

# CONSTRUCTIVELY SPEAKING

January 31, 2011

Issue No. 14

## PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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BY: Chris Giordano, Fire Protection Engineer, QAB

Portable fire extinguishers are our first line of defense against a fire. In some cases, portable fire extinguishers may be your only tool to suppress a fire. In many areas, water may not be available; water may be too distant or water may not be suited to suppress a particular type of fire (such as electrical fire).

The fire code which governs portable fire extinguishers is NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 10. NFPA 10 provides guidance with respect to fire extinguisher selection, the quantity of fire extinguishers to be used, and the location of extinguishers throughout the building. Maintenance is also discussed in NFPA 10.

There are five different types of fires as classified by NFPA 10. Class A Fires are ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber and most plastics. Class B Fires are flammable and combustible liquids such as gasoline, diesel, paints and solvents. Class C Fires are fires which involve energized electrical equipment. Class D Fires are fires in combustible metals such as magnesium. Class K Fires are fires in cooking appliances that involve

vegetable or animal oils and fats.

The primary type of fire extinguisher in use in Afghanistan is the Multi-Purpose ABC Dry Chemical variety. This type of extinguisher produces a stream of white powder. While this type of extinguisher will suppress most fires, the residue leaves quite a mess.

We've received numerous requests concerning what happened to the newsletters. My responsibilities became so overwhelming that I couldn't find the time in my 12 hour days to get a newsletter out. The Quality Assurance Branch now has a new chief. His name is Arkie Fanning and most of you will be hearing from him soon. My focus will now be to bring the newsletter to you once again. If you have ideas for topics and/or would like to write an article for the newsletter, please feel free to send it to me. Thanks for your support  
*Sandy Higgins*

**PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**  
SUITABILITY FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF SMALL FIRES

EXTINGUISHER LOCATION SIGN	ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE			ELECTRICALLY NON-CONDUCTIVE		
	WATER	FOAM	WET CHEMICAL	CARBON DIOXIDE	POWDER	VAPOURISING LIQUID
TYPE OF EXTINGUISHER						
TYPE OF FUEL	CLASS OF FIRE					
WOOD, PAPER, TEXTILES, RUBBISH, ETC	A					
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	B					
LIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	(E)					
COOKING OILS AND FATS	F					

→ SWITCH OFF POWER OR FUEL BEFORE ATTACKING APPLIANCE/EQUIPMENT  
→ IN ALL CASES CALL THE FIRE BRIGADE ON 000

\* B(E) POWDERS NOT SUITED  
\*\* AB(E) POWDERS NOT SUITED

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# PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

The use of an ABC portable extinguisher unit on electrical equipment will, most likely, render the electrical equipment unusable. It is best to use a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher on electrical equipment. A carbon dioxide extinguisher leaves no residue after its use. Computer equipment may experience a “thermal shock” from the application of carbon dioxide because of the freezing temperature of the gas applied to the hot electrical equipment.

The installation height of fire extinguishers not exceeding 40 lb. (18 kg) shall be no greater than 5 feet above the floor. Fire extinguishers greater than 40 lb. (18 kg) shall be no greater than 3 ½ feet above the floor.

Travel distance to a fire extinguisher shall be no greater than 75 feet (22.8 m). The maximum distance between two fire extinguishers shall be no greater than 150 feet (45.6m). This distance shall be measured as the true travel distance (through doors, down corridors, around desks and obstructions). The distance shall not be calculated by drawing a circle with a 75 foot (22.8 m) radius around the fire extinguisher.

The duration of use for a portable fire extinguisher during a fire is very limited. The typical ABC dry chemical extinguisher that is in use in our area has a RANGE OF STREAM of 10 feet (3m) to 20

feet (6m). The approximate time of discharge is 10 seconds to 20 seconds. YOU DO NOT HAVE MUCH TIME TO GET THE JOB DONE! You must PASS (Pull, aim squeeze sweep): Pull the pin, aim at the base of the fire, squeeze the operating lever and sweep the nozzle from side to side until the fire is extinguished. Watch the area for re-ignition after the fire has been extinguished.

AAA all the way! Only utilize a fire extinguisher when safe to do so. ALERT the authorities first; ASSIST other people to evacuate safety; ATTEMPT to fight the fire.



