



Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Request for Quotation
33 — Service - Misc

Proc Folder: 765020

Doc Description: Addendum No. 1 Bldg. 5 Boiler Inspection, PM/CM

Proc Type: Central Master Agreement

Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version
2020-08-20	2020-09-03 13:30:00	CRFQ 0211 GSD2100000006	2

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

PURCHASING DIVISION

2019 WASHINGTON ST E

CHARLESTON

WV 25305

US

VENDOR

Vendor Name, Address and Telephone Number:

Costo Technical Services
640 Leon Sullivan way
Charleston, WV 25301
304-346-0549

RECEIVED

2020 SEP -2 PM 4:20

WV PURCHASING
DIVISION

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER

Melissa Pettrey
(304) 558-0094
melissa.k.pettrey@wv.gov

Signature X

April Dunlap

FEIN # 550539186

DATE 9-2-2020

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Addendum No.1

Addendum no. 1 is issued to publish and distribute the attached information to the vendor community.

Request for Quotation

The West Virginia Purchasing Division is soliciting bids on behalf of General Services Division to establish an open-end contract for High Pressure Boiler Maintenance. In accordance with W. Va. Code 5-22-1(a)(5), total payments under this contract will not exceed \$500,000, per the specifications and terms and conditions as attached hereto.

INVOICE TO	SHIP TO
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION 112 CALIFORNIA AVENUE, 5TH FLOOR CHARLESTON WV25305 US	DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION BLDG 5 - HIGHWAYS 1900 KANAWHA BLVD E CHARLESTON WV 25305 US

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Boiler and furnace construction and maintenance services	0.00000	See Exhibit A		\$50,944

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
72151000			

Extended Description :

Boiler and furnace construction and maintenance services

SOLICITATION NUMBER:
Addendum Number: GSD2100000006

The purpose of this addendum is to modify the solicitation identified as ("Solicitation") to reflect the change(s) identified and described below.

Applicable Addendum Category:

- ☒ [X] Modify bid opening date and time
- ☐ [] Modify specifications of product or service being sought
- ☐ [] Attachment of vendor questions and responses
- ☐ [] Attachment of pre-bid sign-in sheet
- ☐ [] Correction of error
- ☐ [] Other

Description of Modification to Solicitation:

1. To move Bid Opening from 09/01/2020 to 09/03/2020 @ 1:30 P.M.

No other changes.

Additional Documentation: Documentation related to this Addendum (if any) has been included herewith as Attachment A and is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Terms and Conditions:

1. All provisions of the Solicitation and other addenda not modified herein shall remain in full force and effect.
2. Vendor should acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued for this Solicitation by completing an Addendum Acknowledgment, a copy of which is included herewith. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification. The addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.: GSD2100000006

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:

(Check the box next to each addendum received)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 6
<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 7
<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 8
<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 9
<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 10

I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

Costo Technical Services
Company

April Dumbay
Authorized Signature

9-2-2020
Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VENDORS SUBMITTING BIDS

1. REVIEW DOCUMENTS THOROUGHLY: The attached documents contain a solicitation for bids. Please read these instructions and all documents attached in their entirety. These instructions provide critical information about requirements that if overlooked could lead to disqualification of a Vendor's bid. All bids must be submitted in accordance with the provisions contained in these instructions and the Solicitation. Failure to do so may result in disqualification of Vendor's bid.

2. MANDATORY TERMS: The Solicitation may contain mandatory provisions identified by the use of the words "must," "will," and "shall." Failure to comply with a mandatory term in the Solicitation will result in bid disqualification.

3. PREBID MEETING: The item identified below shall apply to this Solicitation.

☐ A pre-bid meeting will not be held prior to bid opening

☒ **A MANDATORY PRE-BID** meeting will be held at the following place and time:

Building 4
First Floor Conference Room
112 California Avenue
Charleston, WV 25305

Tuesday, August 18, 2020 @ 10:00 A.M.

See General Construction Specifications for additional information regarding pre-bid meeting requirements.

All Vendors submitting a bid must attend the mandatory pre-bid meeting. Failure to attend the mandatory pre-bid meeting shall result in disqualification of the Vendor's bid. No one individual is permitted to represent more than one vendor at the pre-bid meeting. Any individual that does attempt to represent two or more vendors will be required to select one vendor to which the individual's attendance will be attributed. The vendors not selected will be deemed to have not attended the pre-bid meeting unless another individual attended on their behalf.

An attendance sheet provided at the pre-bid meeting shall serve as the official document verifying attendance. Any person attending the pre-bid meeting on behalf of a Vendor must list on the attendance sheet his or her name and the name of the Vendor he or she is representing.

Additionally, the person attending the pre-bid meeting should include the Vendor's E-Mail address, phone number, and Fax number on the attendance sheet. It is the Vendor's responsibility to locate the attendance sheet and provide the required information. Failure to complete the attendance sheet as required may result in disqualification of Vendor's bid.

All Vendors should arrive prior to the starting time for the pre-bid. Vendors who arrive after the starting time but prior to the end of the pre-bid will be permitted to sign in but are charged with knowing all matters discussed at the pre-bid.

Questions submitted at least five business days prior to a scheduled pre-bid will be discussed at the pre-bid meeting if possible. Any discussions or answers to questions at the pre-bid meeting
Revised 01/09/2020

are preliminary in nature and are non-binding. Official and binding answers to questions will be published in a written addendum to the Solicitation prior to bid opening.

4. VENDOR QUESTION DEADLINE: Vendors may submit questions relating to this Solicitation to the Purchasing Division. Questions must be submitted in writing. All questions must be submitted on or before the date listed below and to the address listed below in order to be considered. A written response will be published in a Solicitation addendum if a response is possible and appropriate. Non-written discussions, conversations, or questions and answers regarding this Solicitation are preliminary in nature and are nonbinding.

Submitted e-mails should have solicitation number in the subject line.

Question Submission Deadline: 08/21/2020 @ 10:00 A.M.

Submit Questions to: Melissa Pettrey, Senior Buyer
2019 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305
Fax: (304) 558-4115 (Vendors should not use this fax number for bid submission)
Email: melissa.k.pettrey@wv.gov

5. VERBAL COMMUNICATION: Any verbal communication between the Vendor and any State personnel is not binding, including verbal communication at the mandatory pre-bid conference. Only information issued in writing and added to the Solicitation by an official written addendum by the Purchasing Division is binding.

6. BID SUBMISSION: All bids must be submitted electronically through wvOASIS or signed and delivered by the Vendor to the Purchasing Division at the address listed below on or before the date and time of the bid opening. Any bid received by the Purchasing Division staff is considered to be in the possession of the Purchasing Division and will not be returned for any reason. The Purchasing Division will not accept bids, modification of bids, or addendum acknowledgment forms via e-mail. Acceptable delivery methods include electronic submission via wvOASIS, hand delivery, delivery by courier, or facsimile.

The bid delivery address is:
Department of Administration, Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

A bid that is not submitted electronically through wvOASIS should contain the information listed below on the face of the envelope or the bid may be rejected by the Purchasing Division.:

SEALED BID: Bldg. 5 Boiler Inspection, PM/CM
BUYER: Melissa Pettrey, Senior Buyer
SOLICITATION NO.: CRFQ GSD2100000006
BID OPENING DATE: 09/01/2020
BID OPENING TIME: 1:30 P.M.
FAX NUMBER: 304-558-3970

Revised 01/09/2020

The Purchasing Division may prohibit the submission of bids electronically through wvOASIS at its sole discretion. Such a prohibition will be contained and communicated in the wvOASIS system resulting in the Vendor's inability to submit bids through wvOASIS. Submission of a response to an Expression or Interest or Request for Proposal is not permitted in wvOASIS.

For Request For Proposal ("RFP") Responses Only: In the event that Vendor is responding to a request for proposal, the Vendor shall submit one original technical and one original cost proposal plus N/A convenience copies of each to the Purchasing Division at the address shown above. Additionally, the Vendor should identify the bid type as either a technical or cost proposal on the face of each bid envelope submitted in response to a request for proposal as follows:

BID TYPE: (This only applies to CRFP)

- ☐ Technical
☐ Cost

7. BID OPENING: Bids submitted in response to this Solicitation will be opened at the location identified below on the date and time listed below. Delivery of a bid after the bid opening date and time will result in bid disqualification. For purposes of this Solicitation, a bid is considered delivered when confirmation of delivery is provided by wvOASIS (in the case of electronic submission) or when the bid is time stamped by the official Purchasing Division time clock (in the case of hand delivery).

Bid Opening Date and Time: 09/01/2020 @ 1:30 P.M.

Bid Opening Location: Department of Administration, Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

8. ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Changes or revisions to this Solicitation will be made by an official written addendum issued by the Purchasing Division. Vendor should acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this Solicitation by completing an Addendum Acknowledgment Form, a copy of which is included herewith. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification. The addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

9. BID FORMATTING: Vendor should type or electronically enter the information onto its bid to prevent errors in the evaluation. Failure to type or electronically enter the information may result in bid disqualification.

10. ALTERNATE MODEL OR BRAND: Unless the box below is checked, any model, brand, or specification listed in this Solicitation establishes the acceptable level of quality only and is not intended to reflect a preference for, or in any way favor, a particular brand or vendor. Vendors may bid alternates to a listed model or brand provided that the alternate is at least equal to the model or brand and complies with the required specifications. The equality of any alternate being bid shall be determined by the State at its sole discretion. Any Vendor bidding an alternate model or brand should clearly identify the alternate items in its bid and should include manufacturer's specifications, industry literature, and/or any other relevant documentation demonstrating the

equality of the alternate items. Failure to provide information for alternate items may be grounds for rejection of a Vendor's bid.

☐ This Solicitation is based upon a standardized commodity established under W. Va. Code § 5A-3-61. Vendors are expected to bid the standardized commodity identified. Failure to bid the standardized commodity will result in your firm's bid being rejected.

11. EXCEPTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS: The Solicitation contains the specifications that shall form the basis of a contractual agreement. Vendor shall clearly mark any exceptions, clarifications, or other proposed modifications in its bid. Exceptions to, clarifications of, or modifications of a requirement or term and condition of the Solicitation may result in bid disqualification.

12. COMMUNICATION LIMITATIONS: In accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules §148-1-6.6, communication with the State of West Virginia or any of its employees regarding this Solicitation during the solicitation, bid, evaluation or award periods, except through the Purchasing Division, is strictly prohibited without prior Purchasing Division approval. Purchasing Division approval for such communication is implied for all agency delegated and exempt purchases.

13. REGISTRATION: Prior to Contract award, the apparent successful Vendor must be properly registered with the West Virginia Purchasing Division and must have paid the \$125 fee, if applicable.

14. UNIT PRICE: Unit prices shall prevail in cases of a discrepancy in the Vendor's bid.

15. PREFERENCE: Vendor Preference may be requested in purchases of motor vehicles or construction and maintenance equipment and machinery used in highway and other infrastructure projects. Any request for preference must be submitted in writing with the bid, must specifically identify the preference requested with reference to the applicable subsection of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-37, and must include with the bid any information necessary to evaluate and confirm the applicability of the requested preference. A request form to help facilitate the request can be found at:

<http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/vrc/Venpref.pdf>.

15A. RECIPROCAL PREFERENCE: The State of West Virginia applies a reciprocal preference to all solicitations for commodities and printing in accordance with W. Va. Code § 5A-3-37(b). In effect, non-resident vendors receiving a preference in their home states, will see that same preference granted to West Virginia resident vendors bidding against them in West Virginia. Any request for reciprocal preference must include with the bid any information necessary to evaluate and confirm the applicability of the preference. A request form to help facilitate the request can be found at: <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/vrc/Venpref.pdf>.

16. SMALL, WOMEN-OWNED, OR MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES: For any solicitations publicly advertised for bid, in accordance with West Virginia Code §5A-3-37(a)(7) and W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9, any non-resident vendor certified as a small, women-owned, or minority-owned business under W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9 shall be provided the same preference made available to any resident vendor. Any non-resident small, women-owned, or

minority-owned business must identify itself as such in writing, must submit that writing to the Purchasing Division with its bid, and must be properly certified under W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9 prior to contract award to receive the preferences made available to resident vendors. Preference for a non-resident small, women-owned, or minority owned business shall be applied in accordance with W. Va. CSR § 148-22-9.

17. WAIVER OF MINOR IRREGULARITIES: The Director reserves the right to waive minor irregularities in bids or specifications in accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-4.6.

18. ELECTRONIC FILE ACCESS RESTRICTIONS: Vendor must ensure that its submission in wvOASIS can be accessed and viewed by the Purchasing Division staff immediately upon bid opening. The Purchasing Division will consider any file that cannot be immediately accessed and viewed at the time of the bid opening (such as, encrypted files, password protected files, or incompatible files) to be blank or incomplete as context requires, and are therefore unacceptable. A vendor will not be permitted to unencrypt files, remove password protections, or resubmit documents after bid opening to make a file viewable if those documents are required with the bid. A Vendor may be required to provide document passwords or remove access restrictions to allow the Purchasing Division to print or electronically save documents provided that those documents are viewable by the Purchasing Division prior to obtaining the password or removing the access restriction.

19. NON-RESPONSIBLE: The Purchasing Division Director reserves the right to reject the bid of any vendor as Non-Responsible in accordance with W. Va. Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.3, when the Director determines that the vendor submitting the bid does not have the capability to fully perform, or lacks the integrity and reliability to assure good-faith performance."

20. ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION: The State may accept or reject any bid in whole, or in part in accordance with W. Va. Code of State Rules § 148-1-4.5. and § 148-1-6.4.b."

21. YOUR SUBMISSION IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT: Vendor's entire response to the Solicitation and the resulting Contract are public documents. As public documents, they will be disclosed to the public following the bid/proposal opening or award of the contract, as required by the competitive bidding laws of West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-1 et seq., 5-22-1 et seq., and 5G-1-1 et seq. and the Freedom of Information Act West Virginia Code §§ 29B-1-1 et seq.

DO NOT SUBMIT MATERIAL YOU CONSIDER TO BE CONFIDENTIAL, A TRADE SECRET, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Submission of any bid, proposal, or other document to the Purchasing Division constitutes your explicit consent to the subsequent public disclosure of the bid, proposal, or document. The Purchasing Division will disclose any document labeled "confidential," "proprietary," "trade secret," "private," or labeled with any other claim against public disclosure of the documents, to include any "trade secrets" as defined by West Virginia Code § 47-22-1 et seq. All submissions are subject to public disclosure without notice.

22. INTERESTED PARTY DISCLOSURE: West Virginia Code § 6D-1-2 requires that the vendor submit to the Purchasing Division a disclosure of interested parties to the contract for all contracts with an actual or estimated value of at least \$1 Million. That disclosure must occur on the form prescribed and approved by the WV Ethics Commission prior to contract award. A copy of that form is included with this solicitation or can be obtained from the WV Ethics Commission. This requirement does not apply to publicly traded companies listed on a national or international stock exchange. A more detailed definition of interested parties can be obtained from the form referenced above.

23. WITH THE BID REQUIREMENTS: In instances where these specifications require documentation or other information with the bid, and a vendor fails to provide it with the bid, the Director of the Purchasing Division reserves the right to request those items after bid opening and prior to contract award pursuant to the authority to waive minor irregularities in bids or specifications under W. Va. CSR § 148-1-4.6. This authority does not apply to instances where state law mandates receipt with the bid.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- 1. CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT:** Issuance of a Award Document signed by the Purchasing Division Director, or his designee, and approved as to form by the Attorney General's office constitutes acceptance of this Contract made by and between the State of West Virginia and the Vendor. Vendor's signature on its bid signifies Vendor's agreement to be bound by and accept the terms and conditions contained in this Contract.
- 2. DEFINITIONS:** As used in this Solicitation/Contract, the following terms shall have the meanings attributed to them below. Additional definitions may be found in the specifications included with this Solicitation/Contract.
 - 2.1. "Agency" or "Agencies"** means the agency, board, commission, or other entity of the State of West Virginia that is identified on the first page of the Solicitation or any other public entity seeking to procure goods or services under this Contract.
 - 2.2. "Bid" or "Proposal"** means the vendors submitted response to this solicitation.
 - 2.3. "Contract"** means the binding agreement that is entered into between the State and the Vendor to provide the goods or services requested in the Solicitation.
 - 2.4. "Director"** means the Director of the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.
 - 2.5. "Purchasing Division"** means the West Virginia Department of Administration, Purchasing Division.
 - 2.6. "Award Document"** means the document signed by the Agency and the Purchasing Division, and approved as to form by the Attorney General, that identifies the Vendor as the contract holder.
 - 2.7. "Solicitation"** means the official notice of an opportunity to supply the State with goods or services that is published by the Purchasing Division.
 - 2.8. "State"** means the State of West Virginia and/or any of its agencies, commissions, boards, etc. as context requires.
 - 2.9. "Vendor" or "Vendors"** means any entity submitting a bid in response to the Solicitation, the entity that has been selected as the lowest responsible bidder, or the entity that has been awarded the Contract as context requires.

3. CONTRACT TERM; RENEWAL; EXTENSION: The term of this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below:

☒ **Term Contract**

Initial Contract Term: This Contract becomes effective on UPON AWARD and extends for a period of ONE (1) year(s).

Renewal Term: This Contract may be renewed upon the mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor, with approval of the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only). Any request for renewal should be delivered to the Agency and then submitted to the Purchasing Division thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the initial contract term or appropriate renewal term. A Contract renewal shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract. Unless otherwise specified below, renewal of this Contract is limited to THREE (3) successive one (1) year periods or multiple renewal periods of less than one year, provided that the multiple renewal periods do not exceed the total number of months available in all renewal years combined. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division and Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only)

☐ **Alternate Renewal Term** – This contract may be renewed for _____ successive _____ year periods or shorter periods provided that they do not exceed the total number of months contained in all available renewals. Automatic renewal of this Contract is prohibited. Renewals must be approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division and Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only)

Delivery Order Limitations: In the event that this contract permits delivery orders, a delivery order may only be issued during the time this Contract is in effect. Any delivery order issued within one year of the expiration of this Contract shall be effective for one year from the date the delivery order is issued. No delivery order may be extended beyond one year after this Contract has expired.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and must be completed within _____ days.

☐ **Fixed Period Contract with Renewals:** This Contract becomes effective upon Vendor's receipt of the notice to proceed and part of the Contract more fully described in the attached specifications must be completed within _____ days. Upon completion of the work covered by the preceding sentence, the vendor agrees that maintenance, monitoring, or warranty services will be provided for _____ year(s) thereafter.

☐ **One Time Purchase:** The term of this Contract shall run from the issuance of the Award Document until all of the goods contracted for have been delivered, but in no event will this Contract extend for more than one fiscal year.

☐ **Other:** See attached.

4. NOTICE TO PROCEED: Vendor shall begin performance of this Contract immediately upon receiving notice to proceed unless otherwise instructed by the Agency. Unless otherwise specified, the fully executed Award Document will be considered notice to proceed.

5. QUANTITIES: The quantities required under this Contract shall be determined in accordance with the category that has been identified as applicable to this Contract below.

☐ **Open End Contract:** Quantities listed in this Solicitation are approximations only, based on estimates supplied by the Agency. It is understood and agreed that the Contract shall cover the quantities actually ordered for delivery during the term of the Contract, whether more or less than the quantities shown.

☒ **Service:** The scope of the service to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **Combined Service and Goods:** The scope of the service and deliverable goods to be provided will be more clearly defined in the specifications included herewith.

☐ **One Time Purchase:** This Contract is for the purchase of a set quantity of goods that are identified in the specifications included herewith. Once those items have been delivered, no additional goods may be procured under this Contract without an appropriate change order approved by the Vendor, Agency, Purchasing Division, and Attorney General's office.

6. EMERGENCY PURCHASES: The Purchasing Division Director may authorize the Agency to purchase goods or services in the open market that Vendor would otherwise provide under this Contract if those goods or services are for immediate or expedited delivery in an emergency. Emergencies shall include, but are not limited to, delays in transportation or an unanticipated increase in the volume of work. An emergency purchase in the open market, approved by the Purchasing Division Director, shall not constitute a breach of this Contract and shall not entitle the Vendor to any form of compensation or damages. This provision does not excuse the State from fulfilling its obligations under a One Time Purchase contract.

7. REQUIRED DOCUMENTS: All of the items checked below must be provided to the Purchasing Division by the Vendor as specified below.

☐ **BID BOND (Construction Only):** Pursuant to the requirements contained in W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(c), All Vendors submitting a bid on a construction project shall furnish a valid bid bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of the total amount of the bid protecting the State of West Virginia. The bid bond must be submitted with the bid.

☐ **PERFORMANCE BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a performance bond in the amount of 100% of the contract. The performance bond must be received by the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

☐ **LABOR/MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a labor/material payment bond in the amount of 100% of the Contract value. The labor/material payment bond must be delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

In lieu of the Bid Bond, Performance Bond, and Labor/Material Payment Bond, the Vendor may provide certified checks, cashier's checks, or irrevocable letters of credit. Any certified check, cashier's check, or irrevocable letter of credit provided in lieu of a bond must be of the same amount and delivered on the same schedule as the bond it replaces. A letter of credit submitted in lieu of a performance and labor/material payment bond will only be allowed for projects under \$100,000. Personal or business checks are not acceptable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, West Virginia Code § 5-22-1 (d) mandates that a vendor provide a performance and labor/material payment bond for construction projects. Accordingly, substitutions for the performance and labor/material payment bonds for construction projects is not permitted.

☐ **MAINTENANCE BOND:** The apparent successful Vendor shall provide a two (2) year maintenance bond covering the roofing system. The maintenance bond must be issued and delivered to the Purchasing Division prior to Contract award.

☐ **LICENSE(S) / CERTIFICATIONS / PERMITS:** In addition to anything required under the Section of the General Terms and Conditions entitled Licensing, the apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the following licenses, certifications, and/or permits upon request and in a form acceptable to the State. The request may be prior to or after contract award at the State's sole discretion.

☐

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☐

☐

The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional licenses or certifications contained in the specifications regardless of whether or not that requirement is listed above.

DESIGNATED CONTACT: Vendor appoints the individual identified in this Section as the Contract Administrator and the initial point of contact for matters relating to this Contract.

April Dunlap, Sales Support

(Name, Title)

April Dunlap, Sales Support

(Printed Name and Title)

840 Leon Sullivan Way Charleston, WV 25301

(Address)

304-346-0549 / 304-346-8920

(Phone Number) / (Fax Number)

adunlap@casibotech.com

(email address)

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE: By signing below, or submitting documentation through wvOASIS, I certify that I have reviewed this Solicitation in its entirety; that I understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein; that this bid, offer or proposal constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn; that the product or service proposed meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation for that product or service, unless otherwise stated herein; that the Vendor accepts the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation, unless otherwise stated herein; that I am submitting this bid, offer or proposal for review and consideration; that I am authorized by the vendor to execute and submit this bid, offer, or proposal, or any documents related thereto on vendor's behalf; that I am authorized to bind the vendor in a contractual relationship; and that to the best of my knowledge, the vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

Casibotech Technical Services

(Company)

April Dunlap, Sales Support

(Authorized Signature) (Representative Name, Title)

April Dunlap, Sales Support

(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Representative)

9-2-2020

(Date)

304-346-0549 / 304-346-8920

(Phone Number) (Fax Number)

“substantial labor surplus area”, as defined by the United States Department of Labor, the cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than thirty percent (30%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. This preference shall be applied to an item of machinery or equipment, as indicated above, when the item is a single unit of equipment or machinery manufactured primarily of aluminum, glass or steel, is part of a public works contract and has the sole purpose or of being a permanent part of a single public works project. This provision does not apply to equipment or machinery purchased by a spending unit for use by that spending unit and not as part of a single public works project.

All bids and offers including domestic aluminum, glass or steel products that exceed bid or offer prices including foreign aluminum, glass or steel products after application of the preferences provided in this provision may be reduced to a price equal to or lower than the lowest bid or offer price for foreign aluminum, glass or steel products plus the applicable preference. If the reduced bid or offer prices are made in writing and supersede the prior bid or offer prices, all bids or offers, including the reduced bid or offer prices, will be reevaluated in accordance with this rule.

44. INTERESTED PARTY SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE: W. Va. Code § 6D-1-2 requires that for contracts with an actual or estimated value of at least \$1 million, the vendor must submit to the Agency a supplemental disclosure of interested parties reflecting any new or differing interested parties to the contract, which were not included in the original pre-award interested party disclosure, within 30 days following the completion or termination of the contract. A copy of that form is included with this solicitation or can be obtained from the WV Ethics Commission. This requirement does not apply to publicly traded companies listed on a national or international stock exchange. A more detailed definition of interested parties can be obtained from the form referenced above.

45. PROHIBITION AGAINST USED OR REFURBISHED: Unless expressly permitted in the solicitation published by the State, Vendor must provide new, unused commodities, and is prohibited from supplying used or refurbished commodities, in fulfilling its responsibilities under this Contract.

Service providers should contact the West Virginia Division of Protective Services by phone at (304) 558-9911 for more information.

42. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC STEEL PRODUCTS: Except when authorized by the Director of the Purchasing Division pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56, no contractor may use or supply steel products for a State Contract Project other than those steel products made in the United States. A contractor who uses steel products in violation of this section may be subject to civil penalties pursuant to W. Va. Code § 5A-3-56. As used in this section:

- a. "State Contract Project" means any erection or construction of, or any addition to, alteration of or other improvement to any building or structure, including, but not limited to, roads or highways, or the installation of any heating or cooling or ventilating plants or other equipment, or the supply of and materials for such projects, pursuant to a contract with the State of West Virginia for which bids were solicited on or after June 6, 2001.
- b. "Steel Products" means products rolled, formed, shaped, drawn, extruded, forged, cast, fabricated or otherwise similarly processed, or processed by a combination of two or more or such operations, from steel made by the open hearth, basic oxygen, electric furnace, Bessemer or other steel making process. The Purchasing Division Director may, in writing, authorize the use of foreign steel products if:
- c. The cost for each contract item used does not exceed one tenth of one percent (.1%) of the total contract cost or two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), whichever is greater. For the purposes of this section, the cost is the value of the steel product as delivered to the project; or
- d. The Director of the Purchasing Division determines that specified steel materials are not produced in the United States in sufficient quantity or otherwise are not reasonably available to meet contract requirements.

43. PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC ALUMINUM, GLASS, AND STEEL: In Accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-19-1 et seq., and W. Va. CSR § 148-10-1 et seq., for every contract or subcontract, subject to the limitations contained herein, for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, improvement or maintenance of public works or for the purchase of any item of machinery or equipment to be used at sites of public works, only domestic aluminum, glass or steel products shall be supplied unless the spending officer determines, in writing, after the receipt of offers or bids, (1) that the cost of domestic aluminum, glass or steel products is unreasonable or inconsistent with the public interest of the State of West Virginia, (2) that domestic aluminum, glass or steel products are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet the contract requirements, or (3) the available domestic aluminum, glass, or steel do not meet the contract specifications. This provision only applies to public works contracts awarded in an amount more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or public works contracts that require more than ten thousand pounds of steel products.

The cost of domestic aluminum, glass, or steel products may be unreasonable if the cost is more than twenty percent (20%) of the bid or offered price for foreign made aluminum, glass, or steel products. If the domestic aluminum, glass or steel products to be supplied or produced in a

37. PURCHASING AFFIDAVIT: In accordance with West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-10a and 5-22-1(i), the State is prohibited from awarding a contract to any bidder that owes a debt to the State or a political subdivision of the State. Vendors are required to sign, notarize, and submit the Purchasing Affidavit to the Purchasing Division affirming under oath that it is not in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state.

38. ADDITIONAL AGENCY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE: This Contract may be utilized by other agencies, spending units, and political subdivisions of the State of West Virginia; county, municipal, and other local government bodies; and school districts ("Other Government Entities"), provided that both the Other Government Entity and the Vendor agree. Any extension of this Contract to the aforementioned Other Government Entities must be on the same prices, terms, and conditions as those offered and agreed to in this Contract, provided that such extension is in compliance with the applicable laws, rules, and ordinances of the Other Government Entity. A refusal to extend this Contract to the Other Government Entities shall not impact or influence the award of this Contract in any manner.

39. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Vendor, its officers or members or employees, shall not presently have or acquire an interest, direct or indirect, which would conflict with or compromise the performance of its obligations hereunder. Vendor shall periodically inquire of its officers, members and employees to ensure that a conflict of interest does not arise. Any conflict of interest discovered shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency.

40. REPORTS: Vendor shall provide the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division with the following reports identified by a checked box below:

☒ Such reports as the Agency and/or the Purchasing Division may request. Requested reports may include, but are not limited to, quantities purchased, agencies utilizing the contract, total contract expenditures by agency, etc.

☐ Quarterly reports detailing the total quantity of purchases in units and dollars, along with a listing of purchases by agency. Quarterly reports should be delivered to the Purchasing Division via email at purchasing.requisitions@wv.gov.

41. BACKGROUND CHECK: In accordance with W. Va. Code § 15-2D-3, the Director of the Division of Protective Services shall require any service provider whose employees are regularly employed on the grounds or in the buildings of the Capitol complex or who have access to sensitive or critical information to submit to a fingerprint-based state and federal background inquiry through the state repository. The service provider is responsible for any costs associated with the fingerprint-based state and federal background inquiry.

After the contract for such services has been approved, but before any such employees are permitted to be on the grounds or in the buildings of the Capitol complex or have access to sensitive or critical information, the service provider shall submit a list of all persons who will be physically present and working at the Capitol complex to the Director of the Division of Protective Services for purposes of verifying compliance with this provision. The State reserves the right to prohibit a service provider's employees from accessing sensitive or critical information or to be present at the Capitol complex based upon results addressed from a criminal background check.

Revised 01/09/2020

34. VENDOR CERTIFICATIONS: By signing its bid or entering into this Contract, Vendor certifies (1) that its bid or offer was made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any corporation, firm, limited liability company, partnership, person or entity submitting a bid or offer for the same material, supplies, equipment or services; (2) that its bid or offer is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; (3) that this Contract is accepted or entered into without any prior understanding, agreement, or connection to any other entity that could be considered a violation of law; and (4) that it has reviewed this Solicitation in its entirety; understands the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein.

