

1985

LOGAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL, Plaintiff and  
Appellant, vs. BOARD OF REVIEW OF THE  
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE  
OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT OF  
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY and ABDUL H.  
DAILAMI, Defendants and Respondents: Reply  
Brief

Utah Supreme Court

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#### Recommended Citation

Reply Brief, *Logan Regional Hospital v. Dailami*, No. 198520781.00 (Utah Supreme Court, 1985).  
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BRIEF

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

LOGAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL,  
Plaintiff and Appellant,  
vs.

BOARD OF REVIEW OF THE  
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF  
THE STATE OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT  
OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY and  
ABDUL H. DAILAMI,  
Defendants and Respondents.)

Case No. 20781

REPLY BRIEF OF APPELLANT

Appeal from a decision of the Board of Review of the  
Industrial Commission, State of Utah, upholding the decision of  
the Administrative Law Judge who reversed the decision of the  
Department of Employment Security, State of Utah,  
denying unemployment compensation.

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FILED

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

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	)	
Plaintiff and Appellant,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
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THE STATE OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT	)	
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#### SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

First, the plaintiff-employer notes that the organization of defendants' brief does not follow that of plaintiff's, thereby making it very difficult to ansu

The appellant acknowledges that a decision of the Industrial Commission will be sustained if supported by substantial evidence and is reasonable and rational. However, the appellant maintains that the Administrative Law Judge and the Industrial Commission virtually ignored language in the proposed rules having to do with "continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" promulgated pursuant to the "just cause" amendment to the discharge provisions of the Utah Employment Security Act. (See U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1).)

In its summary of argument, the respondents-defendants erroneously maintain that other jurisdictions allow disqualification for unemployment benefits under the just cause standard entailing "continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" only if this conduct evidences "a poor work attitude and lack of concern for the employer's rightful interests." (Respondent's Brief, page 9) Although this may be a factor of "repeated negligence" arising under the deliberate, willful and wanton conduct standard (U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1)) that this Court alluded to in Martin v. Dept. of Employment Security, 682 P.2d. 308 (Ut. 1984), there is

no such requirement regarding attitude and lack of concern in the present rules regarding just cause. Neither is there such language in the case law from other jurisdictions whose just cause statutes are similar to that of Utah. Furthermore, neither the Administrative Law Judge nor the Board of Review made such findings or even considered this factor.

The fact of the matter is that on a case of first impression such as this, a just cause termination for "continued inefficiencies," it appears that both the Commission and the Administrative Law Judge simply overlooked and failed to consider the language in the administrative rules or confused "repeated negligence" under the "deliberate, willful and wanton" standard with "continued inefficiencies" arising under just cause. As this Court said in Kehl v. Board of Review of Indus. Com'n, 700 P.2d 1129, 1135 (Ut. 1985), "discharge for just cause was added to this section as a further reason for denying unemployment benefits and constitutes a separate standard from the deliberate, willful, or wanton standard." Suffice it to say, neither the Board of Review nor the Administrative Law Judge considered the employee's attitude or level of concern, and these factors are not a required element for disqualifying conduct under the "just cause" standard.

Accordingly, the decision of the Board of Review of the Industrial Commission should be reversed.

## ARGUMENT

### POINT I

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AND THE BOARD OF REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION FAILED TO CONSIDER THE REPEATED NEGLIGENCE ACTS OF THE EMPLOYEE, WHICH AMOUNTED TO DELIBERATE, WILLFUL, OR WANTON CONDUCT, THEREBY COMMITTING REVERSIBLE ERROR.

It does not seem possible to sustain the decision of the Board of Review and the Administrative Law Judge if the language of the case of Martin v. Dept. of Employment Security, supra, is looked to. The employee Dailami's conduct clearly constituted "repeated negligence and carelessness by an employee who is totally indifferent or hostile to his employer's interest." And while the appellant-employer agrees with the principle that the findings of the Commission are to be sustained if supported by competent and substantial evidence in the record (see Utah Code Annotated §35-4-10(i)), the fact remains that the Administrative Law Judge, the Board of Review and, in fact, the Respondent's Brief in Argument Point I fail to deal with the issue of the repeated negligence or carelessness which is uncontroverted in the record. Contrary to the clear weight of the evidence and the law, both the Administrative Law Judge and the Board of Review characterized the defendant-employee's numerous acts as "isolated instances." (R. 0009, 0121) If this is the way some 18 instances are viewed, some of which threatened the lives of hospital patients, then every case of repeated negligence can simply be classified as a number of isolated instances, and the repeated negligence under the deliberate, will-

ful, or wanton standard does not exist. The sheer number of negligent acts and repeated reprimands without improvement point to the defendant-employee's poor attitude.

#### POINT II

THE BOARD OF REVIEW FAILED TO PROPERLY ANALYZE AND CONSIDER THE ISSUE OF "CONTINUED INEFFICIENCY, REPEATED CARELESSNESS, OR LACK OF CARE" ARISING UNDER THE "JUST CAUSE" STANDARD AND SET OUT IN PROPOSED RULE A71-07-1-5(II)-1.A.5.

The respondents-defendants in their brief reversed Points II and III from the order they were dealt with by the plaintiff-employer. The plaintiff will maintain the order of its arguments as set out in its original brief. (This point is in response to defendant's Point III.)

Respondents-defendants correctly note that this is a case of first impression with regard to "continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" arising under the just cause provisions of U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1), although the Board of Review virtually refused to consider this theory. Contrary to what respondents maintain, however, the employer does not rely on the decision of Martin v. Dept. of Employment Security, 682 P.2d 304 (Ut. 1984). The language in Martin v. Dept. of Employment Security, supra, regarding repeated negligence was not a "just cause" case but rather a "deliberate, willful, or wanton and adverse to the employer's rightful interest" situation, which language is found in the same code section. [See U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1).]

A. Plaintiff met its burden of culpability, knowledge and control.

The appellant-employer maintains that under the Commission's proposed rules contained in A71-7-1:5(II)-1 on discharge, that the standards of culpability, knowledge and control were met. This is evidenced by the matters pointed out in the employer's original brief and the substantial, overwhelming evidence that the claimant possessed the skills, training and aptitude to properly diagnose, prevent and correct the problems noted in his reprimands. This is evidenced in part by the fact that the defendant-employee submitted to the Board of Review 53 pages of technical data in the form of two manuals entitled "Operational Guide for Mechanical Plant and Equipment" and "Computer Control Room Point Number Information" which Mr. Dailami wrote himself. (See R. pp. 0028 - 0081.) (Contained also in Addendum Exhibits A and B.)

Culpability according to the Board of Review's opinion (R. 0009) refers to "how serious the claimant's conduct affects his job or the employer's rightful interests." See Clearfield City v. Board of Review, 663 P.2d 440 (Ut. 1983). Cutting off water and interrupting patient oxygen supplies are certainly adverse to the hospital's interests. These are just a few of the employee's numerous inefficiencies. Even the Board of Review admitted the conduct of the employee was within his control. (R. 0009)

B. Continued Inefficiencies Standard.

In addition to meeting its burden under the regulations promulgated by the Industrial Commission dealing with culpability, knowledge and control, plaintiff-employee met its burden under the Proposed Rule A71-07-1:5(II)-1.A.5. which states:

. . . [C]ontinued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care exercised by ordinary, reasonable workers in similar circumstances, may be disqualifying depending on the reason and degree of the carelessness, the knowledge and control of the employee.

This is a standard separate and apart from the repeated negligence standard arising from the Martin case under the deliberate, willful, or wanton language of U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1). Furthermore, the defendants have erroneously cited the cases of Rieder v. Commonwealth Employment Compensation Board of Review, 115 Pa. Commw. 211, 325 A.2d, 347 (1974), and Collision v. Commonwealth, Employment Compensation Board of Review, 166 Pa. Commw. 416, 44 A.2d 1330 (1982), as pertaining to the just cause standard. The defendants seek to combine the two standards, which is simply not justified in the Act, the rules or the case law. As stated in Kehl v. Bd. of Review of the Industrial Commission of Utah, Dept. of Employment Security, supra, at 1135:

Discharge for just cause was added to this section [U.S.A. §35-4-5(b)(1)] as a further reason for denying unemployment benefits and constitutes a separate standard from the deliberate, willful, or wanton standard.

There is no common thread that runs through those cases decided under just cause provisions and the deliberate, willful, or

wanton standard as defendants claim. Those cases decided under the just cause standard do not require a "poor work attitude." In Winters Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. v. Bd. of Review, et al., 9 CCH Unemployment Insurance Reporter, paragraph 9464 Ohio Court of Common Pleas, Montgomery County No. 81-336, 12/29/82, the court there did mention this as one possible factor, but it was not made a requirement. The cases of Nurse v. Board of Review and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., 9 CCH Unemployment Security Reporter, para. 9346, Ohio Court of Appeals, Summit County, No. 9836, 2/18/81, and Steagall v. Bd. of Rev. and Earle M. Jorgensen Co., Allan United Steel Division, et al., 9 CCH Unemployment Security Reporter, para. 9449, Ohio Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County No. A-8009521, 2/9/82, make absolutely no mention of this factor. Furthermore, to make it a requirement to justify discharge for continued inefficiencies would make just cause indistinguishable from the deliberate, willful, or wanton standard.

This additional "poor work attitude" requirement that the respondents-defendants propose would require the adjudicator to look to the reasons for the claimant's accumulated mistakes and violations. There is no such requirement except possibly in the Martin case under deliberate, willful, or wanton conduct. The Board of Review seeks to impose a standard which simply does not exist in an effort to exculpate itself from its erroneous failure to even consider disqualifying conduct based on continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care.

In Kehl v. Bd. of Review of the Industrial Commission of Utah, Dept. of Employment Security, 700 P.2d 1129 (Ut. 1985), there is no mention of this "poor work attitude" burden which respondents seek to place on the employer. Proposed Rule A71-07-1:5(II)-1.A.5. makes no mention of the requirement of culpability, presumably substituting "continued inefficiencies, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" for the element of culpability.

In considering definitions in an issue like this on a matter of first impression, which does not involve solely the weight of the evidence, but also the failure at the administrative level to consider a ground for disqualifying conduct, this Court is under no obligation to defer to the position of the Board of Review of the Industrial Commission which was not even raised in its opinion. As stated in Board of Education of Alpine School District v. Olsen, 684 P.2d 49, 51 (Ut. 1984):

In reviewing interpretations of general questions of law, such as the one before us, we apply a correction-of-error standard, with no deference to the expertise of the Commission. Utah Department of Administrative Services v. Public Service Commission, Utah, 658 P.2d 601 (1983).

The just cause standard for dismissal for continued inefficiencies was met by the plaintiff. The Board of Review and the Administrative Law Judge failed to consider a new aspect of just cause they had not previously dealt with. Defendants should not be allowed to raise a new element or requirement at this time when it was never mentioned before.

### POINT III

THE PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,  
SECTION A71-07-1:5(II)-1-DISCHARGE, MISDEFINES JUST CAUSE.

The respondents, as previously noted, have reversed the order of Point II and III in their brief in responding to appellant's Points II and III. The appellant will maintain the order set out in its brief. This argument is in response to defendants' Point II.

Plaintiff-appellant simply notes that the Industrial Commission in writing its proposed rules and defining just cause used terms which pertain to the deliberate, willful, or wanton standard; to-wit, knowledge and control. The appellant maintains that in doing so the Commission confused deliberate, willful, or wanton conduct with just cause, thereby administratively setting a higher standard for just cause termination than was intended by the legislature and than is justified by law. Counsel for the Board of Review who apparently wrote the proposed rules (see Addendum Exhibit C), did the same thing in his brief for the Board that he did when he drafted the rules.

### POINT IV

THE EMPLOYER WAS DENIED DUE PROCESS WHEN THE COMMISSION FAILED  
TO MAIL THE EMPLOYER A COPY OF THE CLAIMANT'S RESPONSE BRIEF.

The respondents-defendants are correct that the employer submitted a two-page notice of appeal together with a cover letter which the respondents characterize as "lengthy". (R. 0117-0119, Respondent's Brief at page 33) Plaintiff submitted a brief con-

sisting of 17 pages. (R. 0092 - 0108) The defendant-employee actually submitted a response consisting of some 65 pages (R. 0017 - 0081), not simply 11 pages as respondents would lead the Court to believe.

The respondents-defendants cite Washlag v. Review Board, et al., 4 CCH Unemployment Insurance Reporter, para. 8413, Indiana Court of Appeals, First District, No 2-880 A 265, 12/30/80, for the principle that the Board of Review is not required to give notice to the employer of documents filed by the employee. Such is not the case. The instant case can be distinguished from Washlag.

In Washlag v. Review Board, et al., supra, the claim of denial of due process was for the failure on the part of the Board of Review to send one party the brief of the other. In Washlag, one party filed a brief and a copy of this was not sent to opposing counsel. In the instant case, the employer filed a brief and a copy was sent to the employee by the Commission, but when the employee filed a brief the same courtesy or right was not accorded to the employer. This is not the same situation as existed in Washlag. In Washlag neither party was sent a brief by the appropriate administrative body. In this case the Commission unfairly accorded a privilege to the defendant-employee which was not accorded to the plaintiff. If the Commission, as in Washlag, had treated both parties the same, then there could be no valid objection.

POINT V

THE COMMISSION'S DETERMINATION THAT THE CLAIMANT WAS NOT DISCHARGED  
FOR JUST CAUSE IS NOT SUPPORTED BY  
COMPETENT EVIDENCE AND IS NOT REASONABLE OR RATIONAL.

This argument is in response to defendants' Point IV in which it is not really clear what principle the defendants are attempting to establish, but defendants are apparently attempting to show that there was no culpability or knowledge on the part of the employee-defendant under Rule A71-07-1:5(II)-1.A.1.

