

DIVISION 23 – HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR-CONDITIONING

23 00 00 – HVAC GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. See Division 33 for information on natural gas, steam, and chilled water utility systems.
- B. See Division 33 for information on utility gas, steam, and chilled water meters.
- C. Life-Cycle Cost
 - 1. In general, systems shall be designed and selected in order to optimize both first-cost and life-cycle cost. Systems with fewer pieces of larger, centralized equipment should be given consideration over numerous pieces of distributed equipment. Equipment of higher quality and longer service life should be given consideration over equipment of lower quality.
- D. Design Conditions
 - 1. The outdoor design conditions for building envelope load calculations should be based on ASHRAE's Climatic Conditions for Fort Collins as listed below, except for critical applications. These should be discussed with [University Project Manager/Representative project manager](#).
 - a. Cooling: 98 °F dry bulb and 62 °F wet bulb
 - b. Heating: -5 °F dry bulb
 - c. The outdoor design conditions for evaporative cooling and cooling tower sizing shall be 91 °F dry bulb and 68 °F wet bulb.
 - 2. For indoor design calculations, the following conditions should be used for most campus buildings for the purpose of calculating heating and cooling loads and selecting equipment size and capacities except where other requirements exist such as computer rooms, animal laboratories or research labs.
 - a. Cooling: 72 °F dry bulb
 - b. Heating: 72 °F dry bulb
 - 3. Humidity control shall not be provided except when specifically required by the program plan.
 - 4. Heat loss and gain calculations for representative spaces shall be submitted at Design Development for Owner review.
 - 5. All systems shall be designed to minimize adverse effects should the actual ambient conditions travel outside the design ambient conditions.
- E. Equipment Sizing and Capacity
 - 1. All HVAC equipment, to include duct mains and hydronic mains, shall have excess capacity for future expansion.
 - a. Buildings or building additions with an area of 50,000 gross square feet or less shall incorporate 5% excess capacity.

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- b. Buildings or building additions with an area of between 50,000 and 100,000 gross square feet shall incorporate 10% excess capacity.
 - c. Buildings or building additions with an area greater than 100,000 gross square feet, or a science building of any size, shall incorporate 15% excess capacity.
 2. The following HVAC equipment requires N+1 redundancy.
 - a. Building chilled water circulation pumps.
 - b. Building heating boilers.
 - c. Building chillers.
 3. Energy Conservation
 - a. When specifying equipment, controls, and operation sequences, energy conservation shall be given consideration. Use Energy Star or approved equivalent rated equipment wherever possible.
 - b. The CSU minimum building performance design standard is for energy savings 20% better than the baseline building as defined in ASHRAE 90.1 2010.
 4. Equipment Rooms
 - a. Mechanical equipment rooms shall be located on ground or basement floors with separate entrances away from main building entrance.
 - b. Mechanical rooms shall be separate from electrical equipment rooms. Access to these rooms shall be limited to authorized maintenance personnel only. Equipment requiring access by building or laboratory personnel shall be housed separately. Any exceptions shall have prior approval from Facilities Management through University [Project Manager](#)/Representative. Access to equipment rooms shall be arranged so entry will not disturb the occupants or normal functions of the building. Outside access doors are preferable. Door sizes shall match the largest equipment size. Adequate heights should be provided for walking and moving equipment into and out of room.
 - c. As required by codes, alarm systems shall be installed to detect presence of hazardous substances such as refrigerant gases. Such alarm systems shall be integrated with the campus fire alarm/life safety system.
 - d. Equipment rooms shall be arranged and located so that heat and sound will not be transmitted to other parts of the building. Adequate insulation and ventilation is required where applicable.
 - e. Equipment having parts which must be removed for maintenance (filter, coils, fan shafts, tube bundles, etc.) shall be located so that removal may be accomplished with adequate access and without interference to the operation of other equipment.
 - f. Provide floor drains. When located above an occupied area, surround the room with a 6-inch curb and waterproof the floor. When chemicals will be stored in an equipment room, provide a secondary containment unit designed for chemical storage containers.

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- g. Provide high water detection alarms in all mechanical and equipment rooms at lowest point of floor. Provide a 3/4-inch conduit between high water alarm and BAS panel for remote alarm to central read back system.
 - h. Equipment rooms and air handler interiors shall have a safe level of lighting.
 - i. Lifting eyes and hoisting rails shall be permanently placed to aid in lifting and removal of mechanical equipment weighing over 200 pounds.
 - j. Provide a minimum of one duplex GFCI electrical outlet on a dedicated circuit with others as necessary for service of equipment.
5. Pipe and Duct in Chases
- a. Provide 25 percent excess horizontal and vertical space in duct chases and pipe runs for future use.
 - b. Provide adequate access openings to pipe and duct chases for service and maintenance.
6. Pipe and Duct Penetrations
- a. The manner in which pipes pass through roofs, walls, floors, and ceilings must be specified or detailed. The Contractor's responsible for cutting or drilling holes and flashing, sealing, fire stopping or otherwise furnishing them must be clearly designated.
 - b. Clearance above drop ceiling grid shall be a minimum of 6" to facilitate replacement and/or removal of ceiling panels.
 - c. Pipe and duct penetrations shall be designed so that minimum opening remains after installation. Such openings shall be effectively sealed to prevent passage of rodents, birds, bugs, fire and smoke.
 - d. Where insulated pipe and duct passes through such openings the design shall provide for continuous insulation through the openings.
 - e. All penetrations that deviate from the plans require field approval by Facilities Management through the University [Project Manager](#)/Representative.
 - f. Provide tubing or pipe (not sheet metal) sleeves for all utility services passing through structural walls and slabs. All sleeves passing through slab floors shall project a minimum of 4 inches above the slab and be sealed water tight to the slab.
7. Access Doors
- a. Equipment and components shall not be placed above hard-lid ceilings.
 - b. Access doors of sufficient size for maintenance must be provided for all valves, traps, strainers, cleanouts, dampers, damper operators, concealed expansion joints, shock absorbers, switches, or any other equipment requiring service or maintenance.
 - c. For access to equipment to equipment that requires a ladder or lift, access doors shall accommodate these applications.
 - d. Access doors for inspection of air ducts are required. Select several locations to provide a general inspection.

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8. Process and Control Air
 - a. Equipment requiring process air shall have a dedicated air source i.e. individual compressor.
 - b. All controls shall have electronic actuators and thermostats. Pneumatic controls are prohibited.

23 05 00 – COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR HVAC

- A. Common Motor Requirements for HVAC Equipment
 1. Provide motors for operation at 5000 feet elevation.
 2. Motors should be 3 phase where possible. Motors 3/4 hp and smaller can be single phase. Larger than 3/4 hp shall be 3 phase.
 3. All motors of 1-1/2 hp and larger shall be of a high or premium efficient type and have an efficiency of not less than those values as stated in the IEEE test procedures, 112A Method B. See Division 26 – Electrical for more information.
 4. Motor speeds for pumps shall be 1750 rpm.
 5. Over-speeding motors by operating a VFD at greater than 60 Hz is not allowed.
 6. All motors specified for VFD operations shall have rotor grounding devices installed.
 7. Variable Frequency Drives are described in Section 26 29 23 – Variable Frequency Motor Controllers.
 8. Motor frames shall be equipped with two axis adjustments, namely slotted frame ends for adjusting in shaft direction and adjusting screws for belt tensioning.
 9. Installations shall be checked for "soft foot" conditions and shimmed appropriately.
- B. Expansion Fittings and Loops for HVAC Piping
 1. Pipes and equipment shall be arranged with due regard for the effects of thermal expansion.
 2. Piping and joints shall be designed to eliminate damage by expansion and contraction.
 3. Mechanical expansion devices are discouraged. Expansion loops are preferred. Where mechanical expansion devices are necessary, bellows type shall be specified. Other types with mechanical seals are not permitted.
- C. Meters (non-utility) and Gages for HVAC Piping
 1. Provide isolation ball valves at all gauges for removal under operation.
 2. A single, common pressure gauge with suitable range shall be employed across pumps, strainers, pressure reducing stations, etc., with multiple taps into piping and individual isolation valves.
 3. Alcohol filled or dial thermometers are acceptable. Typical sizes shall be 9-inch bulb type with swivel joints to be located in matching thermal wells. Direct insertion type thermometers are not permitted.

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4. Provide pressure manometers across main building air filters.
 5. Provide gauges, thermometers, and pressure/temperature taps on supply and return piping at all heat exchangers.
 6. Provide thermometers and pressure/temperature taps on supply and return piping at all coils.
 7. Provide gauges and pressure/temperature taps on supply and return piping at all pumps.
 8. Gages and thermometers shall be placed such that they are readable from floor level.
- D. General-Duty Valves for HVAC Piping
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Ball Valves
 - i. Hydronic: Apollo, Crane, Nibco, Stockham, Walworth, or approved equal.
 - ii. Condensate: Inline 202F or approved equal.
 - iii. Natural gas: Apollo, Crane, Nibco, Stockham, Walworth, or approved equal.
 - b. Butterfly Valves
 - i. Hydronic: DeZurik, Jamesberry830L or 815L, Keystone, and Milwaukee.
 - c. Gate Valves
 - i. Hydronic: Not allowed.
 - d. Globe Valves
 - i. Hydronic: Not allowed.
 - e. Plug Valves
 - i. Natural gas: (future)
 - f. Integral Balance and Flow Measuring
 - i. Hydronic: Armstrong, Bell & Gossett, Tour & Anderson, FDI, or approved equal.
 - g. Check Valves
 - i. Hydronic: None listed.
 - ii. Condensate: 2-1/2" and smaller: Durabla model SCV 316 ss spring check. 3" and larger: Tyco/Prince model 813 with 316ss external spring wafer check, Carbon steel body, 150 psig rating.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Ball valves manufactured outside of the United States.
 - b. Wafer-style butterfly valves.
 3. Discussion

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- a. All valves must be shown on the drawings. Do not rely on a general note in the specifications or on the plans.
- b. Valves for isolating separate wings, floors, and other natural subdivisions of building sections shall be provided on all piping systems.
- c. Isolation valves shall be located for ready access (for example, not over an office, not behind a water closet, not within a restricted area). Access doors shall be provided for all valves located behind walls or above hard-lid ceilings. Doors shall be of sufficient size for operation and maintenance of the valves.
- d. For natural gas service, building isolation valves shall not isolate the gas supply to emergency natural gas generators.
- e. All valve packing, gasketing, seat material, etc., shall be compatible with the system fluid.
- f. Ball valves shall be full port.
- g. Ball valves shall be used for all piping and connections 2" and smaller.
- h. Butterfly valves shall be used for hydronic piping and connections larger than 2".
- i. Plug valves shall be used for natural gas piping and connections larger than 2".
- j. Butterfly valves shall be lug-style.
- k. Ball valves shall comply with Standard MSS-SP110 and shall be rated for 150 psi SWP and 600 psi non-shock WOG. Construction shall include 2-piece cast bronze body, TFE seat, separate pack nut with adjustable stem packing, anti-blow out stems, and chrome plated brass or bronze ball. Valve ends shall be ANSI threads.
- l. Ball valves for special applications in medium pressure steam systems shall be rated for 600 psi WOG, full port, and 316 stainless steel.
- m. Butterfly valves shall comply with Standard MSS-SP67 and be rated for 200 psi non-shock cold water pressure. Construction shall include lug style cast or ductile iron body with aluminum bronze alloy disc with EPDM rubber seat and seals or EPDM rubber encapsulated disc with polymer-coated body. Stem shall be 400 series stainless steel and shall not have exposed stem to disc fasteners.
- n. Butterfly valves 2-1/2" to 6" shall be lever operated with 10-position throttling plate. Butterfly valves 8" and larger shall have weatherproof gear operators.
- o. Isolation valves shall be installed at equipment. Unions or flanges shall be provided to allow for equipment removal.
- p. All natural gas fixtures and outlets shall have isolation valves.
- q. All valves shall be numbered with a brass tag and a schedule shall be submitted with valve number, purpose, location, and normal operating position. Valve schedule shall be incorporated into the as-built drawings, mounted in a protected form in mechanical rooms, and in the O&M manual. Remodel projects shall add and update valve schedules.

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- r. All valves shall be mounted so operation is possible without interference from pipes, pipe hangers, walls, etc. All valves on horizontal piping shall be mounted in the vertical position, or no more than 45 degrees off of vertical.
 - s. Provide 3/4-inch drain valves at main shut-offs, low points of piping, and at equipment. Drain valves shall be full port ball valves with a male threaded hose connection and cap.
 - t. Valves 2-1/2 inch and larger which are located more than 10 feet above floor in mechanical equipment rooms shall be chain operated if frequent operation is anticipated. Chains shall be extended to 6 feet above floor.
 - u. Blow down valves on strainers shall be standard port ball valves to permit quick opening service.
 - v. All balancing valves shall have an integral memory stop.
 - w. If pressure independent control valves are installed, balance devices are prohibited.
 - x. Butterfly valves are not permitted for balancing.
 - y. Isolation valves shall not be used for balancing and balancing valves shall not be used for isolation.
- E. Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping
- 1. Pipe connections to pumps, compressors, etc., shall have adequate allowance for movement and vibration. Connections shall be supported such that the weight is not carried by the equipment.
- F. Fan Vibration Standard
- 1. Fans with greater than 5,000 cfm flow, greater than 1,500-wheel rpm, wheels 12 inches and larger, or that have been identified as serving a “critical” application by the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative are subject to a vibration analysis through consultation and coordination with the Owner’s Vibration Consultant. For fan wall arrays, total cfm for the entire array is used for determining if the array qualifies for vibration analysis, not individual fan flow. The following procedures and specifications shall be adhered to. A waiver excluding any qualifying fan or fan system from this process may only be granted by Facilities Management Engineering, in writing, during the design phase of the project.
 - 2. Fans that do not qualify in the above paragraph are not subject to a vibration analysis, however, these fans must still meet the applicable, installed vibration criteria listed below. The contractor is responsible for reducing vibration that exceeds this standard.
 - 3. If deemed necessary, the Owner will, at their expense, employ a Vibration Consultant to perform “design resonant speed calculations” based upon the factory assembly drawings. The results of the analysis may require structural changes to the fan support system. The Manufacturer shall make these changes without cost to the Owner, or choose to assemble the fan and perform both a factory and an “as-installed” vibration test to demonstrate compliance with the vibration limits referenced below. Compliance with the vibration limits is the responsibility of the fan manufacturer.
 - a. The Vibration Consultant shall be provided by the A/E with a set of drawings (full or partial depending upon size and complexity of project) at the Design Development (DD) phase. These drawings shall identify the proposed fan manufacturer,

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- maximum, minimum, and average air flows in cfm, an anticipated maximum, minimum, and average fan speed, the fan location and the method of fan and/or air handling unit attachment to the building structure. As described in the following subsection on fans, vibration isolators of any kind are not allowed without written permission from the ~~University~~ Representative University Project Manager/Representative.
- b. Driving fan motors beyond nameplate rpm with a VFD is not permitted (max VFD output frequency = 60 Hz).
 - c. Loading fan motors beyond nameplate horsepower is not permitted.
 - d. The design resonant speed of the fan system shall be a minimum of 25% above the fan maximum operating speed considering both wheel mass and inertia. The design resonant speed is that speed which corresponds to the natural frequency of the system consisting of the rotating components, bearing lubrication and housing, and supporting pedestal. The supporting floor, foundation, etc., may be considered to be infinitely rigid to provide an analysis boundary condition. The design resonant speed shall be provided by the Vibration Consultant, and shall be calculated based on submitted factory fan assembly drawings and building structural drawings.
 - e. The anticipated maximum fan speed shall be 120% of the fan speed required to provide design air flows in order to provide extra capacity for future changes. These two speeds shall be identified in the DD set.
4. The fan assembly manufacturer shall provide a fan according to the following specifications and provide submittals as noted:
 - a. Rotor shafts shall be solid steel. Hollow shafts are not permitted.
 - b. The Vibration Consultant shall be provided with fan assembly or fabrication drawings from the factory following the Submittal phase. Assembly or fabrication drawings are not the same as cut sheets or submittal drawings, and must be to scale, include dimensions, and show material, dimensions, and fastening methods for all structural members for the fan and air handler (e.g. floor joists).
 - c. Fan assembly details including dimensions and thickness of steel frames and bases, rotor shaft dimensions, wheel weight, bearing types and center-to-center distance shall be provided. The Manufacturer shall not withhold this information for proprietary or any other reasons.
 - d. The fan assembly shall not be released for construction until the assembly drawings have been approved by the Vibration Consultant.
 5. If required, the following CSU vibration criteria apply to in-situ acceptance tests at any speed within the operating range. In this case it is important to ensure that all the major components of the machine and structure are installed when testing is carried out. The operating range is defined as 120 rpm through the rated speed of the installed motor. In order to comply with this standard, field vibration measurements, as performed/verified by CSU's Vibration Consultant, must fall within the acceptance criteria.
 - a. Vibration measurements performed on site by the CSU Vibration Consultant must be made in accordance with ISO 10816-1, section 3.2 Measuring positions. Per ISO 10816-1, two radial readings orthogonal to each other must be collected at each bearing and a minimum of one axial reading per shaft must be collected.

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- b. Vibration acceptance criteria for fans of all types with standard electric motors with a power of less than 300 kW (400 hp) are defined by ISO 14694 (international fan standard).
 - c. The Manufacturer is responsible for balancing the fan-impeller assembly to a minimum balance quality grade of G 6.3. For a detailed explanation of balance quality, refer to ISO 1940-1.
 - i. The fan manufacturer may include other rotating components (shaft, coupling, sheave/pulley, etc.) in the rotating assembly being balanced.
 - ii. In addition, balance of individual components may be required. See ISO 4863 and ISO 254 for balance requirements for couplings and pulleys.
 - iii. Whenever possible, the fan impeller should be mounted on the shaft that will be used in operation. If a mandrel is used, care should be taken to avoid eccentricity due to a loose hub-to-mandrel fit.
 - iv. Calculation of residual unbalance shall comply with 6.2.3 of ISO 1940-1.
 - d. Vibration limits used shall be for a rigidly mounted system for the balance quality grade cited above, as published in ISO 14694.
 - e. If written permission has been given for the use of isolators, then the vibration limits shall be for a flexibly mounted system for the balance quality grade cited above, as published in ISO 14694.
 - f. Fan or motor vibration that exceed the levels, as described above, during operation in the start-up or warranty period shall be reduced by the contractor, in coordination with the manufacturer to preserve the warranty. The Contractor can choose to dynamically balance the fan in place using a recognized specialist, replace bearings, or make structural modification to reduce the vibrations.
6. Documentation – if vibration analysis is required.
- a. In-situ Vibration
 - i. Written certification of the vibration level achieved for an individual fan shall be provided. In such cases, the following information must be included in the vibration certification report:
 - 1) Instrument used;
 - 2) Attachment of transducer;
 - 3) Fan operating speed;
 - 4) Flexible or rigid mount;
 - 5) Description of measurements: Position and axis, units of measure used and reference levels, frequency, bandwidth, filter-in or filter out.
 - 6) Allowable vibration level(s);
 - 7) Measured vibration level(s);
 - 8) Acceptance criteria: pass/fail.

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b. Balance

- i. Written certification of the balance achieved for an individual rotor shall be provided by the Manufacturer. This balance-certification report shall be submitted before the unit(s) are shipped. The balance-certification report must include:
- 1) Balance machine manufacturer and model number;
 - 2) Overhung or between centers;
 - 3) Balance method, single plane, two-plane;
 - 4) Mass of rotating assembly;
 - 5) Rotating components (shaft, coupling, sheave/pulley, etc.) including the rotating assembly that was balanced;
 - 6) Residual unbalance in each correction plane;
 - 7) Allowable residual unbalance in each correction plane.

G. Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment

1. Retrofit or remodel work shall have new equipment identification follow that of existing.
2. All piping shall be identified as to contents and direction of flow at a minimum of 20' intervals, at both sides of wall and floor penetrations, and at branch points. Mechanical Engineer shall specify identification material, method and terminology. Identification criteria shall not be left to the Contractor's discretion.

H. Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC

1. Standards

- a. Firms performing air balance must meet one of the following certification requirements; AABC, AEE, CTAB, NEBB, TABB, or approved equal. In addition, there may be other qualifications set forth by the design engineer and Colorado State University which require specific credentials and equipment be provided for specific balancing projects.
- b. Work shall conform to AABC, ASHRAE Systems Handbook, NEBB and SMACNA standards.
- c. TAB results shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Colorado.
- d. TAB contractors shall have the necessary tools and software to adjust appropriate set points in the BAS system.

2. TAB Procedure and Strategy

- a. Submittal of Procedure – Prior to commencing work, submit to Engineer and ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative a written procedure of how balance will be performed and a description of equipment and instruments to be used. The submittal shall include the following:

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- i. List of preliminary checks to be performed at the job site such as confirmation that manual volume dampers are present, filters are installed, frequency drive units operational, location of control sensors, etc.
 - ii. Identify how air outlets will be measured and type of instruments to be used.
 - iii. Locations of pitot traverses and type of instruments to be used.
 - iv. Modes of operation that the system will be placed in during balancing and testing, i.e., full cooling and heating, maximum and minimum outside air flows, maximum and minimum sash positions for fume hoods, toilet fans on or off, etc.
 - v. Position of doors and windows during balance, i.e. labs should be balanced with doors shut.
 - vi. Operating static pressures for terminal devices and pressure sensors for controlled devices.
 - vii. Method of adjusting outside and return air quantities at air handling units.
 - viii. Initial test procedures for preliminary balance.
 - ix. Final test procedures.
 - x. List of deficiencies in mechanical system that will hinder the balance work such as missing or leaky dampers, incomplete systems, inadequate fans, etc.
 - xi. Sample of data sheets and test forms to be used in final report.
 - xii. Identification of equipment to be used on project and proof of last calibration on each piece.
- b. TAB Conference – Conduct meeting with Owner and contractor personnel for review and approval of proposed TAB procedure and strategies to develop mutual understanding of the details. Ensure participation of TAB team members, manufacturers’ representatives, controls installers, commissioning agent, and other support personnel.
3. Submittals
 - a. Progress Reports – Report in writing to Engineer and Project Manager all deficiencies or problems with air or water systems that affect balance work. Include items that affect system performance such as broken thermostats, damaged ductwork, excessive noise, etc.
 - b. Final Report – Submit final report as described below.
 - c. Full scale drawings – Submit one set of drawings with all labeling and identification.
4. General Requirements for Air Systems
 - a. TAB contractor shall not be responsible for calibrating HVAC equipment. Controls contractor shall calibrate, test and verify operation of work before balance work begins.
 - b. TAB contractor shall not begin work until all systems are operational and General Contractor has provided notice of such to Project Manager.

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- c. Acceptable tolerances for typical outlet terminals are +5 to -5 percent.
 - d. Spaces with pressure gradients or directional airflow requirements shall be adjusted to meet specifications rather than designated air flows. Verification of performance shall be made with pressure gradient measurements, smoke tests in presence of Owner's representative, or hot wire anemometer across door cracks etc. Pressure differential measurements are preferred unless gradient is too small (under 0.01 inches w.c.) by specification.
 - e. Filters shall be loaded or restricted to increase pressure drop to 50 percent of span between initial pressure drop and final recommended pressure drop for setting final airflows for fans.
 - f. Airflow rates shall be balanced at room outlets. Totals of airflow rates from outlets shall be compared to pitot traverses. Identify in writing discrepancies between the two.
 - g. Pitot traverses shall be performed for fan total air flows. Pitot traverses for hot and cold decks, for large zones in multi-zone systems and for each floor in large systems shall also be specified. Locations of pitot traverses shall be marked on reduced drawings in final report.
 - h. Balancing devices shall be permanently marked with spray paint indicating final position. Grease markers are not permitted.
 - i. Fixed pitch sheaves shall be installed for final speed settings on all fans regardless of size. Sheaves and belts shall be compatible. Report discrepancies in writing.
 - j. Outside air quantities shall be set and mixed air dampers or economizer controls shall be adjusted and operation observed and reported for minimum and maximum airflows.
5. Requirements for Constant Volume Systems
- a. Constant volume reheat systems shall be balanced in full airflow mode only.
 - b. Constant volume dual duct systems shall be balanced at the boxes for full cooling and full heating airflows. The fan shall be balanced with all the boxes on full cooling. The total fan supply shall be recorded with the boxes on full heating.
6. Requirements for Variable Air Volume Systems
- a. VAV boxes shall be balanced for full cooling, full heating, and minimum airflows.
 - b. VAV fans shall be balanced by placing a certain number of the VAV boxes in full cooling mode. This number shall be equal to the system diversity and shall include boxes that are at the end of the system, that are on duct branches with high static loss and serve critical areas. With the system in this mode the fan shall be at 60 Hz and be sheaved to maintain the static pressure required to control the worst case.
7. Requirements of Work for Hydronic Systems
- a. All hydronic systems shall include throttling and measuring stations.
 - b. Flow rates in primary loops shall be measured and recorded for both full flow and bypass conditions to terminal equipment.

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- c. Balancing devices shall be permanently marked and positions recorded indicating final position.
8. Final Report
- a. Report shall be in NEBB format and include the following information:
 - i. A general discussion preface summarizing all abnormalities or problems encountered during the project and what course of action was taken. The preface should be assembled from the written progress reports described earlier, and include responses from Engineer or Project Manager or Contractor regarding each problem.
 - ii. Copies of correspondence if related to the performance and balance of the systems.
 - iii. Status of doors, windows and other static conditions during balance work.
 - iv. Reduced, but readable, as-built drawings.
 - b. The Contractor shall submit three (3) bound copies and a digital copy (PDF) of the final testing and balancing report at least fifteen (15) days prior to Substantial Completion, unless otherwise stated in Division 1. Digital copies are to include scans of all drawings as well as data and supplementary information stated elsewhere in this section. Digital copies shall be submitted on USB thumb drive or via email.
9. Review of Report and Retainage
- a. Reports will be reviewed during the commissioning phase by Facilities Management Environment Shop through the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative as well as the Engineer. Final as-built drawings and balance reports must be in the possession of the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative prior to Final Acceptance.

23 07 00 – HVAC INSULATION

- A. Duct Insulation
 - 1. In most cases, ducts carrying heated and cooled air shall be insulated on the outside. Duct liner is prohibited. Methods of insulating shall be specified.
 - 2. Insulation over ductwork exposed to weather shall be protected by a covering or jacketing system of some type. The system shall provide protection against ultraviolet degradation and water infiltration from rain and snow. Paint is not acceptable,
- B. HVAC Equipment Insulation
- C. HVAC Piping Insulation
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Mansville, Knauf, Manson, or Owens Corning.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None.
 - 3. Discussion

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- a. Hot water hydronic piping:
 - i. For 141 °F to 180 °F design supply temperature: Minimum 1-1/2” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes 1-1/2” and smaller. Minimum 2” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
 - ii. For 140 °F or lower design supply temperature: Minimum 1” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes 1-1/2” and smaller. Minimum 1-1/2” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
- b. Chilled water hydronic piping:
 - i. Minimum 1/2” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes 1-1/2” and smaller. Minimum 1” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
 - ii. Insulation shall have a continuous vapor barrier, including at fittings, valves, specialties, and hangers, to prevent condensation.
- c. Process cooling piping:
 - i. For 40 °F to 60 °F design supply temperature: Minimum 1/2” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes 1-1/2” and smaller. Minimum 1” thickness fiberglass for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
 - ii. For 39 °F or lower design supply temperature: Minimum 1” thickness closed cell/elastomeric insulation for pipe sizes 1-1/2” and smaller. Minimum 1-1/2” thickness closed cell/elastomeric insulation for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
 - iii. Insulation shall have a continuous vapor barrier, including at fittings, valves, specialties, and hangers, to prevent condensation.
 - iv. Valves and accessories over 2” pipe size shall have a removable insulation blanket. Blanket shall extend to cover adjoining flanges and minimum 2” of adjoining pipe to either side.
 - v. Underground service – see Division 33.
- d. Refrigerant piping:
 - i. Minimum 1/2” thickness closed cell/elastomeric insulation for pipe sizes smaller than 1”. Minimum 1” thickness closed cell/elastomeric insulation for pipe sizes 1” to 1-1/2”. Minimum 1-1/2” thickness closed cell/elastomeric insulation for pipe sizes larger than 1-1/2”.
 - ii. Insulation shall have a continuous vapor barrier, including at fittings, valves, specialties, and hangers, to prevent condensation.
- e. Piping insulation exposed to weather shall be protected from damage, including that due to sunlight, moisture, equipment maintenance and wind, and shall provide shielding from solar radiation that can cause degradation of the materials. Painting of the insulation is not an acceptable solution.
- f. If ball valves will be insulated, a 2-inch handle extension with a protective sleeve shall be provided that allows operation of valve without breaking the vapor seal.
- g. Insulated unions shall be marked or tagged.

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- h. Insulation shall meet required smoke and flame spread ratings for location in plenums and above ceilings.
- i. Piping in areas where damage may occur shall have protective aluminum or other suitable jacket over insulation.
- j. Pipes requiring insulation shall have continuous insulation and jacketing (if relevant) through wall and floor penetrations.
- k. Install cal-sil insert with metal hanger shield at all piping hangers and supports.
- l. All insulation materials shall be installed according to manufacturer's recommendations.

23 08 00 – COMMISSIONING OF HVAC

A. Testing of Sweat and Solder Joints for HVAC Piping

- 1. All copper sweat and solder joints are subject to quality control testing by non-destructive means (e.g. ultrasonic, x-ray). The University shall employ a third-party firm to perform the testing. When performing the tests, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a. Sampling for the first round of testing is to be done at a 90/10 confidence and precision level, with an assumed coefficient of variation of 0.5. If no deficiencies are identified, then no further testing is required.
 - b. If deficiencies are identified in the first round, those joints shall be replaced. A second round of testing on random joints, chosen by the University, will be tested at an equal or greater sample size to the initial test. If no additional deficiencies are identified, then no further testing is required.
 - c. If deficiencies are identified in the second round, those joints shall be replaced and every joint in the system shall be tested.
 - d. The contractor shall be responsible for all labor, material, and travel expenses involved in any of the re-inspection, retesting, and replacements.

B. Weld Testing for HVAC Piping

- 1. All welds are subject to quality control testing by non-destructive means (e.g. ultrasonic, x-ray). The University shall employ a third-party firm to perform the testing. When performing the tests, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a. Sampling for the first round of testing is to be done at a 90/10 confidence and precision level, with an assumed coefficient of variation of 0.5. If no deficiencies are identified, then no further testing is required.
 - b. If deficiencies are identified in the first round, those welds shall be replaced. A second round of testing on random welds, chosen by the University, will be tested at an equal or greater sample size to the initial test. If no additional deficiencies are identified, then no further testing is required.
 - c. If deficiencies are identified in the second round, those welds shall be replaced and every weld in the system shall be tested.
 - d. The contractor shall be responsible for all labor, material, and travel expenses involved in any of the re-inspection, retesting, and replacements.

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- C. Hydronic Piping
 - 1. Pressure testing (future).
 - 2. See 23 25 00 – HVAC WATER TREATMENT for start-up and commissioning processes of treated systems.

23 09 00 – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL FOR HVAC

- A. Manufacturers
 - 1. Acceptable Manufacturers:
 - a. Innotech NA <http://www.innotechamerica.com/>
 - 2. Manufacturers Not Allowed:
 - a. No other controls manufacturers are allowed. No substitutions to the acceptable manufacturers list are permitted.
- B. General Guidelines for Building Automation Systems
 - 1. Housing ~~and Dining Services Facilities Operations Environment Shop~~ uses a Building Automation System (BAS) for control, alarming and energy management purposes. All new construction shall utilize this technology.
 - 2. All control systems shall be of one manufacturer for each building, both in new construction and in remodel projects. Mixing different manufacturers of control systems and their components is not permitted.
 - 3. Wireless communication of any kind is not allowed.
 - 4. Control systems shall be DDC. DDC systems shall be tied into the Housing BAS System.
 - a. DDC systems shall be able to integrate with an OPC User Interface. Iconics (Genesis32) is the software platform that CSU has installed and is using for this purpose. All DDC applications and/or systems must be able to integrate with the Iconics platform.
 - b. CSU uses BACnet/IP as its primary OPC communication protocol. For BACnet systems, CSU uses the SCADA Engine Application Process Interface (API).
 - c. All DDC controllers shall have an additional 20% free capacity of on board I/Os for future expansion.
 - d. CSU BACnet systems shall be compliant with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2008, including all addendums.
 - e. All BACnet device instance numbers shall be supplied by CSU Controls Network Administrator.
 - 5. All new equipment and systems shall be fully capable of “stand-alone” operations in the event of loss of communication with the local building global controller or the Campus control network. Operating on “last received values” does not constitute “stand-alone” operation.
 - 6. Any local controller manufactured by a vendor other than those listed in the approved manufacturer’s list shall be integrated into the local BAS through BACnet/MSTP. Devices

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translating to BACnet/MSTP are the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer. Integrating point-names and descriptions shall be the responsibility of the BAS contractor.

7. All supervisory controllers shall be connected to an Uninterruptible Power Source (UPS), capable of BACnet/MSTP.
 8. All supervisory/global devices shall be located in a telecommunication room or an area that has adequate HVAC and has been approved by ~~the Housing~~ and Dining Services Facilities Operations Environment Shop.
 9. All computers and servers that contain an operating system must have said operating system approved by the Housing and Dining Services Facilities Operations Controls Network Administrator prior to installation. The O.S. must be one that is currently supported by Microsoft and not scheduled for discontinuation. It must also be at a current revision and not scheduled for support discontinuation.
 10. Fire alarm and fire suppression systems shall not be controlled or monitored by the BAS. Independent systems shall be used for fire alarm systems. See Division 28 – Electronic Safety and Security Systems.
 11. Control drawings developed by the Engineer are required during the design phases prior to issuing projects for bidding. Engineer drawings shall include sequences, points matrix, and diagrams together on the same sheet. The vendor shall become established at or before the release of the SD phase documents to allow the specified Contractor adequate time to evaluate the project and provide design support. The Engineer shall consult the Controls Company for assistance in designing the system. The resulting diagrams and controls sequence shall be submitted to Facilities Management Environment Shop no later than the Design Development progress milestone.
 12. Revised control flow charts and control drawings for the control system must be accepted without exception by Facilities Management Environment Shop through the University Representative University Project Manager/Representative before final construction documents are issued. Facilities Management Environment Shop is responsible for timely review and comment.
 13. Control contractor drawings shall contain detailed sequence of operations as programmed in the controller, not a "copy and paste" of the engineers' original sequence.
 14. Once control contractors have finished programming for all major systems they shall be required to review their programming code and detailed sequences of operation, as programmed, with Facilities Management Environment Shop for acceptance before downloading and commissioning.
 15. Alarms and trends that need to interface with the Iconics BAS Network will be built by Facilities Management Environment Shop staff at the project's expense.
- C. Control Wiring
1. All wires shall be labeled.
 2. All terminal blocks/connections shall be labeled.
 3. The wiring for AI, BI, AO, BO, 24 VDC, and MS/TP may be run in the same conduit if all wires are shielded and no project specific performance specifications require separate conduit. Wiring standard will default to project performance standard should that standard require additional compliance.

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4. Poly lines for air pressure shall be run in a separate conduit from control wiring.
- D. Control Panels
1. Electrical code standards of mounting control panels and wiring within panels shall be obeyed.
 2. All control panels shall be located in areas with adequate overhead lighting which will illuminate the entire control panel allowing all the panel's contents to be easily seen.
 3. Control panels shall be placed at a height allowing for work to be completed while standing upright.
 4. Control panel shall be located so that the control panel door may be opened beyond 90 degrees.
 5. All control panels shall have adequate room to service control systems, including ability to wire and un-wire devices from controllers.
 6. All panels in extreme heat (over 85 deg. F.) or extreme cold (below 40 deg. F.) must have adequate external temperature control for protection. In these conditions, the controls contractor shall provide a temperature sensor to monitor and alarm enclosure temperatures in case of HVAC failure.
 7. There shall not be any wire-nuts as a means of connections in the control panels. All connections in panels must be on a terminal block and no more than two wires per terminal connection.
 8. All BAS control panels shall not have any voltage exposed more than 50V according to NFPA 70e Handbook Article 130.2A (3).
 9. Any control panel requiring 50V or more shall be fed from a dedicated electrical circuit.
 10. Controls systems that have latching alarms shall have an alarm light for system failure and a push button on the control panel for local reset of system latching alarms.
 11. All major air-handling equipment shall have a maintenance switch located on the control panel in order to provide shutdown for equipment service.
- E. Variable Frequency Drives
1. See Division 26 – Electrical.
- F. VAV Box and Constant Volume Box Controllers
1. Controllers shall be BACnet/MSTP.
 2. Floating control is prohibited on hydronic systems, and on airside systems unless the process variable is continuously measured and maintained.
- G. Control Valves
1. Manufacturers
 - a. Acceptable Manufacturers:
 - i. Pressure Independent Control Valves: Belimo PICCV, JCI PI vales, or approved equal.

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- ii. Non-Pressure Independent Control Valves: Belimo, JCI, or approved equal.
 - b. Manufacturers Not Allowed:
 - i. None listed.
 2. Control valves shall be installed in a position consistent with manufacturer's recommendation.
 3. There shall be adequate spacing so that the installation is in a manner that is easily accessible to maintain and/or replace and shall have unions on both sides.
 4. All modulating control valves shall have a 0-10 VDC control signal unless otherwise approved by Facilities Management Environment Shop.
 5. Actuators for control valves shall be installed in a manner and location that will enable them to be accessed, maintained, and removed.
- H. Thermostats
1. All DDC thermostats must be networked and visible from the BAS.
 2. Generally electronic thermostats with an adjustable occupant controlled set point are recommended in nonpublic areas. The range of adjustment shall be a programmable point in the BAS. Thermostats located in public areas shall have concealed components and set points with locking covers or password lockout.
 3. Thermostats tied into the BAS shall be labeled with the appropriate mechanical tag number and BAS Address on the front cover.
 4. Room thermostats must be arranged to control heating units in such a way that the controlled zone is not too large. Large areas should be divided into several zones with separate thermostats. In the case where multiple terminal units ... these thermostat temperature values shall be averaged to control units that share the same area as to not have terminal units fighting each other. Attention should be given to common influences that may be present when creating zoning, i.e. proposed room usage and size, exterior face and number of exposures (including floor elevation), etc.
 5. Units serving a space that are not connected to the BAS need to have a space temperature or other control sensor that the BAS will monitor co-located to the non-BAS temperature sensor or other control sensor used by the unit for control.
- I. Sensors and Devices
1. HVAC units with a ducted OSA intake shall have a low limit trip temperature sensor located adjacent to the most vulnerable coil and mounted in such a way to gain full representation of the coil. Sensor shall be hardwired to stop fan(s), close outside air damper(s) and activate a building alarm in the BAS at set point.
 2. HVAC units with static pressure and smoke/fire alarm switches shall also be hardwired for unit shutdown upon activation. These switches shall be included in the hardwiring of the low limit temperature switch if applicable and in the safety circuit shut down relay.
 3. In accomplishing items 1 and 2 above, packaged safety circuits with programmable logic, dip switches, or bypass switches shall not be utilized.

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4. VAV box discharge air temperature sensor tips shall be located in the middle of the duct and placed two duct diameters downstream of the coil.
5. The combination of equipment and control sequence shall allow automatic and override control and alarming of the building mechanical system for energy conservation purposes. At a minimum the BAS shall include provisions for energy management (economizer function), building static control, building temperature control, and IAQ control. The resulting sequence should reflect the input of Facilities Management Environment Shop, the controls contractor and engineer.
6. Standard Parts List
 - a. Control Panel Door Devices:
 - i. Alarm light/pushbutton reset
 - 1) ABB: MP1-MLFPTL8R
 - ii. Maintenance switch
 - 1) Kele RBTS308
 - b. Control Transformers:
 - i. Panels
 - 1) Functional Devices PSH Series
 - ii. Multiple Circuits
 - 1) Functional Devices PSH300A
 - 2) Functional Devices PSH500A
 - c. Air Static Pressure Safety Switches:
 - i. Cleveland Controls AFS-460-DSS
 - d. Water Differential Pressure Sensors:
 - i. Setra M230 Series with Bypass Valve Assembly BVA-5
 - e. Air Differential Pressure Sensors:
 - i. Veris PXULX05S
 - f. Air Filter Switches:
 - i. Dwyer 1910 series (No manual reset)
 - g. Water Pressure Transmitters:
 - i. Kele P51 Series with option E-G and 47b-1 Snubber
 - h. Panel Relays:
 - i. IDEC RH Series with Indicator Light (minimum of DPDT)
 - i. Remote Mount Relays:

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- i. Functional Devices RIB Pilot Series
 - j. Motor Status:
 - i. Senva C2320L
 - ii. If application has a VFD use Torque settings for status only.
 - k. Air Flow Monitoring Stations:
 - i. Ebtron Gold Series
 - l. Building Static Pressure Reference:
 - i. S.O.A.P.
 - m. Flow Meters
 - i. See Construction Standards Part III – Technical Standards Division 33 – Utilities
 - n. Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS)
 - i. Functional Devices PSH550-UPS-BC
 - o. Low Limit Temperature Switch
 - i. Honeywell L482 Series
 - p. Damper/Valve Actuators:
 - i. Modulating actuators must be 0-10 VDC
 - ii. On/Off actuators shall have end switches
- J. Sequences of Operation
1. All DDC code shall be reviewed and approved by the CSU Housing and Dining Services Facilities Operations Environment Shop prior to being downloaded to controllers.
 2. CSU point naming convention shall be followed. Contact the CSU Housing and Dining Services Facilities Operations Environment Shop for more information.
 3. A detailed sequence shall be provided to accompany the control drawings. This shall expand on the sequence provided by the project engineer to give more information on how the design sequence is actually occurring within the controller.
 4. Points list and sequence of operations for 3rd party devices shall be included with the integration details of the BAS control drawings.
 5. Building heating water valves shall fail “Normally Open”. Consult Housing and Dining Services Facilities Operations Environment Shop through the University Representative University Project Manager/Representative for failure mode of chilled water control valves.
 6. Direct digital controls shall be used for all new installations and remodels.
 7. Allow for after-hours shutdown or setback of fans, dampers, and temperatures for economical operation. This shall be accomplished through the BAS.

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K. Controls Commissioning

1. All Building Automation controls and supporting equipment are subject to Test and Verification. All control sequence and as-built documentation shall be submitted to Facilities Management Environment Shop through the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative at least 10 working days prior to the test and verification date.

L. Controls Graphics

1. Construction projects are to adhere to the following specifications to create uniformity with existing CSU graphics packages.
2. Data Field Points: The data fields in the graphics shall adhere to the CSU standard color scheme for piping and status of the data field.
3. Symbol Design: All graphic symbols that are bound to the BASObject must be designed with aliases in the data source field. The tag must contain separate aliases in the network name, system and object at a minimum. (i.e. <<NET>>, <<SYS>>, <<OBJ>>).
4. New Buildings: When Graphics for a new building is added to the system, a building graphic shall be generated showing links to the system and floor plans in that building. A link to the building shall be shown on the campus map. Each system graphic and building graphic shall be bound to the network using the component binder.
5. Client/Server Setup: All Graphics added to the system shall be loaded on the archive (server) PC. The graphics shall be viewable from the client workstations without loading any graphics or data files on the client PC.
6. Component Binder Database: Entries into the component binder database (m-bind.mdb) shall be done using the component binder on-site or a 3rd party program that merges the new graphic entries without overwriting existing records in the database.
7. Mapped Points: All direct-mapped BASObjects shall be incorporated into the graphics for a system.
8. Equipment Locator: The Graphics shall incorporate an equipment locator feature that is accessible from every graphic. Upon selection of this feature, a popup window shall be displayed showing all HVAC systems and panels. These entries shall be stored in a single database that is accessible across the network. The equipment items can be grouped and categorized to allow searching by building and type of equipment. When the equipment item is selected to be located, the appropriate building floor plan will be displayed with intended equipment selection flashing.
9. Operator Notes: The graphics shall be incorporated with an operator notes feature that is accessible from every graphic. Upon selection of this feature, a popup window shall be displayed showing all operator notes for the current graphic system dynamics. The operator shall be able to enter a text description of a note, date/time of the entry, Operator name and a note priority. These graphics shall be stored in a single database that is accessible across the network. The popup window shall show notes for the current system and all historical information including all critical notes, all warnings notes and all general notes that were entered in the previous twenty-four hours. The graphics shall provide a visual dynamic indicator that will show the priority and the number of notes that are active for the system graphic.
10. As Built Drawings: The Graphics shall incorporate a button that allows the current graphic system as built drawings to be displayed in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) format. The

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system PDF file shall contain the flow diagram, panel layout, panel wiring, sequence of operation, and point list for that system.

M. Controls Alarms

1. In regards to HVAC alarming, the controls contractor is responsible to provide a binary value with a normal state being a value of "0" and an alarm state being a value of "1". A list of these points shall be delivered in an Excel spreadsheet to Facilities Management Environment Shop. All alarm points shall be built within the Iconics Alarmworx software. Unless there is a prior, written approval to the contractor from the Facilities Management Environment Shop, these alarms shall be built by the Facilities Management Environment Shop staff at the project/contractor expense.

N. Controls Trends

1. The commissioning agent/controls contractor is responsible to provide a list of desired long term trend points and shall be delivered in an Excel spreadsheet to Facilities Management Environment Shop. All trended points shall be built within the Iconics Trendworx software. Unless there is a prior, written approval to the contractor from the Facilities Management Environment Shop, these alarms shall be built by the Facilities Management Environment Shop staff at the project/contractor expense.

O. Electronic O&M Manual

1. All as-built drawings, schedules, operation & maintenance data, product sheets, and technical documentation shall be converted to Adobe Acrobat PDF format. A bookmark menu shall be incorporated into the main title page of the electronic O&M manual allowing navigation to each section of the manual. A summary of the vendor and parts shall be shown along with links to each manufacturer's cut sheet for that part. Each system in the title page shall be linked to the appropriate system in the data. All O&M PDF documents shall be cataloged and indexed using Acrobat Catalog to allow all documents to be searched.
2. The PDF files shall be delivered to the Facilities Management Environment Shop.
3. Integration of Electronic O&M Manuals with the Graphics: The user shall be able to "click on a button" on each system graphic and the as-built controls drawings for that system shall be displayed with Adobe Acrobat Reader. The drawings that are used shall come from the electronic O&M as previously specified.

P. Instrumentation and Control Devices for HVAC

1. (future)

Q. Direct-Digital Control Systems for HVAC

1. Duplex pump systems shall include automatic lead/lag changeover control through a mechanical alternator or through the BAS.
2. Any instance where heat trace is utilized as freeze protection shall incorporate OA control. Status of heat trace shall be included in BAS.
3. Provide pressure manometers across main building air filters. Connect, set warning and alarm limits to the Building Automation System. Provide calibration documentation.
4. Main building heating and cooling pumps shall be alarmed.

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5. Provide a pressure sensor on the return line at air separator for closed-loop hydronic systems to monitor system pressure and alarm on low fluid level.
 6. Position feedback shall be included on all dampers and control valves.
 7. Interlocks for all critical systems that require interlocks shall be hardwired, not integrated or interlocked through the network. Systems would include health/fire/life/safety, lab pressurization, and equipment protection.
- R. Pneumatic Control Systems for HVAC
1. Prohibited.
- S. Points List for Typical Systems

23 10 00 – FACILITY FUEL SYSTEMS

23 11 00 – FACILITY FUEL PIPING

- A. Natural Gas Piping
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Sizes 2" and smaller: Schedule 40 black iron pipe with threaded fittings and connections.
 - b. Stainless steel flexible gas pipe – Gastite or equal. ICC/IAPMO Approved
 - c. Sizes larger than 2": Schedule 40 black iron pipe, welded, with flanged connections.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Provide drip legs at all equipment connections.
 - b. Exterior piping shall be painted to match color of adjoining materials.
 - c. Flex connector lines to equipment and fixtures shall be stainless steel with epoxy coating on both sides, UL stamped. Other types are prohibited.
 - d. Threaded pipe shall be sealed with pipe dope or Teflon tape. Pipe dope shall be Teflon based. Oil based dope is not permitted.

23 13 00 – FACILITY FUEL-STORAGE TANKS

- A. See Division 33 – Utilities.

23 20 00 – HVAC PIPING AND PUMPS

- A. Process Cooling
1. (future)

23 21 00 – HYDRONIC PIPING AND PUMPS

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- A. Hydronic Piping
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Sizes 2" and smaller: Type-L copper with sweat fittings.
 - b. Sizes larger than 2": Schedule 40 carbon steel pipe, welded, with flanged connections. A53, Grade B, Type S or A 106, Grade B.
 - c. Sizes larger than 2" (alternate): Aquatherm Blue Pipe, SRD 11, fused, with flanged connections.
 - d. PEX pipe (hydroPEX with oxygen diffuser barrier)
 - e. PVC Schedule 80 may be used for chilled water line >2"
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Grooved, push-to-connect, or press-joined systems of any kind.
 - b. CPVC, HDPE, or other plastic piping systems with the exception of products as described above.
 3. Discussion
 - a. All welding work shall be performed by welders certified to ASME or AWS standards within the last year for the type of material and application suited for the job. Contractors shall submit copies of qualification tests of the welders to the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative for review prior to construction.
 - b. Unions or flanges shall be placed at all equipment, regulators, controls, valves, etc. which require removal or replacement. Removal shall not be blocked by adjacent equipment or piping. Where necessary for removal of equipment, unions shall be on both sides of equipment.
 - c. Dielectric unions are prohibited for all hydronic piping applications.
 - d. All unions shall be ground joint.
 - e. Reductions in size shall be made with reducing fittings.
 - f. All screwed nipples from copper fittings shall be red brass.
 - g. Chilled water piping shall transition from HDPE utility piping to approved hydronic chilled water building piping at building entry. Transition shall consist of flanged connections and an approved butterfly isolation valve.
 - h. Aquatherm piping shall be installed strictly to manufacturer's instructions and shall pass all testing and start-up procedures to achieve manufacturer's warranty.
 - i. Aquatherm is acceptable on all chilled water and process cooling service. Aquatherm is acceptable for heating water where the heat source is a condensing boiler. Aquatherm is prohibited for heating water where the heat source is a steam to hot water heat exchanger.
 - j. Transition between Aquatherm and copper piping shall be by Aquatherm fitting with integral brass threaded insert.

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- B. Hydronic Piping Specialties – Strainers and Filtration
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Strainers: None listed.
 - b. Side Filtration: (future)
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Strainers shall be placed ahead of all backflow preventers, regulators, pumps, chillers, boilers, control equipment, coils, and any other equipment that could be damaged or rendered inoperative due to foreign matter in the piping. Provide adequate access for removal. Strainers shall have ball valves with caps for blow down.
 - b. Strainers at pumps:
 - i. Utilize 1/16" diameter perforation screen during system startup and flush out.
 - ii. Utilize 1/8" diameter perforation screen with 30% open area after startup and flush out.
 - c. Strainers at heat exchangers and coils:
 - i. Utilize 20 mesh screen.
 - d. Duplex strainers with isolation valves shall be provided on primary piping systems where operation is critical and is intended to continue during servicing. Strainers shall then be cleaned through removable caps.
 - e. Pressure and temperature taps shall be employed to indicate loading across all strainers. If strainers are next to pumps provide multiple taps into pipe with gauge cocks and one common pressure gauge.
 - f. Side loop filtration for hydronic systems: (future)
- C. Hydronic Piping Specialties – Air Vents
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Spirotherm or approved equal.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Manual air vents shall be threaded plug type with special key operator as made by Dole or equal. Vents shall be installed at all coil locations and all other high points.
 - b. Provide valve or gauge cock for isolation and repair.

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- c. Automatic air vents are permitted at air separators and shall be piped to floor drains. Automatic air vents are not allowed outside of equipment room.
- D. Hydronic Piping Specialties – Air Separators
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Spirotherm or approved equal.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None.
 - 3. Discussion
 - a. Separator shall be combination air/dirt.
- E. Hydronic Pumps
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Base-mounted: Armstrong Series 4030, Bell & Gossett ITT Series 1510, ITT-AC (Allis Chalmers), or approved equal.
 - b. Vertical In-line: Grundfoss, Armstrong, Bell & Gossett, or approved equal.
 - c. Coil/circulation pumps: Grundfoss, Bell & Gossett, Armstrong, or approved equal.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Amtrol (Thrush).
 - 3. Discussion
 - a. Vertical in-line pumps in dual arm configuration are acceptable given that suction and discharge of both pumps can be individually isolated.
 - b. HVAC pumps shall have mechanical seals with carbon and ceramic materials. Packed seals are not permitted.
 - c. Pump speeds shall be limited to nominal 1800 rpm for typical hydronic applications.
 - d. Pump and piping accessory arrangements are shown in the Drawing Appendix.
 - e. In-line pumps shall include a bronze impeller, cast iron volute, stainless steel shaft or steel shaft with stainless steel or bronze shaft sleeve. Specifications shall include horizontal, oil-lubricated, self-aligning couplers, companion flanges, 125 psig working pressure, and 225 F water temperature.
 - f. Installation of in-line pumps equal to or larger than 1-1/2 hp shall require a clear floor space below the pump with 12 inches of clearance above and around all sides of pump. Pump shall not be located above other equipment, nor above a finished ceiling. If pumps must be above ceilings, then a drain pan with 3/4-inch drain pipe to sanitary sewer shall be provided. Ideal pump locations include mechanical rooms, janitor's closets or accessible equipment chases.
 - g. Base-mounted pumps shall include a bronze impeller, cast iron volute, stainless steel shaft or steel shaft with stainless steel or bronze shaft sleeve. Specifications shall

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include a self-aligning, flexible J-coupling as made by Woods, Love Joy or approved equal, companion flanges, 125 psig working pressure, and 225 F water temperature.

- h. Pump alignment shall be performed on base-mounted pumps using either reverse dial or laser-light instruments and methods. These methods shall be performed by a factory-authorized representative.
- i. Base-mounted pumps shall be mounted on housekeeping pads.

23 23 00 – REFRIGERANT PIPING

- A. Refrigerant Piping and Valves
- B. Refrigerant Piping Specialties
- C. Refrigerants

- 1. Acceptable refrigerants are R-134a and R-410a.
- 2. All other refrigerants are prohibited.
- 3. All contractors, service companies and Housing and Dining Services Facilities Operations technicians who work on air conditioning and refrigeration systems shall be registered with the State of Colorado and certified by EPA for the type of appliance to be installed or serviced.
- 4. Copies of registration and certification shall be submitted to the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative during shop drawing submittal phase. The representative shall forward them to the CFC Program Manager for record.
- 5. Verification of proper disposal of retired appliances and all refrigerants, oils, etc. shall be included in the O&M Manuals.
- 6. Purchase, handling, storage, charging, and discharging of refrigerants shall be in accordance with Fort Collins City Ordinance No. 93, 1990 which establishes Article IV of Chapter 12 of the Code of the City of Fort Collins, State of Colorado Regulation No. 15 and EPA Section 608 of the Clean Air Act.
- 7. The intent of the above regulations shall be to prohibit intentional venting or avoidable release of refrigerants from refrigeration systems during installation, servicing, maintenance and removal.
- 8. All existing systems that are to be removed and disposed of shall have refrigerants removed either prior to or after removal. Proof shall be supplied to University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative that demonstrates the capture and containment of the refrigerant. Such proof shall include written identification of refrigerant removal equipment either portable or at Contractor's shop.
- 9. Recovered refrigerant is the property of Colorado State University and will be stored or disposed of by Facilities Management Mechanical Services Shop.
- 10. Refrigerants should be recovered by Facilities Management Mechanical Services Shop. Should other contractors ever remove refrigerants, the gas shall be returned to Facilities Management Mechanical Services Shop through the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative in a DOT and ASME approved storage and recovery

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vessel suitable for the type and quantity of refrigerant. The cost of removal of refrigerant and the cost of the vessel shall be included in bid work.

11. ~~Housing Operations~~Housing and Dining Service Facilities HVAC shop will either recycle the refrigerant or dispose of it according to local, state and federal regulations.
12. All new systems with 20 or more pounds of refrigerants shall be provided with a pressure activated release plug with a re-seatable pressure valve to minimize loss of refrigerants.
13. All projects that affect existing refrigerant equipment shall be reviewed by the CFC Program Manager through the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative.
14. All new refrigerant equipment shall be registered with the CFC Program Manager through the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative.

23 25 00 – HVAC WATER TREATMENT

A. General Information:

1. ~~Housing Operations~~Housing and Dining Service Facilities has a dedicated contact as a water treatment technician and maintains a contract with a water treatment company for supplies and consulting. New projects should consult with Housing and Dining Services Facilities~~Operations~~ and the chemical treatment vendor through the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative to determine a proper chemical treatment program.
2. Coordinate all start-ups with ~~Housing Operations~~Housing and Dining Service Facilities and the chemical treatment vendor by notifying the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative.
3. Chemical storage tanks shall be polypropylene or epoxy-lined and shall be made air tight to prevent chemical fumes from escaping to surrounding areas. Each tank shall be equipped with secondary containment to minimize the release of chemicals to floor drains.
4. Chemical treatment sites shall be contained within concrete dams with a retainage volume equal to the volume of the chemical tank.

B. Treatment for Closed-Loop Hydronic Systems

1. Auto make-up of water to closed-loop systems is allowed provide there is RPBFD and a flow switch connected to the BAS. If manual connection provide a make-up water tap from the industrial water system (or domestic water system if industrial water is not available to the building) with terminating ball valve, hose thread end, and cap. Provide a backflow device per Division 22.
2. For new systems, a test of circulation, pressure and component integrity is required prior to initiating a fill with prescribed inhibitor. Local tap water shall be used for this test, and the water quality shall be tested by the water treatment technician. Acceptability of local tap water as part of the permanent system fill must comply with the water quality limits listed below.

a. Water Quality Limits

Property	Specific Values
Hardness as CaCO3 (µg/g)	50 max

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Chlorides (µg/g)	25 max
Sulfate (µg/g)	50 max
Iron (µg/g)	1.0 max
pH	6.0 to 8.0

3. Samples shall be taken during the circulation test and inspected to determine the presence of dirt, welding slag, rust and other debris. If deemed necessary by the chemical treatment vendor, trisodium phosphate may be added at a concentration of 2%-5% by weight to enhance the cleaning of the system.
4. Any vendors supplying glycol shall be given access to relevant system and fluid samples to assist in determining the need for further flushing, and possibly running a test to better determine system capacity.
5. Unless specified for a system with aluminum components, the corrosion inhibitor system must be phosphate-dominant.
 - a. Additional inhibitors such as nitrite, azoles, chelating agents and anti-foulants are acceptable as supplementary enhancements to the phosphate inhibitor.
 - b. Silicate additive is not acceptable, nor are inhibitor systems based on organic acids as the dominant chemistry.
 - c. When diluted to the "as used" glycol level of 30%, the product must contain a minimum of 3,000 ppm of phosphate.
6. All closed recirculating water systems not using glycol are to be equipped with a pressure pot feeder, sized to accept water treatment chemicals in any common commercial form such as solution, flake balled etc. Arrange for shot feeding or for continuous feed as appropriate. Feeder shall be a minimum 5-gallon size, epoxy lined, piped from suction to discharge header so chemicals can be fed regardless which pump is in use.
7. Standard ASTM D1384 shall determine the relative corrosion protection for various metals. The metal losses shall not exceed the recommended levels set by ASTM D3306, except for aluminum, as shown below.
 - a. Maximum Metal Loss Levels

Metal	Max weight loss, mg
Copper	10
Solder	30
Brass	10
Steel	10
Cast Iron	10

8. Propylene glycol shall be specified for hydronic systems subject to freeze-up conditions. A minimum of 30% glycol protection shall be provided, with the maximum agreed between the chemical treatment vendor and the University Representative/University Project Manager/Representative.
9. Freeze protection of systems exposed to outside air conditions shall be separated into those requiring burst protection and those requiring freeze protection. Systems that have some expansion capability will remain dormant during the winter and will not require automatic startup during cold weather but shall be protected with concentrations of 30

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percent. Systems that have no expansion capability or will require start-up during cold weather shall be protected with concentrations of 46 percent.

10. Glycol used hydronic systems shall be propylene glycol.
 - a. The propylene glycol in the product may be manufactured by one of four processes: virgin production, distillation, conversion from glycerin, or deionization.
 - b. Propylene glycol recycled by mechanical filtration is not acceptable.
 - c. It is not necessary to specify a food grade product. "Technical grade" propylene glycol is acceptable.
 - d. A Certificate of Analysis must be made available and approved by the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative before the product is delivered.
11. Ethylene glycol is toxic to the environment and is prohibited under normal operating conditions. Ethylene Glycol will only be allowed under unusual and/or extreme design conditions. Written approval of the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative is necessary to design and construct a system requiring Ethylene Glycol. Systems that have been charged with Ethylene Glycol must be clearly identified as such in any location where system service may be performed (i.e. pumps, chillers, fill and drain locations, service disconnects, etc.).
12. As glycol products may be purchased or blended at different concentrations, the physical attributes are shown below for four different glycol concentrations. Glycol product shall satisfy these attributes.

a. Glycol Mixture Attributes

Concentration	Specific Gravity	Refractive Index	pH	Reserve Alkalinity
95%-96%	1.042-1.065	1.4315	9.0-10.8	9 ml (min)
70%	1.037-1.053	1.4104	9.0-10.8	7 ml (min)
50%	1.033-1.043	1.3903	8.5-10.5	5 ml (min)
35%	1.030-1.036	1.3733	8.5-10.5	4 ml (min)

- a. Specific gravity at 70°F will vary depending on inhibitor contents and concentration.
 - b. Refractive index at 70°F shall be within 0.001, depending on inhibitor contents and concentration. Measurement via calibrated refractometer is acceptable.
14. The make-up water used for pre-blended product must be distilled, deionized and/or approved low TDS. The glycol/water blend must satisfy the water quality limits listed above, with the exception of pH, which shall be in the range of 8.5-10.5.
 15. Material Safety Data sheets shall be provided in O&M manuals.

C. Treatment for Open Hydronic Systems

1. Application: Conventional open cooling tower, water-cooled fluid cooler, or evaporative condenser where cooling water is exposed to light, air and metal surfaces, and evaporation of the cooling water concentrates solids.

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2. Open Recirculating Cooling System - Treatment Chemicals
 - a. Contact ~~Housing operations~~[Housing and Dining Service Facilities](#) for list of current chemical treatment for the required application.
3. Open Recirculating Cooling System – Equipment
 - a. Each system shall include a microprocessor-based controller to automate inhibitor feed, microbicide feed, and tower bleed.
 - i. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - 2) Walchem Corporation
 - 3) Pulsafeeder, Inc.
 - ii. The controller shall have the following minimum capabilities & features:
 - 1) Be able to measure system-water conductivity and energize a solenoid actuated bleed valve to control Cycles of Concentration.
 - 2) Feed Corrosion and Deposit inhibitor via an independent selectable timer with the following options: Feed after bleed has finished, as a percentage of bleed time, feed as a percentage of time elapsed, or feed proportional to makeup water meter.
 - 3) Feed dual biocides on a 28-day program with independent timers. Timers must include lockout and pre-bleed features.
 - 4) Include a flow assembly with threaded fittings, adapters, and a built-in sample port.
 - 5) If specified for the system, be able to measure system-water Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) and control oxidant feed based on the ORP value.
 - 6) Accept input from a Contacting-Head makeup water meter.
 - 7) If specified, ship the unit and flow assembly pre-mounted for ease of installation.
 - b. Chemical feed pumps are to be rated at 1.0 gph and to be compatible with the liquid treatment chemicals specified in part A1A & A2A.
 - i. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - 2) LMI – Liquid Metronics Division, Milton Roy
 - 3) Neptune Chemical Pump Company, Inc.
 - 4) Walchem
 - 5) Pulsafeeder
 - 6) Prominent

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- ii. The pumps shall have the following minimum capabilities & features:
 - 1) Ship with suction and discharge tubing, a suction line foot valve, and a threaded injection check valve.
 - 2) Pump design must include: Priming line pressure release, back pressure function, anti-syphon function, and discharge line depressurization function.
 - 3) Pump must have totally encapsulated electronics to protect against damage from moisture and corrosive conditions.
 - 4) Pumps shall be electronically pulsed, positive displacement diaphragm-type metering pumps.
- c. Contacting-head water meters should be installed in the on cooling tower make-up line. The electrical signal generated by water meter output should be connected to the microprocessor-based controller.
 - i. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - 2) Master Meter, Inc.
 - ii. Meter sizes should be based on chiller tonnage. Recommended sizes are:
 - 1) Up to 400 tons - $\frac{3}{4}$ " with 10-gallon contact
 - 2) 401 tons to 800 tons - 1" with 100-gallon contact
 - 3) 801 tons to 1,600 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with 100-gallon contact
 - 4) 1,601 tons to 3,000 tons - 2" with 100-gallon contact
 - 5) 3,001 tons to 5,000 tons - 3" turbine with 1,000-gallon contact
- d. A general purpose, normally closed solenoid valve should be energized by the microprocessor-based cooling tower controller as needed to regulate tower bleed.
 - i. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - 2) ASCO
 - ii. Solenoid valve sizes should be based on chiller tonnage. Recommended sizes are:
 - 1) Up to 500 tons - $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 - 2) 501 tons to 1,000 tons - $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 - 3) 1,001 tons to 2,000 tons - 1"
 - 4) 2,001 tons to 4,000 tons - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
- e. A four-station, $\frac{3}{4}$ " PVC corrosion coupon rack should be installed in a convenient side-stream.

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- i. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - ii. The coupon rack shall meet ASTM design standards and include:
 - 1) Inlet and Outlet shutoff valves
 - 2) Y-Strainer
 - 3) 0 – 28 gpm flowmeter
 - iii. The water treatment vendor shall provide corrosion coupons and analysis.
- f. Filtration
- i. Mechanical solids-separators are not useful in open recirculating cooling tower systems. These are designed to remove heavy sand-type particles, not the light contaminants scrubbed into cooling tower water. These systems have been installed in the past and have failed to provide any benefit. The central plant installation has been removed and replaced with a sand filter. Mechanical solids-separators should not be specified, purchased, or installed.
 - ii. Sand filters are the most widely used mechanical filtration systems for open recirculating cooling systems. They are compact, can be fully automated, and are capable of removing solids as small as 5 microns in size. By installing a sand filter in a side-stream with 3%-10% recirculating flow, filtration is cost-effective and practical. Since side-stream filters are designed to automatically backwash, operator involvement in changing pleated filters is minimized. A side-stream sand filter should be your first choice for open recirculating systems.
 - iii. For smaller systems, where space or budgetary considerations preclude the use of a sand-filter, use of pleated bag filters in a side stream is useful. Strainrite models have been used with success at the University.
 - iv. Acceptable Vendors / Manufacturers are:
 - 1) Solenis, Industrial Water Division
 - 2) Webster Associates for Strainrite pleated filters
 - 3) Webster Associates for Vortisand by Sonitec Side Steam filtration sand system
 - v. Filtration systems should be specified for new construction and major upgrades. The specific type/size of filter is dependent on the particulars of the job.

23 30 00 – HVAC AIR DISTRIBUTION

A. Zoning

- 1. Rooms in HVAC zones shall be of similar use, loading, and façade exposure. For the purpose of zoning, similar use is defined as variation of the design internal load of 50% or less for more than 1 hour (continuous).
- 2. Zones shall be limited to 3 rooms.

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3. A room at a corner or with façade exposure different than surrounding rooms shall have its own zone.
- B. All restrooms shall have supply air, regardless of size, at 80% of the exhaust air quantity. If heat loss calculations require more supply, exhaust shall then be increased to 120% of supply air.
- C. All break rooms shall be exhausted at a rate of 1 cfm per square foot.

23 31 00 – HVAC DUCTS

A. Metal Ducts

1. All air distribution work in occupied and unoccupied buildings shall be protected from contamination in conformance with SMACNA Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction. Work that has not been adequately protected shall be disassembled, cleaned and reinstalled at the Contractor's expense, including all costs related to delay, out-of-sequence work and general conditions.
2. Sheet metal work shall be installed following SMACNA standards. Ductwork and housings shall be so constructed as to be airtight and watertight. The specifications shall be written to reserve the right to reject any work that is not 'airtight' in the sense of the current standards of the industry.
3. Ducts shall not be sealed with pressure sensitive tape such as "duct tape". Hard cast or other sealants shall be used.
4. Rooftop ductwork shall be spiral wound. Square duct is allowed only upon approval through the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative.
5. Type I and Type II grease ducts – Fabricated and installed as required by code.
6. Prefabricated engineered and UL listed grease duct Metal Fab or equal is acceptable as and alternative to welded duct.

B. Non-Metal Ducts

1. Fiberglass ductwork is not permitted.

23 32 00 – AIR PLENUMS AND CHASES

- A. Ceiling Plenums
- B. Floor Plenums
- C. Chases

23 33 00 – AIR DUCT ACCESSORIES

A. Dampers

1. Dampers shall be installed in duct systems to permit balancing of air quantities. Main duct runs must have dampers to permit proper division of air quantities in the duct systems. Each supply outlet and each exhaust branch must have a damper control.
2. Dampers that are integral parts of supply or exhaust diffusers or grilles are permitted but must be approved during the design phase.

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3. Fire dampers shall be installed where required for ducts which pass through rated firewalls or ceilings. Ducts shall be fitted with fire dampers and frames such that its fire resistance shall be equal to that of the wall or ceiling in which it is located. Dampers shall be sized to provide full duct size opening through wall, partition, or ceiling.
 4. Where fire dampers are installed, paint duct red at damper, provide tight fitting access doors sealed with gaskets for inspection and replacement of fusible links. Doors shall be installed on side of fusible link. Where these doors occur on concealed ducts, provide access doors in walls or ceiling properly aligned to permit the servicing of the fusible links. Mark ceiling or walls according to accepted identification.
- B. Silencers (Attenuators)
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Kinetics Noise Control, Vibro-Acoustics, IAC Acoustics, Semco, or approved equal.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Sound attenuators shall be located in accessible locations with room for future removal and replacement. Duct access doors shall be installed upstream and downstream to permit inspection.
 - b. Attenuators shall be accessible for future replacement.
- C. Turning Vanes
- D. Access Doors
- E. Flexible Connectors
- F. Flexible Ducts
1. Flexible duct shall be limited to a maximum of 8 feet and shall be installed and supported with no single bend greater than 60 degrees and total bends not to exceed 180 degrees.
 2. Air diffusers, registers and grilles which will have flexible duct connections shall have a rigid sheet metal elbow installed at diffuser.
- G. Duct Liners
1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. K-Flex Duct Liner Gray or approved equal.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Fiberglass duct liner is prohibited.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Duct liner is prohibited on supply and return ductwork unless approved by the ~~University Representative~~University Project Manager/Representative. External

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insulation and dedicated sound attenuators shall be installed to provide thermal and acoustic control.

- b. Duct liner may be approved in cases where attenuators are not practical such as the discharge of small packaged units. For these applications, sections of lined air ducts will be permitted, but the length shall be limited and the ducts shall be arranged to permit future replacement.
- c. Duct liner shall be closed-cell, elastomeric, mold resistant, plenum-rated, erosion resistant, smooth surface, non-dusting, cleanable, self-adhering, meeting NFPA 90A and 90B.
- d. For clarity: fiber liner is allowed in discrete items that can be reasonably removed and replaced, such as sound attenuators, return air boots into plenums, and fan-coil units. Fiber liner is absolutely prohibited in ductwork.

23 34 00 – HVAC FANS

A. Axial HVAC Fans

- 1. Axial fans are not desirable.
- 2. When necessary, axial fans shall be belt driven and have removable access doors.

B. Centrifugal HVAC Fans

- 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. For fan wheels larger than 12": Greenheck, New York Blower, Peerless, Twin City, Cook, or approved equal.
- 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
- 3. Discussion
 - a. Fans shall be belt-driven. Direct-drive fans are permitted only for fan array applications.
 - b. Maximum size for motors in a fan array application shall be 20 horsepower.
 - c. Minimum size for motors in a fan array shall be 5 horsepower.
 - d. Minimum number of fans in a fan array shall be 6, unless fan motors at this quantity drop below the minimum horsepower. In that case, the maximum number of even-number fans shall be provided.
 - e. All fans in fan arrays shall be rigidly mounted. Vibration isolators in fan arrays are prohibited.
 - f. V-belt drives shall be rated at not less than 200 percent of motor nameplate rating. Belt speeds shall not exceed 4500 feet per minute.
 - g. Center distances between driver and driven sheaves shall meet the manufacturer's minimum and maximum.
 - h. All sheaves shall be fixed pitch type.

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- i. All belt-driven fans shall have belt and pulley guards.
- j. Fans shall be provided with accessibility for balancing and cleaning. Fans with inlet and outlet duct connections shall have housing access doors regardless of size.
- k. Building air handling unit fans shall be provided with external bearings only. Shafts 3/4 inches and larger shall have spherical roller bearings. No internal bearings recessed into fan housing shall be allowed. All bearings shall be accessible for lubrication and maintenance.
- l. All fans shall have stamped metal data/nameplates fastened to housing with screws or rivets. Plastic plates are not acceptable.
- m. All connections between fans and ductwork shall be with flexible connectors.
- n. Fan roof curb and housekeeping foundations are shown in the Drawing Appendix.
- o. Aluminum wheels are not allowed except for spark proof applications.

23 35 00 – SPECIAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS

A. General

- 1. Exhaust systems which may transport offensive odors, noxious gases, etc., are to be separate systems. Provide identifying labels on exterior stacks per Environmental Health Services instructions through the [University—Representative University Project Manager/Representative](#).
- 2. Fans shall be located so that negative pressure exists in all exhaust ducts within the system.
- 3. Install weatherproof housing over motor and drive when exposed to weather.
- 4. Metal interior casings and wheels shall be coated if fumes are corrosive.
- 5. Outside air supply shall compensate for air exhausted by fume hoods, kitchen hoods, or other special exhaust equipment.

23 36 00 – AIR TERMINAL UNITS

A. Constant Volume Units

- 1. Electric reheat is prohibited.
- 2. Boxes shall be pressure independent.
- 3. Constant volume boxes shall have a hinged access door with camlocks for servicing.

B. Variable Volume Units

- 1. Electric reheat is prohibited.
- 2. VAV boxes shall be pressure independent.
- 3. VAV boxes shall have a hinged access door with camlocks for servicing dampers and velocity flow pickup tubes.

23 37 00 – AIR OUTLETS AND INLETS

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- A. In buildings where exhaust air may be contaminated, the building air supply intake shall be located to avoid recirculation of the building exhaust air. Ground level intakes are not desirable.
- B. Louvered openings must be arranged to exclude all types of moisture or safely dispose of it. Design should accommodate required airflow without excessive noise or pressure drop. Screens shall have 1/2" openings. Provide bird screening on exterior side to prevent entry of birds or debris. Provide adequate hoods and low face velocities below 300 fpm through net free area where snow may plug air inlets.
- C. Diffusers, Registers, and Grilles
 - 1. Supply air diffusers should have removable cores to allow easy cleaning.
 - 2. All diffusers shall conform with noise criteria specific to room application per ASHRAE.
- D. Gravity Ventilators

23 38 00 – VENTILATION HOODS

- A. Commercial Kitchen Hoods meeting UL listing – 304 Stainless Steel interior and exterior.
- B. The highest heat rated appliance under the hood shall govern the hood design.
- C. Hoods over 'Extra Heavy' listed appliances must have minimum 12" overhang on all open sides. 'Extra Heavy' rated appliances shall be serviced by an independent Type I hood
- D. Back shelf or canopy hoods are preferred. Island hoods are permitted with approval of Housing and Dining Services
- E. All Type I Kitchen hoods in excess of 1000 CFM air flow shall have integral or aftermarket thermal optical sensors installed and connection to a VFD regulated fan capable of operation between 15-60Hz
- F. Type II hoods over single appliances may be interlocked with the equipment served by the hood in lieu of thermal optical sensor.
- G. All Type I and Type II hoods shall be have required to have ANSUL fire suppression and interconnection with electric shunt trip breakers and gas shunt valves. Secondary manual activation switch shall be located within visual site but more than 10 feet from the hood.
- H. All Kitchen hoods shall have connected make-up air unit with evaporative cooling section and gas fired heat exchanger to provide 50% of the hood exhaust

23 40 00 – HVAC AIR CLEANING DEVICES

23 41 00 – PARTICULATE FILTRATION

- A. Panel and Bag Filters
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Panel Filters: Filtration Concepts.
 - b. Bag Filters: Filtration Concepts.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed

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- a. No substitutions allowed. Filtration Concepts is a sole-sourced manufacturer.

3. Discussion

- a. All air supplied to the building shall be filtered. Main building ventilation systems shall filter the air at central filter banks.
- b. Central filter banks shall have pre-filters of 25 percent medium efficiency (MERV 8) pleated type with a standard size of 24 x 24 x 2 inches. Final filters shall be 85 percent bag or 85 percent rigid filters (MERV 13) with a standard size of 24 x 24 inches. The depth shall be dependent upon pressure drop and space requirements.
- c. For systems serving primarily office and classroom space, a single set of filters shall be installed, 4" MERV 9 with a standard size of 24 x 24 inches.
- d. Bag filters shall be accessible for either upstream or downstream servicing. Pleated panel filters shall be removable from the upstream side without disturbing the bag filters.
- e. Systems shall not be operated during construction without the pre-filters in place. New pre-filters and bag filters shall be furnished as part of the contract at time of substantial completion.
- f. Exhaust air systems that have filters for protection of heat recovery coils shall be 2 inch pleated filters of 25 percent efficiency (MERV 8). Filters shall be removable through side access frames.

B. High Efficiency Filtration (HEPA)

- 1. (future)

23 50 00 – CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

23 51 00 – BREECHINGS, CHIMNEYS, AND STACKS

A. Draft Control Devices

- 1. Not allowed.

B. Fabricated Stacks

C. Gas Vents

- 1. Listed and manufacturer approved stainless steel vents shall be installed for condensing boilers.
- 2. Listed and manufacturer approved Type-B vent shall be installed for natural gas atmospheric and power burner equipment.

23 52 00 – HEATING BOILERS

A. Electric Boilers

- 1. Not allowed.

B. Condensing Hot Water Boilers

- 1. Acceptable Products:

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- a. AERCO Benchmark
- 2. Discussion
 - a. Burner operation shall be modulating with minimum 20:1 turndown ratio.
 - b. At minimum, condensing boilers shall have the following controls and trim:
 - i. Operating control, hi-limit cutout, safety low water cut-off, electronic supervised spark ignition, ASME pressure relief valve set for proper psi for defined operating conditions, temperature and pressure gages, built in air elimination, control panel with indicating lights, ASME CSD-1 compliance, and Boiler management system.
 - ii. Boiler control shall integrate with BAS.
 - c. Boiler shall be approved for sidewall direct vent sealed combustion, vertical direct vent sealed combustion, vertical direct vent sidewall air inlet and conventional venting. Venting shall be classified Category I, negative draft, non-condensing, to use type “B” double wall venting materials. Direct vent installations require the use of AL29-4C vent materials.
 - d. The boiler shall have independent laboratory rating for Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) of less than 20 ppm corrected to 3% O₂.

23 53 00 – HEATING BOILER FEEDWATER EQUIPMENT

- A. Boiler Feedwater Pumps
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Grundfoss, Armstrong, B&G, Worthington, or approved equal.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Shipco.
 - 3. Discussion
 - a. Boiler feedwater pumps shall have seals rated for over 225 F.
- B. Deaerators
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Spirotherm, Grundfoss, Armstrong, B&G, Worthington, or approved equal.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Shipco.
 - 3. Discussion
 - a. Deaerator make-up water valves shall have stainless steel seats.

23 54 00 – FURNACES

- A. Electric-Resistance Furnaces

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- B. Gas-Fired Furnaces

23 55 00 – FUEL-FIRED HEATERS

- A. Gas-Fired Radiant Heaters
- B. Gas-Fired Unit Heaters

23 57 00 – HEAT EXCHANGERS FOR HVAC

- A. Flat Plate Hydronic Heat Exchangers
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Alfa Laval, B&G, Tranter, Mueller, or approved equal.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
 - 3. Discussion
 - a. Flat plate heat exchangers shall be used for chilled water service where required and process cooling service.
 - b. Units shall have gaskets rated for the system fluids.
 - c. Piping and floor space shall be configured to allow for plate removal and cleaning.
 - d. Brazed units are not allowed.

23 60 00 – CENTRAL COOLING EQUIPMENT

23 61 00 – REFRIGERANT COMPRESSORS

- A. Centrifugal Compressors
- B. Reciprocating Compressors
 - 1. Not allowed
- C. Scroll Compressors
- D. Screw Compressors

23 62 00 – PACKAGED COMPRESSOR AND CONDENSER UNITS

- A. Packaged Air-Cooled Units
- B. Packaged Water-Cooled Units

23 63 00 – REFRIGERANT CONDENSERS

- A. Air-Cooled Refrigerant Condensers
- B. Water-Cooled Refrigerant Condensers

23 64 00 – PACKAGED WATER CHILLERS

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A. General Information

1. All chillers shall have flanged connections.
2. Provide a section of piping for removal at all evaporator and condenser connections, between the chiller connection and the first isolation valve. Configuration shall be such that upon removal, minimum 4' of clear space remains for access to the tube bundles.
3. Centrifugal chillers with oil coolers, which are cooled with chilled water, should have pressure and temperature gauges installed on inlet outlet of chiller out of the influence of the oil cooler circuit.
4. Electric sub meters shall be provided for all chillers 20 ton and larger.
5. Low ambient accessory packages for air-cooled condensers for intermittent winter cooling requirements down to about 40°F outside air temperature shall be, at a minimum, variable speed condenser fan control based upon the outside air temperature or refrigerant gas temperature/pressure. Thermostatic expansion valves shall be provided with these systems. Orifice type valves are not permitted.
6. Continuous and critical winter cooling requirements shall be flooded condenser control with liquid receiver and 3-way head pressure control valve. As described above, thermostatic expansion valves are required.
7. Hail guards shall be installed on all condenser coils.

B. Absorption Water Chillers

1. Not allowed.

C. Centrifugal Water Chillers

1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Carrier, Daikin, York, or approved equal.
2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Chillers that do not have R-134a refrigerant.
3. Discussion
 - a. No comments.

D. Reciprocating Water Chillers

1. Not allowed.

E. Scroll Water Chillers

1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Carrier, Daikin, York, Trane, or approved equal.
2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Chillers that do not have R-134a or R-410a refrigerant.

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3. Discussion
 - a. Air-cooled chillers shall include hail guards.
- F. Screw Water Chillers
 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Carrier, Daikin, York, Trane, or approved equal.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Chillers that do not have R-134a or R-410a refrigerant.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Air-cooled chillers shall include hail guards.

23 65 00 – COOLING TOWERS

- A. General Information
 1. Cooling towers shall be supplied with a 2-1/2" minimum drain outlet in the bottom of the sump and located on the opposite side of the suction outlet of the sump. Drain lines shall be piped to a sanitary drain. Tower drains to a storm water system are prohibited. Indoor sumps should be considered as an alternative with the benefit of cold weather operation.
 2. All tower sections shall have access ladders from top to bottom in accordance to OSHA standards.
 3. All tower sections shall include 1/2-inch x 1/2 inch screening to prevent birds from entering.
 4. For maintenance access, the preferred location of tower fan motors is outside of the tower. Fan motors in the tower's airstream are not desirable.
 5. Closed-loop liquid coolers with sprayed coils shall be used for tower applications that provide winter cooling.
 6. Access openings shall be provided to all sumps, valves, motors, belts, sheaves, sprayers, and other components.
- B. Forced-Draft Cooling Towers
 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. BAC, Marley, or approved equal.
 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
 3. Discussion
 - a. Towers shall have stainless steel basins.
- C. Liquid Coolers

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1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. BAC, Marley, or approved equal.
2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. None listed.
3. Discussion
 - a. Sprayer and sump shall drain at 40 F outdoor air temperature.

23 70 00 – CENTRAL HVAC EQUIPMENT

23 72 00 – AIR-TO-AIR ENERGY RECOVERY

- A. Heat Wheels
- B. Heat Pipes
- C. Fixed Plate Exchangers
- D. Runaround Loops
 1. Standard
 2. Konvekta
 - a. Konvekta shall be evaluated as a potential energy savings opportunity for the project as heat recovery only. Systems employing Konvekta shall have both heating and cooling coils in addition to the Konvekta recovery coil.

23 73 00 – CENTRAL STATION AIR-HANDLING UNITS

- A. General Information
 1. This section shall apply to air-handling units, both indoor and outdoor, with a total system air volume of greater than 5,000 CFM.
 2. Design Intent: Each air handling unit shall be designed for optimal operating efficiency, reliability, and flexibility with the lowest life cycle cost.
 3. Unit Life: The air handler casing, structure, finishes, coils, and dampers shall be designed for a minimum 40-year usable life.
 4. Face Velocity: Face Velocity shall be maximum 500 feet per minute across coils, filters, and dampers.
 5. To the greatest extent possible, mechanical equipment shall be located indoors to maximize useful service life and for safety and ease of maintenance staff, particularly during adverse weather conditions.
 6. Provide recommended minimum service clearances. Units shall be installed to allow removal of all coils, filters, and fans.
 7. Units shall include a structural base rail and be placed on a concrete housekeeping pad with sufficient combined height for adequate condensate drain trapping.

