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Subject: Notification to Industry 01/29/2024:
Durham County Utilities' Lift Station Design Standards

NOTIFICATION

Durham County Utilities' Lift Station Design Standards:

Durham County Utilities has recently developed lift station design standards. The standards can be found on the following pages and a pdf version will be posted to the website. Please visit the website on a regular basis as revisions will be posted there.

The requirements stated herein are effective immediately. If you have any questions relating to this notification, please contact:

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DURHAM COUNTY UTILITIES



Lift Station Design Guidelines

Summary of Revisions
Adopted January 29, 2024

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List of Abbreviations

ABC	Aggregate Base Course
AC	Alternating Current
ACH	Air Changes per Hour
ADF	Average Daily Flow
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOR	Allowable Operating Range, as defined by the pump manufacturer
ARV	Air Release Valve
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
AWG	American Wire Gauge
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BEP	Best Efficiency Point
CARV	Combination Air Release/Vacuum Relief Valve
CADD	Computer Aided Design and Drafting
dB(A)	A-weighted Decibels
DC/dc	Direct Current
DCo	Durham County
DIP	Ductile Iron Pipe
DIPRA	Ductile Iron Research Association
EPR	Ethylene Propylene Rubber
FLUM	Future Land Use Map
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
ft	Feet
ft/s	Feet per Second
GA	Gauge
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	Gallons per Minute
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HOA	Hand-Off-Auto
hp	Horsepower
hr	Hour
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
In	Inch/inches
I/O	Input/Output
kV	Kilovolts
LCD	Liquid-Crystal Display
LED	Light-emitting Diode
mA	milliamp
MCC	Motor Control Center
MGD	Millions of Gallons per Day
NCAC	North Carolina Administrative Code
NC DEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NEC	National Electrical Code
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
No.	Number
NPSH	Net Positive Suction Head
O&M	Operations & Maintenance

OSHA	Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act
P&ID	Process and Instrument Diagrams
PC	Personal Computer
PDF	Portable Document Format
PE	Professional Engineer
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
POR	Preferred Operating Range, defined as 70 percent to 120 percent of the pump's BEP
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
PWM	Pulse Width Modulating
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
rpm	Rotations per Minute
RHW	High-Heat resistant, Water-resistant Rubber Insulation
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SPUI	Statement of Proposed Utility Improvements
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
THWN	Thermoplastic, High Heat, Nylon Coated
TVSS	Transient Voltage Surge Suppression
UDO	Unified Development Ordinance
V	Volt, Volume
VAC	Volts Alternating Current
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
W/D	Wet-Pit/Dry-Pit
XHHW	XLPE High Heat-resistant Water-resistant
XLPE	Cross-linked Polyethylene

Section 01: General

1.1 Applicability

Lift stations will only be allowed for developments greater than or equal to 150 units, which cannot be served by gravity sanitary sewer as deemed technically feasible by the Durham County Engineering and Environmental Services – Utilities Division (DCo). All other developments must be served by gravity.

1.2 Design Guidelines

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) has established minimum design criteria for lift stations and force mains. Those requirements are presented in NCAC Title 15A, Subchapter 2T (Waste Not Discharged to Surface Waters). In addition, NC DEQ has published supplemental guidance for lift stations in a document titled, “Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains.” Both documents published by NC DEQ and all future amendments, are adopted by reference, and shall apply and be enforceable for all new lift stations proposed within the County, except as modified, clarified, or amended by this Lift Station Design Guidelines document.

Where a conflict arises between the requirements described in the two NC DEQ documents and the requirements described in this document, the more stringent requirement shall apply.

All equipment shall be supplied from the manufacturer and not field modified, unless approved by DCo.

1.3 Application Submittal Requirements

Reference Appendix A for complete submittal requirements and checklists.

The design submittal process will work as follows:

- A. Submit to DCo the following information:
 1. Name and email address of the development’s Engineering project manager.
 2. Project Name.
 3. Complete list of parcel ID’s (not PINs) included in the project.
 4. Estimated dwelling unit count (+/- 10%), estimated square footage of Commercial/Retail space (+/- 10%), and the estimated wastewater flows generated from the project, per NC 2T Rules in gallons per day (gpd).
 5. Proposed Peaking Factor, per NC 2T Rules.
 6. Facility ID Number of the DCo receiving manhole.
- B. Arrange a meeting with DCo to discuss Item 1.
- C. At the meeting with DCo, submit an Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package (see Appendix A).
 1. DCo will evaluate the information. Once initial information is agreed upon, a Statement of Proposed Utility Improvements (SPUI) will be issued by DCo.
- D. After approval of the Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package and issuance of the SPUI, submit the Calculation Review Package.
- E. After approval of the Calculation Review Package, submit the Construction Drawing Review Package.

Section 02: Lift Station Design, Operational Criteria, Downstream Analysis

The purpose of this section is to define the operating criteria and design methodology to be used by the applicant to select the appropriate type, size, and number of pumps required for a lift station.

2.1 Wastewater Characteristics

Due to the nature of the solid material that can be expected in the wastewater, all pumps shall be non-clog type sewage pumps suited for continuous duty designed and manufactured for use in conveying raw, unscreened sewage and shall be capable of passing solids a minimum of 3 inches in diameter regardless of mechanical means for solids reduction.

2.2 Allowable Lift Station and Pumping Equipment Types

The County has standardized specific types of lift station configurations to minimize the operation and maintenance costs associated with these facilities. This standardization has resulted in the acceptance of the following two (2) station configurations and associated types of pumping equipment.

- A. Submersible Stations:** These types of stations shall consist of duplex pumping systems utilizing submersible grinder pumps installed within a precast concrete wet well having a separate below grade valve vault. Triplex (or greater) submersible pumping stations shall not be allowed.
- B. Wet-Pit/Dry-Pit Stations:** These type stations shall consist of separate wet well and drywell compartments utilizing vertical, non-clog type centrifugal wastewater pumps. These stations shall be used for all applications that fall outside the general criteria for submersible type stations listed here. Evidence that a submersible station capable of meeting DCo's requirements is not possible shall be provided to DCo for review and written approval by DCo prior to review of construction drawings. Capsular or prefabricated steel lift stations of this type shall not be accepted.

No other pumping station configurations shall be allowed by the County unless approved in writing by DCo. Lift station configurations not explicitly permitted above shall not be accepted for review without prior written approval.

Only lift stations with electric motors will be permitted. Pumps with diesel, natural gas, petroleum, or other types of motors are prohibited. Dry-prime pumps and air-ejector stations are prohibited. Field modifications to approved equipment is strictly prohibited.

The County has identified specific manufacturers to provide equipment suitable for complying with these Lift Station Design Guidelines. Specifically, these manufacturers provide equipment suitable for continuous conveyance of raw, unscreened wastewater with physical and chemical characteristics associated with residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial users. The list of acceptable equipment manufacturers is provided as Appendix B and is required to be followed.

2.3 Design Flow Criteria

Applicants shall select pumps that best match the service area conditions for the quality and quantity of flow at initial startup and buildout conditions to be served by the lift station. These service

conditions shall take into consideration both peak design flows (such as wet-weather peaking conditions) as well as typical daily flows (such as diurnal peaking conditions). The range of design flow conditions shall be established by the applicant using the following general approach:

A. Define Service Area

The applicant must identify the following as part of the proposed lift station design:

1. Limits of service area boundary at buildout
 - a. All pump stations shall be sized to service the entire sewer shed and shall be regional by nature.
2. Current and proposed land use according to the Place Type Map within the service area boundary at buildout.
3. Existing and planned sanitary sewer system facilities within the service area boundary at buildout.
4. Where an existing lift station is present upstream within the service area, it shall be abandoned via gravity as part of the new lift station construction contract. There shall be no County participation in the cost of lift station abandonments unless explicitly authorized in writing by DCo.

B. Develop Design Flow

Once the service area characteristics have been established and documented with DCo, the full range of design flows at the lift station must be measured or calculated to appropriately select the type, size, and number of pumps proposed for the lift station. The applicant shall define the Minimum Daily Wastewater Flow Rate, Average Daily Wastewater Flow Rate, and the Peak Hourly Wastewater Flow Rate at both initial startup and buildout conditions.

Calculations shall also be provided to determine the amount of capacity remaining after project completion and detail when upgrades will need to be performed (if applicable) for complete buildout conditions.

1. Minimum Daily Wastewater Flow Rate

For lift stations serving existing collection systems (partially or fully), the minimum daily wastewater flow rate shall be determined using historical potable water use or existing collection system or pumping station flow data provided by DCo.

For lift stations serving new collection systems, minimum daily flows may be estimated from calculated daily average flows using typical ratios for minimum to average flows based on the characteristics of the service area and consistent with other similar service areas served by DCo.

2. Average Daily Wastewater Flow Rate

The average daily wastewater flow rate shall be determined in accordance with 15A NCAC 2T.0114.

3. Peak Hourly Wastewater Flow Rate

The peak hourly wastewater flow rate shall be calculated using peaking factors determined in accordance with Section 2.02 (4) of the Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains or higher if required by DCo. For reference purposes, peaking factors for varying tributary populations are presented in Table 2-1

Table 2-1 - Peaking Factors ⁽¹⁾	
Tributary Population	Peaking Factor
100	4.24
250	4.11
500	3.97
1,000	3.80
2,000	3.59
4,000	3.33
6,000	3.17
8,000	3.05
10,000	2.95
15,000	2.78
20,000	2.65
25,000	2.56
>25,000	2.50

(1) Note: Based on formula presented in Section 2.02 (4) of the *Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains*

4. Alternative Design Flows

For multipurpose, industrial, and commercial projects, alternative means may be required to calculate design flows. If the standard methods for determining design flow rates herein do not appropriately or completely encompass the anticipated flows for a particular service area, the applicant may submit supplemental information to DCo for review prior to construction drawing review. If the County determines that alternative design flows are appropriate, the approval may be granted in writing by the Deputy Director, or the Deputy Director's designee, and the applicant shall proceed with the lift station design based on the approved alternative design flows.

2.4 Hydraulic Analysis and Pump Selection

The applicant shall select the appropriate size and number of pumps required for the lift station by performing a hydraulic analysis of the system in accordance with Section 2.03 of the Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains. This analysis shall be the basis for establishing the number of pumps required and the design operating range (initial and buildout) for each pump to be provided. In addition to the criteria set forth above, the selection of pumping equipment shall also abide by the following criteria:

- A. Pump capacity shall be based on the need to maintain a velocity of 2.5 ft/s in the force main.
- B. Pumps shall be selected such that all design operating points are on the pump curve.
- C. To the greatest extent possible, pumps shall be selected such that their operating efficiency is maximized during all hydraulic conditions that may exist. The curve of the selected pump shall wear back into the best efficiency range of the curve for buildout conditions.
- D. Based on pump design operating points, wet well shall be designed to provide NPSHA with a margin of safety over the required NPSHR value. The following margins of safety are required:

1. NPSHA > 1.3 x NPSHR, if all design operating flows are within the pump's Preferred Operating Range (POR).
 2. NPSHA > 1.8 x NPSHR, if any design operating flow is outside of the POR but within the pump's Allowable Operating Range (AOR) as defined by the pump manufacturer.
 3. Selection outside of the pump's AOR for any operating point will not be allowed.
- E. Candidate pumps shall have a suction specific speed over the entire operating range at or below 10,000. Suction specific speed is calculated as follows:

$$S = \frac{n(Q_{BEP})^{0.5}}{NPSH_R^{0.75}}$$

Where: n = speed, rpm
 Q_{BEP} = flow rate at the best efficiency point, gpm
 NPSH_R = net positive suction head required (ft)

The goal of the above criteria is to maximize the operating life of the pumping equipment by minimizing wear on critical pump components (seals, bearings, etc.) which worsens as pump operation moves farther from the pump's established Best Efficiency Point (BEP).