Vendor's signature on its bid or offer also affirms that neither it nor its representatives have any interest, nor shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would compromise the performance of its services hereunder. Any such interests shall be promptly presented in detail to the Agency. The individual signing this bid or offer on behalf of Vendor certifies that he or she is authorized by the Vendor to execute this bid or offer or any documents related thereto on Vendor's behalf; that he or she is authorized to bind the Vendor in a contractual relationship; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the Vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

35. VENDOR RELATIONSHIP: The relationship of the Vendor to the State shall be that of an independent contractor and no principal-agent relationship or employer-employee relationship is contemplated or created by this Contract. The Vendor as an independent contractor is solely liable for the acts and omissions of its employees and agents. Vendor shall be responsible for selecting, supervising, and compensating any and all individuals employed pursuant to the terms of this Solicitation and resulting contract. Neither the Vendor, nor any employees or subcontractors of the Vendor, shall be deemed to be employees of the State for any purpose whatsoever. Vendor shall be exclusively responsible for payment of employees and contractors for all wages and salaries, taxes, withholding payments, penalties, fees, fringe benefits, professional liability insurance premiums, contributions to insurance and pension, or other deferred compensation plans, including but not limited to, Workers' Compensation and Social Security obligations, licensing fees, etc. and the filing of all necessary documents, forms, and returns pertinent to all of the foregoing.

Vendor shall hold harmless the State, and shall provide the State and Agency with a defense against any and all claims including, but not limited to, the foregoing payments, withholdings, contributions, taxes, Social Security taxes, and employer income tax returns.

36. INDEMNIFICATION: The Vendor agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State and the Agency, their officers, and employees from and against: (1) Any claims or losses for services rendered by any subcontractor, person, or firm performing or supplying services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of the Contract; (2) Any claims or losses resulting to any person or entity injured or damaged by the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors by the publication, translation, reproduction, delivery, performance, use, or disposition of any data used under the Contract in a manner not authorized by the Contract, or by Federal or State statutes or regulations; and (3) Any failure of the Vendor, its officers, employees, or subcontractors to observe State and Federal laws including, but not limited to, labor and wage and hour laws.

31. YOUR SUBMISSION IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT: Vendor's entire response to the Solicitation and the resulting Contract are public documents. As public documents, they will be disclosed to the public following the bid/proposal opening or award of the contract, as required by the competitive bidding laws of West Virginia Code §§ 5A-3-1 et seq., 5-22-1 et seq., and 5G-1-1 et seq. and the Freedom of Information Act West Virginia Code §§ 29B-1-1 et seq.

DO NOT SUBMIT MATERIAL YOU CONSIDER TO BE CONFIDENTIAL, A TRADE SECRET, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Submission of any bid, proposal, or other document to the Purchasing Division constitutes your explicit consent to the subsequent public disclosure of the bid, proposal, or document. The Purchasing Division will disclose any document labeled "confidential," "proprietary," "trade secret," "private," or labeled with any other claim against public disclosure of the documents, to include any "trade secrets" as defined by West Virginia Code § 47-22-1 et seq. All submissions are subject to public disclosure without notice.

32. LICENSING: In accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-6.1.e, Vendor must be licensed and in good standing in accordance with any and all state and local laws and requirements by any state or local agency of West Virginia, including, but not limited to, the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office, the West Virginia Tax Department, West Virginia Insurance Commission, or any other state agency or political subdivision. Obligations related to political subdivisions may include, but are not limited to, business licensing, business and occupation taxes, inspection compliance, permitting, etc. Upon request, the Vendor must provide all necessary releases to obtain information to enable the Purchasing Division Director or the Agency to verify that the Vendor is licensed and in good standing with the above entities.

SUBCONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE: Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to be licensed, in good standing, and up-to-date on all state and local obligations as described in this section. Obligations related to political subdivisions may include, but are not limited to, business licensing, business and occupation taxes, inspection compliance, permitting, etc. Notification under this provision must occur prior to the performance of any work under the contract by the subcontractor.

33. ANTITRUST: In submitting a bid to, signing a contract with, or accepting a Award Document from any agency of the State of West Virginia, the Vendor agrees to convey, sell, assign, or transfer to the State of West Virginia all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may now or hereafter acquire under the antitrust laws of the United States and the State of West Virginia for price fixing and/or unreasonable restraints of trade relating to the particular commodities or services purchased or acquired by the State of West Virginia. Such assignment shall be made and become effective at the time the purchasing agency tenders the initial payment to Vendor.

- 24. MODIFICATIONS:** This writing is the parties' final expression of intent. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Contract to the contrary no modification of this Contract shall be binding without mutual written consent of the Agency, and the Vendor, with approval of the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's office (Attorney General approval is as to form only). Any change to existing contracts that adds work or changes contract cost, and were not included in the original contract, must be approved by the Purchasing Division and the Attorney General's Office (as to form) prior to the implementation of the change or commencement of work affected by the change.
- 25. WAIVER:** The failure of either party to insist upon a strict performance of any of the terms or provision of this Contract, or to exercise any option, right, or remedy herein contained, shall not be construed as a waiver or a relinquishment for the future of such term, provision, option, right, or remedy, but the same shall continue in full force and effect. Any waiver must be expressly stated in writing and signed by the waiving party.
- 26. SUBSEQUENT FORMS:** The terms and conditions contained in this Contract shall supersede any and all subsequent terms and conditions which may appear on any form documents submitted by Vendor to the Agency or Purchasing Division such as price lists, order forms, invoices, sales agreements, or maintenance agreements, and includes internet websites or other electronic documents. Acceptance or use of Vendor's forms does not constitute acceptance of the terms and conditions contained thereon.
- 27. ASSIGNMENT:** Neither this Contract nor any monies due, or to become due hereunder, may be assigned by the Vendor without the express written consent of the Agency, the Purchasing Division, the Attorney General's office (as to form only), and any other government agency or office that may be required to approve such assignments.
- 28. WARRANTY:** The Vendor expressly warrants that the goods and/or services covered by this Contract will: (a) conform to the specifications, drawings, samples, or other description furnished or specified by the Agency; (b) be merchantable and fit for the purpose intended; and (c) be free from defect in material and workmanship.
- 29. STATE EMPLOYEES:** State employees are not permitted to utilize this Contract for personal use and the Vendor is prohibited from permitting or facilitating the same.
- 30. PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND CONFIDENTIALITY:** The Vendor agrees that it will not disclose to anyone, directly or indirectly, any such personally identifiable information or other confidential information gained from the Agency, unless the individual who is the subject of the information consents to the disclosure in writing or the disclosure is made pursuant to the Agency's policies, procedures, and rules. Vendor further agrees to comply with the Confidentiality Policies and Information Security Accountability Requirements, set forth in <http://www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/privacy/default.html>.

16. TAXES: The Vendor shall pay any applicable sales, use, personal property or any other taxes arising out of this Contract and the transactions contemplated thereby. The State of West Virginia is exempt from federal and state taxes and will not pay or reimburse such taxes.

17. ADDITIONAL FEES: Vendor is not permitted to charge additional fees or assess additional charges that were not either expressly provided for in the solicitation published by the State of West Virginia or included in the unit price or lump sum bid amount that Vendor is required by the solicitation to provide. Including such fees or charges as notes to the solicitation may result in rejection of vendor's bid. Requesting such fees or charges be paid after the contract has been awarded may result in cancellation of the contract.

18. FUNDING: This Contract shall continue for the term stated herein, contingent upon funds being appropriated by the Legislature or otherwise being made available. In the event funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available, this Contract becomes void and of no effect beginning on July 1 of the fiscal year for which funding has not been appropriated or otherwise made available.

19. CANCELLATION: The Purchasing Division Director reserves the right to cancel this Contract immediately upon written notice to the vendor if the materials or workmanship supplied do not conform to the specifications contained in the Contract. The Purchasing Division Director may also cancel any purchase or Contract upon 30 days written notice to the Vendor in accordance with West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.2.b.

20. TIME: Time is of the essence with regard to all matters of time and performance in this Contract.

21. APPLICABLE LAW: This Contract is governed by and interpreted under West Virginia law without giving effect to its choice of law principles. Any information provided in specification manuals, or any other source, verbal or written, which contradicts or violates the West Virginia Constitution, West Virginia Code or West Virginia Code of State Rules is void and of no effect.

22. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: Vendor shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. By submitting a bid, Vendor acknowledges that it has reviewed, understands, and will comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.

SUBCONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE: Vendor shall notify all subcontractors providing commodities or services related to this Contract that as subcontractors, they too are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. Notification under this provision must occur prior to the performance of any work under the contract by the subcontractor.

23. ARBITRATION: Any references made to arbitration contained in this Contract, Vendor's bid, or in any American Institute of Architects documents pertaining to this Contract are hereby deleted, void, and of no effect.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section to the contrary, the Director of the Purchasing Division reserves the right to waive the requirement that the State be named as an additional insured on one or more of the Vendor's insurance policies if the Director finds that doing so is in the State's best interest.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE: The apparent successful Vendor shall comply with laws relating to workers compensation, shall maintain workers' compensation insurance when required, and shall furnish proof of workers' compensation insurance upon request.

10. [Reserved]

11. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: This clause shall in no way be considered exclusive and shall not limit the State or Agency's right to pursue any other available remedy. Vendor shall pay liquidated damages in the amount specified below or as described in the specifications:

☒ _____ N/A _____ for _____ N/A _____

☐ Liquidated Damages Contained in the Specifications

12. ACCEPTANCE: Vendor's signature on its bid, or on the certification and signature page, constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn, signifies that the product or service proposed by vendor meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation for that product or service, unless otherwise indicated, and signifies acceptance of the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation unless otherwise indicated.

13. PRICING: The pricing set forth herein is firm for the life of the Contract, unless specified elsewhere within this Solicitation/Contract by the State. A Vendor's inclusion of price adjustment provisions in its bid, without an express authorization from the State in the Solicitation to do so, may result in bid disqualification. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Vendor must extend any publicly advertised sale price to the State and invoice at the lower of the contract price or the publicly advertised sale price.

14. PAYMENT IN ARREARS: Payment in advance is prohibited under this Contract. Payment may only be made after the delivery and acceptance of goods or services. The Vendor shall submit invoices, in arrears.

15. PAYMENT METHODS: Vendor must accept payment by electronic funds transfer and P-Card. (The State of West Virginia's Purchasing Card program, administered under contract by a banking institution, processes payment for goods and services through state designated credit cards.)

8. INSURANCE: The apparent successful Vendor shall furnish proof of the insurance identified by a checkmark below and must include the State as an additional insured on each policy prior to Contract award. The insurance coverages identified below must be maintained throughout the life of this contract. Thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the insurance policies, Vendor shall provide the Agency with proof that the insurance mandated herein has been continued. Vendor must also provide Agency with immediate notice of any changes in its insurance policies, including but not limited to, policy cancelation, policy reduction, or change in insurers. The apparent successful Vendor shall also furnish proof of any additional insurance requirements contained in the specifications prior to Contract award regardless of whether or not that insurance requirement is listed in this section.

Vendor must maintain:

☒ **Commercial General Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of: \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence.

☒ **Automobile Liability Insurance** in at least an amount of: \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence.

☐ **Professional/Malpractice/Errors and Omission Insurance** in at least an amount of: _____ per occurrence. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Vendor's are not required to list the State as an additional insured for this type of policy.

☒ **Commercial Crime and Third Party Fidelity Insurance** in an amount of: \$100,000.00 per occurrence.

☐ **Cyber Liability Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Builders Risk Insurance** in an amount equal to 100% of the amount of the Contract.

☐ **Pollution Insurance** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐ **Aircraft Liability** in an amount of: _____ per occurrence.

☐☐☐☐

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE:** The West Virginia Purchasing Division is soliciting bids on behalf of General Services Division to establish an open-end contract for High Pressure Boiler Maintenance. In accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(a)(5), total payments under this contract will not exceed \$500,000. This includes all payments under the initial contract term, any renewal terms, all delivery orders, and any change orders.

CONDITIONS FOR MANDATORY PRE-BID MEETING

- No more than two (2) representatives of the interested bidder may attend the pre-bid; no more than two (2) interested bidders may be scheduled for each site visit.
- Visiting bidder representative(s) must abide by all safety precautions for safe social distancing, as prescribed by the GSD Project Manager.
- The pre-bid and/or site visit is NOT an opportunity to ask or submit technical questions about the project. No verbal representations provided at a site visit are binding in any manner. Interested bidders should submit all technical questions per the instructions in the CRFQ.
- All visitors to Building 4 shall enter through the Visitor Entrance and will be screened prior to gaining admittance into the building. Please allow ample time to ensure that you can be present for the beginning of the pre-bid.

- 2. DEFINITIONS:** The terms listed below shall have the meanings assigned to them below. Additional definitions can be found in section 2 of the General Terms and Conditions.

2.1 "Boiler Maintenance" means Preventive Maintenance and Corrective Maintenance services provided by Vendor under this Contract and shall not include the addition of new Boiler equipment to increase the size or coverage area of the existing Boiler system.

2.2 "Corrective Maintenance" includes all work not identified as Preventive Maintenance on Exhibit B. Corrective Maintenance is intended to cover work performed on an as-needed basis to identify and correct a malfunction or failure in a Boiler system and testing to ensure that equipment is in proper working order after the repair.

2.3 "Lay-up" is a maintenance procedure meant to prevent corrosion within the boiler for when the boiler will be out of operation for an extended period of time.

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2.4 "Preventive Maintenance" means activities that have been specifically identified on Exhibit B. Preventive maintenance is intended to include regularly scheduled activities that are known and anticipated in advance rather than one-time repairs.

2.5 "Pricing Pages" means the schedule of prices, estimated quantity, and totals attached hereto as Exhibit A.

2.6 "Wet Lay-up" is defined as filling an idle boiler with chemically treated water so the boiler can remain in a "flooded" and sealed environment until you're ready to start up and produce steam again.

3. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS: Vendor shall provide Agency with Boiler Maintenance on an open-end and continuing basis as outlined in this Contract

3.1 Boiler Maintenance (Preventative and Corrective, as prescribed in Exhibit D Section 3)

3.1.1 Vendor shall provide Boiler Maintenance in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and specifications, as well as industry best practices, at all facilities listed on Exhibit C attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

3.1.2 Vendor shall furnish and install parts as necessary to keep the Boiler systems at each facility listed on Exhibit C in proper working order.

3.1.3 Vendor shall furnish all equipment, tools, and parts necessary for the performance of the Boiler Maintenance. Equipment and tools will be provided at no cost to the Agency.

3.1.4 Vendor shall provide expendable materials used in the scope of performing under this Contract at no cost to the Agency. Such items may include, but are not limited to, grease, cleaning supplies, rags, etc.

3.1.5 Vendor shall be responsible for replacement of ceiling grid and tiles should they become soiled or damaged by Vendor at no cost to the Agency. Agency will make final determination whether to clean or replace tiles on a case-by-case basis.

3.1.6 Vendor may only remove equipment from service for a period of 24 hours or

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more with written permission from the Agency. Any request to remove equipment for 24 hours or more must include a description of the work required and an estimate of the time the equipment will be out of service.

3.1.7 Vendor shall maintain a continuous 24-hour emergency telephone service where they can be reached every day of the week, including Sundays and Holidays.

3.1.8 Vendor shall not perform any Boiler Maintenance under this contract without prior approval from Agency.

3.1.9 Vendor shall furnish a warranty of 12 months for all labor performed under this contract.

3.2 Preventative Maintenance (as prescribed in Exhibit B, Sections 3 & 4):

3.2.1 Vendor shall perform Preventive Maintenance on a monthly basis in accordance with a schedule mutually agreed upon by the Vendor and Agency, pursuant to Manufacturers recommendations from Exhibit D, Sections 3 and 4. Summer "Lay-up" shall be performed in accordance with the "Wet Lay-up" standards as illustrated in Section 4.0, utilizing Boiler Guard 911, or equal.

3.2.2 Vendor will be compensated for Preventive Maintenance activities through a monthly fee. Vendor must provide parts necessary to perform Preventive Maintenance at no additional cost to Agency. Any cost for such parts must be included in the monthly Preventive Maintenance fee.

3.2.3 Vendor shall submit a proposed schedule of all Preventive Maintenance within 5 days of Vendor being awarded this contract for approval by Agency, at Agency's discretion.

3.3 Corrective Maintenance:

3.3.1 Vendor shall perform Corrective Maintenance as needed to restore the Boiler Systems to working order. Vendor shall bill for Corrective Maintenance on an hourly basis. Parts for Corrective Maintenance may be billed using the multiplier bid as described below.

3.3.2 Vendor shall respond to Corrective Maintenance calls from Agency by phone or in person within two hours and must arrive on site to begin performance as soon as possible, but no later than four hours after Vendor is notified of the request. Vendor may only deviate from the required four-hour response time

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with written permission from the Agency.

- 3.3.3** Corrective Maintenance must be performed between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays, unless the Agency approves work at another time

3.3.3.1 Agency may request Corrective Maintenance on an emergency basis by notifying the Vendor of the emergency. Vendor must respond to all emergency requests within 30 minutes of being notified of the emergency request and arrive on site to begin performance no later than two hours after being notified of the emergency. Emergency requests can be authorized by OPMT Manager, or authorized representative.

3.4 Parts:

- 3.4.1** Vendor is responsible for procuring all necessary parts needed to perform Boiler Maintenance under this Contract within the required time frames established herein. Vendor must, however, obtain advanced approval from Agency prior to purchasing any part in excess of \$2,500.00. Freight charges for parts are not permitted. See section 10.2.2. for more detail on freight charges

- 3.4.2** Vendor shall maintain a supply or inventory of routinely used replacement parts for the Boiler equipment utilized by the Agency. All replacement parts shall be equal to or better than original manufacturer's parts. All parts used for replacement for normal wear or failed parts shall be new and obtained from authorized parts suppliers of the appropriate equipment manufacturer

- 3.4.3** **Parts Warranty:** The Contractor shall provide a copy of the manufacturer's warranty on parts with the invoice

- 4. FACILITIES ACCESS:** The facilities identified in this contract may require access cards and/or keys to gain entrance.

- 4.1** Vendor must identify principal service personnel which will be issued access cards and/or keys to perform service.

- 4.2** Vendor will be responsible for controlling cards and keys and will pay replacement fee, if the cards or keys become lost or stolen.

- 4.3** Vendor shall notify Agency immediately of any lost, stolen, or missing card or key.

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4.4 Anyone performing under this Contract will be subject to Agency's security protocol and procedures.

4.5 Vendor shall inform all staff of Agency's security protocol and procedures.

5. QUALIFICATIONS:

5.1 Experience: Vendor, or Vendor's employees that will be performing under this contract, must have successfully maintained Boiler equipment of the type, character and magnitude currently being utilized by Agency and included on the list of Boiler equipment, attached hereto as Exhibit C, on two or more occasions in the last five years. Vendor should provide information confirming its experience prior to contract award

5.2 Training: Vendor, or Vendor's employees that will be performing under this contract, shall be trained and/or certified to provide Boiler Maintenance on the equipment located at the Agency's facilities as shown on Exhibit B. Vendor must provide Agency with documentation satisfactory to verify training and certification upon request.

5.3 Factory Authorization: Vendor must be authorized by the applicable manufacturer to perform repair and warranty work on the equipment listed on Exhibit C.

5.4 Certifications: Vendor shall ensure that all Boiler Maintenance performed under this Contract is performed by an appropriately licensed individual. Required licenses may include, but are not limited to the following:

5.4.1 Electricians – WV Electricians License

5.4.2 Plumbers – WV Plumbers License

5.4.3 Boiler – EPA 608 Certification and Apprentice Certification or Completion of Boiler Vocational Program.

5.4.4 WV Contractor's License

5.5 Building Codes: At a minimum, the Boiler Maintenance shall comply with the current editions of the following standards and codes in effect at the time of performance.

5.5.1 National Electric Code (NEC)

5.5.2 International Building Code (IBC)

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5.5.3 International Mechanical Code (IMC)

5.5.4 Underwriters Laboratories: Products shall be UL-916-PAZX listed.

5.5.5 ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2004 (BACnet)

5.5.6 ANSI/EIA/CEA-709.1 (LonTalk)

5.5.7 NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

6. REPORTS: Vendor shall provide all the reports as outlined below.

6.1 Preventive Maintenance Log: Vendor shall provide and update a Preventive Maintenance log in the form of a chart posted in the vicinity of Boiler equipment. The Preventive Maintenance log must include a listing of all Preventive Maintenance performed, the name of the individual performing the Preventive Maintenance, the date it was performed, and the time spent performing the Preventive Maintenance. Vendor shall also maintain a duplicate maintenance log that Vendor must submit to Agency on a monthly basis.

6.2 Wiring Diagram: Vendor shall maintain updated wiring diagrams for the Boiler equipment. Vendor must permanently mount wiring diagrams on full-size display panels near the equipment controllers. These wiring diagrams are to remain the property of the Agency and will be surrendered upon termination of this contract.

6.3 Corrective Maintenance Log: Vendor shall maintain a log of all Corrective Maintenance performed under this Contract. The log must include the name of the individual performing the Corrective Maintenance, a description of the work performed, a list of any parts that were repaired or replaced, the total time spent performing the Corrective Maintenance, and the date and time Corrective Maintenance was performed. Vendor shall submit a copy of this log to Agency upon Agency's request.

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Reports: Vendor shall provide quarterly reports and annual summaries to the Agency, and to the Purchasing Division when requested, with a detailed listing of Boiler Maintenance performed under this Contract during that period of time. The quarterly and annual reports must include a listing of the hours worked per project, the cost of hours worked per project, the total of all hours worked and corresponding cost, a listing of parts utilized per project, the cost of parts utilized per project, the total parts used for the period, the cost of parts for the period, a grand total of all costs for the period, and any other information that the Agency or Purchasing

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Division may request.

7. **TRAVEL:** Vendor shall be responsible for all mileage and travel costs, including travel time, associated with performance of this Contract. Such costs will not be paid by the Agency.
8. **CONTRACT AWARD:** This Contract will be awarded to the Vendor meeting the required specifications that provides the lowest Total Cost on the Pricing Pages.
- 8.1 **Pricing Pages:** Vendor should complete the Pricing Pages by inserting the requested information in the appropriate location and performing the calculations necessary to arrive at a total cost. The requested information includes: A monthly cost, an hourly labor rate, a parts multiplier, a total yearly cost, the total labor cost, the total parts cost, and the total cost. Vendor should complete the Pricing Pages in their entirety as failure to do so may result in Vendor's bid being disqualified.

The Pricing Pages contain an estimated number of labor hours and an estimated cost for parts. The estimates for labor and parts represent an amount that will be utilized for evaluation purposes only. No future use of the Contract or any individual item is guaranteed or implied.

Vendor should type or electronically enter the information into the Pricing Pages to prevent errors in the evaluation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Purchasing Division may correct errors at its discretion.

An example of a properly completed Pricing Page is shown below for reference purposes only:

Monthly Charge	x	12 Months	=	Total Yearly Cost
<u>\$200</u>	x	<u>12</u>	=	<u>\$2,400</u>

Hourly Labor Rate	x	Estimated Hours	=	Total Labor Cost
<u>\$ 50</u>	x	<u>200</u>	=	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

Estimated Parts Cost	x	Multiplier	=	Total Parts Cost
<u>\$10,000.00</u>	x	<u>1.20</u>	=	<u>\$ 12,000</u>

Total Cost	<u>\$ 24,400</u>
------------	------------------

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

9. ORDERING:

9.1 Preventive Maintenance Ordering: After award of this Contract Agency and Vendor shall agree upon a Preventive Maintenance schedule. The Agency shall then issue a release order against this Contract covering the agreed upon Preventive Maintenance to be performed.

9.2 Corrective Maintenance Ordering: The Agency shall define the scope of each Corrective Maintenance project to be performed under this Contract and submit it to Vendor for a cost quote prior to Vendor's commencement of any work. The cost quote must detail the intended scope of work required to complete the project and contain an itemized listing of time and parts that will be required. If the Vendor's quote is satisfactory to the Agency, then Agency will issue a release order allowing Vendor to commence work. This release order shall have a unique number, reference the master contract number, and detail the scope of work for the project in question. Issuance of the release order to the Contractor shall be considered authorization to begin work. If the Agency determines that the cost quote is not satisfactory, then Agency and Vendor shall work to obtain a satisfactory cost quote by modifying the project, requesting different parts, performing labor with state employees, or other methods that Agency and Vendor deem appropriate.

9.3 Vendor is not permitted to perform any work other than that specified on the release order issued under section 9.1 or 9.2 of this Contract.

10. CONTRACT VALUE LIMIT

10.1 In accordance with W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(a)(5), total payments under this contract will not exceed \$500,000.

10.2 Change orders (including renewals) and delivery orders that cause this contract to exceed \$500,000 will not be permitted.

11. BILLING / PAYMENT:

11.1 Preventive Maintenance: All labor and parts associated with the Preventative Maintenance activities must be included in the monthly charge. Vendor may submit monthly invoices to obtain payment for Preventive Maintenance.

11.2 Corrective Maintenance:

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
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11.2.1 Labor: Labor for Corrective Maintenance will be billed on a per hour basis using the number of hours actually worked and the single hourly rate bid by vendor. Vendor may include Corrective Maintenance on its monthly invoices or submit requests for payment of Corrective Maintenance on a separate invoice provided the work has been completed.

11.2.2 Parts: Parts for Corrective Maintenance will be billed on a cost-plus basis with the multiplier designated by Vendor on the Pricing Page to serve as the markup. (Examples of how the multiplier should be used are shown below) For purposes of this Contract, Vendor's cost is the amount paid by Vendor to the manufacturer or supplier and does not include Vendor's overhead, stocking fees, delivery charges, or other fees that are not direct payment for parts. All charges not associated with direct payments to the manufacturer or supplier must be accounted for in the markup represented by the multiplier.

Multiplier

<u>Example</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
----------------	----------------

0.05	Vendor sells parts to Agency at one-half of Vendor's cost.
------	--

1.0	Vendor sells parts to Agency at Vendor's cost.
-----	--

1.25 markup.	Vendor sells parts to Agency at Vendor's cost plus a 25% markup.
-----------------	--

1.5 markup.	Vendor sells parts to Agency at Vendor's cost plus a 50% markup.
----------------	--

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Vendor may invoice Agency for expedited or emergency delivery of parts provided that the expedited or emergency delivery was requested by the Agency in advance, the delivery charge is specifically listed on the billing invoice to the Agency, the Agency pays no more than the actual delivery charge, and the actual delivery charge documentation is included with the invoice.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

12. DEFAULT:

12.1 The following shall be considered a default under this Contract.

12.1.1 Failure to perform Boiler Maintenance in accordance with the requirements contained in herein.

12.1.2 Failure to comply with other specifications and requirements contained herein.

12.1.3 Failure to comply with any applicable law, rule, ordinance, or building code applicable to this Contract or Boiler Maintenance generally.

12.1.4 Failure to remedy deficient performance upon request.

12.2 The following remedies shall be available upon default.

12.2.1 Cancellation of the Contract.

12.2.2 Cancellation of one or more release orders issued under this Contract.

12.2.3 Any other remedies available in law or equity.

12.3 Agency reserves the right to inspect the Boiler Maintenance to ensure that Vendor's performance is in compliance with this Contract. If Agency determines that Vendor has failed to perform in accordance with this Contract, Agency may demand that the Vendor immediately remedy the failure or consider the failure to be a default. Vendor's failure to remedy the deficient performance, if given the opportunity to do so, shall be considered a default.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

13. MISCELLANEOUS:

13.1 Contract Manager: During its performance of this Contract, Vendor must designate and maintain a primary contract manager responsible for overseeing Vendor's responsibilities under this Contract. The Contract Manager must be available during normal business hours to address any customer service or other issues related to this Contract. Vendor should list its Contract Manager and his or her contact information below.

Contract Manager: Tim Sreeninger

Telephone Number: 304-346-0549

Fax Number: 304-346-8920

Email Address: @tsreeninger@cbabtech.com

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

EXHIBIT B – PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventive Maintenance Activities Include:

1. Cleaning of the interior of the fire chambers on all listed units.
2. Checking of all safety devices on all four units; repair or replace, as needed.
3. Inspection of all water tubes on all four units; repair or replace as needed.
4. Inspection of all burner units on all four units; repair or replace as needed.
5. Inspection of all water control valves on all four units; repair or replace as needed.
6. Inspection and flushing of all mud *drums* on all four units; repair or replace as needed.
7. Tune and adjust to manufacturer's settings flame rate/burn.
8. Providing pre-season startup support to bring units to full operation.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
Annual Comprehensive Inspections, Cleaning and Maintenance for High Pressure Boilers

EXHIBIT A - PRICING PAGES

Preventive Maintenance:

Monthly Charge	x	12 months	=	Total Yearly Charge
\$ <u>1362</u>	x	12	=	\$ <u>16,344</u>

Corrective Maintenance:

Hourly Labor Rate	x	Estimated Hours	=	Total Labor Cost
\$ <u>108</u>	x	200	=	\$ <u>21,600</u>

Estimated Parts Cost	x	Multiplier	=	Total Parts Cost
\$10,000.00	x	<u>1.3</u>	=	\$ <u>13,000</u>

Total Cost * \$ 50,944

* Total Cost is calculated by adding the Total Yearly Cost, Total Labor Cost, and the Total Parts Cost.

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EXHIBIT C – AGENCY FACILITIES AND UNITS

1. Facility Location:

Building 5
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E.
Charleston, WV 25305

Units:

Four (4) Bryan Model #RX2100-S boilers

Exhibit D



Installation

Operation

Service Manual

for

Forced Draft Steam

Boilers

BRYAN BOILERS
783 N. CHILI AVENUE, PERU, INDIANA 46970
Telephone: 765-473-6651 / Fax: 765-473-3074

E-Mail: bryanboilers@lquest.net / Internet: www.bryanboilers.com

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FORCED DRAFT STEAM BOILERS

NOTE:

- Please read all of instruction manual before attempting installation.
- Insurance and local or state regulatory codes may contain additional or more stringent requirements than those contained in this manual. Installation must conform to these codes and any other authority having jurisdiction.

