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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA **UFGS-43 31 13.13 10 (August 2018)**

Preparing Activity: USACE **Superseding**
UFGS-43 31 13.14 (October 2007)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

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SECTION 43 31 13.13 10

ACTIVATED CARBON-GAS AND LIQUID PURIFICATION FILTERS
08/18

****

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for systems to transfer organic contaminants from water to activated carbon adsorption media.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).
****

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 UNIT PRICES

****

NOTE: If Section 01 20 00 PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES is included in the project specifications, this paragraph title (UNIT PRICES) should be deleted from this section and the remaining appropriately edited subparagraphs below should be inserted into Section 01 20 00.
****

The Payment Schedule included with the Bid Form describes how treated water is paid. Unit payment for each modular activated carbon unit includes delivery, installation and placement in service. Unit payment

for [reactivation][disposal] and replacement of the activated carbon includes placement of the spare unit in service, disconnection of the exhausted unit, drainage and treatment of the free water, transport of the activated carbon [to and from reactivation][to the disposal] facility, [reactivation][disposal and replacement] of the activated carbon and placement of the fresh carbon filled unit in the spare position.

1.2 REFERENCES

****

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

****

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B1.1	(2003; R 2018) Unified Inch Screw Threads (UN and UNR Thread Form)
ASME B40.100	(2013) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2019) BPVC Section VIII-Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels Division 1

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA 10084	(2017) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
AWWA B600	(2016) Powdered Activated Carbon
AWWA B604	(2018) Granular Activated Carbon
AWWA B605	(2018) Reactivation of Granular Activated Carbon
AWWA C504	(2015) Standard for Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves

AWWA C509	(2015) Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service
AWWA C700	(2020) Cold-Water Meters - Displacement Type, Metal Alloy Main Case
AWWA C701	(2019) Cold-Water Meters - Turbine Type for Customer Service
AWWA D100	(2021) Welded Steel Tanks for Water Storage
AWWA D102	(2021) Coating Steel Water-Storage Tanks
AWWA D120	(2019) Thermosetting Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Tanks

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A123/A123M	(2017) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A153/A153M	(2016a) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A312/A312M	(2021) Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes
ASTM A530/A530M	(2012) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Specialized Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe
ASTM A666	(2015) Standard Specification for Annealed or Cold-Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Sheet, Strip, Plate and Flat Bar
ASTM D1785	(2015; E 2018) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC), Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120
ASTM D1998	(2013) Polyethylene Upright Storage Tanks
ASTM D2241	(2015) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
ASTM D2652	(2011; R 2020) Activated Carbon
ASTM D2854	(2009; R 2019) Standard Test Method for Apparent Density of Activated Carbon
ASTM D2862	(2016) Standard Test Method for Particle Size Distribution of Granular Activated Carbon
ASTM D3299	(2010) Filament-Wound

	Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermoset Resin Corrosion-Resistant Tanks
ASTM D3860	(1998; R 2020) Determination of Adsorptive Capacity of Activated Carbon by Aqueous Phase Isotherm Technique
ASTM D4607	(2014) Determination of Iodine Number of Activated Carbon
ASTM D5158	(1998; R 2013) Determination of the Particle Size of Powdered Activated Carbon by Air Jet Sieving
ASTM D5421	(2015) Contact Molded "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Flanges
ASTM E1067/E1067M	(2018) Standard Practice for Acoustic Emission Examination of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic Resin (FRP) Tanks/Vessels
ASTM F593	(2017) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Bolts, Hex Cap Screws, and Studs

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-70	(2011) Gray Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA ICS 1	(2000; R 2015) Standard for Industrial Control and Systems: General Requirements
NEMA ICS 6	(1993; R 2016) Industrial Control and Systems: Enclosures
NEMA MG 1	(2021) Motors and Generators

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2020; TIA 22-1; ERTA 1 2022) National Electrical Code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 3-301-01	(2019, with Change 1, 2022) Structural Engineering

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1.3.1 Pre-Installation Meeting

****
NOTE: Remove this paragraph when meeting is not required.
****

[Partnering][Pre-installation] meeting isrequired. Ensure that involved subcontractors, suppliers, and manufacturers are [notified][represented]. Furnish the date and time of the meeting to the Contracting Officer for approval.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

****
NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list, and corresponding submittal items in the text, to reflect only the submittals required for the project. The Guide Specification technical editors have classified those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a "G" to an item, if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For Army projects, fill in the empty brackets following the "G" classification, with a code of up to three characters to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

The "S" classification indicates submittals required as proof of compliance for sustainability Guiding Principles Validation or Third Party Certification and as described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.
****

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Adsorption Battery Components

Backwash System

Carbon Storage and Transfer System

SD-03 Product Data

Activated Carbon Adsorption Units

Activated Carbon; G[, [_____]]

Safety Data Sheet

Adsorption Battery Components; G[, [_____]]

Posting Framed Instructions

Delivery, Storage, and Handling

Discharge

Iodine Number

Backwash System

SD-05 Design Data

Activated Carbon Adsorption Units; G[, [_____]]

Activated Carbon; G[, [_____]]

Total Head Loss

SD-06 Test Reports

Activated Carbon

Adsorption Battery components

Backwash System

Carbon Storage and Transfer System

Granular Activated Carbon

Factory Pressure Test Reports

Discharge Permit Compliance

SD-07 Certificates

Activated Carbon

Shells and Tanks

Shell and Tank Foundations

Motors

Manufacturer's Certificates

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Activated Carbon Adsorption System; G[, [_____]]

Operation and Maintenance Data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION MAINTENANCE DATA, Data Package [2][3].

Preventive Maintenance Plan And Schedule

1.5 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

Provide special tools necessary for adjustment, operation, maintenance, and disassembly for each type of equipment furnished; a lever type grease gun or other lubricating device for each type of grease required; and one or more steel cases mounted on the wall complete with flat key locks, two keys, and clips or hooks to hold each tool in a convenient location. Provide tools that are high-grade, smooth, forged, alloy, tool steel. Deliver tools at the same time as the equipment and hand over on completion of the work.

