



City of Toronto - Commercial Facilities

Structured Cabling Systems

Design Guide For

Consulting Engineers, Architects, Designers

& Contractors

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Corporate Services | Network Services

Information Technology

Standards & Procedures

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SECTION-1: INTRODUCTION

This design guide is to provide consulting engineers, architects and designers working for the City of Toronto (CoT) with a document for the design of commercial facilities (owned, controlled, or leased buildings) communications distribution and structured cabling systems that accurately reflects the City of Toronto (CoT) and industry standards in effect as of this publication. This document shall be referenced to develop project specification and tender documents, specifically extra costs, and Bell standard pricing.

Therefore, it is obligatory for consulting engineers, architects, and designers of telecommunications systems of City of Toronto (CoT) to follow and practice the most updated revision to reflect the methods, materials and standards that have been used for providing telecommunications services to the existing facilities. The updated document also reflects changes in industry practice as of this publication.

In general, it is the responsibility of the building communications distribution designer to coordinate with the other designers on a project (architect, structural, electrical, mechanical, etc.) to ensure that other systems are both compatible with and complementary to the communications cabling system. The City of Toronto (CoT) design philosophy is that it is critical to coordinate between disciplines during the design phase of a project, rather than attempting to make adjustments in the field during construction.

Communications distribution systems designed for the City of Toronto (CoT) commercial facilities are expected to support and integrate voice, data and video communications with common media (fiber optic and unshielded twisted pair copper cable).

DOCUMENT INTENT AND LIFE CYCLE

The purpose of this standard is to define the general guidelines and standards for the design, specification, installation, testing, troubleshooting, documentation and handing over of the commercial facilities (owned, controlled, or leased) communications distribution and structured cabling systems. This standard follows published industry standards and best practices applicable to the commercial buildings of City of Toronto (CoT). The life cycle of this document version is from January to December every year from 2023. Always consult City of Toronto (CoT) Network Services (IT) Division for the latest version of this standard guide.

This document addresses commercial buildings communications distribution and structured cabling system design as it relates to:

- Design guide, topology and methodology
- Communications Media – fibreoptics and copper unshielded twisted pair (UTP)
- Pathway System – cable trays, conduits, etc.
- Products

- Execution (installation)
- Testing and Commissioning
- Handing over (final acceptance)

This document should serve as a guide for making standards compliant project specification which, in due course, will be reflected in a master tender specification document. In addition to specifications for a telecommunications project, plan drawings and schematic diagrams will also need to be produced by the designer. The drawings should conform to the guidelines contained in this document. This document is to be used in conjunction with the latest edition of BICSI TDMM.

Though every attempt is made to cover unforeseen issues, every building and project has its own issues, therefore IT - Network Services and Telecommunication Services should be included right at beginning of the project and the communications specifications must be reviewed and approved by these groups within the City of Toronto (CoT).

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Throughout this document, reference will be made to three types of construction as defined below: new, overbuild and basic construction. These definitions are applicable to the purposes of this document only. A new commercial building communications distribution and structured cabling system as well as the addition to and/or modification of existing cabling system is included in these construction projects. Tradeoffs between design standards and practicality will many times be dependent upon the type of construction. Different design approaches may be warranted for differing types of construction.

A- NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction is defined as construction that results in a new (or new portion of an existing) commercial buildings communications distribution and structured cabling systems. For the most part, new pathway will be constructed, and new cabling will be installed in the pathway.

B- OVERBUILD CONSTRUCTION

Overbuild construction is defined as construction which may include demolition and/or abandonment of existing pathway and cabling, reuse of existing pathway for installation of new cabling and/or the addition of new pathway and/or cabling to existing pathway and/or cabling. Common terms referring to this type of construction include expansion, renovation, remodel, addition and retrofit, among others.

C- BASIC CONSTRUCTION

Basic construction is defined as construction that includes reuse of existing distribution pathway for the installation of new cabling. Demolition of existing cabling may be involved as well. Basic construction is focused on the installation of new cabling with no (minor) modifications to the existing pathway system.

CITY OF TORONTO AGREEMENT WITH BELL CANADA FOR COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Effective January 10, 2010, the City of Toronto (CoT) has entered into a multiyear Voice and Data cabling agreement with Bell Canada. Bell Canada is to be used for all Data and Voice cabling for all owned and leased buildings of the City of Toronto.

A pricing table of services regarding this agreement having unit cost is available to share from CoT-IT with the permission to only authorized recipients.

Based on the agreement, current cabling vendor of record (VOR) shall be used. The cabling VOR shall be verified by CoT-IT Network Services at the time of proposed work or RFP.

Analog devices such as fax, POS (dialup), modems and other specialized monitoring lines are using Centrex. The voice cabling system for Centrex will be supplied and installed by Bell as part of an agreement between Bell and the City of Toronto. Bell will have ownership of the voice cabling system.

Please contact CoT-IT-Telecommunications Services, voice infrastructure group for more details.

CITY OF TORONTO TENDER DRAWINGS

This standard guide should be read in conjunction with the City of Toronto (CoT) standard drawings. The drawings shall typically be produced by the consulting engineers / designers and shall consist of (if applicable to the project) the followings but not be limited to:

1. Title Page and Drawing Index
2. Symbols (legends) and Notes General
3. Campus / Building Layout – Fibreoptics Backbone Network Layout (if applicable)
4. Fibreoptics Patch Panel Port Assignment (if applicable)
5. Campus / Building Layout – Voice (copper) Backbone Network Layout (if applicable)
6. Copper Patch Panel / BIX Blocks Port Assignment
7. Building Floor Plan
8. Serving Zone Floor Plan
9. Wireless Heatmap Plan
10. Entrance Facility Layout
11. Equipment Room Layout

12. Telecom Room Layout
13. Building Riser Layout – Horizontal / Backbone
14. Ceiling / Wall / Furniture / Floor Mounted Work Area Outlet Details and Bill of Materials
15. Telecom Enclosure Elevation and Bill of Materials
16. Telecom Enclosure Power Distribution Diagram
17. Telecom Enclosure UPS Panel Layout
18. Entrance Facility Backboard Elevation and Bill of Materials
19. Telecom Pathways (Cable Trays / Conduits) Layout
20. Typical Details of Cable Tray, Conduit / Sleeve, Fire-stopping, Horizontal/Backbone Labeling
21. Telecom Grounding and Bonding Layout (Riser and Floor Plan)
22. HVAC – Mechanical System Layout for Equipment Room / Telecom Room
23. Electrical / Power Layout for Equipment Room / Telecom Room / Work Areas
24. Demolition Drawings (all applicable drawings / layouts – if applicable)

SERVICES NOT PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF TORONTO

- The voice system technology (Bell Centrex etc.) shall be supplied and installed by Bell Canada.
- Entrance Facility and demarcation point shall be outlined in the specific design drawings. Service providers shall terminate the incoming copper cables on BIX and BIX cross-connect between the ISP and the OSP cabling at the Entrance Facility.
- Service providers shall terminate the incoming fibre cables in either wall mount or rack mount fibre enclosures between the ISP and the OSP cabling at the Entrance Facility.
- Witnessing field cable testing at site is NOT CoT's responsibility. The Contractor shall submit the test results to Consultant for their review, validation, witnessing and comment. Consultant shall forward the test results to CoT-IT/Network Services for further review (only if approved by the Consultant after their review). If there is no Consultant on the project, the contractor/cabling installer shall submit the test results to CoT's IT/Network Services for their review.
- BOQs/BOMs, layouts, elevations, drawings and schematics shall be prepared/reviewed by the Consultant.

MANDATORY DESIGNERS' QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- The standard is to be observed by the City of Toronto - IT Network Services Staff and Consultants involved with the design and implementation of structured cabling systems for data networks which include data networks, security networks, VoIP networks and any other networks that require a structured cabling system that is unified and connected to the City of Toronto network.
- The preparation and review of any network cabling system design, drawings and specification documents shall be conducted by a **Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD)**. The credential holder shall be in good standing who have demonstrated knowledge in the design, integration and implementation of telecommunications and data communications transport systems and related infrastructure.
- All consultant design drawings and specification document shall be sealed / stamped by RCDD.
- All cabling is to be provided from the manufacturers noted with the following sections. Cabling provided by alternate manufacturers is not acceptable.

In addition, the RCDD shall have the following qualifications:

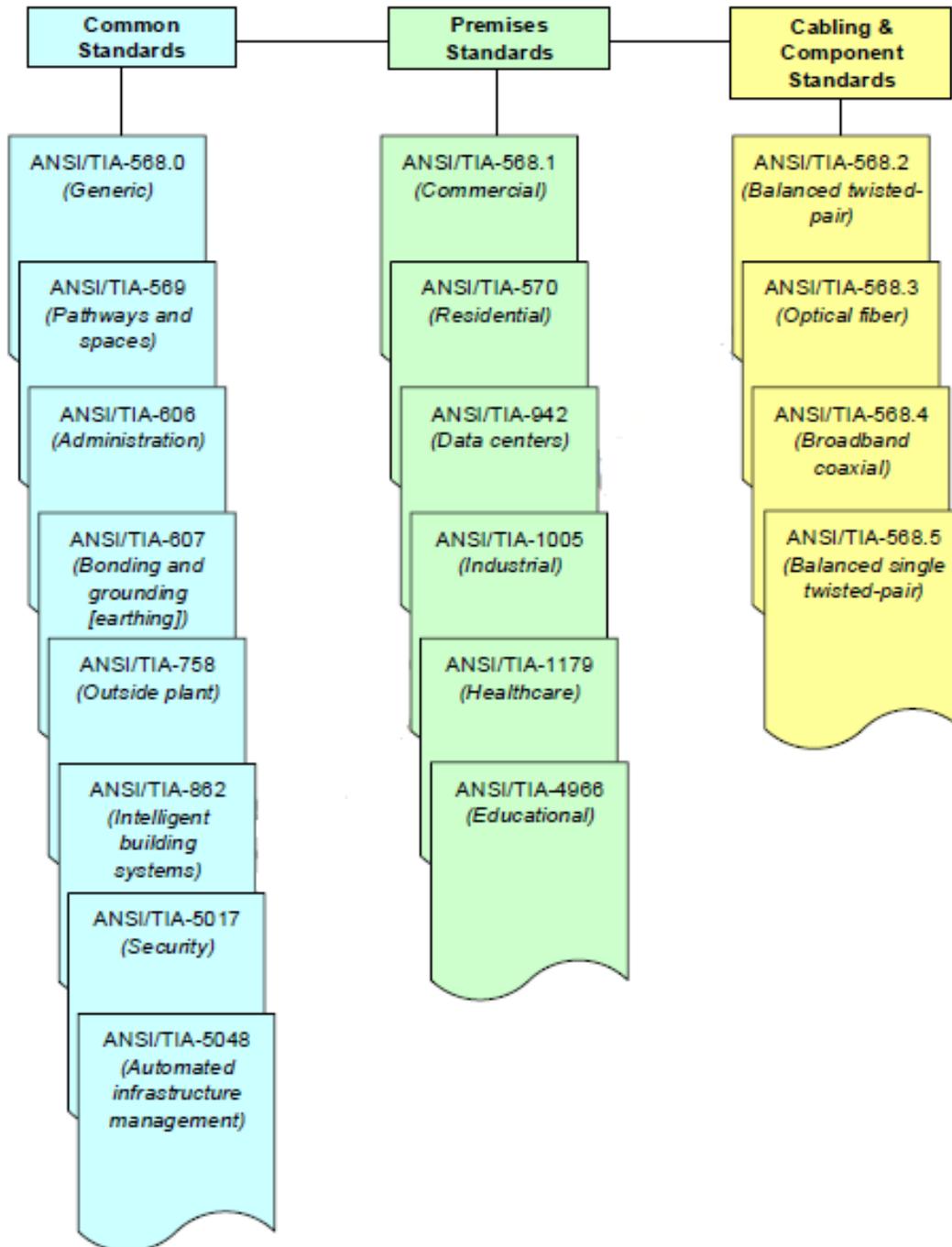
- The RCDD shall demonstrate a minimum of 5 years of experience in the design of commercial buildings communications distribution systems. Experience not directly related to the design and installation of commercial buildings communications distribution systems, such as sales and/or marketing, is not acceptable.
- The RCDD shall demonstrate that he/she has designed or has had personal design oversight of a minimum of five projects similar in size and construction cost to the current CoT project.
- The RCDD consultant must have verifiable design experience with products and solutions from **Belden**.

Before commencing any work for or on behalf of the City of Toronto, the RCDD shall provide a copy of their RCDD certificate showing up to date registration in accordance with the **Building Industry Consultant Services International (BICSI)** policies and guidelines.

MANUFACTURERS

In addition to the standards listed below, the City of Toronto has selected **Belden** as a manufacturer of communications cabling infrastructure products for commercial buildings. The manufacturer is identified in the Product Section. The commercial building communications distribution designer is required to incorporate only this manufacturer into the design and to design a communications distribution structured cabling system that will be suitable for the use of products from the manufacturer.

ANSI/TIA RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



Relationships between ANSI/TIA Standard Documents

DESIGN AND REFERENCE STANDARDS

It is required that the designer be thoroughly familiar with the content and intent of these references, standards, and codes and that the designer be capable of applying the content and intent of these references, standards, and codes to all commercial communications system designs executed on behalf of the City of Toronto.

Listed in the table below are references, standards, and codes applicable to commercial communications systems design. If questions arise as to which reference, standard, or code should apply in a given situation, the more stringent shall prevail. As each of these documents is modified over time, the latest edition and addenda to each of these documents is considered to be definitive.

Standard	Title	Date
TIA-568.0-E	Generic telecommunications cabling for customer premises	2020
TIA-568.1-E	Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard	2020
TIA-568.2-D	Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard Part 2: Balanced Twisted- Pair Cabling Components	2018
TIA-568.3-E	Optical Fibre Cabling Components Standard	2022
TIA-568.4-E	Broadband Coaxial Cabling and Components Standard	2022
TIA-568.5	Balanced Single Twisted-pair Telecommunications Cabling and Components Standard	2022
TIA 606-D	Administration standard for telecommunications infrastructure	2021
TIA- 607-D	Generic telecommunications bonding and grounding (earthing) for customer premises	2019
TIA-569-E	Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces	2019
TIA-758-B	Customer-Owned Outside Plant Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard	2012
TIA-942-B	Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard for Data Centers	2017
TIA-598-D	Optical Fibre Cabling Coding	2014

Standard	Title	Date
TIA-862-C	Structured Cabling Infrastructure Standard for Intelligent Building Systems	2022
TIA-1152-A	Requirements for field test instruments and measurements for balanced twisted-pair cabling	2016
TIA-1005-A	Telecommunications infrastructure standard for industrial premises	2012
TIA-526-14-C	Optical Power Loss Measurement of Installed Multimode Fiber Cable Plant; Modification of IEC 61280-4-1 edition 2, Fiber-Optic Communications Subsystem Test Procedures- Part 4-1: Installed Cable Plant-Multimode Attenuation Measurement	2015
TIA-526-7-A	Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant, Adoption of IEC 61280-4-2 edition 2: Fibre-Optic Communications Subsystem Test Procedures – Part 4-2: Installed Cable Plant – Single-Mode Attenuation and Optical Return Loss Measurement	2015
TIA-TSB-162-B	Telecommunications Cabling Guidelines for Wireless Access Points	2021
TIA-TSB-184-A	Guidelines for Supporting Power Delivery Over Balanced Twisted-Pair Cabling	2017
TIA-604-10-C	FOCIS 10 Fiber Optic Connector Intermateability Standard- Type LC	2021
BICSI TDMM	Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual, 14th Edition	2020
ANSI/BICSI 002-2019	Data Center Design and Implementation Best Practices	2019
ANSI/BICSI 007-2020	Information Communication Technology Design and Implementation Practices for Intelligent Buildings and Premises	2020
ANSI/BICSI 008-2018	Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Systems Design and Implementation Best Practices	2018

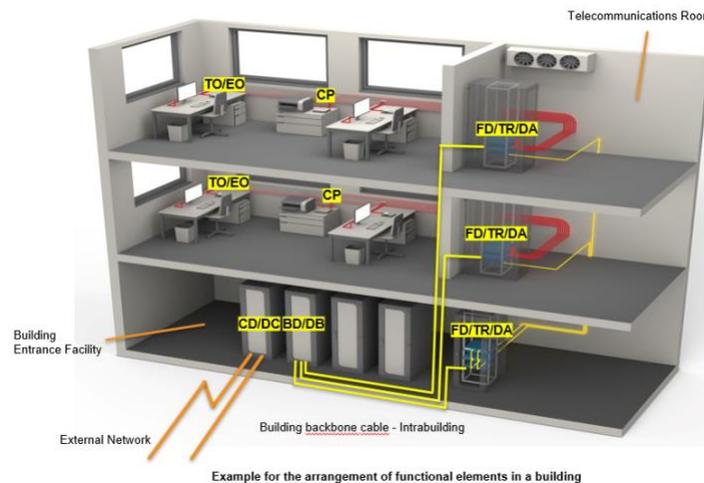
DEVIATION FROM STANDARDS

It is the intent of City of Toronto (CoT) to rigidly impose standards on every aspect of a commercial building communications system design. However, each design is unique and may be subject to situations in which deviations from the standards are warranted.

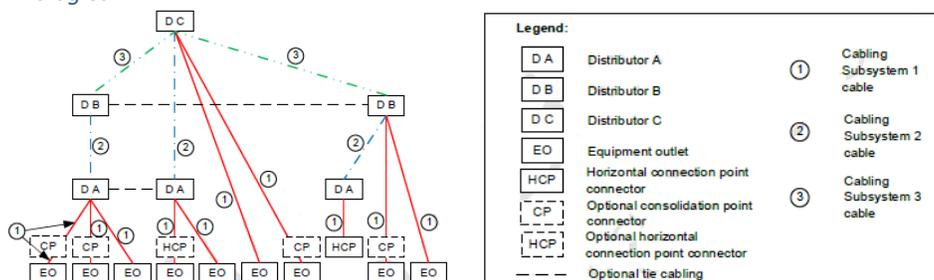
If the designer feels that deviation from a given standard is warranted, the designer shall submit a written deviation request to City of Toronto (CoT-IT). The request will, at a minimum, indicate the standard from which there is a proposed deviation, the substitution being proposed in place of the standard, the reason of the request being made, and an explanation of the justifications (economic, technical or otherwise) for the deviation. The designer may, upon written approval from CoT-IT, incorporate the design deviation into the overall design. The City of Toronto (CoT) approval is required on a project-by-project basis. The designer should not assume that a deviation approval for one project means that the deviation will necessarily be approved for a subsequent project.

GENERIC TOPOLOGY

The figure below is an illustration of a generic cabling topology for Cabling Subsystem 1, Cabling Subsystem 2, Cabling Subsystem 3, Distributor A, Distributor B, Distributor C, an optional consolidation point and the equipment outlet. Elements of Generic Cabling Topology in both Standards are as below:



ANSI/TIA-568.0 Terminologies

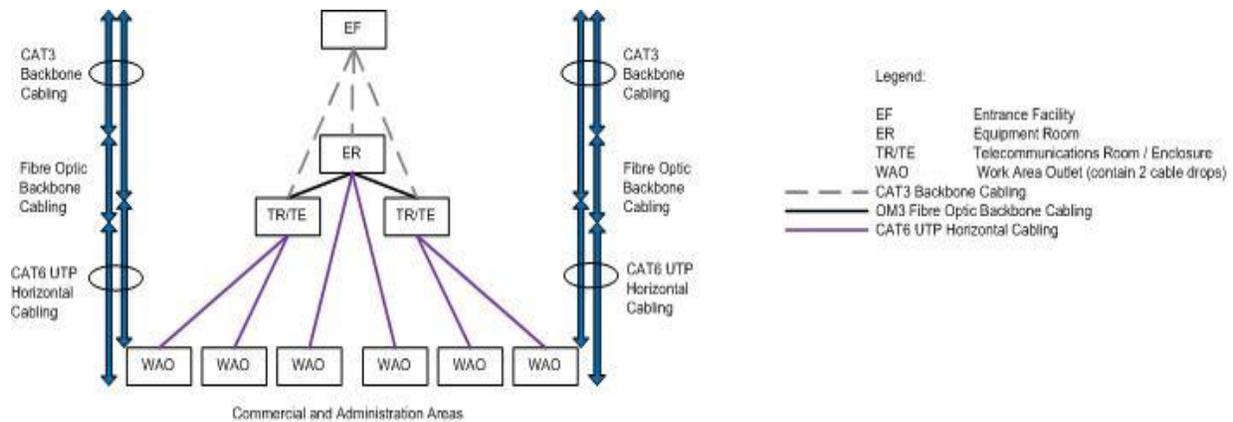


CITY OF TORONTO - STRUCTURED CABLING SYSTEM - DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

This section highlights design considerations of particular importance to City of Toronto (CoT). It also discusses different CoT construction arrangements (new, overbuild, or basic) for a particular project.

CITY OF TORONTO - COMMERCIAL BUILDING CABLING TOPOLOGY

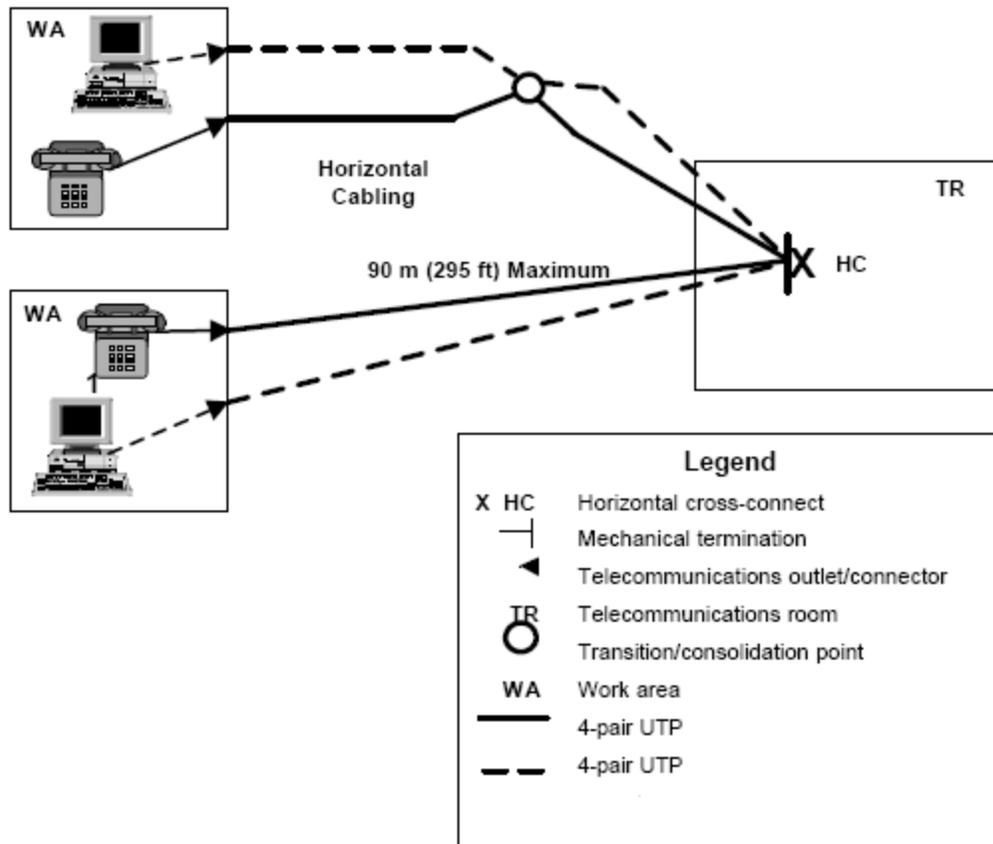
The figure below is an illustration of the City of Toronto commercial building cabling topology. Some of the cabling system such as CAT3/5e backbone, may or may not be applicable to the project.



