

SUMMARY

We have done a cursory review of many of the Airport structures. This survey uncovered many instances of materials or methods that are not compliant with current National Electrical Code or the NEC in force at the time they were installed. The attached annotated photos document the issues. There are perhaps fifteen commonly found problems, but many instances of each. The history of these problems is not important – fixing them, bringing them into compliance with the NEC, is what is required.

What is the NEC?

The NEC is a minimum safety standard that has been continuously refined since its inception – it provides a structured approach to the methods needed for correct use of electrical materials to create power distribution and control systems that are both useful and safe. Code violations do not always mean an immediate danger... it may take time or a unique event to finally create the fault or situation that could injure or kill. The point is that all deviations from NEC requirements can compromise safety and once identified should be corrected.

Recommended Approach to Repairs

To reiterate, the issues revealed in the pictures are a cursory overview of faulty work that has been installed over the years. It will take a more detailed review of each of the buildings or structures to create an itemized list of the required changes with parts listed, labor estimated, etc. It would probably be most efficient if this gathering and listing of details could be done when repair electricians are on site so that the repairs can be made while all the forces are present. That approach could save many steps like opening the enclosure, taking pictures, securing the enclosure, making a report, and then assigning the task to the electrical worker, etc. Instead, having an inspector working with a competent electrician fixing all of the compliance issues on the spot, starting with the most serious, might work very efficiently.

Not Inspected

Facilities or structures not yet surveyed: runway lighting system and the airport beacon.

The Issues

Here is a sample of some of the most serious issues:

Airport Fuel Island: Vapors and liquid from fueling systems are particularly dangerous when mixed with arcing electrical contacts. The NEC deals with this by defining boundaries for hazardous (Classified) areas such as in the vicinity of fuel storage and transfer systems and requiring certain methods and materials within these boundaries. One of the requirements is to have an emergency disconnect farther than 20ft but not greater than 100ft from the dispensing point. This requirement is not met. Also, electrical

equipment not rated for installation in a Classified area is installed within those areas. If fuel vapor were to be present, arcing in the unsealed contacts in ordinary electrical equipment could ignite it.

Airport Fuel Farm: The required Emergency Disconnect Switch is not labeled. The small office within the Classified (Hazardous) Area has ordinary electrical equipment installed. There are conduits into the Classified Area that are not sealed. The manual transfer switch for use with a portable generator does not have the NEC required minimum working space in front of the switch (also an OSHA problem). The fuel truck block heater cords have an ordinary electrical equipment connector within the Classified Area.

Airplane Hangars: Because of the presence of fuel tanks in the plane, NEC defines certain boundaries inside hangars as classified areas. Within these boundaries, special methods and materials are required. In many hangars there are non-compliant light fixtures over the wings, a classified area. Similarly, there are ordinary receptacles installed as part of original construction as well as ordinary electrical equipment and wiring installed by tenants within classified area boundaries. Rubber cords have been used in place of fixed wire in conduit for temporary connections to the door motors and controls. We also found Service Entrance equipment not properly anchored (it could fail during an earthquake), manual transfer switches installed that are not rated for the available fault current (could fail explosively), raintight fittings installed where wet location fittings are required, Service Entrance grounding not considered when installing manual transfer switches.

AWOS: Unsealed conduits with rodents eating the power conductor insulation, trip hazard in front of the power panel.

Temporary Power: There are transformers on the ramp that were installed as temporary power 30 yrs ago (a temporary power installation is only allowed for 90days). The rubber cord used for the temporary connection is brittle and will fail with any kind of handling due to the UV exposure... it has most likely been in failure or close to failure for some time.

Permanent Buildings: Snow and ice damage to electrical enclosures, improper grounding of system and equipment, open wiring enclosures accessible to non-qualified persons, moisture in panels from improper application of conduit fittings.

Throughout: There are myriad Code and wiring method infractions that would probably be found to be the responsibility of the Airport District were an injury to occur and the cause was investigated.



S.A. Engineering

Electrical Engineering ♦ Control Design ♦ SCADA Design ♦ Water & Wastewater Controls

25 June 2013

Bill Quesnel, P.E..
Acumen Engineering

Ref: Electrical Inspections of TTAD Facilities

Bill,

We have inspected many of the TTAD facilities for National Electric Code compliance. The summary of that effort is attached, a written executive report and a set of annotated pictures.

One of the difficulties with any electrical code issue is that the problems are not easily recognizable to the untrained eye. Unless there's smoke and melted insulation, electrical installations tend to look like they are working without problems. A significant depth of knowledge and experience is needed to recognize the potential life/safety issues inherent in improper use of electrical materials.

Further needs to be done to get this to the point of beginning any repairs, but this is a good start.