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8. Air handling units serving computer rooms, museums, and other spaces requiring humidity control shall provide full capacity for design heating, cooling, humidification, and dehumidification within the unit.
 9. HVAC supply units with mixed air capability shall have a programmable return air CO2 sensor sequence to regulate the OSA damper.
 10. All indoor Air Handling Units shall have dedicated outdoor air, return air, and relief air ducts connected to the unit. Utilizing a mechanical room as an outdoor air, return air, or relief air plenum is prohibited.
 11. Air-handling units and their components shall be factory tested according to ARI 430, "Central-Station Air-Handling Units," and shall be listed and labeled by ARI.
 12. Comply with NFPA 90A for design, fabrication, and installation of air-handling units and components.
- B. Preferred Manufacturers
1. Haakon, Temtrol, Governair, Energy Labs, Engineered Air, Innovent, or CSU approved equal.
- C. Casing
1. Thermal Performance
 - a. Unit shall be insulated to provide a minimum thermal resistance (R) value of 8 ft²•h•°F/Btu for indoor units and 12 ft²•h•°F/Btu for outdoor units throughout the entire unit.
 - b. Insulation shall completely fill the panel cavities in all directions so that no voids exist and settling of insulation is prevented. Panel insulation shall comply with NFPA 90A.
 - c. Exposed insulation is not acceptable.
 - d. Casing shall have additional insulation and vapor seals if required to prevent condensation on the interior and exterior surfaces.
 - e. Casing shall have a thermal break at each thermal bridge between the exterior and interior. The thermal break shall not compromise the structural integrity of the cabinet.
 2. Air Tightness
 - a. Maximum air leakage shall be 1% of total air system quantity at 1.5 times design static pressure, up to +/- 8 inches w.g.
 - b. Air tightness shall be proven by either a factory or on-site test at the pressure conditions cited above.
 - c. Specified air leakage shall be accomplished without the use of caulk.
 - d. Specified air leakage shall include doors, door windows, and door gaskets.
 3. Structural
 - a. All unit casings shall be double wall, corrosion-resistant, sheet metal panel construction.

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- b. The removal of side panels shall not affect the structural integrity of the unit.
- c. Structural reinforcement shall be designed such that maximum casing deflection is 1/200th of span at 1.5 times the design static pressure, up to +/- 8 inches w.g.
- d. Casing deflection shall be proven by either a factory or on-site test at the pressure conditions cited above.
- e. Floors shall be constructed to prevent oil-canning.
- f. Floor surfaces shall be non-slip (e.g. checker plate). “Applied” non-slip surfaces (e.g. grit, anti-slip tape) are prohibited.
- g. Steel floor plates shall be finished with rust-resistant epoxy paint.
- h. Each air handler section shall have a continuous lip with welded corners and seams allowing it to hold 1 ½” of water without leakage.
- i. Provide drains in all sections. Drains shall be trapped. Traps shall be sized for positive drainage at design pressure conditions.
- j. Supply and return openings in floors shall be walkable.

4. Acoustical Performance

- a. Sound transmission loss of the casing assembly shall, in accordance with ASTM E90, equal or exceed the following:

Octave Band Center Freq. [Hz]	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000
Transmission Loss [dB]	21	28	34	44	51	53

- b. Acoustical performance shall be proven by either a factory or on-site test. Testing and data shall conform to ARI 260.

5. Access

- a. All components, to include both sides of coils, shall be accessible via doors.
- b. Doors shall be reinforced, double-wall insulated panels of same materials and thicknesses as the casing.
- c. Doors shall have a stainless-steel piano hinge and two wedge-lever-type latches, operable from inside and outside.
- d. Doors shall open against air-pressure differential.
- e. Doors shall include a viewing window.
- f. Minimum door width shall be 24” or the width needed to remove any fans or equipment from within the compartment, whichever is larger. Minimum door height shall be the full height of the casing, with a maximum height of 72”.

6. Surface Finishes

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- a. Outdoor unit finish shall be paint. Paint for outdoor units shall conform to ASTM B117 for 5,000-hour salt spray endurance. The color of the paint shall be of Owner's choosing.
 - b. Indoor unit finish shall be corrosion resistant galvanized surface or paint. The color of the paint shall be of Owner's choosing.
7. Electrical
- a. Each section of the unit shall contain a minimum of one marine-grade light fixture per 6 feet of unit width. Bulbs shall be compact fluorescent or LED.
 - b. Each section of the unit shall include a dual 120V convenience outlet.
 - c. A timer switch with indicator light shall be installed outside the opening side of each door.
 - d. All electrical components, conduit, and wiring shall conform to CSU standards Division 26.
- D. Fans
1. Fans and fan arrays shall also conform to 23 34 00 (HVAC Fans).
 2. Carefully evaluate and properly select the most effective fan type and wheel to best suit the needs of the application with emphasis on minimizing operating and life cycle cost, rather than minimizing size and first cost.
 3. Fan ratings shall be AMCA certified.
 4. Bearings shall be grease-lubricated, self-aligning type, minimum L10 life of 200,000 hours.
 5. Fans and motors shall have minimum 4 feet of access both upstream and downstream for maintenance and replacement.
 6. Fans and fan motors weighing greater than 75 pounds shall have provision for rigging and hoisting integral to the unit (e.g. lifting eyes, rails). These provisions shall enable the hoisted equipment to be moved from the installed position to the nearest access door.
 7. Units with total air system quantity of 20,000 cfm or greater shall have fan arrays for both supply and return.
 8. VFD's serving fan arrays shall conform to CSU standards Division 26.
 9. Fan arrays of 8 fans or less shall be served by 2 VFD's, with one half of the fans driven by each VFD. Fan arrays of greater than 8 fans shall be served by 3 VFD's, with one third of the fans driven by each VFD.
- E. Coils
1. Coils shall be drainable and have manual air relief vents placed at the high point.
 2. Preheat coils for 100 percent outside air systems shall have freeze protection, regardless of indoor or outdoor location of the unit. Refer to the glycol section in Water Treatment.
 3. For outdoor units, all coils shall have freeze protection. Refer to the glycol section in Water Treatment.

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4. Steam coils are prohibited.
 5. Electric coils are prohibited.
 6. Face and bypass coils are prohibited.
 7. Coils shall have minimum 2 feet of access both upstream and downstream for cleaning.
 8. Coil sizing shall be optimized for life cycle cost by balancing pump energy for the hydronic system with maintaining turbulent flow within the coil at minimum flow.
 9. Cooling coils for buildings supplied by the Campus Chilled Water Utility shall be sized to meet the operational performance requirements listed in 33 61 00, Chilled Water Utilities.
 10. Coils shall be ARI 410 tested and certified.
 11. Fabricate coil section to allow removal and replacement of each coil segment and to allow in-place access for service and maintenance of coil(s). For units with banks of multiple coil segments, provide independent supports of coils to allow slide out removal and replacement of each coil segment. Coils shall not act as structural component of unit or support other coils.
 12. Condensate Drainage
 - a. All cooling coil sections and heat recovery coils subject to condensing conditions shall be provided with a stainless steel drain pan.
 - b. Drain pans shall be designed in accordance with ASHRAE 62.1, being of sufficient size to collect all condensation produced from all rows of the coil bank.
 - c. Drain pans shall be sloped in two planes and pitched toward drain connections, promoting positive drainage to eliminate stagnant water conditions.
 - d. The drain outlet shall be located at the lowest point of the pan and shall be of sufficient diameter to preclude drain pan overflow under any normally expected operating condition.
 - e. Threaded connections under the unit floor shall not be accepted.
 - f. Drains shall be trapped external to the unit. Traps shall be sized for positive drainage at design pressure conditions.
 - g. Units with stacked coils shall have intermediate drain pans to collect condensate from each row of coils.
 - h. The intermediate drain pans shall be constructed of the same material as the primary drain pan, be sloped to the same requirements, and include drop tubes to guide condensate to the bottom pan.
- F. Dampers
1. Dampers shall be high-performance, low resistance, airfoil type.
 2. Dampers shall be low-leakage type with edge seals.
 3. Maximum damper leakage shall be 3 CFM per square foot of damper area at 1 inch w.g.

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4. Pivot rod bearings shall be designed such that there are no metal-to-metal or metal-to-bearing riding surfaces.
- G. Mixing and Stratification
1. Units with mixing of air streams shall have a mixing section with necessary components specifically engineered to achieve evenly and thoroughly mixed conditions prior to entering coils.
 2. Stratification shall be a maximum 10 °F differential measured at any point across the face of coils, both horizontally and vertically.
 3. Mixing performance shall be achieved at all operational airflow conditions (e.g. design heating, design cooling, minimum outdoor airflow, minimum return airflow, design total airflow, minimum total airflow).
 4. Mixing performance shall be proven by on-site testing at all operational conditions.
- H. Filters
1. Air-handling unit filtration shall conform with 23 41 00 – Particulate Filtration.
- I. Controls
1. Controls, especially sequences of operation, shall be simple, reliable, and effective. Complicated controls shall not be relied upon to compensate for either inadequate system sizing or configuration.
 2. Proprietary controllers are prohibited. All control wiring for sensors, dampers, and other devices within the air-handling unit shall be installed and terminated to a terminal block within the unit control cabinet at the factory. The unit controller and wiring to the controller shall be field-installed by the Controls Contractor.
 3. Air flow measuring stations for visual confirmation or rough flow totalization may be based on pressure probes. Air flow measuring stations used to control the position of dampers or other control outputs shall be thermal dispersion airflow/temperature measure devices capable of producing an accuracy of 2% over a fan operation range of 10 to 1 capacity turndown.

23 74 00 – PACKAGED AIR-HANDLING UNITS

- A. Acceptable Manufacturers
1. Carrier, York, Daikin, Aeon, or approved equal.
- B. Manufacturers Not allowed
1. Trane.
- C. Discussion
1. These units shall have less than 10 tons of cooling.
 2. These units typically do not have hydronic coils. Cooling is DX and heating is gas-fired.
 3. Cooling shall have digital scroll compressors. Cooling turndown shall be minimum 10:1.

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4. Gas fired section shall have modulating gas valves. Heating turndown shall be minimum 5:1.
5. Electric heating is prohibited.
6. Packaged units shall have economizers unless used strictly for make-up air.

23 76 00 – EVAPORATIVE AIR-COOLING EQUIPMENT

- A. Direct-Evaporative Coolers
 1. Not allowed in conjunction with mechanical cooling. In applications where the building design does not require any form of mechanical cooling, direct evaporative cooling may be utilized.
- B. Indirect-Evaporative Coolers
 1. Allowed at heat recovery coils in exhaust airstreams.
 2. Shall be spray type. Evaporative media are not allowed.

23 80 00 – DECENTRALIZED HVAC EQUIPMENT

23 81 00 – UNITARY HVAC EQUIPMENT

- A. Packaged Terminal Air-Conditioners
 1. Acceptable Manufacturers:
 - a. Daiken, York, Carrier, or approved equal.
 2. Manufacturers Not allowed
 - a. Trane.
 3. Discussion
 - a. To include low ambient operation to 0 deg F.
- B. Computer Room Air Conditioners
 1. Liebert or approved equal.
 2. Manufacturers Not allowed
 - a. Trane.
 3. Discussion
 - a. To include low ambient operation to -20 deg F.
- C. Split-Systems
 1. Acceptable Manufacturers
 - a. Mitsubishi, Daikin, Carrier, or approved equal.
 2. Manufacturers Not allowed

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- a. None listed.
- 3. Discussion
 - a. To include low ambient operation to -20 deg F.
 - b. Fractional horsepower evaporator coil blower motors shall be electrically commutated motors
- D. Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems
 - 1. Not allowed.
- E. Heat Pumps

23 82 00 – CONVECTION HEATING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT

- A. Chilled Beams
- B. Fan-Coil Units
 - 1. Discussion
 - a. Fractional horsepower fan coil blower motors shall be electrically commutated motors.
 - b. Fan coil unit chilled water coils shall be designed to operate at 50 °F entering water temperature.
 - c. Fan coil unit chilled water operating characteristics shall take the operation of the central plant into consideration. The Design operating delta T of fan coil units shall be a minimum of 10 °F, unless approved by Facilities Management.
- C. Unit Ventilators
- D. Finned-Tube Radiators
- E. Unit Heaters

23 83 00 – RADIANT HEATING UNITS

23 84 00 – HUMIDITY CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- A. Humidifiers
 - 1. Acceptable Products:
 - a. Ultrasonic: Humidifirst, Stulz, or approved equal.
 - b. Atomizing: Prohibited.
 - 2. Products Not Allowed
 - a. Steam Injection: Not preferred.
 - 3. Discussion

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- a. Section of sufficient length to allow all droplets to be absorbed into the airstream at the minimum potential discharge air temperature and minimum and maximum air velocity values shall be provided.
 - b. Mist eliminators shall be provided.
- B. Mechanical Dehumidification (Where required by design)
- 1. Mechanical Dehumidification shall only be employed using DX cooling coils. Chilled water, provided by the central plant or a separate chiller is not acceptable for Dehumidification.
 - 2. Units equipped with Mechanical Dehumidification shall be equipped with a heating coil in the unit (terminal reheat is not sufficient, but an existing heating coil after the CHW coil may be) with sufficient heating capacity and turndown ratio so that the unit is able to maintain the design unit leaving air temperature under any operating conditions.
- C. Desiccant Dehumidification
- 1. Prohibited.