**DFAC (Dining Facilities) cooking areas should have at least one Class D fire extinguisher.**



1. HOLD EXTINGUISHER UPRIGHT AND PULL THE RING (SAFETY) PIN



2. STAND BACK FROM THE FIRE AND AIM AT THE BASE OF THE FIRE NEAREST YOU



3. SQUEEZE HANDLES TOGETHER AND SWEEP THE EXTINGUISHER STREAM SIDE TO SIDE



**REMEMBER THIS SIMPLE WORD - PASS**

**PULL AIM SQUEEZE SWEEP**

## WHEN AND HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER



- 1- FIGHT OR FLEE** Your safety is the most important consideration. Do not fight the fire if:
  - There is considerable heat
  - There is significant smoke or fumes
  - There is any possibility that you will be trapped by the fire
- 2- CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** You or someone else should call the fire department or the fire emergency number provided to you before fighting the fire.
- 3- CHOOSE THE CORRECT EXTINGUISHER** Extinguishers may handle more than one type of fire. Check the instructions on the extinguisher for the appropriate classification or symbol.
 

<b>A</b> Ordinary combustibles - wood, paper, household rubbish, cloth, rubber, and many plastics	<b>C</b> Flammable liquids - oil, grease, kerosene, oil-based paints, lacquers, flammable gases, and some plastics	<b>D</b> "Extreme" (plugged in) electrical equipment - household appliances, televisions and radios, computers, wiring, and fuse boxes or circuit breakers
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- 4- USING THE EXTINGUISHER**
  - pull the pin** - Point the nozzle away from you, release the locking mechanism
  - aim low** - Hold the extinguisher upright, aim at the base of the fire
  - squeeze the trigger** - Remember that when the extinguishing agent comes out the nozzle it may do so with considerable force and noise - be prepared
  - sweep side-to-side** - Sweep the nozzle from side-to-side, moving the fire back. As the fire closes to you in extinguishing you may continue the sweeping motion
- 5- AFTER THE FIRE**
  - Fires frequently re-ignite. Have the fire department or your company fire brigade check the fire. If available, get another fire extinguisher to the site. Fire extinguishers are discharged very rapidly. You may not be able to deal with re-ignition unless you have an unused extinguisher.
  - Recharge the fire extinguisher. No matter how long it was used, it needs to be checked and probably recharged.
  - If the fire extinguisher is not rechargeable, get a replacement (new) one and properly dispose of the used one.

**This poster is only a reminder of how to deal with small fires. It does not replace training and hands-on experience.**

# SCHEDULE NARRATIVE REPORT

BY: Philip Di Salvi, Senior Scheduler, Baker Group

The construction schedule is one of the most powerful management tools at the service of the construction manager and contractor. Its major purpose is to map out the progress expected on a project in a timeline that is the most efficient and cost effective possible. A well planned and realistic schedule that takes into account as many variables as possible will help keep a construction project moving along smoothly, alert the construction manager when the project is about to run into snags, and help make needed adjustments when unforeseen circumstances arise.

Construction schedules capture the contractor's project plan by breaking down the work into a manageable detailing of activities set to a logical sequence of events. In the process, the contractor must give careful consideration to how he intends to commit his resources to the various tasks, or activities, in order to complete the Works in the time allowed by the contract.

A viable schedule will serve as a management tool whereby the contractor will map out the work, schedule work crews, time material deliveries, plan for equipment rentals, and monitor the progress in case of needed changes. It will additionally serve as a base plan for any changes that might have to be made due to unforeseen circumstances, unexpected delays, or owner changes and additions.

Initially we may think of scheduling as assigning dates to a list of sequential activities. However, the contractor needs also to plan and assign usage of available resources such as materials, equipment, and labor, to each task. A good scheduler will carefully study the project specifications and drawings in order to understand the scope of the Works.