Regards,

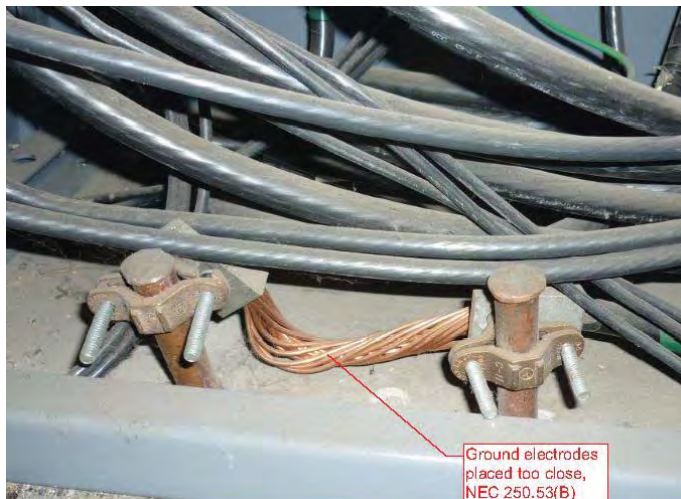
Eric Sandel, P.E.
S.A.Engineering



West Side Modular



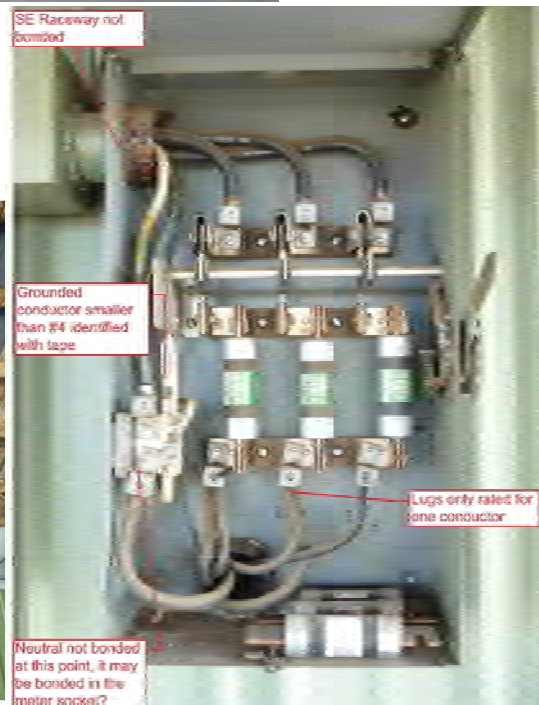
Maintenance Building



FBO



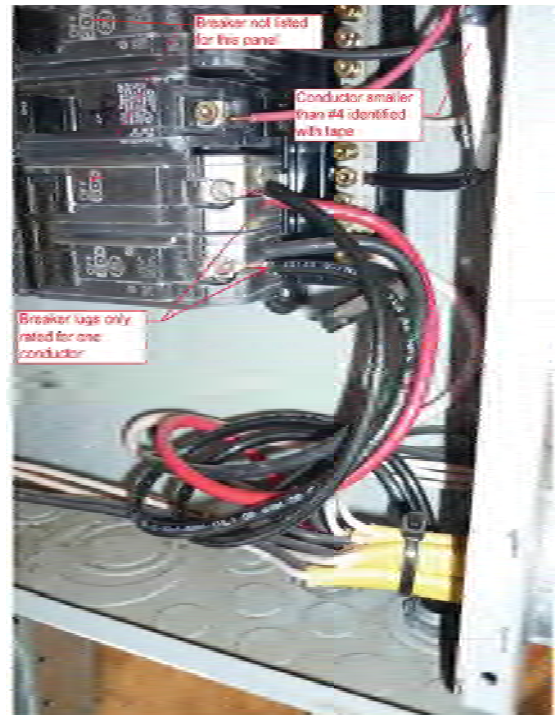
Hangar 1



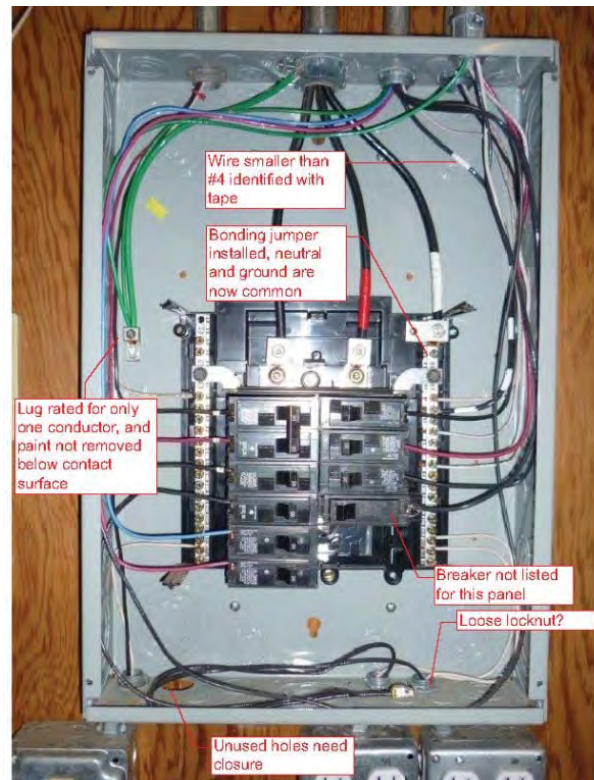
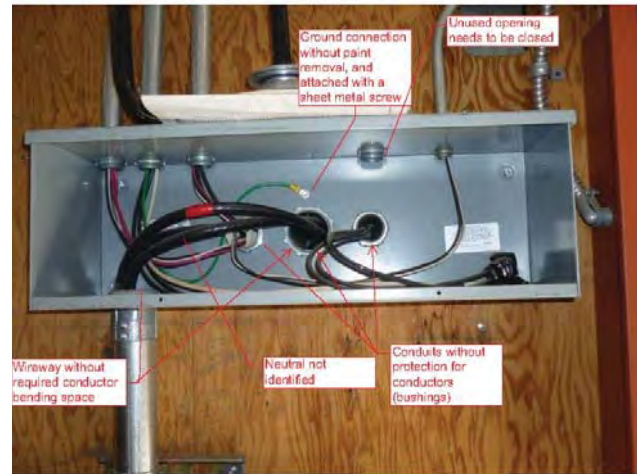
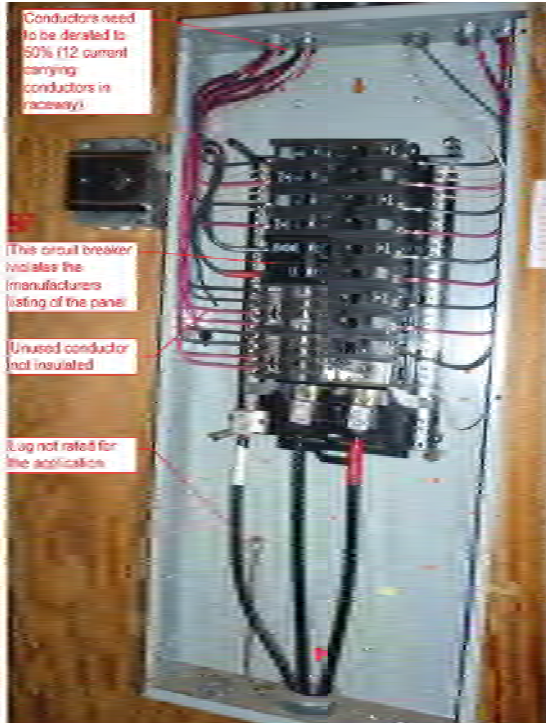
Garage West Side



Warehouse



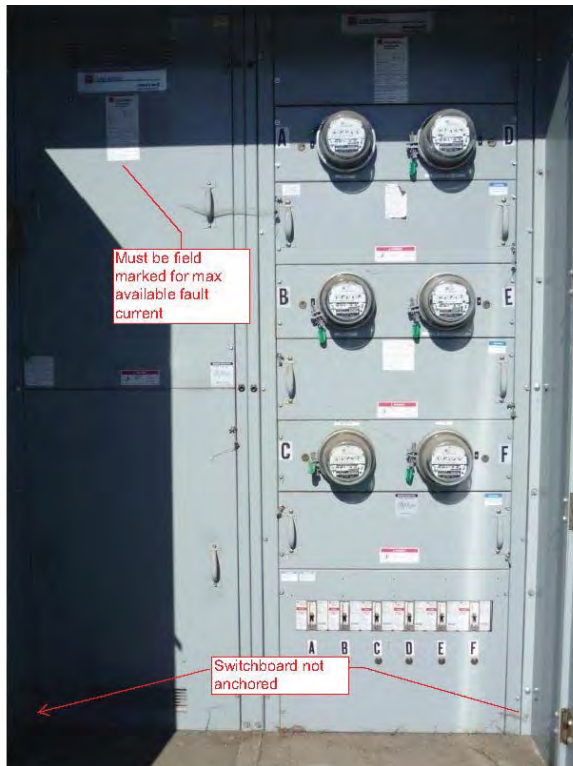
Warehouse



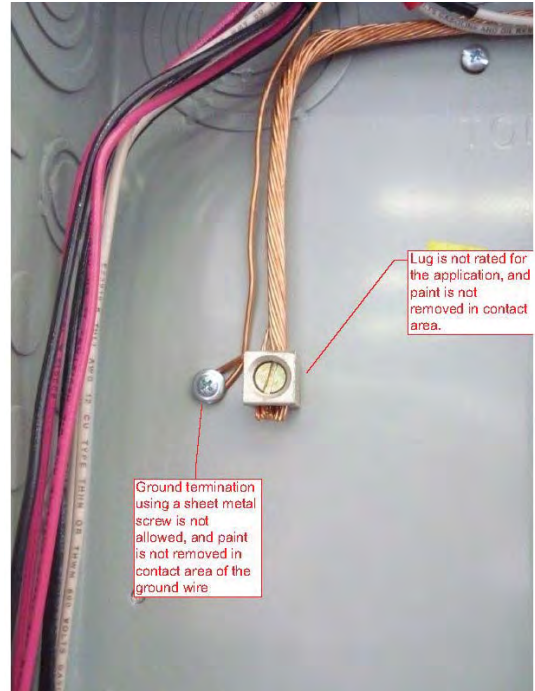
Warehouse



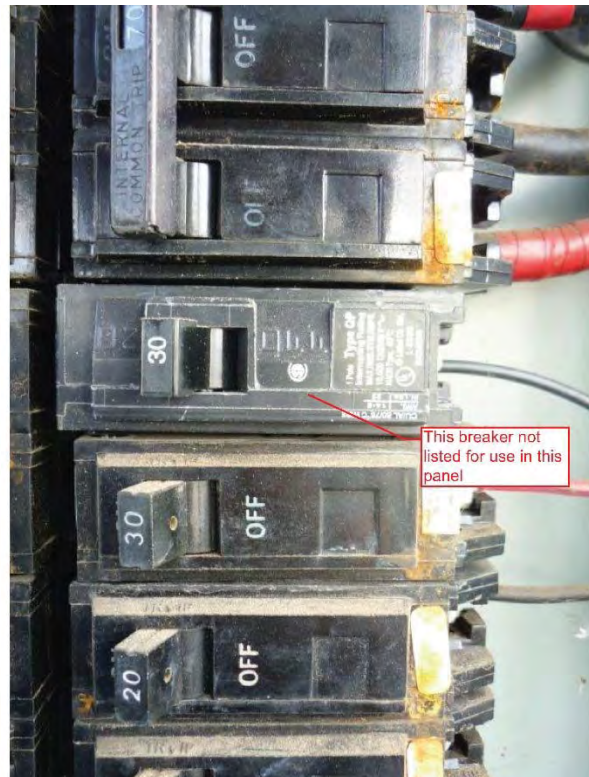
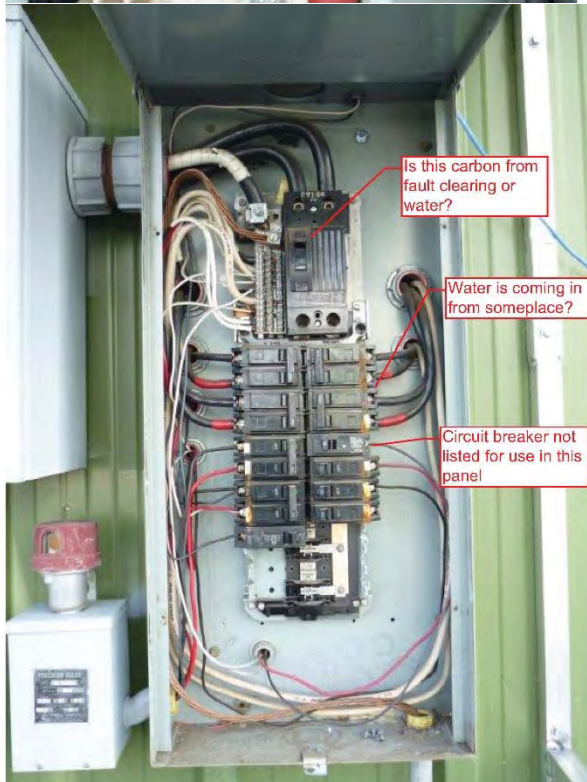
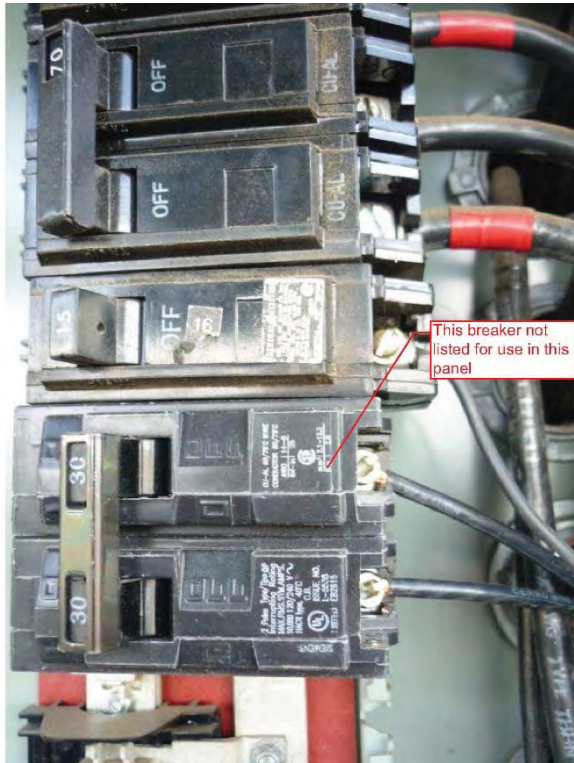
Warehouse



