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HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

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BASE FACILITY STANDARD
HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

1. This Base Facility Standard is intended to call out and make the users aware of facility standards that are peculiar to Hill Air Force Base. These particular standards have developed over the years to fit the climatic conditions, the work force, the existing physical nature, the typical missions, and other considerations of this Base. It is not the intent to take precedence over any Air Force Regulations or the Hill Air Force Base Comprehensive Plan, but it is the intended to be used to supplement these publications.

2. Special Considerations:

- 2.1 Base Location: Hill Air Force Base is located approximately 30 miles north of Salt Lake City, Utah and the Salt Lake City Airport.
- 2.2 Construction Season Limitations: Earthwork can normally only be accomplished from 15 March to 15 November. Paving is normally accomplished from 15 May through 1 October. Structural work may generally be accomplished on a year round basis, but it must be protected from temperature extremes. Built-up roof construction is generally limited to the period from 15 May through 15 October.
- 2.3 Soil and Foundation Considerations: Typical soils range from sand to silty sand with thin discontinuous layers of silty clay and clayey silt being common. Potable wells have a static water level of approximately 500 feet below the surface. However, the perched water may be encountered at more shallow depths. The average soil pH is approximately 7.8. The soil resistivity ranges from 2,000 to 15,000 ohms/cm. Spread footings are the typical structural foundation. All footings shall be at least 3 feet below grade.

~~2.2~~2.4 Skilled Labor and Construction Material Availability: All types of skilled labor are available in the Ogden/ Salt Lake City metropolitan area.

~~2.3~~2.5 General Security Requirements: See Appendix A.

~~2.4~~2.6 Construction Permits:

- 2.6.1 No excavation shall be done prior to receiving a Base Civil Engineering Excavation Permit. If excavation is started without obtaining a permit, the Contractor shall be held liable for repairs of any broken utility lines or other damage resulting from the broken lines. The Contractor shall request a permit 14 calendar days prior to scheduled start of digging. Hand digging shall be required to locate utilities shown on the contract drawings, Excavation Permit or 3 feet (1 meter) on either side of locations identified by Base Maintenance Shops.
- 2.6.2 Contractors shall obtain a Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) storm water permit if the project disturbs of 5 or more acres of soil surface area. To obtain the permit the contractor must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI), Pollution Prevention Plan and the required fee to the State of Utah, Department of Environmental, Quality Division of Water Quality. Contractor shall submit and receive approval of the UPDES permit before starting construction.
- 2.6.3 Effective 10 March 2003 contractors with projects disturbing one to five acres of soil surface area will submit a sediment and erosion control plan to the project manager for subsequent review and approval by the Environmental Compliance Office (OO-ALC/EMC). The contractor shall receive approval of the plan and implement approved best management practices before starting construction.
- 2.6.4 Effective 10 March 2003 contractors with projects more than one acre of soil surface area will submit a plan for permanent stabilization of disturbed area to the project manager for subsequent review and approval by the Environmental Compliance Office (OO-ALC/EMC). The contractor shall receive approval of the plan and

implement approved best management practices before contract closeout. Examples of best management practices are available at the following web sites:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/con_site.cfm

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/post.cfm>

~~2.5~~2.7 Borrow and Disposal: Unless otherwise designated, all borrow shall be obtained off base at the contractor's expense. Clean excavation including soil/concrete, asphalt and wood may be separated and disposed of in one of the appropriate cells in the government landfill at the north end of Hill AFB. All other building demolition materials shall be legally disposed of by the contractor at an off-base landfill.

2.8 Utility Line Identification:

2.8.1 Contractor shall provide and install a trace wire of #6 insulated copper within one foot of all new utilities (except metallic or electrical lines) placed underground at Hill Air Force Base.

2.8.2 If length of new utility is 500 feet or less contractor shall install one terminal box of 2 ½" diameter pipe at each end of the wire marking the utility location.

2.8.3 If length of new utility is greater than 500 feet, contractor shall place terminal boxes at 500 feet intervals.

2.8.4 Terminal boxes shall have a metal screw-on type lid mounted flush with pavement or raised above the existing ground elevation, as determined by the project manager. (Handley Industries or approved equal).

2.8.5 Contractor shall provide a 14-day notice to the Civil Engineering project manager of all utility line installations to allow the Air Force to survey and map all new utility lines. Contractor shall not backfill utility trenches until the lines have been surveyed and approval given.

2.9 Construction Identifications signs: Construction signs are required for all Military Construction (MILCON) Projects. Construction signage shall comply with AFPAM 32-1097 Sections 4.20, 12.24, 12.25 and Air Force ETL 02-09 except as specified below. All construction identification signs, including those on the Corps of Engineers (COE) projects, shall have "Dakota Brown" lettering on an adobe "Greystone" background. For COE jobs, a red castle on the sign is acceptable.

~~2.2~~2.10 Explosive Site Plan Compliance: For projects within the Quantity Distance (QD) zone and in other hazardous areas, an Explosive Site Plan (ESP) is developed to ensure that the proposed project is compatible with the other operations within the area. The design of the project must comply with the required separations shown on the ESP and other criteria determined by the Weapons Safety Office (SEW). Any changes to the criteria set forth on the approved ESP must be resolved by the Base Master Planner, (CECX, Mr. Bert Whipple) and the Weapons Safety Office prior to completion of the design.

2.11 Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint (LBP): An asbestos and LBP survey will be required for any project that requires renovation or demolition. Any asbestos or LBP removal will be coordinated with BioEnvironmental Engineering, Civil Engineering's Asbestos & LBP

Operations Officer and Environmental Management Asbestos & LBP Program Manager. Removal shall be done by qualified Civil Engineering personnel, IDIQ contract (75 CES/CEEV contractor) or through the base asbestos and LBP qualified contractors. Division of Air Quality rule R307-801-9: **The asbestos project operator shall ensure that the structure or facility to be demolished or renovated is inspected for ACM by an inspector certified under the provisions of R307-801-6.** An asbestos survey report shall be generated according to the provisions of R307-801-10. **The asbestos project operator shall make the asbestos survey report available on site to all persons who have access to the site for the duration of the renovation or demolition activities. If no asbestos inspection is conducted, the operator shall ensure that all resulting demolition debris is disposed of as asbestos waste.** “Asbestos project operator” means any asbestos contractor, any person responsible for the persons performing an asbestos project in an area to which the general public has unrestrained access. Project managers will perform responsibilities of the asbestos project operator listed above.

2.12 Testing: Design specifications shall require the contractor to engage an independent testing for all testing that is required including soils, asphalt, concrete, welding, etc. unless such testing is required by regulation to be performed by the government.

2.13 Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH): Design shall eliminate and not contribute to BASH conditions in accordance with AFPAM 91-212 and the Hill AFB BASH Plan 91-212.

3. Civil Considerations:

3.1 Airfields:

3.1.1. General: Airfield pavements shall be designed in conformance with current Air Force Instructions and directives. Airfield pavements shall be designed for medium strength pavement loading unless specific circumstances dictate.

3.1.2. Design Parameters:

3.1.2.1 Air Field Type: medium load

3.1.2.2 Subgrade soil group- F2 (CBR 8-15).

3.1.2.3 Frost Depth design- 35 inch depth

3.1.2.4 Freezing index- 595 degree days.

3.1.2.5 Portland cement concrete pavement flexural strength- 700 psi at 90 days.

3.1.2.6 Portland Cement concrete slab size 15 feet X 15 feet minimum, 20 feet X 20 feet maximum except where matching existing structures.

3.1.2.7 Asphalt cement ductility- 50 at 32.9 degrees F.

3.1.2.8 Fuel proofing- Rubberized coal tar shall be placed over all bituminous concrete where fuel spills are anticipated.

3.1.2.9 Slurry seals- Slurry seals shall not be used on asphalt pavements.

3.1.2.10 Shoulder areas- shoulder areas shall be designed for vehicle wheel loads.

3.1.2.11 Miscellaneous- All airfield design and construction must consider Federal Aviation Regulation, Part 77, Imaginary Surfaces; and comply with Tri-Service Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-260-02, "Pavement Design For Airfields."

3.1.3 Recycling: Bituminous concrete recycling shall be considered for each project where bituminous concrete is to be demolished.

3.2 Roads and Parking Lots:

3.2.1 Typical Maintenance Work:

3.2.1.1 Crack Filling: Rubberized asphalt crack sealing will normally be accomplished by in house forces.

3.2.1.2 Cold planning: Cold planning shall be used to correct surface irregularities and to match curb and gutter elevations prior to overlaying.

3.2.1.3 Heat scarifications: Heat scarification will be used to insure bonding of bituminous overlays where considered necessary by the Pavements Engineer, especially for thin overlays.

3.2.1.4 Slurry seals: Slurry seals will be used as one option to seal low volume surface roads.

3.2.1.5 Open graded plant mix seal coat: This seal coat will be used as one option to seal all roads and parking lots.

3.2.1.6 Coal tar treatment: Coal tar seals will be used to seal bituminous concrete in fuel spillage areas.

3.2.1.7 Overlays: Bituminous overlays will be used to rehabilitate bituminous concrete. It will normally be placed a minimum of 1 1/2" thick. It will be the option of the Government's pavement Engineer as to whether any existing bituminous concrete will be removed prior to placing the overlay.