First, plaintiff points to Rule A71-07-1:5(II)-1.A.5. which obviates the element of culpability for continued inefficiencies:

However, continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care exercised by ordinary, reasonable workers in similar circumstances, may be disqualifying depending on the reason and degree of the carelessness, the knowledge and control of the employee.  
(emphasis added)

The culpability which the respondents rely on as an element when continued inefficiencies occur is not mentioned in this section. Therefore, the fact that the respondent Mr. Dailami allowed the pressure to dip to 5 lbs. per sq. inch (R. 0167) resulting in a total interruption of the water supply to the hospital is not obviated by the fact that he may not have meant to do it. Carelessness means a failure to exercise due care and does not mean that the act was intentional or that the best of intentions weren't present. Whether the claimant exhibited a lack of concern is not relevant. Furthermore, as noted by the witness Doney Parkinson, Mr. Dailami

was manipulating the pressure valve on the main water line rather than the bypass valve to regulate the pressure, something which really makes no sense and accentuates Dailami's inefficiency (R. 0166).

With regard to the two previous disciplinary actions for related instances (among many others), one of which was the shut-down of the boiler, an attempt is made by defendants to remove this from the "just cause" "continued inefficiency" standard by saying that there was no evidence "that the claimant's contact was the result of lack of concern for the employer's interests." (See Respondent's Brief at page 27.) Just what relevancy this has is lost on the appellant-employer. The continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" standard set out in the proposed rules is being confused with the willful and wanton standard. Lack of concern is not pertinent.

The employer refers to disciplinary actions for replacing a controller in a water heater and then returning home as well as the shutting down of cooling towers for the air conditioning system. The respondents maintain that the employer did not dispute the employee's denial and that there was no showing that the respondent-employee was responsible for the cooling tower. Defendants overlook the fact that at the time when the reprimands were delivered to the claimant he made no attempt to deny them and furthermore made no reply to them. (R. 0157 - 0164, 0146) Furthermore, in the

position job description of boiler operator, Mr. Dailami's responsibilities were specifically set out (R. at 0142) and there are specific references to job requirements, particularly pertaining to the cooling tower, in the section entitled "Results of Work":

All preventative and corrective maintenance to boilers and boiler related equipment, including steam sterilizers, water pumps, cooling towers, and hot water tanks must be completed in an efficient and timely manner to the satisfaction of the department manager and to meet safety codes and insurance regulations. . . (emphasis added)

On the same page (R. 0142) under "Principal Accountabilities" under no. 1 we read as follows with regard to Mr. Dailami's responsibilities:

Responsible for the safe and appropriate operation of glycol systems, penthouse heating and cooling systems, and penthouse air handling systems. (emphasis added)

Mr. Dailami was specifically responsible for the cooling tower, notwithstanding his denial.

The respondents-defendants claim that Mr. Dailami did not have knowledge to do his job. An examination of the record shows that his job description clearly sets forth what he was required to do. (R. 0141 - 0143) Mr. Dailami signed this job description in March of 1983. Also significant is the fact that he signed a "New Employee Checklist" in May, 1982, indicating a substantial education in hospital procedures and priorities. (R. 0144 - 0145) Finally, and perhaps most significantly, Mr. Dailami prepared two pamphlets

on boilers and the mechanical equipment plant showing substantial knowledge and technical expertise. One is entitled "Operation Guide for Mechanical Plant and Equipment" dated March 1982 by Al H. Dailami (R. 0028 - 0061), the other is dated April 1981 and entitled "Computer Control Room Point Number Information". (R. 0062 - 0081) (See Addendum Exhibits A and B.) A review of these documents shatters the argument that Mr. Dailami had insufficient information to adequately perform his job. If he had not had sufficient knowledge he would not have been able to write particularly the "Operation Guide for Mechanical Plant and Equipment" dealing with such subjects as boiler mountings, oil fuel system, gas fuel system, de-aerator, chemical tank heat recovery system, hot water supply boilers, cooling tower-treater units," etc. (R. 0030) This should adequately establish that Mr. Dailami was trained and otherwise skilled as a boiler operator to the extent that he was writing operations manuals for other persons in his department.

Although good work attitude may enter into the picture under the repeated negligence or carelessness standard enunciated in Martin v. Dept. of Employment Security, supra, there is no requirement that an employee must have a bad attitude in order to establish the "continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" test arising under just cause. The specific reason for the adoption of the "just cause" standard was to allow an employer notwithstanding the "deliberate, willful, or wanton and adverse to employer's

interests" standard contained in U.C.A. §35-4-5(b)(1) to terminate an employee for just cause and not be required to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

The employee's attitude is not a consideration. The fact that the employee in this case may have tried his best does not matter. His continued inefficiencies were flagrant and repeated and in some cases threatened the lives of hospital patients. Both the Administrative Law Judge and the Board of Review failed to consider the "continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care exercised" by Mr. Dailami who clearly had sufficient knowledge and control of the situation.

#### CONCLUSION


The brief of the respondents-defendants has failed to properly address or analyze the issue of "the continued inefficiency, repeated carelessness, or lack of care" exhibited by Mr. Dailami in his work for Logan Hospital. An attempt has been made to point to his alleged good attitude which is really not an issue at all under this aspect of the just cause standard. To claim that he did not have sufficient knowledge or ability is also not supported by the record. The basic problem and reason which requires reversal is that in a case of first impression the Board of Review and the Administrative Law Judge erred in utterly failing to consider the just cause standard in conjunction with continued inefficiencies.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,

KIRTON, MCCONKIE & BUSHNELL

By

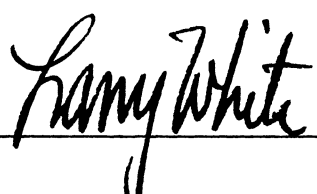
  
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I mailed four true and correct copies of the foregoing Reply Brief of Appellant, postage prepaid, this 26th day of November, 1985, to the following:

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## ADDENDUM

### Item

Operational Guide for Mechanical Plant and Equipment,  
by Al. H. Dailami.....Exhibit A

Computer Control Room Point Number Information,  
compiled by Al Dailami.....Exhibit B

State of Utah Administrative Rulemaking Notice of  
Agency Action.....Exhibit C

**EXHIBIT A**

**OPERATIONAL GUIDE  
FOR  
MECHANICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

**LOGAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL  
LOGAN, UTAH**

March 1982  
Al. H. Dailami

## FORWARD

The aim of this pamphlet is to acquaint my Maintenance colleagues with the general operational performances carried out in the Mechanical Plant. I trust this guidance is considered useful and sufficient in maintaining a smooth and efficient operation.

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## INTRODUCTION

The steam boilers in general can be divided into five main classes, as follows:

- 1 - Internally fired cylindrical boilers.
- 2 - The vertical boilers.
- 3 - The locomotive type boilers.
- 4 - The water tube boilers.
- 5 - The horizontal type externally fired cylindrical boilers.

The characteristic and purpose for each type is herein described:

- 1 - The internally fired cylindrical boilers are employed in factory purposes, hospitals and to a considerable extent, on board the ships. These are constructed in cylindrical shell with flat end plates. They hold from one to four furnaces and combustion chambers, and a number of horizontal smoke tubes.
- 2 - The vertical boilers are of simple construction with a maximum working pressure of 100 P.S.I.. This type of boiler is sometimes mounted on trucks, rail cars, barges, floating cranes, floating dredgers, and to an extent at stationary positions for laundry steam supply, etc..
- 3 - The locomotive type boilers are horizontal cylindrical construction. Boilers of this type are not only employed on railway locomotives, but also on portable engines, pumps, etc.
- 4 - The water tube boiler is the standard for such places as electric generating stations (power houses) where a large quantity of steam is required. In steam generating plants which supply great amounts of steam for steam driven plants and machinery. Also, this type of boiler is utilized on board the steam turbine driven and steam reciprocating engine driven ships. This type of boiler is extensively adapted for working at very high pressure and in largest sizes has enormous evaporative capacity.
- 5 - The horizontal type externally fired cylindrical boilers are of very simple design, "no longer in practice". Having an external firegate, that is to say, the fire, instead of being placed in a furnace tube inside the boiler, is placed on firegate under the shell bottom.

The boilers which we operate in our plant are known as "Fire Tube Boilers". They are constructed of a cylindrical shell with flat front and rear ends. Each boiler consists of one furnace and the combustion chamber and a number of smoketubes. The hot gases from the burning fuel pass along the furnace into the combustion chamber and then return through the horizontal smoketubes to the front end, where they enter the smokebox which is connected with the chimney, and then to the atmosphere. The boilers' capacity is 300 H.P. each, with an operating pressure of 80 P.S.I.. The design working pressure is 150 P.S.I.. The boilers are built by Kewanee Boiler Corporation, Kewanee, Illinois.

#### MAJOR PARTS OF A FIRE TUBE BOILER

The boilers we operate are of simple design and manufacture. The major parts consisting of:

##### Boiler Shell:

This is a cylindrical tank which is built of rolled steel plates welded together. The plates are rolled to the desired shape to make the shell or body.

##### The Tube Sheets:

The tube sheets are located between the combustion chamber and smoke box. These sheets hold the smoke-tubes in between them. The smoke-tubes are expanded in the tube sheets.

##### Boiler Tubes:

The boiler tubes are seamless drawn steel tubes. These are connecting the combustion chamber to the smoke box.

##### Furnace:

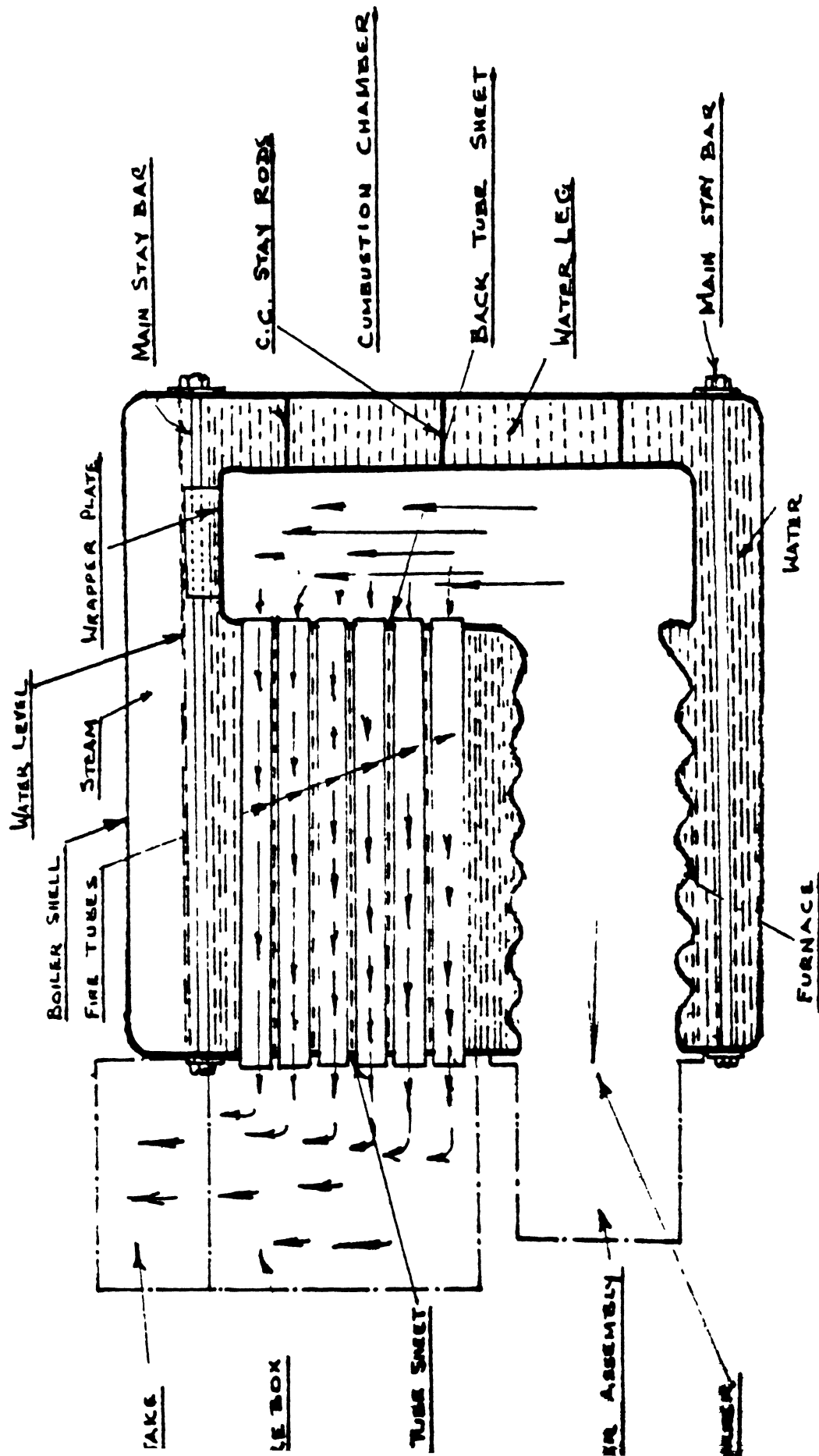
This is a cylindrical corrugated body, constructed of heavy steel plate. It is designed to bear high temperature and yet no deformation takes place. It is normally fabricated from rigid drawn steel sheets. Sometimes it is fabricated in sections and connected together.

##### Combustion Chamber:

This is a steel box normally fabricated of four pieces of heavy steel and welded together (in modern boilers). These plates form a back-end tube sheet, the back plate, the wrapper plate, and the smoke chamber bottom plate.

##### Smoke Box

This is a box fabricated at the front end of the outer tube sheet. The upper end of the box is connected to the uptake. The front outer part is the smoke box doors, hinged to the box frame and sealed with asbestos gasket and secured with studs and dog nuts.



PRINCIPAL OPERATION OF FIRE (SMOKE) TUBE

BOILER

0033

Uptake:

This is a distance piece between the smoke box and the combustion chamber. It directs the smoke from the combustion chamber to the funnel, or chimney.