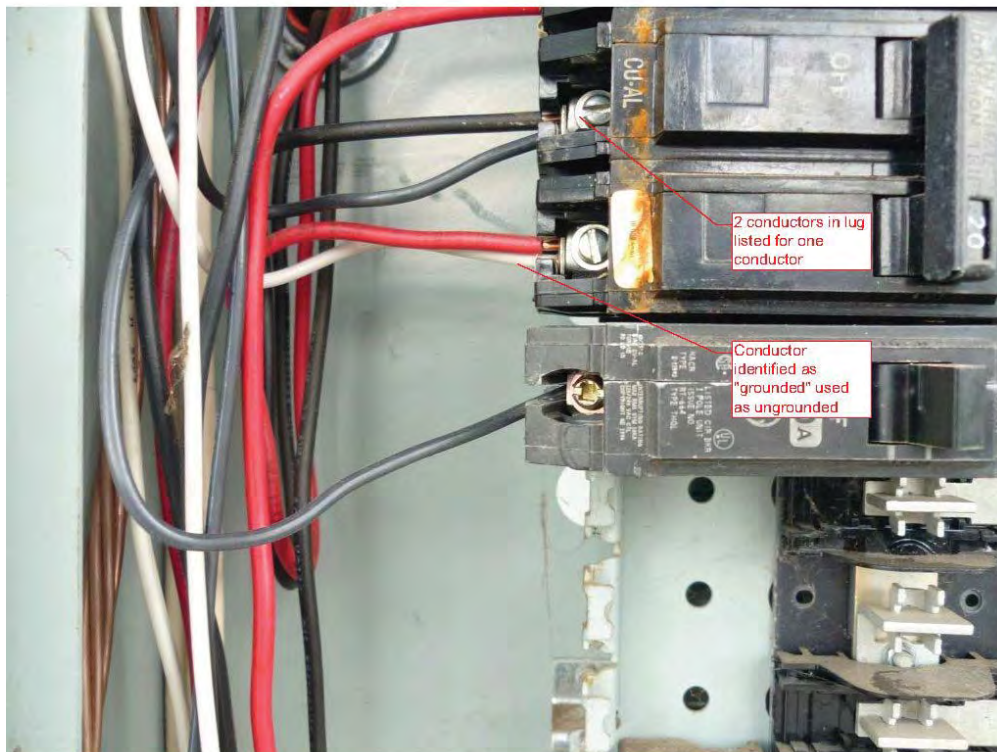
Warehouse



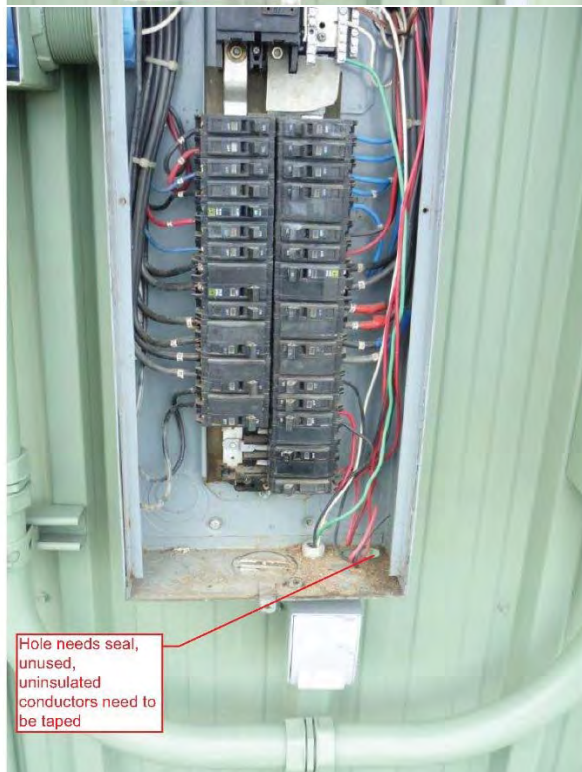
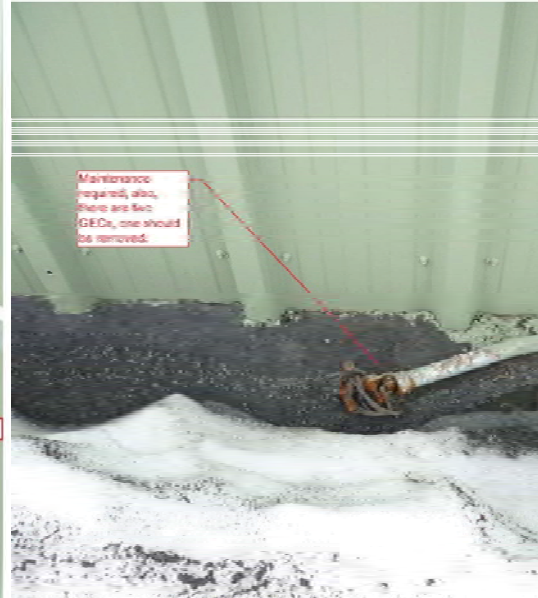
Hangar A