1.6 QUALITY CONTROL

1.6.1 Regulatory Requirements

Provide pressure rated adsorption shells bearing the ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 code stamp.

1.6.2 Qualifications

1.6.2.1 Constructor

Requires a cumulative minimum of [2][3][5][_____] years of experience in the construction of water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants, or industrial wastewater pretreatment plants.

1.6.2.2 Single Source Supplier

Assign full responsibility for the furnishing of the adsorption system to a single supplier. The designated single supplier coordinates the selection, assembly, installation, and testing of the entire system as specified herein. The designated single supplier need not manufacture the entire system.

1.6.2.3 Manufacturer's Representative

Provide the services of a manufacturer's field service representative experienced in the installation, adjustment, and operation of the equipment furnished and who possesses complete knowledge of the proper operation and maintenance of the system.

1.6.2.4 Welding

Provide documentation including welding procedures, lists of welders, and qualifications of welding operators in accordance with Sections 8.2 and 8.8 of AWWA D100.

1.6.2.5 Reactivation Facility

Provide qualifications of reactivation facility procedures and operation in accordance with AWWA B605.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Submit instructions for any required sampling, preparation and shipping of activated carbon to reactivation or disposal facility. Submit a copy of the safety data sheet along with [materials] [materials and each chemical] delivered to the site. Submit the safety data sheet in conformance with 29 CFR 1910 Section 1200(g) for [activated carbon][activated carbon and each chemical].

1.7.1 Granular Activated Carbon

Package, mark, and ship granular activated carbon for potable water treatment in accordance with [AWWA B604,][AWWA B604 and AWWA B605].

1.7.2 Powdered Activated Carbon

Package, mark, and ship powdered activated carbon for potable water treatment in accordance with AWWA B600.

1.7.3 Equipment and Accessories

Protect equipment delivered and placed in storage from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide an activated carbon adsorption units system as a complete process for removal of organic and inorganic contaminants from water as specified herein. Provided equipment to include, but not be limited to, vessels containing activated carbon, supporting equipment and accessories. Terminology is in conformance with ASTM D2652.

2.1.1 System Submittals

Submit the following data:

a. Process flow diagrams and instrumentation diagrams(s) showing all major pieces of process equipment with controls. Show on the drawings complete piping, wiring and schematic diagrams and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and properly functions as a unit. Also show proposed layout and anchorage of equipment and appurtenances; equipment relationship to other parts of the work; clearances for maintenance and operation; and shop and erection details, including cuts, copes, connections, holes, bolts, and welds.

b. List of Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and permits concerning activated carbon adsorption units that are applicable to operations and the requirements imposed by those laws, regulations, and permits.

c. Instrumentation and controls; capacities and pressure drop; make and model; complete list of equipment and materials, including manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature; performance charts and curves; catalog cuts; and installation instructions.

d. A complete list of parts, supplies and recommended spare parts for each different item of material and equipment specified, with current unit prices and source of supply, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced after [1] and [3] year(s) of service.

e. Structural calculations for the adsorber shells, tanks and mounting and support details. Verification from a Registered Professional Engineer, licensed to practice mechanical or structural engineering, as appropriate, in the State in which the system was fabricated, stating that the fabrication drawings and pressure calculations for the shells and tanks were designed for the listed conditions in accordance with the appropriate codes and standards.

f. Designs for foundations, footings and supports. Verification from a Registered Professional Engineer, licensed to practice mechanical or structural engineering, as appropriate, in the State in which the system was fabricated, stating that the erection drawings for the shell and tank foundations and supports were designed for the listed conditions in accordance with the appropriate codes and standards.

g. Submit removal and replacement instructions including handling and reactivation of spent activated carbon in accordance with AWWA B605.

2.1.2 Design Requirements

****

NOTE: Determine wind speed from ASCE 7-16, Chapter 1. Provide seismic requirements, if a Government designer (either Corps office or A/E) is the Engineer of Record, and show on the drawings. Delete the bracketed phrase in the first paragraph if seismic details are not provided. Pertinent portions of UFC 3-301-01 and Section 13 48 73 SEISMIC CONTROL FOR MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT, properly edited, must be included in the contract documents.

****

Provide seismic details in accordance with UFC 3-301-01 and [Section 13 48 73 SEISMIC CONTROL FOR MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT][as indicated].

Minimum design life, modular unit	[_____] years
Minimum design life, other equipment	[_____] years

Adsorption system dimensions		
	Maximum vertical projection	[_____] m ft
	Maximum ground surface coverage	[_____] by [_____] m ft
Soil bearing capacity		[_____] MPa psf
Seismic parameters		[_____]
Wind speed (maximum)		[_____] km/h mph
Ground snow load		[_____] kPa psf
Ambient air temperature		
	Maximum	[_____]degrees C F
	Minimum	[_____]degrees C F

2.1.3 Influent Chemical Conditions

****

NOTE: Obtain an analysis of the water to be treated giving appropriate information to be inserted in the blank spaces. Provide all the available information. Average values for inorganic constituents may be adequate if additional information is not available.

Use of activated carbon for filtration is rarely cost effective. Plain or enhanced sedimentation is the preferred method for removal of suspended solids. Length of runs between backwash cycles and the media capacity may be reduced by biological activity or physical plugging which may result from continuous application of iron bearing or bioactive turbid waters to the adsorption unit. Activated carbon is fouled by growth on the media and formation of deposits on the carbon surface. Iron in the ferrous state may pass through the system. Ferric compounds are insoluble over a pH range of about 3 to 8, the pH range of most water supplies. Manganese is insoluble at a pH of 9 or greater. Pretreatment should be evaluated if iron exceeds 0.2 mg/L, manganese exceeds 0.1 mg/L, calcium exceeds 80 mg/L or magnesium exceeds 40 mg/L.

Lowering the pH by addition of mineral acids has been used to decrease the hydrogen bonding of dissolved organics and to increase metal solubility.