BOILER MOUNTINGS

These are the essential components attached to the boiler, used for different operational means and purposes as herein described:

Main Feed Valves A & B

Each boiler is equipped with two main feed valves (A & B), and one auxiliary feed check valve. The main feed valves are mounted on the upper right hand side and the auxiliary feed check valve is mounted on the left hand side of the boiler. The position of the valves is shown in the schematic sketch for the boiler mountings.

Steam Supply Valve:

The steam supply valve is for controlling the flow of steam from the boiler. It is directly secured to the boiler shell, and mounted on the shell crown (the highest place) on top of the boiler.

Safety Valves :

The function of the safety valve is to safeguard the boiler against failure from over-pressure. Our boilers are equipped each with two safety valves. The safety valves are mounted on top of the boiler.

Pressure Gauge:

The purpose of the steam pressure gauge is to show the pressure of steam in the boiler. The steam pressure gauge is mounted on the left side, front upper most part of the boiler. It is operating through sub-branch connection from the steam supply line to the water column.

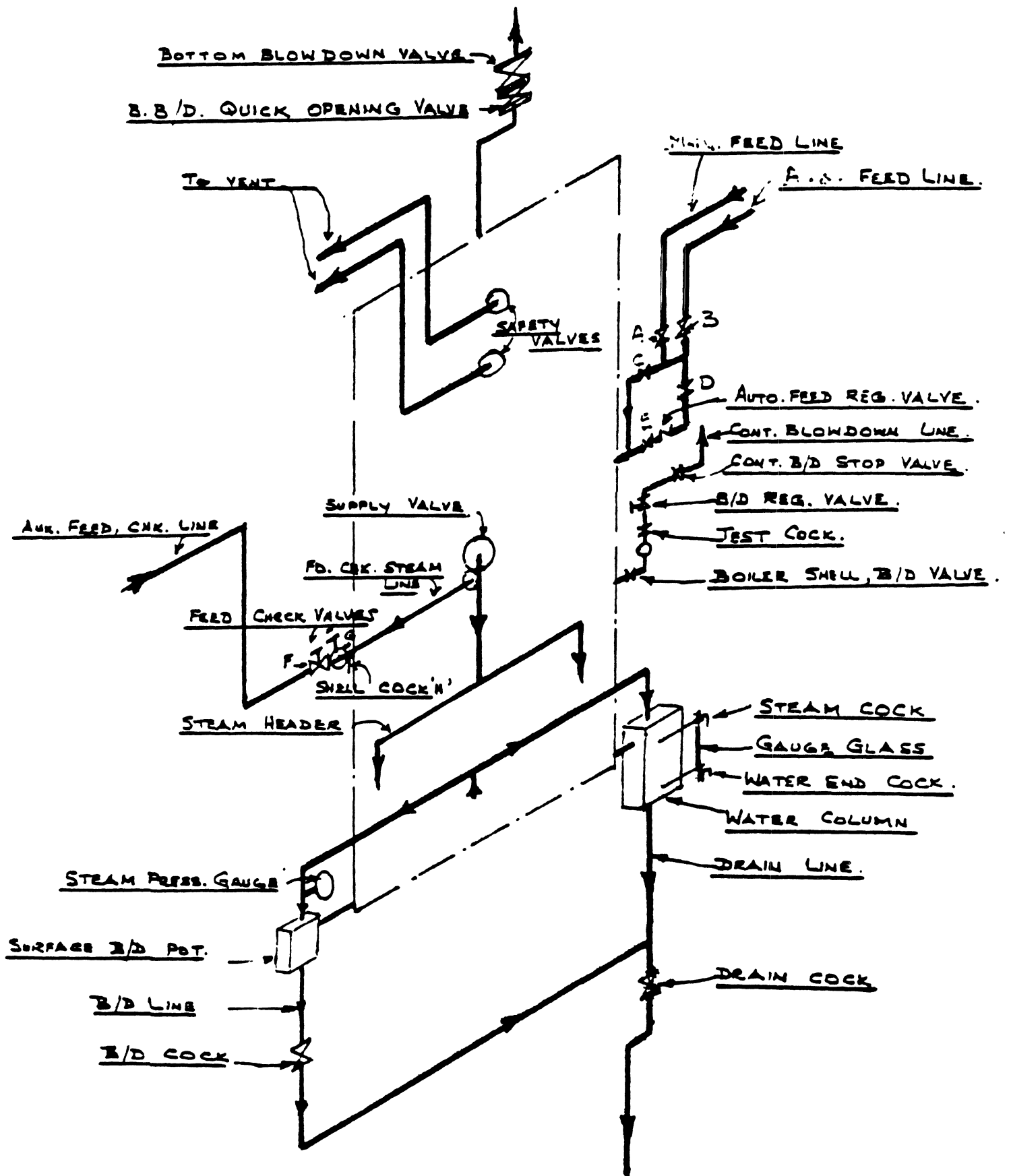
Boiler Feed Water Arrangements:

The main feed and the auxiliary feed lines receive the feed water (Condensate) from the deaerator through the boiler feed pumps.

The valves A,C,D Feed Reg. (F.R.) and E are functioning through main feed line. The valve 'B' is hooked into auxiliary feed line and frequently remains closed, unless otherwise left just a crack open to expedite the feed. This valve functions directly through D, F.R., & E.

Auxiliary Feed Check Valve:

The purpose for auxiliary feed line is to fill the boiler with water when the main feed line is beyond operational condition. This line is directly connected to the city water manifold. This line is only for emergency use; therefore, all



0035

BOILER MOUNTINGS & FEED WATER ARRANGEMENT

the valves connected in this line must always remain closed. When need to commission this line for feeding the boiler, open main valve at manifold header (this is a gate valve, located in a vertical position in the 1½" line with the valve wheel facing outward), then open valve 'F', the check valve 'G' and finally shellcock 'H'. This line is used for emergency feed of the boiler, when no condensate water is available.

#### Water Column:

The purpose of the water column is to control the water level in the boiler. This device is connected electrically to the auto. feed regulating valve in the main feed line arrangement. The water column also carries the water gauge glass assembly. The purpose of the gauge glass assembly is to indicate the true level of the water in the boiler. It consists of an upper fitting containing a steam cock; a lower fitting containing a water cock and a drain cock; and a glass tube arranged between the two fittings. The steam cock is connected to the steam space via a steam pipe, and the water cock is connected to the water space via a stool connected to the boiler shell. Thus when the steam & water cocks are opened the gauge glass is put in stream with the water level inside the boiler.

#### Bottom Blow Down Valve & Quick Opening Valve:

The use of 'blow off' in high pressure boilers (like ours) is to remove heavy concentration of dissolved chemicals to prevent foaming and undesirable water carryover in the steam. Blow off the boiler at least every 24 hours. When Blowing down the boiler, the following steps should be observed:

1. Open up high pressure fresh water valve on the blow down tank.
2. Open blow down, quick opening valve.
3. Open blow down valve.

Do not allow the blow down valve to remain open, but start closing as soon as it has been fully opened. Then, close the quick opening valve, and finally close the fresh water valve on blow down tank.

Blow down only at times of light load—that is when the boiler is not in firing condition.

The blow-off cock is mounted at a height of about six feet from floor level, on the down coming drain pipe, at the front left hand side of the boiler.

## OIL FUEL SYSTEM

The fuel oil tank with a maximum capacity of 11,000 gal. is buried underground at the eastern curb of the employee parking lot. The supply pipes are also buried through the distance between the tank and the boiler room, where a 2 inch pipe is projected about 6 inches from the wall and about 24 inches high from floor level. The pumps suction are connected to the fuel supply manifold and discharge lines, as shown in the diagram. The right hand side pump is connected to #1 boiler and the left hand side pump is connected to #2 boiler. The oil fuel used for the boilers is oil fuel #2. For operating the boiler on oil fuel, the following procedures should be observed:

1. Open main supply valve 'A'.
2. Open pump discharge valve 'C'.
3. Put 'on' pump switch.
4. Turn on pump, inlet valve 'B'.

If you operate any one of the boilers, make sure the return pipe valves D, E, & F are appropriately closed.

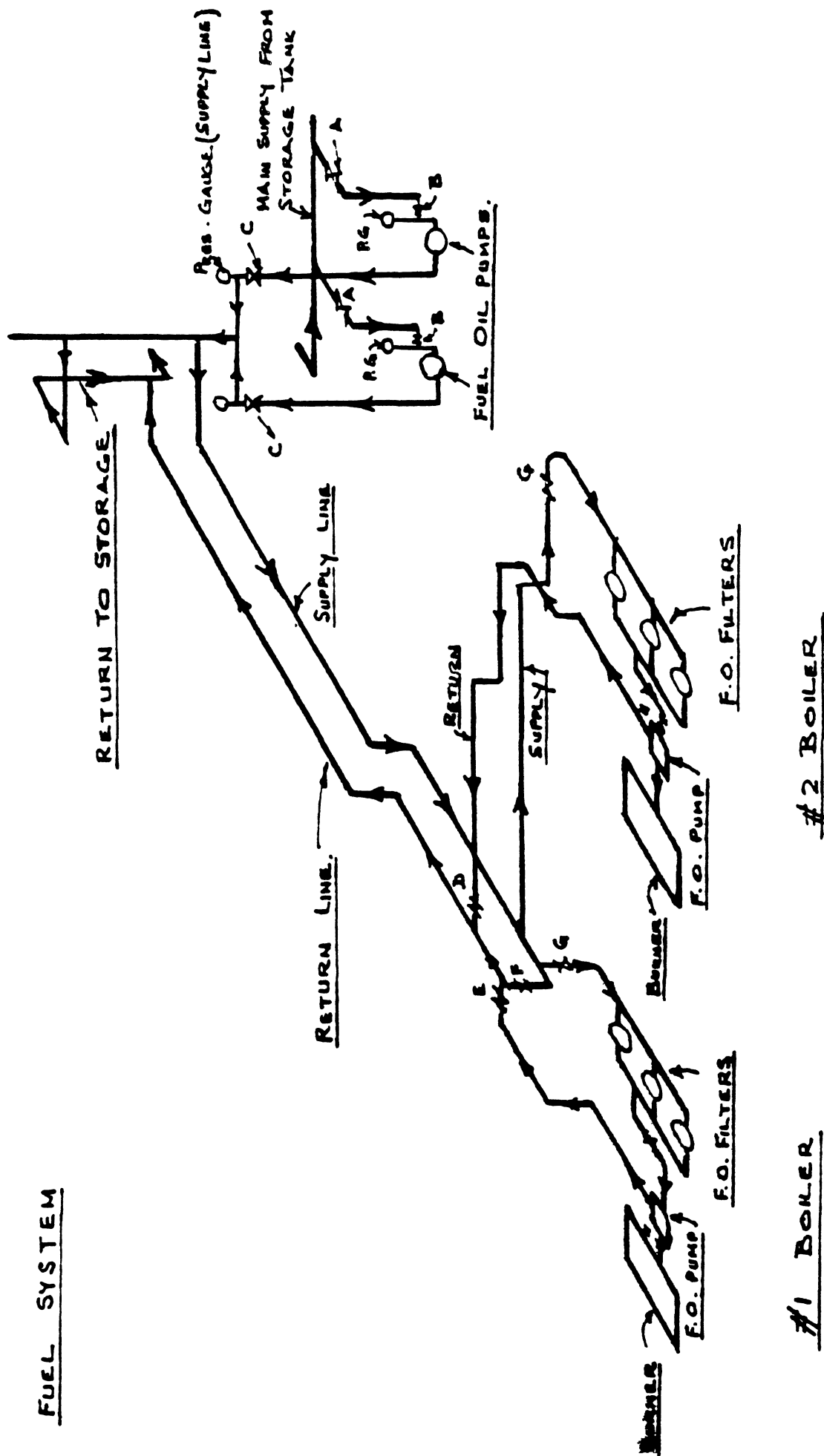
Assuming you want to operate boiler #1, the valves D & F must be closed and valve E is to be left open. The valves G & H, on supply line must be open. Now, after having the main supply line valves and other quoted valves opened with the pump in running condition, make sure the lube and checking gas valves are firmly shut 'off'. Leave the gas pilot valve open. Proceed as follows:

1. Put the burner switch on 'oil'.
2. Put the potentiometer switch in 'auto' position.
3. Put the control switch in 'on' position.

The boiler now ignites. The process of ignition & timing is similar to gas firing.