3.2.1.8 Traffic control in construction areas: The contractor shall provide and maintain all construction traffic control devices. These devices and their layout shall conform to Part VI of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices or the

Utah State Department of Transportation equivalent. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the Base Traffic Engineer prior to implementation.

3.3 Potable Water:

- 3.3.1 Well drilling: All future wells shall be drilled by using the reverse rotary drilling method.
- 3.3.2 Pipe: Water pipe 4" through 12" dia shall be PVC –AWWA C 900. All pipe 12" dia and greater shall be AWWA C 901. Tracer wire and warning tape shall accompany any new water pipe installed.
- 3.3.3 Pipe depth: Water piping shall be installed a minimum of 4 feet below grade. Fire protection lines shall be installed a minimum of 5 ½ feet below grade
- 3.3.4 Pressure gages: Pressure gages shall be placed at the outlet of all well pumps; at the inlet and outlet of all pressure reducing valves, pressure sustaining valves and altitude valves; and at any other location where knowledge of pressure would be beneficial.
- 3.3.5 Valves: Valves shall be placed at all locations were it would be desirable to isolate the system for maintenance and repair. The number of valves shall not be kept to a minimum as a cost cutting measure. Valves will be placed in conjunction with fire hydrants. Air release valves shall be used at high points to allow the discharge of air in the water distribution system.
- 3.3.6 All new water lines and appurtenances shall comply with the standards set forward in the Utah Safe Drinking Water Regulations.

3.4 Non-Potable Water:

- 3.4.1 General: The Base has the right to utilize 139 acre-feet of non-potable irrigation water every year. This water is available for use from 15 April to 15 October each year. It is piped part way across the south boundary of the Base, entering at the southeast corner of the Base. A booster pump has been provided.
- 3.4.2 Available pressure: The available pressure ranges from 40 to 50 psi without the booster pump and between 60 to 80 psi with the booster pump operating. Approximately 400 gpm must be flowing before the booster pump can be operated to prevent cycling.
- 3.4.3 Place of use: This non-potable irrigation water shall be used wherever possible along the south border of the Base, especially in large areas that can be irrigated with high flowing heads, such as athletic field and parks. Housing area lawns and the Child Care Facility shall not be irrigated with this water because of the possibility that children will ingest the water.

3.4.4 Irrigation systems: Design and construction of irrigation systems shall comply with the 75th Civil Engineer Squadron OI 99-2 entitled Sprinkler System Installation, Operation and Maintenance.

3.5 Sanitary, Storm and Industrial Waste Sewers:

3.5.1 The minimum and maximum velocity shall be design in accordance with AFM 88-11 Vol 1/TM 5-814-1 and AFM 88-5, Chap 4/TM 5-820-4, whichever is applicable for each case. Comply also with applicable section of the Utah Administrative Code where more stringent. The designer will consider the maximum flows during the early years of use to ensure that self-cleaning velocities are achieved. All industrial waste pipe shall be double walled high-density polyethylene (HDPE) with a low rate of thermal expansion, polypropylene or an other approved, chemically resistant pipe.

3.5.2 Horizontal Distance to water lines: Sanitary or industrial waste sewer lines shall not be closer than 10 feet horizontally from a water line, except where the bottom of the water pipe shall be at least 12 inches above the top of the sewer pipe. Then the horizontal spacing may be reduced to 6 feet. When is it necessary to install the pipes closer than directed above, the sewer pipe shall be encased in concrete at least 4 inches thick.

3.5.3 Transverse Distance to Waterlines: Where gravity flow sanitary or industrial waste sewer lines cross above waterlines, the sewer lines shall be constructed of suitable pressure pipe or fully encased in concrete at least 4 inches thick for a distance of 10 feet on each side of the crossing. When the sewer line is acceptable pressure pipe, non-concrete encasement is required, but the sewer line shall have no joint closer (horizontally) than 3 feet.

3.5.4 Plastic pipe: Plastic pipe shall not be used for storm or sanitary sewers larger than 12 inches in diameter or when the fluid temperatures are expected to exceed 100 degrees F, or for industrial waste sewers.

3.5.5 Pipe laying: Lay sewer pipe proceeding upgrade with the spigot end of the bell and spigot pipe in the direction of flow. Place the tongue end of tongue and groove pipe pointing in the direction of the flow.

3.5.6 Manhole ladders: Manholes shall be provided with a ladder of approved materials when the depth from the top cover to the invert of the main sewer line exceeds 12 feet.

3.5.7 Mixing type of sewers: Only sanitary sewage shall be discharged and carried away in sanitary sewer lines. Only industrial sewage shall be discharged and carried in industrial sewage lines. Only storm drainage can be discharged and carried in storm sewer lines.

3.6 Industrial Waste Treatment: The industrial waste treatment plant decontaminates waste from the aircraft maintenance areas of the Base. The contaminants include toxic metals, complexing agents, and organic compounds. The entire system is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. No new toxicants can enter the system and the system cannot be enlarged or expanded without notification and approval. All structural load

assumptions shall be noted on the first sheet of the structural drawings. Drawings are seldom lost or destroyed but calculations often are misplaced.

3.7 Structural:

- 3.7.1. Soil Bearing Capacity: Major structures at Hill Air Force Base, Little Mountain Test Facility, or the Utah Test and Training Range shall have specific foundation studies performed. Minor structures at Hill AFB may use an allowable soil bearing pressure of 3000 psf. Check with the Base Civil Engineer for allowable pressures at Little Mountain Test Facility or Utah Test and Training Range.
- 3.7.2. Stair Tread Minimum Live Loads: The minimum live loads shall be 100 psf and a 300 lb concentrated load at the location of maximum stress (not simultaneous with the uniform live load.) The minimum concrete depth shall be 2 inches if filled pans are used. Design of metal stairs shall conform to the Metal Stair Manual published by the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturer's.
- 3.7.3. Design Frost Penetration: The design frost penetration shall be 36 inches for structures unless a geotechnical report allows a more shallow depth.
- 3.7.4. Concrete compressive strength: A minimum concrete compressive strength of 3000 psi at 28 days shall be for all applications except exterior slabs, which shall have a minimum compressive strength of 4000 psi at 28 days.
- 3.7.5. Reinforcing Steel Strength: A minimum yield strength (Fy) of 60,000 psi shall be used for reinforcing steel.
- 3.7.6. Floor slab Contraction Joints: Contraction joints for slabs on grade shall be located so that the area between joints is square. If a square area between contraction joints is not possible, the length of the rectangular area shall not exceed one and one fourth ($1 \frac{1}{4}$) times the width. The depth of the contraction joints shall be equal to at least one-fourth ($1/4$) of the slab thickness.
- 3.7.7. Procedure for attaching equipment and other objects to existing roof trusses, joints, beams, and other members of the roof structure: Use clamps instead of drilling or welding. The Base Structural Engineer prior to installation of these loads will give approval for attachment of equipment or other object from the existing roof structures.
- 3.7.8. Compaction: For cohesive soil under structures, building slabs, steps and paved areas, compact to a minimum of 95% of maximum density determined in accordance with Method 106 of MIL-STD-621 using CE55 compaction effort. For cohesionless soil, compact to a minimum of 100% of maximum density.
- 3.7.9. Steel Fabrication and Erection: Drill or punch all holes in steel members. Never allow holes to be burned with a torch.

3.7.10. Structural design loads for buildings and other structures shall be developed using the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 1-200-01, Design: General Building Requirements. This UFC document references the International Building Code (IBC) with exceptions. Use UFC 3-310-01 Table 1 for applicable design values for snow, frost, and wind data.

3.8 Traffic Engineering:

3.8.1 Speed Limit: The Base Speed limit is set at 25 mph on the main arteries unless otherwise noted.

3.8.2 Lane Widths: All traveled lanes will be 12 feet in width. Where curb and gutter is not provided, a 3 foot wide paved shoulder will be provided. Storm drain grates will be selected to avoid presenting a hazard to narrow tires. Car pool and bus stop drop off lanes will be included where needed.

3.8.3 Parking: Parking stalls will be 9 feet wide measured normal to the vehicle and 13 feet wide for a handicapped stall. Allow 30 feet of road width between rows of parking stalls and 18 feet for stall depth. All new parking lots shall have curb and gutter placed around the perimeter. A 30-inch wide curb and gutter section will be used. Curbed islands and landscape planters will not be used if they make snow removal too difficult.

3.8.4 Traffic signs and striping: All traffic signs and striping shall conform to the standards contained in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Striping will be included in all new projects and included when restriping is required. Signposts will be constructed of a 2-inch by 2-inch Dakota Brown steel tube section. The tubing will be mated with steel tube section that is driven into the ground. This will allow for the rapid repair of damaged signposts. The backside of all signs shall be Dakota Brown.

3.9 Landscaping: All soil areas disturbed by construction activities shall receive landscaping to prevent soil erosion and blowing dust & sand. As a minimum provide seeding with a drought-resistant grass mix.