For variable speed pumping applications, the hydraulic analysis shall consider pump operation at reduced speed and establish minimum speed limitations based upon maintaining pump operation within the POR at low flows. If it is determined that anticipated minimum flows to the lift station fall below the calculated minimum speed pumping rate, the pumping system controls shall include provision for pump cycling at the determined minimum pump speed.

2.5 Additional Operating Criteria

The following general criteria shall apply to all lift stations and be used in the screening and selection of candidate pumping equipment.

A. Motors:

1. Pumps shall operate at speeds of 1800 rpm or less, except if prior approval by DCo is received. In certain cases, motors speeds up to 3600 rpm may be approved by DCo.
2. Pump motors shall be non-overloading of the full pump performance curve under full speed operating conditions.
3. Constant speed pumps shall be cycled such that the number of starts is minimized, and resting times are maximized to avoid overheating and overstressing of the pump motor.
4. Refer to Section 2.04 of the Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains for additional requirements.

B. Wet Well Levels:

1. Submersible pumps, including lifting brackets, shall be fully submerged for all normal operating set points.

C. Run Times:

1. Lift stations shall be designed to operate for a maximum run time of 24-hr/peaking factor for duplex and 48-hr/peaking factor for triplex stations under average conditions.
2. A maximum of 8 hours is required for stations with a peaking factor of 3 or less.

3. No lift stations shall be designed to operate more than 10 hours per duplex and 20 hours for triplex stations under average conditions without written approval by DCo and a critical analysis of alternatives.

D. Other:

1. Pumps shall be designed for automatic pump alternation with operation at no more than 8 cycles per hour under normal conditions and 10 times per hour under the worst-case condition (influent flow equals half of pump capacity).

2.6 Downstream Capacity

Conduct an analysis of the hydraulic effects of the proposed new or upgraded lift station flows on downstream gravity sewer and/or lift station capacity.

Section 03: Siting, Civil, and Mechanical Criteria

The purpose of this section is to define the specific design requirements for each lift station site and associated structures based upon the pumping equipment selection performed in Section 2. The requirements of this section are intended to supplement the requirements presented in the Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains.

3.1 Property Ownership Requirements

The applicant shall provide the County with sufficient (as determined by DCo) real property necessary for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the lift station. The applicant shall install the lift station on a separately deeded parcel of land, and a fee simple title of the parcel shall be assigned to the County. Fee simple title of the lift station parcel shall be duly recorded with the Durham County Register of Deeds.

If it is not possible (as determine by the City-County Planning Department) for the applicant to assign fee simple title of the parcel of land to the County without creating a nonconforming lot as defined in the current Durham City-County Unified Development Ordinance (UDO), then the applicant shall grant the County a permanent and exclusive easement for the parcel of land, and the easement shall be duly recorded with the Durham County Register of Deeds.

3.2 Site Development Requirements

Lift stations should not create nuisance conditions (noise, odor, light, visual, drainage, traffic, etc.) for adjacent properties, and site improvements shall be provided for all-weather access, security, and maintenance. The purpose of this section is to define the site design requirements for lift stations. The applicant is responsible for obtaining all site plans and permits as required by the City/County Planning Department, and all inspections and permits as required by the City/County Inspections Department. DCo does not issue permits or complete electrical or building inspections as required by the Inspections Department.

The selected site shall be at the lowest reasonable location in the drainage basin as determined by DCo.

3.3 Floodplain Requirements

Lift station structures as well as all mechanical and electrical equipment and appurtenances shall not be in a 100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain elevation shall be noted on the applicant's drawings. All above ground equipment, electrical controls, and access hatches shall be located at least 2 feet above the 100-year floodplain.

3.4 Setback and Buffer Requirements

The applicant shall provide setbacks and buffers for the lift station in accordance with the County's Unified Development Ordinance. Show all designations on the drawings.

3.5 Access Roads Requirements

The applicant shall provide a suitably constructed, all-weather, access road to connect the lift station site to a publicly owned, hard surface road. The access road shall be permitted, designed, and constructed for the sole use of accessing the lift station from a publicly owned road. The lift station access roads shall meet the following requirements.

- A. The access road shall allow ingress/egress for large trucks (minimum size 8.5 ft by 45 ft) and where said vehicle can turn around entirely outside the edge of the right-of-way of the publicly owned road.
- B. Horizontal and vertical sight distances of the access road driveway shall comply with NCDOT standards for state-maintained roads and City of Durham Transportation Department standards for City-maintained roads. Use the appropriate standards associated with the road classification as defined by NCDOT or the City of Durham.
- C. The access road shall be a minimum of 30 feet wide with 2-foot-wide shoulders that are sloped the same as the road.
- D. The access road shall be graded to provide positive drainage away from roadway surface and station entrance but shall not exceed 2 percent.
- E. Beyond the shoulders there shall be a graded swale with a maximum slope of 2:1.
- F. The access road shall not exceed 200 feet in length.
- G. If the access road is greater than 40 feet in length, then posts and chain shall be installed 30 feet from the edge of the right-of-way of the publicly-owned road.
- H. Hammerhead and rotated hammerhead turnarounds shall have a minimum 30-foot radius.
- I. The access road shall have uniform horizontal (flat) and vertical (straight) alignments along the entire length from the publicly owned road to the lift station site.
- J. The maximum slope of the road shall not exceed 7 percent.
- K. No portion of the roadway shall be located below the 100-year floodplain elevation, plus a freeboard of one (1) foot.
- L. The access road shall be designed and constructed to accommodate H20 vehicle loading conditions.
- M. Access roads shall match driveways in the subdivision or development.
 - 1. When concrete is used, the minimum design of the access road shall be 8-inch-thick concrete with a 28-day compressive strength, f_c , of 3600 psi, 4-Inch compacted ABC, welded wire fabric (6x6, W2.9xW2.9, and 2-inch chair, plastic or steel, spacing per manufacturer's requirements).
 - 2. When asphalt pavement is used, the minimum design of the access road shall be 1-inch SF9.5A (final lift to be applied after successful start-up), 1.5-inch S9.5B, SF9.5A (installed prior to initial start-up), and 8-inch compacted ABC or 4-inch B25.0B. A NCDOT, Type 5 geotextile for pavement stabilization shall be installed on subgrades immediately below pavement sections. See Section 1056 (Table 1056-1) of NCDOT Standard Specifications.

The County shall receive a permanent roadway easement or fee simple acquisition of the roadway and attendant right of way as approved by DCo Utilities.

Provide an exhibit detailing the ability for large trucks (minimum size 8.5 ft by 45 ft) to access the site via the road using AutoTURN or similar software.

3.6 Landscape Requirements

The applicant shall provide landscaping for the lift station in accordance with the Durham City-County Unified Development Ordinance. At a minimum, landscaping shall be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. However, Leyland cypress and poplar trees are not allowed for pumping station sites.

Within the lift station fence line, the entire area shall be provided with an 8-inch ABC base. County vehicles must be able to pull within 4' of the wet well without obstruction.

3.7 Stormwater Management Requirements

The applicant shall provide stormwater management facilities in accordance with the Durham City-County Unified Development Ordinance. At a minimum, the site shall be graded to provide positive drainage away from the lift station wet well, mechanical, and electrical equipment and appurtenances.

3.8 Water Service Requirements

The applicant shall provide a source of potable quality water for the lift station. The potable quality water shall be used for area washdown, equipment maintenance activities, and in some instances an eyewash station. At a minimum, the connection to the public water supply system shall include a 1-inch water meter, a backflow preventer, freeze protection equipment for the backflow preventer, and yard hydrant.

The applicant shall obtain all easements required to install the water supply system for the lift station.

A freeze-proof yard hydrant with a 24-inch square concrete pad shall be provided.

3.9 Lift Station Security Requirements

The following general site security provisions shall be provided for all lift stations:

- A. All entry points into lift station structures, vaults, panels, etc. shall be lockable.
- B. The lift station shall be provided with adequate outdoor and indoor lighting to facilitate normal and emergency operation and maintenance activities during daylight and non- daylight hours.
 1. The applicant shall provide outdoor area lighting in accordance with the Durham City-County Unified Development Ordinance.
- C. Safety placards for all lift station structures and equipment, as required by Federal, State, County, and City agencies shall be provided and be readily visible.
- D. Lift station sites shall be fenced to secure the site, and the fencing shall be a minimum of 8-feet in height. Fencing shall have colored privacy slats.
 1. The fenced area of the lift station site shall be sized and configured to enclose all of the mechanical and electrical components required for the lift station. The fenced area, combined with the access road, shall allow for multiple types and numbers of vehicles to enter and exit the site at the same time. The types of vehicles that must be accommodated within the fenced area and access road of a lift station site include large utility trucks; boom/crane truck; vactor truck; and tractor with 6,000-gallon tanker trailer. The size, layout and configuration of the fenced area and access road for the lift station site shall be sufficient to allow all of these vehicles to be at the station at the same time, and for each vehicle to be able to turnaround within the fenced area to exit the site. Provide an exhibit detailing this ability using AutoTURN or similar software.
 2. Within the lift station fence line, the entire area shall be provided with an 8-inch ABC base. County vehicles must be able to pull within 4' of the wet well without obstruction.

Applicant shall provide a 20-foot-wide swing-gate assembly that can be secured with a lock and chain at all access points.