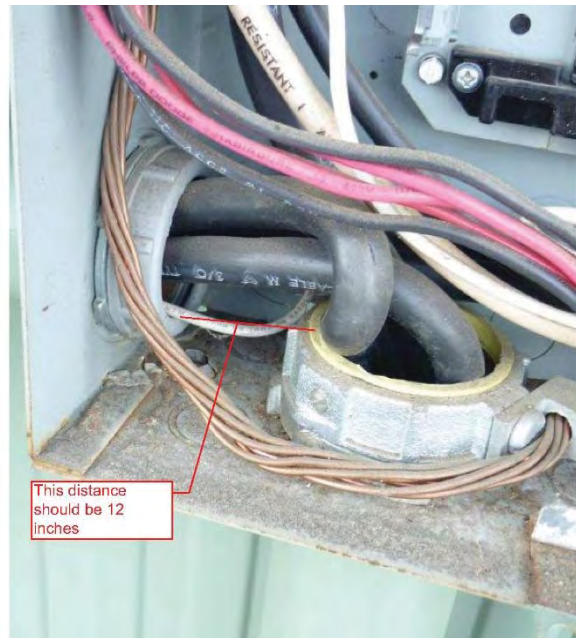
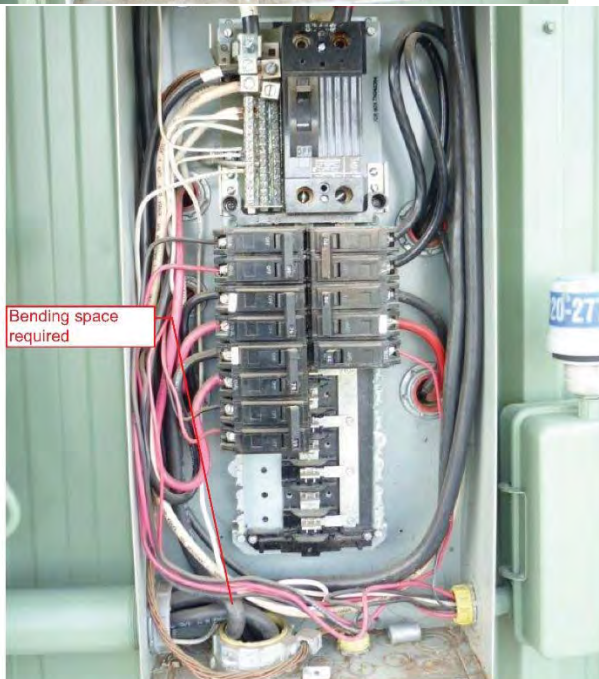
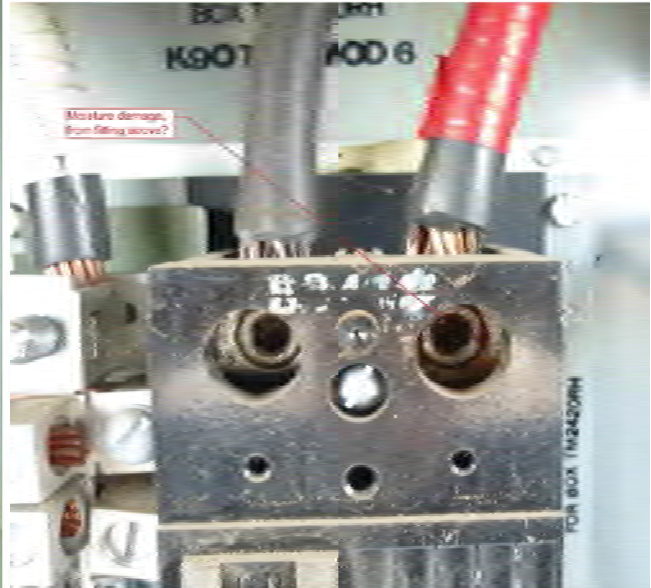
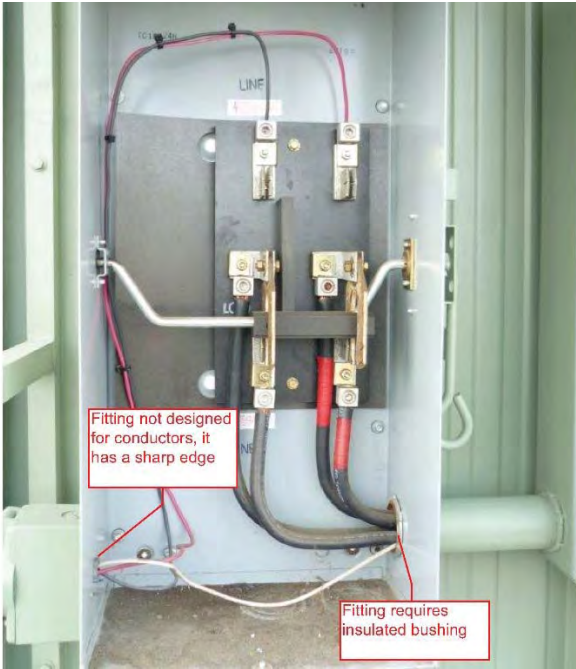
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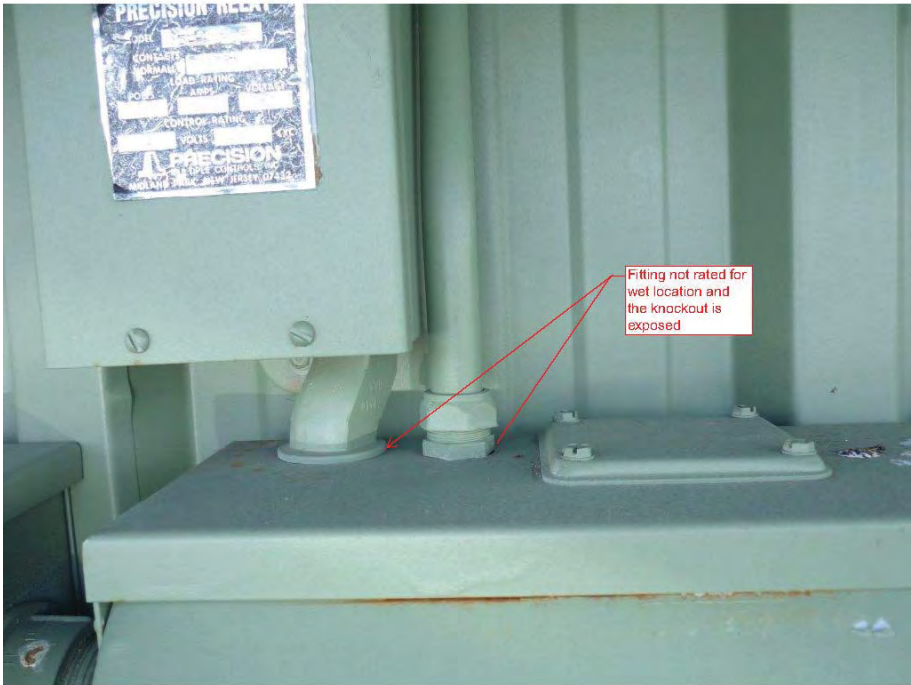
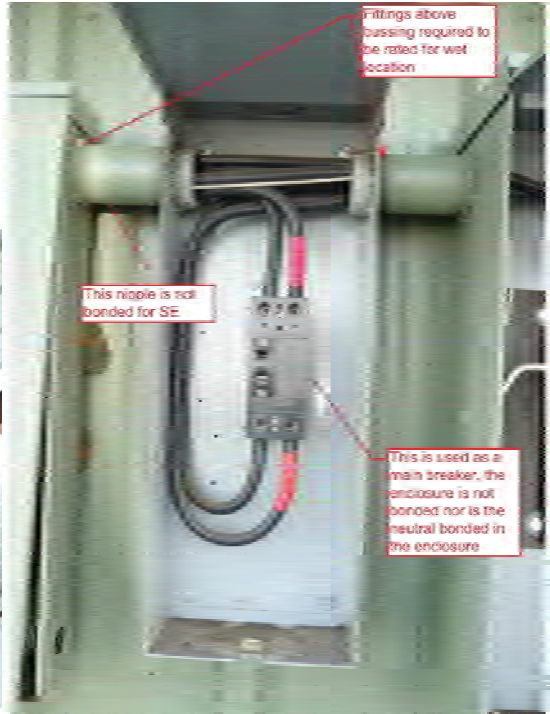
Hangar C



Hangar D



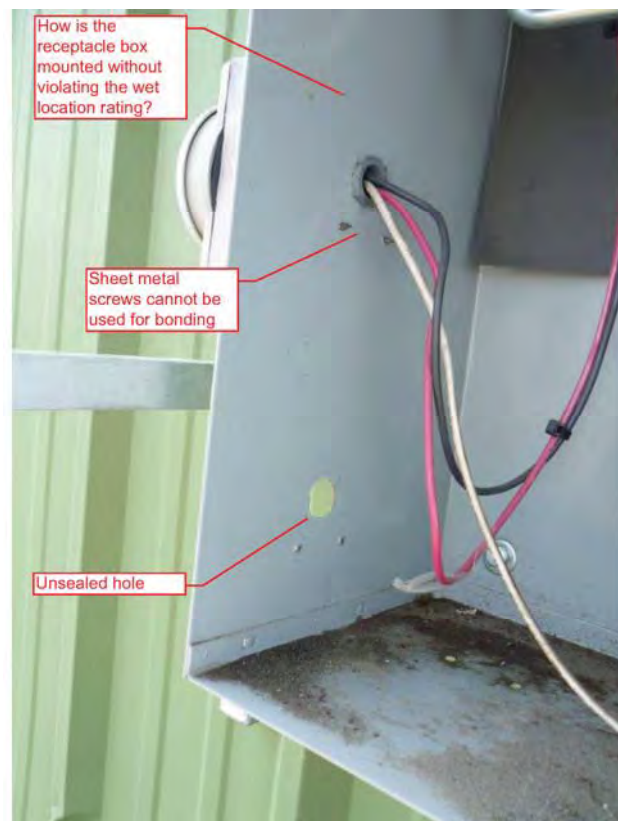
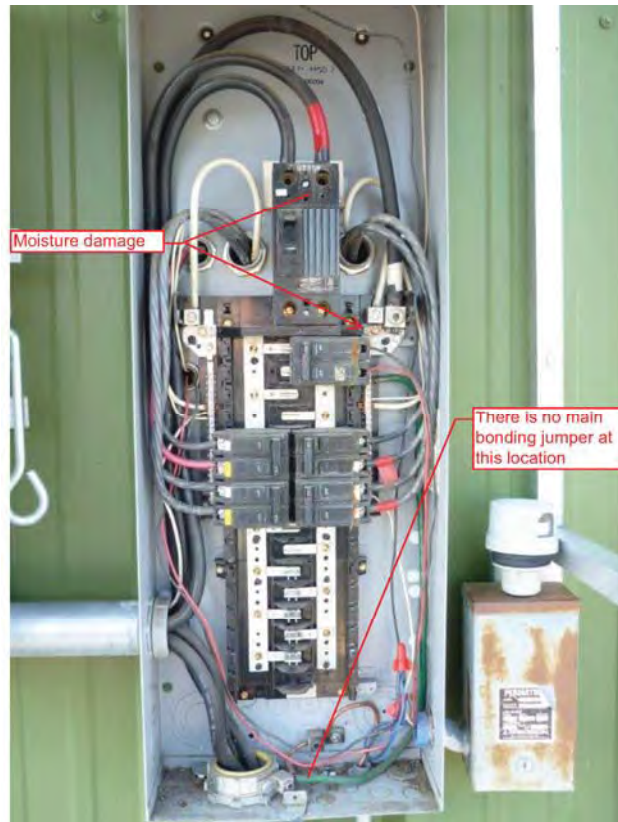
Hangar E