Elements of the City of Toronto Standard Topology for Commercial Facilities

DESIGN SUMMARY

- The network shall be a distributed star topology network.
- All horizontal copper cables shall connect to the TE/TR from the WAO and fibre backbone cable shall connect to the ER (Server Room) from the TR/TE. The CAT3/5e backbone cabling from the TR/TE to the ER, may or may not be applicable to all the CoT projects.
- The specified copper network cables for all commercial buildings shall be Belden.
- The horizontal copper cable shall be U/UTP Category 6/6A and shall be in accordance to this specification.
- Length of the patch cables from WAO to the end device shall be in compliance to the Ethernet and structured cabling applicable standards.



- The backbone copper multi-pair (minimum 25 pairs) cable shall be U/UTP Category 3/5e and shall be in accordance to this specification. The multipair backbone, may or may not be applicable to all the CoT projects.
- The containment system for the voice and data network shall be as per the specified material mentioned in this document, unless specified otherwise on the design drawings/project scope. The approved conduit system is EMT type, appropriately sized as per TIA-569 standard. The cable tray shall be basket wire mesh type, corrosion resistant, standard sized as per TIA-569.
- The horizontal copper cables shall be permanently terminated at the patch panel in the Telecommunications Enclosure (TE) on one end, to a work-area outlet on the other end located on the walls of a commercial building.
- Horizontal cables in the commercial buildings shall always be collated of two (2) cables per work area outlet (WAO) located on the wall/furniture of the closed office or a cubicle.
- Office cubicles shall contain 1 WAO with 4 ports (1 Voice/VoIP, 1 Data and 2 Blank ports).

- Closed offices shall contain 1 WAO with 4 ports (1 Voice/VoIP, 1 Data and 2 Blank ports), shall be provided to every 10m² (100ft²) of office space (i.e. if the office is 10m² then it shall have 1 WAO). If the office is larger than 10m² (100ft²), then 2 WAOs shall be provided (with 2 Data and 2 Blank ports for the 2nd WAO).
- Each group of horizontal cables shall be associated with a single 4-port, work-area outlet on the wall/furniture and a 4-port, snap-in faceplate in the Telecommunication Enclosure patch panel.
- Approval for additional ports per cubicle or office must be granted by CoT IT/Network Services Technical Representative before proceeding with this work.
- Containment pathways shall be designed and sized for a minimum of four (4) horizontal cables, unless otherwise mentioned differently in the design drawings.
- The Fibre Optic Backbone is defined as the fibre optic segments radiating out from the Network Core Closet to the Telecommunications Enclosure/Room.
- The fibre allocation within the fibre optic backbone cable is as follows:
 - 12 Core fibre backbone: Multimode (OM4) and/or Singlemode (OS2)
 - City of Toronto LAN — 4 fibre strands active (2 primary, 2 redundant and 8 reserved)
 - All fibre cables shall be terminated and tested bi-directionally to the appropriate wavelengths (850/1300nm | 1310/1550nm) using calibrated certified testing equipment
- All passive network components shall be from a single manufacturer (Belden).
- The term "free-issue" refers to equipment supplied by the City. All the Network Switching and Routing Equipment will be freely issued by the City. The network equipment will be configured, tested and installed by City of Toronto IT/Network Services group.

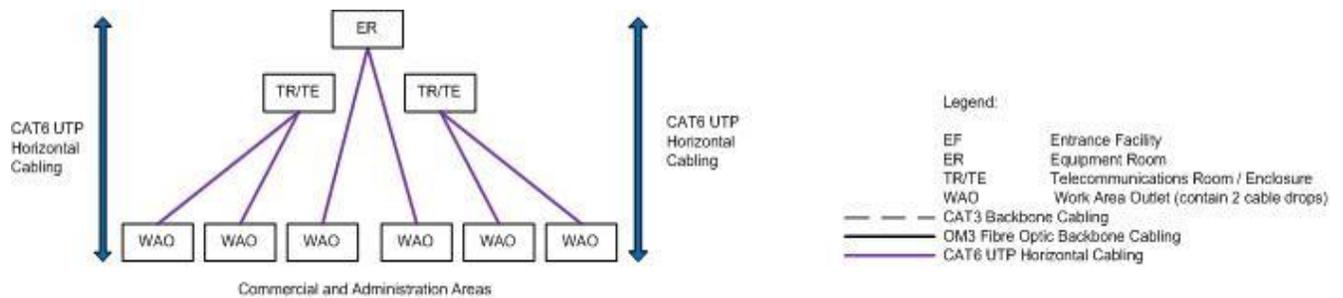
DESIGN DETAILS OF HORIZONTAL CABLING SYSTEM (CABLING SUBSYSTEM – 1)

Horizontal cabling includes installation cable, telecommunications connector/jack/module at the work area outlet (WAO), and mechanical terminations at both ends. Patch cords are required at WAO and TR/TE. Horizontal cabling length limitation requirements as specified in the ANSI/TIA-568.0-E and ANSI/TIA-568.1-E standards apply unless otherwise specified in this Standard.

TOPOLOGY

The horizontal cabling shall meet the star topology requirements of ANSI/TIA-568.0 and ANSI/TIA-568.1. Each telecommunication work area outlet (WAO)/connector/module shall be connected to the

horizontal cross-connect (HC) located at the TE/TR as shown in figure below. The horizontal installation cable shall be terminated on a jack/module (balanced twisted pair) at one or both ends.



Horizontal Cabling Topology

LENGTH

The horizontal cable length extends from the termination of the media on a patch panel at the TE/TR to the telecommunications connector/jack/module at the work area outlet (WAO). For balanced twisted-pair cabling the max permanent link length in the office/administration areas shall be 90m (295ft).

The length of the cross-connect/inter-connect jumper or patch cord at the cross-connect facility, including TE/TR, shall not exceed 5m (16ft) in the office/admin work area and 5m (16ft) in the TE/TR.

RECOGNIZED MEDIA

The recognized media, which shall be used individually or in combination, are:

- Minimum 4-pair 100 ohm balanced twisted-pair cabling, category 6 or higher
- 4-pair 100 ohm balanced twisted-pair cabling, category 6A (as per ANSI/TIA-568.2-D, preferred)

The Recognized media and associated connecting hardware, jumper, patch cord, equipment cord, and work area cord shall meet the requirements specified in this document.

CHOOSING MEDIA

Cabling specified by this Standard is applicable to different requirements within the commercial premises. Depending upon the characteristics of the individual application, choices with respect to transmission media should be made. In making this choice, factors to be considered include:

- Environmental classifications;
- Mitigation such as separation, protection or isolation;

- Cabling performance enhancements in accordance with performance test requirements;
- Applications to be supported by the cabling system;
- Equipment vendor recommendations or specifications;
- Configuration of cabling components;

The recognized cable has individual characteristics that make it suitable for a myriad of applications such as voice, data, video, automation and building controls, security, fire alarm, HVAC and audio visual (AV).

DESIGN DETAILS OF BACKBONE CABLING SYSTEM (CABLING SUBSYSTEM – 2 AND 3)

Backbone cabling is the portion of the commercial building telecommunications cabling system that provides interconnections between Entrance Facility (EF), Equipment Room/Server Room (ER) and Telecommunications Room/Enclosure (TR/TE). Primary and redundant, 12 strands in each cable shall run between the equipment room and the telecom room. Total of 2 x 12 strands shall run with diverse pathways between the equipment and telecom rooms. As such, the backbone cabling shall meet the requirements of ANSI/TIA-568.0, ANSI/TIA-568.2 and ANSI/TIA-568.3 for Cabling Subsystem 2 and Cabling Subsystem 3.

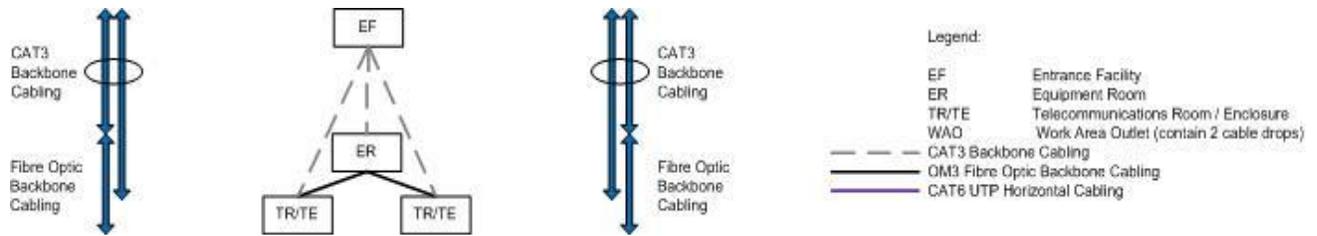
Backbone cabling consists of the multipair copper/fibre cable(s), intermediate and main cross-connect mechanical terminations and patch cords or jumpers used for backbone-to-backbone inter-connection. The cabling should be planned to accommodate future equipment needs, diverse user applications, ongoing maintenance, service changes and relocation.

TOPOLOGY

The backbone cabling shall meet the hierarchical star topology requirements of ANSI/TIA-568.0, unless otherwise specified by this Standard.

There shall be no more than two hierarchical levels of cross-connect in the backbone cabling. From the Horizontal Cross-Connect (HC) or Telecommunications Enclosure/Room (TE/TR), no more than one cross-connect shall be passed through to reach the Main Cross-Connect (MC) or Equipment Room (ER) depending on configuration. Therefore, connections between any two HCs shall pass through three or fewer cross-connect facilities.

NOTE – The topology required by this specification has been selected because of its acceptance and flexibility in meeting a variety of application requirements. The limitation to two levels of cross-connects is imposed to limit signal degradation for passive systems and to simplify moves, adds and changes. This limitation may not be suitable for facilities that have a large number of buildings or those that cover a large geographical area.



Backbone Cabling Topology

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

The incoming fibre cable from the service provider enters the building Entrance Facility (EF) and spliced to ISP fibre at EF if the distance from the EF to the ER exceeds 15m (50ft). The ISP service provider cable runs from EF and terminates at Equipment Room (ER).

The multipair copper cable (if applicable to the project) for centrex voice runs from the ER/TR/TE to EF.

SMALL COMMERCIAL SITES

In small commercial buildings of City of Toronto, there is no ER. The TE/TR acts as an ER. The incoming fibre cable from the service providers enters the facility and spliced to ISP fibre if the distance from the facility entrance to the TE/TR exceeds 15m (50ft). The ISP service provider cable runs from entrance point and terminates at Telecom Enclosure (TE)/Telecom Room (TR)/Equipment Room (ER).

LENGTH

The backbone cable length extends from the termination of the media at the EF (Entrance Facility) to an IC (Equipment Room) or HC (Telecommunications Enclosure/Room). To minimize cabling distances, it is often advantageous to locate the EF near the center of the premises. Cabling installations may be divided into areas, which can be supported by backbone cabling within the scope of this Standard.

Cabling length is dependent upon the application and upon the specific media chosen (see ANSI/TIA-568.0 and the specific application standard). The backbone length includes the backbone cable, patch cords and cross-connect/inter-connect jumpers.

The length of the cross-connect/interconnect jumpers and patch cords in the EF or IC should not exceed 20m (66ft). The length of the cord used to connect telecommunications equipment directly to the EF or IC should not exceed 30m (98ft). For backbone link length less than 150m (492ft), OM4 multimode fibreoptics cable shall be used. More than 150m (492ft), OS2 singlemode fibreoptics cable shall be used.

BACKBONE RECOGNIZED MEDIA

Recognized cables with associated connecting hardware, jumpers, patch cords, and equipment cords shall meet the requirements specified in this document. The recognized media of backbone shall be:

- For Data, the fibre allocation within the fibre optic backbone cable is as follows:
 - 12 Core fibre backbone: Multimode (OM4) and/or Singlemode (OS2) as per backbone cable link length requirements mentioned above
- For Centrex Voice:
 - CAT3/5e multipair U/UTP cabling (if applicable), 25 pair (or higher pair count)

CHOOSING MEDIA

Backbone cabling specified by this Standard is applicable to a wide range of different user requirements. Depending upon the characteristics of the individual application, choices with respect to transmission media have to be made. In making this choice, factors to be considered include:

- Link length [$\leq 150\text{m}$ (492ft) is OM4 multimode, $> 150\text{m}$ (492ft) is OS2 singlemode]
- Useful life of backbone cabling
- Site size, user population and environmental conditions

Each recognized cable has individual characteristics that make it useful in a variety of situations. A single cable type may not satisfy all user requirements. It is then necessary to use more than one media in the backbone cabling. In those instances, the different media shall support the same facility architecture.

CABLING DIRECTLY BETWEEN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ROOMS / TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENCLOSURES

Cabling directly between HCs (Telecommunication Enclosures/Rooms) is not permitted. All backbone cabling must follow the star topology specified in ANSI/TIA-568.0 by connecting back to the IC (Equipment Room/Server Room).

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR SPACES, ENCLOSURES AND ROOMS

SPACES

- Spaces in commercial premises shall meet the requirements of ANSI/TIA-569-E.
- Spaces shall comply with local codes and regulations.

- Spaces should be designed to be compatible with the worst-case environment to which they will be exposed (see ANSI/TIA-568.0 and TIA/TSB-185 for information on environmental classifications).
- Temperature and humidity shall meet the requirements for Class 4 as per ANSI/TIA-569-E, unless stated otherwise.
- Perform additions and modifications to the existing Local Area Network as shown on the Contract Drawings.

DESIGN GUIDE OF EQUIPMENT ROOM / NETWORK / SERVER ROOM (ER)

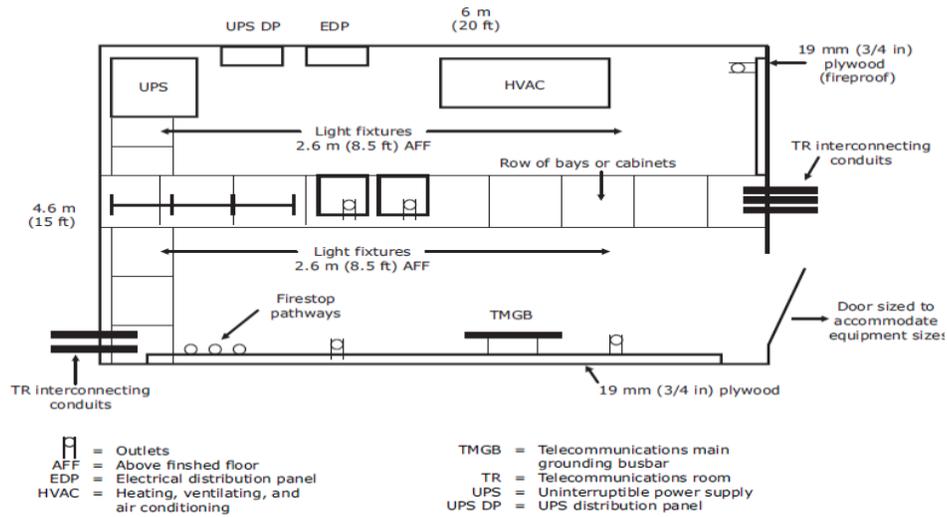
- If designing ER, consult this standard as a reference guide for Equipment Room (ER). Follow architectural/engineering drawings and project specifications as a design guide.
- The ER shall be strategically located to minimize the size and length of the backbone, especially in multiple-backbone situations.
- The ER shall accommodate the delivery of large equipment.
- The doors and hallways shall be sized appropriately for the movement of large equipment.
- Elevator or hoist and loading docks shall be available for large equipment movement.
- The weight capacity of the floors must be rated for large equipment.
- Any potential difficulties in scheduling and use of access routes and facilities for moving large equipment during installation and future changes shall be considered.
- Present and future needs shall be considered in properly locating and designing the ER.
- The ER telecommunications infrastructure shall be sized as required and capable of supporting a broad range of telecommunications applications required by the building or campus.
- Infrastructure shall be present for a large volume of cable between main distribution equipment and server racks.
- The ER telecommunications infrastructure shall be capable of supporting existing telecommunications equipment and/or cabling.
- The length of electrical power feeds from the electrical service entrance to the ER shall be minimized to aid in an optimal bonding and grounding arrangement.
- Access Card Reader should be added to access ER. Refer to CoT CORP SEC Standard for ACR/Sys.

- The distance (no closer than 3m [10ft]) to potential EMI and RFI sources shall be considered. These include transformers, motors, generators, radio transmitters, induction heating devices, photocopier, arc welding equipment, etc.
- The ER shall not be located in any place that may be subject to:
 - Water infiltration
 - Steam infiltration
 - Humidity from nearby water or steam
 - Heat (e.g. direct sunlight)
 - Corrosive atmospheric or adverse environmental conditions
 - Locations below water level unless infiltration preventive measures are employed.
- The ER shall not be located in any space in or adjacent to:
 - Mechanical rooms
 - Washrooms
 - Custodial closets
 - Storage rooms
 - Loading docks
 - Any area that contains sources of excessive EMI, hydraulic equipment, heavy vibration, steam pipes, plumbing, and cleanouts
- The ER must provide space for all planned equipment and access to all equipment for maintenance, administration and growth.
- The ER must meet the space requirements specified by equipment providers. Space and layout requirements for different telecommunications applications (e.g. voice, data) must be taken into account.
- For voice and data, provide 0.07m² (0.75ft²) of ER space for every 10m² (100ft²) of usable work area space.
- The minimum ER size shall be based on the known number of work areas as shown on the table below and not on usable floor area:

Equipment outlets served	Minimum floor space m ² (ft ²)	Typical dimensions m (ft)
Up to 100	9 (100)	3 X 3 (10 X 10)
101 to 200	13.5 (150)	3 X 4.5 (10 X 15)
201 to 800	36 (400)	6 X 6 (20 X 20)
801 to 1600	72 (800)	6 X 12 (20 X 40)
1601 to 2400	108 (1200)	9 X 12 (30 X 40)

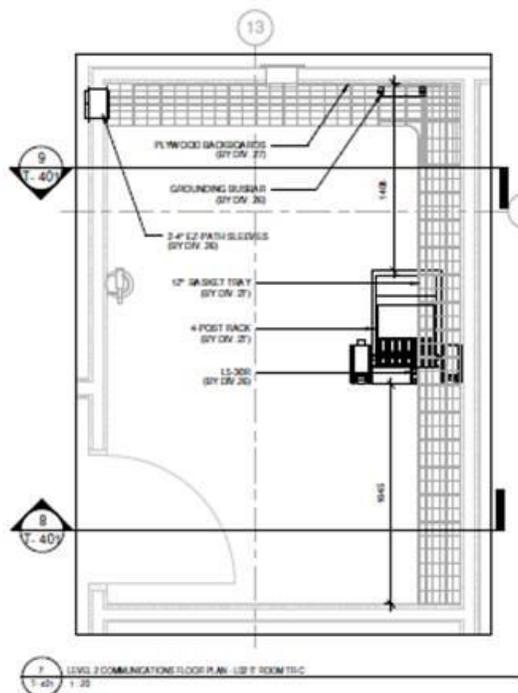
- The guidelines for other support equipment, such as power distribution, conditioner systems, and UPS up to 100kVA shall be permitted in the ER. UPS larger than 100kVA should be located in a separate room.
- The ER layout and floor plan shall comply with TIA-568, TIA-569 and BICSI TDMM latest edition.
- A minimum ER space of 3m (10ft) by 4.5m (15ft) shall be allocated.
- The ER shall include adequate space to support equipment changes with minimal disruption. Sizing shall include projected future as well as present requirements.
- Equipment not related to the support of the ER (e.g. piping, ductwork, pneumatic tubing, etc.) shall not be installed within, pass through, or enter the ER.

Typical equipment room layout



- The ER shall include space for environmental control equipment, power distribution/conditioners, and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems that may be installed.
- The ER shall be designed and comply with the City of Toronto (CoT) Security requirements.

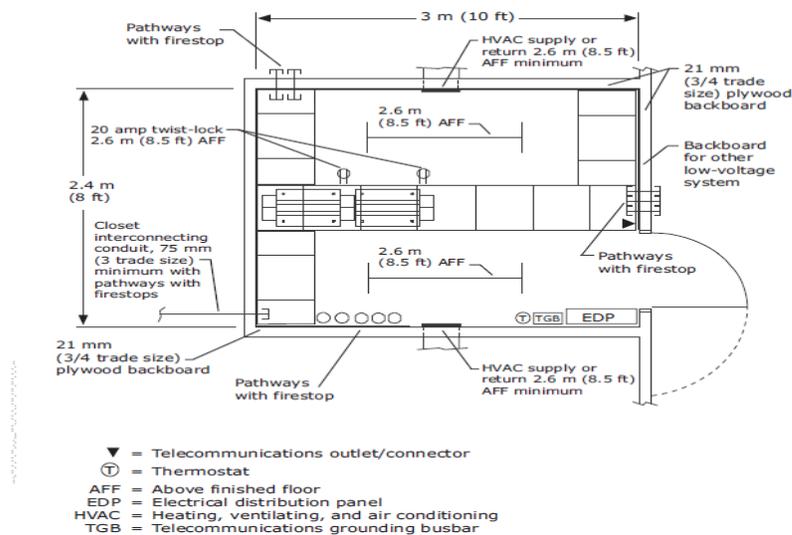
- The ER shall include barriers to protect sensitive network equipment from dust including door seals and air filtration.
- The ER shall include equipment and systems (grounding straps) to protect sensitive network equipment from static electricity.
- The ER shall be designed to comply with local zoning requirements for earthquakes and other natural disasters.
- The ER shall be designed to comply with NFPA-75 and include a pre-action fire protection system and hand-held fire extinguishers.
- The ER shall be designed for flood prevention and include a minimum of one floor drain for every 100m² (1075.84ft²).
- The ER shall attenuate ambient room noise to acceptable Acoustic Noise level limits in accordance with applicable standards.
- There shall be no attachment of pull boxes or any type of panel/enclosure onto the surface of the Telecom Enclosure/Cabinet/Rack. It is strictly prohibited and shall not be allowed in any circumstances to have a box or enclosure attached/fixed on the surface of a Telecom Enclosure/Cabinet/Rack.