BOILER ROOM

FUEL SYSTEM



OIL FUEL PIPING ARRANGEMENTS

## GAS FUEL SYSTEM

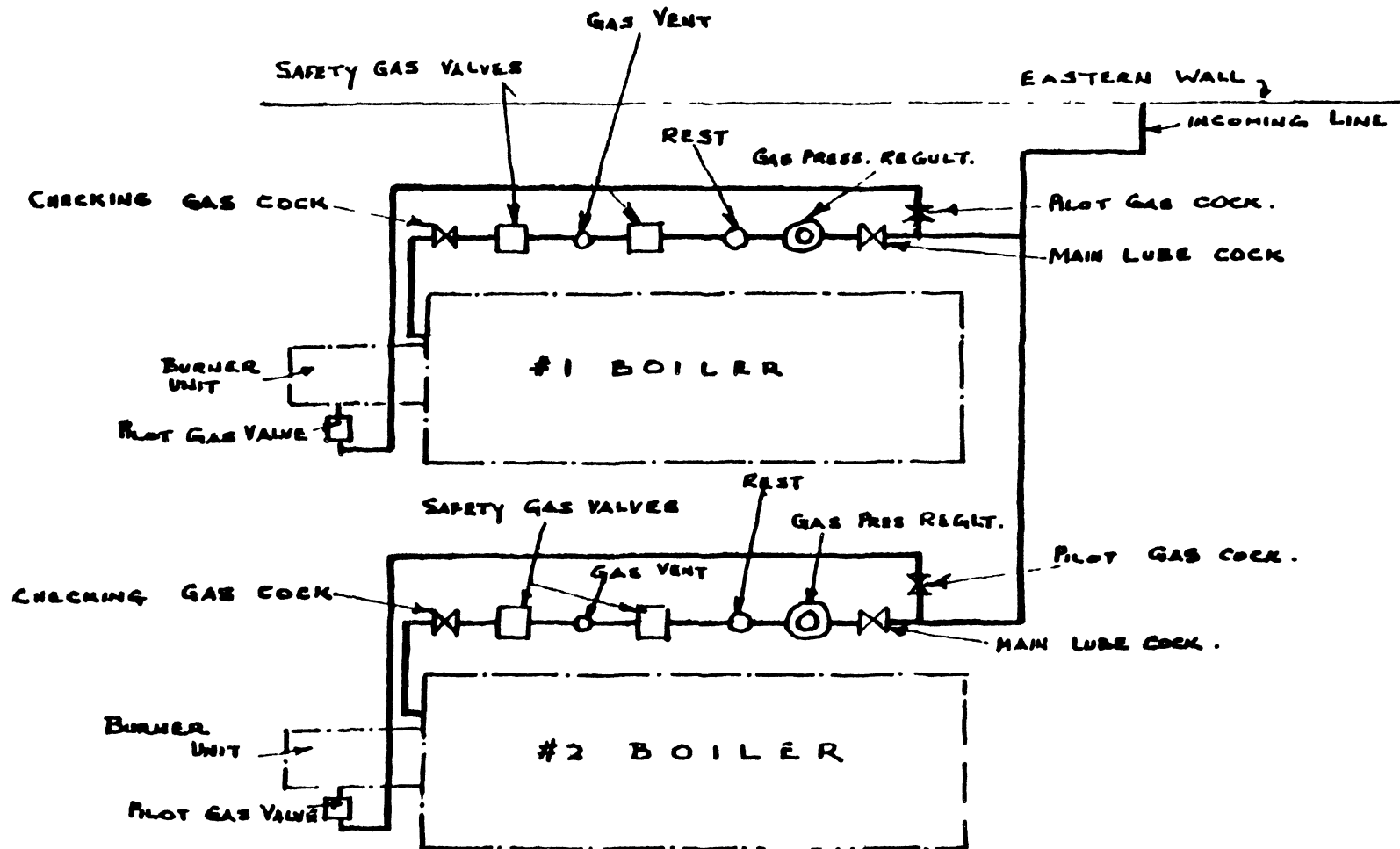
The boilers are on natural gas, as well as oil fuel consumption, at adequate times. The natural gas is supplied through piping from the gas manifold located at the extreme end of the east corner of the building, adjacent to the cooling towers.

The supply line is buried for the total distance from manifold up to the boilerroom east side wall where it enters the boilerroom at a height of about 7 feet from the floor level. The piping is branched off from this point into two sections as shown in the sketch. The gas piping is painted in orange color. For operating the boiler by gas fuel, the following procedure should be observed:

1. Open the pilot valve.
2. Open the main lube cock.
3. Open the checking gas cock.
4. Turn 'on' the gas switch.
5. Place the potentiometer on low & put the switch in 'auto' position.
6. Turn 'on' the control ignition switch. Now the boiler should fire.

Once the ignition switch is in 'on' position it takes about 10 to 20 seconds before ignition light shows on panel. After ignition, it takes another 7 to 11 seconds till the main fuel switch turns 'on' — 1 to 3 seconds after this switch in 'on' position, the ignition switch goes 'off' and the boiler is then in normal firing condition.

DILER ROOM,  
FUEL SYSTEM,



GAS FUEL, PIPING ARRANGEMENTS

IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

1. When entering the boiler room, always note the water level in the glass and the pressure on the gauge.
2. When starting from cold, fire at low rate to allow uniform heat to convey through the tubes, tube sheets and shell.
3. Avoid sudden heating or cooling. Do not add large quantities of cold water to a hot boiler. This will cause sudden contraction, resulting in leaky tubes, also enormous oxidation on water side surfaces.
4. After filling the boiler, check the sight glass for water level. The height of water in glass normally in our boilers is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 5".
5. Blow down the boiler once every 24 hours.
6. Make sure sufficient air circulation is provided.
7. Keep the boiler room and machinery space clean, orderly and well lighted.
8. Carry out regular chemical feeds into the boiler as recommended by the water specialist.
9. Clean the boiler on fire and water side surfaces at least once every year.
10. Have the boiler inspected by an authorized and qualified inspector, on water side, fire side & boiler mountings.

## DEAERATOR

The purpose of the deaerator is to maintain pure feed water for the boilers. Our deaerator is pressurized double-pak design, with a system output of 10700 pounds per hour at 15 P.S.I. maximum.

The vessel is constructed in two compartments, the make-up tank & the de-aerating tank. The make-up tank is equipped with stainless steel spring loaded nozzles into a stainless steel internal vent condenser.

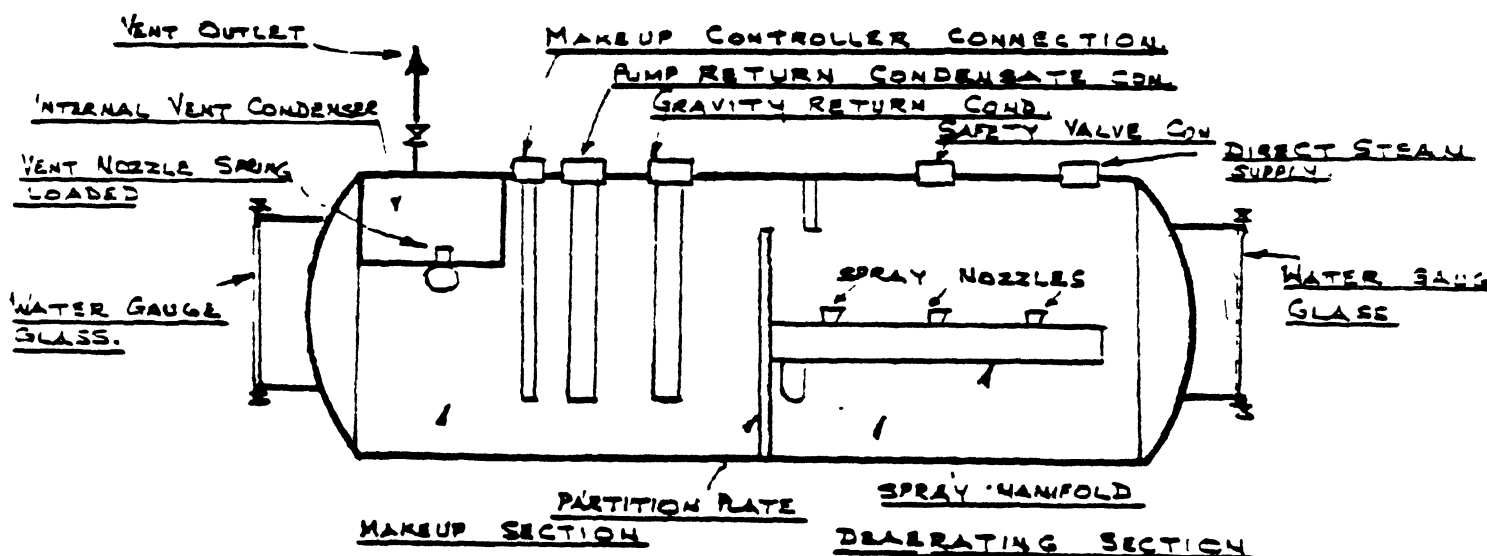
The incoming water is heated instantly by direct contact with steam. Returning condensate is blended in the same section. The blended water is then pumped into the deaerating section where it is blasted through stainless steel wide-angle full-cone unrestricted nozzles.

The last trace of oxygen are shaken out at the source of purest steam.

The excess deaerated water, which is not required by the boiler, recycles into the mixing section through compartment overflow. This deaerated water is blended with make-up water and is constantly resprayed. Non-condensables are expelled from the top of the deaerator through the internal vent condenser.

## GENERAL OPERATION

Deaerated boiler feedwater is stored in the deaerating section of the deaerator. As the boiler requires water, the boiler feed pump transfers deaerated water from the deaerator to the boiler. When this occurs the level in the deaerating section lowers which momentarily slows or stops the overflow into the mixing section. This causes the level in the mixing section to drop, activating the level control which adds new make-up into the mixing section. Make-up is blended in the mixing section with high & low pressure returns and the overflow or deaerated water from the deaerating section. The transfer pump is sized more than the deaerators capacity, resulting in to allow adequated amount of deaerated water all times with sufficient quantity of overflow from the deaerating section to the mixing section—for tempering of the new make-up. Since the transfer pump is continuously recycling water, the deaerator operates at maximum efficiency under all load conditions.



### CHEMICAL TANK & CHEMICAL TREATMENT

The chemical boiler feed tank is located at the front right hand side of the deaerator.

The tank feeds the boilers through the feed lines. After the feed water is pumped from the deaerator, the chemical solution is pumped out from the tank and mixes with the feed water while discharged to the boiler.

The boiler chemicals we use are classified as #2280, acid composition and #3241 & #3242 inhibitor composition.

Proper proportioning and feeding of chemicals is needed to insure that the recommended amount of treatment is maintained continuously. Regular water tests serve as the basis for control of treatment and blow-down. Keeping the boiler water dissolved and suspended solids below set maximum limits is accomplished through 'blow-down'.

When chemical tests prove enough alkalinity in the boiler water, then an average of two gallons of chemical should be poured in the chemical tank at every seven days interval.

Nevertheless, daily water tests must be carried out on the boiler water and condensate.

The purpose of water treatment in a boiler is mainly for protection from corrosion and pittings on inner surfaces of the boiler shell, tube sheets and the water side of furnace and the smoketubes.

Small amounts of dissolved and suspended water impurities can cause some problems, such as accumulating heavy concentration, scale, silica, etc., which cause serious over heating. However, chemical treatment is needed regardless how the feed water is prepared.

#### HEAT RECOVERY SYSTEM (FLASH TANK & HEAT EXCHANGER)

The continuous blow down from boilers is piped to the heat recovery system metering type valves, (located at the upper left hand side of the flash tank, facing the make-up tank end of the deaerator). The function of the system is that a portion of the boiler water is flashed into steam at a lower pressure "approximately 5 P.S.I.", and the resulting low pressure flash steam is used by the deaerator or feedwater system to heat the new make-up.

The balance of the unflashed blow down water is modulated through the heat exchanger to the drain. The new make-up, on its way to the deaerator, passes through the heat exchanger tube side to extract the remaining heat from the blow down water. All the recovery systems have a fully pneumatic modulating level control system. The level controller maintains the set level by modulating the discharge in proportion to the incoming continuous blowdown.

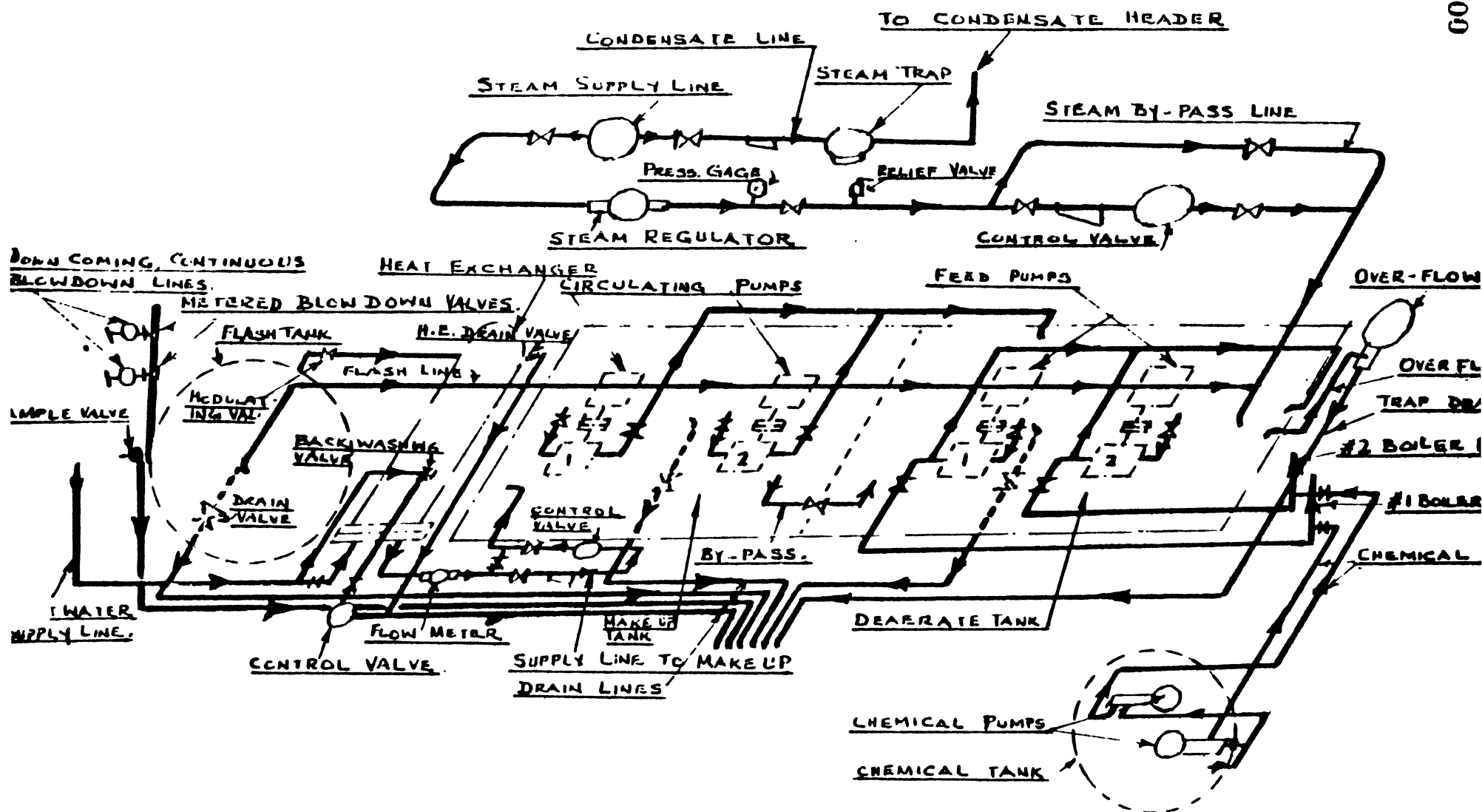
### HEAT RECOVERY FLOW DIAGRAM

The diagram indicates the flow of soft water from the water softeners into the heat exchanger, then finally to the makeup tank. The water, which has already been warmed up by passing through the heat exchanger, is entered in the makeup tank, then transferred into deaerating section, via circulating pumps, which then is pumped by boiler feed pumps into the boiler, at the adequate time. The steam line, supply steam into deaerating section to heat up the makeup water to the desired temperature, adequately 200° F to 225° F. The deaerating section overflow runs down into the water trap, drained into the drain pot.