Hangar E



Hangar F



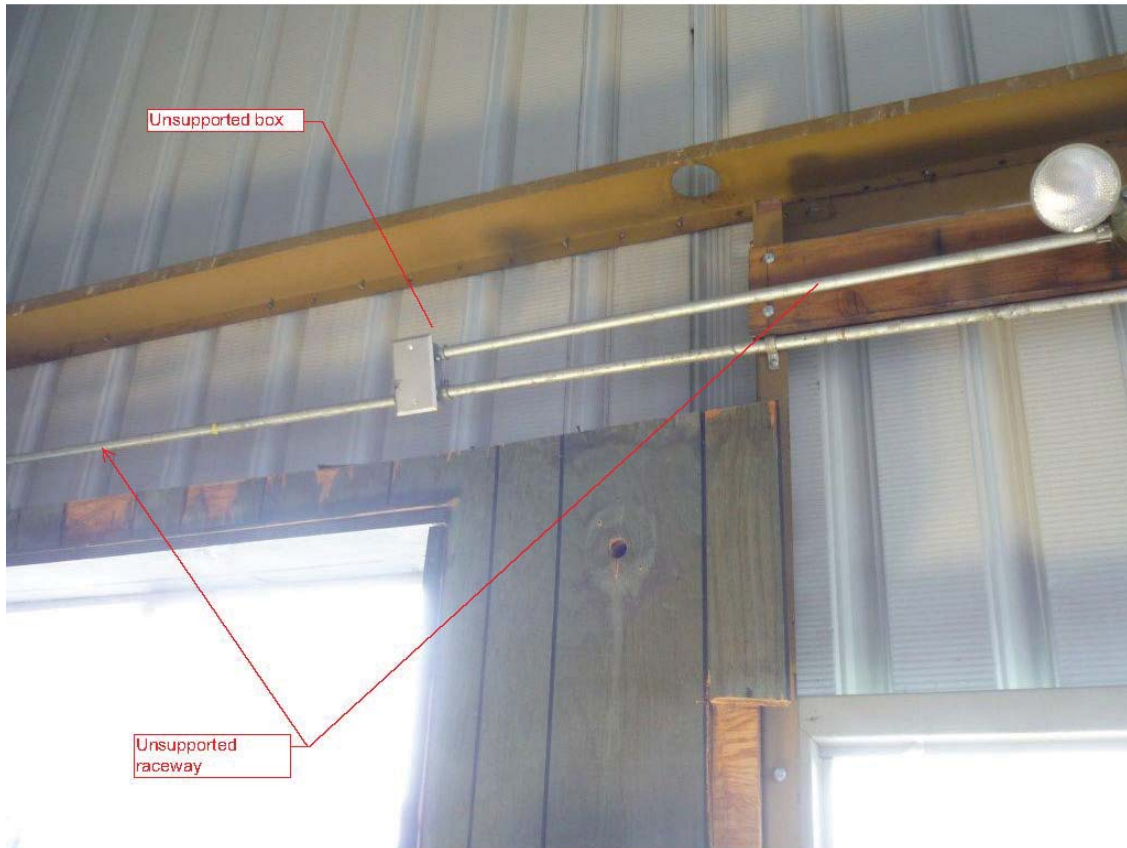
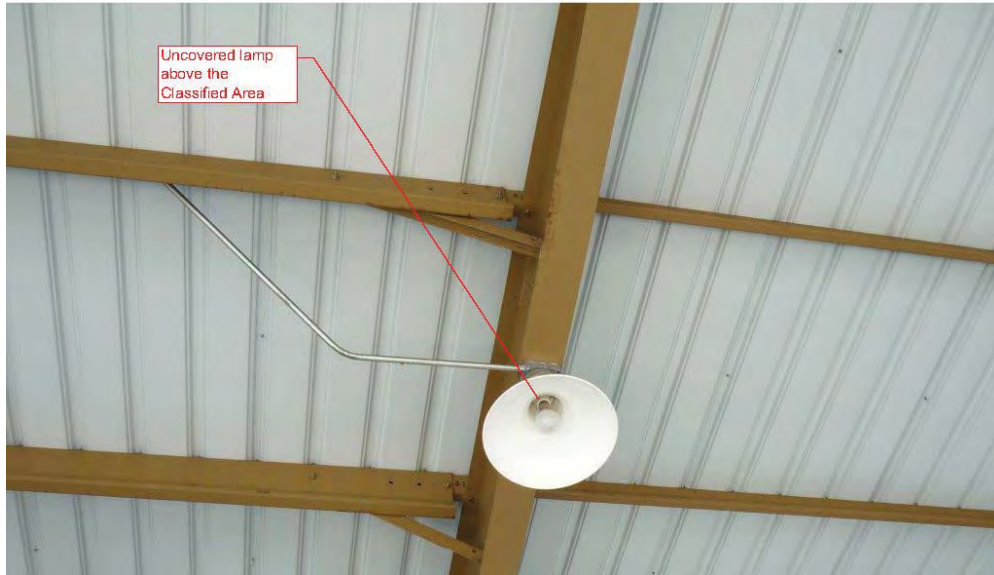
Hangar G



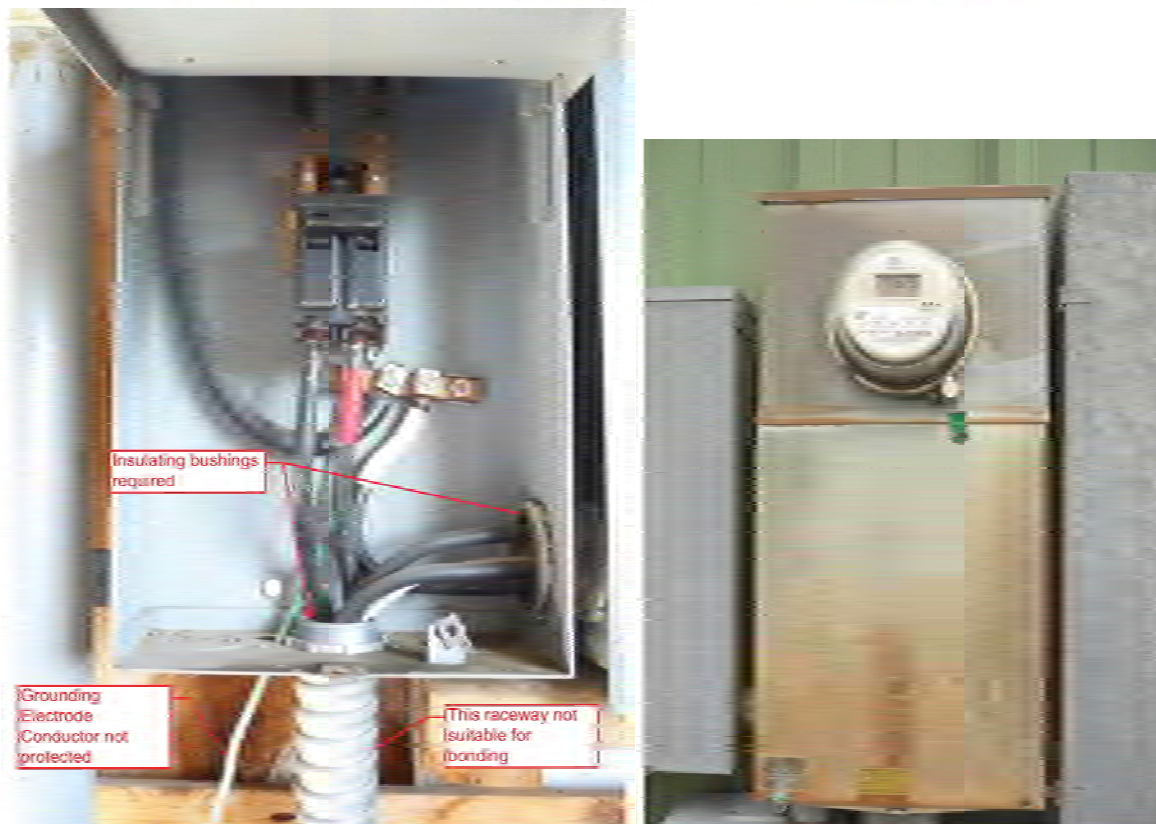
Hangar H



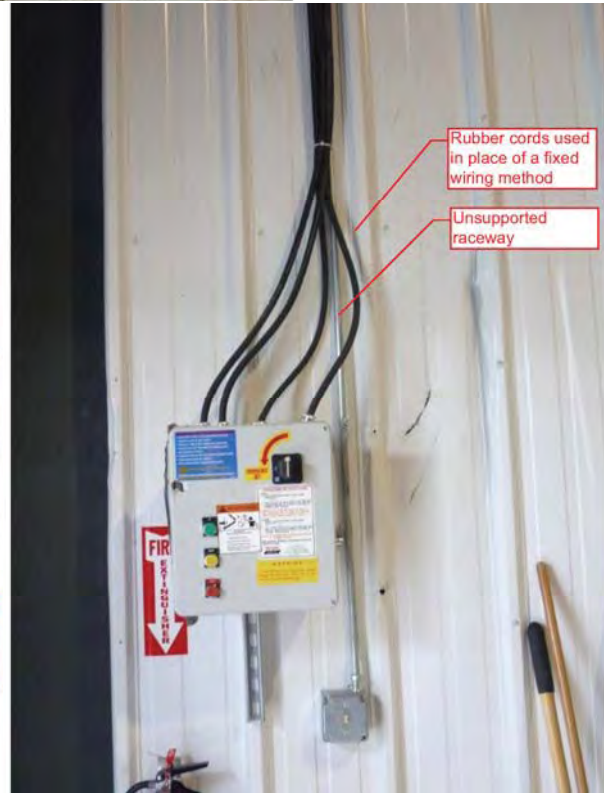
Hangar J



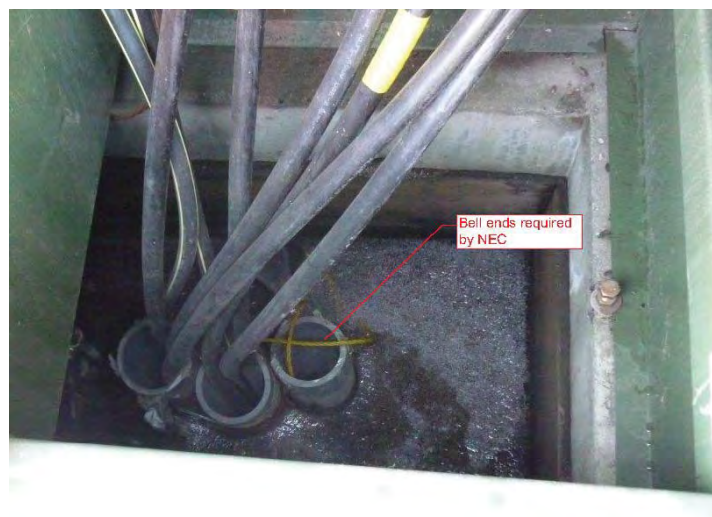
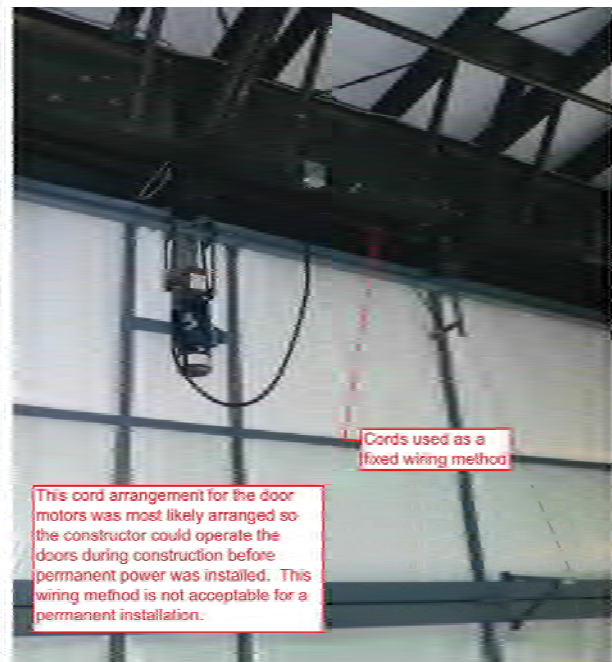
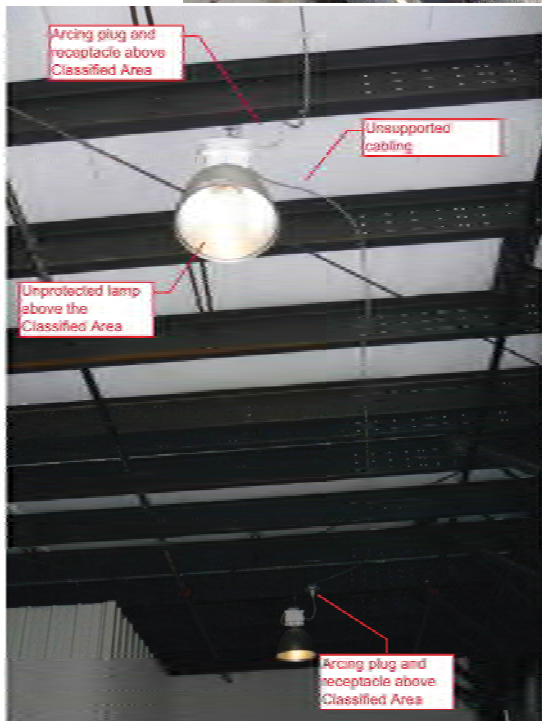
Hangar K



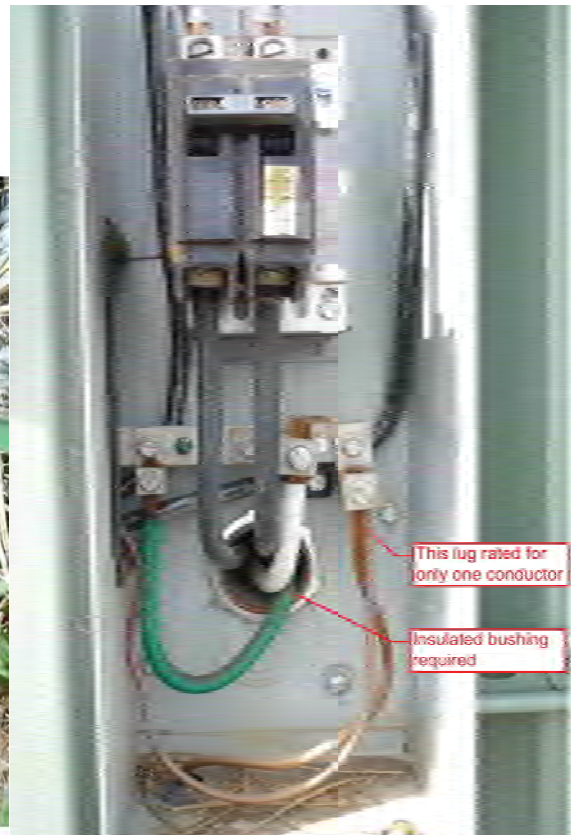
Hangar L



Hangar M



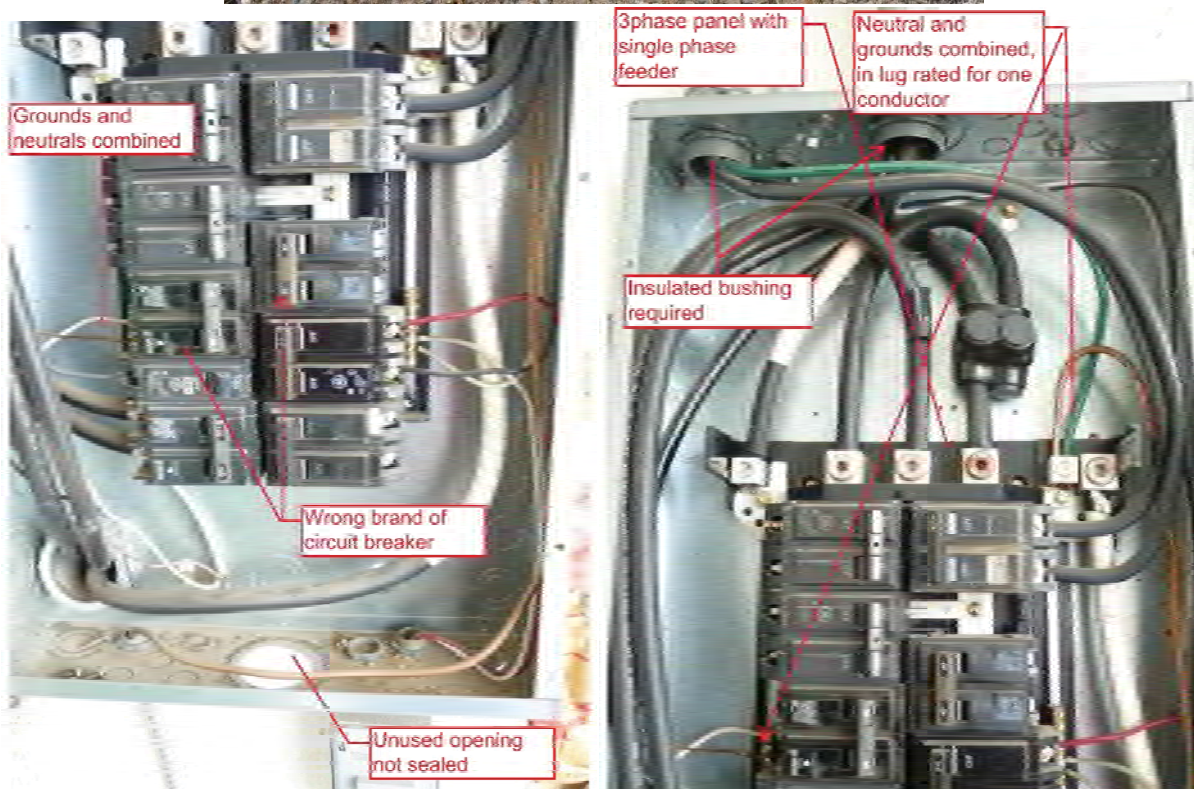
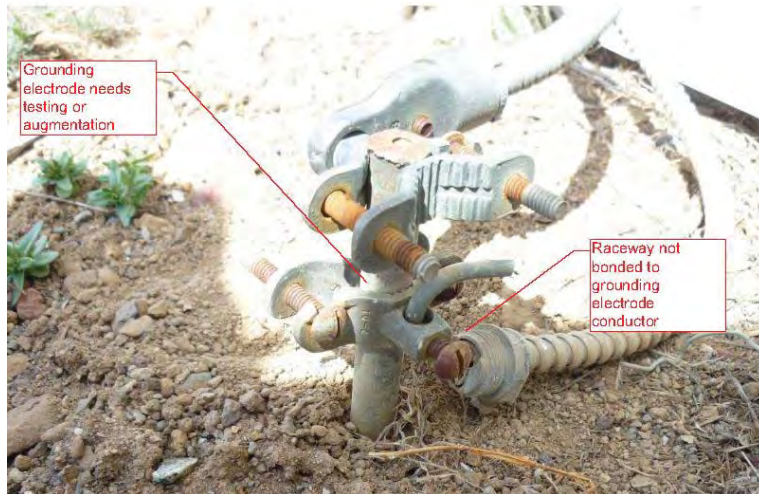
Phoenix Building