3.10 Wet Well Requirements

A. General Requirements

The following general wet well requirements shall be provided for all lift stations:

1. The wet well shall be designed such that the minimum wet well operating level can be maintained above the minimum pump submergence required by the pump manufacturer to prevent the occurrence of vortexing within the wet well during normal operation. Provide calculations/drawings confirming adequate submergence as per DCo and equipment manufacturer's guidance.
2. Wet wells shall be designed in conjunction with pump manufacturers to ensure proper spacing of piping and pumps for installation and maintenance as well as most efficient intake conditions. Provide documentation and sufficient information satisfactory to DCo Utilities to confirm.
3. Lift station wet well shall be sized and configured to allow for ease of maintenance and cleaning and eliminate the need for personnel to enter the wet well.
4. All penetrations are to be integrally cast into the wet well and provided with watertight flexible boots meeting ASTM C-923.
5. An upstream manhole, no less than 6 feet in diameter, no more than 20 feet deep, and a maximum of 100 feet away from the wet well influent shall be provided to allow the wet well to be completely isolated for maintenance.
6. The wet well active volume calculations may not consider influent gravity sewer volume. The influent sewer may not be designed to surcharge under any conditions.
7. The wet well calculations shall include:
 - a. Cycle time of pumps under ADF conditions.
 - b. Number of pump starts per hour at ADF - Pumps shall be designed to operate between two and eight times per hour at ADF
 - c. Response time = $V_{\text{above pump on}} / \text{ADF}$
 - d. Emergency storage for pump failure from pump ON to overflow:
 - i. Minimum response time allowed is one hour at the firm capacity.
 - e. Flotation and uplift calculations:
 - i. Calculations shall be provided for all below ground structures.
 - ii. Calculations shall assume that the elevation of groundwater is the elevation of adjacent grade (complete submergence)
 - f. All other requirements for wet wells as specified in the Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains.
 - g. Any other special considerations as required by DCo Utilities as part of the pre-design phase.
8. There should be only one connection into the wet well, directly connecting to the 6 feet or larger diameter of the upstream isolation manhole.

B. Circular Wet Wells

Wet wells for submersible type lift stations shall have conical bottoms that surround the pump volutes or suction piping closely. This configuration will promote the settling and depositions of debris to the bottom of the wet well near the inlet, allowing the accumulated debris to be removed more readily with each complete pump cycle.

Wet wells shall be circular precast concrete structures unless otherwise approved by DCo. All precast structures shall comply with ASTM C-478 at a minimum. They shall be sized to allow appropriate spacing for pumps as well as maintenance personnel entry with inside diameter of 8 feet or greater.

C. Wet Wells for Wet/Dry Pit Stations

Wet wells shall be rectangular. Wet wells shall have flat, but sloped bottoms at the individual pump intakes with sidewalls and fillets that confine the inlets to the maximum degree practical. The fillets shall be at least 45 degrees (60 degrees preferred) from the horizontal to promote solids to reach the pump intake area. The interior of the wet well shall be free from defects, deformations, or other features that promote the deposition and accumulation of solids in the wet well.

The design shall also consider the following provisions:

1. Multiple wet well compartments that segregate the pumping units such that portions of the wet well may be taken out of service for maintenance or cleaning.
2. Where wet well compartments are provided, an inlet structure shall be provided with separate wall-mounted isolation gates for each compartment.

D. Wet Well Lining Criteria

The wet well shall have a sulfide-resistant, epoxy coating system. Application procedures for the epoxy lining system shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, including materials handling, mixing, environmental controls during application, safety, and spray equipment. The epoxy liner, when cured, shall have the following minimum characteristics measured by the applicable ASTM standards referenced herein:

1. Hardness, Shore D ASTM D-2240 70
2. Tensile Strength ASTM D-638 >7,000 psi
3. Flexural Strength ASTM D-790 >10,000 psi

The epoxy system shall be developed specifically for use in the wastewater environment. The system shall also be applied per manufacturer specifications and field tested for holidays, etc., to assure the system meets the manufacturer/ASTM standards.

E. Wet Well Testing

Wet wells shall be sealed at all joints and penetrations, inside and out. Interior joints shall be sealed with non-shrink grout; exterior joints shall be wrapped with 6-inch-wide mastic joint wrap. The wet well shall be hydrostatically tested for leakage following a thorough cleaning of debris and sediment. Leakage test results shall be deemed passing if wet well levels do not deviate +/- 0.5 inches after 24 hours from being filled above all penetrations and joints (except for the top slab). Leakage testing shall be witnessed by the County.

Wastewater shall not be allowed into the station prior to passing the wet well leakage test, or any other tests. Wastewater shall not be allowed into the station until the station has been accepted by DCo. Potable or bulk reclaimed water can be used for testing.

F. Wet Well Isolation

All lift stations shall be provided with sufficient measures to allow for isolation of the wet well. Measures shall be suitable for use with raw, unscreened wastewater and shall be of a design suitable for its function and installation location.

3.11 General Lift Station Mechanical and Piping Requirements

All lift station equipment shall be new; free from defects, deformations, and damage; and comply with the quality and craftsmanship standards defined in these Guidelines to ensure long- life under the expected harsh, abrasive, and corrosive conditions. On a periodic basis, it will be necessary to remove

individual components (motors, pumps, pipes, valves, etc.) of a lift station for inspection, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement. Accordingly, all lift station components shall be installed and arranged in a manner that provides sufficient working room and overhead clearance for individual components to be removed from service while the lift station remains operational. A minimum of 3 feet clearance between equipment and all other station elements is required unless a greater distance is specific within other applicable codes and regulations.

All fasteners shall be made of 316 stainless steel unless otherwise stated.

A. Pump Piping Requirements

Each pump shall be provided with separate suction and discharge piping systems designed in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

1. Suction and discharge piping shall be a minimum of 4-inch diameter unless approved by DCo.
2. Suction and discharge piping shall be sized to maintain velocities between 2 and 5 feet per second.
3. Suction piping shall provide a minimum 6 diameters of straight, unobstructed (i.e. no flow disturbing fittings) run upstream from the pump.
 - a. Suction piping for all wet well mounted suction lift stations shall be Schedule 10 stainless steel at a minimum.
4. Reducers required for connection to the suction connection flange on the pump volute shall be long radius, concentric reducing elbows.
5. The pipe and fittings shall have a minimum of 24 inches of clearance from any wall or floor and there shall be a minimum 36-inch clearance between the piping of each pump or greater if required by the pump manufacturer.
6. All exposed fittings whether inside or outside the lift station shall be flanged joint ductile iron fittings. Applicants shall provide appropriate restraining joints for all piping.
7. Flexible couplings shall be provided on pump discharge piping and common headers to facilitate construction as well as routine maintenance and replacement of valves, etc.
8. Except for submersible pumps, restrained couplings shall be provided at the suction and discharge nozzles for all pumps that can accommodate both angular and parallel misalignment to prevent the transmission of pipe strain to the pump volute and limit nozzle loading in accordance with the pump manufacturer's requirements.

B. Valve Requirements

All lift stations shall be provided with sufficient valves to allow for proper operation and maintenance of the lift station during normal, peak, and emergency bypass conditions. Valves shall be suitable for use with raw, unscreened wastewater and shall be of a design suitable for its function, its installation location, as well as the normal and maximum operating pressures expected at the lift station.

1. A full-closing eccentric plug shut-off valve shall be provided on the suction (for W/D Pit stations) and discharge piping of each pump.
2. An outside-lever, swing check valve shall be provided on the discharge piping of each pump, between the pump and the shut-off valve. Check valves shall be installed in the horizontal position to prevent the accumulation of debris on the back side of the flap that may prevent the valve from opening. Check valves shall be located so that all

working parts are readily accessible including the top cover that is removed periodically for maintenance.

3. Discharge piping shall be connected to check valves using a meg-a-flange connector in the valve vault.
4. Suction or discharge valves shall not be placed inside the wet well.
5. All valves should be individually supported from below wherever possible. The use of flange supports that bolt directly to the valve flange are discouraged unless other means of thrust restraint are provided that limit the movement of the valve and potential damage to both the valve and support.
6. Valving shall be adequate to provide for all operating conditions, pump removal and replacement, bypassing, and equipment maintenance (i.e. flow meters, electrical components, phased construction, mechanical maintenance, etc.)
7. All valves shall open left, counterclockwise.

C. Discharge Valve Vault Requirements for Submersible Lift Stations

Submersible lift stations shall be provided with a concrete valve vault located directly adjacent to the wet well. Valve vaults shall be provided with the following design features:

1. Valve vaults shall be constructed of precast concrete. All precast structures shall comply with ASTM C-478 at a minimum.
2. The minimum allowable interior size for valve vaults shall be 6'x6' for lift stations with 4"-6" force mains and 8'x8' for larger force mains.
3. Valve vaults shall be provided with a minimum 4' x 4' double leaf aluminum access hatch.
4. Manhole steps shall not be installed in valve vaults. An OSHA approved aluminum access ladder shall be installed from the access hatches to 1 foot above the floor inside the vault and extend 2 feet above the hatch when fully extended.
5. Provide at least 18 inches of clearance between valves and the wall.
6. Provide at least 36 inches of clearance between the valves for each pump discharge.
7. When vertical clearance is required, it shall be adequate for safe worker entry and exist without crouching.
8. All penetrations are to be cast with watertight flexible boots meeting ASTM C-923.
9. The floor shall be tapered to an 18-inch x 18-inch x 12-inch sump pit.
10. All electrical connections shall be made above ground in a junction box.
11. The valve vaults shall be epoxy coated per manufacturer's specifications.

D. Lift Station Bypass Requirements

All lift station sites shall be provided with the necessary piping, fittings, and valves to allow for bypassing of the lift station and wet well. DCo will use the bypass assembly to bypass the lift station and wet well using portable pumping equipment. The following provisions shall be provided to accomplish the bypass:

1. A full-closing eccentric plug shut-off valve shall be provided in the yard in an epoxy-coated vault that allows the lift station to be completely isolated from the force main and the upstream manhole.
2. A bypass connection assembly consisting of a wye and riser extending above grade with a plug valve matching the sizing of the force main piping and a stainless-steel Bauer fitting.

3. Bauer fittings shall be 4-inch diameter for force mains less than 6-inches diameter and 6- inches in diameter for force mains equal to or greater than 6-inches in diameter. Larger diameter connections may be required for larger stations as required by DCo.
4. Where a riser is provided that extends above grade, a concrete slab on grade shall be provided around the riser with bollards for protection.
5. Bypass location must not impede access to the wet well and accessible to the 6 feet or greater upstream manhole.
6. A wet well bypass manhole or similar structure. The bypass structure shall be located directly upstream of the lift station wet well along the influent sewer alignment, and within the fenced area of the lift station site.
 - a. A small walkthrough gate shall be included or panel in fencing of sufficient size to allow hoses to be connected to a bypass if it is located outside of the fenced station area within a fenced area with DCo approval.

E. Pig Launch and Retrieval Requirements

All lift station sites shall be provided with pig launch station and pig retrieval station. The pig launch shall be a wye-connection located in the force main cleanout chamber immediately downstream of the valve vault or lift station. It shall be isolated with a plug valve. The pig retrieval station shall be a basket-type with hanging attachment mounts in the force main discharge at a gravity sewer manhole.

3.12 Solids Removal and Reduction Provisions

For stations with a permitted design point of 1 MGD and larger, additional solids removal using bar screens is required. The use of grinders for solids removal first requires review and approval by DCo.

A. Mechanical Bar Screens

Mechanical bar screens shall be included where the design/permitted capacity of the lift station is 1 MGD or greater. When bar screens are used, a screenings washing and compaction/disposal system shall be provided.