1.1 BOILER FOUNDATION

Before uncrating, the boiler location should be prepared. The boiler should set upon a good level concrete floor. If the boiler is not level or the floor in good condition, a concrete foundation should be built, the dimensions larger than the outside dimensions of the boiler base.

DO NOT INSTALL BOILER ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING. The only exception to this is UL Labeled F-Series boilers which may be installed on combustible flooring.

IMPORTANT

If the boiler is installed directly on a concrete floor where it is important that the floor be kept cool (such as an upper floor or mezzanine or when sitting over wiring conduits) set the boiler up on insulating tile or steel framework so that air may circulate underneath. For atmospheric gas fired boilers, it is advisable to build up an insulating floor under the boiler using high temperature mineral fiber board at least 1 1/2" thick.

1.2 CLEARANCES

See Table 1 for minimum clearances to wall, ceilings, or obstructions. The clearances in Table 1 are intended as a general recommendation only. Local codes must be applied to specific installations and the minimum clearances established accordingly. Provisions must also be made for service, accessibility and clearance for piping and electrical connections.

Do not obstruct combustion air and ventilation openings with piping or any other construction. All

boilers must be installed in a space which is large, compared to the boiler. Only UL Labeled F-Series boilers are suitable for installation on combustible flooring.

NOTE

ADHERE TO ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES REGARDING BOILER INSTALLATION AND CLEARANCES.

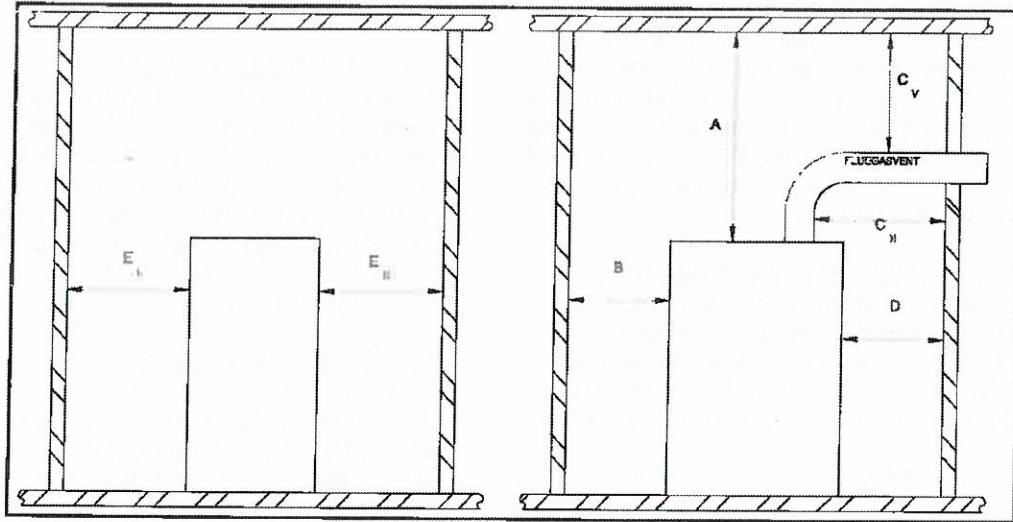
1.3 UNCRATING THE BOILER

Uncrate the boiler near its permanent location. Leave it on the bottom crating until ready to place permanently. Leave the plastic shroud on the boiler until all piping work is complete, cutting holes in the plastic for access to connections.

Remove the bolts attaching the boiler to the crate at the underside of the bottom crating. Lift or slide the boiler off of the bottom crating into position. Be careful not to tip the boiler up on one corner or side, which could cause damage to jacket.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES

NOTE: These boilers are intended to be installed in a room which is large compared to the size of the boiler. They are not intended for alcove installation and are suitable for installation on non-combustible flooring only.



DIMENSION	D-SERIES		F-SERIES ¹		CL-SERIES		K-SERIES		RV, RW & AB SERIES	
	WATER/ STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#
A	18"	36"	18"	48"	24"	24"	18"	36"	24"	24"
B	24"	24"	48"	96"	48"	36"	48"	24"	48"	48"
C _V & C _H	18"	36"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"
D	48"	96"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"
E _L & E _R	24"	24"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	32"	32"

1 - F-Series boilers are approved for installation on combustible flooring. Do not install on carpeting.

- A - Clearance above boiler
- B - Front of boiler
- C_V - Clearance from gas vent, measured vertically above pipe
- C_H - Clearance from gas vent, measured horizontally or below pipe
- D - From back of boiler
- E_L - Left side of boiler
- E_R - Right side of boiler

These clearances are general minimum clearances. Local codes may dictate larger clearances.

1.4 BOILER CONNECTIONS

1.4.1 GENERAL

Do not run any pipes along the access panel side of the boiler. Maintain clearances as shown on the dimensional drawing for servicing of the boiler tubes. Provide at least 36" from the gas train and burner, unless a larger dimension is indicated on the dimensional. All piping should be designed and installed to avoid any loadings on the boiler connections or piping.

1.4.2 STEAM SUPPLY CONNECTION

A steam shut-off valve must be installed between each boiler and the steam main. This valve must be of the outside screw and yoke design to allow indication from a distance whether the valve is open or closed.

1.4.3 FEEDWATER CONNECTION

Install a check valve and a globe valve between the feed pump and the boiler. It is also recommended to install a globe valve between the feed pump and the receiver

tank. This valve can then be adjusted to bypass excess pump capacity to better control the boiler feed rate.

1.4.4 SAFETY RELIEF VALVE(S)

A connection is provided in the top of the boiler for the relief valve. The relief valve discharge piping must be the same size as the relief valve discharge opening. Avoid over-tightening as this can distort valve seats. All piping from relief valve must be independently supported with no weight carried by the valve.

1.4.4 BLOWDOWN CONNECTION

Blowdown valve(s) must be full size of the connection on the boiler. Steam boilers 15 psig and below require at least one blowdown valve. Higher pressure boilers require two blowdown valves with one or both valves being slow opening type. Each water column and float type low water cut-off must be equipped with a blowdown valve.

1.5 GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION - FORCED DRAFT UNITS

The installation must conform completely to the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction, or in the absence of such, requirements shall conform in the U.S. to the current National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-1984, or in Canada to the current Installation Code for Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment (CAN/CGA B149.1-M91), or Oil Burning Equipment (CSA B139-M91), and applicable regional regulations for the class; which should be followed carefully in all cases.

Drip leg must be installed on gas supply piping.

Consult the local gas utility company for inspection and authorization of all gas supply piping and flue connections.

The regulator vent line must be vented to outside of building on any boiler equipment with electric gas pilot ignition.

1.5.1 DRIP LEG

A drip leg or sediment trap must be installed in the gas supply line. See Fig. 1.5A. The gas line must be connected to a supply main at least as large as the gas train connection at the boiler. This connection should be made with a union so that the boiler gas train components and burner may be easily removed, if necessary, for service.

1.5.2 GAS PIPING LEAK TEST

After completion of the gas piping hookup, the installation must be checked for leaks, using a soap and water solution. Disconnect the boiler and gas train from the gas supply piping during any pressure testing of the gas supply system.

1.5.3 VENTING OF GAS TRAIN COMPONENTS

Gas pressure regulator - The regulator must be vented to the outside air, using minimum 1/4" tubing or pipe. The vent line should terminate in a downward direction to be free of restriction.

Diaphragm gas valves (V48A or V88A) - The vent line off of these gas valves must be vented to outdoors, the same as the regulator.

Normally open vent valves - These valves must be piped to outdoors using pipe no smaller than that of the valve.

Gas pressure switches - Vent these switches to outdoors using a minimum of 1/4" tubing or piping.

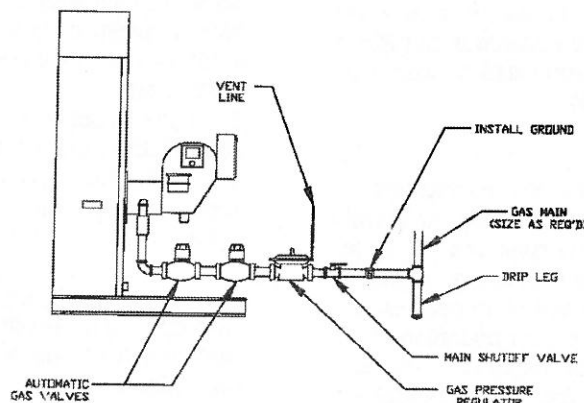


FIGURE 1.5A: GAS BURNER CONNECTION

NOTE: USE PIPE COMPOUND, WHICH IS RESISTANT TO THE ACTION OF LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS. DO NOT USE TEFLON TAPE.

1.6 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

IMPORTANT: All electrical connections must conform to the National Electrical Code and to all other applicable State and Local Codes. Forced draft boilers may require a high voltage connection. See boiler wiring diagram and equipment list for

details.

Equipment Grounding - The boiler must be grounded in accordance with the American National Standard Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA #70-1981.

1.7 COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY

IMPORTANT: Positive means for supplying an ample amount of outside air, allowing complete combustion of the gas, must be provided.

Movable combustion air dampers, automatic or manually adjustable, must be electrically interlocked with the boiler to prevent boiler operation if the dampers are closed.

Combustion air openings must never be blocked or obstructed in any manner.

The boiler room must be at a positive or neutral pressure relative to the outdoors. A negative in the boiler room will result in downdraft problems and incomplete combustion due to lack of air.

WARNING!

Failure to provide an adequate air supply will result in boiler damage and hazardous conditions in the building (fire and asphyxiation hazard as well as equipment damage).

COMBUSTION AIR: Complete combustion of natural or propane gas requires approximately ten cubic foot of air (at sea level and 70 F) for each 1000 Btu of boiler input. In reality, additional air is required to achieve complete combustion. Air is also required for the proper operation of the appliance draft diverter or barometric damper. The combustion air opening recommendations below are designed to provide the air needed for atmospheric gas fired boilers which are equipped with either draft diverters or barometric dampers. Combustion air openings for boilers which are equipped with forced draft burners may be reduced to 70% of that required for atmospheric gas fired boilers. This is because the forced draft

boiler is not equipped with a draft control device (so no air is required for draft control).

COMBUSTION AIR OPENINGS - AREA REQUIRED:

Openings directly through outside wall -

One opening within 12 inches of the ceiling plus one opening within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu of total input of all air using appliances in the room.

Example: A boiler room having two boilers with 500,000 Btu input would require two openings through an outside wall, and each opening must have at least 250 square inches of free area.

Openings through vertical ducts -

One duct in the ceiling plus one duct terminating within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu of total input of all air-using appliances in the room.

Example: A boiler room having four boilers with 250,000 Btu input would require two ducts, one in the ceiling and one terminating near the floor, each opening having at least 250 square inches of free area.

Openings through horizontal ducts -

One duct opening within 12 inches of the ceiling plus one duct opening within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch of per 2,000 Btu of total input for all equipment in the room. NOTE: No rectangular duct may have a dimension of less than 4 inches.

Example: A boiler room having 1 million Btu total input would require two ducts, one in the ceiling and one near the floor, each opening must having at least 500 square inches of free area.

Ventilation Air: In addition to air needed for combustion, sufficient air must be supplied for ventilation, including air required for comfort and proper working conditions for personnel in the boiler room. In colder climates, provision should also be made to heat the boiler room, if necessary, for personnel comfort.

CAUTION

Protection from combustion air contamination: Where corrosive or flammable process fumes are present in the vicinity of the boiler room or the air stream for the combustion air supply, it is essential that suitable means be provided for their safe

disposal. The boiler room and the combustion air supply must not be exposed to the fumes. Such fumes include, but are not limited to, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, chlorine, and halogenated hydrocarbons.

NOTE: Halogenated hydrocarbons are particularly injurious and corrosive after exposure to high temperatures.

1.8 CHIMNEY, FLUE PIPE & DRAFT CONTROL - FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

CODE COMPLIANCE

The installation must conform to the requirements of NFPA 54, the National Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1-1984), Part 7, "Venting of Equipment", or to the applicable requirements of all local building codes. For factory-built and listed chimney systems (such as type B vent), consult the system manufacturer's instructions for correct installation procedures. Gas vents may be of any of the construction types listed in this manual. No portion of a venting system may extend into or pass through any circulating air duct or plenum.

MINIMUM SAFE PERFORMANCE

Venting systems must be designed to develop positive flow adequate to remove flue gases to the outside atmosphere. Guidelines are provided in this manual and in the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54, for sizing and design of flue gas venting systems. For additional reference to good practice in vent design, refer to the "Chimney, Gas Vent, and Fireplace Design" chapter of the ASHRAE Equipment Handbook.

OUTSIDE VENTS AND CHIMNEYS

Outside uninsulated single wall pipe is not recommended for use in cold climates for venting gas-fired appliances since temperature differentials may cause corrosion in such pipe, as well as poor draft on start ups. When local experience indicates that condensate may be a problem, provisions should be made to drain off the condensate in the gas vent or chimney.

ESTIMATING FLUE GAS FLOW RATE (ACFM)

Flue gas volumetric flow rate in SCFM (standard cubic feet per minute) and ACFM (actual cubic feet per minute) can be estimated by using the information in 1.8.1A. Divide the Total Input of appliances connected to the chimney or vent by 1000. Then multiply this result times the factor listed in the SCFM and ACFM table. The ACFM data is required for determining stack exit velocity and induced draft fan requirements.

ESTIMATING STACK EXIT VELOCITY

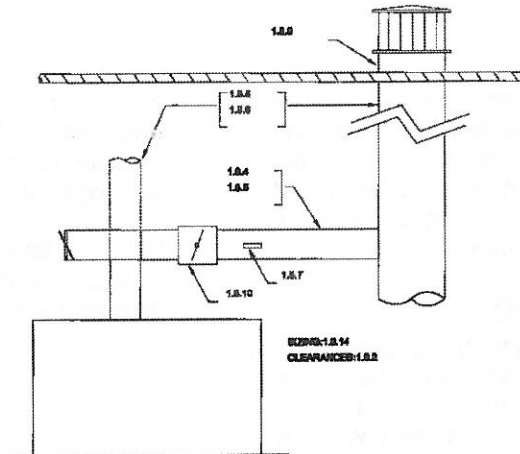
First, determine the ACFM for the stack as described above. Multiply the total ACFM times the Velocity Factor from the Velocity Table in Table 1.8.1B for the stack diameter used. The result is the Stack Exit Velocity in feet per second.

ESTIMATING STACK EMISSIONS

Table 1.8.1C lists approximate emissions of NO_x (oxides of nitrogen) and CO (carbon monoxide). The table lists both the concentration, in parts per million (ppm), and the flow rate, in pounds per hour (PPH), of each compound: Divide the total input of appliances connected to the chimney or vent by 1,000,000. Then multiply this result times the value listed in the table for PPH emissions.

MANUAL REFERENCES

See Figure 1.8.1 for a graphics listing of applicable sections of this manual for each section of the vent system.



**FIG. 1.8.1: VENT DESIGN INSTRUCTION -
REFERENCES**

TABLE 1.8.1A: ESTIMATING FLUE GAS VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE

Approximate Flue Gas VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE (Per 1000 Btu/hr Input) (Multiply factor listed times boiler input in MBH)			
BOILER TYPE	SCFM Per 1000 Btu/hr INPUT	ACFM Per 1000 Btu/hr INPUT	APPROXIMATE FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE
Water & 15# Steam Gas Fired	0.230	0.402	450 F
Oil Fired	0.230	0.402	450 F
150# Steam Gas Fired	0.230	0.425	500 F
Oil Fired	0.230	0.425	500 F

TABLE 1.8.1B: STACK EXIT VELOCITY

Estimated STACK EXIT VELOCITY Calculation (Multiply total ACFM times the velocity factor below velocity in feet per second)					
STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR	STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR	STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR
6	0.0849	18	0.00943	34	0.00264
7	0.0624	20	0.00764	36	0.00236
8	0.0477	22	0.00631	38	0.00212
10	0.0308	24	0.00531	40	0.00191
12	0.0212	26	0.00390	48	0.00133
14	0.0156	28	0.00340	60	0.00085
16	0.0119	32	0.00298		

TABLE 1.8.1C: ESTIMATING FLUE GAS EMISSIONS

Estimated Emissions (Volumetric Flow Rate Per Million Btu/hr Input) (Multiply PPH listed times boiler input divided by 1,000,000)										
BOILER TYPE	PARTICULATES		NOx		CO		SOx		Hydrocarbons	
	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM
Gas Fired	N/A	N/A	0.049	50	0.194	200	N/A	N/A	0.010	10
Oil Fired	0.020	20	0.068	70	0.018	18	0.286	290	0.004	4

1.8.2 CLEARANCES

The vent system and draft control devices must be installed so as to achieve the clearances to surfaces outlined in Table 1.2.1, Minimum Clearances chart, in this manual. See also Table 1.8.9 for vent clearances. All clearances must comply with the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA54), and with all

local and state building codes. The clearances described in this manual are intended to be general guidelines only, additional requirements may occur because of local building design regulations.

1.8.3 BOILER ROOM PRESSURIZATION

The boiler room must be supplied with adequate air for combustion and for proper operation of draft control devices (barometric dampers or draft

diverters) as outlined in "Combustion Air Supply", Section 1.7 of this manual.

WARNING

THE BOILER ROOM MUST BE MAINTAINED AT A POSITIVE OR NEUTRAL PRESSURE (RELATIVE TO OUTDOORS) AT ALL TIMES. EXHAUST FANS OR CONNECTIONS FROM THE BOILER ROOM TO ZONES OF NEGATIVE PRESSURE (AIR DUCTS, NEGATIVE PRESSURE ROOMS, ETC.) WILL CAUSE NEGATIVE PRESSURE IN THE BOILER ROOM. SUCH CONDITIONS WILL CAUSE HAZARDOUS OPERATION OF THE BOILER AND INTRODUCTION OF COMBUSTION PRODUCTS INTO THE BUILDING AIR.

IF THE BOILER ROOM MUST BE UNDER A NEGATIVE PRESSURE AT ANY TIME, AN

INDUCED DRAFT FAN WILL BE REQUIRED. FURTHER, THE BOILER MUST BE PROVIDED WITH A BAROMETRIC DRAFT CONTROL - NOT WITH A DRAFT DIVERter. THE FAN MUST BE INTERLOCKED WITH THE BOILER AND A DRAFT PROVING SWITCH MUST BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT OPERATION OF THE BOILER IF THE FAN SHOULD FAIL TO OPERATE.

IT ALSO MAY BE ADVISABLE TO INSTALL AN AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPER IN THE VENT SYSTEM TO PREVENT BACKFLOW THROUGH THE VENT SYSTEM DURING BOILER OFF CYCLES. SEE FOLLOWING SECTION ON AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS.

1.8.7 ACCEPTABLE VENT TYPES

LISTED GAS VENTS

Listed gas vents must be applied only on those applications for which they are listed. Type B gas vents are NOT listed for use on forced draft appliance vent systems.

Installation of these vents must comply with the vent listing, with the vent manufacturer's instructions and with complete adherence to the codes and clearances as outlined previously.

PRESSURIZED VENT SYSTEMS

Some Bryan Boilers (unless specifically fitted for the application) are not suitable for operation on a pressurized vent systems. Refer to Section 2 of this manual for the allowable range of vent pressure for each series. The RV, RW, and AB series boilers are designed for pressurized vent systems. All others require a neutral pressure.

SINGLE-WALL METAL PIPE

Single-wall metal pipe must be of galvanized sheet or other approved non-combustible corrosion resistant material, with minimum thickness per Table 1.8.7, from the National Fuel Gas Code. Single-wall metal pipe should be insulated to prevent excessive heat in the boiler room and to avoid ignition and spillage problems as well as corrosion from excessive condensation.

MASONRY, METAL AND FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEYS

Installation of factory built vents and chimneys must comply with the vent listing, with the vent manufacturer's instructions and with adherence to the codes and clearances as outlined herein. Masonry or metal chimneys must be built and

installed in accordance with nationally recognized building codes or standards.

MASONRY CHIMNEYS FOR RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS MUST BE LINED WITH FIRE-CLAY FLUE LINING (KX C315 OR THE EQUIVALENT) WITH THICKNESS NOT LESS THAN 5/16 INCH OR WITH A LINER OF OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL THAT WILL RESIST CORROSION, SOFTENING OR CRACKING FROM FLUE GASES AT TEMPERATURES UP TO 1800 F.

EXISTING CHIMNEYS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FOR UNSAFE CONDITIONS, SUCH AS DETERIORATED MASONRY AND EXCESSIVE SOOT OR OTHER BLOCKAGE OR POTENTIAL BLOCKAGE. SEE ALSO SECTION 1.8.6.

EXISTING CHIMNEYS MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED FOR THE FLUE GAS LOADING TO BE USED. THAT IS, IF AN EXISTING CHIMNEY IS USED FOR A SMALLER TOTAL INPUT THAN ITS ORIGINAL DESIGN, A LINER OR VENT IS REQUIRED. THE USE OF A PROPERLY SIZED GAS VENT OR LINER WILL PREVENT DETERIORATION OF THE CHIMNEY DUE TO THE EXCESSIVE CONDENSATION WHICH RESULTS ON OVERSIZED SYSTEMS.

WARNING

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE FLUE PIPE BE CONNECTED TO THE CHIMNEY OF AN OPEN FIREPLACE.

TABLE 1.8.7A WATER BOILER & STEAM BOILERS TO 50 PSIG		TABLE 1.8.7B (STEAM BOILERS OVER 50 PSIG)	
Diameter of Connector, Inches	Minimum Thickness, Inch (Gauge)	Diameter of Connector, Inches	Minimum Thickness, Inch (Gauge)
6 to 10	0.023 (24)	14 and less	0.053 (16)
10 to 12	0.029 (22)	14 to 16	0.067 (14)
12 to 16	0.034 (20)	16 to 18	0.093 (12)
16 +	0.056 (16)	18 +	0.123 (10)

1.8.5 VENT CONNECTORS (HORIZONTAL RUNS)

CONSTRUCTION

Vent connectors may be of any of the acceptable constructions listed in this manual.

AVOID UNNECESSARY BENDS

The vent connector must be installed so as to avoid turns or other construction features which create excessive resistance to flow of flue gases.

JOINTS

Vent connectors must be firmly attached to draft diverter outlets or boiler flue collars by sheet metal screws or other approved means. Vent connectors of Type B vent material must be assembled in accordance with the vent manufacturer's instructions. Joints between sections of connector piping must be fastened using sheet metal screws or other approved means.

SLOPE OR VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be installed without any dips or sags and must slope upward at least 1/4 inch per foot.

LENGTH OF VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be as short as possible and the boiler as close as practical to the chimney or vent.

The horizontal run of an uninsulated vent connector to a natural draft chimney or vent servicing a single appliance must not be more than 75% of the height of the chimney or vent above the vent connector.

The horizontal run of an insulated vent connector to a natural draft chimney or vent servicing a single appliance must not exceed 100% of the height of the chimney or vent above the vent connector.

SUPPORT OF VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be supported in accordance with the vent manufacturer's instructions and listing and with all applicable codes. Support should also be independent of the boiler or the draft diverter (when used). The vent connector must be supported for the design and weight of the material employed to maintain clearances, prevent physical damage and separation of joints, and to prevent sagging of the vent connector.

Supports should usually be overhead hangers, of load bearing capacity appropriate for the weight involved.

LOCATION

When the vent connector used for an appliance having a draft hood must be located in or pass through a crawl space or other area difficult to access or which may be cold, that portion of the vent connector must be of listed double wall Type B gas vent material, or of material having equivalent insulation qualities. Single wall metal pipe used as a vent connector must not pass through any floor or ceiling.

CHIMNEY CONNECTION

In entering a passageway in a masonry or metal chimney, the vent connector must be installed above the extreme bottom to avoid stoppage. Means must be employed which will prevent the vent connector from protruding so far as to restrict the space between its end and the opposite wall of the chimney. A thimble or slip joint may be used to facilitate removal of the vent connector. The vent connector must be firmly attached to or inserted into the thimble or slip joint to prevent the vent connector from falling out.

DAMPERS

Manually operated dampers must not be placed in the vent connector. This does not exclude the use of fixed baffles, locking quadrant dampers which are welded in a fixed position, or automatic vent dampers (when properly installed and interlocked with the boiler gas controls).

USE OF THIMBLES

Vent connectors made of single wall metal pipe must not pass through any combustible wall unless they are guarded at the point of passage by ventilated metal thimbles 6" larger in diameter than the vent connector. This may be done only on water boilers and steam boilers rated for operation at no higher than 50 psig.

SINGLE WALL METAL VENT PIPE USED TO VENT STEAM BOILERS OPERATING OVER 50 PSIG MUST NOT PASS THROUGH WALLS OR PARTITIONS CONSTRUCTED OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

1.8.6 CHIMNEY & VENT CONSTRUCTION (VERTICAL SECTION)

INSTALLATION OF FACTORY BUILT SYSTEMS

Listed gas vents and factory built chimneys must be installed in accordance with their listings and the manufacturer's instructions. Vents and venting systems passing through roofs must extend through the roof flashing, roof thimble or roof jack.

INSTALLATION OF MASONRY OR METAL CHIMNEYS

Masonry or metal chimneys must be built in accordance with nationally recognized building codes and standards.

INSTALLATION OF SINGLE WALL GAS VENTS

Single wall metal pipe may be used only for runs directly from the space in which the appliance is located through the roof or exterior wall to the outer air. A pipe passing through a roof must extend without interruption through the roof flashing, roof jack or thimble. Single wall metal pipe must not originate in any unoccupied attic or concealed space. Additionally, it must not pass through any attic, inside wall, concealed space or through any floor. Minimum clearance must be maintained between the single wall metal pipe and any combustible surface as outlined in Table 1.8.9.

When a single wall metal pipe passes through an exterior wall constructed of combustible material, it must be guarded at the point of passage by a ventilated thimble as described under "Use of Thimbles" in Section 1.8.8 of this manual.

Alternatively, a non-ventilating thimble not less than 18" above and 6" below the roof (with the annular space open at the bottom and closed at the top) may be used.

INSPECTIONS OF CHIMNEYS

Before connection of a vent connector to a chimney, the chimney passageway must be examined to ascertain that it is clear and free of obstructions. Cleanouts must be constructed such that they will remain tightly closed when not in use. Tee fittings used as cleanouts or condensate drains must have tight fitting caps to prevent entrance of air into the chimney at such points. When an existing masonry chimney is unlined and local experience indicates that vent gas condensate may be a problem, an approved liner or another vent must be installed. When inspection reveals that an existing chimney is not safe for the intended application, it must be rebuilt to conform to nationally recognized standards, relined with a suitable liner, or replaced with a gas vent or chimney suitable for the appliances to be attached.

SUPPORT OF CHIMNEYS AND VENTS

All portions of chimneys must be adequately supported for the design and weight of the materials employed. Listed factory built chimneys must be supported and spaced in accordance with their listings and the chimney or gas vent manufacturer's recommendations.

THE GAS VENT OR CHIMNEY MUST BE SUPPORTED INDEPENDENTLY OF THE BOILER TOP OR DRAFT DIVERTER.

EQUIPMENT TYPE	MINIMUM REQUIRED DISTANCE FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL		
	Listed Vent	Single Wall Metal Pipe	Factory Built Chimney
Water and 15 psig Steam Boilers	not permitted	18"	as listed
All Steam Boilers over 15 psig	not permitted	36"	as listed

1.8.7 MARKING OF GAS VENTS

In those localities where solid and liquid fuels are used extensively, gas vents must be plainly and permanently identified by a label reading:

"This gas vent is for appliances which burn gas only. Do not connect to incinerators or solid or liquid fuel burning appliances."

This label must be attached to the wall or ceiling at a point near where the gas vent connector enters the wall, ceiling or chimney.

The authority having jurisdiction must determine whether their area constitutes such a locality.

1.8.8 VENTING MULTIPLE APPLIANCES ON A COMMON VENT

COMMON GAS VENT

When two or more openings (for vent connectors) are provided in a chimney or gas vent, the opening should be at different levels. They should never be opposite one another.

When two vent connectors enter the same gas vent or chimney, the smallest of the two should enter at the highest position possible.

PRESSURIZED VENTS OR VENT CONNECTORS

DO NOT CONNECT THE FLUE OF AN APPLIANCE VENTED BY NATURAL DRAFT TO A VENT SYSTEM WHICH OPERATES UNDER A POSITIVE PRESSURE.

SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE VENTS

Gas appliances must not be vented to a vent or a chimney which serves a solid fuel burning appliance.

1.8.9 VENT AND CHIMNEY TERMINATIONS

HEIGHT ABOVE ROOF OR OBSTACLE

WATER BOILERS AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS: No less than 3 feet above the roof and no less than 2 feet above any parapet or obstacle closer than 10 feet from the vent outlet.

HIGH PRESSURE (OVER 15 PSIG) STEAM BOILERS: No less than 10 feet higher than any portion of any building within a distance of 25 feet from the vent.

MINIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE DRAFT CONTROL

Chimneys and gas vents must extend at least 5 feet above the highest connected barometric draft control or any appliance flue outlet.

CLEARANCE FROM AIR INLETS

The vent or chimney must terminate no less than 3 feet above any forced air inlet within a distance of 10 feet. It must terminate no less than 1 foot above, or 4 feet below, or 4 feet horizontally from, any door, window or gravity air inlet into a building.

CLEARANCE FROM PUBLIC WALKWAYS

The vent exit of a mechanical draft system must be at least 7 feet above grade when located next to public walkways.

PROTECTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS FROM POSSIBLE CORROSION OR DISCOLORATION FROM FLUE PRODUCTS

The products of combustion from gas or oil contain potentially corrosive gases and high temperatures. For this reason, the chimney or vent exit must be designed to prevent exposure of the building materials to the flue products. Failure to do so may result in deterioration or discoloration of building materials.

VENT SUPPORT

The gas vent or chimney must be securely positioned and supported. Guy wires or other reliable means must be used to prevent movement of the vent.

PROTECTION AGAINST BLOCKAGE OR OBSTRUCTION

The chimney or vent exit design must prevent any possibility of blockage by snow or any other obstruction.

VENTILATING HOODS AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS

Ventilating hoods or exhaust systems may be used to vent atmospheric gas appliances. When these are used, however, such mechanical exhaust devices must be electrically interlocked with all appliances on the vent system. The circuit must prevent the operation of any appliance on the system if the hood or exhaust system is not in operation.