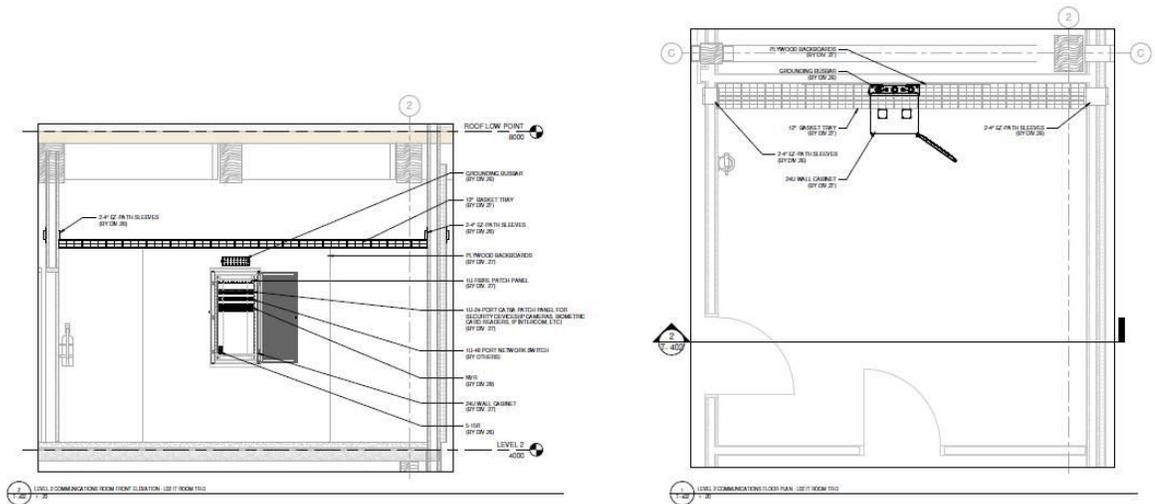


DESIGN GUIDE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ROOM (TR)

- If designing TR, consult this standard as a reference guide for Telecommunications Room (TR). Follow architectural/engineering drawings and project specifications as a design guide.
- A properly designed TR includes an HC (FD) that provides a floor-serving distribution facility for horizontal cabling. This cross-connect is capable of providing horizontal cabling connections to floor-serving telecommunications equipment and backbone cables from other TRs|TEs|ERs|EFs.
- Access Card Reader should be added to access ER. Refer to CoT CORP SEC Standard for ACR/Sys.
- The TR should be provisioned to house telecommunications equipment. In some cases, it may be necessary to combine the building and floor-serving functions of the ER and TR in one room. Instances where the two may be combined include smaller buildings (i.e., less than 500 m² [5400 ft²]) and those with limited space for distribution facilities.
- There must be at least one TR per floor. Multiple rooms are required if the cable length between the HC (FD) and the telecommunications outlet location, including slack, exceeds 90m (295ft) or if the usable floor space to be served exceeds 929m² (10,000ft²). For TRs that serve areas with an office density of less than one work area per 9.3m² (100ft²) of usable floor space, a TR may serve larger areas, provided the horizontal cable length requirements are met.
- Figure below shows a typical layout of a full-size TR, suitable for a maximum of 480, 4 twisted-pair cable terminations. The drawing illustrates architectural, mechanical, electrical, and telecommunications requirements on a single plan view perspective for purposes of showing coordination issues. Actual design documents will typically separate requirements by discipline.

Typical telecommunications room layout

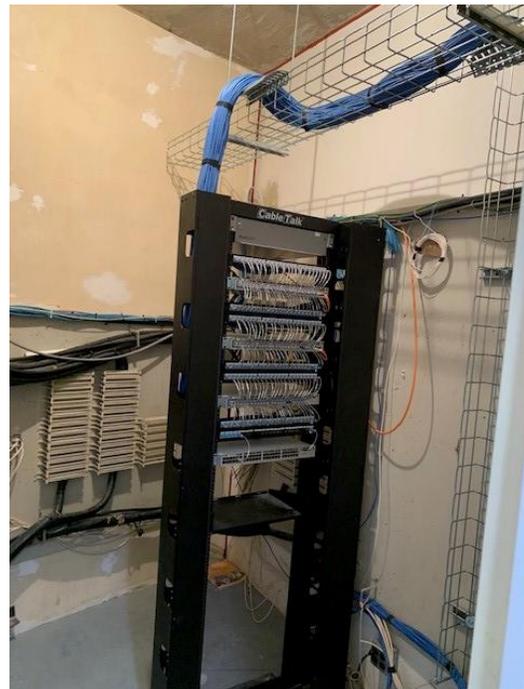
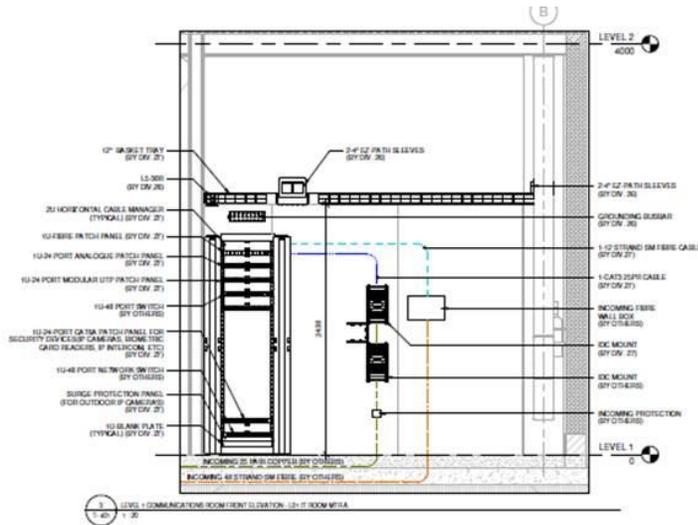




ENTRANCE FACILITY REQUIREMENTS (EF) | SHARED LAN/NETWORK ROOMS

- If designing EF, follow architectural/engineering drawings and project specifications as a design guide.
- Where functions of an entrance facility (EF) are combined with functions of the ER in the same space, the ER may house equipment dedicated to the Access Provider (AP). Requirements specified by the AP must be considered.

- As per ANSI/TIA-569-E, in shared LAN/Network Rooms between CoT-IT and other Agency/Third Party, individual spaces should be segregated by means of partitions using full size lockable cabinets or collocate cabinets. In extreme conditions, partitions may be comprised of cages, architectural assemblies or wire mesh walls.
- Where access providers and service providers share space (shared LAN/Network Rooms), individual spaces should be segregated by means of partitions. Partitions may be comprised of wire mesh walls or architectural assemblies.
- If separate AP space is required, it shall be adjacent to the EF. The design may require a mesh partition or locked cabinet. Space size at least 1.2m x 1.83m (4ft x 6ft) should be allocated for each AP.

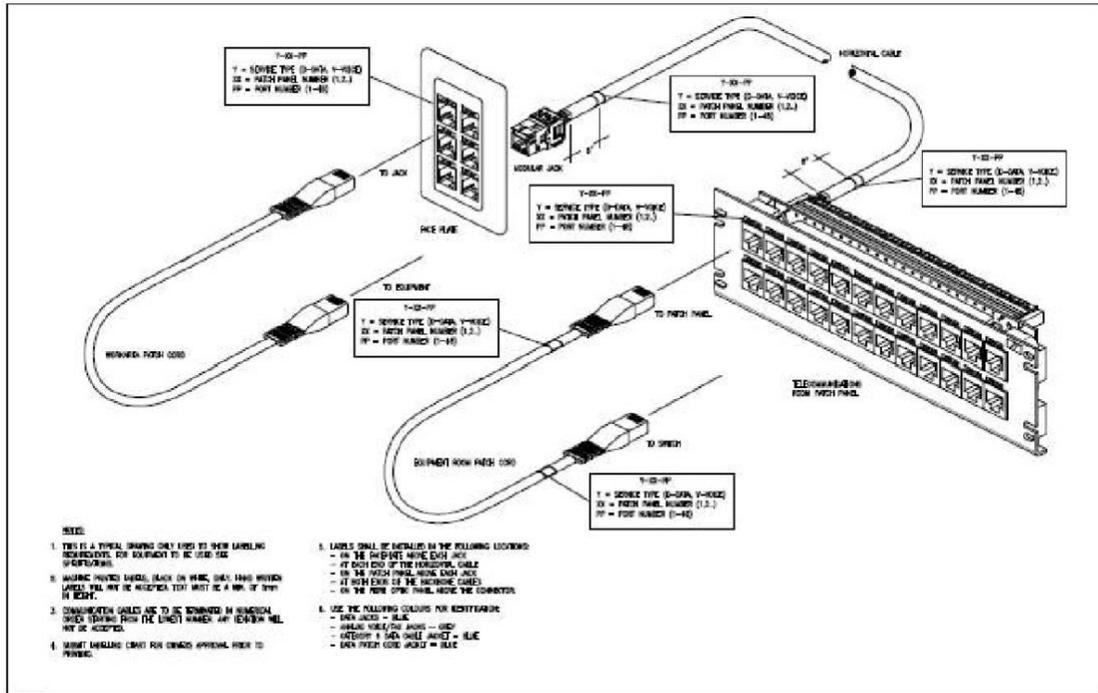


WORK AREA OUTLET (WAO)

- The work area outlet (WAO) components extend from the telecommunications outlet/connector end of the horizontal cabling system to the work area equipment. The telecommunications outlet/connector shall meet the requirements of this Standard. To simplify relocations, consider a single style of outlet/connector for all work area outlets of the same media type.

WORK AREA OUTLET (WAO) FOR OFFICE AREAS

- Provide one 4-ports, single-gang, work area outlet in each work area for termination of the horizontal CAT6/6A cables. Faceplate or decora module frame shall be from Belden.
- One 4-port, work-area outlet shall be associated with as many ports necessary (in groups of 2 or 4) on the snap-in faceplate installed in the patch panel of the Telecommunication Enclosure.
- In the majority of cases the 4-port, work-area outlet shall be installed within the cubical partitions. In some situations, the work-area outlet shall be installed directly on the wall in office areas.
- All UTP connectors in the office area shall be unshielded modular jacks and wired for a T586A wire-map.



U/UTP PATCH CORD FOR WAO IN OFFICE AREAS

- Patch cords used in the WAO shall meet the requirements of ANSI/TIA-568.2. WAO cabling may vary in form depending on the application. When application-specific adaptations are needed at the WAO, it shall be external to the telecommunications outlet/connector.
- Supply two (2) 5-metres or less, CAT6/6A U/UTP patch cords for each work area outlet.
- The contractor is responsible for certifying that the supplied patch cords shall meet or exceed the requirements for U/UTP patch cords as described in the ANSI/TIA-568.0 standard.

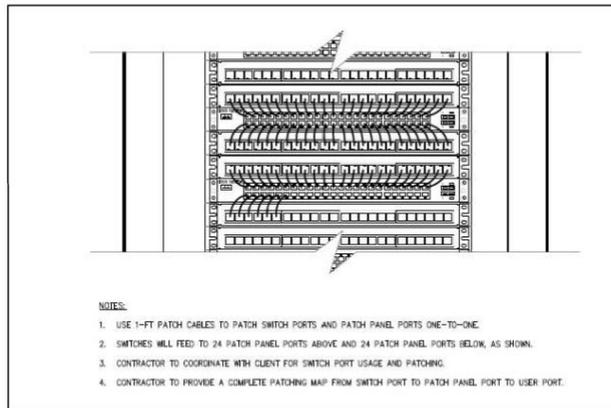
WORK AREA OUTLET (WAO) FOR WIRELESS ACCESS POINT (WAP)

- Provide one (1) 4-port, single-gang, work-area outlet, connectors and accessories for termination of the horizontal UTP cables (2 for each WAP) dedicated for Wireless Access Point (WAP). Where ever, it is possible to connect to the closest TR, additional and separate WAO may not be required.
- CAT6/6A modular jacks shall populate two (2) modules/jacks in a 4-port WAO for each WAP.
- Each 4-port, work-area cable outlet shall be associated with a 4-port, snap-in faceplate installed in the Telecommunication Enclosure patch panel.

- WAP Heatmaps are required for accurate location of WAOs. Sample heatmaps are in Appx-C.

UTP PATCH CORD FOR TE/TR/ER

- Supply minimum of 0.5 metre (2ft) CAT6/6A U/UTP patch cord for each data/VoIP drop (jack/module) to patch at TE/TR/ER.



03 PATCHING DETAIL
T-04 N.T.S.



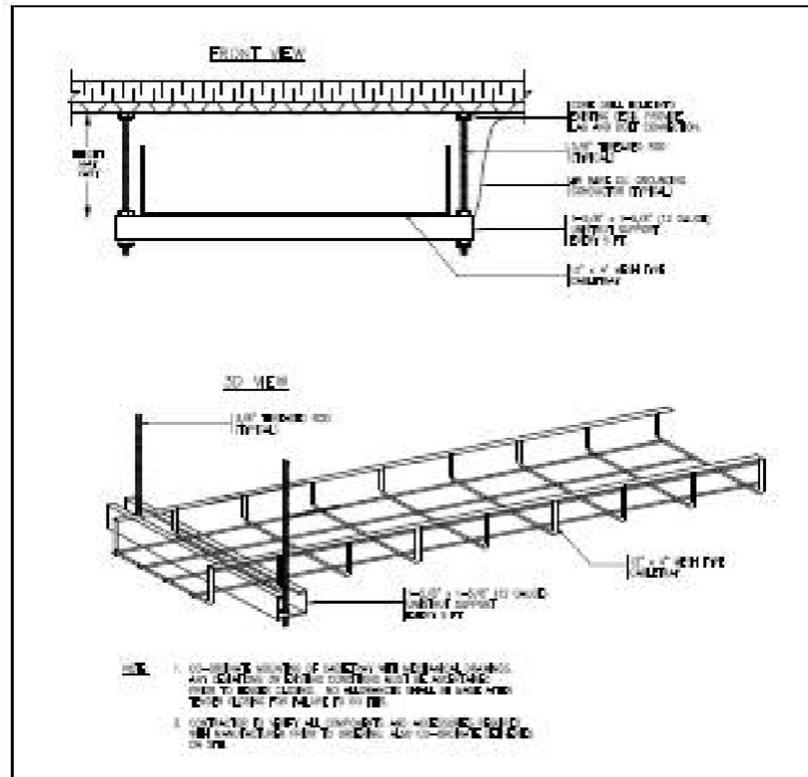
DESIGN CONSIDERATION OF PATHWAYS AND CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

- Pathways in commercial premises shall meet the requirements of latest ANSI/TIA-569 standard.
- Pathways should be designed to be compatible with the worst-case environment to which they will be exposed (see ANSI/TIA-568.0 for information on environmental classifications).
- Pathways in commercial premises shall comply with local codes and regulations.

DESIGN GUIDE OF CABLE TRAY SYSTEM

- All cable trays shall be either a ventilated trough, wire-mesh or ladder-rack type, pre-fabricated structure 300mm (12 inches) in width or greater.
- Ventilating trays shall be equipped with two side rails with a maximum height of 150mm (6 inches) and consisting of a light, rugged and tubular steel or aluminum construction.
- Should aluminum trays be specified (CoT approval is mandatory), the engineer is to ensure that, during the grounding or bonding aspects of the installation, the contractor uses tin plated or zinc coated ground connectors.

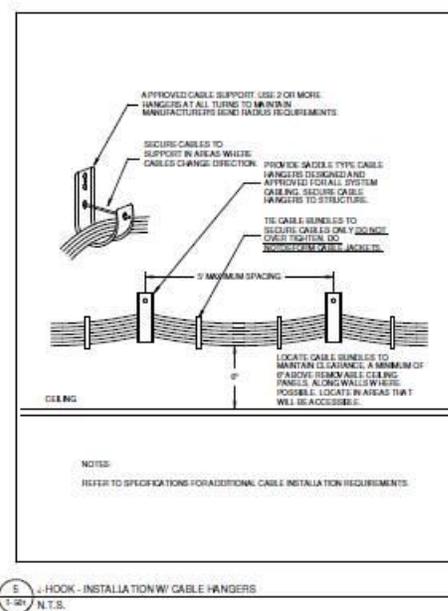
- Install the ventilated cable tray in the horizontal cable distribution system such as hallways and under floor.
- A cable ladder rack system is to be installed within the Equipment/Server Room (ER) and Telecom Rooms (TR). Refer to the project specifications/drawings or reference in this document for the type of ladder rack to be used in the horizontal cable distribution system and within the applicable ER/TR's. Spine type and improperly centre hung cable trays will not be accepted.
- All metal cable trays shall be bonded together to the TMGB/PBB or a TGB/SBB.
- All metal cable trays shall be coated to prevent rust or galvanic action.
- Accessories and fittings such as elbows and reducers shall be manufactured by the cable tray manufacturer.
- Install cable trays at least 300mm (12in) away from fluorescent luminaries and cross power cables at right angles.
- The minimum clearances for cable trays shall be in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code C22.1-09.
- Allow 300mm (12in) vertical clearance excluding the depth of cable trays, between cable trays installed in tiers.
- 300mm (12in) vertical clearance from the top of cable trays to all ceilings, heating ducts and heating equipment.
- 600mm (24in) horizontal clearance on one side of cable tray mounted adjacent to one another or to walls or other obstructions.
- All cable trays/ladders shall be labeled at regular intervals. The distance separating labels shall not exceed 15 metres (50ft).
- The design fill ratio of a cable tray is 25% to a maximum fill ratio of 50% as per ANSI/TIA-569 standard.



05 CABLE TRAY MOUNTING DETAIL
T-05 N.T.S.

DESIGN GUIDE OF CONDUIT SYSTEM

- All telecommunications cables shall be installed in home run EMT conduits originating from the outlet to the cable tray system, Telecommunications Enclosure, or Telecommunications Room. The use of J-hooks, brackets and other attachments are not preferred but acceptable. Only Velcro ties are allowed. Plastic cable ties are not allowed in any condition.



- The inside radius of a bend in a conduit shall be not less than six times the internal diameter when the conduit is less than 50mm (2in) in diameter and ten times the internal diameter when conduit is 50mm (2in) in diameter or larger.
- All zone conduits shall be identified and labeled at both ends and at regular intervals not to exceed 10 metres (32.8ft). Tags shall identify start and finish of conduit runs. Pull boxes shall be labeled on the exposed exterior.
- All conduits shall originate and be physically connected to the telecom backboards in the Equipment Room, Telecommunications Room, cable tray and pull box.
- All metallic parts of the cable distribution supporting system shall be bonded together mechanically inclusive of all transition points (i.e. cable tray and distribution conduit not mechanically connected) using a 6 AWG green jacketed stranded copper ground wire. The metallic components of the cable distribution system shall be bonded together at the ER and TRs and then bonded to their respective telecom ground busbars.
- All fittings, connectors and couplings shall be of the same material as the conduit used on site.
- All conduits/sleeves that enter the ER or any TR shall be fitted with an approved ground bushing with ground lug and bonded together mechanically (one continuous piece preferred). This shall be connected to the approved building ground by means of a No. 6 AWG to the grounding busbar.

- Cable fill capacities of conduit shall not be greater than 40%.
- All conduits entering or existing through the ceiling or walls of the ER or TR shall protrude into the room 25-50mm (1-2in).
- Riser sleeves in the Equipment Room/Server Room and Telecommunication Rooms shall protrude through the floor 50-75mm (2-3in) above finished floor (AFF).
- All conduit runs shall follow building grid lines and shall be concealed where possible.
- All conduits shall be EMT, reamed and bushed at both ends and bonded to the distribution system unless installed in areas deemed chemically hazardous in which cases PVC coated or Aluminum conduit shall be used. Approval from the City of Toronto is required in such instances.
- All conduit runs shall be a maximum of 30 meters (100ft) in length with a maximum of two 90 degree bends between pull points, unless otherwise specified.
- Conduits ending in the vicinity of a cable tray shall be terminated at a height of no less than 100mm (4in) and no more than 150mm (6in) from the top of the cable tray. Conduit runs shall not be punched through the side of the tray. Conduit ends shall be bonded to the cable tray.
- The use of LB, LL, LR, C and T type fittings are not permitted. Only LBs designed and manufactured for communications systems are allowed where applicable.
- Conduit fittings shall not be used in place of pull boxes or bends.

DESIGN GUIDE OF PULL BOX

- A pull box shall be placed in conduit runs where the sum of the bends exceeds 180 degrees, where the overall length of the conduit run is more than 30m (100ft), or if there is a reverse bend in the run.
- Pull boxes shall be constructed and sized in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code, TIA and BICSI standards of code gauge steel and shall have a rust resistant finish.
- In all instances pull boxes shall be placed in straight sections of conduit run and shall not be used in lieu of a bend. Corresponding ends of the conduit are to be aligned with each other. Conduit fittings shall not be used in place of pull boxes or bends.
- Conduit must enter the outlet boxes from the top or bottom.
- Pull boxes shall be installed at a reasonable height, in an exposed location and such that access for installation of cables is not prohibited. Pull boxes shall not be placed in a fixed false ceiling

space, unless immediately above a suitably marked and hinged access panel. Provide indicator decals on ceiling T-bar rail or ceiling tiles showing location of pull box or splice box.

- All conduits shall be installed in accordance with Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1 Section 12, applicable building codes and ANSI/TIA 569.
- The minimum size (inside diameter) for conduit running between the Equipment Room or a Telecommunications Room and the Telecommunications outlet at an outlet location is 25mm (1in).
- The maximum horizontal cable run distance shall not exceed 90 metres (295ft).
- The cable length from the mechanical termination in the TR and ER to the telecommunications outlet, where the horizontal distance exceeds 90m (295') provided additional rooms as required.
- Future requirements for additional cables to each outlet shall be considered.
- A pull cord shall be installed in all conduits.
- The telecommunications outlet conduit system shall be labeled green.
- Place pull boxes in readily accessible locations only.
- The use of LB, LL, LR, C and T type fittings are not permitted. Only LBs designed and manufactured for communications systems are allowed where applicable.
- There shall be no attachment of pull boxes or any type of panel/enclosure onto the surface of the Telecom Enclosure/Cabinet/Rack. It is strictly prohibited and shall not be allowed in any circumstances to have a box or enclosure attached/fixed on the surface of a Telecom Enclosure/Cabinet/Rack.

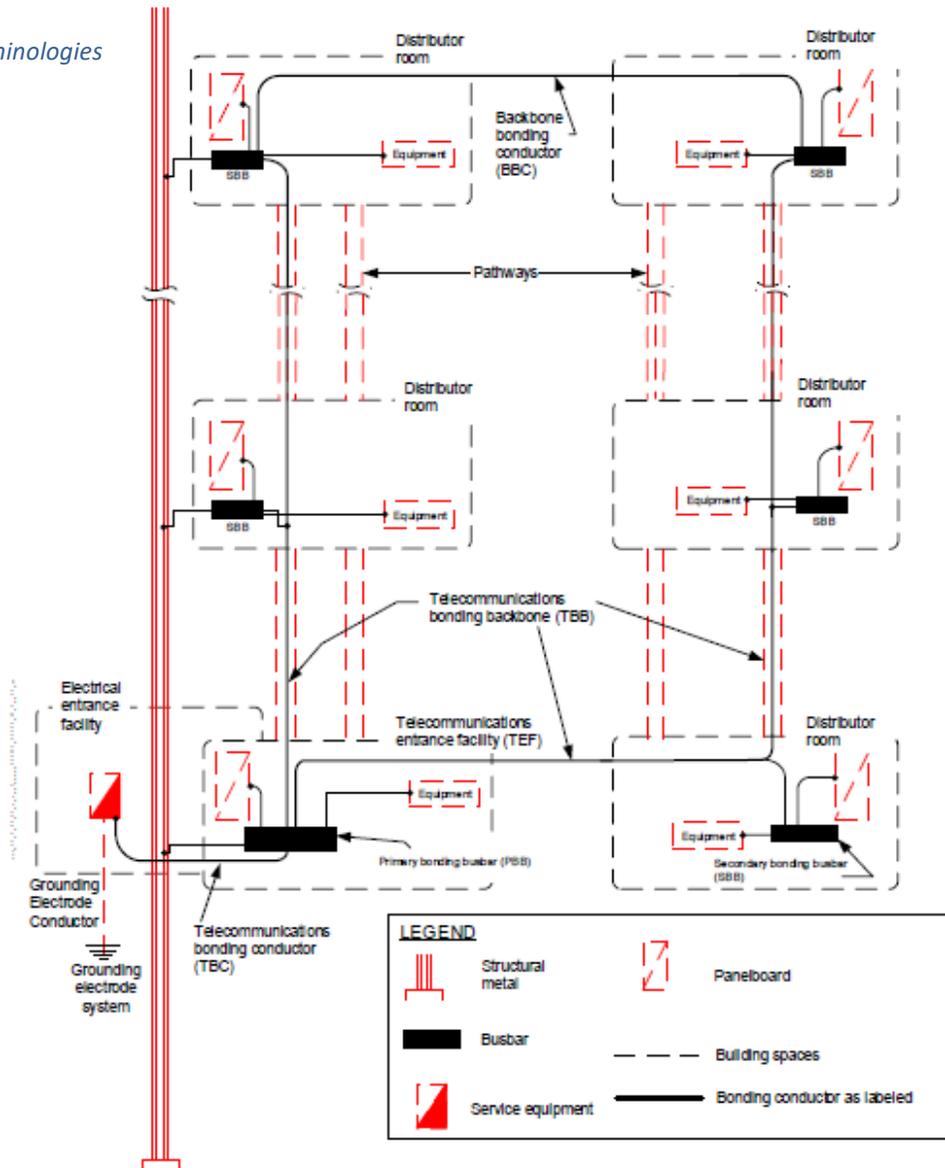
DESIGN GUIDE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING AND GROUNDING SYSTEM

In general, a telecommunications grounding system contains the following components:

- Primary Bonding Busbar (PBB) or Telecommunications Main Grounding Busbar (TMGB)
- Telecommunications Bonding Backbone (TBB)
- Secondary Bonding Busbar (SBB) or Telecommunications Grounding Busbar (TGB)
- Telecommunications Bonding Conductor (TBC)

- The Telecommunications Bonding Backbone (TBB) consists of green jacketed stranded copper conductors and insulated copper busbars. The system extends from the Building Grounding Electrode Conductor through the ER to the TR’s, within the building. The construction of the TBB is a requirement of the latest version of the ANSI/TIA-607. This standard shall be used in the design, installation, management and administration of the TBB systems in CoT facilities.