B. Grinder Systems

Grinder systems may be used for solids removal in lieu of bar screens pending review and approval by DCo. Installation shall include the following provisions:

1. Grinders shall be channel mounted (at the end of the influent sewer pipe) and shall be supplied with fully submersible electric motors.
2. The power pack shall be installed above ground.
3. Head loss through the grinder shall be considered when setting the elevation of the grinder so as not to create backwater conditions in the influent sewer.
4. Grinders shall be sized for the design peak hourly wastewater flow rate for the lift station.
5. Grinders shall be located upstream from the wet well in the bypass manhole with a hatch adequately sized to provide easy removal of the rail-mounted grinder.
6. Grinders shall have means for removal without requiring entrance into the structure.
7. Grinders shall have a bypass around the manhole to the wet well.
8. Cassette type grinders are not acceptable.

3.13 Odor Control Requirements

The type of odor control facilities at a lift station will be determined by DCo on a case-by- case basis. The criteria for such determinations will include, but not be limited to, service area characteristics,

current nuisance odor conditions, and other factors deemed necessary. Odor control facilities may include chemical dosing stations or nuisance odor treatment systems.

A. Chemical Dosing System

Accordingly, the applicant's basis of design shall include a chemical dosing station. The location of the chemical dosing station and associated appurtenances shall be shown on the applicant's plan submittal for the lift station. Provide the following:

1. 1,000-gallon odor control storage tank, minimum
2. Pumping/dosing system
3. Automated Dosing Controller
4. Spill containment (pending DCo review of proposed chemical(s))

3.14 Ancillary Equipment and Lift Station Accessories

This section describes the ancillary equipment and lift station accessories required. The following systems shall be provided.

A. Flow Metering Requirements

Permanent flow metering shall be required at all lift stations. Flow monitoring and run time reporting software and hardware will be required at all proposed lift stations. All stations shall be provided with flow meters in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Flow meters shall be electromagnetic type with 316 stainless steel metering tube sized to maintain velocities within the recommended range provided by the manufacturer over the full range of anticipated station flows.
2. Flow meters shall be installed in an accessible location in the lift station dry well or outside within the fenced area inside an epoxy coated vault or manhole with adequate clearance for its removal.
3. The meter installation shall provide the manufacturer's recommendations for straight pipe runs upstream and downstream from the meter.
4. Bypass piping shall be provided of equal or greater size than the flow meter piping with sufficient valving to allow the flow meter to be removed for maintenance without taking the station out of service.
5. Flow meter shall be equipped with a microprocessor based "smart" transmitter that can convert and transmit a signal from the flow tube with a 4-20 mA DC signal.
6. The flow meter shall have an integrated LCD readout capable of displaying flow rate and totalized flow, which shall be tied to the County's SCADA system.

B. Seal Water

Lift stations utilizing dry-pit pumps shall be provided with a supply of seal water for all pumps. The quality and quantity of the water supply shall meet the requirements of the pump manufacturer. Seal water supply pressure shall be a minimum of 5 psi above the maximum discharge pressure required by the pumps. All pumps shall be provided with one seal water supply panel to regulate seal water flow to the pump. As a minimum, the panel shall provide for isolation of flow to the pump, visual indication and manual adjustment of flow, and a solenoid valve for interlocking with the pumps.

C. Ventilation and Noise Control

Lift stations shall be adequately ventilated in accordance with local and state building codes as well as OSHA standards and NFPA 820. The design drawings shall clearly delineate the

classification of each area and structure, particularly Class 1 explosion hazard zones, as defined in the NFPA 820 code. At a minimum of six (6) air changes per hour (ACH) shall be provided for all below-grade dry-pit areas unless more is required by regulation.

ON/OFF control of the ventilation system shall be located above grade, outside of any dry pit or wet well. Temperature (air conditioning) and humidity shall be controlled to a level appropriate for reliable operation of the electrical, instrumentation, and control equipment. A dehumidifier shall be required in the dry well.

Wet wells shall be provided with a gooseneck type vent with a stainless-steel insect/bug screen. Vent elevations shall be a minimum of 2 feet above the 100-year flood elevation.

Pump and vent fan operating noise levels shall be less than 85 dB(A) at five (5) feet from the source. Lift station noise levels shall be no more than 70 dB(A) measured at any point along the lift station's property lines. Contractor shall install moisture proof sound deadening insulation as necessary.

D. Access

Structures shall be designed so that access to perform both routine and emergency operations is convenient, unobstructed, and safe. Adequate access must be provided for removal and maintenance of all piping and equipment including pumps, meters, and other ancillary systems.

For wet-pit/dry-pit stations, the below-grade dry-well shall have a separate, dedicated access way for personnel and a separate dedicated access way for equipment. The personnel access way shall be by a stairway and not a ladder.

All access ways shall conform to OSHA standards as well as all applicable local and state building codes regarding design requirements.

E. Sump Pumps

All lift station structures other than the wet well shall be provided with a means to remove accumulated water and wastewater from the structure. All floor and walkway surfaces shall be sloped such that water and wastewater drains to a designated sump area under the influence of gravity.

A duplex sump pump system shall be installed in the designated sump within all dry pits and shall discharge into the wet well at an elevation greater than the high-water alarm. The discharge piping of the sump pump shall be provided with a check valve and shut off valve. The sump pump shall be rated for heavy-duty sewage operation and with necessary head rating capable of both automatic and manual operation. The sump system shall provide sufficient capacity to pump water that may accumulate in the station because of a line break or seal water system failure.

For structures other than dry pits, removing accumulated water can include an appropriately sized drainage pipe draining to the wet well. The discharge for the drainage pipe shall be higher than the high-water level alarm and be equipped with a buck-bill valve. The drainpipe shall not allow backflow of wastewater and gases from the wet well into the structure.

F. Interior Lighting

Any maintenance access structure that has a floor elevation that is more than 7-feet below grade with a single man way (riser) shall have electrical lighting provided. Lighting must meet the fire code rating for the space and shall fall in the range of 150 to 200 lux.

G. Hatches

All hatches shall be of sufficient size that the largest piece of equipment may be removed with a minimum of 6-inches of clearance on all sides.

Hatches shall be solid aluminum diamond plate with spring assist if more than 50 pounds of lifting weight is required. Hatches shall include recessed lifting handle, security lock pin, and factory installed safety slide bars to hold vertically open. All hatches shall be anti-slam.

H. Equipment Removal Provisions

1. General Requirements

Provisions shall be made so that the largest piece of equipment installed at the lift station may be removed using a mechanical lifting device. For small lift stations, this shall be accomplished by providing a permanent motorized hoist or jib crane with 360-degree power boom rotation. For large W/D Pit type stations, this shall be accomplished by providing a trolley/monorail system. Provide manufactures cut sheet detailing pump and motor weights to confirm sizing.

2. Requirements for Pump, Barscreen and Grinder Removal

Lift stations shall be provided with a system that allows for the removal and installation of the pumps, bar screens and grinders without requiring entry into the wet well or manhole and with clear vertical access.

- a. Each pump and grinder shall be provided with a dual-guide rail system and lift-out chain section with guide cable.
- b. Removal systems shall guide the pump or grinder system into its fully seated, operating position.
- c. Both the guide rail and the lift-out chain shall be capable of withstanding the forces required to disengage the pump or grinder from the wet well or structure.
- d. Both the guide rail and the lift-out chain shall be manufactured of type 304 stainless steel.

3.15 Lift Station Abandonment

Salvageable equipment at to-be-abandoned lift stations will be identified by DCo and remain property of DCo. At no cost to DCo, the applicant shall remove the identified equipment and deliver it to the County's Triangle Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Section 04: Force Main Criteria

4.1 General Force Main Criteria

Force main operation and design parameters identified herein must be met under initial and build out conditions.

- A. No reduction in size throughout the length of the force main is permitted.
- B. No tees are permitted.
- C. Bends shall be made with 45 degree or less fittings.
- D. Deflections shall not exceed 60% of the manufacturer's allowable maximum.
- E. All valves shall be full port.
- F. Manifoldded force mains are not permitted.
- G. Minimum cover shall be 5 feet above the top of pipe.
- H. In no case shall the depth of cover exceed 10 feet unless pre-approved in writing by the DCo Director of Engineering, or their designee.
- I. Force mains will not be allowed to directly discharge to another lift station.
- J. All valve box caps shall be marked SEWER.
- K. Alignments shall minimize the number of stream crossings.
- L. The largest force main capable of providing at least 2.5 ft/s velocity shall be provided as part of the submitted design and be installed, approved, and fully ready for service at startup.
- M. Ten-inch diameter pipe shall not be accepted for force mains.
- N. Force mains shall have locator wire directly affixed to the pipe with attachments at 8-foot intervals and detectable sewer marking tape buried 2 feet above the sewer main.
- O. Any transition from one pipe material to another shall only be made by a restrained joint mechanical fitting.
- P. Force mains shall be installed in DIPRA Type IV bedding at a minimum.
- Q. Force mains shall be routed to minimize the number of local highpoints in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - 1. Rising and falling grades shall be maintained to minimize the need for air release/vacuum valves.
 - 2. Rising and falling grades shall always be maintained to allow entrapped air to move to the nearest highpoint for release through the air release valve. No flat sections of pipe shall be allowed.
 - 3. Deeper bury depth may be required to eliminate or locate air-release/vacuum valves away from residences or public areas. For proposed burial depths greater than 10 feet from grade to crown of the force main, DCo Utilities' approval is required.
 - 4. Deeper bury depth may be required for air-release valve installation to prevent leakage and odors.

Force mains will not be approved to flow downhill into a receiving manhole. After the proposed force main passes over the last high point along its route a new gravity sewer line must be installed to convey the flow downhill to the existing sewer system. Exceptions to this requirement may be granted on a case-by-case basis by DCo Utilities.

4.2 Force Main Pipe Materials

Force main piping shall be self-restrained ductile iron unless otherwise approved in writing by DCo.

All wet well piping and force main piping prior to and including the bypass connection shall be ductile iron. Wet well and valve vault piping shall be flanged.

A. Ductile Iron Pipe

Buried force main piping shall be self-restrained ductile iron (ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51). The minimum pressure class shall be 350 for diameters 4 inches through 12 inches and 250 for diameters 14 inches and larger. Higher pressure classes can be required as directed by DCo.

Retrofit restraining devices are not allowed. Precast thrust blocks are not acceptable.

1. Internal Lining Requirements

All force mains shall be installed with a corrosion resistant internal lining. Lining shall be Protecto 401 ceramic epoxy or approved equal, unless otherwise approved by DCo. When the DCo Deputy Director, or the Deputy Director's designee, waives the force main internal lining requirement, pipes shall have a standard cement mortar lining except at the locations specified below where the corrosion resistant lining shall always be provided:

- a. At all high points for a minimum distance of 100 feet in each direction
- b. At all locations where partially full conditions may exist or where the force main may be exposed to air during static or operating conditions as determined by a hydraulic model of force main, plus an additional 100 feet in each direction

2. External Coating Requirements

At a minimum, pipe shall be bituminous coated in accordance with AWWA C151.