STACK CAPS

EVERY GAS VENT MUST BE SUPPLIED WITH AN APPROVED VENT CAP WHICH WILL PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF RAIN OR OTHER PRECIPITATION INTO THE VENT. FAILURE TO PROVIDE SUCH A CAP MAY CAUSE SEVERE BOILER CORROSION, COMBUSTION PROBLEMS, OR BOTH.

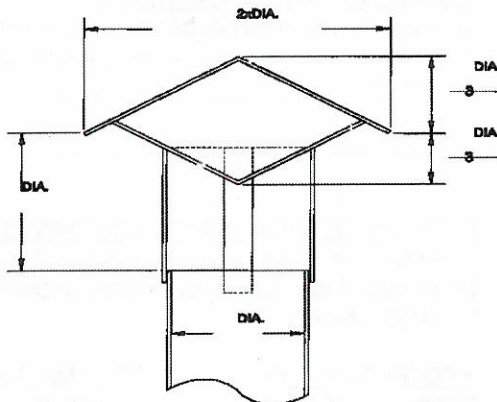


FIG. 1.8.12B: LOW RESISTANCE VENT CAP

Listed gas vents must be terminated with a listed cap, approved for use with the particular gas vent.

Listed vent caps or roof assemblies must have a rated venting capacity no less than the vent.

Single wall vents must terminate in an approved cap which does not obstruct the exit. The preferred type of cap for natural draft vented atmospheric boilers is the Briedert Cap. This is because of the protection this cap provides against wind-generated downdrafts.

Where there is no concern of high winds or turbulence at the vent exit, a low resistance conical cap may be used. See Fig. 1.8.12B for typical dimensions. The diameter of this type cap should be twice the vent diameter. The cap must be securely positioned on the vent such as to provide a clearance of one vent diameter above the vent exit.

1.8.10 AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS

ONE APPLIANCE ONLY

An automatic vent must be installed such that it serves only one appliance vent - that to which it is properly interlocked.

LISTING REQUIREMENTS

Automatic vent dampers, if used, must be of a listed type.

INSTALLATION

The damper installation must comply with Appendix I, J, or K of the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54. The installation must also comply with the automatic vent damper listing, the damper manufacturer's instructions and all applicable local or state building codes.

AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS MUST BE INSTALLED ONLY BY QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIANS. FAILURE TO PROPERLY INSTALL A VENT DAMPER WILL CREATE A SEVERE HAZARD.

PERFORMANCE TEST

The automatic vent damper must be tested after installation to assure its proper and safe operation.

AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS MUST BE IN THE OPEN POSITION AT ANY TIME THE APPLIANCE MAIN GAS VALVE IS ENERGIZED.

1.8.14 SIZING OF CHIMNEY AND VENT

IMPORTANT

The flue system calculations which follow in Section 1.8.15 are applicable to double-wall or insulated single wall breechings (vent connectors) and stacks (vents). Do not apply these calculations to uninsulated vent systems.

HIGH ALTITUDES

At altitudes of 2000 feet and higher, atmospheric boilers must be derated. The amount of derate required by the National Fuel Gas Code is 4% per 1000 feet above sea level. Boilers which are shipped from the factory prepared for these altitudes have the gas orifices properly sized for this derate. The altitude and gas Btu content for which the boilers have been constructed is listed on the Equipment List/Submittal Data in the boiler manual. The boilers will also be provided with a label indicating that they have been prepared for high altitude. If a boiler is to be installed at an altitude other than that for which it was factory built, orifices must be replaced to properly adjust

the gas input. Consult the factory or the local Bryan Representative for the proper parts. For the purpose of vent system sizing, assume full input and determine sizing as if at sea level. The derate factor of 4% per 1000 feet above sea level accounts for the increased volume per Btu/hr of flue products at high altitude.

INDUCED DRAFT FANS

Occasionally, the characteristics of an installation are such that a natural draft vent system will not suffice. In such cases, induced draft may be used. The vent system is then sized with an available "pumping" action equal to the total theoretical draft plus the static pressure capability of the induced draft fan. This will result in a smaller diameter vent than for a natural draft system. Sizing of induced draft fans should be done using the recommendations of the fan manufacturer and the ASHRAE Handbook.

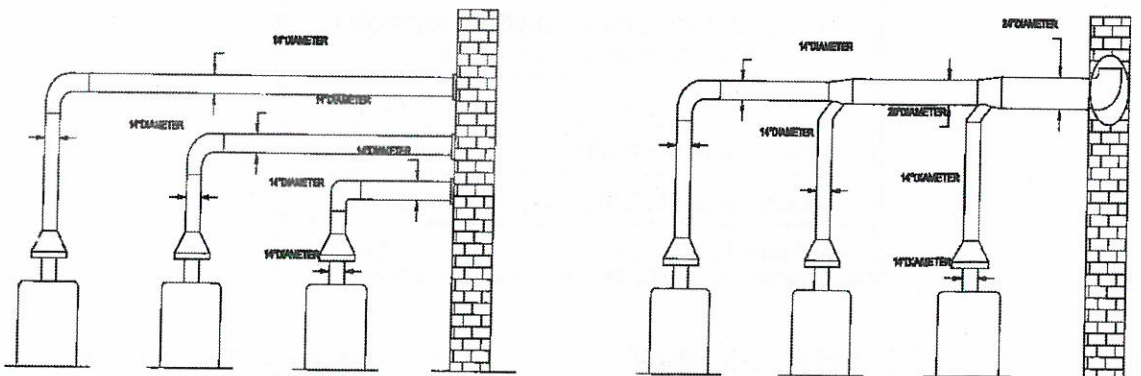


FIG. 1.8.14: SUGGESTED APPLIANCE VENTING PROCEDURE

MULTIPLE APPLIANCE INSTALLATIONS

Bryan recommends that boilers and other gas appliances be individually vented when possible. See figure 1.8.14A. Individual venting provides better draft control and fuel efficiency, and is less likely to cause condensation in the system. When

individual venting is not possible, boilers may be vented to a common breeching (vent connector). See Fig. 1.8.14B for recommended design of such a system. Note that connections of individual boiler or appliance vents into the common breeching should

be done with 45 elbows and not by "bullheading" directly into the vent connector at 90 angles. "Bullhead" connections generally cause excessive turbulence and poor draft conditions. On vent connectors serving multiple appliances, the diameter of the piping should be increased at each appliance's entrance so as to

provide a relatively constant flue gas velocity through the vent system. Using a constant diameter breeching will often result in poor draft at the outermost appliances.

1.8.12 QUICK SELECTION FOR VENT SIZING CHARTS

GENERAL

These charts were generated using the procedure described in Chapter 26 of the ASHRAE Equipment Handbook (1979). The results are consistent with those of the National Fuel Gas Code.

The sizing herein is applicable to vent systems utilizing double wall listed Type B vent as well as single wall insulated vent with insulation equivalent to double wall insulating value.

This sizing procedure is not applicable to vent systems utilizing single wall uninsulated vents or vent connectors.

The sizing information given herein is intended as a general recommendation only. Vent sizing and installation must comply with local codes.

The responsibility for assurance of such compliance is that of the system designer and/or the system installer. All sizing and installation

must be checked against such local requirements.

RECTANGULAR VENTS

Vent systems may be rectangular as well as circular. Table 1.8.15F has been provided to give the circular equivalent of rectangular duct. These equivalent values account for the higher pressure drop per cross section area for rectangular ducts.

STEP 1: EQUIVALENT INPUT - DRAFT CONTROL FACTOR

Determine the boiler (system) Draft Control Factor, F_1 , from Table 1.8.15A.

Determine the boiler (or total system) input in MBH. This is done by dividing the boiler (or total system) input in Btu/hr by 1000.

Multiply the total input times factor F_1 .

The equivalent input, I , (without altitude correction) is then:

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \quad \text{eq. 15A}$$

TABLE 1.8.15A: DRAFT CONTROL FACTOR F_1
Multiply factor time input in MBH

Boiler Type	Factor, F_1
Atmospheric with Draft Hood	1.000
Atmospheric with Barometric	0.741
Forced Draft Gas or Oil	0.602

STEP 2: EQUIVALENT INPUT - ALTITUDE FACTOR

Determine the boiler (system) Altitude Correction Factor, F_2 , from Table 1.8.15B.

Multiply the boiler (or total system) input times factors, F_2 and F_1 for the equivalent input.

The altitude correction factor, F_2 for atmospheric boilers is equal to 1, because their inputs are already derated for altitude.

The equivalent input, I , with corrections for altitude is:

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \times F_2 \quad \text{eq. 15B}$$

Table 1.8.15B ALTITUDE CORRECTION FACTOR, F_2 (Multiple factor times sea level input, MBH)			
Altitude (ft)	Factor, F_2	Altitude (ft)	Factor, F_2
0 to 1999	1.00		
2000	1.075	6000	1.247
2500	1.096	6500	1.272
3000	1.116	7000	1.296
3500	1.136	7500	1.322
4000	1.157	8000	1.346
4500	1.180	8500	1.373
5000	1.202	9000	1.399
5500	1.25	10000	1.453

STEP 3: SELECT TRIAL DIAMETER

Determine the NET STACK HEIGHT for the vent. (The net stack height is the vertical distance from the top of the atmospheric boiler draft control to the top of the stack. On forced draft boilers it is the distance from the boiler flue connection to the top of the stack.)

Find the vent of TRIAL STACK DIAMETER. Enter Table 1.8.15C at the Net Stack Height column equal to the system net stack height. Then proceed down the column to the input which is just larger than the equivalent to an input which is just larger than the Equivalent Input of the system. Read the Trial Stack Diameter in the left hand column.

NOTE: This is only a trial diameter. Proceed to Step 4 to calculate the system k-factor to determine the actual stack diameter required.

STEP 4: CALCULATE SYSTEM K-FACTOR

The system "k-factor" accounts for the pressure drop through fittings and vent piping. It is calculated by adding up the individual k-factors for each of the fittings plus the k-factor for the vent pipe(s).

From Table 1.8.15D find the k-factors for each of the elbows, tee fittings, draft regulators, etc. in the system. Then calculate the vent piping k-factor from the formula:

$$k_{\text{piping}} = 0.4 \times L/D \quad \text{eq. 15C}$$

L = total length of piping in feet

D = diameter of piping in inches

Add all the k-factors together to determine the total system k-factor:

$$k_{\text{total}} = k_{\text{piping}} + k_{\text{fittings}} \quad \text{eq. 15D}$$

NOTE: On multiple appliance systems, multiply the k-factor times 1.5. This is required only on atmospheric boiler vent systems, not on forced draft systems.

Table 1.8.15D: Vent Fitting k-Factors			
Vertical Draft Hood	1.50	Low Resistance Cap	
Barometric Draft Control	0.50		
Round Elbow, 90 deg F	0.75	Converging Exit	$(D1/D2)^4 - 1$
Round Elbow, 45 deg F	0.30	Cone	(D1 is larger than D2)
Tee or 90 deg F Breeching	1.25	Tapered Reducer	$1 - (D2/D1)^4$
Y Breeching	0.75		(D1 is larger than D2)

STEP 5: CORRECT EQUIVALENT INPUT FOR SYSTEM K-FACTOR

The capacities listed in Table 1.8.15C are based on a system k-factor equal to 7.5. For any other k-factor, the vent capacity must be adjusted. This is accomplished by adjusting the equivalent input for the system using a k-factor correction factor, designated F_3 .

Refer to Table 1.8.15E for the equivalent input correction factor which applies to the k-factor calculated in Step 4. This factor is designated as F_3 .

Multiply the equivalent input calculated in Step 2 times factor F_3 from Table 1.8.15E. This step will yield a new equivalent input, I :

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \times F_2 \times F_3 \quad \text{eq. 15E}$$

Using this adjusted equivalent input, check the stack diameter by following Steps 2 thru 3 again. If the stack diameter remains the same, the sizing is complete. If not, redo Steps 4 thru 5 etc. until an acceptable result is achieved.

Table 1.8.15E: K-Factor Equivalent Input Correction Factor F_3									
K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3	
1.00	0.37	5.50	0.86	10.00	1.15	14.50	1.39	19.00	1.59
1.50	0.45	6.00	0.89	10.50	1.18	15.00	1.41	19.50	1.61
2.00	0.52	6.50	0.93	11.00	1.21	15.50	1.44	20.00	1.63
2.50	0.58	7.00	0.97	11.50	1.24	16.00	1.46	20.50	1.65
3.00	0.63	7.50	1.00	12.00	1.26	16.50	1.48	21.00	1.67
3.50	0.68	8.00	1.03	12.50	1.29	17.0	1.51	21.50	1.69
4.00	0.73	8.50	1.06	13.00	1.32	17.50	1.53	22.00	1.71
4.50	0.77	9.00	1.10	13.50	1.34	18.00	1.55	22.50	1.73
5.00	0.82	9.50	1.13	14.00	1.37	18.50	1.57	23.00	1.75

Stack Diam. (in.)	Table 1.8.15C: Approximate Stack Capacities (MBH) (Based on Atmospheric Boiler with Draft Hood)																			
	5	7	10	12	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	125	150	200
6	100	120	140	150	170	200	220	250	270	280	300	320	350	380	400	430	450	510	550	640
7	130	160	190	210	240	270	310	340	360	390	410	430	480	510	550	580	620	690	760	870
8	180	210	250	280	310	360	400	440	480	510	540	570	620	670	720	760	810	900	990	1140
9	220	270	320	350	390	450	510	560	600	640	680	720	790	850	910	970	1020	1140	1250	1450
10	280	330	400	430	490	560	630	690	750	800	850	890	980	1080	1130	1200	1260	1410	1550	1790
12	400	480	570	630	700	810	910	1000	1080	1150	1220	1290	1410	1520	1630	1730	1820	2040	2330	2580
14	550	650	780	860	960	1110	1240	1360	1470	1570	1660	1750	1920	2070	2220	2350	2480	2770	3040	3510
16	720	850	1020	1120	1250	1450	1620	1770	1920	2050	2170	2290	2510	2710	2900	3070	3240	3620	3970	4590
18	910	1080	1290	1420	1590	1830	2050	2250	2430	2590	2750	2900	3180	3430	3670	3890	4100	4590	5030	5810
20	1130	1340	1600	1750	1960	2260	2530	2770	3000	3200	3400	3580	3920	4240	4530	4810	5070	5670	6210	7170
22	1370	1620	1940	2120	2370	2740	3060	3360	3630	3880	4110	4340	4750	5130	5480	5820	6130	6860	7510	8680
24	1630	1930	2300	2530	2820	3260	3650	4000	4320	4610	4900	5180	5650	6110	6530	6920	7300	8160	8940	10330
26	1910	2260	2710	2960	3320	3830	4280	4690	5070	5420	5750	6060	6640	7170	7660	8130	8570	9580	10490	12120
28	2220	2630	3140	3440	3850	4440	4970	5440	5880	6280	6660	7030	7700	8310	8890	9430	9940	11110	12170	14060
30	2550	3010	3600	3950	4420	5100	5700	6250	6750	7210	7650	8070	8840	9540	10200	10820	11410	12760	13970	16140
32	2900	3430	4100	4490	5020	5800	6490	7110	7680	8210	8710	9180	10050	10860	11610	12310	12980	14510	15900	18360
34	3270	3870	4630	5070	5670	6550	7320	8020	8670	9270	9830	10360	11350	12260	13110	13900	14650	16390	17950	20730
36	3670	4340	5190	5670	6360	7350	8210	9000	9720	10390	11020	11620	12730	13750	14700	15590	16430	18370	20120	23240
48	6530	7730	9230	10120	11310	13060	14600	16000	17280	18470	19600	20660	22630	24400	26130	27710	29210	32660	35780	41320
54	8260	9780	11690	12810	14320	16530	18480	20250	21870	23380	24800	26140	28640	30930	33070	35080	36970	41340	45290	52290
60	10200	12070	14430	15810	17680	20410	22820	25000	27000	28870	30820	32280	35360	38190	40830	43310	45650	51040	55910	64560
72	14700	17390	20780	22770	25460	29400	32870	36000	38890	41570	44100	46480	50920	55000	58800	62360	65740	73500	80510	92970

NOTE: The above vent input capacities in MBH (thousands of Btu/hr) are sea level ratings for double wall or insulated vents allowing for a system K factor of 7.5. Apply the correction factors for altitude, other k-factors and boiler draft control correction factors.

Table 1.8.15F: CIRCULAR EQUIVALENTS OF RECTANGULAR BREECHINGS & STACKS

WIDTH (INCHES)	HEIGHT (INCHES)																	
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	36	42	48	54	60
6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	17	18
8	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	19	20	21	21
10	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	21	22	23	24
12	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	20	23	25	26	27
14	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	22	26	27	29	30
16	10	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	24	28	29	31	32
18	11	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	23	24	24	25	26	29	31	33	34
20	11	13	15	17	18	20	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	31	33	35	37
22	12	14	16	18	19	20	22	23	25	25	26	27	28	29	33	35	37	39
24	12	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	26	26	27	28	29	31	34	37	39	40
26	13	15	17	19	21	22	24	25	27	27	28	29	31	32	36	38	40	42
28	13	16	18	20	21	23	24	26	28	28	29	31	32	35	37	40	42	44
30	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	27	31	29	31	32	33	36	39	41	44	46
36	15	17	20	22	24	26	27	29	33	32	33	35	36	39	42	45	48	50
42	16	19	21	23	26	28	29	31	35	34	36	37	39	42	46	49	52	55
48	17	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	37	37	38	40	41	45	49	52	56	59
54	17	21	23	26	29	31	33	35	39	39	40	42	44	48	52	56	59	62
60	18	21	24	27	30	32	34	37	39	40	42	44	46	50	55	59	62	66

1.8.16 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

FLUE GAS ECONOMIZERS

When applying flue gas economizers, care must be taken to assure that:

1. Proper draft must be maintained. This requires that the gas side pressure drop be considered and that the economizer exchanger must be designed so as to allow cleaning.
2. The vent system materials must be considered, regarding resistance from corrosion, which might result from the lower flue gas temperature.
3. In general, it is recommended that the boiler manufacturer be consulted when a flue gas economizer is to be added.

HIGH EFFICIENCY APPLIANCES

High efficiency appliances require special consideration in vent design because of the reduced stack gas temperatures. Under no circumstances can a condensing type appliance be vented into the same vent system with other appliances. The vent system for such appliances must be provided by or specified specifically by the manufacturer of the condensing appliance.

High efficiency non-condensing appliances should generally be installed only on vent systems that are resistant to corrosion from flue gas condensate. This generally requires stainless steel vent construction.

1.9 BURNERS AND GAS TRAIN - FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

GENERAL

Refer to separate manual on the forced draft burner for start-up and adjustment procedures. Do not attempt to start burner when excess oil has accumulated, or when the combustion chamber is full of gas, or if chamber is very hot.

FUEL CONNECTIONS

Gas supply connections must comply with the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA54). Oil supply connections must comply with NFPA31. Any additional local or state codes must also be adhered to.

Oil supply lines must be sized for the circulation rate of the burner pump. This is referred to as the suction gear capacity of the pump. If a transfer pump is used, it must have a pumping capacity no less than the total suction gear capacity of all burner pumps on the system. Refer to Burner Manual for the suction gear capacity of standard oil pumps. Two-pipe oil systems are recommended in all cases, although a one-pipe system might be acceptable on smaller boilers (under 6 gph). Two-pipe systems tend to have fewer problems with air entrainment in the oil. Air in the oil will cause nuisance problems and delayed ignition.

1.10 PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED BEFORE PLACING BOILER IN OPERATION

1.10.1 HYDROSTATIC TEST OF BOILERS AND SYSTEM

After completing the boiler and burner installation, the boiler connections, fittings, attachments and adjacent piping must be inspected for leaks by filling the unit with water. The pressure should be gradually increased to a pressure just below the setting of boiler safety relief valve(s).

Remove the boiler tube access panels (see dimensional drawing in this manual). Inspect the tube to header joints to be certain that all tube fittings are sealed. This is necessary because,

although the boiler is hydrostatically tested at the factory, minor leaks in fittings and at attachments can develop from shipping vibration or from installation procedures. It is often necessary to retighten such fittings after the installation and after the boiler has been operated for some time. Replace tube access panels before proceeding to start boiler.

1.10.2 TEST OF GAS PIPING

Reference gas system test under Section 1.5, "Gas Connection", in this manual.

START-UP AND OPERATION STEAM BOILERS

WARNING:

IMPROPER SERVICING AND START-UP OF THIS EQUIPMENT MAY CREATE A POTENTIAL HAZARD TO EQUIPMENT AND TO OPERATORS OR PERSONS IN THE BUILDING.

SERVICING AND START-UP MUST BE DONE ONLY BY FULLY TRAINED AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

CAUTION:

BEFORE DISCONNECTING OR OPENING ANY FUEL LINE, OR BEFORE CLEANING OR REPLACING PARTS OF ANY KIND, TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS:

Turn OFF the main fuel shutoff valves, including the pilot gas cock if applicable. If the burner is a multiple fuel type, shut OFF all fuel supplies.

Turn OFF all electrical disconnects to the burner, boiler and any other equipment or systems electrically interlocked with the burner or boiler.

All cover plates, enclosures, and guards must be in place at all times except during maintenance and servicing.

2.1 FIRING RATE ADJUSTMENT - ATMOSPHERIC GAS UNITS

2.1.1 The following procedures must be followed carefully before putting the boiler in operation. Failure to do so will present severe hazards to equipment, operating personnel and building occupants.

2.1.2 ADJUST PILOT BURNER

Carefully follow the Lighting Instructions in the boiler manual for the proper adjustment of the pilot burner. This is absolutely essential before attempting to adjust the main burner.

2.1.3 ADJUST BOILER INPUT(S)

The boiler input must be adjusted for both maximum and minimum input values which are listed on the boiler nameplate. First adjust the maximum input rating using the method described in Lighting Instructions in the Boiler Manual. Refer to the following information for the adjustment of the minimum input. To determine the adjustment

which firing rate system is used, see the boiler Equipment List and Wiring Diagram.

2.1.4 ADJUST BOILER MINIMUM INPUT

After setting the correct Maximum input as described in the Lighting Instructions, proceed to adjust the minimum input as outlined below. This applies only to those boilers which are designed and equipped for two-stage (High/Low/Off) firing or Modulation. On those boilers which are equipped for ON/OFF firing only, no minimum input adjustment is required. NOTE: the low firing rate input is adjustable only on boilers equipped with two-stage or modulating motorized gas valves (V4055, V9055, or AH4 actuators) or with motor-operated modulating butterfly gas valves. The other two-stage firing systems (VR850 or VR852 combination valves or dual diaphragm valve type bypass systems) have a non-adjustable minimum input rate.

NOTE

THE LOW FIRE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD RESULT IN A GAS PRESSURE ON THE BURNER MANIFOLD EQUAL TO 1" WATER COLUMN FOR NATURAL GAS AND 3" FOR PROPANE GAS.

2.1.5 MINIMUM INPUT ADJUSTMENT - COMBINATION GAS VALVES (VR850 OR VR852)

The minimum input on these gas valves is NOT adjustable. The maximum input must be properly set as outlined in Lighting Instructions. See the manufacturer's instructions on the VR850 or VR852 included in the Boiler Manual for further information.

2.1.6 MINIMUM INPUT ADJUSTMENT - DUAL DIAPHRAGM GAS VALVE HIGH/LOW BY-PASS SYSTEM

The minimum input on this control system is NOT adjustable. The maximum input must be properly set as outlined in Lighting Instructions. This system consists of two V48A (120 volt coil) or two V88A (24 volts coil) diaphragm gas valves which are piped in parallel. The minimum input is controlled by an orifice plug installed in a coupling in the by-pass piping (low fire valve piping), sized for approximately 1" w.c. manifold pressure at low fire natural gas (2" w.c. if propane gas). When the high fire gas valve is not activated, gas flows only through the bypass piping. When the high fire gas valve is activated, gas will flow through both valves achieving full input.

2.2 FIRING RATE ADJUSTMENT - GAS METER READINGS

2.2.1 CHECKING BURNER INPUT

The burner input rate can be checked by taking readings from the gas meter. Please note checking the rate with a meter is the only way to be sure of input. Manifold readings are only an approximate value and may vary from unit to unit.

In order to obtain accurate data, there must be no other appliances using gas from the same meter while the burner input rate is being checked. The test hand on the meter should be timed for several revolutions. The input rate in cubic feet per hour is

calculated from this timing. The method is described in Lighting Instructions. If the meter is not calibrated for gas temperature and pressure, correction factors must be applied to determine correct rate in SCFH (standard cubic feet per hour). Consult the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1, NFPA 54) or the local gas utility for further information. Refer to Table 2.2A for correction factors for the gas pressure at the meter. Refer to Table 2.2B for the gas temperature correction factors.

Table 2.2A - Pressure Correction		Table 2.2B - Temperature Correction	
Gas Pressure at Meter	Correction Factor	Gas Temp. at Meter	Correction Factor
7" w.c.	1.017	40 F	0.920
14" w.c.	1.034	50 F	0.902
21" w.c.	1.051	60 F	0.885
1 psig	1.061	70 F	0.868
2 psig	1.136	80 F	0.852
5 psig	1.340	90 F	0.836

2.3 SAFETY SHUT-OFF DEVICES (FLAME SUPERVISION)

2.3.1 FLAME SUPERVISORY SYSTEM

The boiler is equipped with a flame supervisory system, either the Thermocouple type (such as a combination gas valve or a pilotstat) or electronic type (such as the RA890, or RM7895). The purpose of this device is to detect the main or pilot flame, depending on the type of device, and control the gas valves accordingly. The device must be checked for proper operation. See Lighting Instructions in the Boiler Manual for the correct procedure. The flame supervisory system must be tested to assure that it will shut off the main gas valves in case of a

flame loss. In addition to the information given in Lighting Instructions, operating sequence and troubleshooting information may be found in the manufacturer's instructions in the Boiler Manual.

2.3.2 AUTOMATIC (ELECTRIC) IGNITION SYSTEMS

On boilers equipped with automatic electrically ignited pilots, follow the procedures described in Lighting Instructions and test the controls for proper operation.

2.4 LIMIT CIRCUIT CUT-OUT TEST

2.4.1 PROTECTIVE DEVICES

All operating and limit controls and low water cutoffs must be tested for proper operation.

2.4.2 STEAM PRESSURE OPERATING CONTROL

The steam pressure in the boiler is regulated by the Boiler Operator. This is a pressure control which senses the steam pressure and turns the boiler on and off accordingly. This control must be operationally tested. Adjust the pressure setting on the control to a pressure less than the boiler pressure (as shown on the boiler pressure gauge). The control should turn the boiler off. Restore the control setting to normal. The boiler should cycle on.

2.4.3 HIGH LIMIT CONTROL

At least one additional pressure control is provided as the high limit control. It is set at a pressure above the operator to act as a back-up should the operator fail. The high limit control must be operationally tested. With the boiler operating, decrease the pressure setting of the limit control below the current pressure of the boiler. The boiler should cycle off. Restore the high limit control setting to normal (pushing reset button if it is a manual reset type). The boiler should now cycle on.

2.4.4 LOW WATER CUT-OFF(S)

Most boilers are supplied with a float-operated primary low water cut-off (and pump control or

water feeder combination) or electric probe type auxiliary control. These water level controls are intended to sense (and control) the level of the water in the boiler. They operate to shut off the boiler if the water level drops below their sensing level. The low water cut-off and water level controls must be operationally tested by manually lowering the boiler water level (by opening the boiler blowdown valve for probe controls, and by opening the control blowdown valve for float type controls). The boiler should cycle off when the water level drops below the control point of the low water cut-off. When the water level is restored, the boiler should cycle back on. Depress the manual reset button of devices which require manual reset in order to restore the boiler to operation. Carefully read the enclosed literature on the low water cut-off controls, particularly installing, operating and servicing.

2.4.5 COMBINATION LOW WATER CUT-OFF & FEEDER

The low water cut-off/feeder supplied with some boiler serves as a low water cut-off (see above) and also causes make-up water to be added to the boiler should the water level drop below its control point.

This type of control must be operationally tested as for low water cut-offs and also to assure that the make-up water is introduced as needed. Carefully read the enclosed literature on the Low

Water Cut-off controls, particularly installing, operating and servicing.

2.4.6 OTHER CONTROLS

Additional controls as required for the particular installation may also be provided. Refer to the literature on these devices included in the Boiler Manual. All such devices must be operationally tested to assure reliable operation of the boiler and system.

2.4.7 BOILER FEED SYSTEM

The boiler feed pump must be operationally tested to assure that it can provide boiler feedwater at the pressure and in the amount needed for safe and reliable boiler operation.

2.4.8 CHEMICAL FEED SYSTEM & SOFTENER

Check the performance of the boiler water softener and chemical treatment system. Chemically test the feedwater to be certain it complies with the recommendations of the chemical treatment consultant.

2.5 RECOMMENDED DRAFT AND COMBUSTION READINGS

ATMOSPHERIC GAS-FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (i.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
F	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 8.5 %	5.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
CL	-0.02 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.0 %	4.8 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
K	-0.02 TO -0.06	8.0 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 6.7 %	< 400	0

FORCED DRAFT GAS FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (i.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
D	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
HED	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
CL	0.0 TO -0.04	8.5 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
HECL	0.0 TO -0.06	8.5 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
RV & RW	+0.50 TO -0.10	9.0 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
AB	+0.25 TO -0.06	9.0 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0

FORCED DRAFT OIL FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (l.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
D	-0.01 TO -0.04	10.0 TO 12.0 %	4.0 TO 7.2 %	< 400	0
CL	0.0 TO -0.04	10.0 TO 12.0 %	4.0 TO 7.2 %	< 400	0
RV & RW	+0.50 TO -0.10	11.5 TO 12.5 %	3.7 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
AB	+0.25 TO -0.06	11.5 TO 12.5 %	3.7 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0

NOTE: THE VALUES FOR CO₂ AND O₂ ARE SHOWN FOR HIGH FIRE ONLY. THE VALUES FOR LOW FIRE OR MID RANGE WILL GENERALLY BE LOWER, PARTICULARLY FOR ATMOSPHERIC GAS-FIRED BOILERS. DRAFT SHOULD BE MEASURED APPROXIMATELY 24" FROM TOP OF BOILER, BEFORE ANY DRAFT CONTROL.