TIA--607-Terminologies



- All metallic parts shall be bonded together mechanically and attached to the approved building ground in accordance with applicable CEC, TIA and CSA standards. In all cases, the CEC shall be met or exceeded.

- Bonding conductors shall be continuous and routed in the shortest possible straight-line path. Any bends placed in the conductor shall be sweeping bends.
- Aluminium wires, clamps or terminal connectors are not acceptable for grounding and bonding.
- The following general requirements shall apply when constructing the TBB system:
 - An insulated pre-drilled, electro tin plated copper busbar, minimum dimensions of 6mm thick x 100mm wide and variable in length, shall be installed on the wall of the ER/EF adjacent to the cable entrance conduits, 150mm from the corner of the ER/EF and 150mm AFF. This busbar is known as the Primary Bonding Busbar (PBB) or Telecommunications Main Grounding Busbar (TMGB) and shall be insulated from its support by a minimum of 50mm.
 - An insulated pre-drilled, electro tin plated copper busbar, minimum dimensions of 6mm thick x 50mm wide and variable in length shall be installed on the wall of each TR (formally known as a Telecom Closet - TC), adjacent to the cable entrance sleeves, 150mm from the corner of the TR and 300mm AFF. These busbars are known as the Secondary Bonding Busbar (SBB) or Telecommunications Grounding Busbars (TGBs) and shall be insulated from its support by a minimum of 50mm.
 - A green jacketed stranded copper ground wire sized to maintain a voltage drop of less than 40 Volts under maximum short time rating. This wire shall be sized no smaller than No. 6 AWG nor larger than a 3/0 and shall be installed from the service equipment ground (main building ground) to the PBB/TMGB in the ER/EF. This ground wire is known as the Telecommunications Bonding Conductor (TBC). The Telecommunications Bonding Conductor (TBC) may be secured to the surface of the building if not subject to physical and mechanical damage, or installed in non-ferrous conduit. If ferrous conduit, such as EMT is used, the conductors shall be bonded to each end of the conduit with a conductor minimum sized as a No. 6 AWG green jacketed stranded copper ground wire.
 - The TBC shall be connected to the Primary Bonding Busbar (PBB)/Telecommunications Main Grounding Busbar (TMGB). The connection to the PBB/TMGB shall be done using a 2-hole electro tin plated compression lug. All joints to the TBC shall be done using irreversible compression-type connectors, exothermic welding, or equivalent.
 - The Telecommunications Bonding Conductor (TBC) shall be connected to the service equipment ground (main building ground) by qualified personnel and in accordance with the CEC and ANSI/TIA-607.
 - A green jacketed stranded copper ground wire sized the same as the Bonding Conductor for Telecommunications, shall be installed from the farthest TR, through each TR to the

Bonding Conductor for Telecommunications located in the ER/EF. This ground wire is known as the Telecommunications Bonding Backbone (TBB). The TBB may be fastened to the underside of open cable tray or installed in non-ferrous conduit. If ferrous conduit, such as EMT is used, the conductors shall be bonded to each end of the conduit with a conductor sized as a No. 6 AWG minimum.

- The TBB in each TR shall be connected to the SBB/TGB. All joints to the grounding wires shall be done using irreversible compression-type connectors, exothermic welding, or equivalent. The connection to the SBB/TGB shall be done using 2-hole compression connectors.
- The PBB/TMGB in the ER/EF and the SBB/TGB in the TR/TE(s) shall be bonded to the closest electrical panel using a No. 6 AWG green jacketed stranded copper ground wire.
- The metallic components of the horizontal distribution supporting infrastructure (conduits, cable trays and ducts) shall be bonded to the to the telecommunications busbars of the ER/EF or TR/TE in which they originate using a No. 6 AWG green jacketed stranded copper ground wire.
- A No. 6 AWG green-jacketed stranded copper ground wire shall be installed from each telecommunications busbar to the metal frame (structural steel) of buildings that are effectively grounded and whose structural steel is accessible.

SEPARATIONS FROM EMI

- Copper cables shall not be installed at a distance less than 300mm from lighting ballasts, less than 1 meter from electric motors or at a separation distance from source of 480V or less.
- Where electric power cable is not installed in EMT conduit, telecommunications cable shall not be run in parallel with it for more than 10 meters if the separation is less than 300mm.
- Electrical protection must be provided for copper cables entering the building. Protection shall be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1-2006 and BICSI practices.

DESIGN GUIDE OF TAGGING CONVENTION (IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING)

- The requirements of this section shall take precedence over other sections.
- The labeling of the City of Toronto network components, structured cabling and cable routing/containment shall comply with the ANSI/TIA-606 standard

- The codification of network components, cables and cable routing shall follow the identification standards detailed in this standard.
- For example:
 - Building Location: YDE – 30 Dee Ave
 - Floor and Room Location: ER – Equipment Room / Server Room / Main Communications Room
 - TRA – Telecom Room - A
 - TRB – Telecom Room – B
 - EF - Entrance Facility
 - Service Provider / Network Cabinet Label in ER: COT-IT-YDE-0100
Network Closet
 - Network Cabinet Label in ER: COT-IT-YDE-0200
Network Closet
 - Server Cabinet Label in ER: COT-IT-YDE-0300
Server Closet
 - Patch Panel:
 - A – Data Patch Panel A (A,B,C, etc ...)
 - FP01 – Fibre Optic Patch Panel
 - TP01 – Telephone/Voice Patch Panel
 - Patch Panel Port: 01 – Patch Panel Port (01, 02, 03, ..., 24)
 - Work Area Number: 125 – Work Area number associated in the admin/office areas of the facility
 - Work Area Outlet:
 - WA01 – Work area outlet (01, 02, 03, etc...)
 - 1 – Port number (1, 2, 3, 4)

EQUIPMENT / NETWORK / SERVER ROOM CABINETS IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

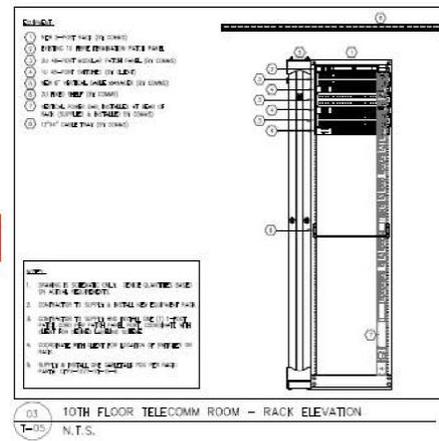
- Equipment Room/Server Room network enclosure contains active network components, including: Network Core Closet, Server Closet and Telecommunications Enclosure.
- All Network Closets/Cabinets related to the Equipment Room (ER) shall be tagged as follows.

- COT-IT-XYZ-XX00, where:
 - XYZ = Site three-character code name
 - XX00 = First two numbers (XX) identify the closet
- For all closets/enclosures/cabinets in the Equipment Room, the last two numbers are always zero (00).
- For Closets/Cabinets in the Equipment Room, they are numbered from (0100) to (1000).
- Network Core Closet and Server Closet nameplate shall conform as follows:
 - Provide nameplate for each enclosure on the bottom-center of the door, front and back.
 - Use engraved gravoply laminate nameplates using black letters on a white background.
 - The laminate nameplates shall have a dimension of 210mm W x 50mm H.
 - Minimum character height shall be 12mm. Character lettering shall be centered on each line.
 - Mount nameplates with two stainless steel machine screws.
 - Include device identification (tag) number as well as a descriptive name.
 - For example: the tag name: COT-IT-XYZ-0100 followed by the description: Sample nameplate diagram is as below:



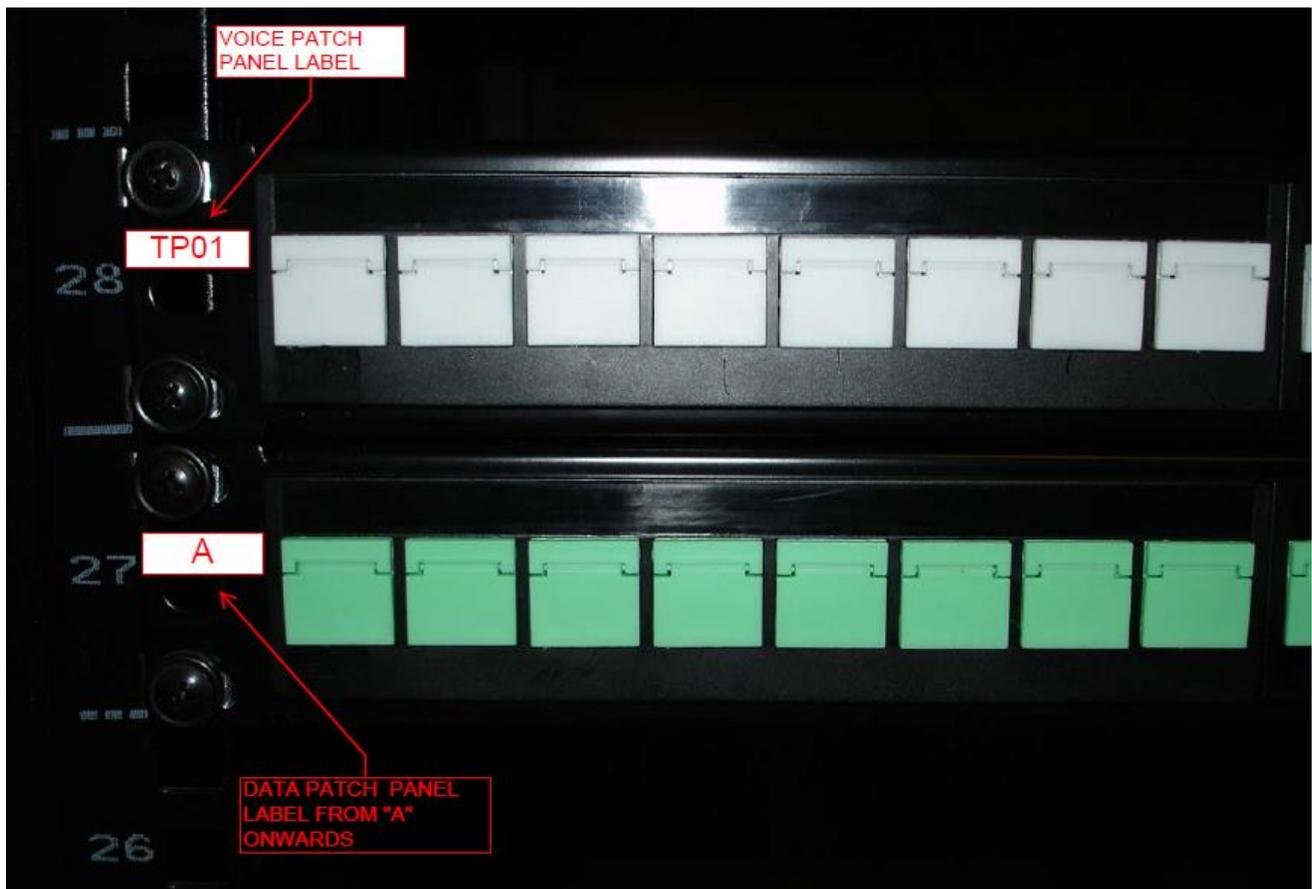
COT-IT-YDE-0100
NETWORK CLOSET

(Lamacoid label on the cabinet shall be at the bottom. IT will provide lamacoid spec standard)

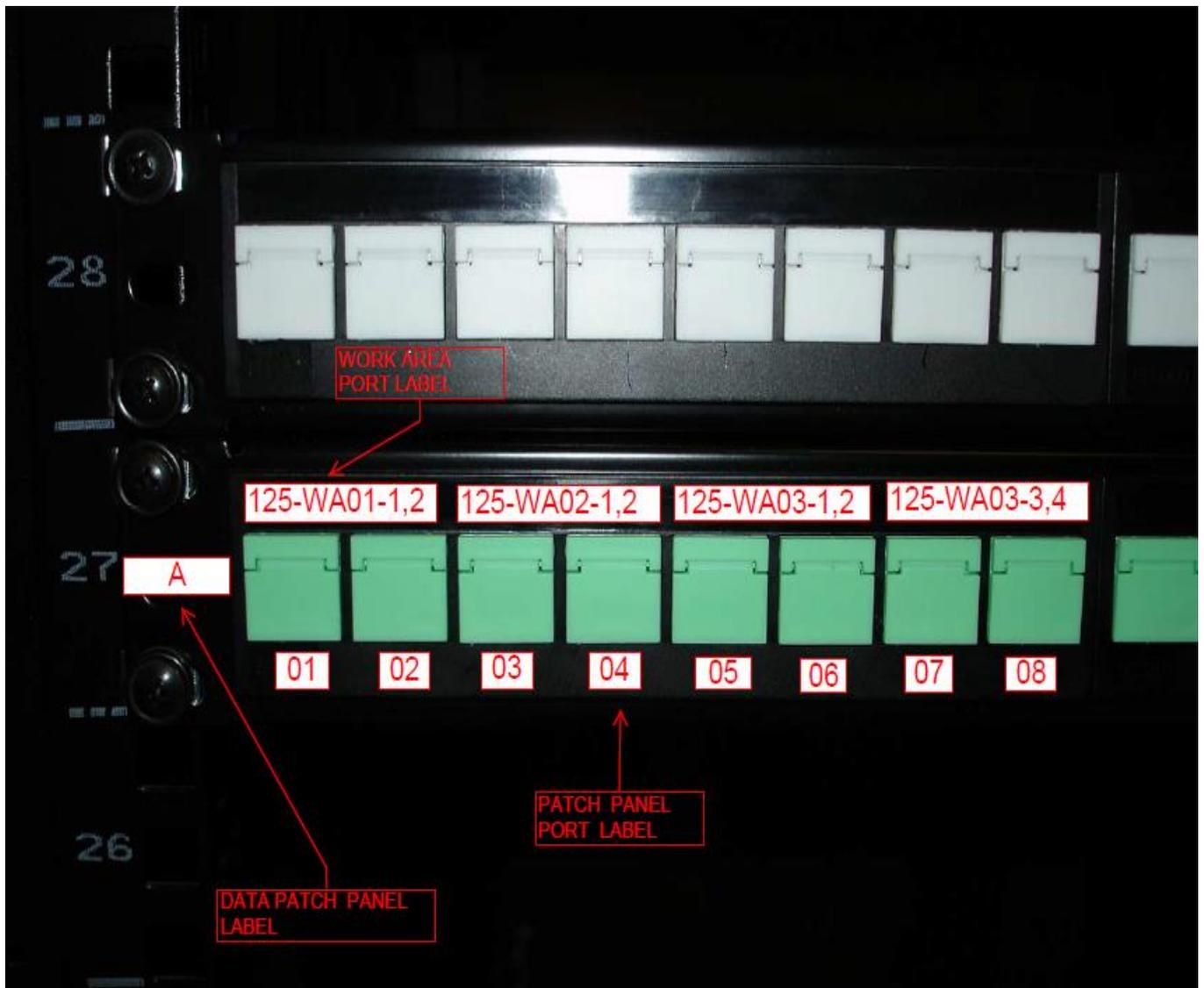


COPPER PATCH PANEL (CP) & WORK AREA OUTLET (WA) IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- The copper data patch panels in a Telecommunications Enclosure/Closet shall employ one character A, B, C, ..., Z. The rack shall be populated with patch panel(s) as necessary and labeled in sequential order from top to bottom.
- For example, the first copper data patch panel from the top of the rack shall be labeled A, the second shall be B, and so on.
- Each 24-port patch panel shall have six (6) snap-in faceplates that group four terminations. For office areas, the minimum number of ports associated with a work area outlet shall be a group of two (2) ports.
- Labels shall be applied to patch panels in such a manner as to be readily visible and not obscured by structured cabling or patch cords.



- Labels for each 4-port or 2-port, snap-in faceplate shall be laser printed, self-laminating, adhesive, polyester or polyolefin. Hand-written labels shall not be accepted.
- Lettering shall be black on a white background. Characters are a minimum of 4mm high.
- Apply a label on the top of each group of 4-ports or 2-ports on the snap-in faceplate to indicate the destination of the cables terminated on the data ports (RJ).
- For office areas, the label 125-WA01 would be applied on the patch panel for a group of 2 ports with destination cables to work area outlet 125-WA01. Whereas, 125 represents the room number of the facility and WA01 represents the work area 01.



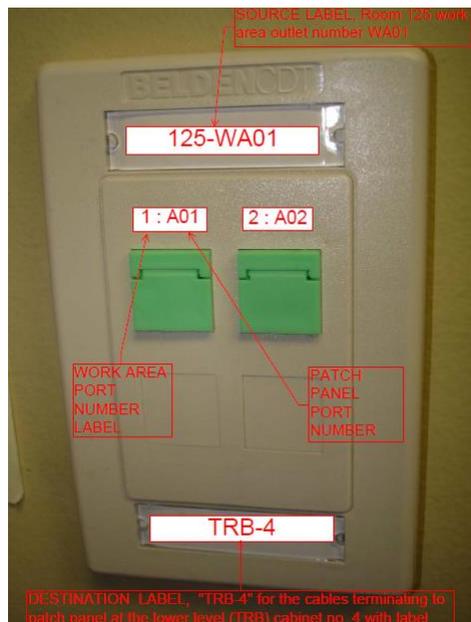
- Apply a two-digit label immediately above each data port (RJ) indicating its destination port number on the work area outlet. For example, a group of four consecutive ports on a 24-port patch panel whose destination is port numbers 1 to 4 on a WAO would have the ports labeled 1, 2, 3, 4. Provide color-coded, snap-in icons for each data port (RJ).

FIBREOPTICS PATCH PANEL (FPP) IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- Lettering shall be black on a white background. Characters are a minimum of 4mm high.
- Terminate all 12 fibres of each fibre optic cable in Fibre Enclosures (Telecommunications Enclosure or Network Core Closet).
- The fibre cable for all even-numbered Telecommunications Enclosures shall terminate at Network Core Closet 02 (XYZ-0200) while odd-numbered shall terminate at Network Core Closet 01 (XYZ-0100).
 - For cases where Network Core Closet 01 and Network Core Closet 02 are located in different Equipment Rooms, Telecommunications Rooms / Telecommunications Enclosures shall have fibre terminating in both Network Core Closets.
- The ordering and color of individual fibres shall be the same for each fibre cable and compliant with the latest ANSI/TIA-568.3 and ANSI/TIA-598 standards.
- Labels for patch panels shall be laser printed, self-laminating, adhesive, polyester or polyolefin. Hand-written labels shall not be accepted.
- Labels shall be applied to patch panels in such a manner as to be readily visible and not obscured by structured cabling or patch cords.
- A label shall be applied to the top of the LC duplex adapter modules associated with a single fibre cable indicating the destination of the cable.
- For example, the adapter modules that terminate the fibre cable whose destination is Telecommunications Enclosure 1400 would be labeled as XYZ-1400.
- The fibre patch panel label shall be labeled as follows FPXX where XX is the fibre patch panel sequence i.e. 01, 02, 03...etc. The rack shall be populated with patch panels as necessary and labeled in sequential order from top to bottom.
- For example, the first patch panel from the top of the rack would be labeled as FP01, the second is FP02 and so on.

WORK AREA OUTLET (WAO) IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- Labels for each 4-port, work area outlet shall be laser printed, self-laminating, adhesive, polyester or polyolefin. Hand-written labels shall not be accepted.
- Lettering shall be black on a white background. Characters shall be a minimum of 4mm high.
- A label shall be applied to the top of each 4-port, work-area outlet indicating the source of the Horizontal cables.
- For example, WAO port 1 connected to patch panel A port 1 would be labelled as A01. WAO port 2 to patch panel A port 2 is labelled A02 and so on.



CABLE IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

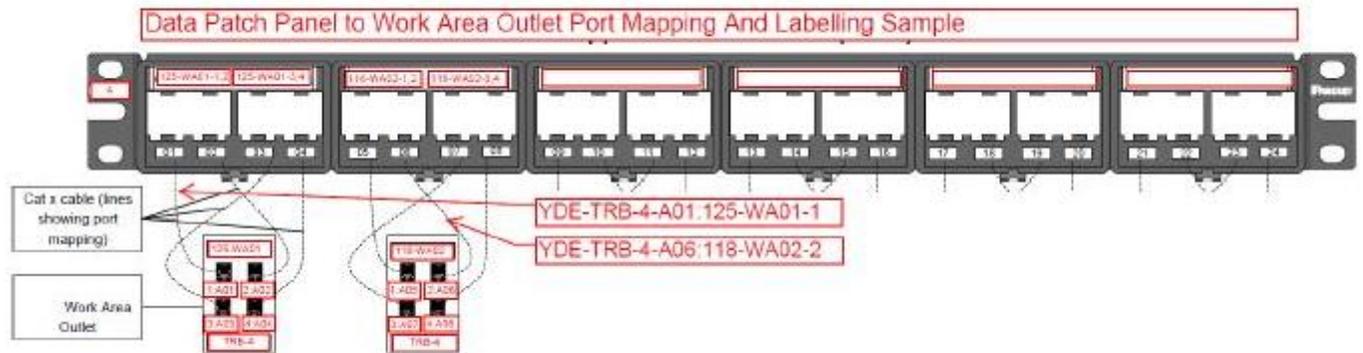
- Use durable non-fading sleeve type wire markers to identify all network cables.
- Labels for cabling shall be laser printed, self-laminating, adhesive, polyester (indoor/outdoor). Hand-written labels will not be accepted.
- Lettering shall be black on a white background. Characters shall be a minimum of 4mm in height.

FIBREOPTICS BACKBONE CABLE IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- As a minimum, all fibre optic backbone cables shall be labeled at both ends of the cable, within every pull box and every 15 metres.
- In addition, the fibre backbone cables shall be labeled at each transition. A transition is defined as: a change in ducting (e.g. cable tray to conduit), a change in direction of more than 45 degrees, or an entrance and exit of ducting through a wall or floor.
- If the fibre cable is run in conduit then the transition labels shall be applied to the conduit.
- The tagging convention for identification of fibre optic backbone cables shall indicate the source and destination of the cable separated by a colon.
- For example, a fibre optic backbone cable whose source is Network Core Closet 2 (XYZ-0200), Fibre Patch Panel 01, adapter panel A and terminates in Telecommunications Enclosure 1400 (XYZ-1400) on the fibre patch panel 01 adapter panel A would have the following tag: 0200-FP01-A.01: 1400-FP01-A.01. The last "01" digits represent fibre strands.
- The Telecommunications Enclosure fibre optic patch panel must be labeled. For example: Telecommunication Enclosure 1400 with two fibre optic patch panels would be labeled "FP01" and "FP02", where "FP01" is the first patch panel from the top.