3. Exterior Wrap in Corrosive Soils

Buried pipe shall be installed with double polyethylene encasement. Polyethylene encasement shall have a minimum thickness of 8 mils and meet or exceed the minimum standards established by AWWA C105, current edition.

- a. Polyethylene encasement shall meet minimum size requirements per Table 3 of section 15 of DIPRA's Installation Guide for Ductile Iron Pipe.
- b. A 2-inch-wide plastic adhesive tape shall be used for sealing seams, cuts, or tears in polyethylene encasement. Duct tape shall not be allowed.

B. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)

PVC and HDPE force mains may be permitted for installation pending DCo evaluation of their proposed usage. If these alternative materials are proposed, the design engineer shall provide DCo with information and findings that consider the following:

1. Availability and cost of DIP
2. Potential vacuum conditions
3. Potential surge conditions
4. Locations of high points
5. Horizontal directional drill crossings

PVC and HDPE shall not be used where the force main is contained within a casing pipe, manhole or vault. PVC materials shall comply with ASTM D1784 with a cell classification of 12454-B.

PVC force mains 4"-12" shall conform to AWWA C900 with a minimum pressure class of 200 psi. PVC force mains 14"-24" shall conform to AWWA C905 with a minimum pressure class of 150 psi. Fittings for PVC shall be made of ductile iron, mechanical joint.

HDPE pipe shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM F-714 meeting the “DIPS” outside diameter standard sizing. HDPE pipe shall be minimum DR-11 or thicker where required to meet internal test pressures and/or to meet the directional drill pulling requirements.

4.3 Joint Restraint/Reaction Blocking

All fittings or components subject to hydrostatic thrust shall be securely anchored using Megalug® (or approved equal) joint restraint or poured-in-place concrete thrust blocks. The reaction areas required for these thrust blocks shall be part of the construction drawing submittal review process.

Material for reaction blocking shall be transit-mixed concrete. This concrete shall have a 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi. Any metal used to resist thrust which is not encased in concrete shall be “hot dipped” galvanized.

4.4 Diameter

Force mains shall be a minimum of 4 inches in diameter. The force main diameter shall be the largest standard available pipe diameter that permits a scour velocity of 2.5 ft/s under normal operating conditions.

4.5 Sizing (Velocity) Criteria

Wastewater velocity occurring in a force main shall be calculated using the continuity equation. Where the flow (Q) at all points in the force main is considered equal and the velocity (v) varies with the cross-sectional area (A). Thus $Q = v_1A_1 = v_2A_2$.

The maximum velocity in any portion of the force main shall be 8 feet per second under any condition.

4.6 Air-Release/Vacuum Valve Installations

A. Air-Release Valves

Automatic air-release valves (ARVs) that are quick opening/slow-closing shall be provided at all high points along the force main. High points shall be defined as locations where the difference between the high point and adjacent low point exceeds ten feet. Each air-release valve shall be provided with the following minimum features:

1. Flushing ports/connections
2. Installed in precast concrete manholes compliant with ASTM C-478. Manholes shall be located where they can be accessed for maintenance and shall not be in the pavement of existing or proposed roadways. (Flat top)
3. Configured such that the ARV can be worked on and removed without the need to remove the top of the manhole or vault.
4. Offset ARVs are required.
5. A stainless-steel isolation valve shall be provided between the force main and the ARV.
 - a. Provide the required seating head for the valve per manufacturer requirements to prevent leakage and reduce odor.

B. Combination Air-Release and Vacuum Valves (CARV)

Automatic CARVs shall be provided at the ultimate high point along the force main alignment (when this location is not at the force main discharge) and at other critical high points along the alignment when necessary for surge control to mitigate sub-atmospheric pressures or column

separation, which may occur, as determined by the transient analysis required and detailed elsewhere.

CARVs shall be of the quick-opening, slow-closing type and may be standard height or short body design with a minimum 2-inch diameter screw-threaded inlet. Each CARV shall be provided with the following minimum features:

1. Flushing ports/connections
2. Installed in precast concrete manhole compliant with ASTM C-478. Manholes shall be located where they can be accessed for maintenance and shall not be in the pavement of existing or proposed roadways.
3. Configured such that the CARV can be worked on and removed without the need to remove the top of the manhole or vault.
4. Offset CARVs are required.
5. An isolation valve shall be provided between the force main and the CARV.
6. Provide the required seating head for the valve per manufacturer requirements to prevent leakage and reduce odor.

4.7 Transient Analysis

A transient analysis shall be required for each lift station and force main design as per State requirements. The analysis shall be provided to DCo. The analysis should include results, at a minimum, for normal daily start-up condition (single pump), normal daily ADF (single pump) operation, and peak buildout design flow (all pumps operating simultaneously) under power failure conditions. Additional operating conditions shall be included in the analysis as requested by DCo Utilities to cover the full range of possible scenarios for the station.

The analysis shall address the placement and sizing of air release/vacuum valves along the force main route, as well as the need for additional surge protection measures at the lift station site.

Where variable frequency drives (VFDs) and reduced voltage solid state motor starters (soft starts) are used, the analysis shall make recommendations for acceleration and deceleration time settings to be incorporated at start-up to minimize pressure variations during normal, daily station operation.

4.8 Force Main Discharge Manholes, Downstream Manholes, ARV/CARV Manholes

The force main discharge shall be designed to minimize turbulence and, where feasible, submerged force main discharges are preferred. The receiving manhole and the next 2 downstream manholes shall have a sulfide-resistant, epoxy coating system.

Application procedures for the epoxy lining system shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, including materials handling, mixing, environmental controls prior to and during application, safety, and spray equipment. The epoxy liner, when cured, shall have the following minimum characteristics measured by the applicable ASTM standards referenced herein:

- A. Hardness, Shore D ASTM D-2240 70
- B. Tensile Strength ASTM D-638 >7,000 psi
- C. Flexural Strength ASTM D-790 >10,000 psi

The epoxy system shall be a spray applied, two component, 100% solids, solvent-free epoxy developed specifically for use in the wastewater environment.

4.9 Right-of-Way Requirements

The force main shall be in a dedicated 30-foot-wide utility easement or within the public road right-of-way. If within the right-of-way, 30-feet centered on the force main shall be devoid of other parallel utilities to ensure adequate space for sewer system constructability and maintenance.

Section 05: Electrical, Instrumentation, and Control Criteria

5.1 Hazardous Classification Areas

Applicant shall identify locations designated as hazardous classification areas per National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 820) with electrical equipment required per the National Electrical Code (NEC Article 500 and 501) and National Electrical Equipment Manufacturers (NEMA).

These designations shall be shown on electrical Construction Drawings.

Sections of wastewater lift stations may be classified as Class I, Division 1 (flammable gases or vapors normally exist) or Class I, Division 2 (flammable gases or vapors are present by accident or may be removed by high-rate ventilation).

Class I, Division 1 hazardous area equipment ratings require explosion-proof motors, NEMA 4X enclosures, and conduit seal offs. MCCs and power panel ratings for indoor, non-corrosive locations shall be gasketed NEMA-12 enclosures to limit dust.

5.2 General Conditions

Equipment storage during construction and disposal of items removed during demolition shall be determined project by project. Coordinate requirements with the County.

All control panels shall be stainless steel with secondary (internal) door to house two elapsed time meters along with HOA switches, reset extensions, and cut out for breaker switches. The door is to provide separation between all controls and hot electrical components. Provide logbook pocket on side of outer door.

General equipment requirements are as follows:

- A. Electrical conduit and raceway types shall be as indicated for each location:

Type	Indoor	Outdoor	Tunnels	Below Grade	Corrosive Locations
Galvanized Rigid Steel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PVC Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rigid Aluminum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PVC Coated Rigid Aluminum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PVC Schedule 80	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cable Tray	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- B. Conduits shall be laid out in an orderly and workmanlike fashion. Conduits shall not be crossed.
- C. Provide two 0.75-inch conduit to the valve vault for future use.
- D. For outdoor and corrosive locations, 304 stainless steel, NEMA-4X non-corrosive control station and enclosures shall be installed. FRP stations and enclosures are permitted for indoor installation in non-corrosive environments.
- E. Switching of power circuits shall utilize heavy-duty machine tool relays.

- F. Underground marking tape for underground conduit raceway and ductbanks shall be metallic detectable warning tape (2 feet above conduit or duct bank).
- G. Motors shall have elapsed-time indicators at the motor control centers (MCCs), when MCCs are used, and at the local equipment panel in all instances. Remote monitoring shall be provided for motor run times.
- H. Pushbuttons, selector switches, indicating lights, etc. shall be heavy-duty grade, match the rating of the equipment it is installed in and appropriate for the installed environment.
- I. Provide separate power and control cabling from control system communication and instrumentation cabling. Common ductbanks with separate cable access boxes are permitted, with separate conduits provided and shielding between power and control circuits.
- J. Miniature sealed ice cube type relays for control and instrument circuits shall be used and provided with LED indication light. Controls shall be 24V dc/ 120 VAC.
- K. Spade wire connectors shall be used for the type of control and instrumentation wire termination method on terminal blocks and type of terminal blocks.
- L. Terminal blocks shall be electrically finger-safe for each voltage and provide shielding as appropriate for each application to allow for safety of maintenance personnel and integrity of equipment.
- M. Stations must be provided with sufficient 110V convenience outlets such that small power equipment may be operated throughout the site. If located in an outdoor area, the receptacles shall be of the ground fault interruptible type and shall be protected from the weather elements.
- N. Control wires shall have numbered tags on both sides of the wires in the control cabinet and conduit runs.
- O. All control components and cabinets shall be located above grade.
- P. All panels shall be provided with a sun and rain shield.
- Q. Control panel and instrument mounting stands shall be constructed of galvanized steel for indoor non-corrosive areas or stainless steel for outdoor installation and corrosive areas.
- R. For capsular stations, the Department reserves the right to require a separate electrical control building depending on the size and complexity of the station proposed.
- S. When buildings are required, doors shall have the following requirements:
 1. Aluminum door frame
 2. FRP door
 3. Continuous gear hinge

5.3 Electrical Labeling

- A. Major equipment labeling, raceway, and conductor numbering system will be coordinated with the County's Computerized Maintenance Management System numbering system. If numbering system is not provided, raceways shall be provided with site unique identifiers using the following prefixes: E for power conduit raceways; C for control and communication raceways, T for telecommunication raceways, and I for analog instrumentation. The labels shall be [site abbreviation] – [wire type] – [number].
- B. Cable tray shall be clearly labeled to differentiate between power tray and control and instrumentation tray. Power cable tray shall be labeled with appropriate voltage.
- C. Material, color scheme, and size of device nameplates for field equipment, field instruments, and panel door with equipment or instrument number and description shall be appropriate for the installation. For indoor and non-corrosive installations, provide a white nameplate with black lettering. For outdoor or corrosive installations, provide a stainless-steel nameplate.