2.5.1 DRAFT ADJUSTMENT - ATMOSPHERIC GAS BOILERS

Refer to Section 1.8.6 for the adjustment method for barometric dampers. Adjust the damper so as to yield a draft which results in values of CO₂ and CO within the allowable limits listed above in the appropriate table.

Draft adjustments are generally not required for boilers equipped with draft diverters. The diverter must be installed without modification. Combustion readings are required, however, to assure that the boiler operation is both safe and efficient.

Draft measurement should preferably be made with an inclined tube manometer. If a draft gauge is not available, check to be sure the flue gases are being carried up the venting system by passing a lighted taper or match around the edge of the draft hood relief opening (or barometric). If the venting system is operating correctly, the match flame will be drawn toward the draft hood relief opening. Otherwise the products of combustion will tend to push the flame and extinguish it.

CAUTION

IF THE PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION ARE BEING EMITTED INTO THE ROOM (VENTING SYSTEM NOT OPERATING CORRECTLY), THE BOILER MUST NOT BE OPERATED UNTIL PROPER ADJUSTMENTS OR REPAIRS

ARE MADE TO ASSURE ADEQUATE DRAFT THROUGH THE VENTING SYSTEM.

2.5.2 DRAFT ADJUSTMENT -FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

Draft adjustments are generally not necessary on forced draft boilers. The draft must be measured as part of the start-up procedure. The measured draft at the boiler flue should fall within the recommended range specified in the appropriate table.

On some installations the draft may be excessive due to a high chimney. In these cases, the draft should be adjusted within the recommended range specified in the above appropriate table. This may be done using a barometric damper, a restrictor, or a locking quadrant damper. Such devices must be installed and adjusted by a qualified technician.

2.5.3 COMBUSTION ADJUSTMENTS - FORCED DRAFT

Refer to the separate burner manual for the procedures for burner adjustments. The burner must be adjusted for smooth lightoff. Combustion parameters should be within the range specified in the above appropriate table. In no case should the level of CO be allowed to exceed the limit given, and the smoke spot reading must also not exceed the value shown.

2.6 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2.6.1 FAMILIARIZATION WITH MANUAL(S)

The user of the boiler must familiarize himself with this manual and the burner manual for forced draft boilers to be sure he is prepared to operate and maintain the boiler properly.

The operating instructions should be kept in the pocket in the boiler for F Series boilers, or adjacent to the boiler for all others.

READ THE MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING A START UP.

2.7 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

2.7.1 POSTING SCHEDULE

Post a maintenance schedule in accordance with the recommendations in this manual. A copy of a typical schedule is included in this manual.

Section 3

CARE AND MAINTENANCE STEAM BOILERS

CAUTION:

- The boiler area should be kept free of combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable liquids.
- The boiler and venting system must be kept free of obstructions of the air louvers and draft hood relief openings.
- The following procedures must be conducted as outlined to assure safe operation of the boiler.
- All cover plates, enclosures, and guards must be in place at all times except during maintenance and servicing.

3.1 REQUIRED PRECAUTIONS DURING TEMPORARY USE

GENERAL

A boiler is often utilized in new construction to assist in curing of building components or to provide temporary heat for the construction crew or for other purposes during the time the building is under construction. If precautions are not taken during this time to protect the boiler, a great deal of damage can occur before the ultimate owner takes over the building.

It is the mutual responsibility of the installing contractor and the boiler owner to consider the effect of temporary usage on the boiler warranty. The following should be observed so as to assure the longevity of the boiler.

OPERATOR SKILLS/RESPONSIBILITIES

During the temporary use period, a single individual must be assigned responsibility for the care and operation of the boiler. This person's responsibility must include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Knowledge of burner/boiler operation.
2. Possession and understanding of boiler/burner operating instruction manual.
3. Assurance that the boiler is fed with only treated water at all times and that chemical treatment and blowdown procedures are always followed.
4. Notification to the manufacturer (or manufacturer's agent) to provide start-up services if the boiler was purchased with start-up by a factory representative.
5. Adherence to all of the start-up procedures noted in the boiler/burner manual.
6. Considerations of warranty should the boiler be used for temporary heat without adherence to the recommended start-up and operating procedures outlined in the instruction manuals.

3.2 CLEANING THE BOILER AND SYSTEM - NEW SYSTEMS

BOIL OUT PROCEDURE

The internal surfaces of a newly installed boiler will have oil, grease or other protective coatings used in manufacturing. Such coatings must be removed since these coatings lower the heat transfer rate and could lead to overheating of a tube and reduce operating efficiency. Before boiling out procedures may begin, the burner must be ready for firing. The operator must be familiar with the procedure outlined in the boiler/burner operating instruction manuals.

In combination with system contamination, bacteria may cause objectionable odors, sometimes resembling natural gas. It is important to keep these fumes from air intakes which would distribute them throughout the building. On steam humidification systems this is especially critical. Consult your local water treatment chemist for further information.

CAUTION

The boil out procedure outlined must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a qualified technician. The chemicals used present a hazard of burns and physical injury if mishandled. Always use suitable face mask, goggles, protective gloves and garments when handling caustic chemicals. Do not permit the chemical to come into contact with skin or clothing. Always follow the safety precautions on the container's label. Add chemicals slowly and in small amounts to prevent excessive heat and agitation. Do not add water to acid. Do not add water to dry chemical. This will cause splattering and/or explosion and severe risk of personal injury.

Boiling out under pressure is not recommended. If boil out under pressure is required, competent assistance must be provided.

Your water consultant or water treatment company will be able to recommend a cleaning or boil out procedure. In the event that such service is unavailable or as yet not selected, the following may be used.

1. The boil out of the boiler and system is neither difficult nor expensive. The chemicals needed for cleaning are readily available. Trisodium phosphate, and sodium hydroxide (lye) are the most commonly used chemicals. Use only one type of solution in the system. The amount of chemical required will vary according to conditions, but an amount of one pound of chemical per fifty gallons of water is suggested.

2. Before introducing the solution into the boiler, an overflow pipe should be attached to the top of the boiler and routed to a safe point of discharge.

3. Remove all safety valves to ensure that none of the solution will come into contact with the valve seats. Use care in removing and reinstalling valves.

4. All valves in the piping to and from the system must be closed to prevent the chemical solution from getting into the system.

5. Gauge glasses must be protected from contact with the boil out chemicals.

6. Fill the boiler with clean softened water until the water level reaches the upper header. Then add the cleaning solution into the upper header. Add more clean water until the boiler is completely filled. The water used for this initial fill should be at room temperature, and must be softened as noted.

7. After filling, fire the boiler intermittently (at low fire) at a frequency as necessary to hold the boiler solution at boiling point temperature. **DO NOT PRODUCE STEAM PRESSURE.** Boil the water, supervised at all times, for at least five hours.

8. After the five hour boil out, begin to add a small amount of fresh softened water so as to create a slight overflow of the overflow pipe. This will carry out impurities which have accumulated at the water surface. Continue to apply heat and overflow until the water emitted from the overflow pipe clears. Then shut off burner.

9. Let the boiler cool to 120 F or less. Then drain the boiler. Use caution that the water is discharged with safety.

10. Remove the inspection/cleanout openings in the boiler upper and lower headers and wash the waterside surfaces thoroughly using high pressure water stream.

11. Inspect the boiler's internal (waterside) surfaces thoroughly after the procedure. If the surfaces are not clean, repeat the boil out.

12. After boil out, close all openings. Install relief valves, gauge glasses and other components as necessary. Completely fill the boiler with fresh, softened, ambient temperature water. Fire the boiler at low fire until water temperature of at least 180 F is reached. This will drive off dissolved gases.

13. The boiler is now ready to operate.

IMPORTANT

If boiler is not to be operated within 24 hours, a lay-up procedure is required. Refer to instruction for lay-up.

3.3 SYSTEM CLEAN OUT

Many boilers have been ruined with system contaminants such as pipe dope, cutting oil, metal shavings or chips and other debris which are left in the piping. If these contaminants are not removed, they will end up in the boiler.

SYSTEM CLEANING PROCEDURE

For steam systems, the boiler will need to be connected to the header utilizing steam to purge the piping and thus push the debris out of the system. However, at this time all condensate must be wasted until it runs clear and water analysis of the condensate indicates that it is free of contaminants. Steam trap strainers must be periodically opened and cleaned of any debris which accumulates.

During this system clean out, the boiler make-up water must be properly softened and treated. At the conclusion of the system clean out, the condensate must be reconnected.

For old or existing steam systems, the installation process may have jarred debris loose. Following the boil out of the new boiler, the condensate should be wasted until it is within proper guidelines. Check all steam trap strainers to assure their cleanliness. Refer to the succeeding section on replacement boiler installations.

3.4 REPLACEMENT BOILER INSTALLATIONS: PROTECTION AGAINST CORROSION & SEDIMENT

BOILER MUST CONTROL FEED WATER

The water feed to the boiler must be controlled by the boiler-mounted water level control. It is unacceptable to use gravity return or to let the water feed be controlled by a condensate/receiver/ condensate pump system. The water feed to the boiler must be controlled:

by a feed pump control which is mounted on the boiler. This control is to activate the feed pump on a boiler feed system. It will be necessary to supply such a system if not already installed. - OR -

by an automatic water feeder mounted on the boiler. This is used only on systems requiring 100% make-up, such as humidification, steam process, etc.

NOTE

It is not recommended to provide the make-up for a closed steam heating system to the boiler by means of a water feeder. It is preferred that system make-up be connected to the condensate return tank of a boiler feed system.

A boiler feed system may be used in conjunction with an existing condensate receiver system by allowing the receiver system to pump condensate into the boiler feed system tank.

CLEAN OR REPLACE ALL SYSTEM PIPING AND HEATING UNITS

Arrange for chemical and mechanical cleaning of

the entire system. A chemical treatment company should be consulted for the proper means of this chemical cleaning.

Replace any piping considered to be deteriorated beyond safe or cleanable condition. Flush the system clean, being certain to isolate the boiler.

DO NOT FLUSH THE SYSTEM THROUGH THE BOILER

NOTE: For some old systems, there is a reluctance to clean the piping because of the possibility of leaks occurring in badly corroded lines. Should the customer refuse cleaning, it is necessary to install filtration equipment. Install either a fibrous filter or a centrifugal filter in the boiler return piping. This will collect and remove sediment from the system. A booster pump may have to be installed as well to overcome the additional pressure drop introduced in the line by the filter. When filling the system, provide chemical treatment as outlined in Section 3.5.

CAUTION

Failure to properly clean the system or to install mechanical sediment removal equipment can result in tube blockage and severe corrosion plus damage to pumps, controls, and air removal device.

3.5 BOILER WATER TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF WATER TREATMENT

Water treatment is required for satisfactory operation of the boiler. It must be devised to prevent depositing of scale and to prevent corrosion from acids, oxygen and other such harmful elements that may be in the water supply. A qualified water treatment chemist should be consulted and the water systematically treated.

OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of water treatment are:

1. Prevent the accumulation of scale and deposits in the boiler.
2. Remove dissolved gases from the water.
3. Protect the boiler against corrosion.
4. Maintain the highest possible boiler fuel efficiency.
5. Decrease the amount of boiler down time from cleaning.

WATER SOFTENER

It is highly recommended that a zeolite water softener be used for all make-up to the boiler. It is intended that this be used in addition to the chemical treatment of the boiler. Water softening removes calcium and magnesium, the primary causes of hard boiler scale.

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIRED

Water treatment should be checked and maintained whenever the boiler is operating. The boiler operator should be sure that the boiler is not operating for long periods without proper water treatment. Water treatment may vary from season to season or over a period of time. Therefore, the water treatment procedure should be checked not less than four times a year, and possibly more frequently as the local water conditions may indicate.

3.6 EXTERNAL "FIRE-SIDE" CLEANING

PURPOSE

Carbon (soot) is an insulator and is corrosive. The heating surface of a boiler must be kept free from soot accumulation to keep the boiler operating at its highest efficiency and to avoid damage from corrosion.

SOOT REMOVAL

If the yearly inspection of the boiler tube surfaces reveals a build-up of either soot or rust (usually due to condensation), the tubes should be thoroughly brushed. (Tube cleaning brushes are available from Bryan Steam) To inspect and, if necessary, clean the tube surfaces and flue collector, first remove the tube access panels. Examine the exterior of the tubes for evidence of soot or rust. Using a flashlight, carefully look between the tubes. There should be an unobstructed opening between all tubes, and the top surfaces of the tube must be free from soot accumulation. Also inspect the interior of the flue collector. Brush or vacuum the soot from all surfaces. Be sure to cover atmospheric burners with a protective cover during cleaning to prevent soot from falling into them.

If the buildup of soot is appreciable, the flue gas venting system must be thoroughly inspected internally as well, and cleaned as necessary.

IMPORTANT

If either soot or condensation is apparent, a boiler service technician should be consulted. The presence of soot indicates poor combustion and possibly hazardous boiler operation. Failure to do so may result in fire, explosion potential, or asphyxiation. A combustion test and burner adjustments should be undertaken at once.

Rust on the tubes indicates that boiler-operating temperatures are too low. The set point of the boiler operating control must be no less than 130 F for natural gas or propane firing, and 170 F for oil fired boilers. Boilers equipped with outdoor reset control must also follow these limits.

3.7 SUGGESTED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

DAILY

1. Make visual inspection of gauges, monitors, and indicators and record readings in boiler log.
2. Make visual check of instrument and equipment settings against factory recommended specifications.
3. Check operation of float type low water cutoffs to ensure control is functioning. The lower piping connections of float type level controls should have a suitable blowdown valve piped into a proper drain. This valve should be opened periodically to allow any sludge accumulated in the control to be flushed out. On closed loop water heating systems this should not be often required. Consult manufacturer's instructions.

WEEKLY

1. On units equipped with firing rate control, verify that it is functioning correctly by adjusting control and observing if input changes accordingly.
2. Make visual inspection of igniter and pilot flame. For an atmospheric unit, confirm pilot flame is as shown in this manual (Section 1.9) and that the main burners light off correctly (smoothly) and that the flame is clean and normal. For units with a power burner, check pilot flame signal strength as specified in burner manual.
3. Check pilot and main fuel valves for correct operation. Open limit switch - make audible and visual check - check valve position indicators and check fuel meters, if supplied.
4. Confirm boiler area is free of combustible materials and that there is nothing obstructing air openings, draft hood relief openings, etc.
5. Check combustion safety controls for flame failure and flame signal strength as specified in manufacturer's instructions located at the back of this manual for atmospheric units or in the burner manual for units equipped with a power burner.
6. Check all limit controls as specified in manufacturer's manual.
7. Check float low water cutoff as described above.

MONTHLY

1. Make visual inspection of linkage and proper operation of flue, vent, stack, or outlet dampers. Check draft as specified in Section 2 of this manual.
2. Check float low water cutoff as described above.
3. For those units equipped with a power burner, check low draft, fan, air pressure and damper position interlocks as specified in burner manual.
4. Check high and low gas pressure interlocks. Refer to manufacturers instructions for correct procedure.
5. Check high and low oil pressure interlocks. Refer to manufacturers instructions for correct procedure.

ANNUALLY

1. Perform leakage tests on pilot and main gas or main oil fuel valves as specified in manufacturers instructions.
2. Check operating control, high limit, low fire start control, and low water cutoff as specified in manufacturers instructions.
3. For units equipped with power burners, check air atomizing interlock, fuel valve interlock switch, purge switch, burner position interlock, and fuel changeover control, as specified in burner manual.
4. The boiler should be checked at least yearly by the local gas utility company. Particular attention should be paid to the pilot burner safety devices. The pilot burner should be checked to ensure that prompt ignition of all burners occurs as the gas valve opens. Refer to Section 1.9.
5. The flue gas passages and the exterior surfaces of the boiler tubes should be inspected at least annually. Any accumulation of soot or debris should be thoroughly cleaned out.
6. If the yearly inspection of the boiler tube surfaces reveals a build-up of soot (carbon) or rust, the tubes surfaces should be thoroughly brushed. Failure to do so may result in fire or asphyxiation hazards.
7. The boiler pressure vessel and piping should be checked annually.
8. Check combustion safety control for pilot turndown and refractory hold-in as specified in manufacturer's instructions.

3.8 FLOAT-ACTUATED WATER LEVEL CONTROLS

Inspect float type water level controls for proper operation. Visually inspect sight glasses for evidence of scale forming residues. Refer to section 3.9 for gauge glass maintenance.

On closed steam heating systems, the float low water cutoff should be blown down by means of opening a blowdown valve on the lower connection of the cutoff once per day.

On humidification or process systems, the blowdown schedule should be based on recommendation from a water treatment and maintenance program specifically designed for the boiler.

At the annual inspection, all float type level controls should be disassembled, cleaned and inspected thoroughly. When re-installed these controls must be given an operational test.

3.9 WATER GAUGE GLASSES

INSTALLATION

Check with the maintenance supervisor and engineering for the proper glass to be used. Compare the box and the glass label or marking to ascertain that the gauge glass ratings or temperature and pressure are suitable for use on the boiler. Use new gaskets when replacing glass. The gaskets used should be the same type as those originally supplied with the boiler. Make certain that the gauge glass valves are properly aligned.

All bolts and nuts must be free running and well lubricated, preferably with a graphite type lubricant. Washers under nuts and bolt heads are desirable. DO NOT tighten while equipment is in operation.

MAINTENANCE

Inspect the gauge glass regularly for any signs of clouding or scratching. In new processes, the gauge glass should be inspected daily until the need for replacement becomes apparent. This will help establish the routine inspection cycle.

The gauge glass should be blown down daily so as to remove accumulated sediment from the valves.

INSPECTION

To examine for scratches, shine a bright concentrated light at about a 45° angle. Anything that glistens brightly should be inspected closely. Any scratch which glistens and will catch a fingernail, or crescent-shaped or star-shaped mark is cause for replacement. This is because scratches, corrosion, chips and surface damage weaken the glass. If inner surface appears cloudy or roughened, and will not respond to cleaning procedures, this is evidence of chemical attack. If severe, this is cause for replacement.

REPLACEMENT OF GLASS

Any glass that has been removed from its mounting in process boilers, regardless of the reason for removal, should be discarded and replaced with a new glass and gaskets. Used glasses may contain hidden damage and represent a safety hazard.

Be sure that the replacement glass is suitable for service conditions.

Protective shields to keep cold air, water, or falling objects from glass must be replaced.

4.0 IDLE BOILER CARE AND LAY-UP

GENERAL

Corrosion damage to boilers is often the result of improper lay-up during non-operating periods. Substantial damage can occur in only a few days in proper precautions are not taken. This damage is irreversible and will reduce boiler reliability, increase maintenance costs and eventually shorten the useful life of the boiler tubes.

Idle boilers are vulnerable to attack when air contacts untreated wet metal surfaces. To prevent corrosion, the boiler metal must be protected by either keeping the surfaces completely dry or excluding air from the boiler. Air exclusion is accomplished either by keeping the boiler completely full of water (short term lay-up) or filling the boiler with nitrogen gas (long-term lay-up). The nitrogen gas prevents air infiltration and does not react with the metal.

In addition to the corrosion damage that occurs, the metal particles that are released will form an insulating scale on the tubes when the boiler is returned to service. These corrosion products will accumulate on critical heat transfer areas of the boiler, increasing the potential for localized corrosion and over heating.

PRE-OPERATIONAL CLEANING AND LAY-UP

Proper lay-up techniques must be used on an idle boiler even if it has never been in operation. Before pre-operational lay-up, the boiler must be chemically cleaned as outlined in Section 3.2 of this manual. This is required, as noted in this section, to remove preservatives, oil and grease from the tube surfaces. Follow the short term or long term lay-up procedure as appropriate.

TAKING BOILERS OFF LINE

In operation, boiler water contains suspended solids which are held in suspension due to water circulation and the action of treatment chemicals. Unless care is exercised when draining the boiler, these suspended solids settle on the tube surfaces and will air dry to an adherent deposit, sometimes requiring chemical cleaning to remove. In addition, these deposits may be misleading regarding the effectiveness of the chemical treatment program.

PRE-SHUTDOWN PRECAUTIONS

For a period of three to seven days prior to shutdown, manual blowdown frequency should be increased. During this period, the lower conductivity limit should be below 3500 micro-mohs per centimeter. The feed of internal treatment must be increased to maintain a specific residual concentration. Continuous blowdown

(when used) should be kept to a minimum so the reduction of solids is achieved by the increased manual blowdown.

WASHDOWN

As the boiler cannot be washed immediately, the heat in the boiler may cause baking of residual sludge. The boiler should not be drained until cooled enough to prevent this. However, never leave the boiler filled with water for any extended period of time without taking measures to prevent corrosion.

LAY-UP CONSIDERATIONS

There are two basic methods of steam boiler lay-up: Wet lay up or Dry lay-up. The choice of which method should be used depends on:

The possibility that the boiler may need to be placed in operation on short notice.

Disposal of lay-up solutions

Freezing potential

Wet Lay-up is recommended for relatively short outages, such as seasonal lay-up. This method has the advantage of allowing the boiler to be brought on line with short notice. But it can pose problems if there is any likelihood of freezing.

Dry Lay-up is recommended for longer periods of boiler shut-down or storage. But it is practical only if boiler can be drained hot (120 F to 170 F) or if external drying can be provided.

WET LAY-UP OF STEAM BOILERS - SHORT TERM

In the wet lay-up procedure, the boiler is to be filled with chemically treated water and sealed to prevent air in-leakage. Nitrogen gas under slight pressure can also be used to displace air and protect the boiler surfaces from corrosion. The following steps should be taken for wet lay-up of a boiler:

1a. Procedure for operational boiler:

At least thirty minutes before the boiler comes off line, add the following chemicals:

Sodium Sulfite - 0.5 lbs. per 100 gallons water

Polymeric Sludge Dispersant - 0.1 lbs. per 100 gallons water

Caustic Soda - 0.3 lbs. per 100 gallons water

1b. Procedure for idle boiler:

If the boiler has never been on line or has been out of service for cleaning - Select the highest quality water available to fill the boiler. Steam condensate, softened water, filtered fresh water, and boiler feedwater are generally acceptable for

lay-up. Raw city water is not recommended and should not be used.

Prepare the chemical solution described in (1a) in a separate tank. Adhere to the safety precautions described in Section 3.2 of this manual. Add the concentrated lay-up solution to the boiler during the time it is being filled.

After the boiler is filled and the lay-up solution has been added, the boiler is to be operated for thirty minutes at low fire to circulate and mix the chemicals.

2. After filling, the boiler must be closed or blanked tightly. The power supply to the boiler must be cut off. Vent all air from the top of the boiler to allow complete fill with the required solution. Nitrogen gas at 5 psig may be introduced through a suitable opening to prevent air in-leakage during the lay-up period. An alternative to the nitrogen gas (see safety precautions under dry lay-up) is to install a 55 gallon drum or auxiliary vessel as shown in Figure 3.11A. This is to be fitted with a cover and filled with properly treated water. This vessel or drum should be connected to an available opening in the top of the vessel. Its purpose is to create a hydrostatic head and to allow a ready visual check of water level loss or in-leakage during the lay-up period.

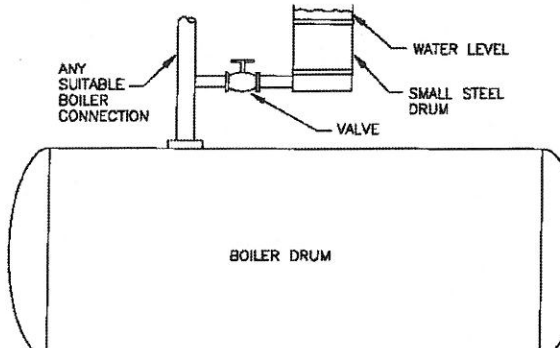


Figure 3.11A: WET LAY-UP STATIC HEAD DRUM

3. During lay-up, test the boiler weekly to assure the proper levels of sulfite and alkalinity. To do this, take a sample of the boiler water from the surface blowdown line or other high point. The test results should be:

Sodium Sulfite 200 ppm minimum

Phenolphthalein Alkalinity (as CaCO_3)

400 ppm minimum

If the tests indicate chemical concentration has decreased, chemical may be introduced to the boiler by putting it in the drum shown in Fig. 3.11A. Then lower the boiler water level to introduced it into the boiler. Then operate the boiler at low fire to circulate the water and mix the

chemical. Then repeat Step. 2. Pay attention to the maintenance of the valves being used to isolate the boiler to prevent leakage and resultant dilution of the lay-up solution.

ALTERNATE METHOD

An alternate wet lay-up method is to pipe clean continuous blowdown water from a properly treated boiler into any convenient bottom connection on the idle boiler, allowing the water to flow through the boiler and out the top (through any convenient top opening) to the sewer. This method will insure a continuous, complete fill with warm, properly treated water. It also prevents in-leakage of air by keeping the boiler slightly pressurized. It may also provide enough heat to keep the fireside of the boiler dry and possibly produce adequate freeze protection.

DRY LAY-UP OF STEAM BOILERS - LONG TERM

The dry lay-up method recommended requires that the boiler be drained, dried as completely as is possible, all opening and valves closed. Nitrogen gas at 5 psig is introduced to the boiler to pressurize it and prevent air in-leakage. The success of the procedure depends on the thorough drying of the boiler metal surfaces after draining and the exclusion of air during the lay-up.

CAUTION

The use of nitrogen for blanketing is recommended in both the wet and dry lay-up procedures. Even though nitrogen in dilute quantities is non-toxic, it will not support life. Precautions must be taken before entering equipment filled with nitrogen for inspections or any other purposes. These precautions shall be as follows:

- disconnection of nitrogen supply line
- complete purging and venting of the equipment with fresh air
- testing oxygen levels inside before any attempt to enter
- all confined entry guidelines applicable to site must be followed

Appropriate caution signs shall be posted around the equipment to alert personal that nitrogen blanketing is in use. A boiler laid up dry must be tagged with information that the unit is not to be operated until the boiler is properly refilled.

1. Drain the boiler before the steam pressure falls to zero. Then pressurize with 5 psig nitrogen gas through a suitable top opening during draining. The nitrogen pressure is to be maintained through draining and subsequent storage.

An alternate method is to completely dry a clean boiler (by blowing hot dry air through the boiler) and then purge the air from the boiler and pressurize with 5 psig nitrogen. Be aware that all metal surfaces which are not completely dry are vulnerable to corrosion, particularly if oxygen is present.

2. If a boiler has been down for repairs and is to be laid up, it should be operated to pressurize with steam and then drained and pressurized with nitrogen as in step 1.

3. All connections must be blanked or tightly closed.

Note: Operating boilers must be removed from service to minimize adherence of boiler water suspended solids on boiler metal surfaces. Refer to previous instructions for boiler washdown.

RETURNING IDLE BOILER TO SERVICE

After wet lay-up

To start an idle boiler after wet lay-up, use the following procedure:

1. If the boiler was pressurized with nitrogen, disconnect the nitrogen supply source and vent the boiler.

2. Using the blowdown valve, drain the boiler partially and make up with feedwater so as to dilute the chemical residuals to operating concentration levels.

3. After the boiler water concentrations and the water level are returned to proper operating conditions, the boiler can be started in the normal manner.

After Dry Lay-Up

To start an idle boiler after dry lay-up, use the following procedure:

1. Disconnect the nitrogen supply source and vent the boiler in a safe manner - external to the building and away from air intakes. Then thoroughly purge the boiler of nitrogen with dry air.

2. The boiler was to have been cleaned before the lay up procedure. So it is necessary only to fill the boiler with properly treated water. Then proceed with start-up.

Exhibit D



Installation
Operation
Service Manual

for
Forced Draft Steam
Boilers

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FORCED DRAFT STEAM BOILERS

NOTE:

- Please read all of instruction manual before attempting installation.
- Insurance and local or state regulatory codes may contain additional or more stringent requirements than those contained in this manual. Installation must conform to these codes and any other authority having jurisdiction.

1.1 BOILER FOUNDATION

Before uncrating, the boiler location should be prepared. The boiler should set upon a good level concrete floor. If the boiler is not level or the floor in good condition, a concrete foundation should be built, the dimensions larger than the outside dimensions of the boiler base.

DO NOT INSTALL BOILER ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING. The only exception to this is UL Labeled F -Series boilers which may be installed on combustible flooring.

IMPORTANT

If the boiler is installed directly on a concrete floor where it is important that the floor be kept cool (such as an upper floor or mezzanine or when sitting over wiring conduits) set the boiler up on insulating tile or steel framework so that air may circulate underneath. For atmospheric gas fired boilers, it is advisable to build up an insulating floor under the boiler using high temperature mineral fiber board at least 1 1/2" thick.

1.2 CLEARANCES

See Table 1 for minimum clearances to wall, ceilings, or obstructions. The clearances in Table 1 are intended as a general recommendation only. Local codes must be applied to specific installations and the minimum clearances established accordingly. Provisions must also be made for service, accessibility and clearance for piping and electrical connections.

Do not obstruct combustion air and ventilation openings with piping or any other construction. All

boilers must be installed in a space which is large, compared to the boiler. Only UL Labeled F-Series boilers are suitable for installation on combustible flooring.

NOTE

ADHERE TO ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES REGARDING BOILER INSTALLATION AND CLEARANCES.