Schedule Narrative Report	
<i>Contract Name:</i> _____	
<i>Contract Number:</i> _____	
<i>Project Location:</i> _____	<i>Baseline or Update</i>
<i>Contractor Name:</i> _____	
<i>Schedule File Name:</i> _____	<i>Schedule Status Date:</i> _____
<i>Contract Completion Date:</i> _____	<i>Projected completion date:</i> _____
Baseline Schedules	
<i>Describe Contractor Execution Plan (Work to be done by main contractor / subcontractors and general sequence of work):</i>	
<i>Labor Usage/ Labor Assignment (How many workers are planned for various components of the work from subcontractors and/or in house labor):</i>	
<i>Equipment Usage/ Assignment (What equipment is planned for various components of the work from subcontractors and/or in house labor):</i>	
<i>Critical Procurement (Where will major equipment and long lead items be purchased / customs - imports plan):</i>	
<i>Design Plan (What partial releases expected during each phase of design):</i>	
<i>Contractor means and methods (Describe method of work such as demolition, excavation, concrete / block, sitework, finishes, etc):</i>	

In order to perform as intended, the plan must have the input and buy-in of all parties who have to live with it. The scheduler will meet with his construction management team, subcontractors, and suppliers in order to better understand their intent and capabilities. Eventually, all activities will be linked together with inter-associated logic relationships and then coded to allow the schedule to be filtered, organized, and sorted by any number of layouts. A well planned out schedule will help minimize or even circumvent potential problems through effective planning and proper resource assignment. Good scheduling will ensure completion of a project at its earliest possible date.

# SCHEDULE NARRATIVE REPORT

The contractor makes certain assumptions when preparing his schedule - Labor and equipment assignments contractor's design plan, contractor means and method. Unfortunately, the schedule cannot communicate all the elements that went into its development; information on subcontractors and suppliers, and resource availability and commitments such as labor, materials, and equipment cannot be known unless provided by the contractor. What is the contractor's overall execution plan, and his means and methods for executing critical components of the work? Moreover, it is advantageous for USACE to know the contractor's design plan, and at what stages will he be seeking partial release for construction.

These details are not generally shown in the schedule. From what county will he procure critical items, will his roof trusses be welded up on site or prefabricated nearby. Will the contractor procure pre-finished connexs locally? What is the queue time for fabrication? Where is his critical procurement coming from, what country and what is his shipping plan? Where will the contractor procure his concrete materials, how many dump trucks, pump trucks, and concrete trucks will he use? From what distance will he have to haul gravel and sand to his batch plant?

Update Schedules			
Progress made in each area during update period:			
Progress expected during next monthly update period:			
Outstanding items including change orders / time requests:			
Status of current and/or anticipated delays - cause & effect; and corrective action taken:			
Problem areas and contractor issues or concerns:			
Status of long lead procurement items:			
Contract Modifications			
Description	Change in Contract Value	Change in Contract time	
Mod #1:			
Mod #2:			
Mod #3:			
Mod #4:			
Weather Days			
Inclement Weather days in Contract	Weather days this report period	Weather Days to date	Remaining Weather days
Changes to activity logic, durations, descriptions, planned sequence of work, critical path			
Activity ID:	Activity Description:		
Revisions:			
Activity ID:	Activity Description:		
Revisions:			
Activity ID:	Activity Description:		

This type of information will provide insight into development of the schedule and assist the schedule reviewer in understanding what assumptions went into defining activity durations and associated logic. This level of informative detail will simplify the schedule review process and result in fewer schedule rejections. Moreover, when the contractor populates the schedule narrative form, the information provided will additionally allow the schedule reviewer to better understand issues that may otherwise seem unacceptable, and even allow insight to assist the contractor in correcting those items that are require a mitigation plan.



For this reason, the Baker Group has developed a Schedule Narrative Report form which is intended to be distributed to each contractor at the preconstruction meeting. The report form outlines the areas of concern and provides an outline for the contractor to input such information that would assist the schedule reviewer in understanding his plan on how he intends to prosecute the Works.

# SCHEDULE NARRATIVE REPORT

The schedule narrative form is also intended to be used for each schedule update. The form provides update specific cells that identify schedule update issues. For example, the form allows the contractor to identify inclement weather days; number of days in contract; weather days this report period; total weather days to date; and remaining weather days. It is important to track and confirm this information against his daily reports, so if and when the contractor seeks additional time based on inclement weather USACE will have a data base from which to determine the validity of the contractor's request.



The form also provides space for contractor feedback on specific progress made, or lack thereof; and also problem areas and status of delay issues during the update period. In addition, cells are provided for tracking contract modifications for both time and money; changes made by the contractor to activity durations and logic; and status of long-lead procurement items.



