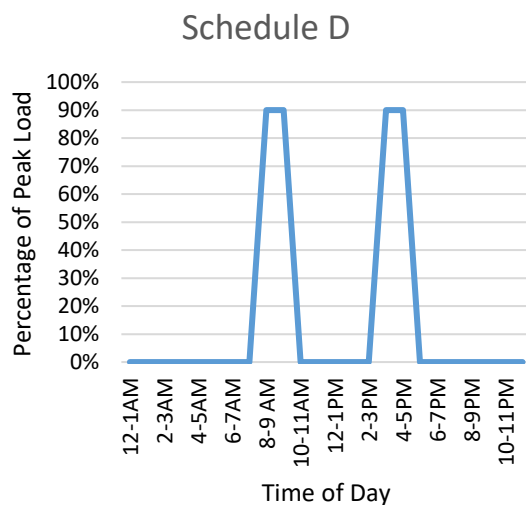
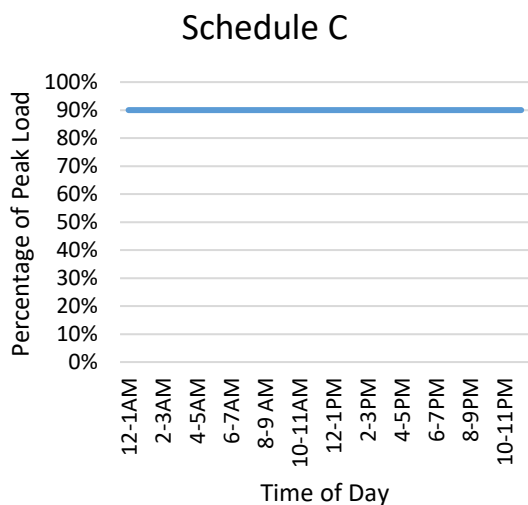
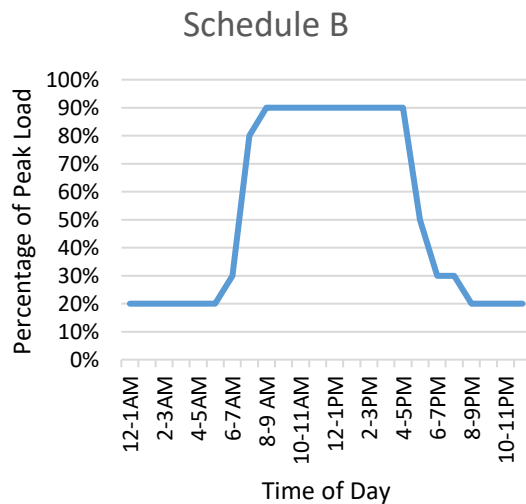
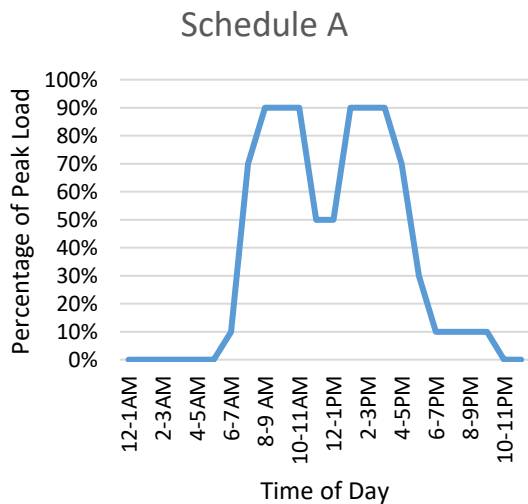
Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Load frame station – 80% (does not include heating solution)	Hydraulic pump @ 50%, heating solutions are at rest 5%, Cooling water system is at 50%.
2	Load frame station – 80%, Heating solution 50-85% of nameplate power. Hydraulic pump @ 70%, heating solutions are at rest 65%, Cooling water system is at 100%.	

38. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Schedule B may be seen for 10 % of the stations during the working week. When we are running at maximum Schedule C is a better representation 24/7.

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Other

39. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

Our current process water system is under sized. Depending on testing requirements in the future, we may or may not have sufficient cooling. Our older hydraulic pump is functioning but we are limited to lower pressures. Both our pumps have auxiliary cooling in order to maintain an oil temperature under 50°C. Our newer pump seems to run without this added cooling.

40. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

Currently we cannot run certain equipment simultaneously due to our cooling water requirements. A newly designed building should have the services available but not necessarily consumed at all times.

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G.1 PROCESS LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE – CENTRAL PROCESS COOLING PLANT

PROCESS-PLUG LOAD QUESTIONNAIRE

Purpose

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the unique process-plug loads present in your facilities. This document along with discussions with the users will inform a more detailed process-plug load data sheet.

Why are process loads important?

Process-plug loads can represent a significant portion of building energy use. For high performance buildings, this portion can approach 50% of total building energy use. By understanding the operating characteristics accurately these energy uses will be more accurately represented in the building energy model.

System Name: Central Process Cooling Plant

RDS Reference(s): None.

Space ID(s): None.