4. Architectural considerations:

4.1 Architectural Compatibility:

4.1.1 General: The Hill Air Force Base Architectural Compatibility Standards Brochure shall be followed as a guide.

4.1.2 Colors: All exterior building finish colors shall conform to the above standard. The colors are taken from the Federal Standard 595B, Colors Used In Government Procurement. All exteriors shall be Federal Paint number 30099, Dakota Brown; or 23617, Greystone. No building shall have more than one color trim unless allowed by the Architectural Compatibility Officer. Factory pre-finished siding and roofing can match the manufacturer's standard, available color selection as long as the color matches the above colors as closely as possible. All selections are subject to the approval of the Base Architectural Compatibility Officer.

4.1.3 Facades: The majority of the permanent facilities at Hill AFB are brick. This standard should be maintained. Any other materials used shall complement the brick in making an aesthetically pleasing, traditional statement. Choices should conform to the Base Architectural Compatibility Standards. All new and remodeled facades shall blend with and complement the permanent construction of the installation.

4.2 Definitive Design: Refer to the AFMC Facility Quality Program Manual as a guideline for Air Force Standards.

~~4.2~~4.3 Interior Design:

4.3.1 Carpets: Comply with ETL 00-6. Carpets will contain a definite pattern and shall be suitable to the function area. All carpeting will meet the flame spread rating required in the Life Safety Code.

4.3.2 Sound Attenuation: Any building design requiring reduction of exterior generated noises shall be done in accordance with the Uniform Building Code, Chapter 35. Also consult the Hill Air Force Base Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Report, amended April 1982, for further sound attenuation guidance.

4.3.3 Non combustible material: The installation of exterior finish material shall comply with the requirement that at least 75 percent of the total interior wall surface of any one room must be of non-combustible material, Class B. This material must have a flame spread of 75 or less. Wood paneling will not be used. Wall carpeting will have a smoke development rating of 25 or less.

4.3.4 Concealment: All wiring, piping, and ductwork will be concealed whenever possible.

4.3.5 Interior Graphics Systems: An interior graphics system will be used where appropriate to control message size and complexity, to establish a specific lettering style, establish a color scheme, and enhance the overall interior environment.

4.3.6 Systems Furniture: Comply with ETL 90-2. Systems furniture should be considered for installation in large open areas to condense personnel and optimize space utilization. It should not be used to cover window spaces or exterior fin tube heating. The cubicles should be appropriately for the use intended but under no circumstances should be less than 48 square feet. All systems furniture shall be equipped with eight conductor electrical circuits (three hot conductors, three neutral conductors, one ground conductor and one isolated ground conductor). For Right-Sizing requirements comply with AFH 32-1084.

4.3.7 Acoustical Ceilings: The standard size of ceiling panels is 2 feet by 2 feet.

4.4 Handicapped design: Any new building, addition or major renovation shall comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), whichever is more stringent. Handicapped design is not normally required in the upper floors of a facility that houses a totally military work force, but the ground floors will be made accessible.

4.2.4.5 Keying and Hardware:

4.5.1 Keying: Master keying shall be ASSA V-80600 Series with six pin tumbler removable cores. All locks shall be furnished with removable core cylinders. The cylinder will be capable of being removed through the face of the knob by means of a control key. All locks shall be grand master keyed into the base system and shall be sub-mastered as specified by the BCE locksmith. All submittals and shop drawings for the keying schedule shall be submitted to the Civil Engineering project manager and subsequently to the BCE locksmith for coordination and approval before ordering. The contractor shall furnish two keys per lock. For buildings with more than 15 locks the cores shall be pinned by the factory and paid by the contractor. For buildings with 15 or less locks the Base Lock Shop will do the pinning. Factory keyed and non-factory keyed cores and keys shall be shipped directly to the Base Civil Engineering (BCE) Lock Shop, 75 CES/CEOV, 7302 Wardleigh Rd, Hill AFB, UTAH 84056-5223. Recommended source is Clark Security Products, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115. The P.O.C. is Larry Clark @ (800) 453-6430.

4.5.2 Hardware: Locks and latches shall comply with (ANSI/BHMA A156.13, Series 1000, Operational Grade 1, Security Grade (1) (2) (and) (ANSI/BHMA A156.2, Series 4000, Grade 1). Latches shall be Falcon lever arm, Model T-511 or T-571, with 2 ¾" backset, and Avalon inside handle, and Dane outside handle that accepts ASSA removable core #V-80600 with a 612 or 626 finish. Provide trim of wrought construction and of commercial plain design.

4.3.4.6 Sign Policy: All signs shall be in accordance with Air Force Pamphlet (AFPAM) 32-1097 and the base Architectural Compatibility Standards. All parking and traffic signs must be installed on a 2" by 2" quick punch type signpost installed in sleeves. All sign posts must be finished Dakota Brown. The back of all signs must be painted or covered Dakota Brown.

4.4.4.7 Insulation: Blow-in insulation shall not be installed above grid ceilings and clean rooms. Rigid insulation should be installed at the roof rather than the ceiling wherever possible. This will reduce the possibility of freezing lines in the attic space.

4.5.4.8 Painting: All large exterior equipment shall be painted unless a screen is provided for the equipment. Heat-generating electrical equipment such as transformers or switches shall be painted Federal Paint Number 23617, Greystone. The color of other mechanical and miscellaneous equipment shall be on a case by case basis and be painted either Federal Paint Number 23617, Greystone or 30099; Dakota Brown,. This includes, but is not limited to HVAC units, including exterior conduit systems. All architectural coatings must comply with the VOC limits established by the EPA in the Architectural Coatings Rule published under the authority of the Clean Air Act.

4.8.1 General: Painting for new surfaces will consist of a prime coat and two topcoats. Semi-gloss paint will be used in high traffic, interior areas. Treat any waste associated with removal of lead paint will be treated as a hazardous material. Removal of red lead on structures shall comply with the procedures detailed in local, state and federal regulations and procedures. If repainting is required, the surface will be spot primed and one finish coat will be applied. Spray painting is limited to water tanks; fuel tanks; interiors of unoccupied buildings; the underside of docks; overhangs of 800 series buildings or any other job where the massiveness and intricacy precludes brush or roller application. Any spray painting will be done with an airless spray gun. Do not

specify spray-painting if over-spray will damage aircraft, vehicles, equipment or other facilities. Fire hydrants, PIV's, bollards, etc., shall be painted Dakota Brown.

4.8.2 Concrete Exterior Surfaces: These surfaces shall not be painted except to prevent water penetration, unless specifically approved by the Base Civil Engineer.

4.9 Canopies: the Architectural Compatibility Officer shall approve all canopy designs.

4.2.4.10 Windows:

4.10.1 General: Because unique conditions at Hill Air Force Base such as close proximity to a runway and high canyon winds, the following conditions will apply:

4.10.1.1 All windows shall be heavy commercial class 40, (HC-40).

4.10.1.2 All windows and sash shall be capable of accepting 1" thick glazing units.

4.10.1.2-4.10.1.3 All window frames and sash shall be thermally broken.

4.10.1.3-4.10.1.4 All windows will be capable of withstanding a 90 mph wind velocity.

4.10.2 Windows in administrative areas: In any facility not cover by Historic Preservation concerns windows will be "projected in" tilt sash style with bronze glass and a bronze anodized finish.

4.10.2-4.10.3 Dormitory windows: Provide single hung, non-tilt windows with bronze tinted glass and bronze anodized finish.

4.10.3-4.10.4 Housing Areas: These windows will be sliders, single hung style or projected in windows with clear glass and a white anodized or white vinyl finish.

4.10.4-4.10.5 All window glazing shall be low "e".

4.11 Dormitories and Billeting Facilities: The design of these facilities shall follow the guidance provided by AFMC, Guidelines for Facilities Excellence, 1996.

4.2.4.12 Roof Drainage: Provide gables at all entrances unless it is specifically unfeasible or has a canopy. To retain snow use a snow management system instead of rain gutters. Where rain gutters are absolutely necessary use only at entrances without gables, unless gutters are the only feasible method available to channel runoff to the storm drain system.

4.3.4.13 1200 Zone Rest rooms: Alterations of 1200 Zone buildings will standardize the location of the rest rooms in the center of the buildings.

4.4.4.14 Roofs:

4.14.1 General: Roofing may utilize conventional or unconventional materials.

- 4.14.1.1 Headquarters AFMC. The use of single ply roofing will be further restricted to ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), fully adhered, and will be placed no higher than a single story height to minimize wind lift.
- 4.14.1.2 Conventional Roofing: Most projects will utilize conventional roofing materials for new and repair projects. Conventional materials are Built Up roof (BUR) including modified bitumen, asphalt shingles, or standing seam metal roofs. When specifying BUR, a 20-year guarantee is required and the installing contractor must be certified by the BUR manufacturer before their bid can be accepted.
- 4.14.1.3 Unconventional Roofing: Unconventional roofing such as single ply or sprayed on membrane must be approved by HQ AFMC prior to use. If large areas of roof standing seam roofing are required by any project, the design shall provide gable entrances over all entranceways to prevent sheets of snow from sliding off and injuring personnel or damaging equipment in the fall zone.

