SECTION 26 05 73.11

SHORT-CIRCUIT/COORDINATION STUDY/arc flash hazard analysis

# GENERAL

## SCOPE

### The contractor shall furnish short-circuit and protective device coordination studies which shall be prepared by the equipment manufacturer.

### The contractor shall furnish an Arc Flash Hazard Analysis Study per NFPA 70E - Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, reference Article 130.5 and Informative Annex D.

### Related sections

#### Section 16016 – Arc Flash Hazard Analysis Study

## references

### Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE):

#### IEEE 141 – Recommended Practice for Electric Power Distribution and Coordination of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems

#### IEEE 242 – Recommended Practice for Protection and Coordination of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems

#### IEEE 399 – Recommended Practice for Industrial and Commercial Power System Analysis

#### IEEE 241 – Recommended Practice for Electric Power Systems in Commercial Buildings

#### IEEE 1015 – Recommended Practice for Applying Low-Voltage Circuit Breakers Used in Industrial and Commercial Power Systems

#### IEEE 1584 – Guide for Performing Arc-Flash Hazard Calculations

### American National Standards Institute (ANSI):

#### ANSI C57.12.00 – Standard General Requirements for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers

#### ANSI C37.13 – Standard for Low Voltage AC Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures

#### ANSI C37.010 – Standard Application Guide for AC High Voltage Circuit Breakers Rated on a Symmetrical Current Basis

#### ANSI C 37.41 – Standard Design Tests for High Voltage Fuses, Distribution Enclosed Single-Pole Air Switches, Fuse Disconnecting Switches and Accessories

#### ANSI C37.5 – Methods for Determining the RMS Value of a Sinusoidal Current Wave and Normal-Frequency Recovery Voltage, and for Simplified Calculation of Fault Currents

### The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

#### NFPA 70 - National Electrical Code, latest edition

#### NFPA 70E – Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

## submittals for review/approval

### The short-circuit and protective device coordination studies shall be submitted to the design engineer prior to receiving final approval of the distribution equipment shop drawings and/or prior to release of equipment drawings for manufacturing. If formal completion of the studies may cause delay in equipment manufacturing, approval from the engineer may be obtained for preliminary submittal of sufficient study data to ensure that the selection of device and characteristics will be satisfactory.

## submittals for construction

### The results of the short-circuit, protective device coordination and arc flash hazard analysis studies shall be summarized in a final report. No more than five (5) bound copies of the complete final report shall be submitted. For large system studies, submittals requiring more than five (5) copies of the report will be provided without the section containing the computer printout of the short-circuit input and output data. Additional copies, where required, shall be provided on CD in PDF format.

### The report shall include the following sections:

#### One-line diagram showing protective device ampere ratings and associated designations, cable size & lengths, transformer kVA & voltage ratings, motor & generator kVA ratings, and switchgear/switchboard/panelboard designations

#### Descriptions, purpose, basis and scope of the study

#### Tabulations of the worst-case calculated short circuit duties as a percentage of the applied device rating (automatic transfer switches, circuit breakers, fuses, etc.); the short circuit duties shall be upward-adjusted for X/R ratios that are above the device design ratings

#### Protective device time versus current coordination curves with associated one-line diagram identifying the plotted devices, tabulations of ANSI protective relay functions and adjustable circuit breaker trip unit settings

#### Multi-function relay setting file printouts including all ANSI protective relay functions and associated logic and control. Metering, communication, and control logic settings not associated with ANSI protective functions are not required.

#### Fault study input data, case descriptions, and current calculations including a definition of terms and guide for interpretation of the computer printout

#### Incident energy and flash protection boundary calculations

#### Comments and recommendations for system improvements, where needed

#### Executive Summary including source of information and assumptions made

## qualifications

### The short-circuit, protective device coordination and arc flash hazard analysis studies shall be conducted under the supervision and approval of a Registered Professional Electrical Engineer skilled in performing and interpreting the power system studies. The Registered Professional Electrical Engineer shall be a full-time employee of the Engineering Services Organization.

# product

## studies

### Contractor to furnish short-circuit and protective device coordination studies as prepared by equipment manufacturer. By using the equipment manufacturer the study allows coordination of proper breakers, fuses, and current transformers. The coordination study shall begin with the utility company's feeder protective device and include all of the electrical protective devices down to and include the largest feeder circuit breaker and motor starter in the 480 Volt motor control centers and power distribution panelboards. The study shall also include variable frequency drives, harmonic filters, power factor correction equipment, transformers and protective devices associated with variable frequency drives, emergency and standby generators associated paralleling equipment and distribution switchgear.

### The contractor shall furnish an Arc Flash Hazard Analysis Study per NFPA 70E - Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, reference Article 130.5 and Informative Annex D.

## Data collection

### Contractor shall furnish all field data as required by the power system studies. The Engineer performing the short-circuit, protective device coordination and arc flash hazard analysis studies shall furnish the Contractor with a listing of required data immediately after award of the contract. The Contractor shall expedite collection of the data to eliminate unnecessary delays and assure completion of the studies as required for final approval of the distribution equipment shop drawings and/or prior to the release of the equipment for manufacturing.

### Source combination may include present and future utility supplies, motors, and generators.

### Load data utilized may include existing and proposed loads obtained from Contract Documents provided by Owner or Contractor.

### Include fault contribution of existing motors in the study, with motors < 50 hp grouped together. The Contractor shall obtain required existing equipment data, if necessary, to satisfy the study requirements.

## short-circuit and protective device evaluation study

### Use actual conductor impedances if known. If unknown, use typical conductor impedances based on IEEE Standards 141, latest edition.

### Transformer design impedances and standard X/R ratios shall be used when test values are not available.

### Provide the following:

#### Calculation methods and assumptions

#### Selected base per unit quantities

#### One-line diagram of the system being evaluated with available fault at each bus, and interrupting rating of devices noted

#### Source impedance data, including electric utility system and motor fault contribution characteristics

#### Typical calculations

#### Tabulations of calculated quantities

#### Results, conclusions, and recommendations

### Calculate short-circuit momentary and interrupting duties for a three-phase bolted fault at each:

#### Electric utility’s supply termination point

#### Incoming switchgear

#### Unit substation primary and secondary terminals

#### Low voltage switchgear

#### Motor control centers

#### Standby generators and automatic transfer switches

#### Branch circuit panelboards

#### Other significant locations throughout the system

### For grounded systems, provide a bolted line-to-ground fault current study for areas as defined for the three-phase bolted fault short-circuit study.

### Protective Device Evaluation:

#### Evaluate equipment and protective devices and compare to short circuit ratings

#### Adequacy of switchgear, motor control centers, and panelboard bus bracing to withstand short-circuit stresses

#### Adequacy of transformer windings to withstand short-circuit stresses

#### Cable and busway sizes for ability to withstand short-circuit heating

#### Notify Owner in writing, of existing, circuit protective devices improperly rated for the calculated available fault current

## protective device coordination study

### Proposed protective device coordination time-current curves shall be graphically displayed on log-log scale paper.

### Include on each curve sheet a complete title and one-line diagram with legend identifying the specific portion of the system covered.

### Terminate device characteristic curves at a point reflecting maximum symmetrical or asymmetrical fault current to which device is exposed.

### Identify device associated with each curve by manufacturer type, function, and, if applicable, tap, time delay, and instantaneous settings recommended.

### Plot the following characteristics on the curve sheets, where applicable:

#### Electric utility’s protective device

#### Medium voltage equipment relays

#### Medium and low voltage fuses including manufacturer’s minimum melt, total clearing, tolerance, and damage bands

#### Low voltage equipment circuit breaker trip devices, including manufacturer’s tolerance bands

#### Transformer full-load current, magnetizing inrush current, and ANSI transformer withstand parameters

#### Conductor damage curves

#### Ground fault protective devices, as applicable

#### Pertinent motor starting characteristics and motor damage points

#### Pertinent generator short-circuit decrement curve and generator damage point

#### Other system load protective devices for the largest branch circuit and the largest feeder circuit breaker in each motor control center

### Provide adequate time margins between device characteristics such that selective operation is provided, while providing proper protection.

### Select each primary protective device required for a delta-wye connected transformer so that the characteristics or operating band is within the transformer parameters which includes a parameter equivalent to 58% of the ANSI withstand point to afford protection for secondary line-to-ground faults.

### Separate low voltage power circuit breakers from each other and the associated primary protective device by a 16% current margin for coordination and protection in the event of secondary line-to-line faults.

### Engineer shall provide settings file printouts for all multifunction relays supplied under this contract including all ANSI protective relay functions and associated logic and control. Metering, communication, and control logic settings not associated with ANSI protective functions are not required.

## Arc Flash Hazard Analysis

### The arc flash hazard analysis shall be performed according to the IEEE 1584 equations that are presented in NFPA70E-2012, Informative Annex D.

### When appropriate, the short circuit calculations and the clearing times of the phase overcurrent devices will be retrieved from the short-circuit and coordination study model. Alternative methods shall be presented in the proposal.

### The flash protection boundary and the incident energy shall be calculated at all significant locations in the electrical distribution system (switchboards, switchgear, motor-control centers, panelboards, busway and splitters) where work could be performed on energized parts.

### The Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis shall include all MV, 575v, & 480v locations and significant locations in 240 volt and 208 volt systems fed from transformers equal to or greater than 125 kVA.

### Safe working distances shall be specified for calculated fault locations based upon the calculated arc flash boundary considering an incident energy of 1.2 cal/cm2.

### The Arc Flash Hazard analysis shall include calculations for maximum and minimum contributions of fault current magnitude. The minimum calculation shall assume that the utility contribution is at a minimum and shall assume a minimum motor load. Conversely, the maximum calculation shall assume a maximum contribution from the utility and shall assume motors to be operating under full-load conditions.

### Arc flash computation shall include both line and load side of main breaker calculations, where necessary.

### Arc Flash calculations shall be based on actual overcurrent protective device clearing time. Maximum clearing time will be capped at 2 seconds based on IEEE 1584-2002 section B.1.2.

## report sections

### Input Data:

#### Utility three-phase and line-to-ground available contribution with associated X/R ratios

#### Short-circuit reactance of rotating machines with associated X/R ratios

#### Cable type, construction, size, # per phase, length, impedance and conduit type

#### Bus duct type, size, length, and impedance

#### Transformer primary & secondary voltages, winding configurations, kVA rating, impedance, and X/R ratio

#### Reactor inductance and continuous ampere rating

#### Aerial line type, construction, conductor spacing, size, # per phase, and length

### Short-Circuit Data:

#### Source fault impedance and generator contributions

#### X to R ratios

#### Asymmetry factors

#### Motor contributions

#### Short circuit kVA

#### Symmetrical and asymmetrical fault currents

### Recommended Protective Device Settings:

#### Phase and Ground Relays:

##### Current transformer ratio.

##### Current setting.

##### Time setting.

##### Instantaneous setting.

##### Specialty non-overcurrent device settings.

##### Recommendations on improved relaying systems, if applicable.

#### Circuit Breakers:

##### Adjustable pickups and time delays (long time, short time, ground).

##### Adjustable time-current characteristic.

##### Adjustable instantaneous pickup.

##### Recommendations on improved trip systems, if applicable.

### Incident energy and arc flash boundary calculations.

#### Arcing fault magnitude

#### Device clearing time

#### Duration of arc

#### Arc flash boundary

#### Working distance

#### Incident energy

#### Recommendations for arc flash energy reduction

# EXECUTION

## field adjustment

### Adjust relay and protective device settings according to the recommended settings table provided by the coordination study. Field adjustments to be completed by the engineering service division of the equipment manufacturer under the Startup and Acceptance Testing contract portion.

### Make minor modifications to equipment as required to accomplish conformance with short circuit and protective device coordination studies.

### Notify Owner in writing of any required major equipment modifications.

### Following completion of all studies, acceptance testing and startup by the field engineering service division of the equipment manufacturer, a 2-year warranty shall be provided on all components manufactured by the engineering service parent manufacturing company.

## ARC FLASH WARNING LABELs

### The vendor shall provide a 4 in. x 4 in. thermal transfer type label of high adhesion polyester for each work location analyzed.

### The label shall have an orange header with the wording, “WARNING, SHOCK & ARC FLASH HAZARD”, and shall include the following information:

#### Location designation

#### Nominal voltage

#### Arc flash boundary

#### Incident energy

#### Working distance

#### Shock Boundaries

#### Engineering report number, revision number and issue date

### Labels shall be machine printed, with no field markings

### Arc flash labels shall be provided in the following manner and all labels shall be based on recommended overcurrent device settings.

#### For each 600, 480 and applicable 208 volt panelboards and disconnects, one arc flash label shall be provided

#### For each motor control center, one arc flash label shall be provided

#### For each low voltage switchboard, one arc flash label shall be provided

#### For each switchgear, one flash label shall be provided

#### For medium voltage switches one arc flash label shall be provided

### Labels shall be field installed by the engineering service division of the equipment manufacturer under the Startup and Acceptance Testing contract portion.

## ARC FLASH TRAINING

### The equipment vendor shall train personnel of the potential arc flash hazards associated with working on energized equipment (minimum of 4 hours). Maintenance procedures in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70E, Standard For Electrical Safety Requirements For Employee Workplaces, shall be provided in the equipment manuals. The training shall be certified for continuing education units (CEUs) by the International Association for Continuing Education Training (IACET).