HORIZONTAL COPPER CABLE IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- As a minimum, all horizontal CAT6/CAT6A cables shall be labeled at both ends of the cable, within every pull box and every 15 metres.
- In addition, the cables shall be labeled at each transition. A transition is defined as: a change in ducting (e.g. cable tray to conduit), a change in direction of more than 45 degrees, or an entrance and exit of ducting through a wall or floor.
- If the cable is run in conduit then the transition labels shall be applied to the conduit.
- The tagging convention for identification of Horizontal cables shall indicate the source and destination of the cable separated by a colon.
- Example 1: a horizontal cable whose source is Telecommunications Enclosure TRB-4, Patch Panel A, port 01 and whose destination is port 1, Work-Area Outlet 01, in room number 125 would have the following tag: YDE-TRB-4-A01:125-WA01-1.



VOICE BACKBONE COPPER CABLE IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- As a minimum, all voice backbone cables shall be labeled at both ends of the cable, within every pull box and every 15 metres.
- In addition, the voice backbone cables shall be labeled at each transition. A transition is defined as - a change in ducting (e.g. cable tray to conduit), a change in direction of more than 45 degrees, or an entrance and exit of ducting through a wall or floor.
- If the voice cable is run in conduit then the transition labels shall be applied to the conduit.
- The tagging convention for identification of voice cables between the voice block and the Telecom Closet/Enclosure patch panel in the building shall be VFFA-CC : XYZ-A-TP01 (indicate the source and destination of the cable separated by a colon), where V indicates voice, FF indicates the floor number, EF indicates telecommunications entrance facility ID, CC indicates 2-digit voice cable number, and XYZ-A is telecommunications closet/enclosure ID.
 - For example, voice cable 01 whose source is entrance room EF and terminates in Telecommunications Room B (YDE-TRB) on patch panel TP01 would have the following tag: V01EF-01 : YDE-TRB-TP01.

PATCH CORD IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- As a minimum, all Contractor installed CAT6/CAT6A or fibre optic patch cords shall be labeled at both ends of the cable.
- The tagging convention for identification of patch cords shall indicate the source and destination of the cable separated by a colon. The source is the switch port and the destination is the patch panel, termination point.

CABLE PATHWAYS IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING

- All ducting (cable tray or conduit) carrying fibre optic and multi-pair voice backbone cables shall be tagged as "LAN BACKBONE ".
- All ducting (cable tray or conduit) carrying Horizontal cables shall be tagged as "LAN HORIZONTAL" with the source and destination network panels.
- All ducting shall be labeled at each transition. A transition is defined as - a change in ducting (e.g. cable tray to conduit), a change in direction of more than 45 degrees, or an entrance and exit of ducting through a wall or floor.
- Use engraved gravoply laminate nameplates using black letters on white background.
- The laminate nameplates shall have a dimension of 210mm W x 50mm H.
- Minimum character height shall be 12mm. Character lettering shall be centered on each line.

FIRE STOPPING

- Fire stop systems in commercial premises shall meet the requirements of latest ANSI/TIA-569.
- Fire stop systems should be designed to be compatible with the worst-case environment to which they will be exposed (refer to ANSI/TIA-568.0 for information on environmental classifications).
- Provide EZ PATH solution where conduit penetrates fire rated walls, floors, partitions and ceilings to ensure that the fire rating is maintained. Abandoned penetrations shall be properly fire stopped. Provide EZ PATH system.
- The required fire rating is minimum 2 hours.

SUBMITTALS

- Comply with the requirements of Section 01300 - Submittals.
- Shop Drawings shall be submitted to the City of Toronto IT staff for final review before proceeding with any works.

- The shop drawings and all submissions shall be reviewed and sealed by the RCDD Contractor's PM and re-reviewed and sealed by the Consultant's RCDD before reaching the City for final review.
- Final design drawings/construction drawings shall be submitted to the City of Toronto IT staff for final review and before proceeding with any works. These drawings shall be reviewed by PM RCDD Contractor and re-reviewed and approved by RCDD Consultant before reaching to the City for final review.
- The CADD drawings shall meet the City's CADD standards. Any non-compliance shall be at the Consultants own expense.
- Submit proposed cable and enclosure tag labels to the Contract Administrator and the City of Toronto IT Technical Representative for approval before proceeding with this work.
- Submit red-lined Site Drawings identifying the proposed location of all enclosures including Telecommunication Enclosures, Termination Panels and Work Area Outlets prior to installation and as part of shop drawing submittals.
- Submit site drawings identify the fibre optic backbone cable routes and horizontal cabling routes to be used prior to installation and as part of the shop drawing submittals.
- Prior to x-raying and coring access holes submit red-lined Site Drawings showing the proposed location of the holes.
- Submit red-lined annotated working Drawings to the Contract Administrator, to clearly document the as-built network including details related to: location (closets, work area outlets), cabling (size, length, type, routing), tagging (cable ducting, cabling, closets and work area outlets).
- Submit all submissions in both a hardcopy and electronic native format. Handwritten submissions are not acceptable. Also, submit electronic files in a PDF digital format that is indexed and searchable.
- Submit the following documentation prior to starting the site acceptance test:
 - City of Toronto IT/Network Services — Cable Test Results
 - Operations and Maintenance Manual of any and all electronic equipment to or is installed.
 - Revise and annotate Contract Drawings, to clearly document the as-built network including details related to: location (closets, terminations panels) cabling (size, length,

type, routing), tagging (cable ducting, cabling, closets and termination panels) final as built drawings, cabling schematics, pathways and conduits drawings (containment system), any other documents, reports and drawings needed by the City of Toronto during or after work is completed.

- Consultants shall review and approve all submissions prior to final review by the City.
- Consultant is responsible to submit the final as-built drawings of the project / facility to the City.

END OF SECTION

SECTION -2: PRODUCTS

Products and part numbers often change without notice. The Consultant shall verify all parts specified and used are current and available.

Consultant shall practice the procedure of shop drawings / products approval as stated in this section. Shop drawings shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Consultant. The Consultant / Designer shall review and approve the shop drawings submittal before sending it to the City of Toronto IT for final review. After receiving the submittal from the City IT, the Consultant / Designer shall send the final approval or approval with comments / notes to the Contractor.

APPROVED MANUFACTURERS

- All backbone fibreoptic cables, connectors, patch cords, patch panels, cassettes and adaptors shall be from Belden.
- All CAT6/CAT6A modular jacks, faceplates, U/UTP patch cords and Category 6/6A cables shall be from Belden.
- Where cross connect punch down is required at Entrance Facility for termination of all voice backbone cables, it shall be from Belden.
 - www.belden.com
- All wall mount Telecommunication Enclosures shall be from Hammond Manufacturing.
 - www.hammondmfg.com
- All free standing Paramount Telecommunication Enclosures in the Equipment Room / Telecom Room shall be from Chatsworth Products.
 - www.chatsworth.com
- All fire-stopping EZ-PATH components shall be from Specified Technologies Inc.
 - www.stifirestop.com
- For UPS and Power Distribution Unit, Liebert - Emerson and APC shall be the manufacturers.
 - www.emersonnetworkpower.com ; www.apc.com
- Manufacturer Substitution of any part other than those specified in this standard is strictly prohibited without the written consent of the City of Toronto Information Technology (IT) Network Services Division.

ENTRANCE FACILITY PROTECTION

- Indoor voltage protector to protect entrance terminal to provide voltage and current protection and a disconnect facility at building entry points.
- Integral, 28 AWG (0.32 mm), non-replaceable fuse link wire between the incoming pairs and the protector modules.
- 25-pair connector for single-pair terminations (one pair "IN", one pair "OUT"), compatible with 22 to 26 AWG.
- The protected entrance terminal shall comply with CSA specification C22.2, No. 226-92, "Protectors in Telecommunication Networks," including the high-voltage fault test.
- Protectors to be included with supplied assembly.
- Consultant to use Belden data sheet to specify correct part number for the application.

FIRE RATED BACKBOARD PLYWOOD

- In the Entrance Facility, Equipment Room and Telecom Room Fire Rated plywood shall be provided on the walls or struts such that there is proper cable penetration from behind.
- Plywood shall be void-free and either fire-rated or treated on all sides with at least two coats of fire-retardant light-colored paint.
- Have at least two walls lined with A/C grade or better, 2.4 m (8 ft) high with a minimum thickness of 19 mm (3/4 in). To reduce warping, plywood should be kiln-dried to maximum moisture content of 15 percent. Mount plywood 200 mm (8 in) AFF to avoid damaging the plywood. Have the plywood with the grade A surface exposed. The plywood should be securely fastened to wall-framing members to ensure that it can support attached equipment.
- All joints screw and nail holes are to be caulked and / or covered.
- The plywood is to be provided for cross-connect fields, security panels, power supplies etc. as may be required and is not intended for cabinet installation.

NETWORK CABINETS (CORE AND SERVER CLOSETS)

- 44U Floor Standing Cabinets
 - Cabinets shall be supplied and installed complete with all accessories to provide a complete cabinet as indicated below.

- Cabinets shall be floor mounted, freestanding and have the ability to be ganged together.
- Cabinets shall have a capacity of 44U with mounting holes as per EIA-310-E.
- Each server cabinet shall be black with square hole rails.
- Each network / service provider cabinet shall be black with round hole rails.
- Specified Product:
 - W762mm X D1067mm X H2133mm Cabinet
 - Front Door
 - Rear Split Door
 - Solid Side Panels
 - Rackmount rails (square for server and round for network cabinets)
 - Top Panel
 - 483 mm (19") Mounts with cage nuts
 - 10-32 Cage nuts and screws (square for server and round for network cabinets)
- Electrical
 - Contractor is to provide the electrical distribution for each IT Network and Server cabinet as per the related Electrical Distribution drawings and relevant City standards.
 - Bond each 19" cabinet to ground.
 - Provide each Core and Server cabinet with two (2) 20A, 120 VAC, receptacles for UPS circuits. Terminate each UPS circuit at a 3-wire, duplex receptacle mounted to the rail of the 19" cabinet.
 - The duplex receptacles shall be mounted in such a manner as not to interfere with access to or removal of other equipment within the enclosures.
 - Power distribution within the enclosure shall be via vertically mounted metered power bars.
 - Redundant power supplies, within the same device, shall not be connected to the same UPS circuit.

- Power Distribution Unit (PDU – Power Bar)
 - The Liebert MPH rack PDU shall be managed three-phase power distribution unit that shall be monitoring along with receptacle control.
 - Liebert MPH units shall be available for mounting in either vertical, zero-U configuration and rack-mounting in standard, network enclosures.
 - The output receptacles support equipment requiring connection with NEMA 5-20R and IEC60320-C13 plugs.
 - Remote monitoring shall be enabled by the included communication card, the Liebert RPC™, which permits managing the Liebert MPH over a secure Web page and SNMP-based network management system.
 - The Liebert RPC shall permit interconnecting multiple Liebert MPH and / or Liebert MPX units for monitoring and management.
 - A Liebert MPH shall be monitored locally with an RPC BDM™, an optional display module that connects directly to the communication card. The display module can be handheld, mounted in or on the rack or mounted on a nearby wall.
 - Multiple Liebert MPHs can be centrally managed with Liebert Nform™, which adds group-based receptacle management.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENCLOSURE (TE)

- Unless otherwise specified all indoor enclosures containing network components are to be NEMA 12.
- A lockable double hinged door allows front and rear access to rack-mounted components.
- All screws, bolts, fasteners etc. shall be corrosion resistant stainless steel.
- All wall-mounted panels shall be separated from the wall by stainless steel spacers or galvanized steel struts.
- Doors shall have continuous hinges with removable pin and oil resistance cellular neoprene gasket secured by gasket retainers. Front door handles shall be recessed type (freestanding enclosures) or 3-point external latch (wall mount), complete with key locks.
- Provide locking mechanism for rear door. All key locks shall be identically keyed.
- Key number shall be provided.

- Cable bundles shall be neatly laced, run in ducting or approved cable managers and secured to 19" cabinet or mounting back-panel.
- All enclosure doors shall open through 180 degrees without restriction from front and the back.
- Enclosure layout and equipment spacing shall be constructed to allow for device removal, calibration and maintenance without disassembly of adjacent devices.
- All enclosures shall have sufficient structural reinforcements to ensure a limited plane surface vibration and to provide rigidity during shipment, installation and operation without distortion or damage to the enclosure, mounting panel or mounted instruments.
- All enclosure seams shall be continuously welded and ground smooth to be undetectable after painting.
- Devices shall be installed on the enclosure back-panel or 19" cabinet only.
- There shall be no devices installed on the side plates of the enclosure.
- Conduit accessibility shall be per manufacturer's guidelines with conduit egress through the bottom and sides but not the top of the enclosure.
- There are three sizes of TE, 12U, 19U and 26U. All provided by Hammond Manufacturing.
- Minimum items in the TE shall include but are not limited to one fibre termination panel (1U), three 24 port (1U) patch panels (1 x Telephone and 2 x Data), two (2) 24 ports or one (1) 48 ports Cisco switch, two (2) 2U Horizontal Cable Manager, one (1) 1U monitored PDU and other optional equipment as may be requested by CoT-IT such as UPS or other equipment.
- All TEs shall be bonded to the Telecommunications Bonding System as per the standard.
- The bonding cable shall be sized according to distance and terminated at the nearest Telecommunications Grounding Busbar and run within conduit.
- The TE shall be CSA approved and sealed.
- Provide the enclosure electrical distribution as per the Telecommunication Enclosure (Typical) - Electrical Distribution drawing.
 - The Telecommunication Enclosure shall be powered by two separate 15 A, 120 VAC supplies (Utility and Network). The Utility Supply is to power non-critical components (enclosure lighting and power bar). The Network Supply (UPS) is to power the critical network components (Ethernet Switch) and environmental controls (ventilating fans).

Contractor shall provide the Utility Supply from the nearest lighting panel as per the TE Installation drawings. The Network Supply is to be provided by others. Where applicable, the Contractor shall provide a 15A Supplementary DIN rail mounted breaker for termination of the Network Supply. In addition, the Contractor shall provide a knockout for the Network Supply conduit as per the Access Closet Installation drawings. All power distribution installation shall be mounted to the top rear side of the TE.

- Provide 120 VAC, 3-wire, duplex receptacles, circuit breakers, surge suppressor, wire duct and grounding bar per the Telecommunication Enclosure Layout drawing and associated Component Schedule. The Contractor shall provide rigid-steel conduit and wiring to provide the 15 A, 120 VAC Utility Supply as per the Access Closet Installation drawings. The Utility Supply shall be terminated at a 15 A, DIN rail mounted, circuit breaker and surge suppressor. Distribution of the Utility Supply is as documented in the Telecommunications Enclosure – Electrical Distribution drawing.
- All power distribution installation shall be mounted to the top rear side of the TE.
- A rack mount UPS shall be supplied that will power the Telecommunication Enclosure Network Supply. The Contractor shall be responsible for the distribution of the Network Supply within the TE and for providing a 15 A supplemental breaker for termination of the supply by others.
- Power Distribution Unit (PDU - APC)
 - The APC rack mount PDU/transfer switch shall be managed three-phase power distribution unit that monitoring along with receptacle control.
 - The APC units shall be available for rack-mounting in standard, network enclosures.
 - The output receptacles support equipment requiring connections (10) with NEMA 5-15R.
 - Remote monitoring shall be enabled with a secure Web page and SNMP-based network management system.
 - The APC PDU shall permit interconnecting multiple units for monitoring and management.

WORK AREA OUTLETS FOR OFFICE AREA

- All modular jacks, faceplates and furniture inserts shall be Belden and performance rated to Category 6/6A.

- Provide one 4-port, single-gang, work area outlet in each work area for termination of the horizontal CAT6/6A cables with faceplates or decora module frames.
- For new construction, it is recommended that the outlet boxes be 100mm X 100mm X 54mm deep, complete with a mud ring cover specifically designed for single gang faceplates intended for flush mounting to the wall. This single gang outlet box aids in the maintaining of Category 6/6A and higher bend radius requirements.
- Where walls are not suitable or have insufficient depth, stand electrical size outlet boxes shall be used.
- Each manager’s office shall have two (2) work area outlets on separate walls.
- One (1) 4-port, work-area outlet shall be associated with as many ports necessary (in groups of 4 or 2) on the snap-in faceplate installed in the patch panel of the TE or TR as is provided.
- Within each office outlet, only two of the ports shall be terminated at the work area faceplate and patch panel unless otherwise specified.
- Space shall be left in each conduit and faceplate for a third and fourth cable to be added at a later time.
- In the majority of cases one (1) 4-port, work-area outlet shall be installed within each systems furniture cubical work area partition.
- In some special situations where the systems furniture is configured fully the work-area outlet shall be installed directly on the wall in the office areas.
- Within systems furniture, only two of the four positions shall be terminated with work area jacks and on the patch panels unless otherwise specified.
- Space shall be left in conduits and faceplates for the inclusion of a third and fourth cable at a later time.
- In boardrooms and large general office areas, one single gang work area outlet shall be provided every 3.0 metres and within 1.0 metres of an electrical outlet if provided.
- Only two of the four positions shall be terminated with work area jacks and on the patch panels unless otherwise specified.

FACEPLATES

- Faceplates shall be modular Belden white format opening to allow the possibility of changing connector types in the future without replacing the entire unit.
- Faceplates shall be equipped with small form factor terminating connectors to fit the individual outlet's requirements
- Faceplates shall be equipped with a minimum of four (4) openings for modules. Contractors are to equip the faceplate with the required number of blank inserts as required.

WORKSTATION FACEPLATES AND ADAPTERS - CUBICLES

- Workstation outlets shall be supplied and installed for all terminations at the workstation end and as further specified below to suit the application.
- Each workstation shall be equipped with minimum two (2) RJ45 Cat6/6A green color jacks.
- The Communications Consultant shall confirm the color of outlets prior to placing order.
- Modular Furniture Faceplates
 - Modular furniture faceplates shall be installed in all furniture outlets that have a modular furniture knockout shall consist of 4 ports.
 - Each outlet shall be installed with the specified termination modules or a blank insert. No openings shall remain exposed.
 - Communications Consultant shall verify furniture modular faceplate requirement.
 - Belden MDVO modular furniture adapter, 4 port, white
 - Belden MDVO modular furniture adapter, 4 port, black
- Surface Mount Boxes
 - Surface mount boxes shall be installed for all furniture outlets that do not have a modular furniture knockout, exposed ceiling outlets or any location not provided with an electrical back box.
 - The surface mounted box shall consist of a minimum of two (2) ports.
 - Each outlet shall be installed with the specified termination modules or a blank insert. No openings are to remain exposed.

- Belden MDVO side entry box, white
- Belden MDVO side entry box, black

RJ45 CAT6/6A JACKS

- Belden Eight-position modular jack (RJ45), type Category 6/6A to TIA-568 shall be green color and shall have the following minimum performance characteristics:
 - Modular jack current rating: 1.5 Amperes maximum
 - Modular jack durability 1,000 mating cycles
 - Modular jack contact Pressure: 100 grams minimum per contact
 - Dielectric voltage strength: 1,000 V RMS at 60Hz for 1 minute
 - Insulation resistance: 200 milli-ohms minimum
 - Contact resistance 1 milli-ohms per contact
- The contact material of the jack in a modular jack connector shall be phosphor bronze with 50 micro-inches of gold over nickel.
- UTP termination modules shall be of the same category as the UTP cabling to ensure that manufacturer end to end warranties can be attained.
- UTP cables used for IP voice shall be terminated with the same specified jacks.
- All UTP termination modules shall be Belden MDVO type.
- Belden CAT6/6A modular jack, MDVO style, green color.
- Belden ID data tab, MDVO style, green color.

COPPER PATCH PANEL (CPP)

- All horizontal CAT6/6A U/UTP cabling shall be terminated on 1U, 24 ports, Belden CAT6/6A modular patch panel.
- All copper patch panels shall be black.
- All modular patch panels shall be populated with CAT6/6A UTP modules/jacks as required.
- The modular copper patch panel shall mount to standard TIA 482.6 mm (19") rack.

- Contractor to refer to installation instructions provided with the patch panel for proper installation.

COPPER CAT6/6A HORIZONTAL CABLE (U/UTP)

- Belden, four-pair, 100 ohm balanced unshielded-twisted-pair (U/UTP) cable, appropriate flame test classification, Category 6/6A (CAT 6/6A) shall be in compliance to TIA-568 standard.
- All cables fully contained within conduit or areas that are not plenum rated shall use CMR/FT4 rated cable.
- Any cable, regardless of length passing through a return air plenum ceiling and not in conduit shall be rated CMP/FT6.
- All UTP cables shall meet requirements identified below:
 - Color: Blue
 - Rating: CMR/FT4 (riser rated or in conduit) or CMP/FT6 (plenum areas or in J-hooks)
 - Category: 6/6A
 - 23 AWG, spool-in-a-box
- All CAT6/6A horizontal cables shall be eligible for the Belden 25 years Certification Warranty.
- Cabling shall be installed and terminated as per the BICSI Installation Methods Manual, Belden Certification training and the manufacturers' installation instructions.

COPPER CAT6/6A PATCH CORD (U/UTP)

- Patch cord shall be manufactured of stranded conductor cable with 8-position, 4-pair terminations at both ends.
- All patch cords shall be manufactured by Belden and performance rated to CAT 6/6A.
- All patch cords shall be of the same or higher performance category and manufacturer of the U/UTP horizontal cabling system that shall be warranted as part of the end-to-end solution.
- All patch cords shall be standard compliant and minimum of FT4 or LSZH rated.
- All patch cords shall be manufactured and certified, 4-pair stranded conductors copper cables, field assembled patch cords are not allowed.

- All patch cords shall be gray in color.
- The Contractor shall supply patch cords in the following length:
 - At patch panel location, provide 0.5 metres long patch cords for all terminated horizontal cables unless otherwise advised by Consultant or CoT-IT.
 - At workstation or work area outlet location, provide patch cords of suitable length and not longer than 5 metres (typically 2.1 metres but Project Consultant to finalize) for every terminated horizontal cable unless otherwise advised by Consultant or CoT-IT.
- Patch cords shall be installed and terminated into the final device by the Contractor as per the BICSI Installation Methods Manual, Belden Certification training and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

BACKBONE CABLE FOR VOICE CENTREX ONLY - ISP (CAT3/5E)

- Category 3/5e rated wire and cable placed in the inside environment shall be solid, 24 AWG, twisted pair and multi-conductor.
- All cables fully contained within conduit or areas that are not plenum rated shall use CMR rated cable.
- Any cable, regardless of length passing through a return air plenum ceiling and not in conduit shall be rated CMP.
 - Belden: CMR: min 25 pairs | CMP: min 25 pairs

TELEPHONE PATCH PANEL FOR VOICE (TPP)

- Minimum 1U 24 RJ45 UTP ports.
- Accommodates 180, 110, or 90 degree patch cord connectors on back of patch panel.
- Does or doesn't require the use of a punch-down tool and mounts to standard EIA 19" rack.
- Belden for voice unloaded patch panel - black
- Belden jacks for voice unloaded patch panel, white – CAT3/5e
- Belden ID voice tab for unloaded patch panel, white

VOICE CROSS CONNECT AT ENTRANCE FACILITY (EF)

- Voice cross-connect is a system that consists of various sizes of BIX blocks, cable distribution accessories (such as moulded rings and strips) and a BIX tool to terminate wires at the BIX block. The voice cross-connect system is primarily composed of two parts: the mount and the connectors.
- Cross-connect mount is a wall-mounted frame, generally built from 16-gauge steel. The frame features a rectangular plastic backplate and two plastic brackets that extend from either side of the backplate to fit between two and ten connectors. The connectors shall be oriented horizontally on the mount.
- The connectors are rectangular punch-down blocks used to terminate up to 25 pairs. The connectors shall have a slip-in fitting which automatically strips the wire as it is punched down, eliminating the need for pre-stripping. The connectors shall also have a pair-splitter to facilitate fast arranging of wires on the punch-down block.
- Backbone cables shall be terminated on the backboard (as shown on drawings) unless otherwise specified in this document.
- All cables shall be terminated on IDC connectors complete with associated hardware such as mounts, cable / cross-connect wire managers, etc.
- The IDC connectors shall accept 24 to 26 AWG solid copper conductors.
- The IDC mounts shall accept cables from behind the connector.
- Cross-connect shall be a 5-pair block and include appropriate mounting and number of designation strips and labels.
- Cable management in the form of distribution rings or approved similar shall be provided between columns and rows of IDC mounts to support cross connect management in a manner recommended by the manufacturer.
- Instruction sheets for products are available from Belden.
- Belden 50 pair BIX mount
- Belden BIX distribution connector – 5 pair marking
- Belden accessories such as jumper wires, labels etc. to complete the system.