Raw water should be coagulated and filtered if the suspended solids exceed 5 mg/L (ppm) or if the turbidity exceeds 2.5 NTU. Prefiltration may aid in

reducing deposition of iron or manganese.

Oxidizing agents, commonly chlorine or oxygen, may result in a loss of volume capacity and more frequent replacement of the media. Sources of oxidizing agents should be removed where feasible.

****

Influent inorganic chemical concentrations of [waste water][water from surface impoundment][ground water] are as determined by the AWWA 10084 method for each.

Influent Characteristic	Minimum	Average	Maximum
pH	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Conductivity (mho)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total hardness (mg/L as CaCO3)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total Iron (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Ferric Iron (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Ferrous Iron (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total Manganese (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Soluble Manganese (mg/L)	[-----]	[_____]	[_____]
Calcium (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Magnesium (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Sodium (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Potassium (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Copper (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO3)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Hydroxide alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO3)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Carbonate (mg/L as CaCO3)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Bicarbonate (mg/L as CaCO3)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Sulfate (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Nitrate (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]

Influent Characteristic	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Chloride (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Fluoride (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Free Carbon Dioxide as CaC03 (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Silica (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total Solids (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Turbidity/Nephelometric Turbidity units (NTU)	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]
Color by Platinum Standard Comparison	[_____]	[_____]	[_____]

2.1.4 Performance Requirements

2.1.4.1 Flow Rate

Minimum [_____] L/second gpm
Average [_____] L/second gpm
Maximum [_____] L/second gpm

2.1.4.2 Water Temperature

Minimum [_____] degrees C degrees F
Average [_____] degrees C degrees F
Maximum [_____] degrees C degrees F

2.1.5 Bench Scale Data

****
NOTE: Include results, require performance of tests or both.
****

2.1.5.1 Isotherm Data

[Results of isotherm tests, as determined by ASTM D3860, are as follows: [_____].] [Carry out the isotherm test data with activated carbon similar to that to be supplied for use. If applicable, use reprocessed/reactivated carbon typical of the type to be supplied in the isotherm tests, including the same type of manufacture if from processed coal, coconut shell, wood, etc.]

2.1.5.2 Operating Performance Data

Results of operating performance tests are as follows: [_____].

2.1.5.3 Carbon Equivalency Test Data

Results of carbon equivalency tests are as follows: [_____].

2.1.6 Organic Contaminant Concentrations

****

NOTE: Water treated for potable use should meet the maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) of 40 CFR 141 for each identified organic contaminant. Additional requirements for potable water may be imposed by regulators or the Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine. Because concentrated organic solutions are more readily treated than dilute solutions, overstatement of the influent concentrations of organic chemicals usually leads to problems. It is more prudent to increase the contact requirement in Paragraph: ADSORPTION BATTERY COMPONENTS and not apply safety factors here.

****

Organic Contaminant		
Influent Concentration (µg/L ppb	Maximum Effluent Concentration (µg/Lppb)	Percent Removal Requirement
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]

Organic Contaminant		
Influent Concentration (µg/L ppb	Maximum Effluent Concentration (µg/Lppb)	Percent Removal Requirement
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]

Determine removal percentage as follows:

$$\frac{100\% \times (\text{Influent concentration} - \text{Effluent concentration})}{\text{Influent concentration}}$$

2.1.7 Inorganic Contaminant Concentrations

****

NOTE: Activated carbon treatment of inorganics is specialized. Try to find more than one manufacturer of activated carbon that can treat the contaminants.

****

Inorganic Contaminant		
Influent Concentration (µg/L ppb)	Maximum Effluent Concentration (µg/Lppb)	Percent Removal Requirement
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA

Inorganic Contaminant		
Influent Concentration (µg/L ppb)	Maximum Effluent Concentration (µg/Lppb)	Percent Removal Requirement
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]
[_____]		
Maximum [_____]	[_____]	NA
Average [_____]	NA	NA
Minimum [_____]	NA	[_____]

Determine removal percentage as follows:

$$\frac{100\% \times (\text{Influent concentration} - \text{Effluent concentration})}{\text{Influent concentration}}$$

2.2 EQUIPMENT

****

NOTE: Completeness of steam regeneration is pressure/temperature dependent.

****

Provide new and unused materials and equipment with the exceptions noted for reprocessed activated carbon, reprocessed materials and modular treatment units. Provide an estimate or analysis of the pre-existing "heel" and the nature of any residual with the supply documentation if reprocessed carbon is to be supplied. The Contracting Officer reserves the option to refuse delivery of reprocessed carbon if, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, the quality might interfere with accomplishment or verification of the treatment.

2.2.1 Activated Carbon

****

NOTE: To determine the working capacity of a specific brand of activated carbon: Determine the contact time (inverse of reaction rate) for the particular brand of carbon at the known total volatile organic content in the influent water and determine the amount of carbon required (isotherms) to obtain the reduction of the known volatile organic carbon content in the influent water.

Utilize rapid small-scale column test procedures to verify properties of activated carbon being used.

Designer should also evaluate with government whether full-scale column testing is warranted based

on project size, flow rate, economics, etc. in an effort to ensure the Government is getting the optimum GAC and not wasting.

Activated carbon used in treatment of water for potable use should conform to AWWA requirements. Wastewater carbon is not manufactured to AWWA standards. Remove or reword this paragraph when carbon is not required to conform to AWWA.

Activated carbon should be in accordance with AWWA if the treated water goes into a potable water system. Verify with the appropriate authorities that wastewater carbon is acceptable for water that is to be discharged or re-injected.