5.4 Bubbler Systems

When used, the bubbler system is to be 0.75-inch PVC pipe mounted directly to the wet well wall with two-hole PVC pipe straps with either 0.25-inch-wide stainless-steel anchors or drive pin concrete type anchors (1.5 inch long minimum). Anchor every 3 feet minimum. Pipe is to end 6 inches above the wet well floor.

5.5 Power Requirements

Lift stations shall be equipped with a constant utility power source as well as a backup generator power source for when interruptions in utility power source occur.

All lift stations shall be provided with 480V three-phase power. Phase inverters to achieve three-phase power may be requested as an exemption if the electrical utility cannot provide three-phase power to the site.

Overhead power lines will not be permitted within the fenced area of the lift station.

The main power feed shall be equipped with an above-grade, fused disconnect switch.

A. Sizing

Provide full voltage and current load requirements for the lift station site based on build out conditions expected for the lift station. All power equipment, wiring, and conduit shall be sized for the maximum projected size of a station.

All necessary spare conduits, panel space, and ancillary equipment shall be sized for the full station.

B. Selection

Select equipment protective devices to prevent equipment damage and system failures caused by faults, over-currents, lightning, and transient voltages. Select equipment with adequate momentary and interrupting capacity for the point in the system where it is used.

Select phase and ground fault protective devices and device settings that will function selectively to disconnect that portion of the system in trouble due to an electrical fault with as little disturbance to the rest of the system as possible.

Thermal overload relay protection heaters or settings are chosen per the NEC and are specific to the motor application requirements. Setting should be based upon motor full load current, not the service factor rating. The horsepower rating of each pump motor shall be at least 1.15 times that required by the pump when operating at all design operation conditions.

5.6 Equipment Requirements

Equipment requirements are as follows:

- A. MCC's shall be equipped with an SKF EP1000 External Port.
- B. Main Disconnect shall be mounted outside of cabinet door.
- C. Outdoor installation of power panels shall be NEMA 3R and corrosive installations shall be NEMA 4X 304 stainless steel or as appropriate for the corrosive environment.
- D. Local lockable non-fused power disconnect switch at motors is required. A local disconnect may not have other sources feed through.

- E. Power and control wires installed in duct banks and cable trays shall be multi-conductor cable. Power distribution power wires shall be sized for full capacity.
- F. Power and control circuitry (including step down transformers) shall be physically separated allowing inspection of control wires without exposure to power circuits.
- G. Insulation Type:
 - 1. Required for single conductor power cable and multi-conductor power and control cables, required in cable tray and ductbanks.
 - 2. Definitions:
 - a. PVC: polyvinyl chloride, plastic with nylon sheath skin (building wire)
 - b. XLPE: cross-linked polyethylene (industrial grade)
 - c. EPR: ethylene propylene rubber (heavy duty industrial grade)
 - 3. Insulation:
 - a. PVC (THWN) (building wire only: lights and outlets)
 - b. XLPE (XHHW) (motor, power distribution, underground conduit)
 - c. EPR (RHW) (heavy duty industrial grade – Direct buried, chemical areas)
 - 4. Cable jacket:
 - a. PVC (plastic – permitted for building wire)
 - b. XLPE (motor, power distribution, underground conduit)
 - c. EPR (direct buried, chemicals areas)
 - 5. Stranded No. 14 AWG and larger power and control
 - 6. Building wire for lights and receptacles: THWN
 - 7. Minimum conductor size of No. 12 AWG for power
 - 8. Minimum conductor size of No. 14 AWG for control
 - 9. Minimum conductor size No. 16 twisted-shielded for instrumentation.
 - 10. Fiber Optic Cable: Coordinate with the County
 - a. Single Mode for long distances
 - b. Multi-Mode for plants
- H. 5KV and 15KV cable: Based on specific projects to be coordinated with the County.
- I. Conductor color coding as follows:

Wiring Color Standard (UL508A, NFPA 70 and NFPA 79 standards)

Description	Standard	System
Phase A	Brown	480Y/277 VAC; 3-Phase Power
Phase B	Orange	
Phase C	Yellow	
Neutral	Gray	
Ground	Green	
Description	Standard	System
Phase A	Black	208Y/120 VAC; 3-Phase Power
Phase B	Red	
Phase C	Blue	
Neutral	White	
Ground	Green	
Description	Standard	System
Phase A	Black	240/120 VAC; 3-Phase Power
Phase B (High Leg)	Red	4-Wire Delta Connected
Phase C	Blue	

Neutral	White	
Ground	Green	
Description	Standard	System
Phase A	Black	220 VAC; 1-Phase Power
Phase B	Red	
Neutral	White	
Ground	Green	
Description	Standard	System
Hot	Black	110 VAC; 1-Phase Power
Neutral	White	
Ground	Green	
Description	Standard	System
Hot	Black	110 VAC; Switch Leg
Hot	Blue	110 VAC; Traveler in 3-way or 4-way Switch
Hot	Green with Yellow Stripes	Isolated Ground

Control Circuits

Description	Standard	System
Ungrounded Control	Black	Supply voltage
Ungrounded AC Control	Red	Less than Supply Voltage
Grounded AC Control	White with Yellow Stripe	
Ungrounded DC Control	Blue	DC+
Grounded DC Current	White with Blue Stripe	DC-
Grounded AC Current	White or Natural Grey	Less than Supply Voltage
Description	Standard	System
Signal, 2 conductors	Clear	+ Signal Output
	Black	- Signal Common
Signal, 3 conductors	Red	Power; 24VDC
	Clear	+ Signal Output
	Black	- Signal Common

- J. Shielded twisted pair shall be 16 GA or greater as per manufacturer’s requirements.
- K. Power distribution substations, transformers, switchgear, switchboards, panel boards, motor control centers, variable frequency drives (VFD), etc.:
 - 1. Manufacturer is subject to County approval.
 - 2. Electrical metering for voltage, ampere, watt, VAR, power factor meters:
 - a. Stations with motor(s) 100 hp and larger should provide motor ampere metering.
 - 3. Copper for equipment power bus or transformer coil windings
 - 4. Provide dry type transformers, manufacturer is subject to County approval.
 - 5. Motor Starter Type:
 - a. NEMA standard motor starters
 - 6. Soft Start Devices:
 - a. Soft starts are preferred to VFD’s wherever feasible and not in conflict with other requirements of these Guidelines.

7. Variable Speed Drives:
 - a. Pulse Width Modulating (PWM):
 - i. 6-Pulse, up to 50-horsepower, requires 3 percent reactor or harmonics filter for larger units
 - ii. 18-Pulse, over 50-horsepower, no harmonics filter required
 - iii. VFD's shall be equipped with integral PID loops.
- L. Reflective wave terminator or output reactor for long distance between motor and VFD required at distances over 99 feet from drive to motor.
- M. Devices shall be provided lightning and surge protection system (LP) and transient voltage surge suppression (TVSS) as follows:
 1. Service Entrance Section: LP
 2. Control Panels: TVSS
 3. Field Instruments: Surge protection
- N. Standby Power System: Lift stations are required to have continuous standby power. A backup power system in the form of a diesel fuel operated generator system shall be designed as part of all pumping stations to supply the same amount of electrical power to the station (including all pumps, controls, alarms, and support systems) as supplied by the utility company. Such system shall be provided complete with all necessary automatic starting equipment, transfer switch, fuel tank, supply and return fuel oil piping, exhaust system/silencer, generator output circuit breaker, and all other necessary appurtenances for complete and operable system. Generators shall have auxiliary contacts as necessary for remote monitoring and control.
 1. Generators require run time in hours and per hour fuel consumption.
 2. Generators shall be sited with a minimum 6-foot clearance on all sides for maintenance access including assurance that all access panels can be fully opened.
 3. Fuel tanks: Unit belly tank sized to provide 48 hours of run time at 100 percent load – Fuel tanks shall be UL listed double wall with leak detection.
 4. Temperature rise shall be within ratings as defined by NEMA, IEEE, and ANSI standards.
 5. Generators shall be equipped with a 304 stainless steel, critical grade exhaust silencer. The silencer shall be equipped with a rain cap and all connections, pipes, bolts, etc. which shall be 316 stainless steel.
- O. Automatic Transfer Switch:
 1. The automatic transfer control shall be listed by Underwriters Laboratories to Standard 1008 and to the applicable sections of the National Electrical Code.
 2. The complete automatic load transfer control shall be rated for continuous duty and for all classes of load.
 3. The ampere rating of the transfer switch shall be sufficient to handle the capacity of the loads being transferred.
 4. The controls and components shall be compatible with the electrical requirements of the standby system.
 5. When using a transfer switch with break-before-make contacts (open transition), the power utility and standby power will not be connected simultaneously.
 6. The transfer switch shall be mechanically interlocked so that it shall not be possible for the load circuits to be connected to the normal and emergency sources simultaneously.
 7. A local instrument and control panel shall be furnished and installed on the engine generator set to monitor and control the generator system.
 8. The generator and transfer switch shall be field programmable with a standard PC. Any proprietary software needed for maintenance and monitoring shall be provided to

the County and any necessary training for field staff shall be the responsibility of the generator provider to deliver to County personnel.

5.7 Grounding

Design and show grounding for the electric distribution system and equipment. Refer to the guidelines and procedures given in IEEE Standard 142 “Recommended Practice for Grounding of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems” (the Green Book). An effective grounding system should be designed in compliance with Standard 142 for the following equipment, apparatus, and structures:

- Building structural steel
- Electric motors
- Electric raceways and cable trays, conduit boxes
- Transformers
- Power lighting panel
- Lighting fixtures
- Switchgear at all voltage levels
- Motor controllers
- Control stations
- Electrical equipment enclosures
- Project fencing, if applicable
- Enclosure hinged doors equipped with direct ground wire

A. System Grounding

Connect the main bonding jumpers between the unit substation ground bus and ground electrode system. Solidly ground the transformer neutrals of wye-connected transformers through a grounding electrode conductor connected to the grounding electrode system. Consider resistance grounding for medium voltage distribution systems.

B. Equipment Grounding

Bond the noncurrent-carrying parts of electrical equipment, devices, panel boards, and metallic raceways to the grounding electrode system for personnel safety.

Install a separate grounding conductor sized in accordance with the National Electrical Code in metallic or nonmetallic raceways for all feeders and all branch circuits for a direct path for fault current to travel to trip the branch circuit breaker.

Bond electrical equipment twice at both ends of the ground buss. Grounding both ends of the ground bus of switchgear, MCCs, load centers to the grounding electrode system avoids losing ground to energized equipment and double protection.

Bond the grounding cable for feeder circuits to the unit substation ground bus and to the panel board, MCC, or motor, at its termination. Connect branch circuit ground wire to separate ground bus in the panel board or motor control center and to the device it is serving.

C. Instrumentation Grounding

Ground shields of any shielded control cable at one point only, typically at the panel and not at the field instrument. Normally, provide a bond to ground at a control panel. Consult manufacturer’s literature to verify proper grounding requirements. Grounding both ends of a cable can cause circulating currents.