FIBREOPTIC CABLES

INDOOR BACKBONE MULTIMODE OM4 FIBREOPTIC CABLE

- The cable is performance rated to OM4 and shall be used only if the backbone link length is less than or equal to 150 meters.
- Primary and redundant, 12 strands in each cable shall run between the equipment room and the telecom room. Total of 2 x 12 strands shall run with diverse pathways between the equipment and telecom rooms.
- All cables shall be fully contained within conduit or areas that are not plenum rated shall use OFNR/FT4 rated cable.
- Any cable, regardless of length passing through a return air plenum ceiling and not in conduit or using cable tray / J-hook shall be rated OFNP/FT6.
- Fiber cables shall be protected when entering the patch panel with a black color flexible conduit.
- Core-locked, tight-buffered, black, indoor/outdoor fiber-express distribution cables.
- 50/125-micron core/cladding, laser optimized.
- 4700 MHz-km bandwidth at 850nm wavelength (EMB).
- 3500 MHz-km bandwidth at 1300nm wavelength.
- Only cables from Belden shall be accepted.
- All fibreoptics cables shall be installed and terminated into fibre optic adapters contained in fibre optic patch panels by the Contractor as per the BICSI Installation Methods Manual, Belden certification training and installation instructions.
- Belden:
 - OFNR/FT4
 - OFNP/FT6

FIBREOPTICS PATCH PANEL (FPP)

- Fibreoptics cabling shall be terminated in patch panels intended for fibre optic cable management.

- Belden Fibreoptics Rack Mount Enclosure for Telecommunication Enclosures shall be:
 - 3U - 19" Rack Mount Enclosure
 - Durable black powder coat finish
 - Be equipped with cable strain relief and slack storage
- Belden Blank Fibre Adapter Panel shall be:
 - Blank Fibre Adapter Panel to fit Fibre Adapter Patch Panel
 - Durable black powder coat finish
- Belden Fibreoptics LC Fibre Adapter Strip shall be:
 - Loaded with TIA-604 FOCIS-10 compatible adapters, TIA-568.3 standard compliant
 - Split sleeve: Zirconia Ceramic
 - Adapter housing colors follow TIA-568.3 suggested color identification scheme.
 - Belden part number for 6 LC duplex adapter strip
- Belden 1U fibre cover, smoked plexiglas
- Belden Splice Case / Modules / Trays for OM4 Cable Terminations shall be:
 - Belden splice tray for 3U rack mount fibre enclosure

FIBREOPTICS LC CONNECTOR FOR FIELD TERMINATION OF OM4 CABLE

- Optical fibre terminations for OM4 cable shall be made for field termination with a pre-polished connector and shall be of the same manufacturer and LC style to suit the cabling installed.
- Fibre connectors shall match the performance of the fibreoptics cable (OM4).
- Fibre terminations shall be made with a ceramic ferrule and cable boot.
- Optical fibre cables shall be terminated with pre-polished connectors having the characteristics as below:
 - Return loss: >20dB (multimode)
 - Termination Style: Pre-Polished

- Connector Type: LC
- Ferrule Type Zirconia Ceramic
- The connector shall include connector body / ferrule assemblies, crimp sleeves, dust caps, clip, and appropriate boot.
- All Fiberoptics connector terminations and adapters shall be contained in fibre optic patch panels from Belden by the Contractor as per the BICSI Installation Methods Manual, Belden certification training and installation instructions

FIBEROPTICS LC PIGTAIL FOR FIELD TERMINATION OF OM4 CABLE

- Optical fibre OM4 cable shall be fusion spliced to pig-tails for field termination and shall be of the same manufacturer and LC style to suit the cabling installed.
- Pigtail shall be OFNR (FT4) or LSZH rated and stamped/printed accordingly.
- The pigtail shall be 100% factory terminated and inspected end face geometry in compliance with Telcordia GR-326-CORE, issue 3.
- Typical insertion loss per pigtail connection: 0.25dB.
- Field assembled pigtails are not allowed.
- The Contractor shall supply and fusion splices every strand of the fibre backbone cable with a pigtail. The pigtail length shall be 1m.
- Belden OM4 pigtail
- Belden fusion splice heat shrink protector sleeves

FIBEROPTICS MULTIMODE LC-LC DUPLEX PATCH CORDS – OM4

- All patch cords shall be CSA/TIA/UL approved, CMR (FT4) or LSZH rated and printed accordingly.
- All optical fibre patch cords shall be OM4.
- All optical fibre patch cords shall be manufactured and certified, 1-pair (duplex, 2 strands). Field assembled patch cord is not allowed.
- The Contractor shall supply a minimum two (2) patch cords for every OM4 backbone cable:

- At patch panel in the telecom room (TE), provide one (1) 2-meter-long patch cord unless otherwise specified by CoT IT.
- At patch panel location in the equipment room (ER), entrance facility (EF), or any other space provide one (1) 2-meter-long patch cord unless otherwise specified by CoT IT.
- All optical fibre patch cords shall be LC to LC duplex.

PATHWAY SYSTEM – CONDUIT AND CABLE TRAY

- Cable tray shall be used above ceilings in commercial facilities and below raised floor systems as may be found in equipment rooms or data centers.
- All pathway (conduit and cable tray) systems shall be designed in accordance with the latest version of the ANSI/TIA-569-E Standard which exceeds the minimum requirements of Canadian Electrical Code. Pathway systems that are designed only to the Canadian Electrical Code and do not include all requirements of the ANSI/TIA-569-E standard will be considered substandard and removed until such time as they are in compliance.
- Consultant to confirm with both the facility and CoT-IT regarding the areas that are suitable for Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT).

ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING CONDUIT - EMT

- To be used within the office areas only (if applicable).
- Electrical Metallic Tubing shall be electro-galvanized steel.

FITTINGS

- Fittings for electrical metallic tubing shall be single screw indenter fittings for conduits up to 2" and double screw indenter fittings for conduits 2" and larger.
- Die-cast or pressure cast fittings are not permitted.
- Connectors shall have insulated throat up to and including 1" size. For sizes 1-1/4" and larger, provide plastic insulating bushing.
- Provide conduit body types, shapes and sizes as required to suit application and NEC requirements. Provide matching gasket covers secured with corrosion-resistant screws.

EXPANSION FITTINGS

- Provide expansion fittings with external grounding straps at building expansion joints.
- Minimum 4" movement in either direction.
- At expansion joints in concrete pours, provide deflection/expansion fittings capable of movement of $\frac{3}{4}$ " in all directions from the normal.

WATER PROOFING SEALS

- Provide watertight expanding link-type seals for installation between the conduit and the sleeve or core drilled hole.

WIRE BASKET TRAY

- The wire basket tray shall be 12 – 13 gauge, straight sections shall be powder coated black with an average paint thickness of 1.2 mils (30 microns) to 3.0 mils (75 microns).
- Tray shall be designed in such a way as to be secured to the following, but not limited to: wall, ceiling every 1.2 metres.
- Splicing trays shall be accomplished by using a single manufacturer supplied UL classified connector bolt or splice plate.
- Depth: Tray depth shall be (unless otherwise shown on the drawings) 100mm (4 inches).
- Width: Tray width shall be (unless otherwise shown on the drawings) 300mm (12 inches).
- Turning Fences shall maintain approved bend radius and be constructed from sheet steel and plated in accordance with applicable standards.
- Intersections shall be made from high strength steel, welded and plated in accordance with applicable standards.
- Proper manufactured accessories and fittings such as elbows, reduces, crossovers, tees and riser shall be used for any change in direction, height or size of the cable basket tray.
- Support cable tray to suit loading and recommended support requirements in the Canadian Electrical Code Part II.
- Materials bolted or riveted to the cable tray shall be free of burrs and or sharp edges.

VENTILATED CABLE TRAYS

- All cable tray systems shall be designed in accordance with the latest version of the ANSI/TIA-569-E Standard and BICSI TDMM which exceed the minimum requirements of Canadian Electrical Code. Cable tray systems that are designed only to the Canadian Electrical Code and do not include all requirements of the ANSI/TIA-569-E Standard and BICSI TDMM shall be considered substandard and removed until such time as they are in compliance.
- Consultant to confirm with both the facility and CoT-IT regarding the areas that are suitable for cable tray, if suitable, what material type given the impact of certain airborne chemicals (aka Chlorine) that corrode metals.
- The ventilated cable tray is preferred to be used for horizontal cable distribution.
- The ventilated cable tray shall include but not be limited to the following characteristics:
 - A prefabricated structure consisting of a ventilated bottom with integral longitudinal side rails with no openings exceeding 50mm or 2" in a longitudinal direction.
 - Shall be prefabricated from a pre-punched sheet to produce a one-piece ventilated tray.
 - Shall be available in Aluminum, pre-galvanized Steel, hot dip Galvanized Steel and Stainless Steel 316.
 - Shall be a minimum of 103mm or 4" in depth or as appropriately designed and approved by Project Consultant and CoT-IT.
 - Proper manufactured accessories and fittings such as elbows, reduces, crossovers, tees and riser shall be used for any change in direction, height or size of the cable tray.
 - Spine type cable tray is not acceptable.
 - Support cable tray to suit loading and recommended support requirements in the Canadian Electrical Code Part II.
 - The support shall be placed within a maximum of 610mm on either side of any connection to a fitting.
 - Materials bolted or riveted to the cable tray shall be free of burrs and or sharp edges.

JUNCTION BOX

- All junction box applications shall be designed in accordance with the latest version of the ANSI/TIA-569-E Standard and BICSI TDMM which exceed the minimum requirements of Canadian Electrical Code. Application of junction boxes that are only designed to the Canadian Electrical Code and do not include all requirements of the ANSI/TIA-569-E Standard and BICSI TDMM shall be considered substandard and removed until such time as they are in compliance.
- Consultant to confirm with both the facility and CoT-IT regarding the areas that are suitable for junction box construction type given the impact of certain airborne chemicals (aka Chlorine) that corrode metals.
- For standard non chemically hazardous environments junction boxes shall be constructed of not less than 14-gauge galvanized steel with trim for flush or surface mounting in accordance with the location to be installed.
- Provide screw-on type cover boxes installed in damp or wet locations shall be of rain-tight construction with gasketed cover and threaded conduit hubs.
- Boxes shall be NEMA approved for the environmental condition of the location where they will be installed.

POKE THROUGH FLOOR BOX

- Where office facilities exist but access for cable distribution from above is not possible it may be practical to serve the floor from the ceiling space below with a Poke Through.
- Aluminum modular fire rated poke-through floor boxes coverings.
- Installs in 4" (101.6mm) diameter core drilled hole through concrete.
- UL listed for use in 1-4 hour rated floors.
- Poke-through fitting and universal cover combination exceed UL514A scrub water exclusion requirements.
- Stationary fire barrier expands during fire conditions to provide upper fire seal with adjustable fire barrier that would accommodate concrete floor thickness from 2-1/4" to 7".
- Dual 1" E.M.T. conduit tubes feed from communications feed and one for the electrical (when needed).
- Furniture feed for both power and communication services to modular furniture systems.

- Poke-through to have dual panels, one to hold four (4) RJ45 CAT6/6A Data/Voice ports. The other panel will have a blank plate.
- One-piece dual style line Poke-Through aluminum finish.
- Aluminum modular fire rated poke-through floor boxes coverings.
- Installs in 4" (101.6mm) diameter core drilled hole through concrete.
- UL listed for use in 1-4 hour rated floors.
- Poke-through fitting and universal cover combination exceed UL514A scrub water exclusion requirements.
- Stationary fire barrier expands during fire conditions to provide upper fire seal with adjustable fire barrier that would accommodate concrete floor thickness from 2-1/4" to 7".

GROUNDING AND BONDING

- All bonding to ground systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the latest version of the ANSI/TIA-607-D Standard and BICSI TDMM which exceed the minimum requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code. Grounding and Bonding for Communications that are designed only to the Canadian Electrical Code and do not include all requirements of the ANSI/TIA-607-D Standard and BICSI TDMM shall be considered substandard and removed until such time as they are in compliance.
- Consultant to confirm with both the facility and CoT-IT regarding the areas that are suitable bonding and grounding points given the impact of certain airborne chemicals (aka Chlorine) that corrode metals.

PRIMARY BONDING BUSBAR (PBB) / TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAIN GROUNDING BUSBAR (TMGB)

- An insulated predrilled copper busbar listed by NRTL, electro-tin plated with holes 8mm diameter for use with standard-sized lugs.
- Dimensions 6mm thick, 100mm wide, variable length as applicable.
- Shall be insulated from its support by a minimum of 50mm.

SECONDARY BONDING BUSBAR (SBB) / TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUNDING BUSBAR (TGB)

- Predrilled copper busbar listed by NRTL, electro tin plated with holes 8mm diameter for use with standard-sized lugs.
- Dimensions 6mm thick, 50mm wide, variable length as applicable.
- Shall be insulated from its support by a minimum of 50mm.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING BACKBONE (TBB)

- Cable assemblies shall be UL Listed and CSA Certified and be a minimum of 6 AWG copper conductor, green insulated.
- Telecommunications Grounding and Bonding Conductor Label Kits shall be supplied and installed by the Electrical Contractor at every rack and cabinet as well as one for every Telecommunications Grounding Busbar.
- The bonding conductor size shall be as follows:

TBB Length in Linear metres Metres (feet)	TBB Size (AWG)
Less than 4 (13)	6
4-6 (14 – 20)	4
6-8 (21 – 26)	3
8 – 10 (34 – 41)	2
13 – 16 (42 – 52)	1/0
16 – 20 (53 – 66)	2/0
Greater than 20 (66)	3/0

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING CONDUCTOR (TBC)

- Cable assemblies shall be UL Listed and CSA Certified and be a minimum, the same size as the largest TBB copper conductor.
- Shall be green insulated and marked in accordance with ANSI/TIA-607-D.

WARNING LABELS

- Non-metallic warning labels in English: TIA-607-D.
- Identify labels with wording "If this connector is loose, please call the building telecommunications manager or site / area supervisor".

FIRE-STOPPING

- A fire-stop system is comprised of the item or items penetrating the fire rated structure, the opening in the structure and the materials and assembly of the materials used to seal the penetrated structure. Firestop systems comprise an effective block for fire, smoke, heat, vapor and pressurized water stream.
- All penetrations through fire-rated building structures (walls and floors) shall be sealed with an appropriate fire-stop system (EZ-PATH). This requirement applies to through penetrations (complete penetration) and membrane penetrations (through one side of a hollow fire rated structure). Any penetrating item i.e., riser slots and sleeves, cables, conduit, cable tray, and raceways, etc. shall be properly fire-stopped with EZ-PATH.
- Firestop systems shall be UL Classified to ASTM E814 (UL 1479) and shall be approved by a qualified Professional Engineer (PE), licensed (actual or reciprocal) in the state where the work is to be performed. A drawing showing the proposed fire-stop system, stamped/embossed by the Professional Engineer of Ontario (P.Eng.), shall be provided to the Owner's Technical Representative prior to installing the fire-stop system(s).
- EZ-PATH Part Numbers:
 - EZ-PATH Series 22, 33 and 44 (size based on cable quantities).

END OF SECTION

SECTION – 3: EXECUTION

It is Consultant / Designer responsibility to check the latest version of this document from CoT-IT.

GENERAL

- RCDD certified engineer shall perform the design and consulting work.
- Contractors / Technicians shall be certified with Belden and Fluke Networks to perform installations and testing / commissioning.
- Contractors must have an RCDD installation Team Lead / Project Manager.
- Technicians who have not completed the appropriate certification or training shall not pull, terminate or otherwise be involved in the installation of the telecommunications physical infrastructure with the exception of bonding to ground.
- Installers performing the testing (SAT, Acceptance, Commissioning, etc.) shall be Certified Cabling Test Technician on Fluke DSX / Versiv and Optifibre OTDR equipment.
- Following are the procedures to follow for successful project handing over:
 - Cable Acceptance Testing (CAT) – See Appendix for correct Sample Test Results and Compliance Sheet
 - Site Acceptance Testing (SAT) - See Appendix for Sample SAT Documents
 - As-built Drawings and Documents (ADD)
 - Consultant Review and Comments (CRC)
 - CoT-IT Approval of Satisfaction (AoS) – Signing off

HORIZONTAL CABLE INSTALLATION

- All cables and components shall be installed as per the Belden’s instruction sheets, ANSI/TIA standards and the BICSI Installation Methods Manual to complete the project.
- All testing of the Category 6/6A cabling system shall be with Fluke DSX-5000 / 8000 Versiv Cable Analyzers.

FIBREOPTIC CABLE INSTALLATION

- All cables and components shall be installed as per Belden’s instruction sheets, ANSI/TIA standards and the BICSI Installation Methods Manual to complete the project.
- All testing of the fibre optic installation shall be with test equipment from Fluke DSX-5000 / 8000 Versiv and if required (upon CoT-IT request) Optifibre OTDR.

CABLE ACCEPTANCE TESTING

- This section specifies the acceptance testing requirements for backbone fibre optic as well as horizontal UTP cabling.
- Supply all of the test equipment required to conduct acceptance tests.
- Submit acceptance documentation as defined in this section.
- All of the installed cabling must be tested and successfully pass all test criteria.
- Standards referenced in this section include:
 - ANSI/TIA-568: Telecommunications Cabling Standard. All standards referenced within the TIA-568, where applicable, constitute standard provisions of this specification.
 - ANSI/TIA-526-14: Optical Power Loss Measurement, Multimode
 - ANSI/TIA-526-7: Optical Power Loss Measurement, Single-mode
 - ANSI/TIA-1152: Requirements for field test instruments and measurements for balanced twisted-pair cabling
- Visually inspect all cables, cable reels and shipping cartons to detect possible cable damage incurred during shipping and transport. Visibly damaged goods shall be returned to the supplier and replaced at no additional cost to the City.
- All cables and termination hardware shall be 100% tested for defects in installation and to verify cabling system performance under installed conditions according to the requirements of ANSI/TIA-568 standard. All pairs of each installed cable shall be verified prior to system acceptance. Any defect in the cabling system installation including but not limited to cable, connectors, feed through couplers, patch panels and connector blocks shall be repaired or replaced in order to ensure 100% useable conductors in all cables installed without cost to the City.

COPPER PERMANENT LINK TESTING – HORIZONTAL CABLING

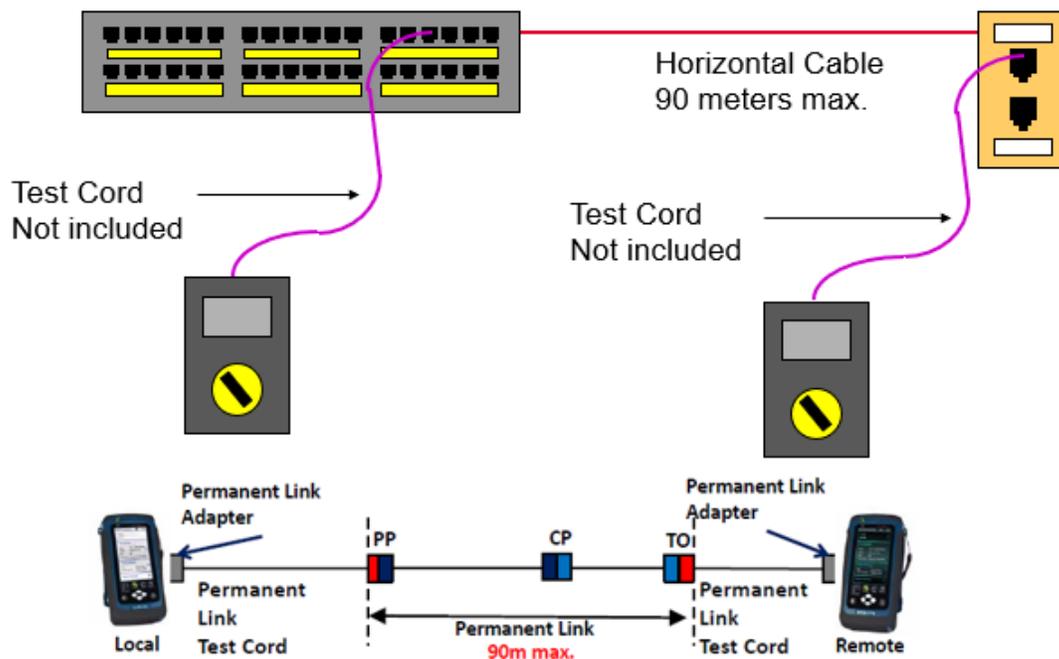
- All unshielded twisted-pair copper cable links shall be tested for continuity, pair reversals, shorts, opens and performance to Category 6/6A. Horizontal cabling shall be tested using a minimum level IIIe test unit for Category 6/6A performance compliance.
- Continuity - Each pair of installed cable shall be tested using a test unit that shows opens, shorts, polarity and pair-reversals, crossed pairs and split pairs. The test shall be recorded as pass/fail as indicated by the test unit and referenced to the appropriate cable identification number and circuit or pair number. Any faults in the wiring shall be corrected and the cable re-tested prior to final acceptance.
- Length - Each installed cable link shall be tested for installed length using a TDR type device. The cables shall be tested from patch panel to patch panel, block to block, patch panel to outlet or block to outlet as appropriate. The cable length shall conform to the maximum distances set forth in the ANSI/TIA-568.2 standard. Cable length shall be recorded, referencing the cable identification number and circuit or pair number. For multi-pair cable, the shortest pair length shall be recorded as the length for the cable.
- Horizontal twisted pair cable shall meet or exceed the permanent link, performance requirements specified in ANSI/TIA-568.2 for Category 6/6A, Unshielded Twisted Pair (U/UTP).
- All tests shall be conducted using permanent link configuration on the testing equipment.

COPPER TEST EQUIPMENT

- Category 6/6A Test Equipment - Category 6/6A test equipment shall meet the following minimum criteria:
 - All test equipment of a given type shall be from the same manufacturer and have compatible electronic results output. Acceptable test equipment manufacturer is Fluke Networks. Unless the manufacturer specifies a more frequent calibration cycle, calibration date shall be not more than a year from cable test date. Recommended test equipment is a Fluke Networks DSX 5000 / 8000 Versiv Cable Analyzer.
 - Test adapters must be approved by the manufacturer of the test equipment. Adapters from other sources are not acceptable. For horizontal cabling, permanent link adapters shall be used.
 - Baseline accuracy of the test equipment must meet or exceed TIA Level IIIe, as indicated by independent laboratory testing.