Quantity: 1

Documents Reviewed:

- 2020-09-03_2.4.2_TSTS_Prog_Rpt_66_r0.docx

General Information

41. Please provide a brief narrative describing the overall system. In other words what does the system do?

A process cooling water utility will be required to support SMPL Materials Processing and Characterization Equipment. Process cooling water will be supplied through a dedicated piping loop to the NRC High Bay Area, Material and Component Testing Lab, High Pressure Compressed Air Plant and other lab spaces conducting structural integrity and high temperature materials research.

42. What are the major components of the system? In the table below, list and describe the major energy consuming components and describe their function. Add new rows if needed.

Item #	Component of System Name of the individual component or sub-system	Description Describe the function of the component
1	Cooled Processing Water – High Temperature Materials Testing Facility (M-13 Basement)	Closed loop system provided chilled process water to various MTS equipment (Grips, Induction heaters, hydraulic pump, furnaces, etc) to extract heat and protect vital testing equipment.
2	SEM Chilled Process Loop	Standalone closed loop system providing chilled process water to the two SEMs in M-13

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Item #	Component of System Name of the individual component or sub-system	Description Describe the function of the component
3	Bi-Axial Chilled Process Loop	Standalone closed loop system for the Bi-Axial MTS test frame in M-3
4	Spin Rig cooling ring	Cooling ring to cool seals during elevated temperature tests
5	Hot Isostatic Press Cooling	Water to cool system during operation
6	Vacuum Furnace cooling plate	Cools vacuum equipment during elevated temperature tests

Energy Demand

43. What energy sources are required for this system? Indicate the energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, propane, process cooling, jet fuel, etc. required. What is the peak energy demand (sometimes referred to as nameplate) for each energy source?

Item #	Energy Sources List all energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, etc. for each component or system in the above table.	Peak Energy Demand List the peak energy demand in the same order as the energy sources are listed in the column to the left. Indicate units.
1	Electricity / water flow from chiller	3 HP, 575/60/3, 3450 RPM, 3 AMPS Capacity of 22 GPM @ 252 FOOT HEAD 300 PSI
2	Electricity	208/230V 60 Hz 9.9 AMPS water flow of 2-3 GPM through system
3	Electricity	200-230v 60 hz 3 ph FLA 8 with 3.0 hp. System provides up to 4 GPM
4	Currently city water on a temperature controlled actuator	1 GPM water to city drain
5		Requires 15 GPM for cooling
6	Currently on Tower water	Requires 30 GPM for cooling

Heat Rejection

44. Does the system reject heat? If so, how much? is the heat rejected to the room, a dedicated exhaust system or process cooling loop? What is the temperature of the rejected heat (°C)?

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Item #	Heat Rejection Indicate the heat rejection for each component or sub-system	Heat Rejection Temperature (°C)	Heat Rejection Medium To ambient space, outdoors, to dedicated exhaust system, to process cooling, other?
1	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	Varies	Ambient space and back into the chilled closed loop heat exchanger
2	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	Unknown	Ambient space and back into the chilled closed loop heat exchanger
3	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	Varies	Ambient space and back into the chilled closed loop heat exchanger
4	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	varies	City cooling water
5	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	Varies	Ambient space and process cooling water
6	Heat is transferred from the device into the water	varies	Ambient space and process cooling water

Operating Profile

45. Does the system have different operating modes? Name each mode and describe the mode.

Mode #	Operating Mode Name the operating mode	Description Describe what happens during the mode
1	Normal System Operation	System is cooling all components
2		

46. How often does the system operate? Can you estimate the number of hours per typical week, month or year? If there are different operating modes listed under Question 5 estimate the (weekly/monthly/yearly) hours in each operating mode.

Item 1 – Constant operation 24 hours per day, 7 days a week and 365 days per year
 Item 2 - Constant operation 24 hours per day, 7 days a week and 365 days per year
 Item 3 – < 1000 Hrs per year
 Item 4 - < 1000 Hrs per year
 Item 5 - < 1000 Hrs per year
 Item 6 - < 1000 Hrs per year

47. For each operating mode listed under Question 5, which components are at peak energy demand and which are at part load. For equipment at part load, indicate the percentage of peak load.