****

Provide material free from impurities that affect the serviceability and appearance of the finished product. Provided activated carbon that does not require dosing or addition of a chemical mixture or solution to the water to be treated or to the water used for backwashing. Furnish the following quantity: [[_____] cubic meters cubic feet][[_____] kg pounds] of processed and graded activated carbon for [potable] [waste] water treatment. Submit design calculations indicating removals of each of the listed compounds in the carbon bed. Material must conform to the following:

a. Adsorptive capacity, iodine number as determined by ASTM D4607, not less than [500][650][900][950][1,000][_____] milligrams per gram. Submit the iodine number; isotherm and column test data.

b. Apparent density, as determined by [ASTM D2854][ASTM D5158], [0.4 to 0.6][_____] grams per cc[25 to 37][_____] lb. per cu. ft, corrected for moisture.

c. Effective size [0.35 to 1.30][_____] mm [0.14 to 0.5][_____] inches and uniformity coefficient not greater than [2.1][_____], as determined by ASTM D2862, with the following gradation:

SIEVE	PERCENT PASSING
2.36 mm No. 8	[90] [_____]
2.00 mm No. 10	[_____]
1.70 mm No. 12	[85] [_____]
1.40 mm No. 14	[_____]
1.18 mm No. 16	[_____]
0.85 mm No. 20	[_____]
0.60 mm No. 30	[4] [_____]

SIEVE	PERCENT PASSING
0.42 mm No. 40	[4] [_____]
0.30 mm No. 50	[4] [_____]

d. Submit manufacturer's certificates, including the name and address of the production facility, attesting that the activated carbon furnished meets the specified requirements. Submit certification of the activated carbon [supplier][transporter][reactivation facility in accordance with AWWA B605]. Submit copies of the Department of Transportation licenses of carbon reactivation service

2.2.1.1 Powdered Activated Carbon

Provide powdered activated carbon for potable water service in conformance with AWWA B600.

2.2.1.2 Granular Activated Carbon

Provide clean and hard granules.

2.2.1.2.1 Potable Water Service

Provide granular activated carbon for potable water service conforming to [AWWA B604][AWWA B604 and AWWA B605],as appropriate. Submit reports of testing granular activated carbon in accordance with AWWA B604.

2.2.1.2.2 Waste Water Service

Provide granular activated carbon for waste water service [reprocessed from previous as long as it meets the specified requirements][of a type suitable for reactivation] and supported by services for transportation of [shell][and spent carbon] and reactivation[of spent carbon]. Submit documentation and copies of licenses to the Contracting Officer.

2.2.2 Adsorption Battery Components

****

NOTE: See EM 1110-1-4008 Liquid Process Piping for compatibility of materials with the solution being treated. General rules for configuration of a liquid phase activated carbon system are as follows:

a. Two stage serial operation to provide longer contact and more complete exhaustion of the carbon is preferred, particularly when anticipated carbon consumption is high, required bed depths exceed 4.5 meters 15 feet and/or contact times in excess of 30 minutes are required for contaminant reduction. In serial operation, the unit with the freshest carbon at any given time should be in the lag position. For critical operations, lead, lag and standby units should be provided.

b. Multiple units in parallel operation are frequently used for high flows with low

contamination levels when short contact times are adequate. Single units should be used only in installations in which the system can be shut down for change out of the activated carbon adsorption media. Multiple smaller units are always preferable to single large units containing the same amount of carbon and providing equal contact.

c. Upflow pulsed bed operation should be considered in lieu of multiple units in series.

d. An appropriate piping configuration arrangement can adapt the units for serial or parallel operation. Arrangements that allow conversion from parallel to series and the reverse, provide the flexibility to respond to differing conditions.

e. Design surface loadings range between 0.7 and 4 liters per second per square meter 1 and 6 gpm/sq ft. Lower surface loadings result in longer runs between backwashes and higher backwash flow rate requirements.

f. Minimum bed depth is based on the contact time required to achieve the required removal. Additional bed volume allows time between carbon changes. The minimum bed depth specified should not be less than 0.75 m 30 inches to avoid short circuiting. Minimum freeboard above the bed must be not less than 25 percent of bed depth. At loading rates between 3.4 and 4 liters per second per square meter 5 and 6 gpm/sq ft the minimum bed depth should be increased from 0.75 m 30 inches to 1 m 36 inches in proportion to the surface loading to maintain the volumetric loading below 4.5 liters per second per cubic meter 2 gpm per cubic foot.

g. Coordinate number and location of units with the appropriate drawings.

****

Provide adsorption batteries consisting of [_____] units. Performance specified refers to each unit and not to the battery as a whole. Provide a downflow liquid adsorption unit, having a capacity to treat [_____] liters gallons of water at a flow rate not exceeding [_____] L/second gpm with a maximum influent total organic carbon concentration of [_____] [milligrams][micrograms] per liter during the interval between carbon replacements to a maximum effluent total organic carbon concentration of [_____] [milligrams][micrograms] per liter. Ensure carbon replacement intervals are not less than [_____] days.

2.2.2.1 Head Loss

****

NOTE: Compare several manufacturers data and select a reasonable number.

****

Head loss in each unit at rated flow must not exceed [2][3][7][30][60]

[_____] kPa [0.3][0.44][1][4][8][_____] psig when filled with fresh media. Submit demonstration of, or design calculations for, the total head loss through the carbon, adsorbers and appurtenant piping.

2.2.2.2 Adsorption Shell

****
NOTE: Avoid pressurizing shells that do not conform to ASME BPVC SEC VIII.
****

Ensure adsorber shells have a minimum effective cross sectional area of [_____] square meters square feet with a minimum straight shell (tangent line to tangent line) height of [_____] meters feet.

2.2.2.2.1 Modular units

****
NOTE: Transportable units should be considered for units containing less than 900 kg 2000 pounds of activated carbon and the required hydraulic capacity is less than 600 liters per second 10,000 gpm or the appropriate configuration is a standard product of a nearby supplier. Spare units are used for replacement of exhausted units, which are returned to the carbon manufacturer for reactivation of the activated carbon. Drum style containers may be used for very small amounts of carbon.
****

Modular units need not be new if pressure rating and all other requirements of this section are met. Provide factory assembled units secured to a structural frame suitable for shipment or transport with a forklift and set on a level area for operation. Prepare unit for connection to on-site pipelines. Mount shell on skid supports of cast-iron or steel to support the weight of the units, carbon and water while in service without point bearing on the floor slab. Fabricate skid mountings and shells for the live and dead loads of the shell full of water. Provide assembly structure that is adequate to provide support to the units during transport. Provide connectors for connection of modular tank inlets and outlets to the permanent piping system. Provide modular units in compliance with [AWWA B605][Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS] for transport of spent carbon.