5.8 Instrumentation and Controls (SCADA/Remote Monitoring System)

All lift stations shall be controlled locally at the lift station site via hard-wired control. Remote monitoring of the lift station status and condition will be provided through the County’s latest remote

monitoring system at the time of installation. Remote control of lift stations shall be required, as approved by DCo.

A. Control Philosophy

Typical County lift stations are two pump systems utilizing a local pump control panel to manage the constant speed pumps based on five level settings using float switches or other means.

B. Instrumentation

At a minimum instrumentation shall be provided as follows:

1. Level monitoring and level indicating transmitters:
 - a. Small Lift Stations (submersible) – Level sensor probes and controller (Ex. MultiTrode), discrete level control with complete float backup and high-level backup floats
 - b. Large Lift Stations (wet-pit/dry-pit) – Ultrasonic or submersible level transmitter, continuous analog level (non- intrusive), with complete float backup and high-level backup floats
2. Full-port, magnetic flow meters of the flow-through type shall be provided to monitor station flow. All meters shall have a permanently piped bypass to allow for removal and maintenance.
3. Pressure gages to be provided on pump outlets, with drain and isolation valves.
4. Digital amp meter on motors
5. Flow monitoring
6. Pump On/Off

C. Indicator Lights

Indicating light color scheme for local controls and Remote Monitoring graphics:

Function	Standard
Run, On, Valve Opened	Green
Ready, Stop, Off, Valve Closed	Red
Normal, Power On	White
Abnormal, Alarm	Amber

Panel mounted indicating lights shall be LED, push-to-test type.

The alarm light shall be mounted to the side of the exterior sun and rain shield where it will be visible from the nearest road. The height of the alarm light shall be 18 inches above the top of the shield.

D. Control Devices

1. Selector Switches, E-Stop, Pushbuttons, etc. shall be:
 - a. At local field panels, motor control centers, and VFDs
 - b. Selector switches: Hand-off-auto (HOA) with appropriate delay timers shall be installed exterior to the panels.
2. Process equipment safety device interlocks (such as a pump low suction, check valve position, and high discharge pressure) are to be hardwired into the motor control circuit

- directly with indicator alarm lights at local control panel then to Remote Monitoring System.
3. Pumps will have an integral flow switch in the control circuit with an adjustable trip timer. The flow switch shall be preset for 10 seconds.
 4. Wet well level instrument process interlock to provide a hardwired low-low or high-high level cut-off to pump control panel with indicator alarm lights shall be provided. Valve interlocks and alarms shall be hardwired to the pump control panel and to PLC as necessary.
 5. Location of operator control stations are:
 - a. Control station (with selector switches and pushbuttons) at process equipment motor
 - b. Operator interface station (only at large stations) at operator workstations on area control panels
 6. All motor control circuits operate at 24V DC/ 120 VAC.
 7. All remote terminal units (RTU's) or programmable logic controller (PLC) control circuits shall operate at 24V DC using interposing relays for signal isolation.

E. Telemetry

Provide a fully functioning telemetry service, SCADA/Remote Monitoring System alarms, and control system. The facility will not be accepted by the County until communication has been operated for a minimum of 30 days without failure. The 30-day commissioning will restart after any communication failure when the root cause of the failure has been determined and resolved.

Wireless communication shall be provided by Verizon Wireless. Dialer systems shall not be permitted. The County shall provide the Contractor with its communication standard equipment at the time of final construction document review.

Backup float shall be wired directly to the telemetry/autodialer and bypass any other communications equipment. All telemetry equipment shall be installed at or below eye level.

The primary control panel shall be mounted at ground level and external to any below ground structures. Secondary controls and service disconnects shall be installed at pump/motor.

Preference for PLC input and output modules:

	Analog:	Discrete:
24V DC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
120V AC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Isolated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Relay Output	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Interposing relays location shall be in RTU, PLC, or I/O cabinets.

Outdoor control panels shall be NEMA 4X. Heating or cooling of the panel shall be as recommended by the vendor/manufacturer. Applicant shall provide the heat calculations for all control panels. Provide 25 percent spare capacity for I/O and field terminations in control panels.

In the event of a power supply loss at the lift station or a failure of the automatically activated stand-by power generation source, the telemetry system shall be operated from a battery backup power source. This battery backup power source shall be provided with continuous charge and sized for a minimum of a 12-hour power supply.

F. Level Configuration

The basic configuration and sequence of operation of the selected level settings is presented below:

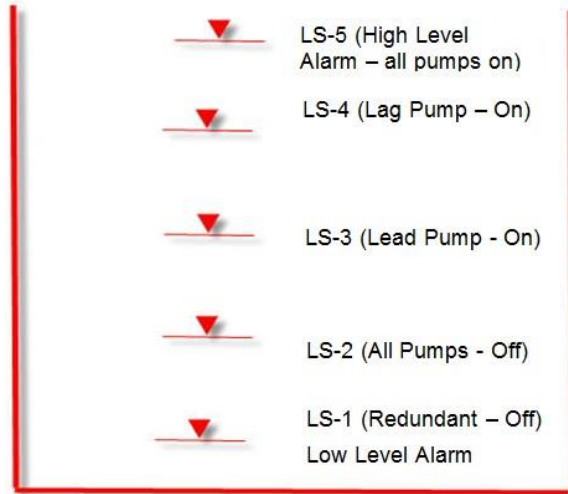


Figure 5-1 - Wet Well Level Setting Configuration

1. When the water level in the wet well reaches LS-3, the lead pump turns ON.
2. If the water level continues to rise and reaches LS-4, the lag pump turns ON.
3. LS-5 provides a high-level alarm to the station’s telemetry system. The LS-5 level is typically set at the same level as the LS-4 (Lag Pump – On) level setting. As per state standards an audible alarm and strobe shall be activated upon high level alarm. The strobe shall be visible from the nearest public street.
4. The lead and/or lag pumps shall continue to run until the water level falls to the LS-2 (All Pumps – Off) level setting.
5. LS-1 is a Redundant Off level setting, which will turn off the lead and lag pumps in the event of failure of the LS-2 level device. The LS-1 level shall be set at the pump minimum submergence as required by the pump manufacturer and at least 6-inches below the LS-2 level setting. LS-1 provides a low-level alarm to the station’s telemetry system.
6. Other Lag Pumps, if used, will have their ‘Lag Pump – On’ level set to a level between LS-3 (Lead Pump - On) and LS-5 (High Level). The other lag pumps-on elevations are dependent on the field condition to avoid influent pipe surcharging as determined by the design engineer.
7. Note that the LS-2 (All – Pumps Off) level should be set at a location meeting the following criteria:
 - a. The pump manufacturer’s recommended pump off-elevation but no lower than minimum submergence plus 6-inches.
8. Pump-on and pump-off elevations shall be based on the calculation to limit the pump cycle time as described elsewhere.

G. Pump Operation

The pumps will operate in a traditional lead-lag sequence with alternation of the lead pump designation. This shall provide similar total run times for the pumps in service, allow for even pump wear and minimize the accumulating of solids in front of the lag pump.

The alternation shall occur after the All Pumps – OFF level setting (LS-2) is reached. The alternator is a hard-wired device located in the pump control panel and provided with an OFF-ON selector switch to maintain operation of the “good” pump if the other pump fails or is taken

out of service. Alternation shall be accomplished with a hard-wired alternator; timers are not acceptable.

HAND-OFF-AUTO selector switches shall be provided for each pump and shall be used to take a pump out of service (OFF position), to start a pump locally (HAND position), or to leave the pump under control of the wet well level detection devices (AUTO position).

There shall be an alternator disable switch and a lead pump selector switch for all stations.

At a minimum, the following signals shall be installed at the station in accordance with the County’s wiring standard and monitored from the lift station and SCADA/Remote Monitoring system:

1. Wet Well Redundant Off Float Switch (Low Level Alarm – LS-1)
2. Wet Well High-Level Alarm (LS-5)
3. High Water Level in the Dry Well Sump (if applicable)
4. Loss of Utility Power
5. Transfer Switch in Standby-by
6. Transfer Switch Fault
7. Transfer Switch in Normal Position
8. Transfer Switch in Emergency Position
9. Generator Run
10. Generator Common Fault
11. Diesel Tank Leak Alarm
12. Diesel Tank Low Fuel
13. Pump No. 1 Run
14. Pump No. 1 Fail
15. Pump No. 2 Run
16. Pump No. 2 Fail
17. Pump No. X Run (if applicable)
18. Pump No. X Fail (if applicable)
19. Total Run Time Per Day Per Pump
20. Cumulative Pump Run Time Per Pump
21. Suction and Discharge Pressures
22. Loss of Telemetry Transmission Line (if applicable)
23. Loss of Phase
24. In Station Flooding
25. Flow Monitoring

5.9 Lighting

All lighting shall be LED with at least 40 lumens per watt.

Lighting products shall be provided as follows:

A. Outdoor: LED

1. HOA selector switch (with auto function) for outdoor lighting control

B. Indoor: LED

Section 06: Quality Assurance and Quality Control

6.1 Preconstruction Meeting

Schedule a pre-construction meeting with DCo prior to the start of any construction for the pump station.

Prior the meeting, the contractor shall provide the following shop drawings for review at a minimum:

- A. Pumps and Motors
- B. Valves
- C. Piping
- D. Generator
- E. Transfer Switch
- F. Switchgear
- G. Electrical Service
- H. Control Panels (with interconnection diagrams)
- I. PLC
- J. Starters/ VFDs
- K. Mounting/Shield
- L. Grinders or Mechanical Bar Screen (if applicable)
- M. Odor Control
- N. Sump Pumps
- O. Flow Meter
- P. Precast Concrete Structures
- Q. Hatches
- R. Fencing

All shop drawings shall be reviewed and stamped by a professional engineer in the state of North Carolina prior to submission to DCo.

6.2 Inspection by County Staff

Failure to provide DCo Staff the opportunity to perform any of the below required inspections, reviews, and a photo record of the below items at a minimum will result in the County requiring the elements in question be removed and inspected before the lift station will be accepted.

A. Required Inspections

The contractor is required to provide at least 48-hour notice of the following activities to allow County staff the opportunity to be present for these inspections:

1. Rough in electrical conduit installation
2. Final electrical tie in
3. Generator startup and commissioning
4. Watertightness testing
5. Mechanical startup and commissioning to include the following:
 - a. Valve exercising
 - b. Pump startup and drawdown testing
 - c. Pump removal and reinstatement demonstration for submersible stations
6. Instrumentation commissioning
 - a. Alarm tests

- b. Communications test
 - c. Emergency equipment operations
 - d. Startup calibration
7. Punch list walkthrough

B. Required Photographs

The contractor shall provide a photo record of the following features:

1. Photo of lined wet well.
2. Photo of sloped wet well bottom.
3. Photo of wet well exterior showing sealed joints.
4. 3rd party nuclear density test results at 1' intervals for all fill sections.
5. Photo of all slabs with ruler adjacent to slab to demonstrate slab is poured to thickness shown on the plans.
6. Photo of reinforcing steel in all poured slabs or sections, with a ruler demonstrating spacing
7. Photo of interior of force main showing Protecto 401 liner, shipping receipt acknowledging factory-applied liner was provided.
8. Photo of base of each vault showing gravel subgrade provided.