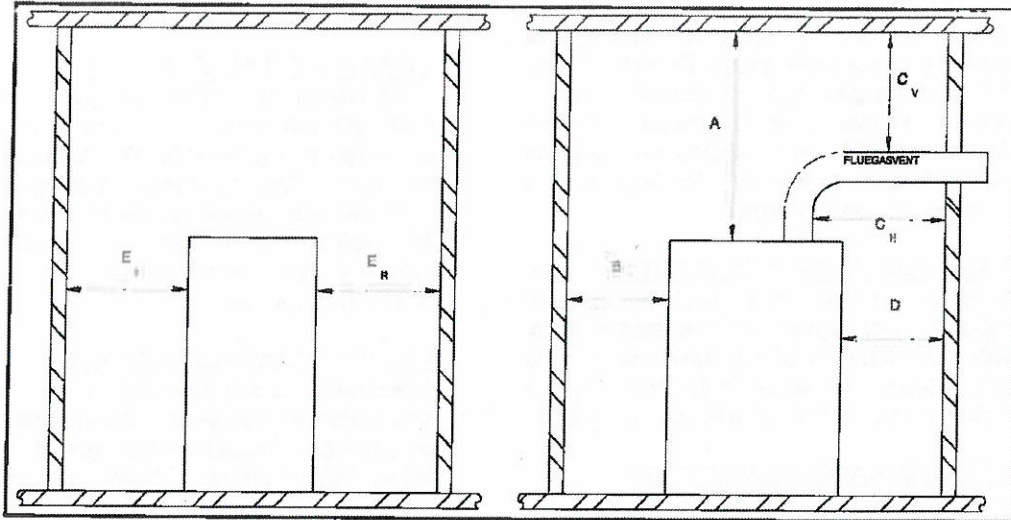
1.3 UNCRATING THE BOILER

Uncrate the boiler near its permanent location. Leave it on the bottom crating until ready to place permanently. Leave the plastic shroud on the boiler until all piping work is complete, cutting holes in the plastic for access to connections.

Remove the bolts attaching the boiler to the crate at the underside of the bottom crating. Lift or slide the boiler off of the bottom crating into position. Be careful not to tip the boiler up on one corner or side, which could cause damage to jacket.

MINIMUM CLEARANCES

NOTE: These boilers are intended to be installed in a room which is large compared to the size of the boiler. They are not intended for alcove installation and are suitable for installation on non-combustible flooring only.



DIMENSION	D-SERIES		F-SERIES ¹		CL-SERIES		K-SERIES		RV, RW & AB SERIES	
	WATER/ STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#	WATER /STEAM TO 50#	STEAM OVER 50#
A	18"	36"	18"	48"	24"	24"	18"	36"	24"	24"
B	24"	24"	48"	96"	48"	36"	48"	24"	48"	48"
C _V & C _H	18"	36"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"
D	48"	96"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"	24"
E _L & E _R	24"	24"	18"	36"	24"	24"	24"	24"	32"	32"

1 - F-Series boilers are approved for installation on combustible flooring. Do not install on carpeting.

- A - Clearance above boiler
- B - Front of boiler
- C_V - Clearance from gas vent, measured vertically above pipe
- C_H - Clearance from gas vent, measured horizontally or below pipe
- D - From back of boiler
- E_L - Left side of boiler
- E_R - Right side of boiler

These clearances are general minimum clearances. Local codes may dictate larger clearances.

1.4 BOILER CONNECTIONS

1.4.1 GENERAL

Do not run any pipes along the access panel side of the boiler. Maintain clearances as shown on the dimensional drawing for servicing of the boiler tubes. Provide at least 36" from the gas train and burner, unless a larger dimension is indicated on the dimensional. All piping should be designed and installed to avoid any loadings on the boiler connections or piping.

1.4.2 STEAM SUPPLY CONNECTION

A steam shut-off valve must be installed between each boiler and the steam main. This valve must be of the outside screw and yoke design to allow indication from a distance whether the valve is open or closed.

1.4.3 FEEDWATER CONNECTION

Install a check valve and a globe valve between the feed pump and the boiler. It is also recommended to install a globe valve between the feed pump and the receiver

tank. This valve can then be adjusted to bypass excess pump capacity to better control the boiler feed rate.

1.4.4 SAFETY RELIEF VALVE(S)

A connection is provided in the top of the boiler for the relief valve. The relief valve discharge piping must be the same size as the relief valve discharge opening. Avoid over-tightening as this can distort valve seats. All piping from relief valve must be independently supported with no weight carried by the valve.

1.4.4 BLOWDOWN CONNECTION

Blowdown valve(s) must be full size of the connection on the boiler. Steam boilers 15 psig and below require at least one blowdown valve. Higher pressure boilers require two blowdown valves with one or both valves being slow opening type. Each water column and float type low water cut-off must be equipped with a blowdown valve.

1.5 GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION - FORCED DRAFT UNITS

The installation must conform completely to the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction, or in the absence of such, requirements shall conform in the U.S. to the current National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-1984, or in Canada to the current Installation Code for Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment (CAN/CGA B149.1-M91), or Oil Burning Equipment (CSA B139-M91), and applicable regional regulations for the class; which should be followed carefully in all cases.

1.5.1 DRIP LEG

A drip leg or sediment trap must be installed in the gas supply line. See Fig. 1.5A. The gas line must be connected to a supply main at least as large as the gas train connection at the boiler. This connection should be made with a union so that the boiler gas train components and burner may be easily removed, if necessary, for service.

1.5.2 GAS PIPING LEAK TEST

After completion of the gas piping hookup, the installation must be checked for leaks, using a soap and water solution. Disconnect the boiler and gas train from the gas supply piping during any pressure testing of the gas supply system.

Drip leg must be installed on gas supply piping.

Consult the local gas utility company for inspection and authorization of all gas supply piping and flue connections.

The regulator vent line must be vented to outside of building on any boiler equipment with electric gas pilot ignition.

1.5.3 VENTING OF GAS TRAIN COMPONENTS

Gas pressure regulator - The regulator must be vented to the outside air, using minimum 1/4" tubing or pipe. The vent line should terminate in a downward direction to be free of restriction.

Diaphragm gas valves (V48A or V88A) - The vent line off of these gas valves must be vented to outdoors, the same as the regulator.

Normally open vent valves - These valves must be piped to outdoors using pipe no smaller than that of the valve.

Gas pressure switches - Vent these switches to outdoors using a minimum of 1/4" tubing or piping.

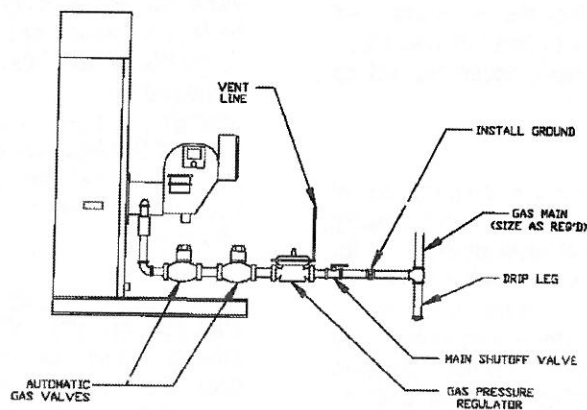


FIGURE 1.5A: GAS BURNER CONNECTION

NOTE: USE PIPE COMPOUND, WHICH IS RESISTANT TO THE ACTION OF LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS. DO NOT USE TEFLON TAPE.

1.6 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

IMPORTANT: All electrical connections must conform to the National Electrical Code and to all other applicable State and Local Codes. Forced draft boilers may require a high voltage connection. See boiler wiring diagram and equipment list for

details.

Equipment Grounding - The boiler must be grounded in accordance with the American National Standard Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA #70-1981.

1.7 COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY

IMPORTANT: Positive means for supplying an ample amount of outside air, allowing complete combustion of the gas, must be provided.

Movable combustion air dampers, automatic or manually adjustable, must be electrically interlocked with the boiler to prevent boiler operation if the dampers are closed.

Combustion air openings must never be blocked or obstructed in any manner.

The boiler room must be at a positive or neutral pressure relative to the outdoors. A negative in the boiler room will result in downdraft problems and incomplete combustion due to lack of air.

WARNING!

Failure to provide an adequate air supply will result in boiler damage and hazardous conditions in the building (fire and asphyxiation hazard as well as equipment damage).

COMBUSTION AIR: Complete combustion of natural or propane gas requires approximately ten cubic foot of air (at sea level and 70 F) for each 1000 Btu of boiler input. In reality, additional air is required to achieve complete combustion. Air is also required for the proper operation of the appliance draft diverter or barometric damper. The combustion air opening recommendations below are designed to provide the air needed for atmospheric gas fired boilers which are equipped with either draft diverters or barometric dampers. Combustion air openings for boilers which are equipped with forced draft burners may be reduced to 70% of that required for atmospheric gas fired boilers. This is because the forced draft

boiler is not equipped with a draft control device (so no air is required for draft control).

COMBUSTION AIR OPENINGS - AREA REQUIRED:

Openings directly through outside wall -

One opening within 12 inches of the ceiling plus one opening within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu of total input of all air using appliances in the room.

Example: A boiler room having two boilers with 500,000 Btu input would require two openings through an outside wall, and each opening must have at least 250 square inches of free area.

Openings through vertical ducts -

One duct in the ceiling plus one duct terminating within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu of total input of all air-using appliances in the room.

Example: A boiler room having four boilers with 250,000 Btu input would require two ducts, one in the ceiling and one terminating near the floor, each opening having at least 250 square inches of free area.

Openings through horizontal ducts -

One duct opening within 12 inches of the ceiling plus one duct opening within 12 inches of the floor. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch of per 2,000 Btu of total input for all equipment in the room. NOTE: No rectangular duct may have a dimension of less than 4 inches.

Example: A boiler room having 1 million Btu total input would require two ducts, one in the ceiling and one near the floor, each opening must having at least 500 square inches of free area.

Ventilation Air: In addition to air needed for combustion, sufficient air must be supplied for ventilation, including air required for comfort and proper working conditions for personnel in the boiler room. In colder climates, provision should also be made to heat the boiler room, if necessary, for personnel comfort.

CAUTION

Protection from combustion air contamination: Where corrosive or flammable process fumes are present in the vicinity of the boiler room or the air stream for the combustion air supply, it is essential that suitable means be provided for their safe

disposal. The boiler room and the combustion air supply must not be exposed to the fumes. Such fumes include, but are not limited to, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, chlorine, and halogenated hydrocarbons.

NOTE: Halogenated hydrocarbons are particularly injurious and corrosive after exposure to high temperatures.

1.8 CHIMNEY, FLUE PIPE & DRAFT CONTROL - FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

CODE COMPLIANCE

The installation must conform to the requirements of NFPA 54, the National Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1-1984), Part 7, "Venting of Equipment", or to the applicable requirements of all local building codes. For factory-built and listed chimney systems (such as type B vent), consult the system manufacturer's instructions for correct installation procedures. Gas vents may be of any of the construction types listed in this manual. No portion of a venting system may extend into or pass through any circulating air duct or plenum.

MINIMUM SAFE PERFORMANCE

Venting systems must be designed to develop positive flow adequate to remove flue gases to the outside atmosphere. Guidelines are provided in this manual and in the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54, for sizing and design of flue gas venting systems. For additional reference to good practice in vent design, refer to the "Chimney, Gas Vent, and Fireplace Design" chapter of the ASHRAE Equipment Handbook.

OUTSIDE VENTS AND CHIMNEYS

Outside uninsulated single wall pipe is not recommended for use in cold climates for venting gas-fired appliances since temperature differentials may cause corrosion in such pipe, as well as poor draft on start ups. When local experience indicates that condensate may be a problem, provisions should be made to drain off the condensate in the gas vent or chimney.

ESTIMATING FLUE GAS FLOW RATE (ACFM)

Flue gas volumetric flow rate in SCFM (standard cubic feet per minute) and ACFM (actual cubic feet per minute) can be estimated by using the information in 1.8.1A. Divide the Total Input of appliances connected to the chimney or vent by 1000. Then multiply this result times the factor listed in the SCFM and ACFM table. The ACFM data is required for determining stack exit velocity and induced draft fan requirements.

ESTIMATING STACK EXIT VELOCITY

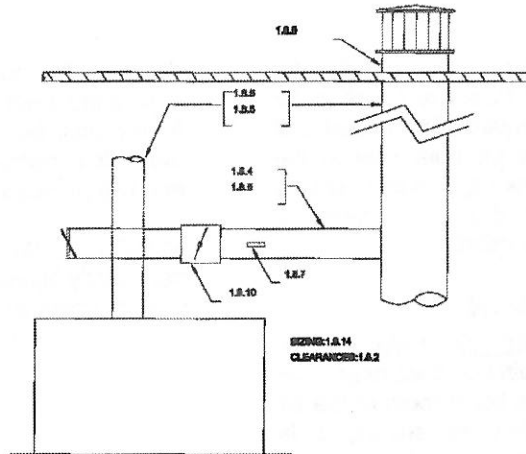
First, determine the ACFM for the stack as described above. Multiply the total ACFM times the Velocity Factor from the Velocity Table in Table 1.8.1B for the stack diameter used. The result is the Stack Exit Velocity in feet per second.

ESTIMATING STACK EMISSIONS

Table 1.8.1C lists approximate emissions of NO_x (oxides of nitrogen) and CO (carbon monoxide). The table lists both the concentration, in parts per million (ppm), and the flow rate, in pounds per hour (PPH), of each compound: Divide the total input of appliances connected to the chimney or vent by 1,000,000. Then multiply this result times the value listed in the table for PPH emissions.

MANUAL REFERENCES

See Figure 1.8.1 for a graphics listing of applicable sections of this manual for each section of the vent system.



**FIG. 1.8.1: VENT DESIGN INSTRUCTION -
REFERENCES**

TABLE 1.8.1A: ESTIMATING FLUE GAS VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE

Approximate Flue Gas VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE (Per 1000 Btu/hr Input) (Multiply factor listed times boiler input in MBH)			
BOILER TYPE	SCFM Per 1000 Btu/hr INPUT	ACFM Per 1000 Btu/hr INPUT	APPROXIMATE FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE
Water & 15# Steam Gas Fired	0.230	0.402	450 F
Oil Fired	0.230	0.402	450 F
150# Steam Gas Fired	0.230	0.425	500 F
Oil Fired	0.230	0.425	500 F

TABLE 1.8.1B: STACK EXIT VELOCITY

Estimated STACK EXIT VELOCITY Calculation (Multiply total ACFM times the velocity factor below velocity in feet per second)					
STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR	STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR	STACK INSIDE DIAMETER (Inches)	VELOCITY FACTOR
6	0.0849	18	0.00943	34	0.00264
7	0.0624	20	0.00764	36	0.00236
8	0.0477	22	0.00631	38	0.00212
10	0.0306	24	0.00531	40	0.00191
12	0.0212	26	0.00390	48	0.00133
14	0.0156	28	0.00340	60	0.00085
16	0.0119	32	0.00298		

TABLE 1.8.1C: ESTIMATING FLUE GAS EMISSIONS

Estimated Emissions (Volumetric Flow Rate Per Million Btu/hr Input) (Multiply PPH listed times boiler input divided by 1,000,000)										
BOILER TYPE	PARTICULATES		NO _x		CO		SO _x		Hydrocarbons	
	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM	PPH per MMBH	PPM
Gas Fired	N/A	N/A	0.049	50	0.194	200	N/A	N/A	0.010	10
Oil Fired	0.020	20	0.068	70	0.018	18	0.286	290	0.004	4

1.8.2 CLEARANCES

The vent system and draft control devices must be installed so as to achieve the clearances to surfaces outlined in Table 1.2.1, Minimum Clearances chart, in this manual. See also Table 1.8.9 for vent clearances. All clearances must comply with the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA54), and with all

local and state building codes. The clearances described in this manual are intended to be general guidelines only, additional requirements may occur because of local building design regulations.

1.8.3 BOILER ROOM PRESSURIZATION

The boiler room must be supplied with adequate air for combustion and for proper operation of draft control devices (barometric dampers or draft

diverters) as outlined in "Combustion Air Supply", Section 1.7 of this manual.

WARNING

THE BOILER ROOM MUST BE MAINTAINED AT A POSITIVE OR NEUTRAL PRESSURE (RELATIVE TO OUTDOORS) AT ALL TIMES. EXHAUST FANS OR CONNECTIONS FROM THE BOILER ROOM TO ZONES OF NEGATIVE PRESSURE (AIR DUCTS, NEGATIVE PRESSURE ROOMS, ETC.) WILL CAUSE NEGATIVE PRESSURE IN THE BOILER ROOM. SUCH CONDITIONS WILL CAUSE HAZARDOUS OPERATION OF THE BOILER AND INTRODUCTION OF COMBUSTION PRODUCTS INTO THE BUILDING AIR.

IF THE BOILER ROOM MUST BE UNDER A NEGATIVE PRESSURE AT ANY TIME, AN

INDUCED DRAFT FAN WILL BE REQUIRED. FURTHER, THE BOILER MUST BE PROVIDED WITH A BAROMETRIC DRAFT CONTROL - NOT WITH A DRAFT DIVERTER. THE FAN MUST BE INTERLOCKED WITH THE BOILER AND A DRAFT PROVING SWITCH MUST BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT OPERATION OF THE BOILER IF THE FAN SHOULD FAIL TO OPERATE.

IT ALSO MAY BE ADVISABLE TO INSTALL AN AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPER IN THE VENT SYSTEM TO PREVENT BACKFLOW THROUGH THE VENT SYSTEM DURING BOILER OFF CYCLES. SEE FOLLOWING SECTION ON AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS.

1.8.7 ACCEPTABLE VENT TYPES

LISTED GAS VENTS

Listed gas vents must be applied only on those applications for which they are listed. Type B gas vents are NOT listed for use on forced draft appliance vent systems.

Installation of these vents must comply with the vent listing, with the vent manufacturer's instructions and with complete adherence to the codes and clearances as outlined previously.

PRESSURIZED VENT SYSTEMS

Some Bryan Boilers (unless specifically fitted for the application) are not suitable for operation on a pressurized vent systems. Refer to Section 2 of this manual for the allowable range of vent pressure for each series. The RV, RW, and AB series boilers are designed for pressurized vent systems. All others require a neutral pressure.

SINGLE-WALL METAL PIPE

Single-wall metal pipe must be of galvanized sheet or other approved non-combustible corrosion resistant material, with minimum thickness per Table 1.8.7, from the National Fuel Gas Code. Single-wall metal pipe should be insulated to prevent excessive heat in the boiler room and to avoid ignition and spillage problems as well as corrosion from excessive condensation.

MASONRY, METAL AND FACTORY BUILT CHIMNEYS

Installation of factory built vents and chimneys must comply with the vent listing, with the vent manufacturer's instructions and with adherence to the codes and clearances as outlined herein. Masonry or metal chimneys must be built and

installed in accordance with nationally recognized building codes or standards.

MASONRY CHIMNEYS FOR RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS MUST BE LINED WITH FIRE-CLAY FLUE LINING (KX C315 OR THE EQUIVALENT) WITH THICKNESS NOT LESS THAN 5/16 INCH OR WITH A LINER OF OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL THAT WILL RESIST CORROSION, SOFTENING OR CRACKING FROM FLUE GASES AT TEMPERATURES UP TO 1800 F.

EXISTING CHIMNEYS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FOR UNSAFE CONDITIONS, SUCH AS DETERIORATED MASONRY AND EXCESSIVE SOOT OR OTHER BLOCKAGE OR POTENTIAL BLOCKAGE. SEE ALSO SECTION 1.8.6.

EXISTING CHIMNEYS MUST BE PROPERLY SIZED FOR THE FLUE GAS LOADING TO BE USED. THAT IS, IF AN EXISTING CHIMNEY IS USED FOR A SMALLER TOTAL INPUT THAN ITS ORIGINAL DESIGN, A LINER OR VENT IS REQUIRED. THE USE OF A PROPERLY SIZED GAS VENT OR LINER WILL PREVENT DETERIORATION OF THE CHIMNEY DUE TO THE EXCESSIVE CONDENSATION WHICH RESULTS ON OVERSIZED SYSTEMS.

WARNING

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE FLUE PIPE BE CONNECTED TO THE CHIMNEY OF AN OPEN FIREPLACE.

TABLE 1.8.7A WATER BOILER & STEAM BOILERS TO 50 PSIG		TABLE 1.8.7B (STEAM BOILERS OVER 50 PSIG)	
Diameter of Connector, inches	Minimum Thickness, Inch (Gauge)	Diameter of Connector, inches	Minimum Thickness, Inch (Gauge)
6 to 10	0.023 (24)	14 and less	0.053 (16)
10 to 12	0.029 (22)	14 to 16	0.067 (14)
12 to 16	0.034 (20)	16 to 18	0.093 (12)
16 +	0.056 (16)	18 +	0.123 (10)

1.8.5 VENT CONNECTORS (HORIZONTAL RUNS)

CONSTRUCTION

Vent connectors may be of any of the acceptable constructions listed in this manual.

AVOID UNNECESSARY BENDS

The vent connector must be installed so as to avoid turns or other construction features which create excessive resistance to flow of flue gases.

JOINTS

Vent connectors must be firmly attached to draft diverter outlets or boiler flue collars by sheet metal screws or other approved means. Vent connectors of Type B vent material must be assembled in accordance with the vent manufacturer's instructions. Joints between sections of connector piping must be fastened using sheet metal screws or other approved means.

SLOPE OR VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be installed without any dips or sags and must slope upward at least 1/4 inch per foot.

LENGTH OF VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be as short as possible and the boiler as close as practical to the chimney or vent.

The horizontal run of an uninsulated vent connector to a natural draft chimney or vent servicing a single appliance must not be more than 75% of the height of the chimney or vent above the vent connector.

The horizontal run of an insulated vent connector to a natural draft chimney or vent servicing a single appliance must not exceed 100% of the height of the chimney or vent above the vent connector.

SUPPORT OF VENT CONNECTOR

The vent connector must be supported in accordance with the vent manufacturer's instructions and listing and with all applicable codes. Support should also be independent of the boiler or the draft diverter (when used). The vent connector must be supported for the design and weight of the material employed to maintain clearances, prevent physical damage and separation of joints, and to prevent sagging of the vent connector.

Supports should usually be overhead hangers, of load bearing capacity appropriate for the weight involved.

LOCATION

When the vent connector used for an appliance having a draft hood must be located in or pass through a crawl space or other area difficult to access or which may be cold, that portion of the vent connector must be of listed double wall Type B gas vent material, or of material having equivalent insulation qualities. Single wall metal pipe used as a vent connector must not pass through any floor or ceiling.

CHIMNEY CONNECTION

In entering a passageway in a masonry or metal chimney, the vent connector must be installed above the extreme bottom to avoid stoppage. Means must be employed which will prevent the vent connector from protruding so far as to restrict the space between its end and the opposite wall of the chimney. A thimble or slip joint may be used to facilitate removal of the vent connector. The vent connector must be firmly attached to or inserted into the thimble or slip joint to prevent the vent connector from falling out.

DAMPERS

Manually operated dampers must not be placed in the vent connector. This does not exclude the use of fixed baffles, locking quadrant dampers which are welded in a fixed position, or automatic vent dampers (when properly installed and interlocked with the boiler gas controls).

USE OF THIMBLES

Vent connectors made of single wall metal pipe must not pass through any combustible wall unless they are guarded at the point of passage by ventilated metal thimbles 6" larger in diameter than the vent connector. This may be done only on water boilers and steam boilers rated for operation at no higher than 50 psig.

SINGLE WALL METAL VENT PIPE USED TO VENT STEAM BOILERS OPERATING OVER 50 PSIG MUST NOT PASS THROUGH WALLS OR PARTITIONS CONSTRUCTED OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

1.8.6 CHIMNEY & VENT CONSTRUCTION (VERTICAL SECTION)

INSTALLATION OF FACTORY BUILT SYSTEMS

Listed gas vents and factory built chimneys must be installed in accordance with their listings and the manufacturer's instructions. Vents and venting systems passing through roofs must extend through the roof flashing, roof thimble or roof jack.

INSTALLATION OF MASONRY OR METAL CHIMNEYS

Masonry or metal chimneys must be built in accordance with nationally recognized building codes and standards.

INSTALLATION OF SINGLE WALL GAS VENTS

Single wall metal pipe may be used only for runs directly from the space in which the appliance is located through the roof or exterior wall to the outer air. A pipe passing through a roof must extend without interruption through the roof flashing, roof jack or thimble. Single wall metal pipe must not originate in any unoccupied attic or concealed space. Additionally, it must not pass through any attic, inside wall, concealed space or through any floor. Minimum clearance must be maintained between the single wall metal pipe and any combustible surface as outlined in Table 1.8.9.

When a single wall metal pipe passes through an exterior wall constructed of combustible material, it must be guarded at the point of passage by a ventilated thimble as described under "Use of Thimbles" in Section 1.8.8 of this manual.

Alternatively, a non-ventilating thimble not less than 18" above and 6" below the roof (with the annular space open at the bottom and closed at the top) may be used.

INSPECTIONS OF CHIMNEYS

Before connection of a vent connector to a chimney, the chimney passageway must be examined to ascertain that it is clear and free of obstructions. Cleanouts must be constructed such that they will remain tightly closed when not in use. Tee fittings used as cleanouts or condensate drains must have tight fitting caps to prevent entrance of air into the chimney at such points. When an existing masonry chimney is unlined and local experience indicates that vent gas condensate may be a problem, an approved liner or another vent must be installed. When inspection reveals that an existing chimney is not safe for the intended application, it must be rebuilt to conform to nationally recognized standards, relined with a suitable liner, or replaced with a gas vent or chimney suitable for the appliances to be attached.

SUPPORT OF CHIMNEYS AND VENTS

All portions of chimneys must be adequately supported for the design and weight of the materials employed. Listed factory built chimneys must be supported and spaced in accordance with their listings and the chimney or gas vent manufacturer's recommendations.

THE GAS VENT OR CHIMNEY MUST BE SUPPORTED INDEPENDENTLY OF THE BOILER TOP OR DRAFT DIVERTER.

EQUIPMENT TYPE	MINIMUM REQUIRED DISTANCE FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL		
	Listed Vent	Single Wall Metal Pipe	Factory Built Chimney
Water and 15 psig Steam Boilers	not permitted	18"	as listed
All Steam Boilers over 15 psig	not permitted	36"	as listed

1.8.7 MARKING OF GAS VENTS

In those localities where solid and liquid fuels are used extensively, gas vents must be plainly and permanently identified by a label reading:

"This gas vent is for appliances which burn gas only. Do not connect to incinerators or solid or liquid fuel burning appliances."

This label must be attached to the wall or ceiling at a point near where the gas vent connector enters the wall, ceiling or chimney.

The authority having jurisdiction must determine whether their area constitutes such a locality.

1.8.8 VENTING MULTIPLE APPLIANCES ON A COMMON VENT

COMMON GAS VENT

When two or more openings (for vent connectors) are provided in a chimney or gas vent, the opening should be at different levels. They should never be opposite one another.

When two vent connectors enter the same gas vent or chimney, the smallest of the two should enter at the highest position possible.

PRESSURIZED VENTS OR VENT CONNECTORS

DO NOT CONNECT THE FLUE OF AN APPLIANCE VENTED BY NATURAL DRAFT TO A VENT SYSTEM WHICH OPERATES UNDER A POSITIVE PRESSURE.

SOLID FUEL APPLIANCE VENTS

Gas appliances must not be vented to a vent or a chimney which serves a solid fuel burning appliance.

1.8.9 VENT AND CHIMNEY TERMINATIONS

HEIGHT ABOVE ROOF OR OBSTACLE

WATER BOILERS AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS: No less than 3 feet above the roof and no less than 2 feet above any parapet or obstacle closer than 10 feet from the vent outlet.

HIGH PRESSURE (OVER 15 PSIG) STEAM BOILERS: No less than 10 feet higher than any portion of any building within a distance of 25 feet from the vent.

MINIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE DRAFT CONTROL

Chimneys and gas vents must extend at least 5 feet above the highest connected barometric draft control or any appliance flue outlet.

CLEARANCE FROM AIR INLETS

The vent or chimney must terminate no less than 3 feet above any forced air inlet within a distance of 10 feet. It must terminate no less than 1 foot above, or 4 feet below, or 4 feet horizontally from, any door, window or gravity air inlet into a building.

CLEARANCE FROM PUBLIC WALKWAYS

The vent exit of a mechanical draft system must be at least 7 feet above grade when located next to public walkways.

PROTECTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS FROM POSSIBLE CORROSION OR DISCOLORATION FROM FLUE PRODUCTS

The products of combustion from gas or oil contain potentially corrosive gases and high temperatures. For this reason, the chimney or vent exit must be designed to prevent exposure of the building materials to the flue products. Failure to do so may result in deterioration or discoloration of building materials.

VENT SUPPORT

The gas vent or chimney must be securely positioned and supported. Guy wires or other reliable means must be used to prevent movement of the vent.

PROTECTION AGAINST BLOCKAGE OR OBSTRUCTION

The chimney or vent exit design must prevent any possibility of blockage by snow or any other obstruction.

VENTILATING HOODS AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS

Ventilating hoods or exhaust systems may be used to vent atmospheric gas appliances. When these are used, however, such mechanical exhaust devices must be electrically interlocked with all appliances on the vent system. The circuit must prevent the operation of any appliance on the system if the hood or exhaust system is not in operation.

STACK CAPS

EVERY GAS VENT MUST BE SUPPLIED WITH AN APPROVED VENT CAP WHICH WILL PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF RAIN OR OTHER PRECIPITATION INTO THE VENT. FAILURE TO PROVIDE SUCH A CAP MAY CAUSE SEVERE BOILER CORROSION, COMBUSTION PROBLEMS, OR BOTH.

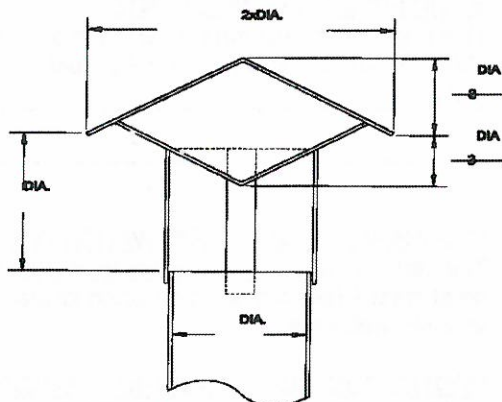


FIG. 1.8.12B: LOW RESISTANCE VENT CAP

Listed gas vents must be terminated with a listed cap, approved for use with the particular gas vent.

Listed vent caps or roof assemblies must have a rated venting capacity no less than the vent.

Single wall vents must terminate in an approved cap which does not obstruct the exit. The preferred type of cap for natural draft vented atmospheric boilers is the Briedert Cap. This is because of the protection this cap provides against wind-generated downdrafts.