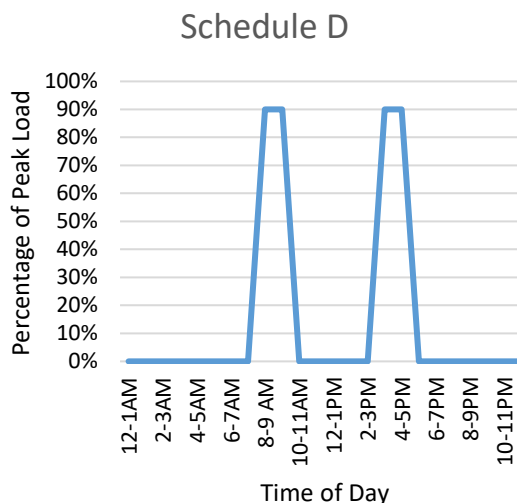
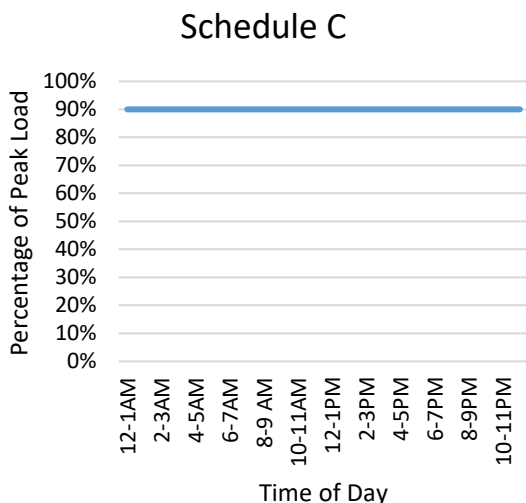
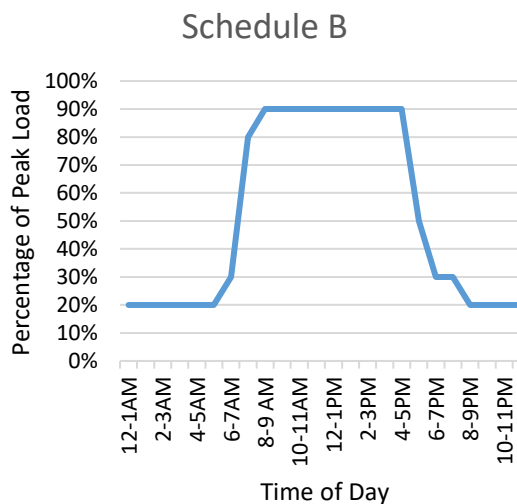
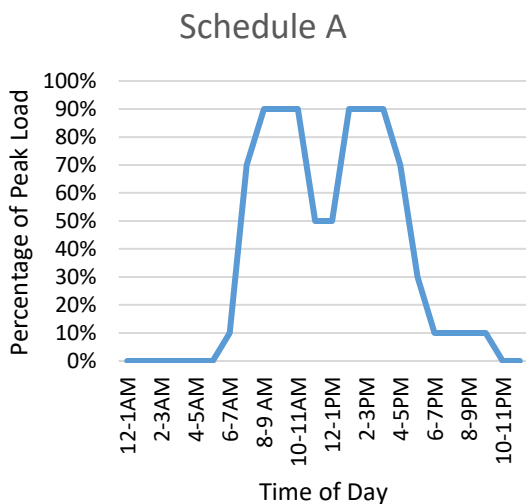
FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING ENERGY MODELLING REPORT (100%)

MAY 21, 2021

Mode #	Components at Peak Energy Demand These components are at or near their nameplate power/energy demand	Components at Part Load These components are below their peak operating capacity. Indicate in percentage terms their loading relative to peak capacity
1	Items 1 through 6 while operating	
2		

48. Overall does one of the four operating profiles shown below represent typical operation? If none apply, can you modify one to suit how the equipment operates. Alternatively, describe the operating profile?

Schedule C



FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING ENERGY MODELLING REPORT (100%)

MAY 21, 2021

Other

49. Are there plans to upgrade or replace this system or components soon? Are there ideas or plans to improve the efficiency of this system already in place?

A new chilled process water system to provide sufficient cooling for all components mentioned above to consolidate all process cooling requirements into a single source.

50. Do you have any other comments or information relevant to the operation or operating energy of this piece of equipment?

No

100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

May 27, 2021

Appendix L **GLOSSARY**

APPENDIX L - GLOSSARY

May 21, 2021

Glossary

Adjacencies – Primary

Primary adjacency is a connection that is directly adjacent to and connected with the program space - shares a common wall or door.

Adjacencies – Secondary

Secondary adjacency is a connection by corridor or from another room that is near to the program space.

Adjacencies – Tertiary

Tertiary adjacency is a connection by corridor and accessible within a reasonable distance to the program space.

Circulation Space

Space allowed for movement of personnel between workstations. It includes the space for access to support space and building services.

Common-use Area

Area commonly used or shared by clients and/or the public they serve.

General Administrative Offices

Offices that accommodate general office functions and activities that do not require special security or other special features. General administrative offices do not have high interface with the public. These offices comprise the majority of PWGSC office space occupied by client departments and agencies.

Public Zone

Where the public has unimpeded access and generally surrounds or forms part of a government facility.

Quasi-judicial Offices

Offices that accommodate adjudicative or legislative functions. They often require confidentiality or enhanced security and are used by organizations that interpret and administer legislation and regulations, conduct inquiries and hearings and/or perform adjudication functions on complaints, appeals and claims. Functions and operations may include, but are not limited to:

- **Management:** adjudicative body operates separately from the administrative unit which provides service to the adjudicative body;

APPENDIX L - GLOSSARY

May 21, 2021

- **Meetings:** conducted on a scheduled basis with internal staff and members of the public; and
- **Secure and confidential courtroom/hearing room space:** physical protection of staff could be required.

Reception Zone

Where the transition from a public zone to a restricted-access area is demarcated and controlled.

Shared Client Space

Space that is shared by multiple clients / tenants but not accessible to the general public.