This information can be used by the USACE project staff to monitor project specific issues, and to assist the contractor where necessary in mitigating or even resolving those issues. Moreover, should the contractor assert on the form that he is being delayed; the USACE project staff is given an opportunity to react to the asserted delay. This type of information is also necessary in assisting the schedule reviewer in identifying schedule issues that should be researched further, and to also provide support to the project staff in identifying and researching schedule specific problem areas. The schedule narrative form is one small tool that, if used effectively, can produce big results in early detection of project specific problem areas thereby giving the entire construction team an opportunity to address and hopefully resolve the issues before they delay the project or result in a claim.

If you have any questions regarding this topic, please contact the Baker Group via email [TAN.BAKER.GROUP@USACE.ARMY.MIL](mailto:TAN.BAKER.GROUP@USACE.ARMY.MIL), or stop by the Azadi Office. With a team of in-country professionals experienced in a broad range of construction specialties, Baker provides construction management support services to the Corps of Engineers, including analysis of contractor schedules (baseline and update), BCOE recommendations and claims evaluations. The Baker group also provides scheduling assistance to contractors, in addition to offering formal schedule training classes. Other services include: RMS support; database development and support; PASS and P2 support; and custom reports from Primavera, RMS, and PASS.



## PROJECT TIMELY COMPLETION

The motivation for timely completion for some contractors appears to be directly related to the motivation demonstrated by the Government Representatives. Contractor's don't know what to expect so the leadership of the Government Team is the key to success. **WE MUST** "inspect what we expect." Advance planning for completion, firm dates for closing out the punch list, timely completion and transfer, and timely completion of record drawings.

# SUBMITTAL MANAGEMENT 101

BY: Sandy Higgins, Quality Assurance Branch



If you have a construction contract with the Corps, there's plenty of paperwork to go along with it. Submittals are that paperwork nightmare for both the contractor and the Corps. Unfortunately it's part of the CQM process and the way we do business. If managed properly, they are more an asset than a hindrance. Let's start with the basics.....If you are working on a Design-Build contract then it is up to the contractor to develop and maintain the submittal register. If you are working on a Site-Adapt contract and we have provided the contractor with a set of plans and specifications, we should also be providing them with a submittal register. At any rate, we should be providing the contractor with a start-up register. This register includes all the submittal requirements in the RFP or what I call "Division One". These include all your pre-construction submittals as well as most of your close-out submittals. Providing the contractor with this register will not only give them a great start but will also ensure you are getting those critical start-up and close-out submittals that you need. I've developed a standard Division One register and it's located on Sharepoint under "Submittals" on the Construction link. This file is also located on our public website at: <http://www.aed.usace.army.mil/Construction2010.asp> . Although the submittal process is explained several times through the contract specification, the pre-construction conference, the QC Plan, and the Mutual Understanding Meeting, all too many times the contractor really doesn't understand. The best advice I can give is that the more you can involve yourself in the development of the submittal register in the beginning with the contractor, the better you can manage this process. If you don't do this, you will get flooded with unnecessary submittals and most likely not get some of the necessary submittals that are vital to the contract compliance. Submittals often become nothing more than a paper pushing exercise. Without proper management, submittals can take away precious time that should be focus on the construction of the project. Don't fall into the trap. Sit down with your contractor, develop a good submittal register. This develops a clear understanding on both sides what is expected. DO NOT let your contractor build the register along the way. You will have no idea what's ahead and how to properly plan your work. Good submittal management is a way that we can assist the contractor in the Quality Control process. If you would like to more on this subject, you may go to the district sharepoint site and open the training presentation under RMS How-To's entitled, "Submittal Management—How-To Instructions.

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## **GOVERNMENT APPROVED (GA or G ) SUBMITTALS INCLUDE:**

### **Design Submittals**

**Extensions of Design—(example: Fire Alarm System, Pre-fabricated Building, Structural Steel Drawings)**

### **Critical Materials**

### **Pre-Construction Submittals**

### **Close-Out Submittals**

### **Final Acceptance Test Reports**

### **Commissioning/Testing and Balancing**

### **Variations**

## **FOR INFORMATION ONLY (FIO)**

**All other submittals such as :**

### **Product Data**

### **Samples**

### **Manufacturers Certificates, Instructions**

# AEN—QAB Generator Inspection Sheet

Prepared by: Shafak Pervez, Electrical Engineer, Quality Assurance Branch

This inspection sheet is intended only if Generator's are the only power source. If the generator is part of a system that includes a transfer switch and secondary generator or primary transformer then you will use the "Generator/Transformer/Transfer Switch Inspection Sheet" that will be included in the next issue.