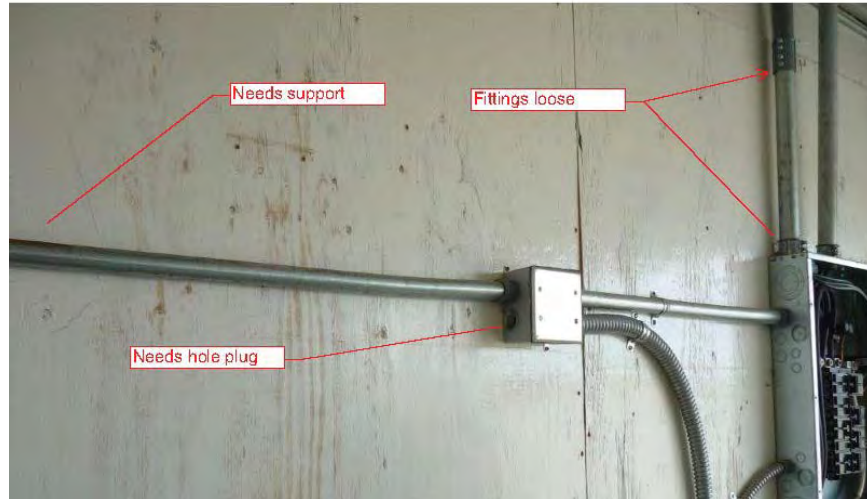
Phoenix Building



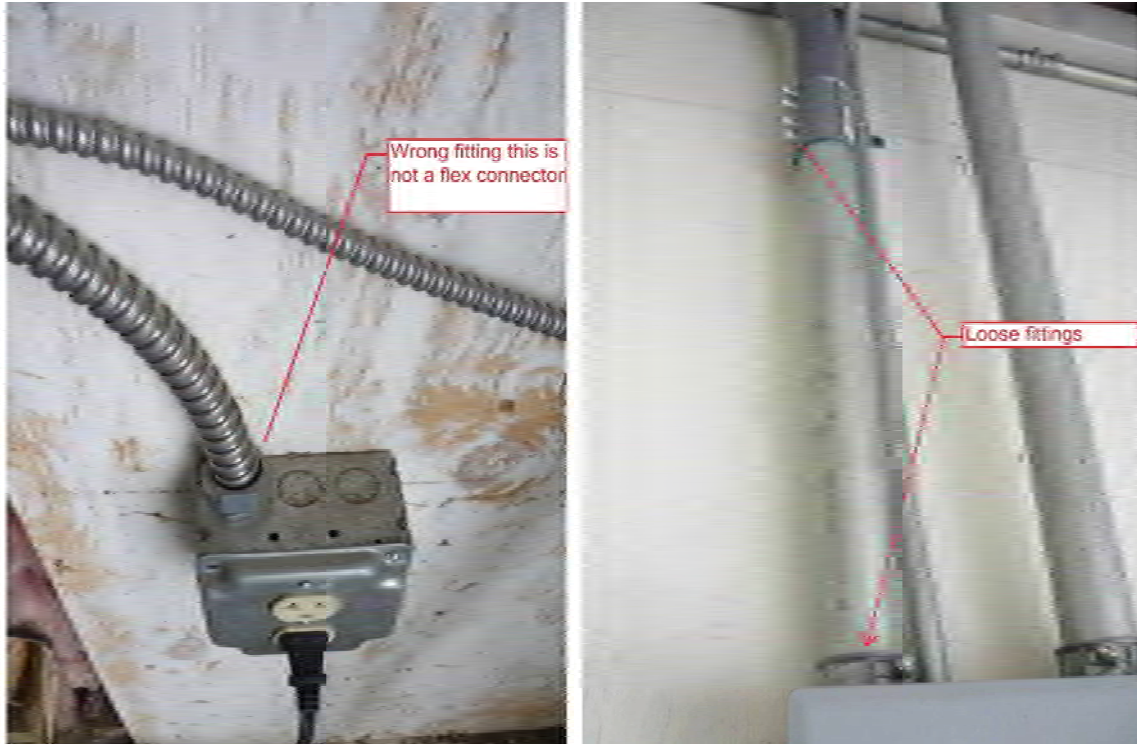
EAA



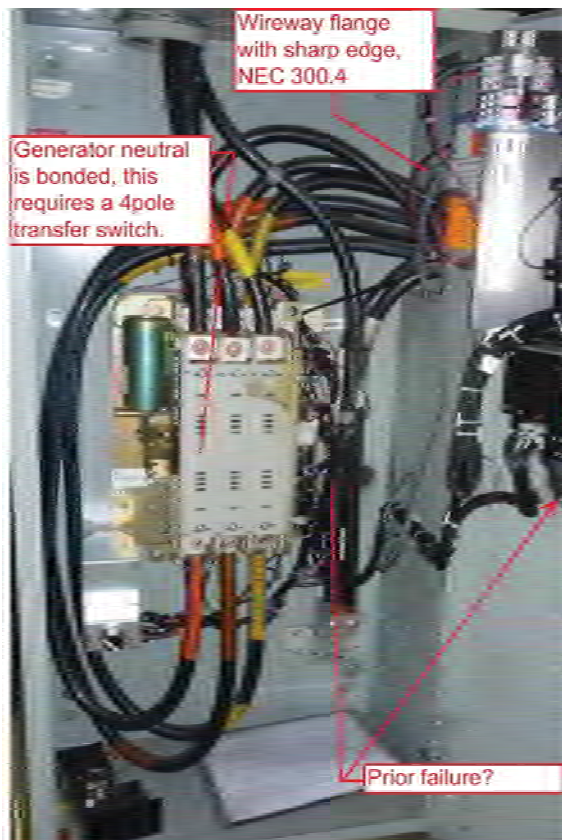
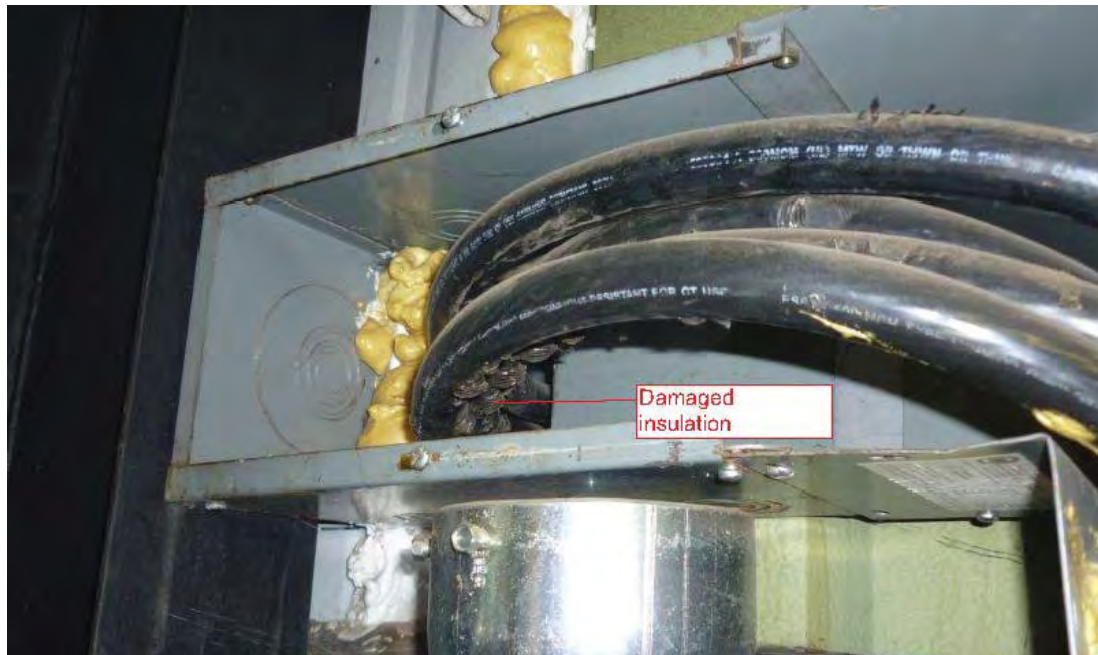
EAA