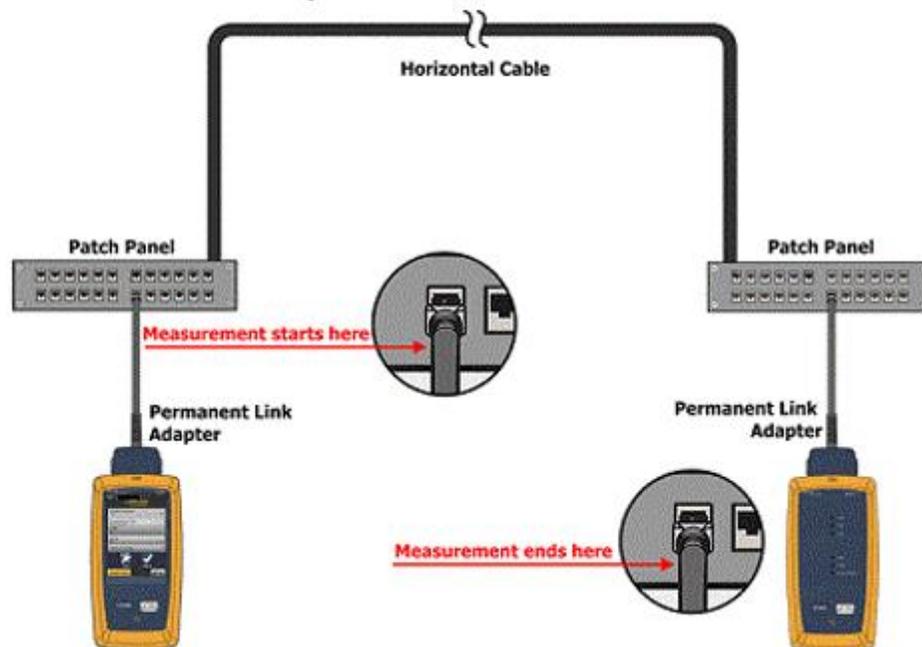
- Test equipment must be capable of certifying Category 6/6A to TIA-568.2 standard.
- Test equipment must have a dynamic range of at least 100 dB to minimize measurement uncertainty.
- Test equipment must be capable of storing full frequency sweep data for all tests.
- Test equipment must include S-Band time domain diagnostics for NEXT and return loss (TDNXT and TDRL) for accurate and efficient troubleshooting.
- Test equipment must be capable of running individual NEXT, return loss, etc., measurements in addition to auto tests. Individual tests increase productivity when diagnosing faults.
- Test equipment must make swept frequency measurements in compliance with ANSI/TIA-568.2 standard.
- The measurement reference plane of the test equipment shall start immediately at the output of the test equipment interface connector. There shall not be a time domain dead zone of any distance that excludes any part of the link from the measurement.
- The calibration of equipment shall be valid within one (1) year of the test date.

■ Permanent Link in LAN



■ Permanent Link Test in DC

Data center two connector permanent link definition:



HORIZONTAL CABLE TESTING DOCUMENTATION - COPPER

- Category 6/6A (UTP) Documentation - As a minimum, test reports shall include the following information for each U/UTP CAT6/6A cabling element tested:
 - Wiremap results that indicate the cabling has no shorts, opens, split, reversed, or crossed pairs and end-to-end connectivity is achieved.
 - Attenuation, NEXT, PSNEXT, Return Loss, ELFEXT and PSELFEXT data that indicate the worst-case result, the frequency at which it occurs, the limit at that point and the margin. These tests shall be performed in a swept frequency manner from 1 MHz to highest relevant frequency, using a swept frequency interval that is consistent with TIA and ISO requirements. Information shall be provided for all pairs or pair combinations and in both directions when required by the appropriate standards.
 - Length (in meters), propagation delay and delay skew relative to the limit.
 - Any individual test that fails the relevant performance specification shall be marked as a FAIL.

- Cable manufacturer, cable model number/type and NVP.
- Tester, manufacturer, model, serial number, hardware version and software version.
- Circuit ID number (Cable Tag Id) and Facility name.
- Test criteria used.
- Overall pass/fail indication.
- Date and time of test.

BACKBONE FIBREOPTIC TESTING

- Backbone fibre optic cable shall meet or exceed the permanent link, performance requirements specified in ANSI/TIA-568.3 for multimode and singlemode fibre.
- Test link attenuation with an OLTS:
 - For multimode fibre, make reference measurements in accordance with TIA-526-14, Annex A – One cord reference method. Measure optical loss on each fibre at 850nm and 1300nm. It is required to measure loss on each fibre from each direction (bi-directional).
 - For singlemode fibre, make reference measurements in accordance with TIA-526-7, one cord reference method. Measure optical loss on each fibre at 1310nm and 1550nm. It is required to measure loss on each fibre from each direction (bi-directional).
- Measure link length optically or calculate using cable sheath length markings.
- Multimode backbone fibre optic cabling shall meet the following loss and length criteria:
 - Attenuation @ 850nm shall be less than or equal to: fibre length (km) x 3.0 dB/km + number connector pairs x 0.5 dB + number of splices x 0.3 dB.
 - Attenuation @ 1300nm shall be less than or equal to: fibre length (km) x 1.5 dB/km + number connector pairs x 0.5 dB + number of splices x 0.3 dB.
 - Length shall be less than or equal to 150 meters.
- VCSEL driver is preferred to be used for testing as the SFP active modules on the switch runs with VCSEL drivers up to 10Gbps.
- Singlemode backbone fibre optic cabling shall meet the following loss and length criteria:

- Attenuation @ 1310nm shall be less than or equal to: fibre length (km) x 0.4 dB/km + number connector pairs x 0.75 dB + number of splices x 0.3 dB.
- Attenuation @ 1550nm shall be less than or equal to: fibre length (km) x 0.4 dB/km + number connector pairs x 0.75 dB + number of splices x 0.3 dB.
- Length more than 150 metres and shall be less than or equal to 10000 meters.

BACKBONE FIBREOPTICS TESTING DOCUMENTATION

- Fiberoptics Documentation: As a minimum, test reports shall include the following information for each fiberoptics cabling element (fibre) tested:
 - Actual measured attenuation, maximum allowable attenuation (loss) and the attenuation margin at the specified wavelengths. An individual test that fails the link criteria shall be marked as FAIL.
 - Reference method.
 - Number of mated connectors.
 - Actual length and maximum allowable length. Any individual test that fails the link length criteria shall be marked as FAIL.
 - Group refractive index (GRI) for the type of fibre tested, if length was optically measured.
 - Tester manufacturer, model, serial number and software version.
 - Circuit ID number (Cable Tag ID) and facility name.
 - Link criteria used.
 - Overall pass/fail indication.
 - Date and time of test.

FIBREOPTIC TEST EQUIPMENT

- All test equipment of a given type shall be from the same manufacturer and have compatible electronic results output. Acceptable test equipment manufacturer is Fluke Networks. Unless the manufacturer specifies a more frequent calibration cycle, calibration date shall not be more than a year from cable test date. Recommended test equipment is a Fluke Networks DSX-5000 /

8000 Versiv Cable Analyzers using VCSEL fibre modules (preferred) for multimode testing and/or OptiFiber OTDR (if advised by CoT-IT).

- The calibration of equipment shall be valid within one (1) year of the test date.
- Fiberoptics test equipment shall meet the following minimum criteria:
 - Test equipment shall be capable of measuring relative or absolute optical power in accordance with TIA-526-14, "Optical Power Loss Measurement of Installed Multimode Fiber Cable Plant."
 - Test equipment shall be capable of measuring relative or absolute optical power in accordance with TIA-526-7, "Optical Power Loss Measurement of Installed Single-mode Fibre Cable Plant."
 - Test equipment shall not include the loss or length of the test jumpers in the cable plant measurements.
 - Multimode test equipment shall incorporate both 850nm and 1300nm VCSEL/LED sources.
 - Single-mode test equipment shall incorporate both 1310nm and 1550nm laser sources.
 - Sources and meters shall automatically synchronize wavelengths to prevent calibration-related errors.
 - Test equipment shall employ a communications port to facilitate uploading of saved information from tester to PC.
 - Test equipment capable of measuring a Tx/Rx fibre pair simultaneously is recommended to enhance productivity. It is recommended that test equipment utilizing dual function main and remote units be used for bi-directional testing, eliminating the need to swap optical source and power meter.

CABLE TEST RESULTS MANUAL

- Consulting Engineer shall first review and comment on the test report. CoT-IT shall only receive the report after the review and approved comments of the Consulting Engineer. CoT-IT will finally provide their final review comment.
- Submit test reports in both a hardcopy and electronic format (native file). Hand-written test reports are not acceptable. If test results cannot be converted to a PDF format then provide any necessary proprietary/native software to view the results at no cost to the City.

- Fibre optic backbone cable test results shall be incorporated in the City of Toronto, Network - Cable Test Results manual. Submit two (2) copies of the Cable Test Results manual for each facility. The manual consists of hardcopy test result reports placed into lockable ‘D’ ring binders with a cover and spine that clearly indicates the title of the manual. Put a CD with the electronic copies of test reports in a pocket in the Cable Test Results manual.
- The Contractor (RCDD) PM must sign hardcopy reports before submitting it to the Consultant.

TEST COMPLIANCE SHEET

- A compliance sheet shall be prepared for every project of City of Toronto - IT. The criteria is summarized as below:

1	Test equipment with latest software version	8	Test results limits - TIA
2	Test equipment with latest test limit version	9	Test results based on VCSEL/LED Encircled Flux for OM4
3	Calibration of test equipment	10	Test results based on Laser for OS2
4	Test results submitted in native format and PDF format	11	MM testing at 850nm and 1300nm wavelength
5	Test result cable ID in compliance	12	SM testing at 1310nm and 1550nm wavelength
6	Permanent Link testing performed on copper (CAT6/6A)	13	Bi-directional testing
7	Test result cable type (copper and fibre) in compliance	14	Accurate quantity of adapters and splices

SITE ACCEPTANCE TEST (SAT)

- A Site Acceptance Test (SAT) will NOT test functionality of the system or its components. Site Acceptance Tests will evaluate the workmanship and verify installation against the *Installation* and *Layout* drawings.
- The SAT plan shall be submitted to CoT-IT, two (2) weeks in advance of commencement.

- The SAT plan shall have a checklist and identify tests with a schedule for CoT-IT to review and coordinate staff. Submit to the Contract Administrator/Project Manager and Consultant, three weeks prior to the commencement of the test, for review. The Contractor shall conduct the test when directed by the Contract Administrator. As a minimum, the Contract Administrator/Project Manager, Consultant and CoT-IT shall witness the test.
- The plan shall be sealed by the Installation Project Manager RCDD, followed by the RCDD Consultant.
- Prior to SAT, the Consultant shall review and approve all copper and fibre cabling testing, bonding and grounding inspections and any other criteria as may be described in the project tender.
- The SAT shall evaluate workmanship and verify construction and components against the Layout Drawings and associated Component Schedules submitted to and reviewed by the Consultant.
- The SAT shall be completed only when all items in the checklist have been witnessed and installed by the Contract Administrator/Project Manager, Consultant and CoT-IT as being in conformance with the design as specified.
- SAT of Equipment Room / Telecom Room
 - Each facility shall have one or more equipment room / telecom room, which house the server and network core closets. Each equipment / telecom room shall undergo a witnessed SAT.
 - The Consultant is responsible for the equipment / telecom room UPS, lighting panel and any ER/TR modifications noted in the tender drawings and specifications. The extent of ER/TR modifications varies for each facility.
 - In addition to the above, the ER/TR SAT shall include the evaluation of the server and core closet installation, power supplies to each closet and external cable management (e.g. cable tray). For the purpose of the ER/TR SAT the server and core closets shall be empty except for the installation of duplex receptacles to receive the UPS.
- SAT of Telecom Enclosure
 - As a minimum, the complete Telecom Enclosure for the SAT shall include the installation of copper patch panels, fibre patch panel, power supplies, horizontal cable terminations, cable management and patch cords.
 - At each facility, the Contractor shall provide one complete telecom enclosure, associated accessories and horizontal cable for the SAT. Following acceptance, the Contractor will be directed to proceed with the installation of the remaining TEs and horizontal cabling. The Contractor is to note that the fibre optic backbone cable installation will be included in the core closet SAT.

- The City reserves the right to do a random inspection of the telecom enclosure and those that do not comply with the above shall be made compliant at no expense to the City.

FIELD SUPPORT

- Provide 160 hours of on-site support for each facility beginning immediately after successful site acceptance test at that facility for a period of 24 months following Substantial Performance.
- Respond within 24 hours to a request for on-site support.
- The minimum site time per support call will be four (4) hours.
- The cost for the on-site field support shall be paid based on the rates quoted in the Schedule of Prices.

MAINTENANCE

- For a period of twelve (12) months following Final Acceptance, the Contractor shall provide a qualified technician/electrician to assist in the resolution of network related problems. The Contractor shall be given twenty-four (24) hours notice as to their requirement on-site.
- The Contractor will be compensated at the per diem rate quoted by the Contractor in the Form of Tender. However, if the source of the problem is discovered to be a result of work or components supplied by the Contractor, the Contractor shall not be compensated.

WARRANTY

- Testing and certification of the Building Network Distribution Cabling System shall be by the installer and shall include the provision of a Belden Warranty covering performance, products and installation.
- The Warranty shall cover the full repair and/or replacement of any component failing or failure to meet the design requirements within one (1) year.
- Warranty shall be delivered by the Contractor in coordination with Belden to the Client's Project Manager with the Testing and Certification documents. The project site shall receive manufacturer's plaque. All coordination regarding warranty and handing over of the manufacturer's plaque is the responsibility of the Contractor.

- The manufacturer shall warrant the project for twenty-five (25) years against application assurance and extended product manufacturing defects.
- The Contractor shall warrant installation against all product installation defects and that all approved cabling components meet or exceed the specified requirements for a period of twenty-five (25) years following acceptance.
- The Contractor shall warrant that all permanent fibre optic links meet or exceed the performance requirements of TIA-568.3 for multimode and singlemode fibre.
- The Contractor shall warrant that all permanent twisted pair links meet or exceed the performance requirement of TIA-568.2 for category 6/6A, unshielded twisted pair.
- Contractor must provide complete end to end mapping of all connectivity at the end in both hard and softcopy formats. This includes but not limited to horizontal data / voice cable number, copper and fibre backbone cable and active equipment ports.
- Within ten (10) days after testing, the cable installer shall provide the Project Manager with documentation, which shall include cable test results, a marked-up copy of the as-built cable network drawing and an electronic copy of the completed installation in Bentley Microstation Ver. 8 and AutoCAD or as per City's CAD guidelines.
- Contractor shall provide a manufacturer written certificate, plaque and warranty that the structured cabling platform is installed and fully operating in accordance with this standard and manufacturers specification.
- The warranty must guarantee that the design or installation negligence on the part of the Cabling Contractor shall not negate or void any portion of the certified system. The manufacturer must guarantee that all material, components and labour are covered in this circumstance for the full certification period of twenty-five (25) years. It must also guarantee that in the event a Cabling Contractor is no longer able to service the warranty, the full certification remains valid and is responsibility of the manufacturer.
- If a warranty issue arises for the cabling, the Warrantor must make arrangements to undertake the repair or replacement of warranty issues within 24 hours of notification. This may require the repair/replace of cabling components outside regular working hours at no additional cost.
- The warranty for the cabling must be such that the cable meets or exceeds the requirements of TIA-568 'Transmission Performance Specifications for 100 Ohm 4-pair Category 6/6A Cabling' including all Standards stated in this Contract.
- The Cabling Contractor shall forward the Structured Cabling Platform certification request form(s) to the proper authority and ensure that a Plaque and Certificate is issued to the Customer / Project Site along with the Structured Cabling Platform user manual. The successful bidder shall provide a certification number within two weeks of award of this project. Please

note that the Plaque/Certificate must have the Customer name/Project name on the Plaque/Certificate.

- The Cabling Contractor shall provide letter(s) of Certification within two weeks of substantial completion of the project to the Customer. This document will include the following: verification of the performance of the installed system, identification of the installation by location and project number and a copy of the warranty.
- Upon request and at no additional cost to the Customer the Cabling Contractor must provide a manufacturer's technical representative to conduct an on-site visit to ensure complete technical compliance.
- The Cabling Contractor must supply a copy of an unexecuted warranty statement (at the time of bidding) including all related terms and conditions. This copy shall be the Standard to which the warranty will be held. No changes shall be accepted unless it is deemed to benefit the Customer. Any proposed changes to the warranty must be submitted in writing to the Customer/their representative for review. The changes will then be accepted or declined by the Customer at their discretion. This is to remain valid for the entire warranty period.
- All cable Cabling Contractor technicians on site must be trained by the manufacturer of the Structured Cabling Platform being installed.
- Any defective or improperly installed products shall be replaced, or correctly reinstalled at no cost to the Customer.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

- An on-site training may be required for the Client to understand the system and installation.
- Contractors shall be certified with Belden and Fluke Networks to perform installations and testing.
- Contractors must have an RCDD installation Project Manager.
- Technicians who have not completed any certification program shall not pull, terminate or otherwise be involved in the installation of the telecommunications physical infrastructure with the exception of bonding to ground.
- Installers performing the testing (SAT, Acceptance, Commissioning, etc.) shall be certified CCTT on Fluke DSX and/or Optifibre OTDR.
- All Fluke credentials shall be submitted to the City during project award process for validation.
- The testing equipment shall be valid and calibrated within one (1) year as per manufacturer specifications.

- The cable installer shall have full working knowledge of cabling low voltage applications such as, but not limited to, Non-Secure Data/Voice communications cabling systems.
- Provide references of the type of installation provided for in this specification.
- Have knowledge of all applicable Telecommunication Standards such as but not limited to: CSA, TIA, IEEE and ANSI.
- Have experience in the installation of pathways and support for horizontal and backbone cabling.
- Be experienced in the installation and testing of telecommunication network cabling system, including the use of a light meter and OTDR.
- Provide proof of being a manufacturer certified installer for all cable network components being installed such as but not limited to cables, connectors and end termination equipment. The use of a non-manufacturer certified installer is not permitted.

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

- The drawings shall include cable routes and outlet locations.
- Outlet locations shall be identified by their sequential number as defined elsewhere in this document.
- Numbering, icons and drawing conventions used shall be consistent throughout all documentation provided.
- For new infrastructure project, the Consultant shall provide the design drawings / tender drawings / floor plans in paper and electronic (Microstation) formats on which as-built construction information can be added.
- For an existing infrastructure upgrade, the Owner may provide floor plans in paper and electronic (Microstation) formats on which as-built construction information can be added.
- These documents shall be modified accordingly by the Telecommunications Contractor to denote as-built information as defined above and returned to the Owner.
- The Contractors shall annotate the base drawings and return a hard copy (same plot size as originals) and electronic (Microstation) form.

FINAL ACCEPTANCE

- Once all work has been completed including all documentation submissions, the City will notify the satisfaction to the Consultant in writing of formal acceptance of the system.
- Consultant must warrant in writing that 100% of the installation meets the design requirements as specified.
- Contractor must warrant in writing that 100% of the installation meets the requirements specified in the tender documents.
- The CoT-IT reserves the right to conduct, using Contractor equipment and labour, a random re-test of up to five (5) percent of the cable plant to confirm documented results. Any failing cabling shall be re-tested and restored to a passing condition. In the event more than two (2) percent of the cable plant fails during re-test, the entire cable plant shall be re-tested and restored to a passing condition at no additional cost to the Owner.
- Acceptance shall be subject to completion of all work, successful post-installation testing which yields 100% PASS rating and receipt of full documentation as specified.
- The City may agree to allow certain cable runs to exceed acceptable standardized performance criteria. If required these cable runs will be exempt from meeting the specified standards. However, the Contractor will still be required to test these cable runs to validate component and installation performance.
- Documentation: The Contractor shall submit the following documentation for final acceptance:
 - City of Toronto - IT Network — Cable Test Results Manual.
 - Cable Acceptance Test (CAT) – Compliance Sheet
 - Site Acceptance Test (SAT)
 - As-built Drawings and Documents (ADD)
 - Consultant Review and Comments (CRC)
 - CoT-IT Approval of Satisfaction (AoS) – Signing off

APPENDIX-A: SAMPLE OF CABLE ACCEPTANCE TEST (CAT)



CITY OF TORONTO - CABLE TEST RESULTS COMPLIANCE SHEET

Project Name		Contract/Project Number	
Facility Name		Facility Address	
Location		Closet/Rack Number	
Consultant		Contractor	
Original Submission Date	Second Submission Date	Third Submission Date	Fourth Submission Date
City Reviewer	Date Issued	Status <input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved	

General

No.	GENERAL	Comply	Does Not Comply	Not Applicable
1	Cable test equipment DSX-5000 / 8000 with latest software version			
2	Cable test equipment DSX-5000 / 8000 with latest limit version			
3	Calibration certificate of the cable test equipment provided to the City			
4	Cable test results supplied to the City in PDF and Native format			
5	Test result specify the project name and / or contract number			
6	Test result specify site name or facility code			

Copper Test Results

No.	COPPER	Comply	Does Not Comply	Not Applicable
1	Permanent link testing performed			
2	Patch cord testing performed			
3	Test result cable identification in compliance with CoT-IT Standard			
4	Test result cable type in compliance with CoT-IT Standard – TIA-568 Horizontal			

Fiberoptics Test Results

No.	FIBRE	Comply	Does Not Comply	Not Applicable
1	Test results based on LED/VCSEL for OM4 50/125 um MM fibre cabling			
2	Test results based on FP Laser for OS2 9/125 um SM fibre cabling			
3	MM testing at 850nm and 1300nm modal bandwidth			
4	SM testing at 1310nm and 1550nm modal bandwidth			
5	Test result cable identification in compliance with City of Toronto-IT Standard			
6	Test result cable type in compliance with City of Toronto-IT Standard and TIA-568 Backbone MM/SM			
7	Test link attenuation in accordance with TIA-526-14 or TIA-526-7 makes reference measurements in accordance with METHOD-B (one jumper cable measurement for MM) or METHOD-A.1 (one jumper cable measurement for SM). Measure optical loss on each fibre at 850nm and 1300nm (for MM) or 1310nm and 1550nm (for SM).			
8	Measure loss on each fibre from each direction (bi-directionally) as per CoT-IT Standard			
9	Accurate quantity of adapter and splices			
10	Smart Remote mode used for testing dual-fibre strands			





Cable ID: CCTV-MZ/02/01/020

Test Summary: PASS

Test Limit: TIA Cat 6A Perm. Link

Main: Versiv
S/N: 2790064

Remote: Versiv
S/N: 2797298

Limits Version: V7.6

Software Version: V6.6 Build 2

Software Version: V6.6 Build 2

Date / Time: 06/06/2022 04:38:25 PM

Calibration Date: 01/31/2022

Calibration Date: 01/31/2022

Operator:

Adapter: DSX-5000 (DSX-PLA004)

Adapter: DSX-5000R (DSX-PLA004)

Headroom 3.3 dB (NEXT 3,6-7,8)

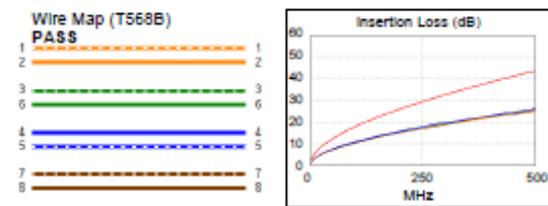
S/N: 4710039

S/N: 4710040

Cable Type: Cat 6A U/UTP

NVP: 68.2%

Length (ft), Limit 295	[Pair 7,8]	189
Prop. Delay (ns), Limit 498	[Pair 4,5]	295
Delay Skew (ns), Limit 44	[Pair 4,5]	13
Resistance (ohms)	[Pair 4,5]	9.09
Insertion Loss Margin (dB)	[Pair 3,6]	17.4
Frequency (MHz)	[Pair 3,6]	497.0
Limit (dB)	[Pair 3,6]	43.6