**NOTE: FAULTY GROUNDING AND BONDING OF SERVICES, TO INCLUDE GENERATORS, CAN BE A SHOCK OR ELECTRICUTION HAZARD.**

**System Bonding Jumper:** An un-spliced system bonding jumper, sized based on the phase conductors (use table 250.66), must be connected from the grounding conductor terminal (ground) to the grounded conductor terminal (neutral). **[NEC 250.30(1)]**

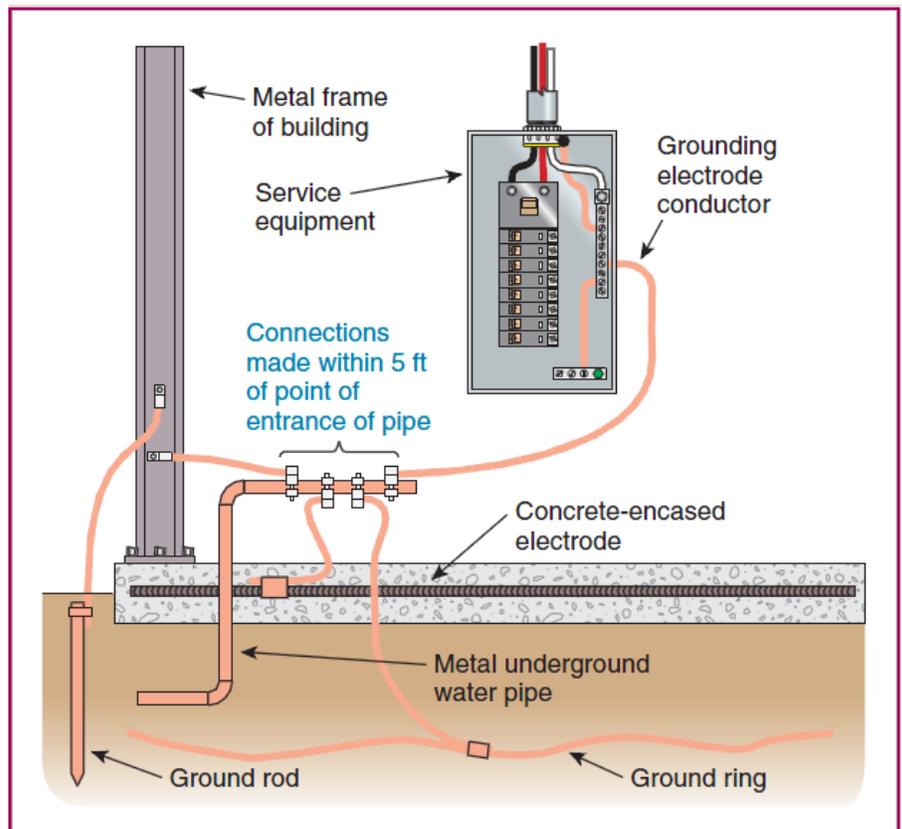
This may be accomplished one of two ways but never both:

- (1) The system bonding jumper may be installed at the Generator only, in which point an equipment grounding conductor must be ran with the feeders and sized in accordance with table 250.122. (In this system a ground and neutral will be ran with the feeders. Commonly seen as a 3-Phase 5-wire system)**[NEC 250.30(2)]**
- (2) The system bonding jumper may be installed at the generator and the first disconnecting means (other than the generator). The system bonding jumpers must be sized in accordance with table 250.66 (In this system only a neutral will be ran with the feeders. Commonly seen as a 3-Phase 4-wire system).**[NEC 250.30(1)Exception No:2]**

**NOTE: Most generators have a System Bonding Jumper installed from the factory. Always double check this.**

**Grounding Electrode & Conductor:** System must have a grounding electrode installed and connected to the grounding system of the generator by a conductor sized in accordance with table 250.66. Where connected to a single ground rod, pipe or plate electrode; this conductor will not be required to be larger than 6 AWG(16mm) copper or 4 AWG(25mm) aluminum wire. **[NEC 250.30(3) & NEC 250.66(A)]**

**Other Non-current Carrying Parts Connect to the system ground:** This includes enclosures supplied with the generator or any structures built to protect the generator that are metallic in construction. Size in accordance with table 250.66 **[NEC 250.104(C)]**



# AEN—QAB Generator Inspection Sheet

**Relay Protection of Generator:** The generator should have integral protection that will protect itself from OVER/UNDER voltage and OVERLOADING.