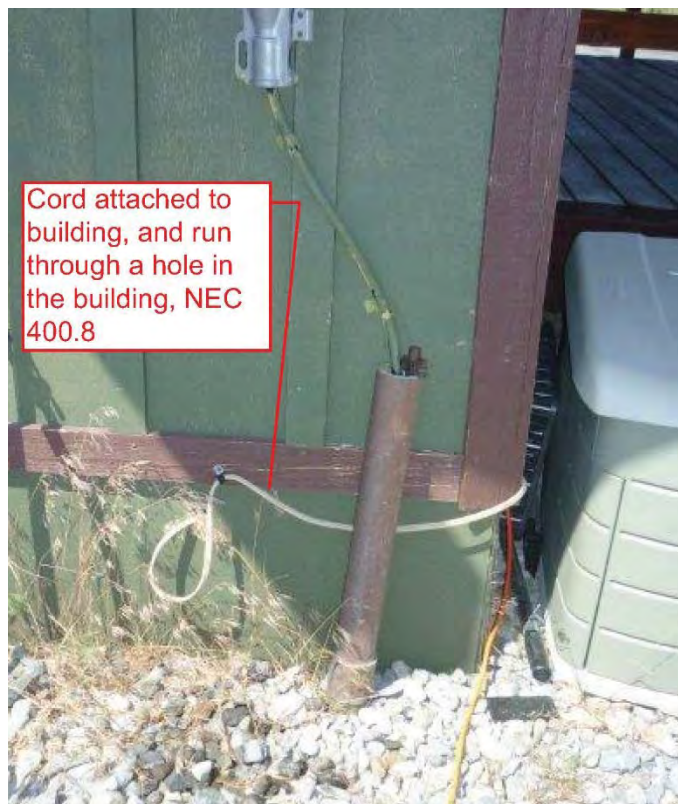
EAA



Generator Building



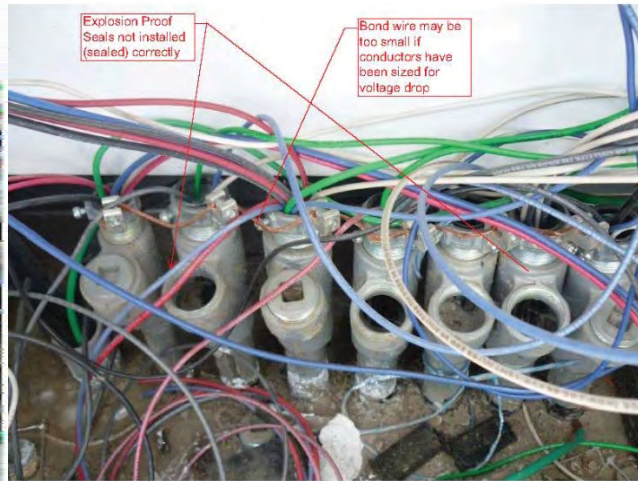
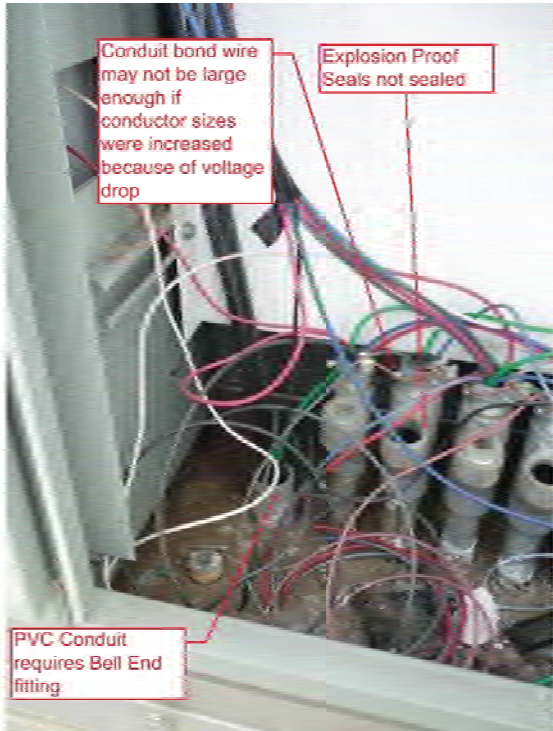
Car Rental Building



Fuel Island



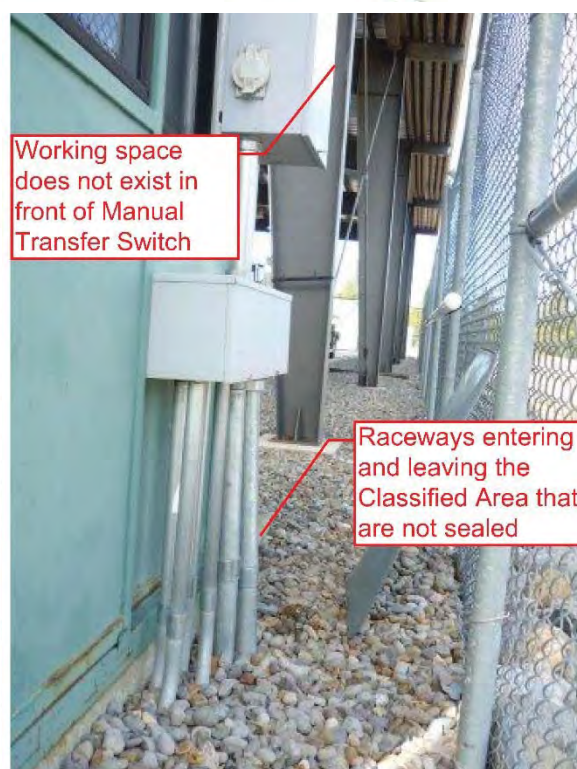
Fuel Island



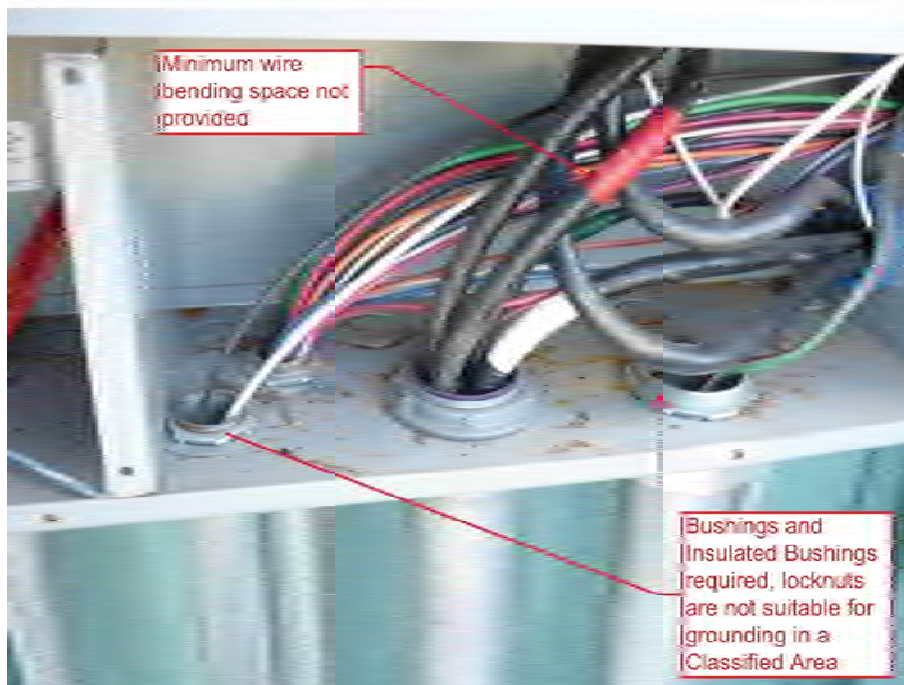
Fuel Island



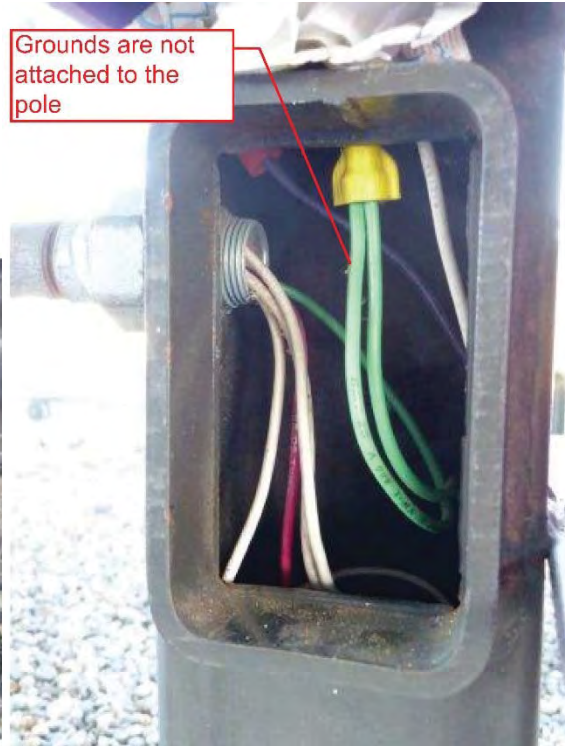
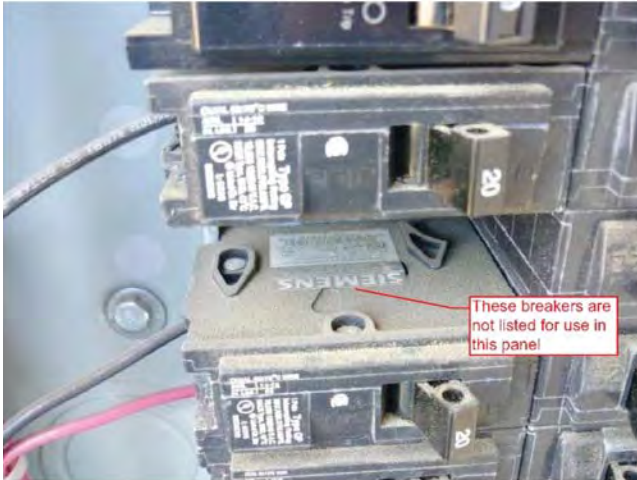
Fuel Farm



Fuel Farm



Fuel Farm



Fuel Farm