The boiler continuous blowdown is piped to the flash tank, through metering type valves. A portion of this water flashes to steam and is used by de-aerator or feed water system to heat the new makeup. The balance of the un-flashed blowdown is modulated through the heat exchanger.

The new makeup on its way to the deaerator, passes through the heat exchanger to extract the remaining heat from the blowdown water.

The heat recovery system daily maintenance consists of briefly opening the flash tank drain valve and back washing the heat exchanger. This should be performed during the daily boiler blowdown, and is for the purpose of removing accumulated build up.



HEAT RECOVERY FLOW DIAGRAM  
FLASH TANK, HEAT EXCHANGER, DEAER-  
ATOR AND CHEMICAL TANK

## WATER SOFTENERS

The hardness due to various components such as calcium and magnesium sulphate can't be removed by boiling, because salts remain quite soluble and do not decompose. Such hardness is termed "permanent". It is therefore desirable that the water to be used as feed, "especially in our type of consumption", be subjected to a process whereby its hardness will be eliminated or reduced to a point at which it is innocuous, and this may be done either by water softening process or distillation.

Our plant is equipped with two "base exchange process type water softener units". These units are introduced as Hi-Flo 5 softeners, manufactured by Culligan International Company USA/ Northbrook, Illinois.

The hard water is supplied by city water system. The entire control system of each unit consists of three major components:

- 1 - Hi-Flo control valve.
- 2 - Timer with controller and refill valves.
- 3 - Brine safety valve.

The water softeners are automatically controlled by a 4 position, 5 cycle valve. The main control consists of a body with six diaphragm assemblies which individually open and close to control the direction of water flow during each phase of regeneration cycle. A timer mechanism operates a small rotary pilot valve which opens and closes the diaphragm assemblies. When water from the pilot valve pressurizes a diaphragm assembly, a port closes. When the pressure is relieved, the port opens. An eductor is attached to the rear of the valve body, transfers brine from the brine tank into the softener tank.

The operating position of the main control valve is as described below:

### Service:

The service cycle is down flow operation. Hard water flows down through the resin and is softened by exchange hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium for 'soft' (sodium) ions. This ion exchange process continues until the resin bed becomes exhausted. The softener must then be recharged.

### Recharge:

The first step of the recharged cycle is 'backwash'. Water flows from bottom to the top of the tank and then out to drain, washing out turbidity or ion and reclassifying the resin bed. An automatic flow control in the drain line limits the flow of the backwash water to avoid possible loss of resin.

### Brine Cycle: (second step)

The control valve directs water through the eductor, mixing it with concentrated brine from the brine tank and discharges into the top of the softener tank. Brine flows from top of the softener tank, through the resin bed, and out to drain replacing and carrying out the hardness elements. This restores the softening capacity.

### Rinse Cycle: (third step)

When all brine has been drawn from the brine tank, an air eliminator built up into the brine safety valve, prevents air from being drawn into the softener tank. Fresh water continues to flow through the eductor into the softener tank in a down flow direction, slowly displacing the brine and rinsing it out to drain.

**Fast Rinse Cycle: (fourth step)**

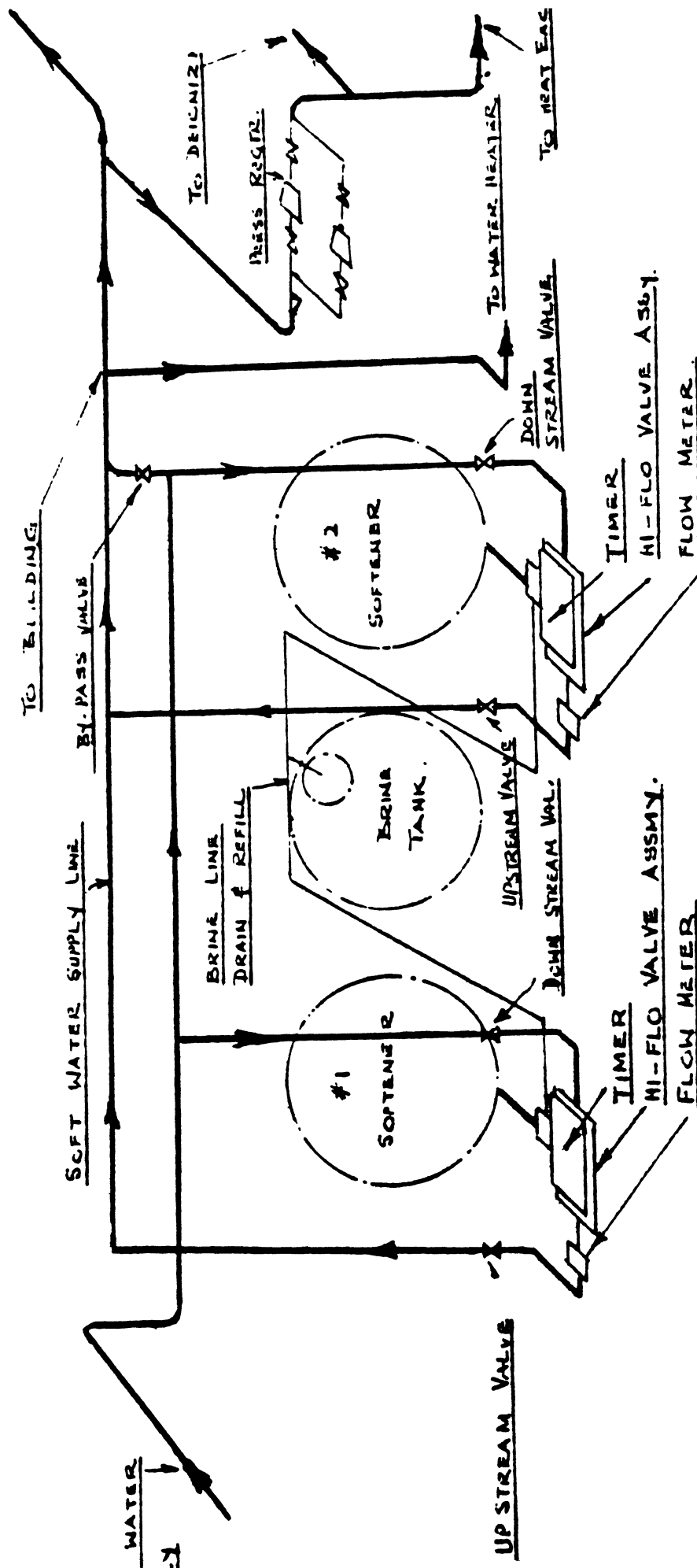
The softener receives a fast rinse (down flow) to insure a salt free resin bed, and pre conditions the resin bed before returning the softener to service.

After the softener has returned to the service position, the timer energizes a small solenoid valve which opens and flows a measured amount of water to enter the brine tank. Should the solenoid valve become fouled and fail to shut off, a float operated safety valve in the brine tank acts as secondary shut-off and operates to prevent the brine tank from overflowing.

The cycle of regeneration is as follows:

Backwash	15 minutes
Brine Rinse	50 minutes
Fast Rinse	5 minutes
total	<u>70 minutes</u>

The recharge cycle length could be adjusted to the desired time when needed.



# WATER SOFTENERS RAW WATER FEED & SOFT WATER SUPPLY-

## ARRANGEMENTS

### HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILERS (WATER HEATERS)

A hot water supply boiler (water heater) furnishes hot water to be used externally to itself for washing, cleaning, etc. In this type of boiler steam is primary. It enters in a number of coils which are surrounded by water.

The hot water supply boilers (water heaters) utilized in our plant are manufactured by Aerco International Inc. The water heaters are designed to maintain 55 square feet of heating surface, with a maximum allowable working pressure respectively, for shell 235 PSI at 400°F, and for tubes 250 PSI at 400°F. The operating pressure is 15 PSI, and hot water temperature between 120°F-140°F.

The major components comprising of:

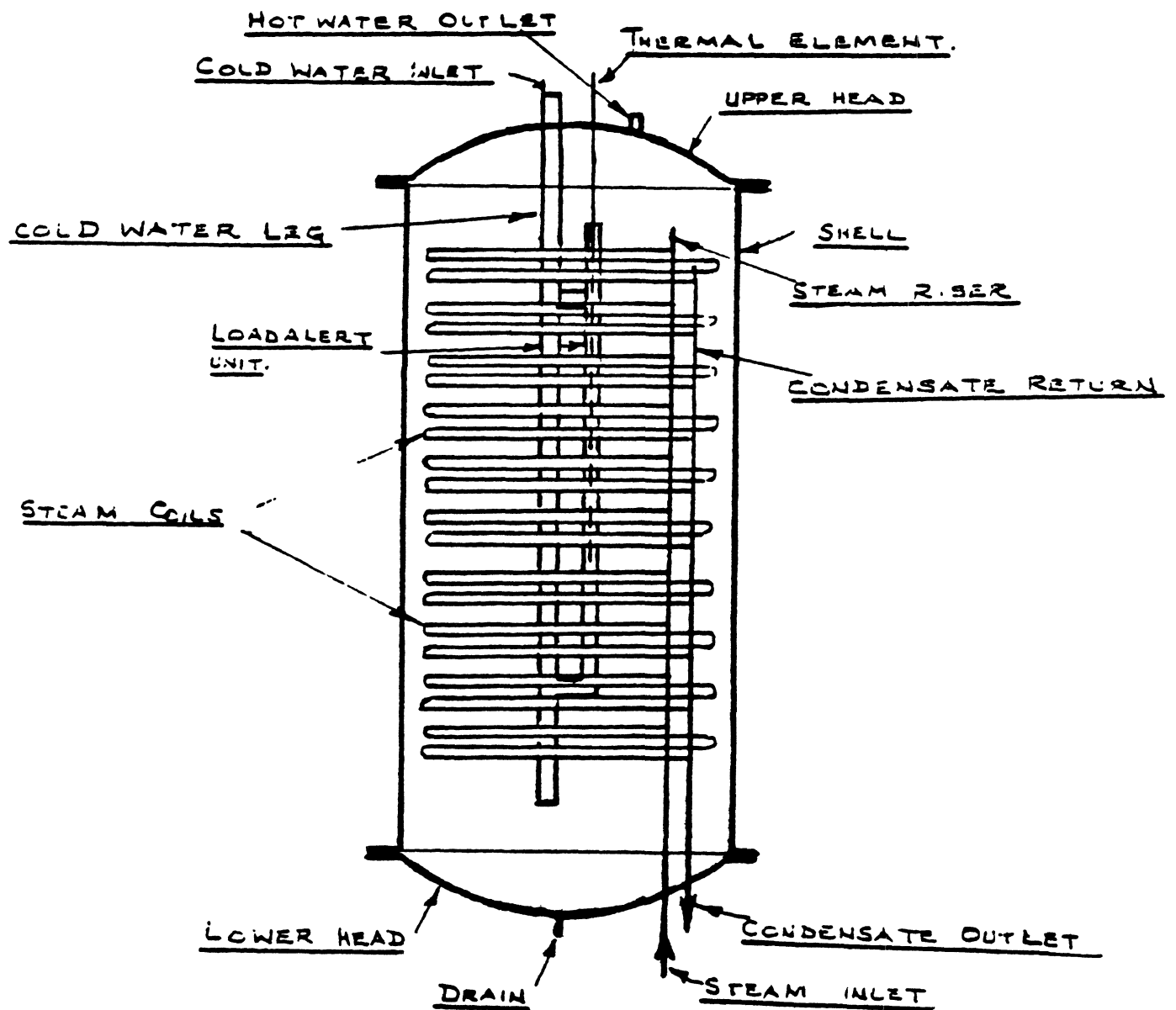
- 1 - Shell with lower and upper heads.
- 2 - Coils, steam riser, and condensate return.
- 3 - Load alert unit.

The diagram below shows the major parts of the water heater.

#### Principle of Operation:

Cold water enters the heater through the inlet connection in the upper head, flows downward through the cold water leg of the alert unit, and is discharged into the shell below the level of the lowest coil. The water then flows upwards through the shell, passing over the coils and is discharged through the hot water outlet connection.

Steam enters the steam inlet connection in the lower heater head and is fed through the steam riser to the inlet of each coil unit. Condensate leaves through the outlet of each coil, enters the condensate return, and leaves the heater through the condensate outlet.



CUT-OFF VIEW OF WATER  
HEATER  
SHOWS MAJOR COMPONENTS

### How to Operate:

- 1 - Open the stop valve in the cold water inlet line and hold the relief valve in the heater upper head open to allow air 'out'. When water flows of the relief valve the heater is full.
- 2 - Open the stop valve in the hot water line. Open a hot water facet in the building at the nearest point.
- 3 - Slowly open all steam valves in the steam input line.
- 4 - Flow the following for regulating the temperature controller valve:
  - a - Introduce steam to the heater by opening the heater's steam inlet valve.
  - b - Adjust the temperature regulator or controller until the outlet hot water is being held steady at the desired temperature.
  - c - Close the hot water facet in step 2. Open valves in the recirculation line.
- 5 - Adjust the safety valve on the by-pass connection by setting the pressure gauge on auxiliary line to 5 PSI. This should be set by adjusting valves A & B (see sketch).