6.3 Emergency Action Plan

The Contractor shall prepare an Emergency Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of the responsible Fire Marshall. This plan shall have received preliminary approval pending transfer of ownership to the County.

6.4 Project Closeout

Applicant shall be responsible for providing the following at the end of the construction.

A. Spare parts:

1. Generator: one set air, oil, and fuel filters; one set accessory belts
2. Pumps: one rotating assembly (impeller, key, nut, washer and mechanical seal) per pump & a spare impeller, key, nut, and washer of opposite rotation than assembly
3. Spare parts shall be boxed for long term storage with parts numbers and identification labels.
4. Items subject to damaging hazard will not be accepted if factory packaging has been opened.
5. Turn over all spare parts at final inspection.
6. Spare pump

B. Operation, maintenance, parts, and electrical manuals/schematics

1. One scanned and text recognized or fully digital version in .pdf format.
2. Three (3) paper sets
3. At a minimum O&M manual shall contain the information as stated in Section 6.01 of NC DEQ's "Minimum Design Criteria for the Permitting of Pump Stations and Force Mains"
4. At a minimum O&Ms shall be provided for all equipment where a shop drawing was submitted.

C. Digital and paper copy of control programs

D. As-Built Drawings: engineered (PE) seal with all surveyed invert points as required.

1. 3 copies full size
2. Digital PDF and CADD

3. Office paper copies and laminated wiring diagrams placed in each control and power panel in a pocket inside door. Inked sketches are NOT acceptable.
 4. Provide a shapefile with the GIS coordinates of all air release valves, manholes, valves, and the force main routing. The Contractor shall coordinate with County GIS to ensure that the files are in an acceptable format and level of detail.
- E. Approved arc flash labels on all 3-phase power equipment
 - F. Arc flash study per NFPA 70E
 - G. Factory pump test information
 - H. Certified system start-up and performance testing reports (includes drawdown testing)
 1. All start-up and performance testing will be performed and certified by the manufacturer representative.
 - I. Confirmation of utility billing (water, electric, telephone, internet, natural gas)
 1. Billing shall be to the developer until the station is accepted by DCo.
 - J. Warranties – warranties shall commence when the County fully accepts the lift station.
 - K. Certificate of Compliance
 - L. Special conditions
 - M. Performance guarantees
 - N. Minimum 1 day training on all lift station operations and component maintenance
 - O. 3 ring binder of all critical documents from the construction including:
 1. A copy of the approved electrical permits and all comments and any additional County Inspections permits as required.
 2. Copy of approved site plans, stormwater permits and operational requirements unique to the site.
 3. Copy of approvals from State Regulatory agencies with authority over the project
 - P. Complete set of all shop drawings and submittals as provided by the Contractor.
 - Q. Topping off the fuel tank on the generator
 - R. Filling the Chemical tank

Appendix A: Design Submittal Requirements and Checklists

Design Submittal Requirements and Checklists

Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package Requirements:

- Basic site plan showing the project limits, number and location of units, and location of proposed lift station and force main.
- Exhibit showing gravity sanitary sewer is not feasible.
- Write-up stating proposed initial startup and buildout flow rates and proposed peaking factor.
- Clear statement of any variances requested.
- Variance from state-required minimum design criteria will not be granted.
- Intent to Construct a Lift Station Checklist (filled out).
- Provide one (1) complete hard copy submittal set and one (1) PDF copy.
- Provide redline comments from any previous submittals of the Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package.

Intent to Construct a Lift Station Checklist

Requirement	True	False
Development greater than or equal to 150 units	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development cannot be served by gravity sanitary sewer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proposed initial startup and buildout flow rates are determined	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peaking factor is proposed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

All answers must be “True”, and all information must be submitted before Calculation Review can commence. The list of submittal requirements and the checklist are provided for convenience. It is the applicant’s responsibly to read the Lift Station Guidelines in their entirety and provide any required information.

Calculation Review Package Requirements:

- Previously finalized Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package
- If any changes have occurred clearly identify them in a revision cloud
- Exhibit identifying current and proposed land use within the service area boundary.
- Basic site plan indicating station and force main locations
- Write-up detailing complete calculations and pump selection as detailed in the Lift Station Guidelines
- Calculation shall consider intermittent high points.
- Transient analysis
- If a wet-pit/dry-pit station is selected, provide evidence that a submersible station was not possible.
- Provide an analysis of the hydraulic effects of the proposed new or upgraded lift station flows on downstream gravity sewer and/or lift station capacity.
- Clear statement of any variances requested.
- Variance from state-required minimum design criteria will not be granted.
- Provide one (1) complete hard copy submittal set and one (1) PDF copy.
- Provide redline comments from any previous submittals of the Calculation Review Package

Calculation Review Checklist

Requirement	True	False
Service area boundary uses the FLUM and/or City-County Place Type Map to identify current and proposed uses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2T rules used to calculate flow rates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Calculations consider both initial startup and buildout conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pump can pass a minimum of 3 inch in diameter solid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Force main velocity is always at least 2 ft/s and below 8 ft/s	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All design operating points are on the pump curve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The pump operating efficiency is maximized during all hydraulic conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Suction specific speed over the entire operating range at or below 10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pump motor is 1800 rpm or less	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pump maximum daily run time not exceeded	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Downstream analysis of gravity sewers and/or lift stations was completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Downstream gravity sewers and/or lift stations require no upgrades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

All answers must be “True”, and all information must be submitted before Construction Drawing Review can commence. The list of submittal requirements and the checklist are provided for convenience. It is the applicant’s responsibly to read the Lift Station Guidelines in their entirety and provide any required information.

Construction Drawing Review Package Requirements:

- Previously finalized Intent to Construct a Lift Station Package
- If any changes have occurred clearly identify them in a revision cloud
- Previously finalized Intent to Calculation Review Package
- If any changes have occurred clearly identify them in a revision cloud
- Fast-Track Application for Gravity Sewers, Pump Stations, and Force Mains filled out.
- Permitted facilities shall not be placed into active service until NC DEQ receives the certificate of completion and other supporting documentation from the applicant and the County has accepted the station.
- Clear statement of any variances requested.
- Variance from state-required minimum design criteria will not be granted.
- Complete construction drawings
- Provide an exhibit with the entire force main profile on a single sheet with the lift station, discharge point, air release valves, hydraulic grade line, and key stations labeled clearly.
- Truck access exhibit
- Truck staging and egress exhibit
- Provide two (2) complete hard copy submittal sets and one (1) PDF copy.
- Provide redline comments from any previous submittals of the Construction Drawing Review Package

Construction Drawing Review Checklist

Requirement	True	False
Deed and/or easement provided for lift station site and access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
100-year floodplain delineated on site plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
100-year floodplain elevation shown, and all equipment is 2 feet above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Setbacks and buffers shown for the lift station site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All access road requirements are met	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The truck access exhibit uses at least an 8.5 ft by 45 ft vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
County vehicles able to pull within 4 ft of the wet well without obstruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sufficient room for multiple County vehicles to access to site simultaneously	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1-inch water service, minimum, connection provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freeze-proof yard hydrant provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20-foot-wide swing-gate assembly(s) provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturer's recommended arrangement drawings provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For design points 1 MGD or more, solids removal/handling is shown	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flotation calculations provided for all below grade structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wet well is epoxy coated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum of 3 feet clearance between equipment provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sufficient straight run clearance provided for the magnetic flow meter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bypass assembly provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pig launch and retrieval stations provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemical dosing station provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flow meter provided with sufficient upstream and downstream clearances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flow meter bypass provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hatches are sized correctly to allow for at least 6 inches of clearance on all sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum force main cover is 5 feet and maximum depth is 10 feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Receiving and 2 downstream manholes are epoxy coated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easements provided for force main where required	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hazardous classifications shown on electrical drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
480V three-phase power is available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electrical design is sized for the buildout condition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control elevations shown on mechanical drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Generator sited with a minimum 6-foot clearance on all sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UL listed double wall fuel tank with leak detection provides 48 hours of run time at 100 percent load	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

All answers must be "True", and all information must be submitted prior to approval. The list of submittal requirements and the checklist are provided for convenience. It is the applicant's responsibly to read the Lift Station Guidelines in their entirety and provide any required information.

Appendix B: Equipment Manufacturers List

B-1 Equipment Manufacturers List

Table B-1 identifies equipment manufacturers that are considered most suitable for the anticipated service in wastewater lift stations. It is recognized that equipment and products of equal quality and efficiency may be available from sources other than those identified, and no attempt is made to preclude the furnishing of similar quality items by other manufacturers. A manufacturer listing in this table does not guarantee that a given manufacturer's standard products are suitable for all applications. Alternate manufacturers may be proposed for the County's approval, with supporting information, demonstrating the alternate manufacturer's equipment is equal to the named manufacturers' equipment.

Table B-1 - Equipment Manufacturers List

Equipment	Manufacturers
Submersible Pumps	Under 1MGD: Xylem/Flygt, ABS/Piranha, KSB, Myers, Keen, Barnes, Pumpex, Ebara 1MGD and Over: Fairbanks Morse, Cornell
Vertical, Non-Clog Type Centrifugal Pumps	Fairbanks Morse, Flowserve, Smith and Loveless
Flow Meter, Electromagnetic	Siemens Sitrans F M Mag 5000
Access Hatch	Halliday, Bilco
Access Hatch Ladder	Bilco (LU-3 Stainless, LU-4 Aluminum)
Odor Control System	Evoqua
Wet Well, Valve Vault, & Manhole Epoxy Liner	Raven 405; Dura-Plate 5800 (formerly CorCote SC by Sherwin- Williams); Perma-shield H2S Series 434 and Perma-glaze Series 435 (Tnemec)
Bar Screen	Duperon FlexRake IQ™ or FlexRake IQ ² ™ (coordinate with DCo)
Compactor/Washer	Duperon
Exterior Pipe Wrap for DIP	North Town Company; AA Thread and Seal Tape, Inc.; Sigma Corp.
Plastic Adhesive Tape for Pipe Wrap	Calpico Vinyl, Polyken, U.P.C. Tape
Internal Pipe Lining – Ceramic Epoxy	Protecto (401)
Force Main Air Release Valves	H-Tec Model 986, stainless steel (minimum)
Electrical Cabinets & Enclosures	Hoffman NEMA 4X SS compliant cabinets
Soft Starts and Variable Speed Drives	Yaskawa (P-Series), ABB, GE, Square D, Siemens
Packaged Diesel Engine Generator System (Transfer Switch to be provided by Generator Manufacturer)	Caterpillar, Cummins, Kohler
PLC	Allen Bradley (Pump Commander – CompactLogix L2 Series)
Ultrasonic Level Transmitter	Hydro Ranger
Photohelic	Dwyer
LED Lights	Cree or equal