Special Purpose Space

Additional, non-standard areas required by a client department to accommodate specific activities that are unique and essential to departmental programs. Examples of special purpose spaces are: laboratories, health units or clinics, meeting or training complexes which serve outside groups, interview rooms, inspection rooms, processing space, departmental libraries (e.g. Department of Justice libraries), gymnasiums, warehouses (e.g. PWGSC's Seized Property Management Directorate's warehouse space), very large file or storage areas (e.g. Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) tax return storage, Library and Archives Canada storage) other than those allowed by the Workplace 2.0 Fit-up Standards, trade shops, large mail rooms (CRA's mailroom), cash offices or similar spaces requiring special service and security features; and hearing rooms.

Support Space

Spaces for office support functions not included in the workstation or circulation space, but necessary for office operation. Support space includes meeting rooms, quiet rooms, collaborative spaces, kitchenettes, shared equipment areas, printer stations, reception/waiting areas, and other areas as described in Section A3.4 of the Workplace 2.0 Fit-up Standards.

TSB or TSTS Workplace

Space that is accessible by a singular tenant / client. In these spaces, there can be varying degrees of secured areas, SPS and the office space.

Workstation

Workspace provided for an FTE or non-FTE and his/her directly associated furniture and equipment.

100% DETAILED FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

May 27, 2021

Appendix M **PROTECTED B “RDS INPUT DOCUMENT”**

APPENDIX M - RDS INPUT DOCUMENT

May 21 2021

The Protected B “RDS Input Document” is available by request from the LabCanada Security Team.

May 27, 2021

Appendix N **SOA CALCULATOR AND TYPOLOGIES**

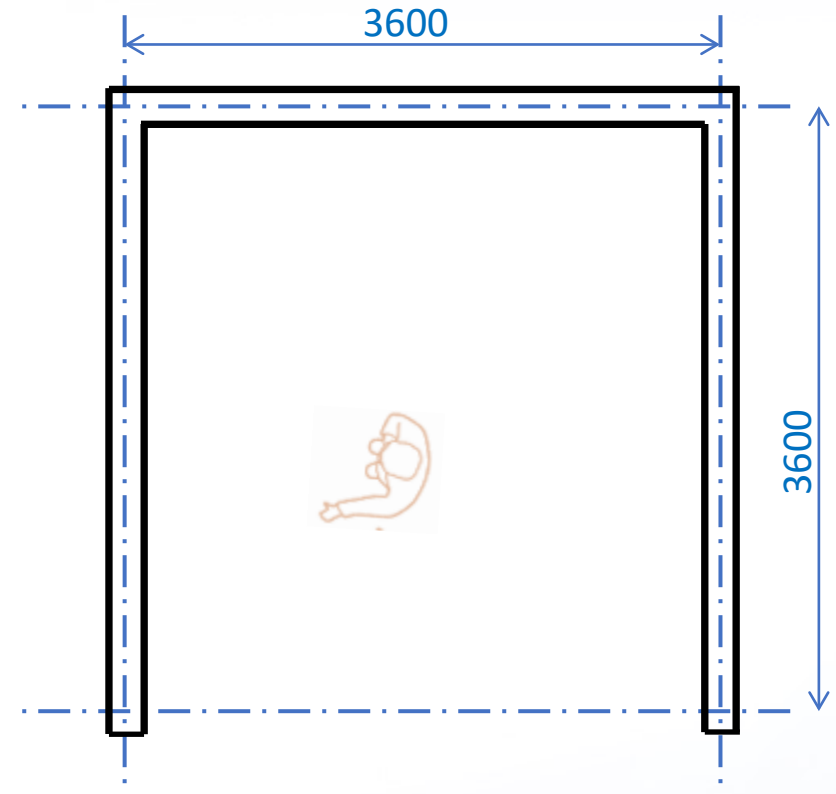
TSTS - Science Office Calculator								
Space Types		Avg Size (SQM)	Qty	Area (SQM)	Reduction Factor	Actual Seats	Net Area (SQM)	
Individual Workpoints	Shared Science Focus Room	7.5	7	52.5	1	7	52.50	
	Open Office Work point (2 person per module)	6.48	66	427.68	1	66	427.68	
	Open Office Work point (3 person per module)	4.32	0	0	1	0	0.00	
	Hot Desk (4 preson per module)	3.24	8	25.92	0.48	3.84	12.44	
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Matls Perf.)	9.72	14	136.08	1	14	136.08	
	Enclosed Workstation (Trans. Safety, Matls Perf.)	12.96	2	25.92	1	2	25.92	
Tota Net Area (SQM) Individual Workpoints		# of Seats	97	668.1		92.84	654.62	
Collaborative Workpoints	Chat Point	3						
	Huddle	4	0.59m2 / person		57.82	Approx. 32		
	Teaming Area	10						
	Lounge	10						
	Phone booth	1		4.32			6	25.92
	Small Meeting Room	4	16.2	0	0	0		
	Lab Project Room (2 modules = 3.6x7.2)	6	25.92	3	77.76		18	
	Medium Meeting Room	8 to 12	32.4	2	64.8		24	
	Large Meeting Room	12 to 20	64.8	2	129.6		40	
	Extra Large Meeting Room	80	194.4	0	0		0	
Tota Net Area (SQM) Collaborative Spaces				355.9		88	355.90	
Support Spaces	Kitchenette (5m2/25 person)			19.6				
	Equipment (10m2/25 person)			39.2				
	Lockers (0.5m2/person unassigned)			49				
	Storage	N/A	Combined with Equipment	0				
	Telecom	N/A	Separate Area Allocation	0				
	Custom / Other			0				
Total Net Area Support Spaces				107.8		181	107.80	
Total Net Area (SQM) all spaces				1131.8			1,118.32	