2.2.2.2.2 Permanent Units

Design, fabricate, and erect adsorption shells not equipped with an open vent of steel in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 for a gage working pressure of [8.8][_____] MPa [125][_____] psi. Stamp working pressure on shell. Fiberglass or polyethylene adsorption shells are acceptable if equipped with an open vent or overflow. Ensure fiberglass shells comply with AWWA D120 or with ASTM D3299 with nozzle flanges in accordance with ASTM D5421. Ensure polyethylene shells conform to ASTM D1998. Line steel shell and both sides of false bottom with nontoxic epoxy, vinyl ester or rubber. Supply shells with cast-iron or steel supports. Fabricate supporting structures and shells for the seismic and wind loads listed in the design requirements, plus live and dead loads of the shell full of water.

2.2.2.2.3 Connections

Provide a vent and a rupture disc on the influent of each adsorber. Provide each adsorber with a means for carbon fill and removal and with permanent connections for water inlet, outlet, and backwash.

2.2.2.2.4 Openings

****
NOTE: Access openings 100 by 150 mm 4 x 6 inches or larger will be provided in upper head of shells less than 0.9 meter 36 inches in diameter; access openings 275 by 400 mm 11 x 15 inches or larger will be provided for shells 0.9 meters 36 inches in diameter and larger.
****

Provide each shell with an access opening [100 x 150][275 x 375][_____] mm [4 x 6][11 x 15][_____] inches or larger. Provide openings with closure and positive seal adequate for the tank pressure rating.

2.2.2.2.5 Hardware

Provide stainless steel bolts and attaching hardware conforming with ASTM F593.

2.2.2.3 Collection/Underdrain System

****
NOTE: Select appropriate system and remove subparagraphs describing systems not needed in the project.
****

Provide an underdrain system within the shell for collecting treated water as specified below and to distribute the backwash water uniformly over the entire bed cross-section at velocities that prevent channeling of the carbon bed. Under actual operating conditions do not wash the activated carbon out of the apparatus regardless of the change of demand rate up to the maximum on the apparatus.

2.2.2.3.1 Nozzle Type

Provide a collector/backwash nozzle for each [93,000][_____] square mm [1][_____] square foot of carbon surface area.

2.2.2.3.2 Deflector-Plate Type

****
NOTE: Shells smaller than 1500 mm 60 inches in diameter will be equipped with nozzles or deflector-plate collector system.
****

Provide a deflector-plate made of [cast-iron][or][steel], and [rubber][or][nontoxic epoxy] lined, fastened to the bottom of the shell, and arranged for discharge through radial slots. Provide pipe connections for treated water outlet or backwash inlet on the underside between the deflector and the shell bottom.

2.2.2.3.3 False Bottom Type

****

NOTE: Shells larger than 1500 mm 60 inches in diameter may be equipped with false-bottom or header-lateral-distributor type collector system.

****

Provide a false bottom with attached strainers constructed of stainless steel strainers and fasteners.

2.2.2.3.4 Header-Lateral-Distributor Head Type

****

NOTE: The false bottom or header-lateral-distributor head type will be allowed for all shells 900 mm 36 inches in diameter or larger.

****

Provide a header-lateral-distributor head consisting of a circular, square or branched manifold or header, connected to laterals provided with strainer heads or strainers with openings placed radically so as to discharge horizontally or downward. Provide [stainless steel, conforming to ASTM A312/A312M and ASTM A530/A530M][polyvinyl chloride, conforming to ASTM D1785 or ASTM D2241] headers and laterals. Manufacture strainer heads and strainers of materials compatible with the header-lateral system, (polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride or stainless steel). Ensure laterals and strainer heads, after being placed, do not protrude into the header or laterals. Support system by [a steel plate or steel angles conforming to ASTM A666 with [vinyl ester][nontoxic epoxy][or rubber] linings][or by][concrete fill][or][directly on the bottom of the shell].

2.2.3 Mode of Operation

2.2.3.1 Serial Operation

Provide valves on the influent, effluent and backwash connections of each unit to allow any unit to operate and function as the lead or lag unit or stand-by as required.

2.2.3.2 Parallel Operation

Provide valves on the influent, effluent and backwash connections on each of the parallel units adequate to allow the unit to be taken out of service to backwash or change out the activated carbon in the unit without affecting the operation of the other units.

2.2.3.3 Parallel or Serial Operation

Provide units designated for use in either series or parallel operation with valves on the connections that allow switching between modes of operation without disconnecting any of the piping.

2.2.4 Total Organic Carbon Analyzer

****

NOTE: Optimum operation for serial operation would be for the lead column to be operated until the influent and effluent are of equal concentration and the carbon bed is completely spent. The combination of a predictable influent and a well developed sampling program would eliminate the need for the on-line analyzer.

****

Provide a wall mounted analyzer for automatically testing the total organic carbon content of the water in the effluent line leading from each adsorption unit. Provide analyzer capable of carrying out intermittent tests on the effluent and giving visual warning that the residual organic carbon present exceeds a predetermined limit. Equip the analyzer with necessary wiring and [controls for automatic alternation of units][an alarm device to give notice] when the total organic carbon in the water delivered by the lead adsorption unit exceeds [_____] [milligrams][micrograms] per liter [ppm][ppb].

2.2.5 Water Meter

Provide each adsorption unit with a displacement or turbine-type water meter reading in [_____] liters gallons, conforming to AWWA C700 or AWWA C701 as appropriate. Provide meter in the adsorption unit [influent line][effluent line] and locate to be readily accessible for reading and setting. Provide infinitely adjustable meter contacts over the range of the meter to permit setting to suit actual total organic carbon content of the water being treated. Equip meter with necessary wiring and electric controls for automatic backwashing or an alarm device to give notice when the adsorber has delivered [_____] liters gallons of water.