Worst Case Margin Worst Case Value

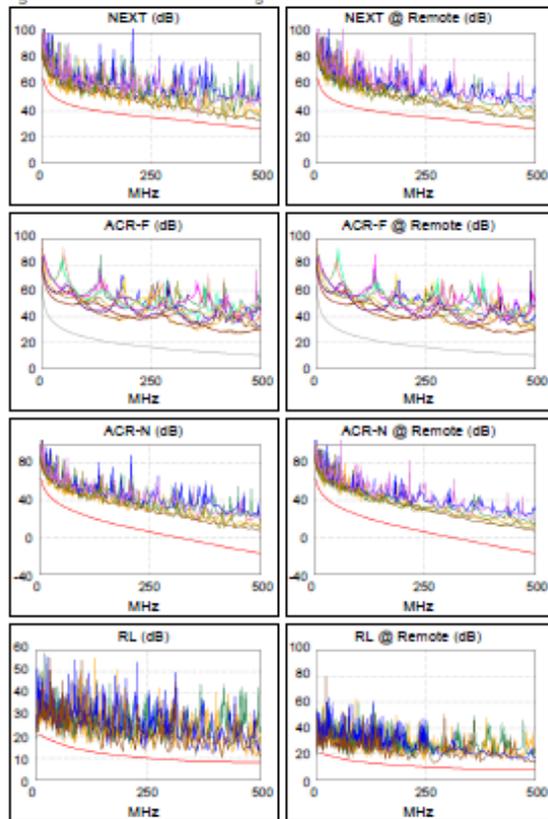
PASS	MAIN	SR	MAIN	SR
Worst Pair	3,6-7,8	3,6-7,8	3,6-7,8	3,6-4,5
NEXT (dB)	3.3	6.1	3.3	6.4
Freq. (MHz)	410.0	406.0	410.0	497.0
Limit (dB)	29.5	29.6	29.5	26.7
Worst Pair	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6
PS NEXT (dB)	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.0
Freq. (MHz)	410.0	424.0	500.0	497.0
Limit (dB)	26.7	26.2	23.8	23.8

PASS	MAIN	SR	MAIN	SR
Worst Pair	4,5-3,6	3,6-4,5	4,5-3,6	3,6-4,5
ACR-F (dB)	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.9
Freq. (MHz)	441.0	450.0	441.0	450.0
Limit (dB)	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.1
Worst Pair	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6
PS ACR-F (dB)	16.9	16.4	18.4	17.8
Freq. (MHz)	1.1	1.3	463.0	453.0
Limit (dB)	60.2	59.3	7.9	8.1

N/A	MAIN	SR	MAIN	SR
Worst Pair	1,2-3,6	1,2-3,6	3,6-4,5	3,6-4,5
ACR-N (dB)	10.6	12.2	24.0	23.8
Freq. (MHz)	17.4	17.4	500.0	497.0
Limit (dB)	46.8	46.8	-17.1	-16.9
Worst Pair	3,6	1,2	3,6	3,6
PS ACR-N (dB)	11.8	13.7	24.1	24.3
Freq. (MHz)	19.3	17.3	500.0	497.0
Limit (dB)	43.3	44.4	-20.0	-19.7

PASS	MAIN	SR	MAIN	SR
Worst Pair	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8
RL (dB)	1.9	3.5	2.0	5.0
Freq. (MHz)	146.5	274.0	357.0	481.0
Limit (dB)	12.3	9.6	8.5	8.0

Compliant Network Standards:
 10BASE-T 100BASE-TX 100BASE-T4
 100BASE-T 2.5GBASE-T 5GBASE-T
 10GBASE-T ATM-25 ATM-51
 ATM-155 100VG-AnyLan TR-4
 TR-16 Active TR-16 Passive





Cable ID: 024 **Test Summary: PASS**
 Date / Time: 02/15/2022 09:45:58 AM n = 1.467000 (1310 nm) Backscatter Coefficient: -79.4dB (1310 nm)
 Cable Type: SMF G652D n = 1.468000 (1550 nm) Backscatter Coefficient: -81.7dB (1550 nm)

Loss (R->M)
PASS

Test Limit: ISO/IEC 14763-3
 Limits Version: 7.6
 Date / Time: 02/15/2022 09:45:58 AM
 Operator: JOHN
 Main: Versiv
 S/N: 21123084
 Software Version: V5.7 Build 1
 Module: CertiFiber Pro (CFP-QUAD)
 S/N: 21212667
 Calibration Start Date: 08/12/2021
 Remote: Versiv
 S/N: 21120065
 Software Version: V5.7 Build 1
 Module: CertiFiber Pro Remote (CFP-QUAD)
 S/N: 21212670
 Calibration Start Date: 08/12/2021

Propagation Delay (ns)	7887	
Length ft	5284	PASS
Limit 16404		
Result	1310 nm	1550 nm
Loss (dB)	PASS	PASS
Limit (dB)	0.78	0.52
Margin (dB)	3.21	3.21
Reference (dBm)	2.43	2.69
Reference (dBm)	-4.04	-4.00

Number of Adapters: 2
 Number of Splices: 2
 Connector Type: LC
 Patch Length1 (ft): 7
 Reference Date: 02/15/2022 08:55:51 AM
 1 Jumper

Loss (M->R)
PASS

Test Limit:
 Limits Version:
 Date / Time:

Result	1310 nm	1550 nm
Loss (dB)	PASS	PASS
Limit (dB)	0.46	0.32
Margin (dB)	3.21	3.21
Reference (dBm)	2.75	2.89
Reference (dBm)	-3.07	-3.05

Compliant Network Standards:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 100GBASE-LX | 100GBASE-ER4 | 100GBASE-LR4 |
| 10GBASE-E | 10GBASE-L | 10GBASE-LX4 |
| 40GBASE-ER4 | 40GBASE-LR4 | Fibre Channel 100-SM-LC-L |
| Fibre Channel 1200-SM-LC-L | Fibre Channel 1600-SM-LC-L | Fibre Channel 200-SM-LC-L |
| Fibre Channel 400-SM-LC-L | Fibre Channel 400-SM-LC-M | Fibre Channel 800-SM-LC-L |

LinkWare™ PC Version 10.5



APPENDIX-B: SAMPLE OF SITE ACCEPTANCE TEST (SAT) DOCUMENTS

Checklist of Telecom Enclosure (TE) / Network / Core Closet Site Acceptance Test (SAT)

Facility:	Project Name:
Contract No.:	Telecom Enclosure / Network / Core Closet Tag:
Building:	Sub-Location:
Consultant:	Contractor:
Date:	CoT-IT Staff:

TELECOM ENCLOSURE (TE) / NETWORK / CORE CLOSET LAYOUT AND AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Procedure:

- Verify that the as-built drawings are present.
- Verify the Telecom Enclosure components match the bill of materials.
- Verify equipment layout is as shown in the as-built drawings.
- Verify all components are tagged and wiring is labeled as per the drawings. (Enclosure, Patch Panels, Copper Patch Panel(s) Work Area Outlets, Cables, Power Distribution Components, etc.)
- Verify the horizontal and backbone fibre cable terminations and labeling.

If any comments are necessary, enter a note number in the test form column and record the comment in the comments form at the end of this document.

Acceptance Criteria:

Telecom Enclosure construction and labeling shall match the as-built drawings.

As Built Drawings Verification			
Item No.	Description	Pass/Fail	Notes
1	As built drawings present		
2	Bill of materials in compliance		
3	Layout / arrangement of components in compliance		
4	All components tagged as per as-built drawings. (Enclosure, Patch Panels, Copper Patch Panel(s) Work Area Outlets, Power Distribution Components, etc.)		
5	All wiring labeled as per as-built drawings		

Power and Fusing Verification

Procedure:

Verify that the indicated circuit breakers or fuses are installed and labeled with the indicated rating and source and destination distribution panel, breaker position ID. Refer to as built Telecom Enclosure wiring diagrams for the required circuit protection and rating. Record the installed protection device rating.

If the indicated installed circuit protection device matches the required rating enter PASS in the test form column.

If any comments are necessary, enter a note number in the test form column and record the comment in the comments form at the end of this document.

Acceptance Criteria:

Installed fuses and circuit breakers shall match the required specifications and labeled accordingly. The correct equipment is powered by the fuse and/or circuit breaker as shown on the as-built electrical drawings.

TE AC Power, Fusing and Tagging/Labeling Verification						
Circuit Breaker / Fuse ID	Description	Required Rating	Installed Rating	Pass / Fail	Source / Destination ID	Notes
120V AC UPS Power Supplementary Protectors						
SP02	UPS Receptacle and UPS Pilot Light (if applicable)	15A				
120V AC Hydro Power Supplementary Protectors						
SP01	Surge Suppressor and Utility Pilot Light (if applicable)	15A				
SP03	Panel Light	5A				
SP04	Utility Receptacle	15A				

Grounding & Bonding Verification

Procedure:

Verify that the indicated component is properly connected to the ground.

- Switch off system power.
- Verify the installation of the ground connection between the grounding bus or common ground terminal and the indicated component.
- Measure the DC resistance between the grounding bus or common ground terminal and the indicated component.
- Record the measured DC resistance between the ground connection and the component.

If the indicated grounding connection is installed and meets the maximum DC resistance specification enter a PASS in the test form column. If any comments are necessary, enter a note number in the test form column and record the comment in the comments form at the end of this document.

Acceptance Criteria:

The grounding or bonding conductor is installed and the DC resistance measurement must be less than or equal to 0.2 Ω between termination points.

Telecom Enclosure (TE) Grounding & Bonding Verification				
Grounding / Termination Point	Ground Conductor Visual Inspection	Resistance Ω Measured	Pass / Fail	Notes
Surge Suppressor		Ω		
UPS Receptacle / Isolated Ground		Ω		
Utility Receptacle		Ω		
Enclosure Door		Ω		
APC Power Bar		Ω		
Rack Mount Ground Bus		Ω		

Spare Parts, Loose Shipped Components, TE - Bill of Material Verification

Procedure:

Verify all spare parts and loose shipped components as required in the as-built drawings and bill of material are present. Typical items may be Fiber Optic Patch Cables, Copper Patch Cables, etc.

Enter PASS in the test form column if parts are present. If any comments are necessary, enter a note number in the test form column and record the comment in the comments form at the end of this document.

Acceptance Criteria:

Spare parts and loose shipped components are present as required.

Spare Parts and Loose Shipped Items			
Item No.	Description	Pass / Fail	Notes
1	Drawings		
2	Fiber Optic Patch Cords		
3	Copper Patch Cords		
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Approvals / Sign Off

Site Acceptance Test

City

Name : _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Consultant

Name : _____ Company: _____

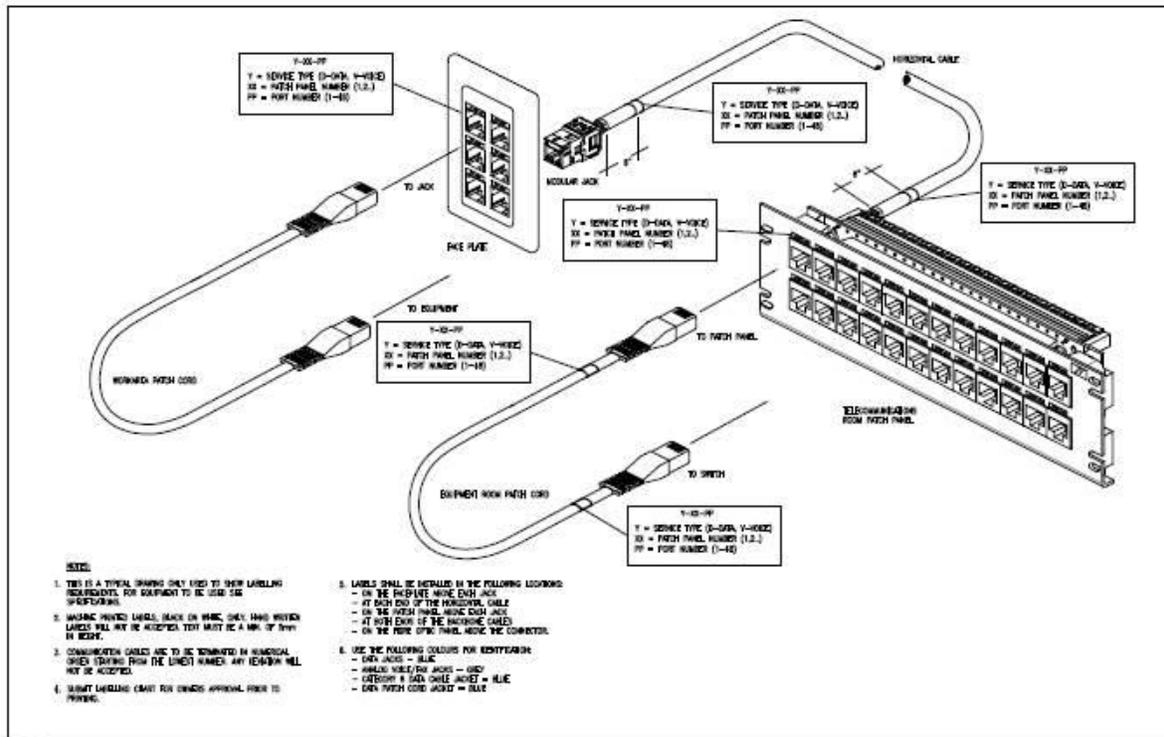
Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contractor

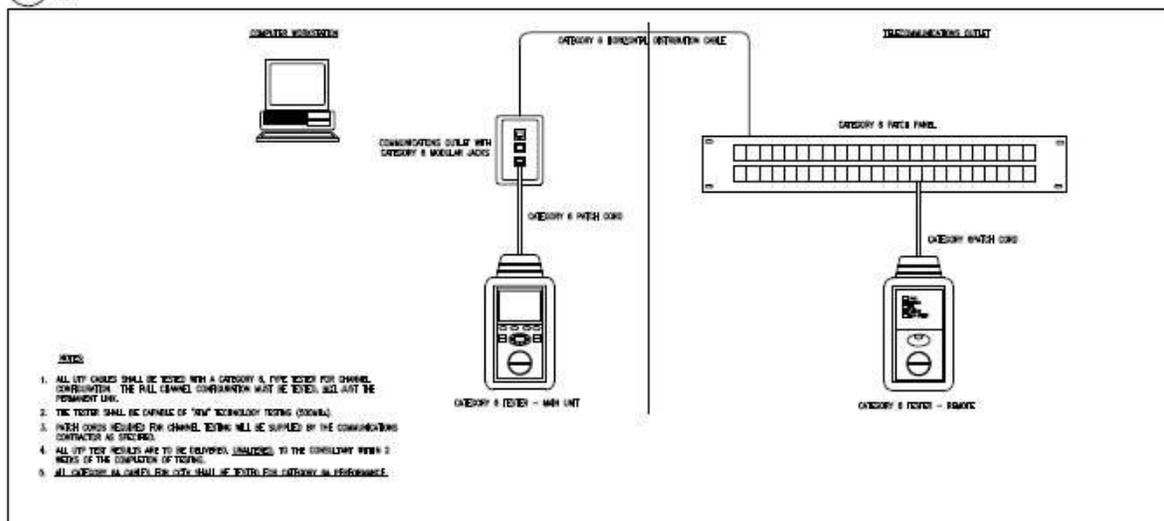
Name : _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

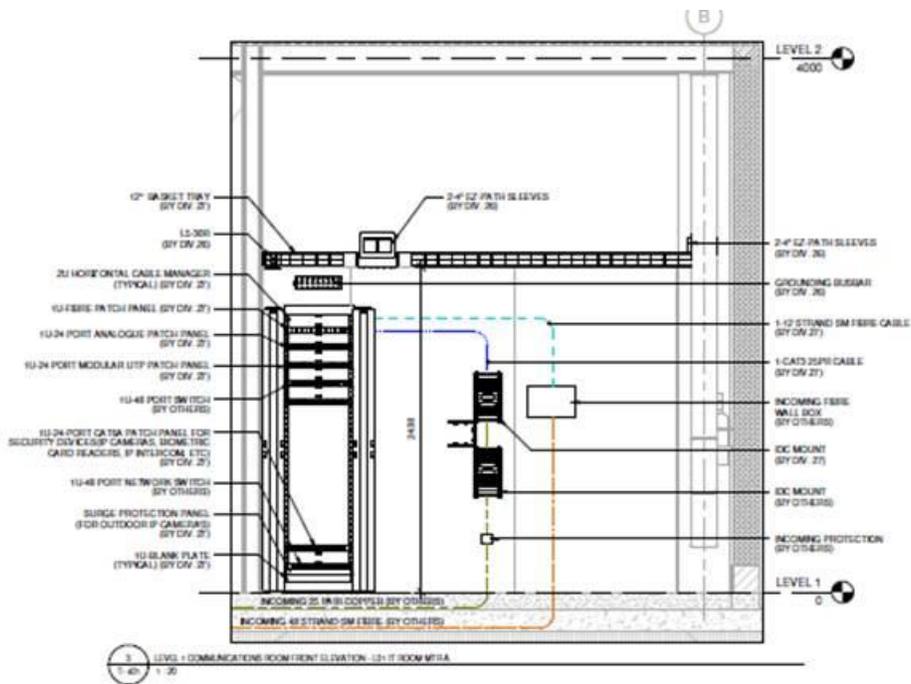
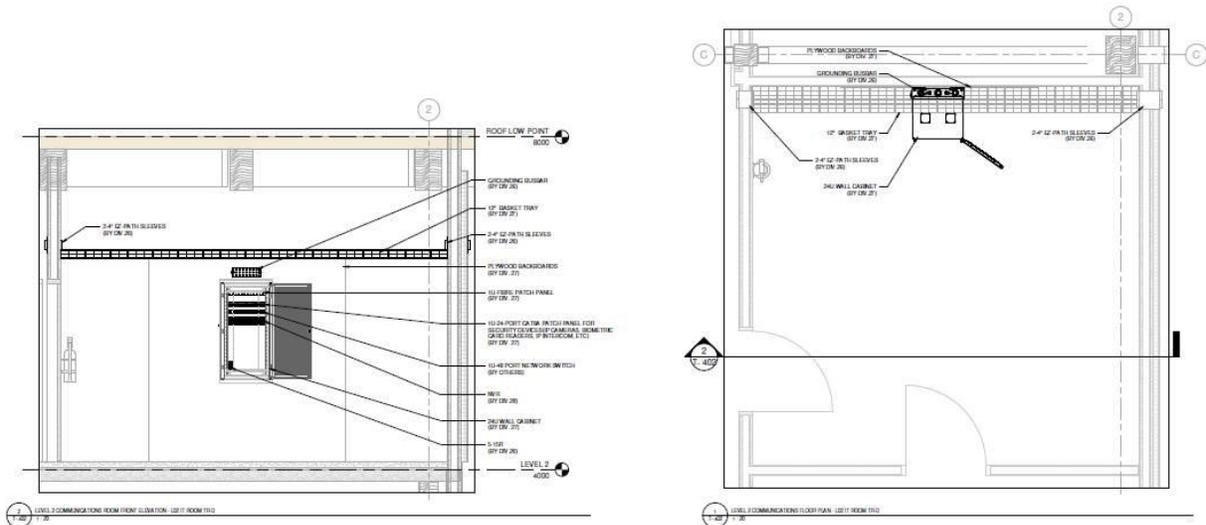
APPENDIX-C: SAMPLE OF TELECOM WIRING DIAGRAMS | DRAWINGS | PHOTOGRAPHS

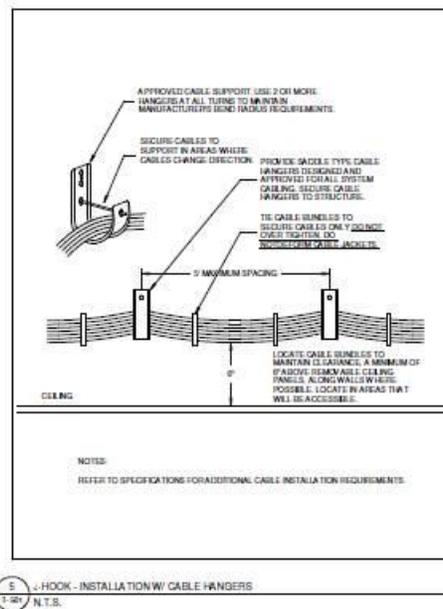
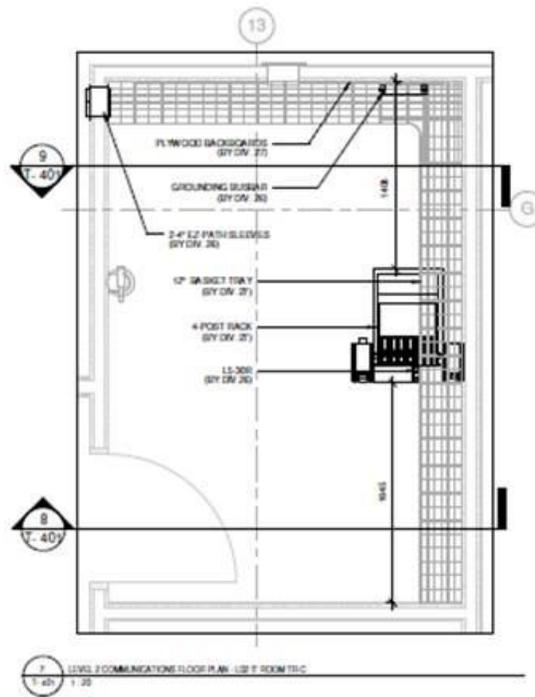


1 COMMUNICATIONS HORIZONTAL CABLE LABELLING
N.T.S.



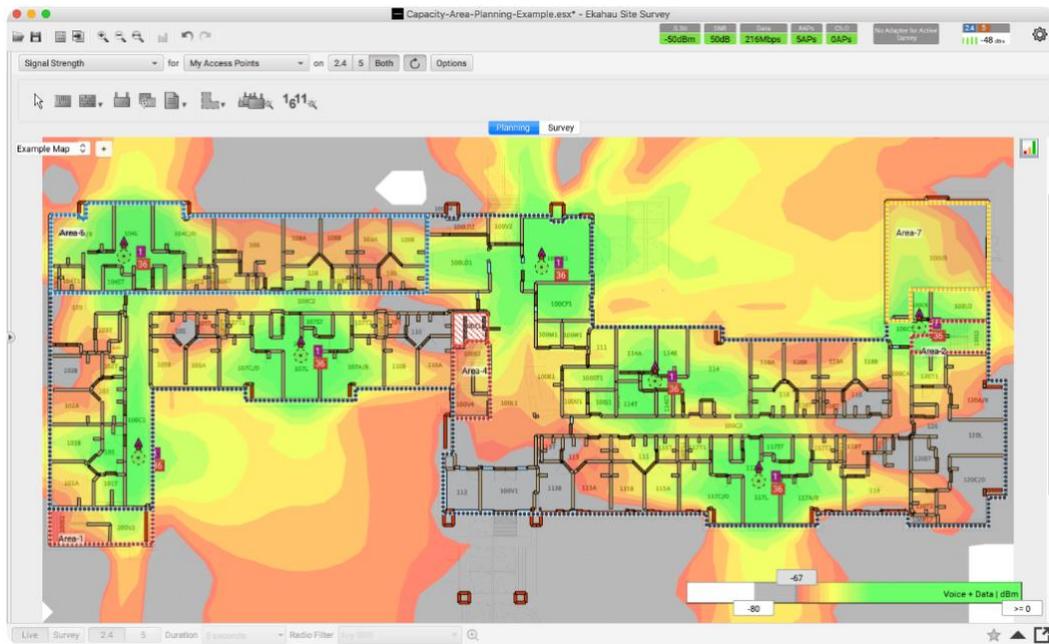
2 CATEGORY 6 UTP CABLE TESTING - TYPICAL
N.T.S.











WI-FI COVERAGE HEATMAP – EXAMPLE (EKAHAU)

END OF DOCUMENT