4.14.2 Drainage: Sloped roofs shall be used in lieu of flat roofs when possible. Hill AFB is located in a cold region, and because of past experience with ice and snow damage the use of external gutters shall be limited to entryways with no roof gable. Roof gables will be used to the maximum extent possible. Drainage will be provided with a roof designed to slope away from personnel activity. The use of roof overhangs that extend over sidewalks is encouraged. Metal roofs shall not have internal guttering. Horizontal roof drains in unheated attic spaces shall be kept to a minimum to prevent freeze-ups.

~~4.14.2~~ 4.14.3 Corrugated Cement Asbestos Roofs: These type roofs exist on a considerable number of roofs in the West area of Hill AFB. When it necessary to repair this type roof consideration should be given to replace the entire roof; however, it may be overlaid with plywood and asphalt shingles. The majority of the asbestos roofs have been encapsulated. If the contractor needs to mount new equipment or disturb the roof, great care should be taken to not disturb the asbestos.

4.14.4 Heat Tape: Heat tapes are to be avoided whenever possible. They are a maintenance problem, and most often do not receive routine maintenance at Hill AFB due to the lack of funds and maintenance personnel.

~~4.14.2~~ 4.14.5 Plywood Decking: Fire retardant treated plywood (FTR) is banned on all new and re-roofing projects. This type of plywood deteriorates when used as roof decking. Untreated exterior glued plywood will be used for decking.

~~4.14.3~~ 4.14.6 Roof Penetrations: All roof penetrations will be kept to a minimum. The Base roofing engineer will be consulted prior to calling for penetrations in new and existing roofs. This coordination will answer questions on existing roof warranties and recommended penetration details for both new and existing roofs.

4.15 Landscaping:

4.15.1 General: An emphasis will be given to a desert motif using water resistant plantings. Landscaping will emphasize the architectural lines and features of adjacent buildings and areas, and will be designed to require little or not pruning. Landscaping will be designed with year-around consideration for human comfort. Passive solar cooling

methods will be considered such as deciduous tree shading on the east, south and west exposures.

4.15.2 Shrubs and Trees: Shrubs and trees will be the most drought resistant varieties, and where possible will be placed without irrigation sprinklers. Large trees will be planted with enough space to facilitate growth and trimming, which will normally dictate that they be planted at least 20-feet apart.

4.15.3 Slopes: All slopes shall be no steeper than 3 to 1. Provide slope protection using recent technology for all slopes.

4.15.4 Lawns: Where lawns are used, they shall be provided with irrigation sprinklers, and will be sodded not begun from seed, except for dry land seeding applications. Irrigated lawns shall consider incorporation of a river-run rock or lava rock perimeter to preclude water over spray of sidewalks and pavements.

4.15.5 Restoration of Native Ground Cover: All native ground cover that is disturbed by construction and not scheduled for landscaping shall be re-seeded with drought resistant grasses and legumes. Mixtures of dry land alfalfa, fairway crested wheat grass and Indian rice grass will be used in good sandy, loam soils. Use sand drop seed with fairway crested wheat grass in gravelly soil. Machine drilling on generally level to mildly sloping ground is preferable. Hydro seeding should only be used on 3 to 1 slopes. This native ground cover seeding should take place in April, May, September and the first half of October only.

5. Electrical Considerations:

5.1 Exterior Distribution:

5.1.1 Primary Voltage: The Primary voltage at Hill AFB is 12,470 volts.

5.1.2 Transformers: All new transformers shall be 3-phase pad mounted. Primary voltage is 12470/7200 volts grounded delta primary. Transformers shall have loop feed with elbow arrestors, dead front, bushing wells with inserts installed, 4 hole spades, 3-phase gang operated on/off loadbreak switch, bayonet fusing, top level oil temperature gages, liquid level & pressure vacuum gages, drain valve with sampler, copper windings and two each 2-1/2% taps above and below normal. This will assure that the user voltage can be regulated within proper limits. All transformer manufacturers selected will have an authorized rewind shop within 50 miles of Hill Air Force Base.

~~5.1.1~~5.1.2 Buried High Voltage Cable: All buried high voltage cable (over 600 volts) shall be placed in conduit with a minimum of 3-inches of concrete encasing around the conduit. Depth of burial shall be 36 inches below grade. A 6-inch wide, red plastic marker tape with the words "Danger-Buried High Voltage Cable" shall be placed directly over the high voltage line at a depth of 12 inches below finished grade or 6 inches below the top of subgrade whichever is deeper. Maximum spacing between manholes or equipment shall be 500 feet.

~~5.1.2~~5.1.3 Buried Conductors Below Traffic: All conduit containing conductors of any voltage including communication circuits that run under streets or parking lots shall be concrete encased 3 inches thick on all sides.

~~5.1.3~~ 5.1.4 Only RGS 90 degree elbows and RGS conduit shall be used when making the transition from underground to overhead high voltage power line.

~~5.1.4~~ 5.1.5 Support Structures: All power poles, steel support structures and their foundations shall be rated for a 100 mph wind load.

~~5.1.5~~ 5.1.6 All new high voltage cable shall be 15 KV, 133 percent insulation, shielded, with E P insulation.

~~5.1.6~~ 5.1.7 Watt-hour meters shall be installed on all facilities requiring new service and modifications to existing facility power requirements. See Energy Considerations/Meters paragraph 8.3. Recommend using model "Sentinal" manufactured by Schlumberger.

~~5.1.7~~ 5.1.8 Exterior equipment shall not be placed-near the drip lines of roof overhangs or rain gutters.

5.2 Interior Distribution: Do not use aluminum conductors or bus bars inside any facility at Hill AFB. Only copper conductors and bus bars should be used.

5.2.1 All new building wiring systems shall be designed using 277/480 volts unless uneconomical to accomplish and shall be in rigid conduit or central open raceways.

5.2.2 Lighting shall be installed using 277 volts if available.

5.2.3 Do not use any polystyrene lenses in light fixtures.

5.2.4 Use energy saving light fixtures in new designs.

5.2.5 In office buildings or other buildings that will have a considerable amount of computer equipment installed, or will have systems furniture:

- a. Run oversized neutral conductors from the transformer to service equipment, and from service equipment through the distribution panels to the branch circuit panels (double sized neutral conductors are recommended).
- b. From the branch circuit panel boards, run eight conductor circuits (three hot conductors, three neutral conductors one ground conductor, and one isolated ground conductor) to all receptacle outlets, including those receptacle outlets in pre-wired systems furniture.
- c. Run all other circuits as per the National Electric Code requirements.

5.3 Exterior Lighting:

5.3.1 Light Poles: All light poles and foundations shall be rated for a 100 mph wind load.

5.3.2 Type of Lights: Use high-pressure sodium vapor lights for exterior lighting wherever possible.

5.3.3 Photoelectric Controls: Use photoelectric controls on exterior lighting where possible to save energy. Where practical fixtures shall be grouped together using contactors, which are controlled by a single photocell.

5.4 Interior Lighting: Lighting level guidelines shall comply with the Illumination Engineering

Society (IES) Handbook. See Section 7.5 for energy efficient interior lighting schemes.

- 5.5 Auxiliary Power: Use four-pole transfer switches when GFP schemes are used. By doing so, when power is switched from the utility to the backup generator, the neutral is also switched. This prevents problems in the ground fault detection circuit.
- 5.6 Power Continuation Conditioning and Interface Equipment (PCCIE):
 - 5.6.1 Validation of Requirement: All requirements will be validated by each user through his major command. Civil Engineering does not validate requirements.
 - 5.6.2 Design: The design of all PCCIE for Hill AFB is accomplished by OO-ALC/LIPC, 775-5576.
- 5.7 Communications: Comply with Air Force ETL 02-12 except as indicated by the 75 CS supplement to the ETL. See Appendix B. Comply also with the 75th CS Telecommunications Installation Criteria (Tab K) available at <https://hillnet.hill.af.mil/itms/BoB/>.
- 5.8 TEMPEST: All Electromagnetic Interference related problems should be referred to the Base Electromagnetic Emissions Security Officer, Lori Prendergast, 75 CS/SCBS, 777-0362.
- 5.9 Special Protection for Rotating Electrical Equipment: Three-phase electrical motors shall have phase failure and ground fault-protection when such protection costs are equal to or less than one-fourth the cost of the motor. This protection will be in addition to all protective devices required by the National Electric Code. Where there are a number of smaller three-phase motors within a particular building, the building will be protected at the service entrance with phase failure protection.
- 5.10 Lightning, Static & Surge Protection
 - 5.10.1 Provide a complete lightning protection system as required by NFPA 70, NFPA 780, Mil-HDBK-419, AFMAN 91-201, DOD 6055.9, AFI 32-1065, LPI-175, and UL 96A. The system shall be installed by an certified lightning protection installer who is listed with the National Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) and is actively engaged in the installation of UL Master Labeled lightning protection systems or who is certified by the Lightning Protection Institute (LPI) as a master Installer/Designer and be so listed by the Lightning Protection Institute and by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. For the complete scope of the installation of a lightning protection system the installer shall provide a UL certification stating compliance with AFI 32-1065 and if applicable a UL Master Label.
- 5.11 Intrusion Detection Systems
 - 5.11.1 Vindicator Technologies is the only authorized IDS supplier. All requests for IDS must be coordinated with SFOS and CEZS.
- 6. Mechanical Considerations
 - 6.1 Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
 - 6.1.1 All new and major renovations must comply with Federal Energy conservation requirements as specified in UFC 3-400-01. More details are available in ETL 94-4. Window air conditioning units shall not be approved for installation at any time.
 - 6.1.2 Outside Design Temperatures shall be 2 °F winter heating and 96_{DB}/62_{WB} °F for summer cooling. Heating Degree Days shall be 6353 and Cooling Degree Days

shall be 980. Equipment selection shall account for a site elevation of 4,800 ft above sea level, and equipment schedules shall indicate “site elevation” capacity. Cooling tower design shall be based on 70_{wb} °F.