Science Office Programming

Lab Office Typology - Catalog

Using the 3.6 laboratory module for the basis of space typologies

- Type 2A- Shared Science Focus Room A – 9.72sm Enclosed Room
- Type 2B- Shared Science Focus Room B – 12.44sm Enclosed Room
- Type 3- Open Workstation - 6.48sm
- Type 4 - Hot Desk – 3.24sm



Science Office Programming

Lab Office/Suite Typology

Description: **Type 2A** – Enclosed Focus Room

- Enclosed Room with demountable partitions for future flexibility. Allows to mid to long term focused work.
- Glazed partitions, if used, to allow light penetration but frosted to provide visual privacy
- Includes worksurfaces to support focus work
- Minimal space for personal materials and files that cannot be filed away into a shared storage room on a daily basis.

Occupants : 1

Visual Privacy: High

Secure Privacy: High

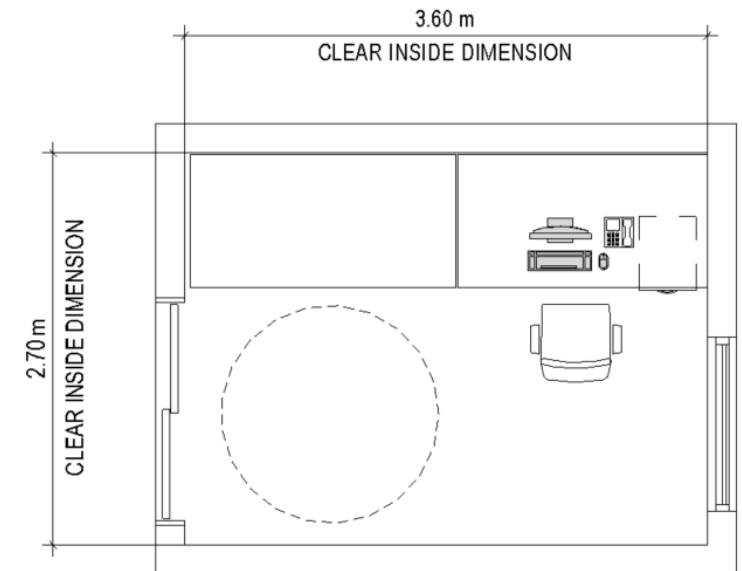
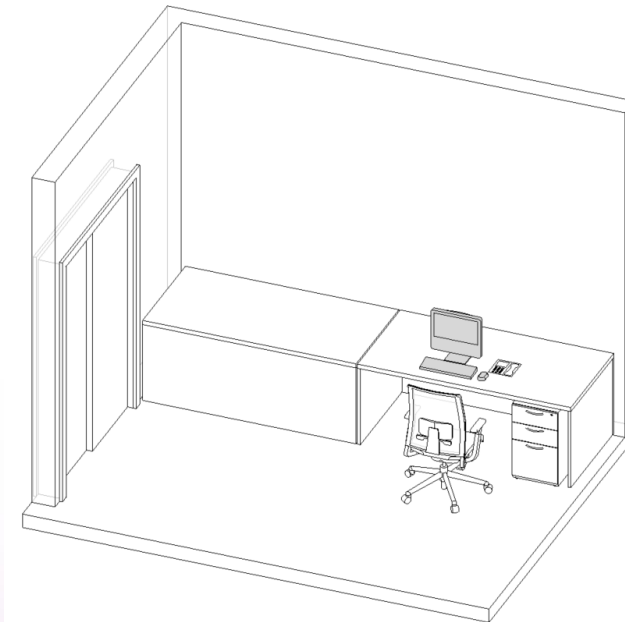
Audible Privacy: >STC45

Size: 9.72 sm

Posture: Formal or Casual

IT Profile:

- Power and USB Charging
- VoIP
- LAN drop
- Fiber Drop from LIM



Science Office Programming

Lab Office/Suite Typology

Description: **Type 2B** – Enclosed Focus Room

- Enclosed Room with demountable partitions for future flexibility. Allows to mid to long term focused work.
- Glazed partitions, if used, to allow light penetration but frosted to provide visual privacy
- Includes worksurfaces to support focus work
- Minimal space for personal materials and files that cannot be filed away into a shared storage room on a daily basis.