**Over Current Protection:** Check the rating of the overcurrent device as compared to the nameplate rating of the generator. The overcurrent protection in no case shall ever be greater than the name plate rating of the generator. **[NEC 445.12]**

**Ampacity Rating of Conductors:** The ampacity of the conductors from the generator terminals to the first distribution device with overcurrent protection shall not be less than 115% of the nameplate rating of the generator. Unless the design and operation of the generator prevent overloading, in which case the conductors shall not be less than 100% of the nameplate rating. **[NEC 445.13]**  
The grounded conductor is required to be the same size but not larger than the ungrounded conductors. **[NEC 220.61(C)]**

**Disconnecting Means:** The generator is required to be equipped with a disconnecting means that is lockable in the “Open” (Off) position. **[NEC 445.18]**

Refer to the following tables to verify compliancy of NEC 250.66 & NEC 250.122; As well as the overall current carrying capacity of conductors.

ALLOWABLE AMPACITIES OF CONDUCTORS RATED 0 THRU 2000 VOLTS		
Not more than 3 Current-Carrying Conductors in Raceway/Cable/Earth (86 F or 30C Degrees)		
SIZE		AMPACITY
AWG (Cu)	mm	
12	4	20*
10	5	30*
8	10	40*
6	16	55*
4	25	70*
3	35	85*
2	35	89**
1	50	108**
1/0	70	136**
2/0	70	136**
3/0	95	164**
4/0	120	188**
250	150	216**
300	150	216**
350	185	245**
400	240	286**
500	300	328**
600	300	328**

\* Based on NEC Table 310.16

\*\* Based on IEC 60364-5-52 Table A.52-4



# AEN—QAB Generator Inspection Sheet

<b>Table 250.66 Grounding Electrode Conductor for Alternating-Current Grounding Systems</b>							
Size of Largest Ungrounded Service-Entrance Conductor or Equivalent Area for Parallel Conductors				Size of Grounding Electrode Conductor			
Copper		Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum		Copper		Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum	
AWG/ KCMIL	mm	AWG/ KCMIL	mm	AWG/ KCMIL	mm	AWG/ KCMIL	mm
2 or smaller	35	1/0 or smaller	70	8	10	6	16
1 or 1/0	50 or 70	2/0 or 3/0	70 or 95	6	16	4	25
2/0 or 3/0	70 or 95	4/0 or 250	120 or 150	4	25	2	35
Over 3/0 through 350	95 through 185	Over 250 through 500	250 through 300	2	35	1/0	70
Over 350 through 600	Over 185 through 300	Over 500 through 900		1/0	70	3/0	95
Over 600 through 1100		Over 900 through 1750		2/0	70	4/0	120
Over 1100		Over 1750		3/0	95	250	150

**Notes:**

1. Where multiple set of service-entrance conductors are used as permitted in 230.40, Exception No. 2, the equivalent size of the largest service-entrance conductor shall be determined by the largest sum of the areas of the corresponding conductors of each set.
2. Where there are no service-entrance conductors, grounding electrode conductor size shall be determined by the equivalent size of the largest service-entrance conductor required for the load to be served.
  - A. This table also applies to the derived conductors of separately derived ac systems.
  - B. See installation restrictions in 250.64(A)