2.2.6 Differential Pressure Sensor

Provide differential pressure sensor capable of measuring plus or minus 5 percent variation in the pressure drop across the media. Equip sensor with necessary wiring and controls for automatic backwashing or an alarm device to give notice when the pressure differential exceeds the set point.

2.2.7 Interlocks and Alarms

Provide interlock system to prevent backwashing of more than one unit at a time and to prevent backwashing when the waste backwash tank capacity is inadequate to contain any additional backwash. Provide a manual-reset alarm timer on the backwash control panel for timing backwash cycles. Locate alarm lights on the local control panel and duplicate on a panel in the main control room. Locate audible annunciator above the appropriate vessel with an automatically resetting waterproof manual shut-off located with no obstructions to access [_____][1.2] m [_____][4] feet above grade.

2.2.8 Pressure Gauges and Sampling Cocks

2.2.8.1 Pressure Gauges

Provide pressure gauges connected to the influent and effluent to indicate the pressure loss through the adsorber and its pipe, valve, and fitting assembly for each adsorption unit. Provide precision type gauges with bronze Bourdon tube and phenolic case and an accuracy of plus or minus 1/2 percent conforming to ASME B40.100.

2.2.8.2 Sampling Cocks and Valves

Provide [steel,][PVC][or][brass], ground key, lever handle, faucet type sampling cocks or ball valves upstream of the adsorbers and on the downstream side of each unit for sampling the influent and the effluent of each of the individual adsorbers.

2.2.9 Valves

****
NOTE: Delete the inapplicable types of operation.
****

Ensure the design of the valve operators and mechanisms avoids initial surges and sudden inrushes of influent or backwash by gradually allowing flows to increase as ports are opened. Provide a dial pointer to indicate each step of the operation.

2.2.9.1 Butterfly Valves

Provide butterfly valves 75 through 1,800 mm 3 through 72 inches conforming to AWWA C504.

2.2.9.2 Gate Valves

Provide gate valves less than 75 mm 3 inches in diameter made of bronze with screwed ends, conforming to MSS SP-70 and valves 75 mm 3 inches or larger must conform to AWWA C509. Provide valves that open in counter clockwise direction, with an operating wheel having an arrow, cast in the metal, indicating the direction of opening.

2.2.9.3 Package-Type Valve Nest

Provide package-type valve nest consisting of a pilot valve connected with fittings as may be required to each one of a nest of valves hydraulically or pneumatically operated. Connect the nest of valves to raw water inlet, treated water outlet, backwash inlet and outlet, and activated carbon refill inlet and outlet.

2.2.9.4 Ball Valves

Provide full port stainless steel ball valves on carbon fill and discharge lines.

2.2.10 Isolation Joints

2.2.10.1 Dielectric Fittings

Provide dielectric fittings between threaded ferrous and nonferrous metallic pipe, fittings and valves, to prevent metal-to-metal contact of dissimilar metallic piping elements. Ensure fittings are suitable for the required working pressure.

2.2.10.2 Isolation Joints

Provide isolation joints between nonthreaded ferrous and nonferrous metallic pipe, fittings and valves. Provide isolation joints consisting of a sandwich-type flange isolation gasket of the dielectric type, isolation washers, and isolation sleeves for flange bolts. Provide full

faced isolation gaskets with outside diameter equal to the flange outside diameter. Bolt isolation sleeves must be full length. Provide units shaped to prevent metal-to-metal contact of dissimilar metallic piping elements.

2.2.10.2.1 Sleeve-type Couplings

Use sleeve-type couplings for joining plain end pipe sections. Provide couplings consisting of one steel middle ring, two steel followers, two gaskets, and the necessary steel bolts and nuts to compress the gaskets.

2.2.10.2.2 Split-sleeve Type Couplings

Use split-sleeve type couplings in aboveground installations when approved in special situations; consisting of gaskets and a housing in two or more sections with the necessary bolts and nuts.

2.2.11 Pipe and Fittings

Provide pipe hangers and supports with Section 40 05 13 PIPELINES, LIQUID PROCESS PIPING. Provide pipe, valves and fittings for liquids in accordance with Section 40 05 13 PIPELINES, LIQUID PROCESS PIPING. Provide pipe, valves and fittings for compressed air in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

2.2.12 Bolts, Nuts, and Fasteners

Unless otherwise indicated, furnish galvanized bolts, anchor bolts, nuts, washers, plates, bolt sleeves, and all other types of supports necessary for the installation of the equipment with the equipment.

a. Where indicated, specified, or required, provide anchor bolts with square plates at least 100 by 100 by 9 mm 4 by 4 by 3/8 inch thick or with square heads and washers set in the concrete forms with suitable sleeves.

b. Provide expansion bolts with malleable-iron and lead composition elements.

c. Unless otherwise specified, provide stud, tap, and machine bolts of refined bar iron, with threads conforming to ASME B1.1.

d. Zinc coat bolts, anchor bolts, nuts, and washers specified to be galvanized after being threaded, by the hot-dip process in conformity with ASTM A123/A123M or ASTM A153/A153M. Provide Type 316 stainless steel bolts, anchor bolts, nuts, and washers indicated to be stainless steel.

2.2.13 Electrical Work

****
NOTE: Carbon dust is conductive and ignitable and can form explosive mixtures with air. Coordinate hazard areas with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM and the drawings. AWWA calls for water tight enclosures.
****

Implement indicated hazard classifications in accordance with NFPA 70.

Perform electrical work in accordance with Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.2.13.1 Motors

Provide electrical motor-driven equipment complete with starters and alternating current motors conforming to NEMA MG 1. Provide single-phase 115-volt 60 cycle fractional horsepower electric motors. Provide three-phase 60 cycle integral horsepower electric motors. Provide motor starters complete with properly sized thermal overload protection and other appurtenances necessary for the motor specified. Design each motor for operation in a 40 degree C 104 degree F ambient temperature.

2.2.13.2 Controls and Panels

Provide manual or automatic controls and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified, and any control wiring required for controls and devices. Ensure motor controls conform to NEMA ICS 1 and enclosures for power and control panels conform to NEMA ICS 6.

2.2.14 Storage Tanks

Fabricate each tank from steel conforming to ASTM A666 not less than 5 mm 3/16 inch thick, lined with enamel, or of fiber glass filament-wound reinforced plastic construction, conforming to ASTM D3299.

2.2.15 Backwash System

****

NOTE: The backwash system is a major system that should be shown on the drawings. Four or more adsorbers in parallel may have sufficient effluent flow for backwashing because the backwash flow requirement for a single adsorber is approximately equal to three times the effluent flow. Backwash supply tankage and backwash pumps might not be required if the discharge pressure is adequate. Elimination of waste backwash tankage is rarely feasible.

****

Initiate backwash operation via [fully automatic differential pressure sensors or timers][semiautomatic push button switch in response to an alarm connected to a water meter][manual in response to an alarm connected to a water meter].

2.2.15.1 Backwash Flow Controller

Install an adjustable flow control valve on the backwash supply header to regulate the flow at any set point between [_____] and [_____] L/second gpm to the backwashing adsorber regardless of variations in upstream head conditions.

2.2.15.2 Backwash Initiation and Return to Service

[Ensure automatic and semiautomatic controls permit backwashing to proceed automatically with no manual assistance.][Control manual backwash and return to service manually by the operator by turning the multiport valve or pilot valve.] Controls are subject to convenient and accurate manual

adjustment designed for manual operation in the event of failure of the electrical equipment.

2.2.15.3 Backwash Supply Tankage

****

NOTE: Each filter is backwashed at approximately 10.2 liters per second per square meter 15 gallons per minute per square foot to provide 25 to 50 percent bed expansion. Backwash supply 10.2 liters per second x 900 seconds x 2 backwashes for each square meter 15 gpm x 15 minutes x 2 backwashes for each square foot of activated carbon bed surface area.

****

Provide backwash supply system with a minimum effective capacity to provide storage of [_____] liters gallons.

2.2.15.4 Backwash Waste Holding Tankage

****

NOTE: To provide time for backwash wasting or recycling, the minimum waste backwash holding capacity is 1.5 to 2 times the backwash supply holding capacity.

****

Provide waste backwash system holding tank having a minimum capacity to provide storage of [_____] liters gallons.

2.2.15.5 Valves, Switches, and Sensors

Equip each tank with a [float][or][solenoid] operated inlet valve. Activate solenoid-operated valve by a [probe,][a float-operated switch][or][a timer together with a float switch] to automatically shut off the incoming flow in the event of failure of the timing mechanism. Mount water inlet valves and switches externally. Mount floats and probes internally or externally, as long as the rapid evacuation of the tank does not interfere with their operation.

2.2.15.6 Pumps

Provide backwash pump in accordance with Section 23 21 23 HYDRONIC PUMPS. Provide waste backwash return pump in accordance with Section 23 21 23 HYDRONIC PUMPS.

2.2.16 Carbon Storage and Transfer System

****

NOTE: Most vessels are pneumatically charged directly from the carbon delivery truck. On-site storage and transfer is provided for remote and large systems. The transfer system is a major system that should be shown on the drawings. Activated carbon storage guidelines for medium to large systems: fresh carbon storage should allow for 1 truck + 1 tank of 44,000 kg 20,000 lbs and spent carbon storage should allow for 1 truck + 2

tanks.

****

2.2.16.1 Fresh Carbon Storage Tanks

Provide a fresh carbon storage system with a minimum capacity of the system provides storage of [_____] kg pounds of dry carbon at a bulk density of [_____] kg per cubic meter pounds per cubic foot.

2.2.16.2 Spent Carbon Storage Tanks

Provide a spent carbon storage supply system with a minimum capacity to store [_____] kg pounds of wet carbon saturated with organics.

2.2.16.3 Carbon Slurry Transfer Pump

Provide carbon slurry transfer pump in accordance with Section 23 21 23 HYDRONIC PUMPS.

2.3 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

Assemble the adsorption system equipment in the shop to the maximum practical extent. Conduct a factory pressure test at [125][250][_____] percent of the rated pressure of the equipment. Examine fiberglass tanks in accordance with ASTM E1067/E1067M. [Furnish test reports with the equipment][Submit factory pressure test reports to the Contracting Officer prior to shipment of the equipment].

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Equipment Installation

****

NOTE: Pump bases and footings for adsorbers should be located and detailed on the drawings.

****

Mount each adsorber shell or tank [by anchoring to a footing isolated from the floor slab][on a skid base]. Provide anchor brackets, anchor rods or straps to hold the shell to anchors in the footing. Fabricate skids from [cast iron][or][steel] channels and design to support the equipment and to distribute the weight in transit and in service filled with water without point loading on the tank or concrete slab.

3.2.2 Pipe, Valves, Fittings and Appurtenances

Install piping, including cleaning, cutting, threading and jointing, in accordance with Section 40 05 13 PIPELINES, LIQUID PROCESS PIPING or Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE, as appropriate to the application. Provide differing metals with isolation devices.

3.2.2.1 Strainers

****
NOTE: This paragraph is needed only for header-lateral-distributor collectors.
****

Protect strainer heads and strainers during placement of concrete fill provided for support of the header-lateral-distributor head.

3.2.2.2 Heat Trace and Insulation

Provide exterior pipe and appurtenances with an electrical heat trace and insulate in accordance with Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

3.2.3 Electrical Work

Perform electrical work as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

Transfer

3.2.4 Onsite

****
NOTE: The flow rate is usually based on a 50 mm 2 inch pipe diameter. Average velocity in the pipe during transfer should be between 0.9 and 2.1 meters 3 and 7 feet per second to maintain the carbon in suspension. Design velocities above 3 meters 10 feet per second result in excessive head losses and unstable operation. The slurry carries between 0.1 and 0.4 kg carbon per liter 0.7 and 3 lbs. carbon per gallon of water.
****

Unload spent media from and load new media in permanently mounted adsorbers. Transfer carbon slurry between vessels at a rate between [_____] and [_____] L/second gpm.