### Procedure for Shutdown :

- A - Close all stop valves in the steam input line, including auxiliary line.
- B - Close cold water inlet valve.
- C - Close hot water outlet valve.
- D - Close the recirculation valve.

After every six months of operation the heater must be drained to remove the accumulated solids in the heater. For draining the heater the following steps should be followed:

- 1 - Close all steam valves in the inlet line.
- 2 - Close the hot water outlet valve.
- 3 - Close the recirculation valve.
- 4 - Close the cold water inlet.
- 5 - Carefully open the relief valve on the heater upper head to relieve pressure in the heater shell.
- 6 - Hold open the relief valve to avoid creation of vacuum, open the drain valve and drain the heater completely.



## COOLING TOWERS' — TREATER UNITS

### P<sup>H</sup> METERS

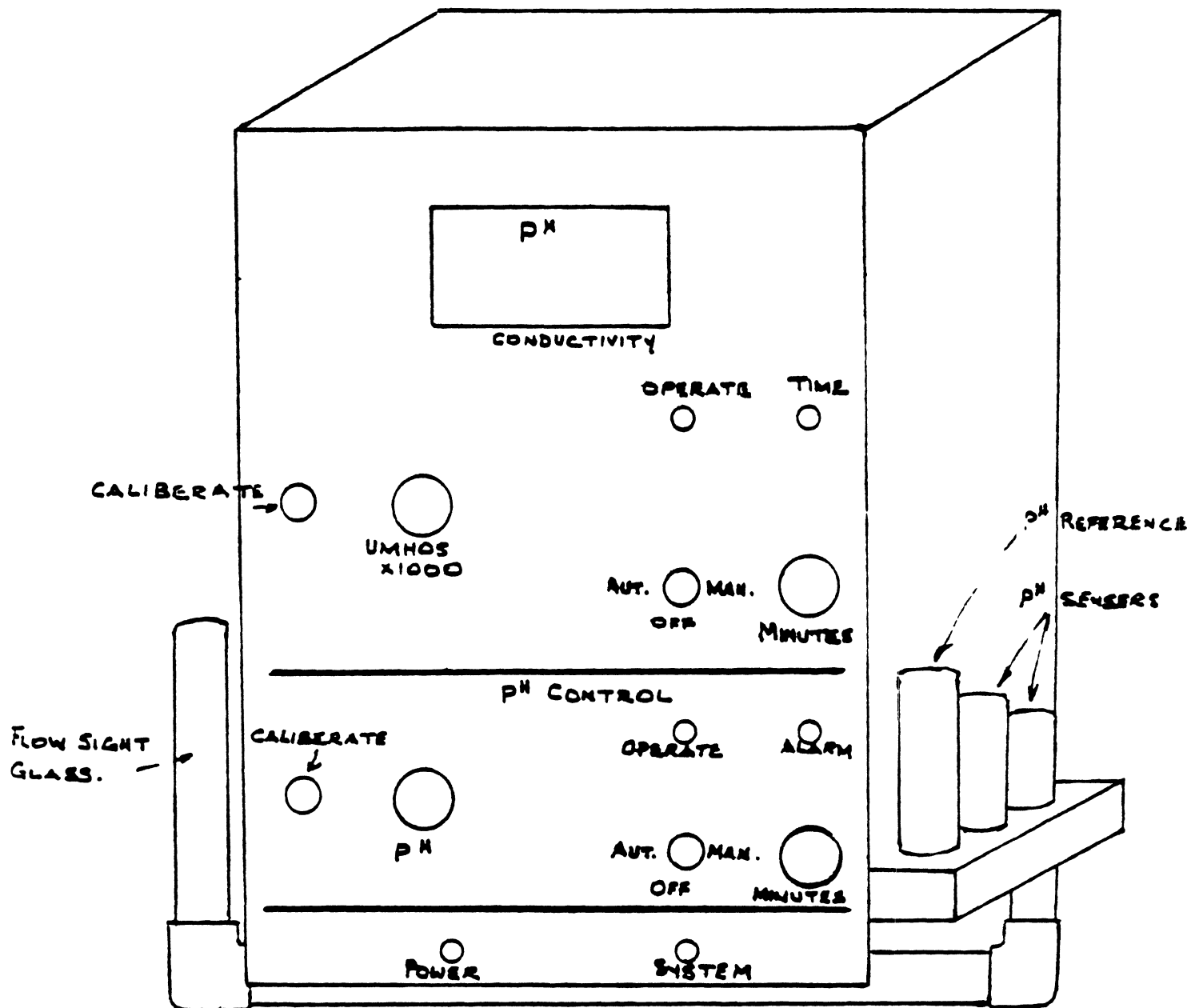
In normal cooling tower applications, the evaporation to achieve cooling concentrates the salts, calcium and other minerals present in the make up water. The conductivity section of the controller limits the amount of mineral concentrations by activating a solenoid bleed off valve when the conductivity builds above the conductivity set point. This bleed off to drain causes make-up water to dilute the tower water until the conductivity falls below the set point. If the conductivity Auto-Off-Manual switch is in the auto position, the operate light will activate when the conductivity is above the set point.

Inhibitor chemical can be fed from the conductivity or P<sup>H</sup> section and is limited by the front panel reset timer respectively. Reset is automatic when the conductivity or P<sup>H</sup> is satisfied.

Acid feed is controlled by the P<sup>H</sup> set point. Acid lowers the P<sup>H</sup> until the P<sup>H</sup> in cooling water is below the front panel set point when the Auto-Off-Manual switch is in the Auto position.

An alarm timer shuts off the acid pump if it feeds longer than the front panel timer set point. An alarm also shuts off the acid pump if the P<sup>H</sup> is below 5.5 P<sup>H</sup>.

The flow switch deactivates the system light and all control out-puts if there is less than 1½ GPM through the flow cells.

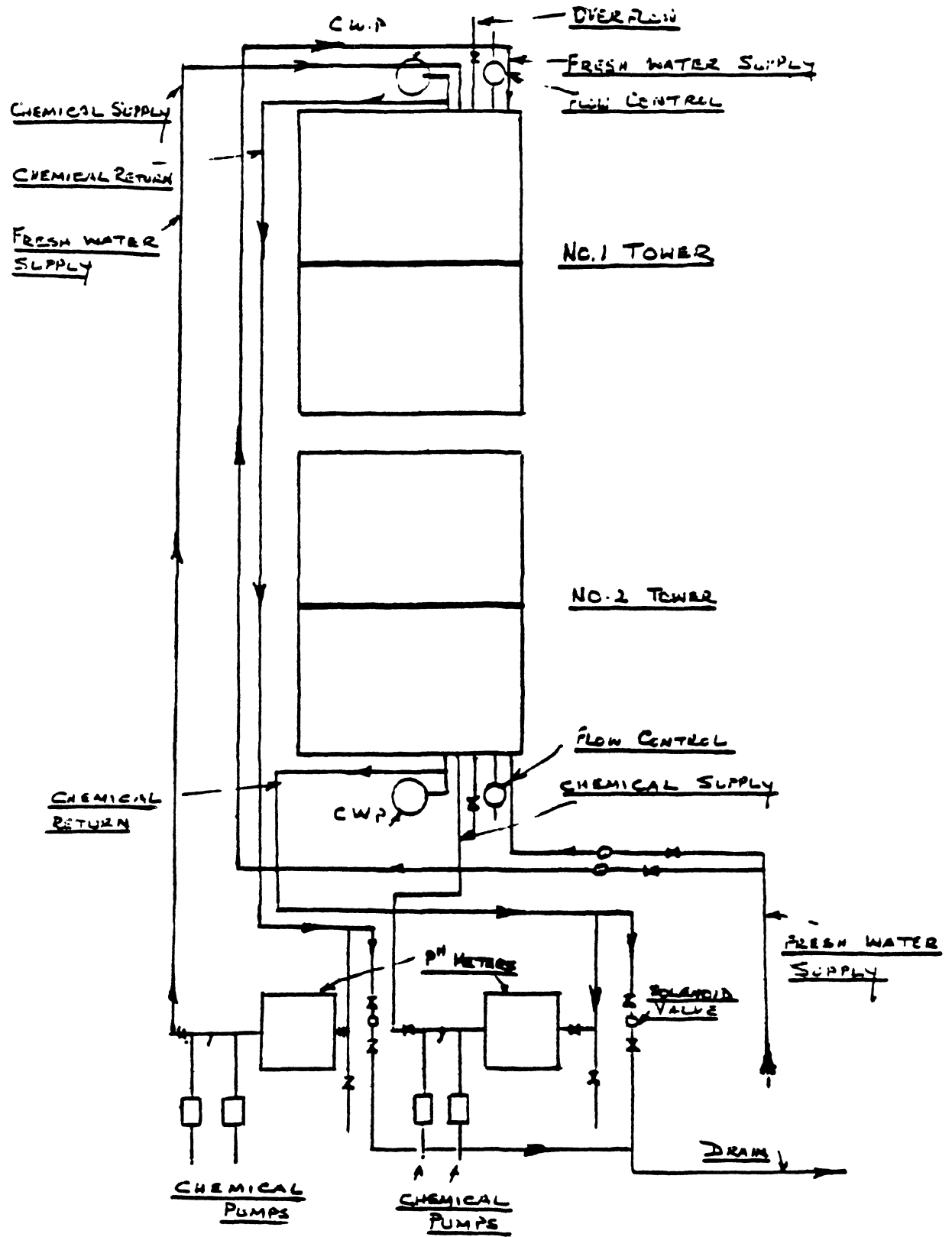


PH METER

COOLING TOWERS TREATER

UNITS

0055



COOLING TOWERS  
CHEMICAL FEED AND SUPPLY  
PIPING ARRANGEMENT

0056

## INCINERATOR

### Operation

- 1 - Daily clean the primary chamber of ash and foreign material.
- 2 - Start the secondary burner and allow the unit to warm up for 10 - 30 minutes. Load the chamber and close the door securely.
- 3 - Start the primary burner, set the timer switch for the desired length of burn cycle.
- 4 - The secondary burner should operate until all of the waste material is consumed.

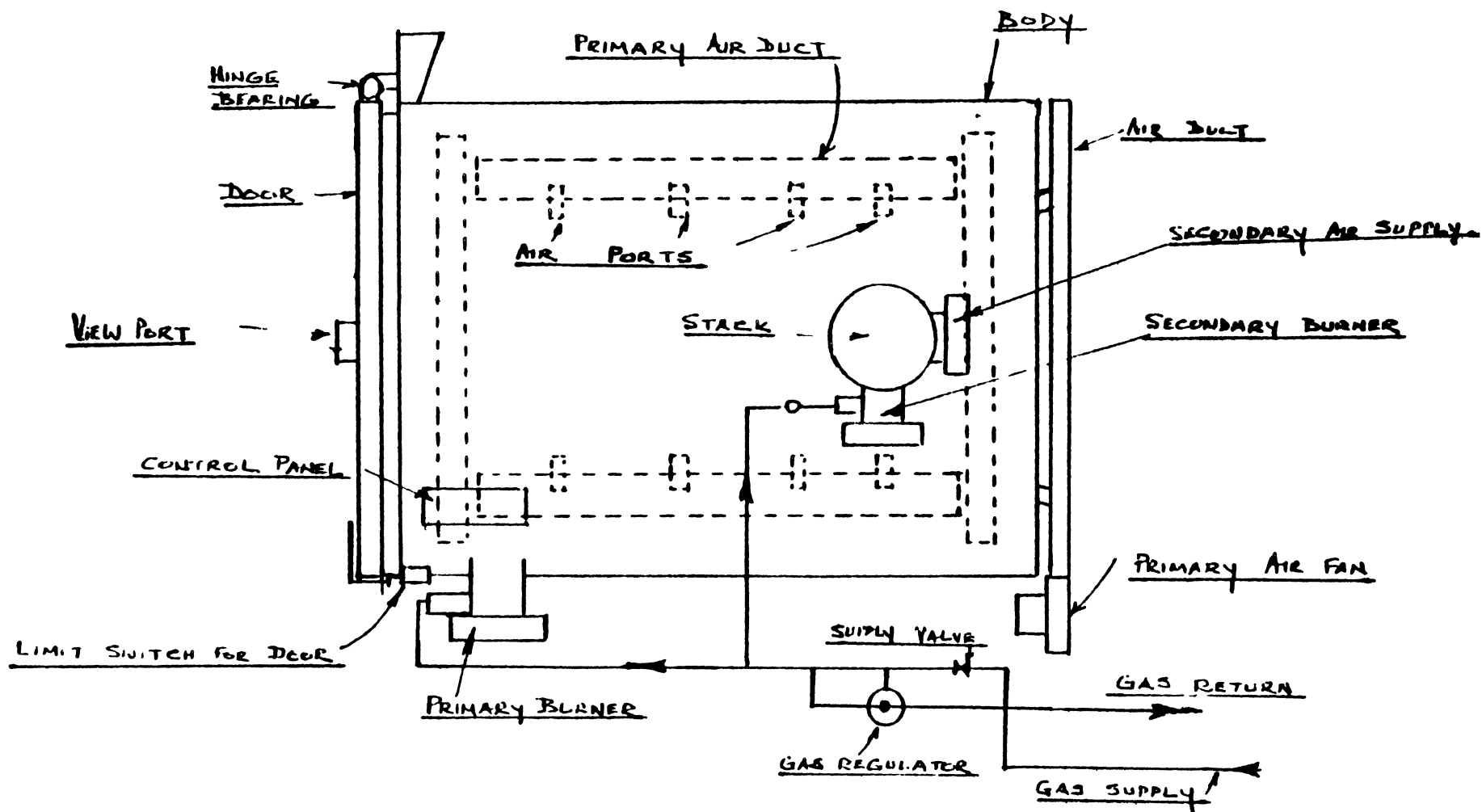
### Shut Down

The secondary burner timer switch will govern the period that the incinerator is in operation.

Never open the chamber door, immediately after shut down — this may cause serious danger and is hazardous.

### Maintenance

- 1 - Oil fan motor bearings every month.
- 2 - Primary air supply channels should be dropped and the air holes to the primary chamber be cleaned every week.