# AEN—QAB Generator Inspection Sheet

**Table 250.122 Minimum Size Equipment Grounding Conductors for Grounding Raceway and Equipment**

Rating or Setting of Automatic Overcurrent Device in Circuit Ahead of Equipment, Conduit, etc., Not Exceeding (Amperes)	SIZE OF EQUIPMENT GROUNING CONDUCTOR			
	Copper		Aluminum or Copper-Clad Aluminum	
	AWG/KCMIL	mm	AWG/KCMIL	mm
15	14	4	12	
20	12	4	10	
30	10	6	8	
40	10	6	8	
60	10	6	8	
100	8	10	6	
200	6	16	4	
300	4	25	2	
400	3	35	1	
500	2	35	1/0	
600	1	50	2/0	
800	1/0	70	3/0	
1000	2/0	70	4/0	
1200	3/0	95	250	
1600	4/0	120	350	
2000	250	150	400	
2500	350	185	600	
3000	400	240	600	
4000	500	300	800	
5000	700		1200	
6000	800		1200	

Note: Where necessary to comply with 250.4(A)(5) or (B)(4), the equipment grounding conductor shall be sized larger than given in this table.

\*See installation restrictions in 250.120

# WHY CURE CONCRETE?

## STRENGTH

Prevent loss of moisture

Prevent freezing

## PHYSICAL APPEARANCE & INTEGRITY

Prevent damage from rapid temperature change

Prevent mechanical injury from rain or flowing water

## CURING BASICS

Generally cure for 7 days!

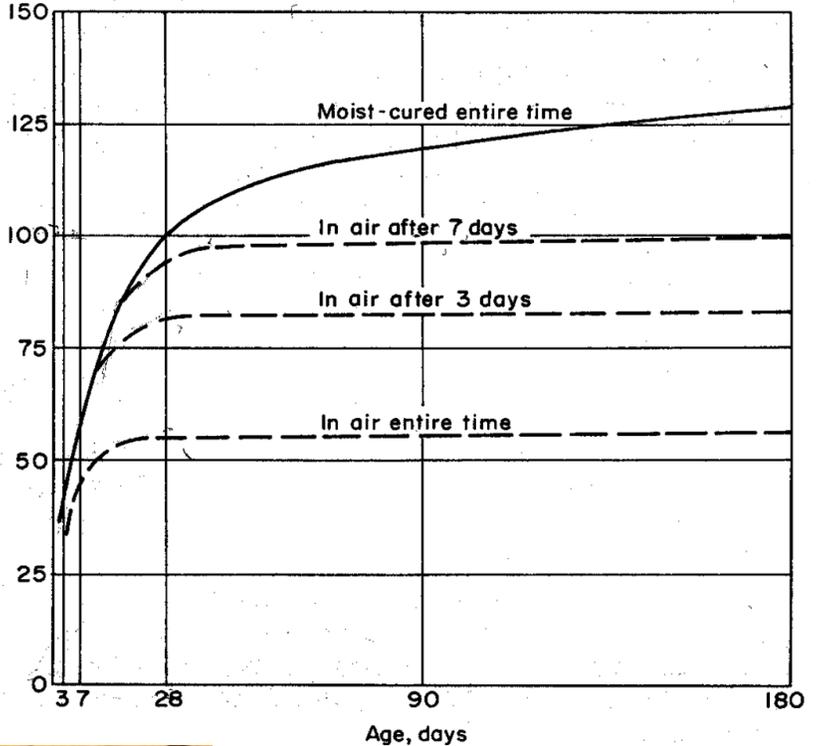
Formed Surfaces:

Supporting—leave in place 6 days

Nonsupporting—remove after 24 hours;  
cure—leave in place; keep wet

Slabs—once free water disappears

Compressive strength, percent  
of 28-day moist-cured concrete



Insulating blankets provide sufficient protection for concrete footings

# QUALITY ASSURANCE BRANCH

The Quality Assurance Branch is constantly changing and growing and I'm sure most of you can relate to that. We would like to keep you informed of how the branch is structured and who to contact for your specific needs. Over the past year, we have focused on developing an electrical team that we can have out in the field all the time. Early detection of electrical deficiencies is key to avoiding delays and work stoppage at the end of the project. We now have a highly qualified team of electricians that are assigned to each Area Office. QAB is now shifting gears to developing a training team in order for us to be able to train our field offices, LNQAs, and contractors in various areas such as Construction Quality Management, RMS/QCS training, Contract Administration, etc... Below you will see a current organizational chart that will help you contact the right person. Remember, all technical inquiries should be directed to Rex Mols, all electrical inquiries should be directed through Sharon Schwab, all training inquiries should be directed through Sandy Higgins.