3.2.5 Offsite Reactivation of Modular Units

Remove modular units from service, disconnect from the permanent piping, drain of free water and return to the supplier for reactivation.

3.3 FIELD QC

3.3.1 Sequencing and Scheduling

****
NOTE: Head conditions for the influent pumps, backwash pumps and carbon slurry transfer pumps specified in Section 23 21 23 HYDRONIC PUMPS depend on the head losses encountered in the equipment specified in this Section.
****

Perform sampling and analyses to demonstrate system performance and

effluent compliance.

3.3.2 Tests

Carefully inspect all products for defects in workmanship and material; clean debris and foreign matter out of valve openings and seats; operate all operating mechanisms to check their proper functioning; and check all nuts and bolts for tightness. Repair or replace valves and other equipment which do not operate easily or are otherwise defective.

3.3.2.1 Hydrostatic Tests

****
NOTE: Disinfection of vessels that are supplied prefilled with carbon is not feasible. The test pressure for vessels supplied with carbon should not exceed the rated pressure. Testing of pipe and fittings should be specified in the same section that the pipe is specified in.
****

After installation, test all tanks for water tightness. Include testing plugs or caps, all necessary pressure pumps, pipe connections, gauges, other equipment, and all labor. Test at a pressure of [[_____] kPa psi][as indicated in the schedule]. Isolate the piping systems from the tanks for pressure testing at the specified test pressures.

3.3.2.2 Performance Tests

****
NOTE: The approximate constant flow rate for the operating capacity test will be inserted in the blank spaces provided. For some adsorption units, the tests may be modified as necessary where high capacity activated carbons are used and the total organic carbon is such that complete tests would require abnormally extended periods of time. In such cases this paragraph will be suitably rewritten.
****

After installation of the activated carbon adsorption system, carry out operating tests to assure that the system operates properly. If any deficiencies are revealed during any tests, correct such deficiencies and repeat the tests. Put [each][a typical] adsorption unit through a complete cycle of operation [at a constant flow rate][to exhaustion at a constant flow rate] of approximately [_____] L/second gpm for the capacity test. Document a complete log of each test run, with the following data: date, time of readings and sampling, total backwash, and total water treated. Determine total organic carbon removed by analyses of the influent at such intervals as gives a representative organic carbon content. When the required quantity of water, [_____] liters gallons, has been run through the adsorber, take samples of the effluent for analysis. Use results of the tests in determining the capacity and performance of the adsorption unit.

3.3.2.3 Liquid Sampling and Analyses

Collect, mark, preserve and analyze influent and effluent samples .

3.3.2.4 Activated Carbon Sampling and Analyses

Perform sampling and analyses of the activated carbon media in accordance with [requirements for spent carbon transport and requirements of AWWA B605 and of the reactivation facility][requirements of the RCRA permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility].

3.3.2.5 Discharge

During the capacity test, store treated water as necessary to maintain the required flow rate. Submit reports for discharge permit compliance.

3.3.2.6 Utilities

The contractor is responsible for obtaining water, electric power and other utility items as well as the disposal of water drainage during testing.

3.3.3 Manufacturer Field Service

Provide the services of a representative of the manufacturer experienced in the installation, adjustment, and operation of the equipment specified to supervise the installation, adjustment, and testing of equipment.

3.3.4 Posting Framed Instructions

Post framed instructions containing wiring and control diagrams showing the complete layout of the system where directed. Prepare, in typed form, condensed operating instructions explaining preventive maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system, frame and post beside the diagrams. Submit wiring and control diagrams, systems layouts and isometrics, instructions, and other sheets, prior to posting. Post the framed instructions before acceptance testing of the systems.

3.4 CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Painting/Corrosion Prevention

Coat or paint all ferrous surfaces.

3.4.1.1 Exterior Surfaces

Solvent-clean factory primed surfaces before painting. Prepare and prime surfaces that have not been factory primed in accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Apply the paint system to the outside of the tank in accordance with Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS. Provide color as indicated on the paint schedule or as otherwise approved.

3.4.1.2 Interior Surfaces

****

NOTE: Some state and local health agencies have listings of acceptable paint materials for the interior of potable water tanks. Contact the appropriate state and local authorities to determine if the paint systems are acceptable. If these systems are not acceptable, determine the best acceptable system and revise this specification

accordingly. Some states require NSF approval for coatings in contact with potable water. The zinc coating system specified in Section 3.8 of AWWA D102 is not acceptable.

****

Coat tank interior surfaces with the coating conforming to Section 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, or 3.7 of AWWA D102. System of three coats, 0.10 - 0.15 mm 3.9 - 5.9 mils dry film thickness (DFT) per coat, for total of 0.30 - 0.45 mm 11.7 - 17.7 mils minimum DFT.

3.4.1.3 Touch-Up Painting

Touch up factory painted items as needed. Factory painted items requiring touching up in the field must be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign material, primed and top-coated with the manufacturer's standard factory finish.

3.4.1.4 Field Painting

Paint equipment which did not receive a factory finish as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.4.1.5 Corrosion Resistant Metals

Painting of corrosion resistant materials such as copper, brass, bronze, copper-nickel, and stainless steel is not required unless otherwise specified.

3.4.2 Field Training

Conduct a training course for designated operating, maintenance and support staff members. The training period, for a total of [8][12][16][_____] hours of normal working time, must start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. Field training must cover each item contained in the operating and maintenance data.

3.5 MAINTENANCE

Submit a preventive maintenance plan and schedule including routine recommended chemical preventive measures for handling contaminant/biofouling of the carbon adsorption unit under conditions of the application including strong acid/alkali/alternative chemical soaks and instructions for storage and handling of treatment chemicals and waste products.

-- End of Section --