Occupants : 1

Visual Privacy: High

Secure Privacy: High

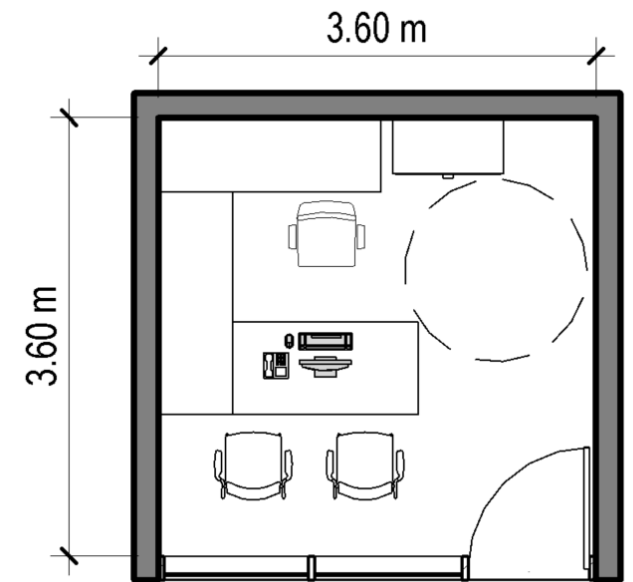
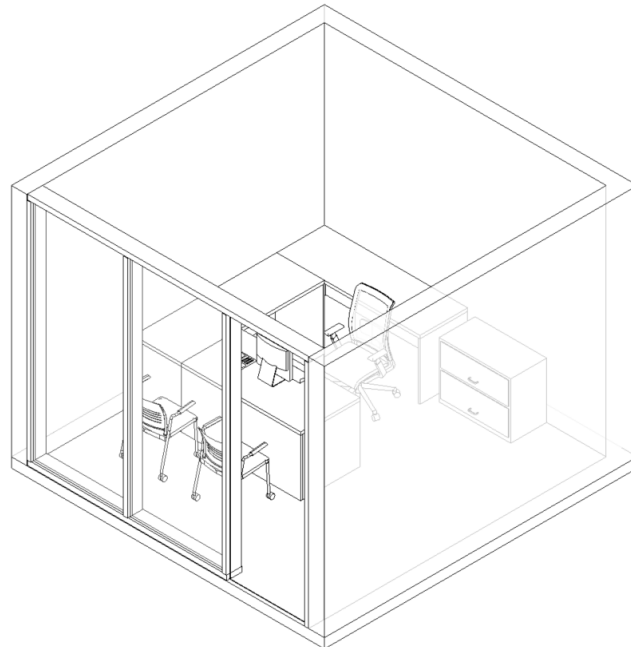
Audible Privacy: >STC45

Size: 12.96sm

Posture: Formal or Casual

IT Profile:

- Power and USB Charging
- VoIP
- LAN drop
- Fiber Drop from LIM



Science Office Programming

Lab Office Typology

Description: **Type 3** –Cubicle located in office suite or neighbourhood zone

- Mid to long term workstation. Supports individual focus with adequate layout space for reading, writing, researching.
- Could include sit/stand furniture options, with or without return surface
- Panels not to exceed 54" high
- Includes monitor arm(s) to free up work-surface and optional day storage (secure files).

Occupants : 1 per cubicle

Visual Privacy: Low-medium

Secure Privacy: Low

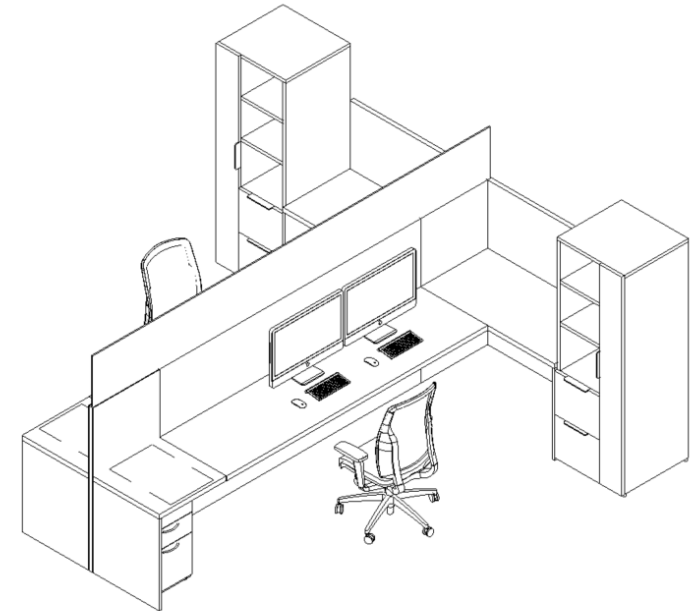
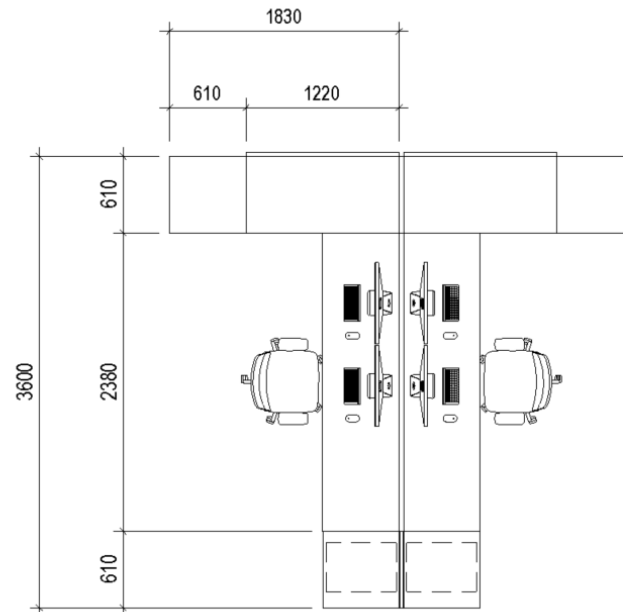
Audible Privacy: Low

Size: 6.48sm / person

Posture: Formal

IT Profile:

- 2 or 3 x 23" monitors
- Power and USB Charging
- VoIP
- LAN drop
- Fiber Drop from LIM



Science Office Programming

Lab Office Typology

Description: **Type 4** – Hot Desk

- Short-term workstation. Short-term landing point between other “primary” activities.
- Could include sit/stand furniture options, with or without return surface
- Panels not to exceed 54” high
- Includes monitor arm(s) to free up work-surface and optional day storage (secure files).

Occupants : 2

Visual Privacy: Low-medium

Secure Privacy: Low

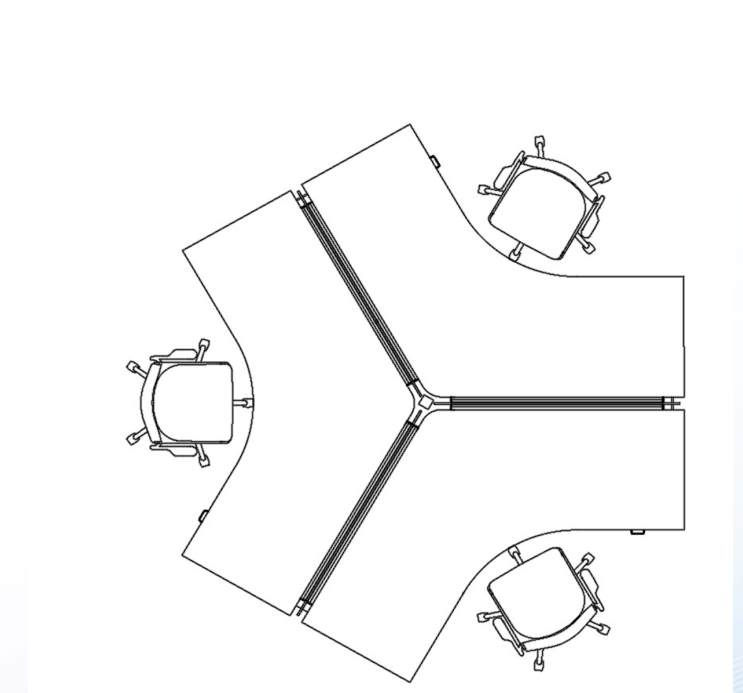
Audible Privacy: Low

Size: 3.24sm / person

Posture: Formal

IT Profile:

- 2 x 23” monitors
- Power and USB Charging
- VoIP
- LAN drop
- Fiber Drop from LIM



Science Office Programming

Science Collaboration Space

OCCUPANTS: 10+
(Calculate occupancy at 25%)

VISUAL PRIVACY: Low

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY: Low

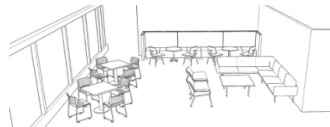
AVERAGE SIZE: 20m²

POSTURE: Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging
- 75" or 65" monitor
- Wireless Presentation

EXAMPLE: Lounge



OCCUPANTS: 6
(Calculate occupancy at 25%)

VISUAL PRIVACY: Low-Medium

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY: Low-Medium

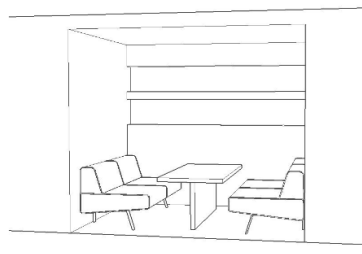
AVERAGE SIZE: 8m²

POSTURE: Formal or Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging
- Optional large monitor display
- LAN connection

EXAMPLE: Huddle



OCCUPANTS: 8
(Calculate occupancy at 25%)

VISUAL PRIVACY: Low-Medium

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY: Low-Medium

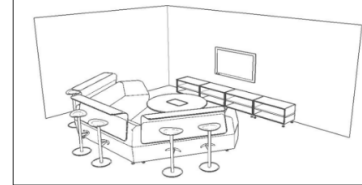
AVERAGE SIZE: 15m²

POSTURE: Formal or Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging
- 1 x 50" monitor
- Wireless presentation

EXAMPLE: Teaming Area



OCCUPANTS: 4
(Calculate occupancy at 25%)

VISUAL PRIVACY: Low

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY: Low

AVERAGE SIZE: 3m²

POSTURE: Formal or Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging (optional)

EXAMPLE: Chat Point



OCCUPANTS: 1
(Not included in occupancy calculation)

VISUAL PRIVACY: Medium-High

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY: Medium-High (STC 45)

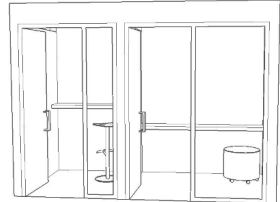
AVERAGE SIZE: 5m²

POSTURE: Formal or Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging
- VoIP
- LAN drop
- Optional 1 x 23" monitor (for VC)

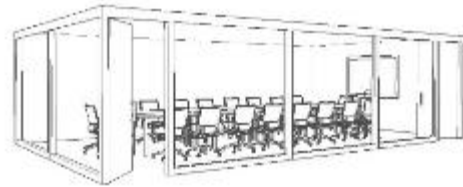
EXAMPLE: Phone Booth



Science Meeting Rooms



MEDIUM MEETING ROOM
Enclosed meeting room for up to **12** people



LARGE MEETING ROOM
Enclosed meeting room for up to **20** people

Science Office Programming

Science Project Room – Collaboration Space

OCCUPANTS: 6
(Calculate occupancy at 50%)

VISUAL PRIVACY:
Medium-High

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY:
Medium (STC 45)

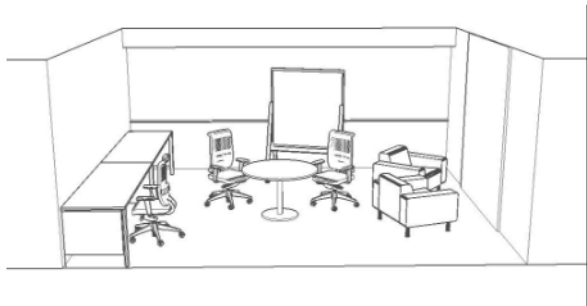
AVERAGE SIZE:
20m²

POSTURE:
Formal or Casual

IT PROFILE:

- Power & USB charging
- 1 x 70" interactive monitor
- Videoconferencing
- Teleconferencing
- Wireless presentation
- Cable matrix
- LAN drop

EXAMPLE: **Project Room**



- **Integral to Lab Zone**
- **Defined as COLLABORATIVE SPACE**
- **Maybe part of Lab Entry**
- **3.6 X 7.2 = 25.92 m²**

May 27, 2021

Appendix O **GROSS AREA TABLES – INDOOR REQUIREMENTS**

GROSS AREAS SUMMARY TABLE BASELINE - OPTION 1

	Room/Space Name	Net Area Functional in SQM - Baseline Option	Grossing Factor	Gross Area Functional in SQM - Baseline Option
SCIENCE SPACES + SCIENCE SUPPORT	Science and High bay Laboratories	2,850.00	1.25	3,562.50
	Science Workshops	888.78	1.85	1,644.24
	Science Laboratories	3,151.94	1.85	5,831.09
	Science Laboratory Support	655.78	1.85	1,213.19
	Science Logistics	162.16	1.85	300.00
	Sub-Total Science Spaces + Science Support	7,708.66		12,551.02
NON SCIENCE SPACES SOA	SOA - Individual Workspaces	654.62	1.65	1,080.13
	SOA - Collaboration Workpoints	355.90	1.65	587.24
	SOA - Support Spaces	107.80	1.65	177.87
	Sub-Total Non-Science Spaces	1,118.32		1,845.23
TSB HO	GCWorkplace - Individual Workspaces	463.00	1.65	763.95
	GCWorkplace - Collaboration Workpoints	377.00	1.65	622.05
	GCWorkplace - Support Spaces	128.00	1.65	211.20
	Executive Suite - Chair, Board Member + COO	208.00	1.65	343.20
	Special Purpose Spaces	216.00	1.65	356.40
	Sub-Total TSB HO	1,392.00		2,296.80
BASE BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE	Entrance/Lobby	150.00	1.65	247.50
	Reception	25.00	1.65	41.25
	Waiting Area	25.00	1.65	41.25
	Security Area	35.00	1.65	57.75
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	Display - Interpretative Centre	25.00	1.65	41.25
	Informal Gathering/Event Space	150.00	1.65	247.50
	Universal Accessible Washroom	12.00	1.65	19.80
	Sub-Total Public Spaces	422.00		696.30
SHARED TSTS +TSB HO	Wellness Room/Nursing Room/First Aid	24.00	1.65	39.60
	Centralized Resource Centre	270.00	1.65	445.50
	Sub- Total Shared TSTS + TSB HO	294.00		485.10
SHARED TSTS	Lunchroom	52.00	1.65	85.80
	Auditorium	235.00	1.65	387.75
	Storage Room for auditorium	13.20	1.65	21.78
	A/V Control Room	19.00	1.65	31.35
	Auditorium Kitchennette Support	20.00	1.65	33.00
	Decentralized Resource Centre	45.00	1.65	74.25
	Server / Computer Room	57.00	1.65	94.05
	Sub-Total Client Shared TSTS	441.20		727.98
	Sub Total Public Spaces and Client Shared Spaces	1,157.20		1,909.38
	Total Indoor Building Requirements	11,376.18		18,602.43