## DAILY LOG SHEET

A daily log sheet is provided for each shift operator to cover the performance of plant and equipment in the mechanical room.

The readings should be taken as specific as practicable:

- Boiler steam pressure.
- Sight glass water level.
- Boiler blowdown time.
- Deaerator temperatures at make up tank and deaerator tank.
- Pressure at Ametek control device.
- Chemical tank level (in inches).
- Water heaters' temperature and pressure.
- Water softeners' flow control readings (in gallons).
- Brine tank water level (this is taken as the empty height from tank top to water level minus 46").
- Medical Vacuum pump gauge reading (in inches).
- Medical Compressor pressure gauge reading (in pounds/sq. inch, PSI).
- Medical Exhaust (Anesthesia) gauge reading (in inches).
- Cooling towers' Treater units, P<sup>H</sup> meter readings.
- Pneumatic tube system operative condition.
- Chiller pumps and heat pumps suction & discharge pressure readings and check pump glands for leakage.
- Chillers' units check & record coolant water pressure and temperature:
- Chilled water pressure & temperatures.
- Chiller compressors, suction pressure, oil pressure & discharge pressure gauges readings.
- Deionizer main supply tank sight glass level, in inches.
- #1 Deionizer makeup pressure, discharge pressure & tank level to be noted.
- #2 Deionizer, "as No. 1 unit".
- Drain flash receiver tank and heat exchanger after blow down the boiler.  
To drain these equipments first drain the heat exchanger by opening the H.E.drain valve. Consequently open the back washing valve. These valves are shown in heat recovery diagram, page 15. Before opening the back washing valve, watch the water level in the sight glass. When no level in the glass is indicated, then open the back washing valve. Observe for clear water draining out of the drain line, then immediately close the H.E. drain valve and open the flash tank drain valve. Wait until clear water is drained from the drain line, immediately close this valve and observe the level in the sight glass. As the level reaches 6 inches height or slightly under, immediately close the backwashing valve. Note the final time in the appropriate column on your log sheet.

### Chemical Tank, "Top Up"

Usually when the boiler is in normal steaming condition and the boiler water and condensate readings show that these are at even and adequate levels, the chemical feed should be made at every seven days intervals. The chemical tank should be topped up with 2 gallons of chemical solution (one gallon of each drum). When the solution is poured in the tank, the amount should be noted in the appropriate column of the log sheet (in gallons). Daily the tank sight glass should be observed and the consumed amount to be noted in the appropriate column and tank to be topped up with fresh water by opening the valve on the tank top.

LOGAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL  
BOILER ROOM AND MACHINERY ROOM  
PERFORMANCE LOG SHEET

DATE: ..... P.M.

PLANT / EQUIPMENT	TIME			PRESS. PSI	TEMP. °F	FLOW GPM	PRESS. INCHES	TEMP. °F	FLOW GPM	PRESS. INCHES	TEMP. °F
	START	RUNNING	DOWN								
BOILER #1											
BOILER #2											
DE AERATOR											
CHEMICAL TK.											
FLASH TANK & HEAT EXCHGR											

PLANT / EQUIPMENT	TIME			PRESS. PSI	TEMP. °F	FLOW GPM	PRESS. INCHES	TEMP. °F	FLOW GPM	PRESS. INCHES	TEMP. °F
	START	RUNNING	DOWN								
#1 WATER HTR.											
#2 WATER HTR.											
WATER SOFTENERS											
BRINE TANK											

PLANT / EQUIPMENT	TIME			PRESS. PSI	VACUUM INCHES	TOWERS	TREATERS ON
	START	RUNNING	DOWN				
MED. VACUUM							
MED. COMP.							
MED. EXHT.							
HONEYWELL COMP.							
PUBL. TV. SYSTEM							

PUMPS	TIME			PRESS. PSI	INCHES	TOWERS	TREATERS ON
	START	RUNNING	DOWN				
#1 CHL. PUMP							
#2 CHL. PUMP							
#1 HEAT PUMP							
#2 " "							
#3 " "							
#4 " "							
#5 " "							
#6 " "							
#7 " "							

A.C. UNIT	TIME			COOLANT WATER PRESS. PSI	CHILLED WATER PRESS. PSI	UNIT 1 COMP. JUMP. 2 COMP. JUMP.	UNIT 3 COMP. JUMP.
	START	RUNNING	DOWN				
CHILLERS							
#1 CHL.							
#2 CHL.							

TIME	EQUIPT.	PRESSURE		UNITS TANK LEVEL IN.	MAIN TANK LEVEL IN.
		NAMEUP	DISCH.		
	#1 DE-ION.				
	#2 DE-ION.				

G060

Brine Tank

The brine tank should be topped up with five bags of salt every day. The salt should be poured in when the tank is dry. i.e. At the end of regeneration operation. This will avoid the salt to be washed away during brine rinse performance at regeneration sequence. The amount of salt poured in the tank to be noted in the appropriate column of the log sheet.

**EXHIBIT B**

**LOGAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL**

**COMPUTER CONTROL ROOM  
POINT NUMBER INFORMATION**

**For Logan Hospital Use Only**

**Compiled by Al Dailami  
Maintenance Department**

**April--1981**

## FORWARD

The aim of this booklet is to assist the individuals concerned in easily finding the appropriate point numbers which are indicated during responses either on the printer module or the operator's terminal module.

This computer set is introduced as Honeywell "ALPHA/DELTA" 1000. The system operates through the following equipments:

- a. Control processor unit.
- b. Power transmission.
- c. Printer module.
- d. Operator's terminal.
- e. Selectograph.
- f. Annunciator module--located in PBX.

The functions are sequently carried out through the system at relative procedures.

The codes applied in the system which are indicating each respective function are recognized as:

1. AL=Alarm
2. FIR=Fire
3. NM=Normal
4. TB=Trouble
5. SMO=Smoke
6. SPR=Sprinkle
7. SPV=Supervisory

In the event the display on the terminal indicates any one of the above codes, the action to be taken is:

- A. Silence the audible alarm by pressing the "ACKNOWLEDGE".
- B. Press the red "E" button.
- C. Press button "C".
- D. Address 14104.
- E. Press access "ON".
- F. Finally, press execute "E".

**IMPORTANT:**

THE POINT NUMBER 13404 IS THE NUMBER WHICH IS CONNECTED TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. THEREFORE, IF FOR ANY REASON YOU MAY NEED TO PUNCH THIS NUMBER, BEFORE DOING SO, PLEASE CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN ADVANCE, (752-3060) THEN PROCEED.

Point Number 10103: Never enter into the computer.

Point Number 10303 & 10304: Leave in Security Mode.

Point Number 10401: Doctor's entrance. Place in Security Mode at 10:00 p.m.  
DO NOT LOCK. Take out of Security at 6:00 a.m.

Point Number 10504: Do not take out of Security Mode at any time. (Fire Control Panel's "Tamper Alarm").

For placing a security point number into Security Mode, or taking it out of Security Mode, the following procedure should be followed:

a. For placing in Security Mode, say point # 10102:

1. Press button "C".
2. Address 10102.
3. Press "SECURE/OFF".
4. Press Execute "E". (Red Color)
5. Press button "C"--to clear.

b. To take out of Security Mode, point # 10102:

1. Press "C".
2. Address 10102.
3. Press "ACCESS/ON".
4. Execute "E". (Red Color)
5. Press "C"--to clear.

#### ANNUNCIATOR:

The Annunciator display indicates digital and digital alarm. It is under permanent supervision of the telephone operator in PBX.

### ANALOG:

For Obtaining Temperatures (In degrees F):

1. Press button "C".
2. Address point number.
3. Data.
4. Execute "E". (Red Color)

Assume you need the temperature of supply line to the cooling tower (point number 20310). The operation would be: C, 20310, Data, E.

For Start/Stop equipment either in Central Plant or any one of the Penthouses which are into the system, the following action is taken:

Assume Chill Water Pump #1 is desired to run, then we follow:

1. Press "C" button.
2. Address point number 20303.
3. Press "ACCESS/ON".
4. Execute "E" (Red button). The pump is now running.
5. Press "C".

To Stop the pump:

1. Press "C" Button.
2. Address point number 20303.
3. Press "SECURE/OFF"
4. Execute "E".

### Machinery Information:

For obtaining running hours for equipment hooked into the system, the following steps should be taken:

1. Place program access key to the "Right Position".
2. Punch "C".
3. Address 001.
4. Address point number.
5. Press program code. (On terminal)
6. Address 41.
7. Execute "E" (Red Color). The reading, in hours, shall appear on printer paper.

### For changing the time :-

- ✓ ① Place the switch in upward position — in level 1 memory access.
- ✓ ② Turn the key in program access to the 'Right'.
- ✓ ③ Press button 'C'.
- ✓ ④ Press program code — a '1' appears in 'function area'.
- ✓ ⑤ <sup>EXECUTE</sup> Press 60. — The 3 digits in function area read 160.
- ✓ ⑥ Press 0 and the day of the week — 7 days are coded as, Sunday 01, Monday 02, Tuesday 03, Wednesday 04, Thursday 05, Friday 06, and Saturday 07.
- ✓ ⑦ Press the hours — (on 24 hours run) — i.e. 3...5...7...9, 12, 13, 14, etc.  
Now, assume change need to be made from 1245 to 1345, then through above process, you will find the total reading on the display as 041245 — 160. (041245 appears on DATA area).
- ✓ ⑧ Press Execute 'E'. — ⑨ Press 61 — now you will find in function area 161 instead of 160.
- ✓ ⑩ ~~Press 102~~ <sup>Press 102</sup> — Press Program Code.
- ✓ ⑪ Execute. ⑫ Turn the program access key in the left position.
- ✓ ⑬ Press time — now ⑭ Execute. Now time should appear on display — ⑮ Press 'C'

# **FIRST FLOOR & SECOND FLOOR**

## **SECURITY POINTS**

POINT NUMBER	OPEN/CLOSE TIME OF DOORS	LOCATION
10101	11 p.m. /6 a.m.	Main Entrance Door
10102	11p.m. /6 a.m.	Outer Access Door (Tower Exit)
10103	Never	Employee Entrance Door
10104	6 p.m. /6 p.m.	Eastern Hallway Access Door
10201	10 p.m. /6 p.m.	Education Access Door
10202	6p.m. /6 a.m.	North Elevator Access Door
10203	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Administration Access Door
10204	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	South Elevator Access Door
10301	11 p.m. /6 a.m.	Maintenance Hallway Access Door
10302	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Maintenance Shop Access
10303	Not in Security Mode	Drug Control Area
10304		Main Hallway--North Access Door
SECOND FLOOR		
10401	Never	Doctor's Entrance--DO NOT LOCK!
10402	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Physical Therapy
10403	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Physical Therapy
10404	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Morgue
10501	6 p.m/6 a.m.	X-Ray
10502	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	Nuclear Medicine
10503	6 p.m. /6 a.m.	O. R. (Operating Rooms)
10504	Always	Fire Control Panels (Tamper Alarm)

**FIRST FLOOR**

<b>POINT NUMBER</b>	<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
11101	Smoke Alarm	Education Center
11102	Fire Alarm	Education Center
11103	Sprinkler	Education Center
11201	Smoke Alarm	Administration & Nursing Administration
11202	Fire Alarm	Administration & Nursing Administration
11203	Sprinkler	Administration & Nursing Administration
11301	Fire Alarm	Kitchen
11302	Sprinkler	Central Supply & Eastern Hallway
11303	Sprinkler	D & T North 2nd Floor
11304	Fire Alarm	Equipment Trouble DGP F-2 (2nd Floor)
11401	Fire Alarm	Receiving
11402	Fire Alarm	Decontamination Center
11403	Sprinkler	Boiler Room
11404	Fire Alarm	Equipment Trouble DGP F-1 (2nd Floor)

**SECOND FLOOR****ALL ALARM POINTS**

<b>POINT NUMBER</b>	<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
12101	Smoke Alarm	North Patient Rooms
12102	Smoke Alarm	South Patient Rooms
12103	Fire Alarm	South Patient Hallway
12104	Sprinkler	South Patient Rooms--South Entrance
12201	Smoke Alarm	North Patient Rooms
12202	Smoke Alarm	South Patient Rooms
12203	Fire Alarm	South Patient Rooms
12204	Sprinkler	South Patient Rooms Entrance
12301	Smoke Alarm	Operating Rooms
12302	Smoke Alarm	Birth Giving Rooms
12303	Sprinkler	Operating Rooms Hallway
12401	Smoke Alarm	Laboratory
*12402	Smoke Alarm	(Roof) Penthouse #5 Fan Room OH #3 System
*12403	Smoke Alarm	(Roof) Penthouse #5 Fan Room AC 11/12 System
*12404	Fire Alarm	Equipment Trouble DGP F-3 (2nd Floor North)
12501	Smoke Alarm	Out Patient Rooms
12502	Fire Alarm	O. R. Recovery Rooms
12503	Fire Alarm	Nuclear Medicine
12504	Fire Alarm	Radiology

# COMPUTER CODES FOR RESPECTIVE ALARMS

## THIRD FLOOR ALL ALARM POINTS

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
13101	Smoke Alarm	North Patient Rooms
13102	Smoke Alarm	South Patient Rooms
13103	Fire Alarm	South Patient Rooms
13104	Sprinkler	South Patient Rooms
13201	Smoke Alarm	North Patient Rooms
13202	Smoke Alarm	South Patient Rooms
13203	Fire Alarm	South Patient Rooms
13204	Sprinkler	South Patient Rooms Hallway
13301	Fire Alarm	Corridors
13302	Smoke Alarm	D & T Elevator Shafts
13303	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #2 Fan Room
13304	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #4 Fan Room
<u>13401</u>	Common Alarm	<u>Municipal Connection/Common Alarm Trunk</u>
13402	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #1 Fan Room
13403	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #3 Fan Room
13404	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #7 Fan Room
14101	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #6 Fan Room
14102	Smoke Alarm	NPN Elevator Shaft
14103	Fire Alarm	Equipment Trouble DGP F4-2nd Floor NPS
<u>14104</u>	Fire Alarm	<u>Whole Building Reset</u>
14201	Smoke Alarm	Duct--Penthouse #8 Fan Room
14202	Smoke Alarm	NPS Elevator Shaft
14203	Fire Alarm	Equipment Trouble DGP F5-2nd Floor NPS