Where there is no concern of high winds or turbulence at the vent exit, a low resistance conical cap may be used. See Fig. 1.8.12B for typical dimensions. The diameter of this type cap should be twice the vent diameter. The cap must be securely positioned on the vent such as to provide a clearance of one vent diameter above the vent exit.

1.8.10 AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS

ONE APPLIANCE ONLY

An automatic vent must be installed such that it serves only one appliance vent - that to which it is properly interlocked.

LISTING REQUIREMENTS

Automatic vent dampers, if used, must be of a listed type.

INSTALLATION

The damper installation must comply with Appendix I, J, or K of the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54. The installation must also comply with the automatic vent damper listing, the damper manufacturer's instructions and all applicable local or state building codes.

AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS MUST BE INSTALLED ONLY BY QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIANS. FAILURE TO PROPERLY INSTALL A VENT DAMPER WILL CREATE A SEVERE HAZARD.

PERFORMANCE TEST

The automatic vent damper must be tested after installation to assure its proper and safe operation.

AUTOMATIC VENT DAMPERS MUST BE IN THE OPEN POSITION AT ANY TIME THE APPLIANCE MAIN GAS VALVE IS ENERGIZED.

1.8.14 SIZING OF CHIMNEY AND VENT

IMPORTANT

The flue system calculations which follow in Section 1.8.15 are applicable to double-wall or insulated single wall breechings (vent connectors) and stacks (vents). Do not apply these calculations to uninsulated vent systems.

HIGH ALTITUDES

At altitudes of 2000 feet and higher, atmospheric boilers must be derated. The amount of derate required by the National Fuel Gas Code is 4% per 1000 feet above sea level. Boilers which are shipped from the factory prepared for these altitudes have the gas orifices properly sized for this derate. The altitude and gas Btu content for which the boilers have been constructed is listed on the Equipment List/Submittal Data in the boiler manual. The boilers will also be provided with a label indicating that they have been prepared for high altitude. If a boiler is to be installed at an altitude other than that for which it was factory built, orifices must be replaced to properly adjust

the gas input. Consult the factory or the local Bryan Representative for the proper parts. For the purpose of vent system sizing, assume full input and determine sizing as if at sea level. The derate factor of 4% per 1000 feet above sea level accounts for the increased volume per Btu/hr of flue products at high altitude.

INDUCED DRAFT FANS

Occasionally, the characteristics of an installation are such that a natural draft vent system will not suffice. In such cases, induced draft may be used. The vent system is then sized with an available "pumping" action equal to the total theoretical draft plus the static pressure capability of the induced draft fan. This will result in a smaller diameter vent than for a natural draft system. Sizing of induced draft fans should be done using the recommendations of the fan manufacturer and the ASHRAE Handbook.

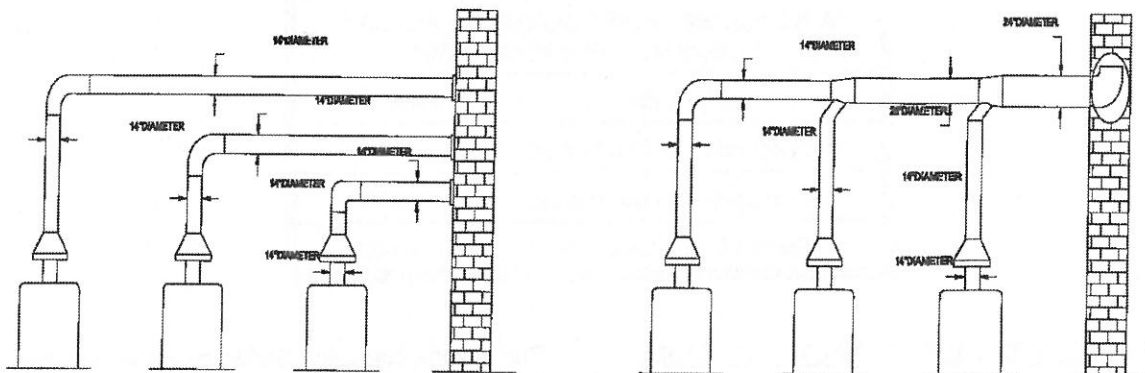


FIG. 1.8.14: SUGGESTED APPLIANCE VENTING PROCEDURE

MULTIPLE APPLIANCE INSTALLATIONS

Bryan recommends that boilers and other gas appliances be individually vented when possible. See figure 1.8.14A. Individual venting provides better draft control and fuel efficiency, and is less likely to cause condensation in the system. When

individual venting is not possible, boilers may be vented to a common breeching (vent connector). See Fig. 1.8.14B for recommended design of such a system. Note that connections of individual boiler or appliance vents into the common breeching should

be done with 45 elbows and not by "bullheading" directly into the vent connector at 90 angles. "Bullhead" connections generally cause excessive turbulence and poor draft conditions. On vent connectors serving multiple appliances, the diameter of the piping should be increased at each appliance's entrance so as to

provide a relatively constant flue gas velocity through the vent system. Using a constant diameter breeching will often result in poor draft at the outermost appliances.

1.8.12 QUICK SELECTION FOR VENT SIZING CHARTS

GENERAL

These charts were generated using the procedure described in Chapter 26 of the ASHRAE Equipment Handbook (1979). The results are consistent with those of the National Fuel Gas Code.

The sizing herein is applicable to vent systems utilizing double wall listed Type B vent as well as single wall insulated vent with insulation equivalent to double wall insulating value.

This sizing procedure is not applicable to vent systems utilizing single wall uninsulated vents or vent connectors.

The sizing information given herein is intended as a general recommendation only. Vent sizing and installation must comply with local codes.

The responsibility for assurance of such compliance is that of the system designer and/or the system installer. All sizing and installation

must be checked against such local requirements.

RECTANGULAR VENTS

Vent systems may be rectangular as well as circular. Table 1.8.15F has been provided to give the circular equivalent of rectangular duct. These equivalent values account for the higher pressure drop per cross section area for rectangular ducts.

STEP 1: EQUIVALENT INPUT - DRAFT CONTROL FACTOR

Determine the boiler (system) Draft Control Factor, F_1 , from Table 1.8.15A.

Determine the boiler (or total system) input in MBH. This is done by dividing the boiler (or total system) input in Btu/hr by 1000.

Multiply the total input times factor F_1 .

The equivalent input, I , (without altitude correction) is then:

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \quad \text{eq. 15A}$$

TABLE 1.8.15A: DRAFT CONTROL FACTOR F_1
Multiply factor time input in MBH

Boiler Type	Factor, F_1
Atmospheric with Draft Hood	1.000
Atmospheric with Barometric	0.741
Forced Draft Gas or Oil	0.602

STEP 2: EQUIVALENT INPUT - ALTITUDE FACTOR

Determine the boiler (system) Altitude Correction Factor, F_2 , from Table 1.8.15B.

Multiply the boiler (or total system) input times factors, F_2 and F_1 for the equivalent input.

The altitude correction factor, F_2 for atmospheric boilers is equal to 1, because their inputs are already derated for altitude.

The equivalent input, I , with corrections for altitude is:

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \times F_2 \quad \text{eq. 15B}$$

Table 1.8.15B ALTITUDE CORRECTION FACTOR, F_2 (Multiple factor times sea level input, MBH)			
Altitude (ft)	Factor, F_2	Altitude (ft)	Factor, F_2
0 to 1999	1.00		
2000	1.075	6000	1.247
2500	1.096	6500	1.272
3000	1.116	7000	1.296
3500	1.136	7500	1.322
4000	1.157	8000	1.346
4500	1.180	8500	1.373
5000	1.202	9000	1.399
5500	1.25	10000	1.453

STEP 3: SELECT TRIAL DIAMETER

Determine the NET STACK HEIGHT for the vent. (The net stack height is the vertical distance from the top of the atmospheric boiler draft control to the top of the stack. On forced draft boilers it is the distance from the boiler flue connection to the top of the stack.)

Find the vent of TRIAL STACK DIAMETER. Enter Table 1.8.15C at the Net Stack Height column equal to the system net stack height. Then proceed down the column to the input which is just larger than the equivalent to an input which is just larger than the Equivalent Input of the system. Read the Trial Stack Diameter in the left hand column.

NOTE: This is only a trial diameter. Proceed to Step 4 to calculate the system k-factor to determine the actual stack diameter required.

STEP 4: CALCULATE SYSTEM K-FACTOR

The system "k-factor" accounts for the pressure drop through fittings and vent piping. It is calculated by adding up the individual k-factors for each of the fittings plus the k-factor for the vent pipe(s).

From Table 1.8.15D find the k-factors for each of the elbows, tee fittings, draft regulators, etc. in the system. Then calculate the vent piping k-factor from the formula:

$$k_{\text{piping}} = 0.4 \times L/D \quad \text{eq. 15C}$$

L = total length of piping in feet

D = diameter of piping in inches

Add all the k-factors together to determine the total system k-factor:

$$k_{\text{total}} = k_{\text{piping}} + k_{\text{fittings}} \quad \text{eq. 15D}$$

NOTE: On multiple appliance systems, multiply the k-factor times 1.5. This is required only on atmospheric boiler vent systems, not on forced draft systems.

Table 1.8.15D: Vent Fitting k-Factors			
Vertical Draft Hood	1.50	Low Resistance Cap	
Barometric Draft Control	0.50		
Round Elbow, 90 deg F	0.75	Converging Exit	$(D1/D2)^4 - 1$
Round Elbow, 45 deg F	0.30	Cone	(D1 is larger than D2)
Tee or 90 deg F Breeching	1.25	Tapered Reducer	$1 - (D2/D1)^4$
Y Breeching	0.75		(D1 is larger than D2)

STEP 5: CORRECT EQUIVALENT INPUT FOR SYSTEM K-FACTOR

The capacities listed in Table 1.8.15C are based on a system k-factor equal to 7.5. For any other k-factor, the vent capacity must be adjusted. This is accomplished by adjusting the equivalent input for the system using a k-factor correction factor, designated F_3 .

Refer to Table 1.8.15E for the equivalent input correction factor which applies to the k-factor calculated in Step 4. This factor is designated as F_3 .

Multiply the equivalent input calculated in Step 2 times factor F_3 from Table 1.8.15E. This step will yield a new equivalent input, I:

$$I = MBH \times F_1 \times F_2 \times F_3 \quad \text{eq. 15E}$$

Using this adjusted equivalent input, check the stack diameter by following Steps 2 thru 3 again. If the stack diameter remains the same, the sizing is complete. If not, redo Steps 4 thru 5 etc. until an acceptable result is achieved.

Table 1.8.15E: K-Factor Equivalent Input Correction Factor F_3

K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3		K- Factor F_3	
1.00	0.37	5.50	0.86	10.00	1.15	14.50	1.39	19.00	1.59
1.50	0.45	6.00	0.89	10.50	1.18	15.00	1.41	19.50	1.61
2.00	0.52	6.50	0.93	11.00	1.21	15.50	1.44	20.00	1.63
2.50	0.58	7.00	0.97	11.50	1.24	16.00	1.46	20.50	1.65
3.00	0.63	7.50	1.00	12.00	1.26	16.50	1.48	21.00	1.67
3.50	0.68	8.00	1.03	12.50	1.29	17.0	1.51	21.50	1.69
4.00	0.73	8.50	1.06	13.00	1.32	17.50	1.53	22.00	1.71
4.50	0.77	9.00	1.10	13.50	1.34	18.00	1.55	22.50	1.73
5.00	0.82	9.50	1.13	14.00	1.37	18.50	1.57	23.00	1.75

Stack Diam. (in.)	Table 1.8.15C: Approximate Stack Capacities (MBH) (Based on Atmospheric Boiler with Draft Hood)																			
	5	7	10	12	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	90	100	125	150	200
6	100	120	140	150	170	200	220	250	270	280	300	320	350	380	400	430	450	510	550	640
7	130	160	190	210	240	270	310	340	360	390	410	430	480	510	550	580	620	690	760	870
8	180	210	250	280	310	360	400	440	480	510	540	570	620	670	720	760	810	900	990	1140
9	220	270	320	350	390	450	510	560	600	640	680	720	790	850	910	970	1020	1140	1250	1450
10	280	330	400	430	490	560	630	690	750	800	850	890	980	1060	1130	1200	1260	1410	1550	1790
12	400	480	570	630	700	810	910	1000	1080	1150	1220	1290	1410	1520	1630	1730	1820	2040	2330	2580
14	550	650	780	860	960	1110	1240	1360	1470	1570	1660	1750	1920	2070	2220	2350	2480	2770	3040	3510
16	720	850	1020	1120	1250	1450	1620	1770	1920	2050	2170	2290	2510	2710	2900	3070	3240	3620	3970	4590
18	910	1080	1290	1420	1590	1830	2050	2250	2430	2590	2750	2900	3180	3430	3670	3890	4100	4590	5030	5810
20	1130	1340	1600	1750	1960	2260	2530	2770	3000	3200	3400	3580	3920	4240	4530	4810	5070	5670	6210	7170
22	1370	1620	1940	2120	2370	2740	3060	3360	3630	3880	4110	4340	4750	5130	5480	5820	6130	6860	7510	8680
24	1630	1930	2300	2530	2820	3260	3650	4000	4320	4610	4900	5160	5650	6110	6530	6920	7300	8180	8940	10330
26	1910	2260	2710	2960	3320	3830	4280	4690	5070	5420	5750	6060	6640	7170	7660	8130	8570	9580	10490	12120
28	2220	2630	3140	3440	3850	4440	4970	5440	5880	6280	6660	7030	7700	8310	8890	9430	9940	11110	12170	14060
30	2550	3010	3600	3950	4420	5100	5700	6250	6750	7210	7650	8070	8840	9540	10200	10820	11410	12760	13970	16140
32	2900	3430	4100	4490	5020	5800	6490	7110	7680	8210	8710	9180	10050	10860	11610	12310	12980	14510	15900	18360
34	3270	3870	4630	5070	5670	6550	7320	8020	8670	9270	9830	10360	11350	12260	13110	13900	14650	16390	17950	20730
36	3670	4340	5190	5670	6360	7350	8210	9000	9720	10390	11020	11620	12730	13750	14700	15590	16430	18370	20120	23240
48	6530	7730	9230	10120	11310	13060	14600	16000	17280	18470	19600	20660	22630	24400	26130	27710	29210	32660	35780	41320
54	8260	9780	11690	12810	14320	16530	18480	20250	21870	23380	24800	26140	28640	30930	33070	35080	36970	41340	45290	52290
60	10200	12070	14430	15810	17680	20410	22820	25000	27000	28870	30620	32280	35360	38190	40630	43310	45650	51040	55910	64580
72	14700	17390	20780	22770	25460	29400	32870	36000	38890	41570	44100	46480	50920	55000	58600	62360	65740	73500	80510	92970

NOTE: The above vent input capacities in MBH (thousands of Btu/hr) are sea level ratings for double wall or insulated vents allowing for a system K factor of 7.5. Apply the correction factors for altitude, other k-factors and boiler draft control correction factors.

Table 1.8.15F: CIRCULAR EQUIVALENTS OF RECTANGULAR BREECHINGS & STACKS

WIDTH (INCHES)	HEIGHT (INCHES)																	
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	36	42	48	54	60
6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	17	18
8	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	19	20	21	21
10	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	21	22	23	24
12	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	20	23	25	26	27
14	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	22	26	27	29	30
16	10	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	24	28	29	31	32
18	11	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	23	24	24	25	26	29	31	33	34
20	11	13	15	17	18	20	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	31	33	35	37
22	12	14	16	18	19	20	22	23	25	25	26	27	28	29	33	35	37	39
24	12	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	26	26	27	28	29	31	34	37	39	40
26	13	15	17	19	21	22	24	25	27	27	28	29	31	32	36	38	40	42
28	13	16	18	20	21	23	24	26	28	28	29	31	32	35	37	40	42	44
30	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	27	31	29	31	32	33	36	39	41	44	46
36	15	17	20	22	24	26	27	29	33	32	33	35	36	39	42	45	48	50
42	16	19	21	23	26	28	29	31	35	34	36	37	39	42	46	49	52	55
48	17	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	37	37	38	40	41	45	49	52	56	59
54	17	21	23	26	29	31	33	35	39	39	40	42	44	48	52	56	59	62
60	18	21	24	27	30	32	34	37	39	40	42	44	46	50	55	59	62	66

1.8.16 SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

FLUE GAS ECONOMIZERS

When applying flue gas economizers, care must be taken to assure that:

1. Proper draft must be maintained. This requires that the gas side pressure drop be considered and that the economizer exchanger must be designed so as to allow cleaning.
2. The vent system materials must be considered, regarding resistance from corrosion, which might result from the lower flue gas temperature.
3. In general, it is recommended that the boiler manufacturer be consulted when a flue gas economizer is to be added.

HIGH EFFICIENCY APPLIANCES

High efficiency appliances require special consideration in vent design because of the reduced stack gas temperatures. Under no circumstances can a condensing type appliance be vented into the same vent system with other appliances. The vent system for such appliances must be provided by or specified specifically by the manufacturer of the condensing appliance.

High efficiency non-condensing appliances should generally be installed only on vent systems that are resistant to corrosion from flue gas condensate. This generally requires stainless steel vent construction.

1.9 BURNERS AND GAS TRAIN - FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

GENERAL

Refer to separate manual on the forced draft burner for start-up and adjustment procedures. Do not attempt to start burner when excess oil has accumulated, or when the combustion chamber is full of gas, or if chamber is very hot.

FUEL CONNECTIONS

Gas supply connections must comply with the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA54). Oil supply connections must comply with NFPA31. Any additional local or state codes must also be adhered to.

Oil supply lines must be sized for the circulation rate of the burner pump. This is referred to as the suction gear capacity of the pump. If a transfer pump is used, it must have a pumping capacity no less than the total suction gear capacity of all burner pumps on the system. Refer to Burner Manual for the suction gear capacity of standard oil pumps. Two-pipe oil systems are recommended in all cases, although a one-pipe system might be acceptable on smaller boilers (under 6 gph). Two-pipe systems tend to have fewer problems with air entrainment in the oil. Air in the oil will cause nuisance problems and delayed ignition.

1.10 PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED BEFORE PLACING BOILER IN OPERATION

1.10.1 HYDROSTATIC TEST OF BOILERS AND SYSTEM

After completing the boiler and burner installation, the boiler connections, fittings, attachments and adjacent piping must be inspected for leaks by filling the unit with water. The pressure should be gradually increased to a pressure just below the setting of boiler safety relief valve(s).

Remove the boiler tube access panels (see dimensional drawing in this manual). Inspect the tube to header joints to be certain that all tube fittings are sealed. This is necessary because,

although the boiler is hydrostatically tested at the factory, minor leaks in fittings and at attachments can develop from shipping vibration or from installation procedures. It is often necessary to retighten such fittings after the installation and after the boiler has been operated for some time. Replace tube access panels before proceeding to start boiler.

1.10.2 TEST OF GAS PIPING

Reference gas system test under Section 1.5, "Gas Connection", in this manual.

START-UP AND OPERATION STEAM BOILERS

WARNING:

IMPROPER SERVICING AND START-UP OF THIS EQUIPMENT MAY CREATE A POTENTIAL HAZARD TO EQUIPMENT AND TO OPERATORS OR PERSONS IN THE BUILDING.

SERVICING AND START-UP MUST BE DONE ONLY BY FULLY TRAINED AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

CAUTION:

BEFORE DISCONNECTING OR OPENING ANY FUEL LINE, OR BEFORE CLEANING OR REPLACING PARTS OF ANY KIND, TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS:

Turn OFF the main fuel shutoff valves, including the pilot gas cock if applicable. If the burner is a multiple fuel type, shut OFF all fuel supplies.

Turn OFF all electrical disconnects to the burner, boiler and any other equipment or systems electrically interlocked with the burner or boiler.

All cover plates, enclosures, and guards must be in place at all times except during maintenance and servicing.

2.1 FIRING RATE ADJUSTMENT - ATMOSPHERIC GAS UNITS

2.1.1 The following procedures must be followed carefully before putting the boiler in operation. Failure to do so will present severe hazards to equipment, operating personnel and building occupants.

2.1.2 ADJUST PILOT BURNER

Carefully follow the Lighting Instructions in the boiler manual for the proper adjustment of the pilot burner. This is absolutely essential before attempting to adjust the main burner.

2.1.3 ADJUST BOILER INPUT(S)

The boiler input must be adjusted for both maximum and minimum input values which are listed on the boiler nameplate. First adjust the maximum input rating using the method described in Lighting Instructions in the Boiler Manual. Refer to the following information for the adjustment of the minimum input. To determine the adjustment

which firing rate system is used, see the boiler Equipment List and Wiring Diagram.

2.1.4 ADJUST BOILER MINIMUM INPUT

After setting the correct Maximum Input as described in the Lighting Instructions, proceed to adjust the minimum input as outlined below. This applies only to those boilers which are designed and equipped for two-stage (High/Low/Off) firing or Modulation. On those boilers which are equipped for ON/OFF firing only, no minimum input adjustment is required. NOTE: the low firing rate input is adjustable only on boilers equipped with two-stage or modulating motorized gas valves (V4055, V9055, or AH4 actuators) or with motor-operated modulating butterfly gas valves. The other two-stage firing systems (VR850 or VR852 combination valves or dual diaphragm valve type bypass systems) have a non-adjustable minimum input rate.

NOTE

THE LOW FIRE ADJUSTMENT SHOULD RESULT IN A GAS PRESSURE ON THE BURNER MANIFOLD EQUAL TO 1" WATER COLUMN FOR NATURAL GAS AND 3" FOR PROPANE GAS.

2.1.5 MINIMUM INPUT ADJUSTMENT - COMBINATION GAS VALVES (VR850 OR VR852)

The minimum input on these gas valves is NOT adjustable. The maximum input must be properly set as outlined in Lighting Instructions. See the manufacturer's instructions on the VR850 or VR852 included in the Boiler Manual for further information.

2.1.6 MINIMUM INPUT ADJUSTMENT - DUAL DIAPHRAGM GAS VALVE HIGH/LOW BY-PASS SYSTEM

The minimum input on this control system is NOT adjustable. The maximum input must be properly set as outlined in Lighting Instructions. This system consists of two V48A (120 volt coil) or two V88A (24 volts coil) diaphragm gas valves which are piped in parallel. The minimum input is controlled by an orifice plug installed in a coupling in the by-pass piping (low fire valve piping), sized for approximately 1" w.c. manifold pressure at low fire natural gas (2" w.c. if propane gas). When the high fire gas valve is not activated, gas flows only through the bypass piping. When the high fire gas valve is activated, gas will flow through both valves achieving full input.

2.2 FIRING RATE ADJUSTMENT - GAS METER READINGS

2.2.1 CHECKING BURNER INPUT

The burner input rate can be checked by taking readings from the gas meter. Please note checking the rate with a meter is the only way to be sure of input. Manifold readings are only an approximate value and may vary from unit to unit.

In order to obtain accurate data, there must be no other appliances using gas from the same meter while the burner input rate is being checked. The test hand on the meter should be timed for several revolutions. The input rate in cubic feet per hour is

calculated from this timing. The method is described in Lighting Instructions. If the meter is not calibrated for gas temperature and pressure, correction factors must be applied to determine correct rate in SCFH (standard cubic feet per hour). Consult the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1, NFPA 54) or the local gas utility for further information. Refer to Table 2.2A for correction factors for the gas pressure at the meter. Refer to Table 2.2B for the gas temperature correction factors.

Table 2.2A - Pressure Correction		Table 2.2B - Temperature Correction	
Gas Pressure at Meter	Correction Factor	Gas Temp. at Meter	Correction Factor
7" w.c.	1.017	40 F	0.920
14" w.c.	1.034	50 F	0.902
21" w.c.	1.051	60 F	0.885
1 psig	1.061	70 F	0.868
2 psig	1.136	80 F	0.852
5 psig	1.340	90 F	0.836

2.3 SAFETY SHUT-OFF DEVICES (FLAME SUPERVISION)

2.3.1 FLAME SUPERVISORY SYSTEM

The boiler is equipped with a flame supervisory system, either the Thermocouple type (such as a combination gas valve or a pilotstat) or electronic type (such as the RA890, or RM7895). The purpose of this device is to detect the main or pilot flame, depending on the type of device, and control the gas valves accordingly. The device must be checked for proper operation. See Lighting Instructions in the Boiler Manual for the correct procedure. The flame supervisory system must be tested to assure that it will shut off the main gas valves in case of a

flame loss. In addition to the information given in Lighting Instructions, operating sequence and troubleshooting information may be found in the manufacturer's instructions in the Boiler Manual.

2.3.2 AUTOMATIC (ELECTRIC) IGNITION SYSTEMS

On boilers equipped with automatic electrically ignited pilots, follow the procedures described in Lighting Instructions and test the controls for proper operation.

2.4 LIMIT CIRCUIT CUT-OUT TEST

2.4.1 PROTECTIVE DEVICES

All operating and limit controls and low water cutoffs must be tested for proper operation.

2.4.2 STEAM PRESSURE OPERATING CONTROL

The steam pressure in the boiler is regulated by the Boiler Operator. This is a pressure control which senses the steam pressure and turns the boiler on and off accordingly. This control must be operationally tested. Adjust the pressure setting on the control to a pressure less than the boiler pressure (as shown on the boiler pressure gauge). The control should turn the boiler off. Restore the control setting to normal. The boiler should cycle on.

2.4.3 HIGH LIMIT CONTROL

At least one additional pressure control is provided as the high limit control. It is set at a pressure above the operator to act as a back-up should the operator fail. The high limit control must be operationally tested. With the boiler operating, decrease the pressure setting of the limit control below the current pressure of the boiler. The boiler should cycle off. Restore the high limit control setting to normal (pushing reset button if it is a manual reset type). The boiler should now cycle on.

2.4.4 LOW WATER CUT-OFF(S)

Most boilers are supplied with a float-operated primary low water cut-off (and pump control or

water feeder combination) or electric probe type auxiliary control. These water level controls are intended to sense (and control) the level of the water in the boiler. They operate to shut off the boiler if the water level drops below their sensing level. The low water cut-off and water level controls must be operationally tested by manually lowering the boiler water level (by opening the boiler blowdown valve for probe controls, and by opening the control blowdown valve for float type controls). The boiler should cycle off when the water level drops below the control point of the low water cut-off. When the water level is restored, the boiler should cycle back on. Depress the manual reset button of devices which require manual reset in order to restore the boiler to operation. Carefully read the enclosed literature on the low water cut-off controls, particularly installing, operating and servicing.

2.4.5 COMBINATION LOW WATER CUT-OFF & FEEDER

The low water cut-off/feeder supplied with some boiler serves as a low water cut-off (see above) and also causes make-up water to be added to the boiler should the water level drop below its control point.

This type of control must be operationally tested as for low water cut-offs and also to assure that the make-up water is introduced as needed. Carefully read the enclosed literature on the Low

Water Cut-off controls, particularly installing, operating and servicing.

2.4.6 OTHER CONTROLS

Additional controls as required for the particular installation may also be provided. Refer to the literature on these devices included in the Boiler Manual. All such devices must be operationally tested to assure reliable operation of the boiler and system.

2.4.7 BOILER FEED SYSTEM

The boiler feed pump must be operationally tested to assure that it can provide boiler feedwater at the pressure and in the amount needed for safe and reliable boiler operation.

2.4.8 CHEMICAL FEED SYSTEM & SOFTENER

Check the performance of the boiler water softener and chemical treatment system. Chemically test the feedwater to be certain it complies with the recommendations of the chemical treatment consultant.

2.5 RECOMMENDED DRAFT AND COMBUSTION READINGS

ATMOSPHERIC GAS-FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (i.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
F	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 8.5 %	5.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
CL	-0.02 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.0 %	4.8 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
K	-0.02 TO -0.06	8.0 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 6.7 %	< 400	0

FORCED DRAFT GAS FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (i.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
D	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
HED	-0.01 TO -0.04	7.5 TO 9.5 %	4.0 TO 7.5 %	< 400	0
CL	0.0 TO -0.04	8.5 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
HECL	0.0 TO -0.06	8.5 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
RV & RW	+0.50 TO -0.10	9.0 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
AB	+0.25 TO -0.06	9.0 TO 10.0 %	3.2 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0

FORCED DRAFT OIL FIRED BOILERS					
BOILER SERIES	DRAFT AT BOILER OUTLET (i.w.c.)	CO ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	O ₂ @ HIGH FIRE	CO (ppm)	SMOKE NO.
D	-0.01 TO -0.04	10.0 TO 12.0 %	4.0 TO 7.2 %	< 400	0
CL	0.0 TO -0.04	10.0 TO 12.0 %	4.0 TO 7.2 %	< 400	0
RV & RW	+0.50 TO -0.10	11.5 TO 12.5 %	3.7 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0
AB	+0.25 TO -0.06	11.5 TO 12.5 %	3.7 TO 5.0 %	< 400	0

NOTE: THE VALUES FOR CO₂ AND O₂ ARE SHOWN FOR HIGH FIRE ONLY. THE VALUES FOR LOW FIRE OR MID RANGE WILL GENERALLY BE LOWER, PARTICULARLY FOR ATMOSPHERIC GAS-FIRED BOILERS. DRAFT SHOULD BE MEASURED APPROXIMATELY 24" FROM TOP OF BOILER, BEFORE ANY DRAFT CONTROL.

2.5.1 DRAFT ADJUSTMENT - ATMOSPHERIC GAS BOILERS

Refer to Section 1.8.6 for the adjustment method for barometric dampers. Adjust the damper so as to yield a draft which results in values of CO₂ and CO within the allowable limits listed above in the appropriate table.

Draft adjustments are generally not required for boilers equipped with draft diverters. The diverter must be installed without modification. Combustion readings are required, however, to assure that the boiler operation is both safe and efficient.

Draft measurement should preferably be made with an inclined tube manometer. If a draft gauge is not available, check to be sure the flue gases are being carried up the venting system by passing a lighted taper or match around the edge of the draft hood relief opening (or barometric). If the venting system is operating correctly, the match flame will be drawn toward the draft hood relief opening. Otherwise the products of combustion will tend to push the flame and extinguish it.

CAUTION

IF THE PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION ARE BEING EMITTED INTO THE ROOM (VENTING SYSTEM NOT OPERATING CORRECTLY), THE BOILER MUST NOT BE OPERATED UNTIL PROPER ADJUSTMENTS OR REPAIRS

ARE MADE TO ASSURE ADEQUATE DRAFT THROUGH THE VENTING SYSTEM.

2.5.2 DRAFT ADJUSTMENT -FORCED DRAFT BOILERS

Draft adjustments are generally not necessary on forced draft boilers. The draft must be measured as part of the start-up procedure. The measured draft at the boiler flue should fall within the recommended range specified in the appropriate table.

On some installations the draft may be excessive due to a high chimney. In these cases, the draft should be adjusted within the recommended range specified in the above appropriate table.

This may be done using a barometric damper, a restrictor, or a locking quadrant damper. Such devices must be installed and adjusted by a qualified technician.

2.5.3 COMBUSTION ADJUSTMENTS - FORCED DRAFT

Refer to the separate burner manual for the procedures for burner adjustments. The burner must be adjusted for smooth lightoff. Combustion parameters should be within the range specified in the above appropriate table. In no case should the level of CO be allowed to exceed the limit given, and the smoke spot reading must also not exceed the value shown.

2.6 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2.6.1 FAMILIARIZATION WITH MANUAL(S)

The user of the boiler must familiarize himself with this manual and the burner manual for forced draft boilers to be sure he is prepared to operate and maintain the boiler properly.

The operating instructions should be kept in the pocket in the boiler for F Series boilers, or adjacent to the boiler for all others.

READ THE MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING A START UP.

2.7 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

2.7.1 POSTING SCHEDULE

Post a maintenance schedule in accordance with the recommendations in this manual. A copy of a typical schedule is included in this manual.

Section 3

CARE AND MAINTENANCE STEAM BOILERS

CAUTION:

- The boiler area should be kept free of combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable liquids.
- The boiler and venting system must be kept free of obstructions of the air louvers and draft hood relief openings.
- The following procedures must be conducted as outlined to assure safe operation of the boiler.
- All cover plates, enclosures, and guards must be in place at all times except during maintenance and servicing.

3.1 REQUIRED PRECAUTIONS DURING TEMPORARY USE

GENERAL

A boiler is often utilized in new construction to assist in curing of building components or to provide temporary heat for the construction crew or for other purposes during the time the building is under construction. If precautions are not taken during this time to protect the boiler, a great deal of damage can occur before the ultimate owner takes over the building.

It is the mutual responsibility of the installing contractor and the boiler owner to consider the effect of temporary usage on the boiler warranty. The following should be observed so as to assure the longevity of the boiler.

OPERATOR SKILLS/RESPONSIBILITIES

During the temporary use period, a single individual must be assigned responsibility for the care and operation of the boiler. This person's responsibility must include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Knowledge of burner/boiler operation.
2. Possession and understanding of boiler/burner operating instruction manual.
3. Assurance that the boiler is fed with only treated water at all times and that chemical treatment and blowdown procedures are always followed.
4. Notification to the manufacturer (or manufacturer's agent) to provide start-up services if the boiler was purchased with start-up by a factory representative.
5. Adherence to all of the start-up procedures noted in the boiler/burner manual.
6. Considerations of warranty should the boiler be used for temporary heat without adherence to the recommended start-up and operating procedures outlined in the instruction manuals.

3.2 CLEANING THE BOILER AND SYSTEM - NEW SYSTEMS

BOIL OUT PROCEDURE

The internal surfaces of a newly installed boiler will have oil, grease or other protective coatings used in manufacturing. Such coatings must be removed since these coatings lower the heat transfer rate and could lead to overheating of a tube and reduce operating efficiency. Before boiling out procedures may begin, the burner must be ready for firing. The operator must be familiar with the procedure outlined in the boiler/burner operating instruction manuals.

In combination with system contamination, bacteria may cause objectionable odors, sometimes resembling natural gas. It is important to keep these fumes from air intakes which would distribute them throughout the building. On steam humidification systems this is especially critical. Consult your local water treatment chemist for further information.

CAUTION

The boil out procedure outlined must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, a qualified technician. The chemicals used present a hazard of burns and physical injury if mishandled. Always use suitable face mask, goggles, protective gloves and garments when handling caustic chemicals. Do not permit the chemical to come into contact with skin or clothing. Always follow the safety precautions on the container's label. Add chemicals slowly and in small amounts to prevent excessive heat and agitation. Do not add water to acid. Do not add water to dry chemical. This will cause splattering and/or explosion and severe risk of personal injury.

Boiling out under pressure is not recommended. If boil out under pressure is required, competent assistance must be provided.

Your water consultant or water treatment company will be able to recommend a cleaning or boil out procedure. In the event that such service is unavailable or as yet not selected, the following may be used.

1. The boil out of the boiler and system is neither difficult nor expensive. The chemicals needed for cleaning are readily available. Trisodium phosphate, and sodium hydroxide (lye) are the most commonly used chemicals. Use only one type of solution in the system. The amount of chemical required will vary according to conditions, but an amount of one pound of chemical per fifty gallons of water is suggested.
2. Before introducing the solution into the boiler, an overflow pipe should be attached to the top of the boiler and routed to a safe point of discharge.
3. Remove all safety valves to ensure that none of the solution will come into contact with the valve seats. Use care in removing and reinstalling valves.
4. All valves in the piping to and from the system must be closed to prevent the chemical solution from getting into the system.
5. Gauge glasses must be protected from contact with the boil out chemicals.
6. Fill the boiler with clean softened water until the water level reaches the upper header. Then add the cleaning solution into the upper header. Add more clean water until the boiler is completely filled. The water used for this initial fill should be at room temperature, and must be softened as noted.
7. After filling, fire the boiler intermittently (at low fire) at a frequency as necessary to hold the boiler solution at boiling point temperature. **DO NOT PRODUCE STEAM PRESSURE.** Boil the water, supervised at all times, for at least five hours.
8. After the five hour boil out, begin to add a small amount of fresh softened water so as to create a slight overflow of the overflow pipe. This will carry out impurities which have accumulated at the water surface. Continue to apply heat and overflow until the water emitted from the overflow pipe clears. Then shut off burner.
9. Let the boiler cool to 120 F or less. Then drain the boiler. Use caution that the water is discharged with safety.
10. Remove the inspection/cleanout openings in the boiler upper and lower headers and wash the waterside surfaces thoroughly using high pressure water stream.
11. Inspect the boiler's internal (waterside) surfaces thoroughly after the procedure. If the surfaces are not clean, repeat the boil out.
12. After boil out, close all openings. Install relief valves, gauge glasses and other components as necessary. Completely fill the boiler with fresh, softened, ambient temperature water. Fire the boiler at low fire until water temperature of at least 180 F is reached. This will drive off dissolved gases.
13. The boiler is now ready to operate.

IMPORTANT

If boiler is not to be operated within 24 hours, a lay-up procedure is required. Refer to instruction for lay-up.

3.3 SYSTEM CLEAN OUT

Many boilers have been ruined with system contaminants such as pipe dope, cutting oil, metal shavings or chips and other debris which are left in the piping. If these contaminants are not removed, they will end up in the boiler.

SYSTEM CLEANING PROCEDURE

For steam systems, the boiler will need to be connected to the header utilizing steam to purge the piping and thus push the debris out of the system. However, at this time all condensate must be wasted until it runs clear and water analysis of the condensate indicates that it is free of contaminants. Steam trap strainers must be periodically opened and cleaned of any debris which accumulates.

During this system clean out, the boiler make-up water must be properly softened and treated. At the conclusion of the system clean out, the condensate must be reconnected.

For old or existing steam systems, the installation process may have jarred debris loose. Following the boil out of the new boiler, the condensate should be wasted until it is within proper guidelines. Check all steam trap strainers to assure their cleanliness. Refer to the succeeding section on replacement boiler installations.

3.4 REPLACEMENT BOILER INSTALLATIONS: PROTECTION AGAINST CORROSION & SEDIMENT

BOILER MUST CONTROL FEED WATER

The water feed to the boiler must be controlled by the boiler-mounted water level control. It is unacceptable to use gravity return or to let the water feed be controlled by a condensate/receiver/ condensate pump system. The water feed to the boiler must be controlled:

by a feed pump control which is mounted on the boiler. This control is to activate the feed pump on a boiler feed system. It will be necessary to supply such a system if not already installed. - OR -

by an automatic water feeder mounted on the boiler. This is used only on systems requiring 100% make-up, such as humidification, steam process, etc.

NOTE

It is not recommended to provide the make-up for a closed steam heating system to the boiler by means of a water feeder. It is preferred that system make-up be connected to the condensate return tank of a boiler feed system.

A boiler feed system may be used in conjunction with an existing condensate receiver system by allowing the receiver system to pump condensate into the boiler feed system tank.

CLEAN OR REPLACE ALL SYSTEM PIPING AND HEATING UNITS

Arrange for chemical and mechanical cleaning of

the entire system. A chemical treatment company should be consulted for the proper means of this chemical cleaning.

Replace any piping considered to be deteriorated beyond safe or cleanable condition. Flush the system clean, being certain to isolate the boiler.

DO NOT FLUSH THE SYSTEM THROUGH THE BOILER

NOTE: For some old systems, there is a reluctance to clean the piping because of the possibility of leaks occurring in badly corroded lines. Should the customer refuse cleaning, it is necessary to install filtration equipment. Install either a fibrous filter or a centrifugal filter in the boiler return piping. This will collect and remove sediment from the system. A booster pump may have to be installed as well to overcome the additional pressure drop introduced in the line by the filter. When filling the system, provide chemical treatment as outlined in Section 3.5.

CAUTION

Failure to properly clean the system or to install mechanical sediment removal equipment can result in tube blockage and severe corrosion plus damage to pumps, controls, and air removal device.

3.5 BOILER WATER TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF WATER TREATMENT

Water treatment is required for satisfactory operation of the boiler. It must be devised to prevent depositing of scale and to prevent corrosion from acids, oxygen and other such harmful elements that may be in the water supply. A qualified water treatment chemist should be consulted and the water systematically treated.

OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of water treatment are:

1. Prevent the accumulation of scale and deposits in the boiler.
2. Remove dissolved gases from the water.
3. Protect the boiler against corrosion.
4. Maintain the highest possible boiler fuel efficiency.
5. Decrease the amount of boiler down time from cleaning.

WATER SOFTENER

It is highly recommended that a zeolite water softener be used for all make-up to the boiler. It is intended that this be used in addition to the chemical treatment of the boiler. Water softening removes calcium and magnesium, the primary causes of hard boiler scale.

CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIRED

Water treatment should be checked and maintained whenever the boiler is operating. The boiler operator should be sure that the boiler is not operating for long periods without proper water treatment. Water treatment may vary from season to season or over a period of time. Therefore, the water treatment procedure should be checked not less than four times a year, and possibly more frequently as the local water conditions may indicate.

3.6 EXTERNAL "FIRE-SIDE" CLEANING

PURPOSE

Carbon (soot) is an insulator and is corrosive. The heating surface of a boiler must be kept free from soot accumulation to keep the boiler operating at its highest efficiency and to avoid damage from corrosion.

SOOT REMOVAL

If the yearly inspection of the boiler tube surfaces reveals a build-up of either soot or rust (usually due to condensation), the tubes should be thoroughly brushed. (Tube cleaning brushes are available from Bryan Steam) To inspect and, if necessary, clean the tube surfaces and flue collector, first remove the tube access panels. Examine the exterior of the tubes for evidence of soot or rust. Using a flashlight, carefully look between the tubes. There should be an unobstructed opening between all tubes, and the top surfaces of the tube must be free from soot accumulation. Also inspect the interior of the flue collector. Brush or vacuum the soot from all surfaces. Be sure to cover atmospheric burners with a protective cover during cleaning to prevent soot from falling into them.

If the buildup of soot is appreciable, the flue gas venting system must be thoroughly inspected internally as well, and cleaned as necessary.

IMPORTANT

If either soot or condensation is apparent, a boiler service technician should be consulted. The presence of soot indicates poor combustion and possibly hazardous boiler operation. Failure to do so may result in fire, explosion potential, or asphyxiation. A combustion test and burner adjustments should be undertaken at once.

Rust on the tubes indicates that boiler-operating temperatures are too low. The set point of the boiler operating control must be no less than 130 F for natural gas or propane firing, and 170 F for oil fired boilers. Boilers equipped with outdoor reset control must also follow these limits.

3.7 SUGGESTED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

DAILY

1. Make visual inspection of gauges, monitors, and indicators and record readings in boiler log.
2. Make visual check of instrument and equipment settings against factory recommended specifications.
3. Check operation of float type low water cutoffs to ensure control is functioning. The lower piping connections of float type level controls should have a suitable blowdown valve piped into a proper drain. This valve should be opened periodically to allow any sludge accumulated in the control to be flushed out. On closed loop water heating systems this should not be often required. Consult manufacturer's instructions.

WEEKLY

1. On units equipped with firing rate control, verify that it is functioning correctly by adjusting control and observing if input changes accordingly.
2. Make visual inspection of igniter and pilot flame. For an atmospheric unit, confirm pilot flame is as shown in this manual (Section 1.9) and that the main burners light off correctly (smoothly) and that the flame is clean and normal. For units with a power burner, check pilot flame signal strength as specified in burner manual.
3. Check pilot and main fuel valves for correct operation. Open limit switch - make audible and visual check - check valve position indicators and check fuel meters, if supplied.
4. Confirm boiler area is free of combustible materials and that there is nothing obstructing air openings, draft hood relief openings, etc.
5. Check combustion safety controls for flame failure and flame signal strength as specified in manufacturer's instructions located at the back of this manual for atmospheric units or in the burner manual for units equipped with a power burner.
6. Check all limit controls as specified in manufacturer's manual.
7. Check float low water cutoff as described above.

MONTHLY

1. Make visual inspection of linkage and proper operation of flue, vent, stack, or outlet dampers. Check draft as specified in Section 2 of this manual.
2. Check float low water cutoff as described above.
3. For those units equipped with a power burner, check low draft, fan, air pressure and damper position interlocks as specified in burner manual.
4. Check high and low gas pressure interlocks. Refer to manufacturers instructions for correct procedure.
5. Check high and low oil pressure interlocks. Refer to manufacturers instructions for correct procedure.

ANNUALLY

1. Perform leakage tests on pilot and main gas or main oil fuel valves as specified in manufacturers instructions.
2. Check operating control, high limit, low fire start control, and low water cutoff as specified in manufacturers instructions.
3. For units equipped with power burners, check air atomizing interlock, fuel valve interlock switch, purge switch, burner position interlock, and fuel changeover control, as specified in burner manual.
4. The boiler should be checked at least yearly by the local gas utility company. Particular attention should be paid to the pilot burner safety devices. The pilot burner should be checked to ensure that prompt ignition of all burners occurs as the gas valve opens. Refer to Section 1.9.
5. The flue gas passages and the exterior surfaces of the boiler tubes should be inspected at least annually. Any accumulation of soot or debris should be thoroughly cleaned out.
6. If the yearly inspection of the boiler tube surfaces reveals a build-up of soot (carbon) or rust, the tubes surfaces should be thoroughly brushed. Failure to do so may result in fire or asphyxiation hazards.
7. The boiler pressure vessel and piping should be checked annually.
8. Check combustion safety control for pilot turndown and refractory hold-in as specified in manufacturer's instructions.

3.8 FLOAT-ACTUATED WATER LEVEL CONTROLS

Inspect float type water level controls for proper operation. Visually inspect sight glasses for evidence of scale forming residues. Refer to section 3.9 for gauge glass maintenance.

On closed steam heating systems, the float low water cutoff should be blown down by means of opening a blowdown valve on the lower connection of the cutoff once per day.

On humidification or process systems, the blowdown schedule should be based on recommendation from a water treatment and maintenance program specifically designed for the boiler.

At the annual inspection, all float type level controls should be disassembled, cleaned and inspected thoroughly. When re-installed these controls must be given an operational test.

3.9 WATER GAUGE GLASSES

INSTALLATION

Check with the maintenance supervisor and engineering for the proper glass to be used. Compare the box and the glass label or marking to ascertain that the gauge glass ratings or temperature and pressure are suitable for use on the boiler. Use new gaskets when replacing glass. The gaskets used should be the same type as those originally supplied with the boiler. Make certain that the gauge glass valves are properly aligned.

All bolts and nuts must be free running and well lubricated, preferably with a graphite type lubricant. Washers under nuts and bolt heads are desirable. DO NOT tighten while equipment is in operation.

MAINTENANCE

Inspect the gauge glass regularly for any signs of clouding or scratching. In new processes, the gauge glass should be inspected daily until the need for replacement becomes apparent. This will help establish the routine inspection cycle.

The gauge glass should be blown down daily so as to remove accumulated sediment from the valves.

INSPECTION

To examine for scratches, shine a bright concentrated light at about a 45° angle. Anything that glistens brightly should be inspected closely. Any scratch which glistens and will catch a fingernail, or crescent-shaped or star-shaped mark is cause for replacement. This is because scratches, corrosion, chips and surface damage weaken the glass. If inner surface appears cloudy or roughened, and will not respond to cleaning procedures, this is evidence of chemical attack. If severe, this is cause for replacement.

REPLACEMENT OF GLASS

Any glass that has been removed from its mounting in process boilers, regardless of the reason for removal, should be discarded and replaced with a new glass and gaskets. Used glasses may contain hidden damage and represent a safety hazard.

Be sure that the replacement glass is suitable for service conditions.

Protective shields to keep cold air, water, or falling objects from glass must be replaced.

4.0 IDLE BOILER CARE AND LAY-UP

GENERAL

Corrosion damage to boilers is often the result of improper lay-up during non-operating periods. Substantial damage can occur in only a few days if proper precautions are not taken. This damage is irreversible and will reduce boiler reliability, increase maintenance costs and eventually shorten the useful life of the boiler tubes.

Idle boilers are vulnerable to attack when air contacts untreated wet metal surfaces. To prevent corrosion, the boiler metal must be protected by either keeping the surfaces completely dry or excluding air from the boiler. Air exclusion is accomplished either by keeping the boiler completely full of water (short term lay-up) or filling the boiler with nitrogen gas (long-term lay-up). The nitrogen gas prevents air infiltration and does not react with the metal.

In addition to the corrosion damage that occurs, the metal particles that are released will form an insulating scale on the tubes when the boiler is returned to service. These corrosion products will accumulate on critical heat transfer areas of the boiler, increasing the potential for localized corrosion and over heating.

PRE-OPERATIONAL CLEANING AND LAY-UP

Proper lay-up techniques must be used on an idle boiler even if it has never been in operation. Before pre-operational lay-up, the boiler must be chemically cleaned as outlined in Section 3.2 of this manual. This is required, as noted in this section, to remove preservatives, oil and grease from the tube surfaces. Follow the short term or long term lay-up procedure as appropriate.

TAKING BOILERS OFF LINE

In operation, boiler water contains suspended solids which are held in suspension due to water circulation and the action of treatment chemicals. Unless care is exercised when draining the boiler, these suspended solids settle on the tube surfaces and will air dry to an adherent deposit, sometimes requiring chemical cleaning to remove. In addition, these deposits may be misleading regarding the effectiveness of the chemical treatment program.

PRE-SHUTDOWN PRECAUTIONS

For a period of three to seven days prior to shutdown, manual blowdown frequency should be increased. During this period, the lower conductivity limit should be below 3500 micro-mohs per centimeter. The feed of internal treatment must be increased to maintain a specific residual concentration. Continuous blowdown

(when used) should be kept to a minimum so the reduction of solids is achieved by the increased manual blowdown.

WASHDOWN

As the boiler cannot be washed immediately, the heat in the boiler may cause baking of residual sludge. The boiler should not be drained until cooled enough to prevent this. However, never leave the boiler filled with water for any extended period of time without taking measures to prevent corrosion.

LAY-UP CONSIDERATIONS

There are two basic methods of steam boiler lay-up: Wet lay up or Dry lay-up. The choice of which method should be used depends on:

The possibility that the boiler may need to be placed in operation on short notice.

Disposal of lay-up solutions

Freezing potential

Wet Lay-up is recommended for relatively short outages, such as seasonal lay-up. This method has the advantage of allowing the boiler to be brought on line with short notice. But it can pose problems if there is any likelihood of freezing.

Dry Lay-up is recommended for longer periods of boiler shut-down or storage. But it is practical only if boiler can be drained hot (120 F to 170 F) or if external drying can be provided.

WET LAY-UP OF STEAM BOILERS - SHORT TERM

In the wet lay-up procedure, the boiler is to be filled with chemically treated water and sealed to prevent air in-leakage. Nitrogen gas under slight pressure can also be used to displace air and protect the boiler surfaces from corrosion. The following steps should be taken for wet lay-up of a boiler:

1a. Procedure for operational boiler:

At least thirty minutes before the boiler comes off line, add the following chemicals:

Sodium Sulfite - 0.5 lbs. per 100 gallons water

Polymeric Sludge Dispersant - 0.1 lbs. per 100 gallons water

Caustic Soda - 0.3 lbs. per 100 gallons water

1b. Procedure for idle boiler:

If the boiler has never been on line or has been out of service for cleaning - Select the highest quality water available to fill the boiler. Steam condensate, softened water, filtered fresh water, and boiler feedwater are generally acceptable for

lay-up. Raw city water is not recommended and should not be used.

Prepare the chemical solution described in (1a) in a separate tank. Adhere to the safety precautions described in Section 3.2 of this manual. Add the concentrated lay-up solution to the boiler during the time it is being filled.

After the boiler is filled and the lay-up solution has been added, the boiler is to be operated for thirty minutes at low fire to circulate and mix the chemicals.

2. After filling, the boiler must be closed or blanked tightly. The power supply to the boiler must be cut off. Vent all air from the top of the boiler to allow complete fill with the required solution. Nitrogen gas at 5 psig may be introduced through a suitable opening to prevent air in-leakage during the lay-up period. An alternative to the nitrogen gas (see safety precautions under dry lay-up) is to install a 55 gallon drum or auxiliary vessel as shown in Figure 3.11A. This is to be fitted with a cover and filled with properly treated water. This vessel or drum should be connected to an available opening in the top of the vessel. Its purpose is to create a hydrostatic head and to allow a ready visual check of water level loss or in-leakage during the lay-up period.

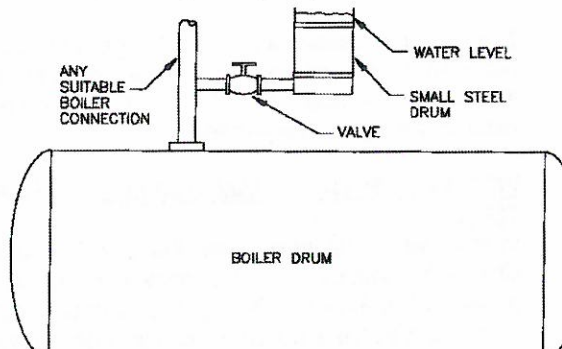


Figure 3.11A: WET LAY-UP STATIC HEAD DRUM

3. During lay-up, test the boiler weekly to assure the proper levels of sulfite and alkalinity. To do this, take a sample of the boiler water from the surface blowdown line or other high point. The test results should be:

Sodium Sulfite 200 ppm minimum
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity (as CaCO_3)
400 ppm minimum

If the tests indicate chemical concentration has decreased, chemical may be introduced to the boiler by putting it in the drum shown in Fig. 3.11A. Then lower the boiler water level to introduced it into the boiler. Then operate the boiler at low fire to circulate the water and mix the

chemical. Then repeat Step. 2. Pay attention to the maintenance of the valves being used to isolate the boiler to prevent leakage and resultant dilution of the lay-up solution.

ALTERNATE METHOD

An alternate wet lay-up method is to pipe clean continuous blowdown water from a properly treated boiler into any convenient bottom connection on the idle boiler, allowing the water to flow through the boiler and out the top (through any convenient top opening) to the sewer. This method will insure a continuous, complete fill with warm, properly treated water. It also prevents in-leakage of air by keeping the boiler slightly pressurized. It may also provide enough heat to keep the fireside of the boiler dry and possibly produce adequate freeze protection.

DRY LAY-UP OF STEAM BOILERS - LONG TERM

The dry lay-up method recommended requires that the boiler be drained, dried as completely as is possible, all opening and valves closed. Nitrogen gas at 5 psig is introduced to the boiler to pressurize it and prevent air in-leakage. The success of the procedure depends on the thorough drying of the boiler metal surfaces after draining and the exclusion of air during the lay-up.

CAUTION

The use of nitrogen for blanketing is recommended in both the wet and dry lay-up procedures. Even though nitrogen in dilute quantities is non-toxic, it will not support life. Precautions must be taken before entering equipment filled with nitrogen for inspections or any other purposes. These precautions shall be as follows:

- disconnection of nitrogen supply line
- complete purging and venting of the equipment with fresh air
- testing oxygen levels inside before any attempt to enter
- all confined entry guidelines applicable to site must be followed

Appropriate caution signs shall be posted around the equipment to alert personal that nitrogen blanketing is in use. A boiler laid up dry must be tagged with information that the unit is not to be operated until the boiler is properly refilled.

1. Drain the boiler before the steam pressure falls to zero. Then pressurize with 5 psig nitrogen gas through a suitable top opening during draining. The nitrogen pressure is to be maintained through draining and subsequent storage.

An alternate method is to completely dry a clean boiler (by blowing hot dry air through the boiler) and then purge the air from the boiler and pressurize with 5 psig nitrogen. Be aware that all metal surfaces which are not completely dry are vulnerable to corrosion, particularly if oxygen is present.

2. If a boiler has been down for repairs and is to be laid up, it should be operated to pressurize with steam and then drained and pressurized with nitrogen as in step 1.

3. All connections must be blanked or tightly closed.

Note: Operating boilers must be removed from service to minimize adherence of boiler water suspended solids on boiler metal surfaces. Refer to previous instructions for boiler washdown.

RETURNING IDLE BOILER TO SERVICE

After wet lay-up

To start an idle boiler after wet lay-up, use the following procedure:

1. If the boiler was pressurized with nitrogen, disconnect the nitrogen supply source and vent the boiler.

2. Using the blowdown valve, drain the boiler partially and make up with feedwater so as to dilute the chemical residuals to operating concentration levels.

3. After the boiler water concentrations and the water level are returned to proper operating conditions, the boiler can be started in the normal manner.

After Dry Lay-Up

To start an idle boiler after dry lay-up, use the following procedure:

1. Disconnect the nitrogen supply source and vent the boiler in a safe manner - external to the building and away from air intakes. Then thoroughly purge the boiler of nitrogen with dry air.

2. The boiler was to have been cleaned before the lay up procedure. So it is necessary only to fill the boiler with properly treated water. Then proceed with start-up.

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.:

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:

(Check the box next to each addendum received)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> Addendum No. 10 |

I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

Costo Technical Services
Company

April Demko
Authorized Signature

9-2-2020
Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Purchasing Division

PURCHASING AFFIDAVIT

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS: Under W. Va. Code § 5-22-1(i), the contracting public entity shall not award a construction contract to any bidder that is known to be in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, including, but not limited to, obligations related to payroll taxes, property taxes, sales and use taxes, fire service fees, or other fines or fees.

ALL CONTRACTS: Under W. Va. Code §5A-3-10a, no contract or renewal of any contract may be awarded by the state or any of its political subdivisions to any vendor or prospective vendor when the vendor or prospective vendor or a related party to the vendor or prospective vendor is a debtor and: (1) the debt owed is an amount greater than one thousand dollars in the aggregate; or (2) the debtor is in employer default.

EXCEPTION: The prohibition listed above does not apply where a vendor has contested any tax administered pursuant to chapter eleven of the W. Va. Code, workers' compensation premium, permit fee or environmental fee or assessment and the matter has not become final or where the vendor has entered into a payment plan or agreement and the vendor is not in default of any of the provisions of such plan or agreement.

DEFINITIONS:

"Debt" means any assessment, premium, penalty, fine, tax or other amount of money owed to the state or any of its political subdivisions because of a judgment, fine, permit violation, license assessment, defaulted workers' compensation premium, penalty or other assessment presently delinquent or due and required to be paid to the state or any of its political subdivisions, including any interest or additional penalties accrued thereon.

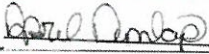
"Employer default" means having an outstanding balance or liability to the old fund or to the uninsured employers' fund or being in policy default, as defined in W. Va. Code § 23-2c-2, failure to maintain mandatory workers' compensation coverage, or failure to fully meet its obligations as a workers' compensation self-insured employer. An employer is not in employer default if it has entered into a repayment agreement with the Insurance Commissioner and remains in compliance with the obligations under the repayment agreement.

"Related party" means a party, whether an individual, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company or any other form or business association or other entity whatsoever, related to any vendor by blood, marriage, ownership or contract through which the party has a relationship of ownership or other interest with the vendor so that the party will actually or by effect receive or control a portion of the benefit, profit or other consideration from performance of a vendor contract with the party receiving an amount that meets or exceeds five percent of the total contract amount.

AFFIRMATION: By signing this form, the vendor's authorized signer affirms and acknowledges under penalty of law for false swearing (W. Va. Code §61-5-3) that: (1) for construction contracts, the vendor is not in default on any monetary obligation owed to the state or a political subdivision of the state, and (2) for all other contracts, that neither vendor nor any related party owe a debt as defined above and that neither vendor nor any related party are in employer default as defined above, unless the debt or employer default is permitted under the exception above.

WITNESS THE FOLLOWING SIGNATURE:

Vendor's Name: Casto Techncl Services

Authorized Signature: 
Digitally signed by April Dunlap
DN: cn=April Dunlap, o=ou,
email=adunlap@castotech.com, c=US
Date: 2020.08.31 12:21:09 -04'00'

Date: 8/31/2020

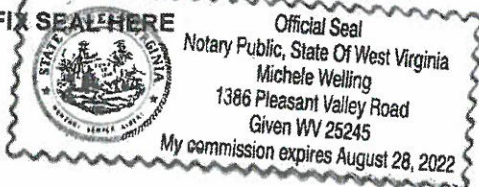
State of WV

County of Kanawha, to-wit:

Taken, subscribed, and sworn to before me this 31 day of August, 2020

My Commission expires August 28, 2022

AFFIX SEAL HERE



NOTARY PUBLIC 

Purchasing Affidavit (Revised 01/19/2018)