- 6.1.3 Indoor design temperatures for comfort cooling shall be not lower than 75 °F or higher than 78 °F. The indoor design specific humidity will not exceed the outdoor design specific humidity; otherwise, the indoor design relative humidity will be 50%. The indoor design temperature provided by evaporative cooling or comfort mechanical ventilation will be 80 °F. The indoor design temperature for comfort heating will be 68 °F in areas with low levels of physical activity, and 55 °F in areas of moderate to high levels of physical activity. The indoor design temperature for freeze protection will be 40 °F. Where indoor relative humidity is expected to fall below 20% for extended periods, humidification may be added to increase the indoor relative humidity to 30%. Humidification systems shall be provided which do not use corrosion inhibiting chemicals commonly found in central steam systems. Humidifier equipment shall only discharge potable water or potable steam.
- 6.1.4 System shall incorporate the energy conservation designs, such as variable air volume (VAV) distribution systems and variable frequency drives (VFD) for fans and pumps.
 - 6.1.4.1 VFD systems shall be supplied with a by-pass switch allowing full speed operation upon VFD failure. (requires coordination with electrical)
 - 6.1.4.2 Fan systems served by VFD’s shall have a pressure relief door installed in the supply main, set to relieve duct over-pressure when the VFD fails to full speed, and thereby protecting the duct seams downstream of the fan. The approved door shall have a 12 gauge frame and door, and polyurethane foam seals around the door perimeter.
- 6.1.5 Design air distribution systems for central HVAC systems to maintain a slightly positive pressure within the area served in order to reduce or eliminate infiltration unless there is a valid need to maintain a negative pressure in that area. Each system shall provide adequate air quantities for cooling even though cooling may not initially be provided. Air shall be introduced into each space at less than 50 fmp in the occupied zone, and at RC values which do not exceed current ASHRAE limits found in ASHRAE Systems, Sound and Vibration Control.
- 6.1.6 Cooling and Heating Systems with components exposed to freezing temperatures shall be protected with a 40% glycol/water mix. Glycol shall be industrial type inhibited propylene glycol. Automotive type ethylene glycol shall not be used. Include automatic feeder. Chemical Treatment...
- 6.1.7 Provide adequate maintenance clearance around all mechanical equipment, piping, valves, fittings, and accessory items. Also provide adequate clearances to allow for removal and re-installation of filters, coils, tubes, tanks, etc. Provide unions and valves to permit disassembly of piping and equipment.
- 6.1.8 Flow control devices shall be provided at all major terminal devices such as coils, converters, etc. Flow control devices are to have marked memory stop and handles are to be removed after balancing. Additional isolation valves are to be provided to prevent the use of flow control devices as shut-off valves.
- 6.1.9 Mechanical rooms which contain mechanical refrigeration shall be ventilated; and, shall have sensors and alarms installed per ASHRAE Standard 15, Safety Code for

Mechanical Refrigeration. Mechanical rooms containing refrigerant compressors, coils, tanks, piping, etc. shall not be used as return air plenums. Mechanical rooms which contain mechanical refrigeration shall not have devices which produce an open flame per the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 15.

- 6.1.10 Ventilation shall conform to the latest ASHRAE Standard 62 (currently the requirement is for 15 cfm per occupant). Provide a complete ventilation analysis in each HVAC design analysis in accordance with UFC 3-410-01FA. Ventilation for VAV systems will ensure proper ventilation rates at low and high system airflows. Provide a ventilation schedule on the drawings. Air intakes shall be located a minimum distance of 30 feet from foul air sources (i.e. near cooling towers, exhausts, vehicle emissions, garbage dumpsters, etc.) Where possible, locate intake and exhaust on different building faces. Design of dormitory HVAC systems shall comply with ETL 97-13. All restrooms shall have the exhaust system ducted to the outside of the building. Restroom ventilation volume flow rate shall be 2 cfm per square foot of floor area and must provide a means of providing make-up air. Restroom ventilation shall also be linked with the lighting system.
- 6.1.11 HVAC Control Systems: All EMCS systems shall comply with AFMAN 32-1093 except as specified herein. All control systems shall be direct digital control (DDC). All damper and valve actuators shall be electronic with a control signal of either 0-10 VDC or 4-20ma. Pneumatic Devices shall not be used unless required for interfacing to existing devices in remodeled areas.
- 6.1.11.1 The DDC System shall be installed according to the attached I/O summary chart for the mechanical systems listed below. The Input/Output summary sheet shall apply to all equipment included in the project design control scheme, whether equipment is existing, modified, or a provision of the project
1. Chillers and associated pumps
 2. Boilers and associated pumps
 3. Air handlers and any associated VAV boxes
 4. Computer Room AC Units (CRAC)
 5. Exhaust Fans
 6. Packaged Heating/cooling equipment
- 6.1.11.2 All building DDC for HVAC equipment shall be 100% compatible with the existing base-wide Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS). The existing system is a Dorsett's, Inc. INFO-SCAN/MicroScan system manufactured by Dorsett's, Inc., 100 Woodlyn Drive, Yadkinville, NC 27055, and Phone (800) 331-7605.
- 6.1.11.3 The DDC components used for HVAC control shall be the Dorsett's, Inc. MicroScan DDC products and shall be completely integrated into the EMCS in building 15. All communications connections shall be made by the Contractor to government furnished communications media at the nearest telephone panel. Connection is via a dedicated 4-wire circuit modem link. The Government will furnish all pair assignments. Modems shall be integrated into the DDC equipment panels and provided by the DDC equipment manufacturer.
- 6.1.11.4 The EMCS integration shall include complete installation of all hardware and software. This shall include but not be limited to an INFO-SCAN database conforming to the I/O schedule, INFO-SCAN dynamic graphic displays, and all applications programming necessary to accomplish the specified sequences of

operation. All points required for operation shall be provided in software and hardware.

- 6.1.11.5 The Contractor shall perform a complete point-to-point test of the completed DDC/EMCS installation. The test shall be conducted by measuring each analog value with a test instrument twice as accurate as the device being measured. The test equipment shall be certified traceable to NIST standards. Each value shall be calibrated in either hardware or software to the specified accuracy. All outputs shall be exercised on/off or full-scale analog to verify operation of each channel and device. All digital inputs shall be tested by exercising the connected device such as a freeze-stat, smoke detector or differential pressure switch, with a simulated input condition. Pressure switches for filter status shall be calibrated to the specified pressure using a magnehelic gauge. All test results shall be recorded and documented by the contractor and included in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals furnished to the Government.
- 6.1.11.6 The contractor shall provide a portable testing and troubleshooting device for use with the completed DDC/EMCS. The portable device shall be supplied with the Dorsett's, Inc. Micro-Term DDC software complete with the project's database and communications software/hardware required to communicate to the DDC/EMCS system. The device shall be delivered to the EMCS Operations office in building 15 upon completion of system testing and training.
- 6.1.11.7 The contractor shall provide eight hours of training for the building operations, HVAC maintenance and EMCS operations personnel. The training shall be performed after installation of the system is completed and tested. The training shall consist of instruction on the operation of the system, maintenance of the system and troubleshooting problems with the hardware and software. Instruction topics shall also include operation of the portable test device and the EMCS central installation.
- 6.1.11.8 The telephone number for the EMCS Operations Manager (Mr. Steve Nalder) is (801) 777-3988.
- 6.2 Steam Distribution and condensate lines shall be located above ground when possible. When the lines must be placed in an underground system, they should be installed in a utility trench. Install steam meters on all new facilities or when steam mains to existing facilities are replaced.
- 6.3 Natural Gas buried pipe line shall be polyethylene, rated for the pressures expected. The main distribution system on HAFB carries intermediate high pressure natural gas at approximately 35 psi. A gas meter shall be installed for each building.
- 6.4 Commissioning procedures shall be detailed in specification section 15995. All checklists shall be included as required by ETL 90-10.
- 6.5 Asbestos containing materials are assumed to be present in all buildings proposed for renovation or demolition and these must be physically surveyed by Hill AFB Bioenvironmental Office personnel. A Utah Department of Air Quality (UDAQ) certified inspector must collect suspect asbestos containing building samples, coordinated through the HAFB Bioenvironmental Office. Asbestos removal must be coordinated through the Civil Engineering Asbestos Shop. Asbestos removal is not always necessary. Encapsulation may be considered. Removal is only required when the material potentially could be disturbed during the course of the project; however, the overall scope of the project and potential problems for postponing abatement should be

considered. Any contractor involved in asbestos removal must be licensed by the State of Utah and pre-qualified by the Hill AFB Bioenvironmental Office.

6.6 Liquid Fuels Storage and Distribution:

- 6.6.1 Tanks: Fuel storage tanks shall be aboveground with a concrete lined containment area. Exceptions to this will be approved by OO-ALC/EM. If tanks must be placed underground they shall be double walled Plasteel (steel inner wall and fiberglass-coated steel for the outer wall) and have leak monitoring equipment installed, which meets all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.
- 6.6.2 Piping: All underground fuel piping shall be double walled pipe. The carrier pipe shall be schedule 40 black steel and the outer layer shall be fiberglass.
- 6.6.3 Valves: All valves in liquid fuel systems shall have fire rated seals to shut off bubble tight in case of fire.
- 6.6.4 Grounding: Fuel system grounding shall comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
- 6.6.5 Tank Cleaning. Cleaning of fuel storage tanks shall comply with AFMAN 32-10105.

6.7 Plumbing:

- 6.7.1 General: Comply with UFC 3-420-01FA. The International Plumbing Code and other Federal, State and local regulations pertaining to safe drinking water laws also apply where they are more stringent. Acceptable materials for service connections shall be ductile iron, type K copper, and PVC plastic pipe. Acceptable material for interior piping is type L copper. A back-flow preventer shall be installed on all systems where cross contamination is possible, and before any industrial process plumbing except for non-potable water systems. Water lines shall be inside the buildings thermal envelope. Piping and drinking fountains shall not be placed in or on outside walls to prevent freezing. Avoid placement near outside air vent opening.
- 6.7.2 Plumbing fixture requirements by number of occupants are found in UFC 3-420-01FA.
- 6.7.3 Horizontal roof drains shall be kept at a minimum to prevent freezing. Roof drains shall not be less than 3 inches diameter.
- 6.7.4 Cross connections (any connection or arrangement of piping between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other non-potable water or industrial fluids of questionable safety) may cause non-potable fluid to enter the potable water system by either backflow, backpressure, or back-siphonage, and shall not be allowed without implementation of an adequate approved method of protection by means of internal plumbing controls. The internal plumbing control method involves the installation of the appropriate device at the point of EACH potential cross connection. This requires the use of air gaps, vacuum breakers, etc., at each plumbing fixture, equipment, tank, sink, etc., to protect the potable water system from backflow.
- 6.7.5 Water injecting trap primers shall not be installed on Hill AFB. Experience has shown the tendency for these devices to be improperly installed. This creates an unchecked cross-connection with potential water contamination.

6.7.5.1 If a sewer gas problem exists, installation of a waterless trap device with a self-coiled internal rubber hose mechanism (equal to a Trap Guard) is allowed to seal off sewer gas but permits water to drain.

6.7.6 Provide sufficient space and access for maintenance of fixtures and piping.

6.8 Compressed Air:

6.8.1 Economic Analysis: As part of the design analysis a life cycle economic analysis shall be done to determine if the compressed air system should be comprised of smaller individual compressors at each work site or facility, or should be a centrally located larger compressor.

6.8.2 Moisture and Contaminant Removal: The design of a compressed air system shall include a means to properly remove moisture and contaminants from the system. This includes after coolers, air dryers, filters, automatic drains on the storage receiver, drain valves at all points, etc.

6.8.3 Other Considerations: Additional items which will be Considered for a compressed air system are:

- a. The compressor should be sized for anticipated future expansion.
- b. Provide noise suppression to keep compressor noise within Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limitations.
- c. The feasibility of using exhausted heat from the compressor for space heating or heating domestic water.
- d. Vibration isolation including flexible connections between the compressor and its associated piping, and isolation mounts for the compressor.

6.8.4 Piping: Piping used for compressed air systems shall be schedule 40 black steel or copper pipe. If the piping is to be placed underground it shall have a factory installed 50-mil polyethylene coating, and shall be cathodically protected.

6.9 Corrosion Control:

6.9.1 General: Corrosion control of Base facilities includes four basic areas.

- a. Cathodic protection
- b. Water treatment
- c. Protective coating
- d. Material selection

6.9.2 Cathodic Protection: Cathodic protection is required for the following items:

- a. Any ferrous material that comes in contact with the earth. This includes but is not limited to the exterior surface of underground pipes.
- b. The interior surface of water storage tanks.

- 6.9.3 Water Treatment: The following items shall be included as part of water treatment for HVAC facilities:
- a. Conductivity meters and chemical feed equipment for condenser water systems on chillers (Open loop system with cooling tower).
 - b. A pot feeder for closed loop hydronic systems (both hot and chilled water systems).
 - c. Conductivity metering and chemical feed equipment for boiler water.
 - d. A bleed-off line with an adjustable flow meter on evaporative coolers. This includes direct as well as multiple stage evaporative cooling units.
 - e. Sampling ports for the analysis of water conditions.
- 6.9.4 Protective Coating. Protective coatings shall be applied to the following items:
- a. Exterior surface of underground ferrous pipes.
 - b. Exterior and interior surface of all storage tanks, both above and below ground.
 - c. Steel structures such as towers and equipment support stands, etc.
- 6.9.5 Material Selection. Proper selection of materials for a given application can reduce or prevent corrosion. The following are items which are commonly encountered:
- a. Schedule 80 black steel pipe shall be used for condensate return lines. The corrosive environment of the steam condensate eats away at the inside of the pipe. The extra thickness of the schedule 80 as compared to the schedule 40 pipe allows added life.
 - b. Use type "K" copper pipe if the copper pipe shall be used for applications above 120 degrees F.
 - c. Polyethylene pipe shall be used for low-pressure natural gas lines along with polyethylene valves.
 - d. A dielectric union or isolating flange shall be used between pipes of dissimilar metal.

6.10 Equipment Placement: Do not place equipment near the drip line of roof overhangs or rain gutters. Place equipment where sliding snow from roofs will not fall on equipment and damage it.

7 Fire Protection Considerations:

7.1 Fire Suppression Systems:

- 7.1.1 All sprinkler systems shall be hydraulically designed. Pipe sizes, sprinkler locations, and data for hydraulic calculation sign shall be shown on the drawings.
- 7.1.2 The design shall be in compliance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01. Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction,

Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 01-2: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - New Aircraft Facilities, Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 98-8: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - Existing Aircraft Facilities, Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 01-18: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - Electronic Equipment Installations, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1066: Plumbing , National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 13): Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

- 7.1.3 All new dry/wet fire suppression systems connected to potable water supplies and using water only as a fire suppressant shall have an approved double check valve backflow preventer and test station. All new dry/wet fire suppression systems connected to potable water supplies and using water with antifreeze or other chemical as a fire suppressant shall have an approved reduced pressure principle backflow preventer and test station. Installation of a backflow preventer in a vertical position shall be approved by the by the State of Utah.
- 7.1.4 All aboveground sprinkler piping shall be Schedule 40 black steel pipe, Schedule 40 galvanized steel pipe, or Type 'K' copper tubing.
- 7.1.5 All fire suppression control valves including post indicator valves (PIV's) require tamper switches.
- 7.1.6 Each riser shall have a separate flow switch for each floor level and each riser.
- 7.1.7 Buried fire protection water service lines shall be buried at least 5 1/2-feet below grade.
- 7.1.8 Fire sprinkler piping shall be located in a heated area or in an insulated attic where temperatures are assumed not to drop below 40 degrees F.
- 7.1.9 HALON type fire suppression system shall not be used. Use CO₂ system where needed.
- 7.1.10 Location of inspector test valve as required by NFPA 13 shall be coordinated with the architectural requirements of the building including but not limited to concealed access boxes of adequate size with cover plate painted to match surroundings and located in a manner compatible with the architectural and furniture configuration of the building. Code required signage shall be provided. Additional piping and finishes on both the exterior and interior may be required. Details shall be coordinated through the shop drawing process.

7.2 Fire Alarm Detection System:

- 7.2.1 The design shall be in compliance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01: Design: Fire Protection Engineering For Facilities; Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 02-15: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - New Aircraft Facilities; ETL 98-8: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - Existing Aircraft Facilities; ETL 01-18: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - Electronic Equipment Installations, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 72: National Fire Alarm Code.
- 7.2.2 The project specifications shall include an edited version of Section 13852--Fire Alarm Systems from the CEC Specification Library.
- 7.2.3 All new systems shall use Class "A" initiating device circuits, signaling line circuits and notification circuits. Signaling Line Circuits (SLC) shall be Class A, Style 6 or Style 7. Initiating Device Circuits (IDC) shall be Class A, Style D. Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC) shall be Class A, Style Z.
- 7.2.4 All new fire alarm control panels shall be capable of receiving, annunciation and transmitting alarm, supervisory and trouble signals.
- 7.2.5 Audio notification appliances shall have a 3 pulse temporal pattern (90-99dB).

All appliances in one room shall be synchronized.

- 7.2.6 Visual notification appliances shall be 75-100 candelas. All visual appliances in one room shall be synchronized.
- 7.2.7 Do not specify Grinnell, Thorn, Autocall, or Edwards model 5721 fire alarm control panels. Recommend using FCI 72/7200, Siemens MXL, Edwards Systems Technologies EST 2 and EST 3, and Notifier AFP series.
- 7.2.8 Provide audio/visual notification appliance in all public areas.
- 7.2.9 Install duct smoke detector in supply air stream and fan shutdown circuit for air handlers between 2,000 cfm and 15,000 cfm. Install duct smoke detectors, one in supply air and one in return air, and fan shutdown circuit for air handlers over 15,000 cfm. The fire alarm control panel will shut the air handler down if smoke is detected and restart after successful system reset.

7.3 Fire Alarm Reporting Systems:

- 7.3.1 The design shall be in compliance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01: Design: Fire Protection Engineering For Facilities; Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 00-12: Fire Protection Engineering Criteria - Conversion of Fire Alarm Radio Systems to Narrowband Technology, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 72: National Fire Alarm Code).
- 7.3.2 The project specifications shall include an edited version of Section 13852--Fire Alarm Systems from the CEC Specification Library
- 7.3.3 At Hill AFB including UTTR and Little Mountain the radio fire alarm transceiver shall be a Monaco BT2-7NB, BT2-8NB (16 zone) or BT2-8NB (32 zone) compatible with an existing Monaco D-21 Radio Fire Alarm Monitoring Systems. The transceivers shall operate on a frequency of 141.000 MHz. Provide a tamper switch on the transmitter housing and Fire Alarm Control Panel, which will transmit a Monaco Tamper Message when the switch is tripped. Provide antenna and lightning protection as recommended by Monaco. Each transmitter and interface device shall be the manufacturer's current commercial product completely assembled, wired, tested at the factory, and delivered ready for installation and operation. At Hill AFB the Monaco D-21 central receiving stations are located in Bldg 9 & Bldg 1151. At UTTR the receiving station is located in Bldg 40030 and for Little Mountain the receiving station is located in Bldg 4301.

8. Energy Considerations:

- 8.1 General: Comply with ETL 94-4, Energy Usage. Energy efficiency shall be considered in the early stages of each project design. Designs shall use life-cycle costing analysis to determine the lowest life-cycle costs when selecting fuel type mechanical systems and equipment electrical systems and equipment, and architectural systems. Consideration shall be given to part load efficiencies as well as full load efficiencies when selecting mechanical and electrical equipment. Particular attention shall be given to choosing energy efficient heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment.
- 8.2 Insulation: Insulation values shall conform with Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 94-4. The composite R-values of 19.2 for ceiling/roofs and 4.76 for gross walls may be used as a starting point; however, R-values may vary (higher or lower) dependant upon the Design

Energy Usage (DEU). For bidding purposes R-30 for ceilings/roofs and R-19 for opaque walls may be used as maximum values. Hill AFB is in Weather Region 6. ETL 94-4 should be consulted for typical building construction.

- 8.3 Meters: All new buildings and major renovations shall have electrical, water, and if applicable steam and/or natural gas meters installed. See CE OI 32-1.
- 8.3.1 All utility meters shall be 100% compatible with the existing base-wide Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS) for remote collection of data. Recorded values for Electricity (kwh & kw), Natural Gas (cfpm), Steam (klbs), Water (gals) shall apply. The existing system is a Dorsett's, Inc. INFO-SCAN/MicroScan system manufactured by Dorsett's, Inc. 100 Woodlyn Drive, Yadkinville, NC 27055, Phone (800) 331-7605.
- 8.3.2 The consumption data shall be completely integrated into the EMCS in building 15. All communication connections will be made by the Contractor to government furnished communications media at the nearest telephone panel. Connection is via a dedicated 4-wire circuit modem link. The Government will furnish all pair assignments.
- 8.3.3 The EMCS integration shall include complete installation of all hardware and software if necessary. This shall include but not be limited to an INFO-SCAN database conforming to the I/O schedule, INFO-SCAN dynamic graphic displays, and all applications programming necessary to accomplish the specified sequences of operation. All points required for operation shall be provided in software and hardware.
- 8.3.4 The Contractor shall perform a complete point-to-point test of the completed EMCS Installation. The test shall be conducted by measuring the digital input pulse value with a test instrument twice as accurate as the device being measured. The test equipment shall be certified traceable to NIST standards. The value shall be calibrated in either hardware or software to the specified accuracy. Digital input pulse signal shall be tested by exercising the connected metering device with a simulated input condition. All test results shall be recorded and documented by the contractor and included in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals furnished to the Government.
- 8.3.5 The telephone number for the EMCS Operations Manager (Mr. Steve Nalder) is (801) 777-3988. The Base Utility Manager (Mr. Dave Abbott) can be reached at (801) 777-5944.
- 8.4 Energy Consumption Studies: All new buildings and major renovations shall have energy consumption studies completed prior to design completion.
- 8.5 Lighting: Lighting systems shall be designed to allow reduction of lighting levels by appropriately banking lighting circuits or providing separate switching of inner and outer lamps in three and four tube fluorescent fixtures. Consideration shall be given to the use of energy efficient lighting systems including ballasts, lamps and fixtures. Consideration should also be given for any task lighting that might be provided by systems furniture, and overhead lighting should be reduced accordingly. Consideration shall also be given to task specific work conditions and lighting levels (foot-candles) and be in accordance with the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) Lighting Handbook current edition. Lighting levels (foot candles) shall not exceed the maximum of 50 at the work surface. Lighting level requirements above this maximum level shall be coordinated through the Energy Management Office and Bioenviornmental Engineering Office.

8.5.1 Occupancy Sensors: All new buildings and renovation of restrooms and conference rooms shall include the use of occupancy motion sensors for lighting control. Use of other occupancy sensors to control urinals, toilets and faucets should be considered when possible and economically feasible based on life-cycle analyses.

8.6 Make-Up Air: Where large quantities of make-up air are required, heat recovery will be considered and implemented if life cycle cost analysis shows it to be cost effective.

8.7 Coordination: All designs shall be coordinated with the Base Energy Manager in CEOM who will also answer energy related questions.

9. Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) Considerations:

9.0 General: All A-E and in-house CADD drawings shall be developed in accordance with the A/E/C CADD Standard which was produced by the CADD/GIS Technology Center. The standard is available at <http://tsc.wes.army.mil>. Development and manipulation of drawings and reference files along with file naming methodology shall follow the standard. All drawings shall be digitized and must be delivered in printed form and on machine-readable media. The number, and type of materials for printed copies required for construction documents as-built and other uses will be specified by Hill AFB. All changes made to the design during construction must be posted in the electronic files.

9.1 Machine Readable Requirements:

9.2.1 Drawing Format. Drawings can be produced on AutoCAD or MicroStation. Drawings shall be in DWG, DGN, IGES or DXF format. Files submitted in any of the systems are acceptable.

9.2.2 Media Format.

9.2.2.1 Compact Disk. Machine-readable data may be submitted on a Compact Disk. Must be compatible with latest CD writers and readers. Each CD must have an external label indicating the format, density, company/organization name and creation date.

9.2.2.2 Diskette. Machine-readable data may be submitted on 3 1/2" inch floppy diskette. The disk format shall be either Intergraph UNIX or MS-DOS, and 360K or 1.2 MEG density. Each diskette must have an external label indicating the format, density, company/organization name, creation date, and diskette volume label and number.

9.2.3 Documentation. A documentation handbook must be submitted with the machine-readable media. This handbook shall contain the specifics of the database, the file names, reference file names, stroked plotter files, and cell library names. All other pertinent information used in constructing and managing the drawings and database, shall also be included.

9.2.4 Attribute Data. Attribute data must be furnished in standard ASCII format.

10. Cost Estimating:

10.0 General: All cost estimates shall be based on recent documented bid data or the latest edition of Building Construction Cost Data as published by the Robert Snow Means Company, Inc. All estimates for the Military Construction Program (MCP) shall be based on the latest

edition of the Military Pricing Guide or as directed by the Civil Engineer. Use 15 percent overhead and 10 percent profit.

- 10.1 Procedures: All estimates shall be based on unit costs. Single line item estimates shall not be used. All estimates for change orders and the 8(a) Program shall be prepared in detail on an Air Force Form 3052, and shall include labor hours, material, and bonding costs.

11. "Other Considerations":

- 11.1 Space Allocations: For Right-Sizing requirements comply with AFH 32-1084.
- 11.2 Ban on Use of OLDs: Effective 01 July 1992, the Air Force is banning the use of ozone layer depletion substances. These are generally found in HALON type fire suppression systems and in air conditioning refrigerants.
- 11.3 Pest Management Mitigations: Ensure that pest management mitigation measures are taken into effect, including but not limited to bird screens, rodent proofing, and chemical pre-treatment of wood to prevent termite infestation.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
75TH SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON (AFMC)
HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

30 Jan 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

FROM: 75 SFS/SFO and 75 CEG/CEC

SUBJECT: General Security Requirements for Contractors/Contracts at Hill AFB and its Off Base Sites.

1. All contractors will coordinate with their contracting officer and/or contracting engineer:
 - a. Concerning obtaining the paperwork for their contractors identification badge AFMC Form 496.
 - b. In order to gain access to a restricted area. The contractor must submit the necessary paper work for a security clearance, through prescribed channels. If additional information is necessary contact your contracting officer/engineer for further guidance.
 - c. In order to gain access to a controlled area the contractor must under go a local files check. This request is submitted through the contracting officer/engineer for the project, to 75 SFS/SF.
2. Report to Pass and Registration, West Gate Visitor Center to obtain vehicle pass.
Note: All vehicles will comply with State of Utah inspection, emission standards, and insurance requirements prior to requesting vehicle decals.
3. Any digging or work, which may affect the communication lines/alarm system lines, removal or changing of security fixtures respectively for the base, must be cleared through
 - a. 775 CES/CEZS, Mr. Gary Cordon, Base Civil Engineering, ext. 7-2177
 - b. 75 SFS/SFOXS, Mr. John Jenkins ext. 7-5532

A notice of intent, minimum of one week prior to commencement of work, will be on file with the respective offices.

4. Any construction, which may affect the base traffic flow pattern, must be coordinated through 75 SFS/SFOJ, ext. 7-8086.
5. Any facility construction or remodeling which affect any enhanced security measures must be coordinated with the owner/user and the Security Forces, one week prior to commencement of work. Point of contact is 75 SFS/SFOSA, Mr. Paul Wagner, ext. 5-2709, SA Mark Baros Det 113 AFOSI, ext.7 1852, and MSgt Kieser, 75 SFS/SFOS, ext. 7-7133.
6. It is the responsibility of the contractor to secure all property within the construction site. If government property is included the contractor must secure it also, and notify the contracting officer/engineer as soon as possible.
7. If during any contract course of work it becomes necessary for the contractor to enter any unmanned base entry gate, they must first contact 75 SFS/SFO at ext. 7-5531. If the contractor assumes custody or control of a particular gate they will ensure:

- a. Only cleared contractor personnel for that respective project gain access to the base through that gate.
 - b. Lock and Key Control will be established in such a manner as to clearly define an audit trail of who have keys to the gates and the times the gates are opened and closed, 24 hours a day.
8. All newly remodeled or new construction of facilities must adhere to current standards set forth for resource protection, antiterrorism, information security and industrial security requirements in:
- a. AFI 31-101, The Air Force Installation Security Program, (OPR: 75 Security Forces)
 - b. AFI 31-210, (This will change to AFI 10-225 within the near future Jan 02, time frame) *The Air Force Antiterrorism/Force Protection Program Standards*, (OPR: 75 Security Forces) Interim Department of Defense Antiterrorism/Force Protection Construction Standards, Dated 16 December 1999.
 - c. AFI 31-401, Information Security Program Regulations, (OPR: 75 Security Forces)
 - d. AFI 31-601, Industrial Security Program Management respectively. (OPR: 75 Security Forces)
 - e. Further guidelines are included in Military Handbook 1013/1A, Design Guidelines for Physical Security of Fixed Land-Based Facilities or the Civil Engineering Facility Manuals (OPR: 75 Security Forces and Civil Engineering)
 - f. Any buildings, which will house assets, which are classified, contain funds, precious metals, Arms, Ammunition or Explosives or controlled substances must have an initial and follow-up security standard inspection prior to operation.
9. The guidelines for Antiterrorism/Force Protection should include as a minimum:
- a. Coordinate with 75 SFS/SFOSA, Det 113 AFOSI & 75 CE, for Antiterrorism/Force Protection stand off and facility requirements.
 - b. "Construction shall be IAW Interim DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection Construction Standards dated 16 Dec 99. Reference AP2 Appendix 2 for specific setback/separation Security Engineering Standards".
 - c. Any landscaping within the above mentioned area should not be of such nature as to provide hiding places for devices utilized by terrorists such as briefcase bombs, boxes etc; 50lb explosive.
10. Intrusion Detection System: If a IDS system is necessary it must include sufficient levels of protection as per AFI 31-101 or AFI 31-401 for the respective asset. It must also include the following features:
- a. All IDS equipment must include line supervisory capability equal to the value, sensitivity and technical sophistication of the resource.
 - b. The alarm system must have dedicated communication cable pairs for transmission of the encoded system. Refurbished or freight damaged equipment cannot be used. All equipment and parts must be new, in their original container.
 - c. The alarm system must be able to register any malfunction positively, and have a malfunction rate that does not exceed one malfunction per each 24 hours, for each sector or protected zone.
 - d. The alarm system must be able to protect large or small areas with little modification and cost difference.

e. When acquiring an alarm system it must include an all-encompassing maintenance contract or a written agreement must be signed with the base civil engineering alarm maintenance personnel. The agreement must stipulate their agreement to maintain the system.

f. All motion devices must include dual detection capability, with both passive infrared and microwave sensors, providing the area with complete volumetric protection.

g. The alarm system must be programmable/compatible with the existing base alarm system. All hookups must be completed prior to the final survey. This includes all necessary bridging, wiring, conduit, tamper provisions, and computer programming to insure connection and successful communication of the building to Building 1219, Security Forces Central Control. After verification by 775 CES, that the system is ready, a 72-hour test must be accomplished with 75 SFS/SFOXS, Mr. Jenkins. A final survey of the building will be accomplished at this time prior to normal operation starting.

h. Lightning protection for the complete alarm system is necessary to protect the system from lightning strikes and extreme power surges.

i. All alarm systems will utilize an Automated Entry Control System, which will report the event and individual initiating the event, to the security forces alarm monitor.

NOTE: Per AFI 31-101, paragraph 25.10. "In addition to IDE protection for unattended storage of funds, accounting and finance cashier cages will be equipped with a duress alarm. The ISC may determine the need for additional duress alarms."

11. The following equipment is required for locks, hasps etc:

Padlocks: Key Actuated

Low Security: MIL SPEC P-17802

American 200 or 5200 Series

Medium Security: MIL SPEC 43951

S&G 826 Series, Models A, C, and D,

High Security: MIL SPEC 43607

S&G 833

S&G 831B

Hi-Shear LK 1200

Tufloc Model X-60 Series

Hasp: Natick Hasp, MIL SPEC H-43905, For Secret Classified

NAPEC 0950 Hasp, MIL SPEC H-20181, For Secret Classified

High Security Hasp NSN 5340-00-158- 0019/DLA 500-85-C- 0303

Built In Combination Locks, Authorized Group 1R:

Mas-Hamilton X-07, Electronic Lock

S&G 8400 Series, (Butter Fly, Key Change)

S&G 8500 Series, (Push in dial, key change)

Mosler MR/MRK 302

LaGard 1980-ARL (key change version)

NOTE: Built In Combination Locks not recommended for exterior doors in extreme change in weather conditions. (Four Season Areas)

12. If it becomes necessary to establish a free zone for the contractor the installation commander must approve it in writing. The free zone must have clear defined boundaries. The contractor and other authorized personnel recommend. The free zone must be closed during non-duty hours. The boundaries of

the free zone must be under surveillance by the OPR for the area or designated responsible activity. See AFI 31-101, paragraph 3.7. for further guidance.

13. Any special security requirements needed for the contractor should be coordinated through Mr. Mike Smith, 75 SFS/SFA, 7-5489.

14. No Foreign Nationals maybe employed by the contractor without first clearing through the Foreign Disclosure Office, ext. 7-6858.

Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 02-12: Communications and Information Systems Criteria for Air Force Facilities, 27 June 2002, is supplemented as follows:

8.3.1.1(Change). All references of "T568A" to "T568B"

8.3.3.6.1 (Change). "T568A (default configuration)" to "T568B (default configuration)"

8.3.3.8.1 (Change). ""110-type" to "R66B4-type"

8.3.3.8.2 (Change). "CAT 3" to "CAT 5"

8.3.3.8.3 (Change). "62.5/125-micron multi-mode FOC" to "single-mode FOC"

8.3.3.8.4 (Change). "110-type" to "R66B4-type"

8.3.3.9 (Change). "The standard outlet must consist of two.....power receptacles" to "The standard outlet must consist of four 8-pin/8position CAT 5 or better modular USOC RJ-45 jacks mounted in a single faceplate (two jacks for telephone and two for data use) in a factory-made assembly with (or collocated with) two duplex 120-VAC, 60-Hz power receptacles."

8.4.3.1.2 (Change). "CAT 3" to "CAT 5"

8.4.3.2.1 (Change). "CAT 3" to "CAT 5"

8.5.1 (Change). "Each individual jack.....and labeled "DATA" to "Each individual jack must be labeled to show its function; top two or left positions must be designated for and labeled "PHONE", and the bottom two or right positions must be designated for and labeled "DATA".

Change "T568A (default)" to "T568B (default)"


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