# 1, 2, & 4.

AC-10/RAF-2--FAN SYSTEM  
VARIABLE AIR VOLUME FAN SYSTEM

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
20501	Start/Stop	AC-10
20502	Status /Alarm	Return Air Fan #2
20503	Alarm	Pre-Filter--Outside Air
20504	Alarm	Final Filter--Discharge Air
20505	Temperature	Mixed Air
20506	Temperature	Space
20507	Relative Humidity	Space
20509	Temperature	Space CPA (Control Point Adjustment)
20601	Start/Stop	VAV-1A
20602	Start/Stop	VAV-1B
20603	Status /Alarm	Return Air Fan--1
20604	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter--Outside Air
20605	Dirty Filter	Final Filter--Discharge Air
20606	Temperature	Mixed Air
20607	Temperature	Return Air
20608	Humidity	Return Air
20609	Temperature	Discharge Air-Cold Deck
20610	Temperature	Mixed Air-CPA
20611	Start/Stop	VAV-2A
20612	Start/Stop	VAV-2B
20613	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter--Return Air
20614	Dirty Filter	Final Filter--Discharge Air--Cold Deck
20615	Temperature	Discharge Air-Hot Deck
20616	Temperature	Return Air
20617	Humidity	Return Air
20618	Temperature	Discharge Air-Control Point Adjustment

# PENTHOUSE # 3

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
20801	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #1
20802	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #2
20803	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #3
20804	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20805	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20806	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20807	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20808	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20809	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20810	Temperature	Final Filter
20811	Humidity	Space
20812	Temperature	Space
20813	Humidity	Space
20814	Temperature	Space
20815	Humidity	Space
20901	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #4
20902	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #5
20903	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #6
20904	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20905	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20906	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20907	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20908	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
20909	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
20910	Temperature	Space
20911	Humidity	Space
20912	Temperature	Space
20913	Humidity	Space
20914	Temperature	Space
20915	Humidity	Space
21001	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #7
21002	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #8
21003	Status /Alarm	AC Unit #9
21004	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
21005	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
21006	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
21007	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
21008	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter
21009	Dirty Filter	Final Filter
21010	Temperature	Space
21011	Humidity	Space
21012	Temperature	Space
21013	Humidity	Space
21014	Temperature	Space
21015	Humidity	Space

COMPUTER CONTROL POINTS FOR RAF-3/RAF-4 FAN SYSTEM.  
PENTHOUSE # 3  
&  
PAINT BOOTH MAKE-UP AIR FAN SYSTEM

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
20401	Status	Make up Air Unit in Paint Booth
20401	Start/Stop	Exhaust Fan, Spray Booth
20403	Temperature	Discharge Air to Paint Booth
20404	Dirty Filter Alarm	Pre-Filter
20405	Dirty Filter Alarm	Final Filter
20406	Temperature	Discharge Air CPA (Control Point Adj)
PENTHOUSE #3		
20701	Start/Stop	Return Air Fan--4
20702	Status/Alarm	Return Air Fan--3
20703	Temperature	Mixed Air
20704	Humidity	Mixed Air
20705	Temperature	Mixed Air (Control Point Adjustment)

# AN SYSTEM

## PENTHOUSE #5

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
21501	Status /Alarm	AC-11
21502	Status /Alarm	AC-12
21503	Start/Stop	Return Air Fan-7
21504	Status /Alarm	Return Air Fan-6
21505	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter(Return Air, Right Trunk)
21506	Dirty Filter	Final Filter(Discharge Air, Right Trunk)
21507	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter (Return Air, Left Trunk)
21508	Dirty Filter	Final Filter(Discharge Air, Left Trunk)
21509	Temperature	Mixed Air
21510	Temperature	Space, Room 2095
21511	Humidity	Space, Room 2095
21512	Temperature	Space, Room 2096
21513	Humidity	Space, Room 2096
21514	Temperature	Mixed Air-CPA
21515	Temperature	Space, Room 2095-CPA
21516	Temperature	Space, Room 2096-CPA

PENTHOUSE #6  
&  
OUTSIDE AIR #3 FAN-SYSTEM  
PENTHOUSE #5

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
21301	Start/Stop	Outside Air #1
21302	Status /Alarm	Exhaust Fan #1
21303	Status /Alarm	Exhaust Fan #2
21304	Status /Alarm	Energy Recovery Unit #1
21305	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter(Outside Air Trunk)
21306	Dirty Filter	Return Filter(Return Air Trunk)
21307	Dirty Filter	Final Filter(Outside Air Discharge)
21308	Temperature	Discharge Air
21309	Humidity	Discharge Air
21310	Temperature	Discharge Air-CPA(Control Point Adj.)
21311	Temperature Alarm	NPN Drive-Thru(Low Temperature)
21312	Temperature Alarm	NPS Drive-Thru(Low Temperature)
OUTSIDE AIR #3 FAN SYSTEM - P/H-5		
21401	Start/Stop	Outside Air #3
21402	Status/Alarm	Exhaust Fan #5
21403	Status /Alarm	Exhaust Fan #6
21404	Status /Alarm	Energy Recovery Unit 3A
21405	Status /Alarm	Energy Recovery Unit 3B
21406	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter (Outside Air Trunk)
21407	Dirty Filter	Return Filter(Return Air Trunk)
21408	Dirty Filter	Final Filter(Discharge Air Trunk)
21409	Temperature	Discharge Air
21410	Humidity	Discharge Air

&  
**OUTSIDE AIR #2 FAN SYSTEM**  
**PENTHOUSE #8**

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
21101	Start/Stop	AC-13
21102	Status /Alarm	Return Air Fan- 5
21103	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter--Outside Air
21104	Dirty Filter	Final Filter--Discharge Air
21105	Temperature	Mixed Air
21106	Temperature	Space--Nursery, Room 2249
21107	Humidity	Space--Nursery, Room 2249
21108	Temperature	Space--Nursery, Room 2250
21109	Humidity	Space--Nursery, Room 2250
21110	Temperature	Mixed Air-Control Point Adjustment
PENTHOUSE # 8		
21201	Start/Stop	Outside Air #2
21202	Status /Alarm	Exhaust Fan-3
21203	Status /Alarm	Exhaust Fan-4
21205	Dirty Filter	Pre-Filter (Outside Air Trunk)
21206	Dirty Filter	Return Air Filter(Return Air Trunk)
21207	Dirty Filter	Final Filter(Discharge Air Trunk)
21208	Temperature	Discharge Air
21209	Humidity	Discharge Air
21210	Temperature	Discharge Air-CPA(Control Point Syst.)

## MEDICAL GAS / MISCELLANEOUS ALARM SYSTEM

20104	Oxygen in use. Abnor. Press.	Operating Rooms--Laboratory--Emergency Intensive Care Unit & other areas.
20105	Oxygen Reserve	Operating Rooms--Laboratory--Emergency Intensive Care Unit & other areas.
20106	N <sub>2</sub> O in use. Abnor. Press.	Operating Rooms--Laboratory--Emergency Intensive Care Unit & other areas.
20107	N <sub>2</sub> O Reserve	-----
20108	Air Press. Abnor. Low	All Areas.
20109	Vacuum Press. Low	All Areas.
20110	Nitrogen in use. Abnor. Press.	All Areas.
20111	Nitrogen Reserve	All Areas.
20112	Anes. Exhaust Press. Low	Operating Rooms.
20113	Vacuum Press Low	Laboratory
20101	Vacuum Pump Status	-----
20102	Med.Air.Comp. Status	-----

For reset medical gas alarm address 20103.

# COMPUTER CODES FOR CHILL WATER SYSTEM

## CENTRAL PLANT

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
20201	Start/Stop	Heat Pump #3
20202	Start/Stop	Heat Pump #4
20203	Start/Stop	Heat Pump #5
20204	Start/Stop	Heat Pump #6
20205	Start/Stop	Heat Pump #7 (Spare Pump)
20207	Temperature	Chill Water Supply
20301	Start/Stop	Chiller's Circulating Pump #1
20302	Start/Stop	Chiller's Circulating Pump #2
20303	Start/Stop	Chiller Pump #1
20304	Start/Stop	Chiller Pump #2
20305	Status / Alarm	Chiller #1
20306	Status / Alarm	Chiller #2
20308	Temperature	Chillers Discharge
20309	Temperature	Heat Pump Chill Water Supply
20310	Temperature	Heat Pump Return

## EQUIPMENT RUN TIMES

## CENTRAL PLANT

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
30101	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #1
30102	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #2
30103	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #3
30104	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #4
30201	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #5
30202	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #6
30203	Hours	Heat Pump, Circulating #7
30204	Hours	Future
30301	Hours	Chill Water, Pump #1
30302	Hours	Chill Water, Pump #2
30303	Hours	Chiller #1
30304	Hours	Chiller #2
30401	Hours	Paint Booth Exhaust Fan
30402	Hours	Paint Booth MUA Unit
30403	Hours	Outside Air #1
30404	Hours	Outside Air #2
30501	Hours	Outside Air #3
30502	Hours	Exhaust Fan #1
30503	Hours	Exhaust Fan #2
30504	Hours	Exhaust Fan #3
30601	Hours	Exhaust Fan #4
30602	Hours	Exhaust Fan #5
30603	Hours	Exhaust Fan #6

-Continued-

POINT NUMBER	FUNCTION	LOCATION
30701	Hours	Return Air Fan #2
30702	Hours	Return Air Fan #3
30703	Hours	Return Air Fan #4
30704	Hours	Return Air Fan #5
30801	Hours	Return Air Fan #6
30802	Hours	Return Air Fan #7
30803	Hours	Variable Air Volume-1A (VAV 1A)
30804	Hours	Variable Air Volume-1B(VAV 1B)
30901	Hours	Variable Air Volume-2A(VAV 2A)
30902	Hours	Variable Air Volume-2B
30903	Hours	Air Conditioning-1
30904	Hours	Air Conditioning-2
31001	Hours	Air Conditioning-3
31002	Hours	Air Conditioning-4
31003	Hours	Air Conditioning-5
31004	Hours	Air Conditioning-6
31101	Hours	Air Conditioning-7
31102	Hours	Air Conditioning-8
31103	Hours	Air Conditioning-9
31104	Hours	Air Conditioning-10
31201	Hours	Air Conditioning-11
31202	Hours	Air Conditioning-12
31203	Hours	Air Conditioning-13
31204	Hours	Future

**EXHIBIT C**



State of Utah  
Administrative Rulemaking  
Notice of Agency Action

ARCHIVE FILE NUMBER

AGENCY FILE NUMBER

Office of Administrative Rules  
Utah State Archives and Records Service  
State Archives Building, State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
Telephone 533-4647

Department: Utah Department of Employment Security  
Agency:  
Address: 174 Social Hall Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
Contact Person: K. Allan Zabel  
Telephone:

1 SHORT TITLE OF RULE

Rules, Regulations and Guide to Adjudication

2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF RULE AND REASON FOR IT A71-07-1:5(II)-1 - Discharge

This amendment of an existing rule constitutes a major revision of the rule defining and interpreting the requirements of Section 35-4-5(b)(1), UCA 1953, as amended, that individuals claiming unemployment benefits will be ineligible if they are discharged for disqualifying conduct. The rule establishes the requirement that in order for a discharge to be disqualifying the discharge must have been the result of some fault on the part of the claimant. Fault is established by the showing of three basic elements: culpability, knowledge, and control. The rule defines the term "just cause" which was added to the statutory provision by the 1983 session of the Utah legislature. It establishes the burden of proof and requirement of proximal cause. It further defines the circumstances under which a disciplinary suspension may be disqualifying and provides examples of disqualifying reasons for discharge.

This rule replaces General Rules of Adjudication, A71-07-2: Discharge, in its entirety.

3 ANTICIPATED COST IMPACT OF RULE — UCA 63-46-5 (1)(a)(ii)

None

4 TYPE OF NOTICE

☒ PROPOSED RULE

☐ FINAL ADOPTION

ADOPTS PROPOSED RULE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

☐ FIVE-YEAR REVIEW/CONTINUATION

5 ACTION

☐ NEW RULE

☒ AMEND RULE

☐ REPEAL RULE

IRREGULAR ACTION

☐ EMERGENCY 120-DAY RULE - UCA 63-46-5 (3)

☐ NONCOMPLIANCE - UCA 63-46-5 (4)

☐ COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REQUIREMENT - UCA 63-46-5 (5)

6 JUSTIFICATION FOR IRREGULAR ACTION CHECKED ABOVE

7 ☒ RULE AUTHORIZED BY STATE CODE (CITATION) Section 35-4-11(a)(1), U.C.A. 1953

☐ RULE REQUIRED BY FEDERAL MANDATE (U.S. CODE OR FED. REGISTER CITATION)

8 FULL TEXT OF RULE MAY BE INSPECTED AT

9 PUBLIC MAY PARTICIPATE IN RULEMAKING BY:

☐ PUBLIC HEARING

DATE:

TIME:

PLACE:

☐ APPEARANCE AT

AGENCY UNTIL:

☒ WRITTEN COMMENT

UNTIL: May 15, 1985

NOTE: PUBLIC MAY REQUEST HEARING IN ACCORDANCE WITH UCA 63-46-5 (1)(b)

10 AUTHORIZATION/CERTIFICATION

☒ I CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE RULE DESCRIBED ON THIS FORM

SIGNATURE

Utah Department of

K. Allan Zabel - Employment Security

AGENCY HEAD OR DESIGNEE (TYPED)

AGENCY

3-20-85

DATE

11. OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

RECEIVED BY:

DATE:

TIME:

DATE RULE EFFECTIVE: