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T E N D E R S P E C I F I C A T I O N

TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/FFS/LIBYA/940

FOR

Modification/Rectification of underground fire fighting pipe through pipe trenches at road crossings and fire fighting system commissioning at WMGTPP LIBYA Project

PART I – TECHNICAL BID

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(A Govt. Of India Undertaking)
Power Sector – Northern Region,
Plot No. 25 , Sector - 16A ,
Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, NOIDA – 201 301(INDIA)

**ISO 9001, ISO 14001,
OHSAS 18001 & SA 8000
certified company
SubContract Deptt.**

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(A Govt. Of India Undertaking)
Power Sector – Northern Region,
Plot No. 25 , Sector - 16A ,
Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, NOIDA – 201 301(INDIA)
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TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/FFS/LIBYA/940

IMPORTANT NOTE

PURCHASER OF THIS TENDER DOCUMENT IS ADVISED TO CHECK AND ENSURE COMPLETION OF ALL PAGES OF TENDER DOCUMENT AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY TIMELY FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION, IF ANY, TO THE ISSUING AUTHORITY BEFORE THE BIDS ARE SUBMITTED. ORIGINAL COPY OF TENDER DOCUMENT COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS MUST BE SUBMITTED BACK AS PART OF THE BID WITHOUT WHICH THE SAME IS LIABLE TO BE REJECTED BY BHEL.

THIS TENDER SPECIFICATION ISSUED TO:

M/S----------

Rev 01
1st Jun
2012

NOTICE INVITING TENDER

(Document No PS:MSX:NIT)

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

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NOTICE INVITING TENDER (NIT)

NOTE: BIDDER MAY DOWNLOAD FROM WEB SITES OR PURCHASE TENDERS FROM THIS OFFICE ALSO

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To

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub : NOTICE INVITING TENDER

Sealed offers in two part bid system are invited from reputed & experienced bidders (meeting PRE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA as mentioned in Annexure-I) for the subject job by the undersigned on the behalf of BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED as per the tender document. Following points relevant to the tender may please be noted and complied with.

1.0 **Salient Features of NIT**

SL NO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	
i	**TENDER NUMBER**	**TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/FFS/LIBYA/940**	
ii	**Broad Scope of job**	**Modification/Rectification of underground fire fighting pipe through pipe trenches at road crossings and fire fighting system commissioning at WMGTPP LIBYA Project**	
iii	**DETAILS OF TENDER DOCUMENT**		
a	Volume-IA	*Technical Conditions of Contract (TCC) consisting of Scope of work, Technical Specification, Drawings, Procedures, Bill of Quantities, Terms of payment, etc*	*Applicable*
b	Volume-IB	*Special Conditions of Contract (SCC)*	*Applicable*
c	Volume-IC	*General Conditions of Contract (GCC)*	*Applicable*
d	Volume-ID	*Forms and Procedures*	*Applicable*
e	Volume-II	*Price Schedule (Absolute value).*	*Applicable*
iv	**Issue of Tender Documents**	***1. Sale from BHEL PS Regional office at :*** ***Start : 04.01.2014 , Time :1000 Hrs (IST)*** ***Closes: 28.01.2014 , Time :1200 Hrs (IST)*** **2. From BHEL website (www.bhel.com)** Tender documents will be available for downloading from website till due date of submission	*Applicable*
v	**DUE DATE & TIME OF OFFER SUBMISSION**	***Date : 28.01.2014, Time : 1500 Hrs (IST)*** ***Place : BHEL PSNR NOIDA***	*Applicable*

vi	**OPENING OF TENDER**	***Date 28.01.2014*** *(within 2 hours of the latest due date and time of offer submission).* *Notes:* *(1) In case the due date of opening of tender becomes a non-working day, then the due date & time of offer submission and opening of tenders get extended to the next working day.* *(2) Bidder may depute representative to witness the opening of tender*	*Applicable*
vii	**EMD AMOUNT**	***Rs 2,00,000/- or Euro 2350/- or USD 3240***	*Applicable*
viii	**COST OF TENDER**		*Not Applicable*
ix	**LAST DATE FOR SEEKING CLARIFICATION**	*Date: **14.01.2014*** *Along with soft version also, addressing to undersigned & to others as per contact address given below*	*Applicable*
x	**SCHEDULE OF Pre Bid Discussion (PBD)**		*Not applicable.*
xi	**INTEGRITY PACT & DETAILS OF INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL MONITOR (IEM)**		*Not Applicable*
xii	**Latest updates**	Latest updates on the important dates, Amendments, Correspondences, Corrigenda, Clarifications, Changes, Errata, Modifications, Revisions, etc to Tender Specifications will be hosted in BHEL webpage (www.bhel.com -->Tender Notifications →View Corrigendums) **and not in the newspapers**. Bidders to keep themselves updated with all such information	

2.0 The offer shall be submitted as per the instructions of tender document and as detailed in this NIT. Bidders to note specifically that all pages of tender document, including these NIT pages of this particular tender together with subsequent correspondences shall be submitted by them, duly signed & stamped on each page, as part of offer. **Rates/Price including discounts/rebates, if any, mentioned anywhere/in any form in the techno-commercial offer other than the Price Bid, shall not be entertained.**

3.0 Unless specifically stated otherwise, bidder shall remit cost of tender and courier charges if applicable, in the form of Demand Draft drawn in favour of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, payable at Power Sector Regional HQ at Noida issuing the Tender, along with techno-commercial offer. Bidder may also choose to deposit the Tender document cost by cash at the Cash Office as stated above against sl no iv of 1, on any working day; and in such case copy of Cash receipt is to be enclosed with the Techno Commercial offer. Sale of tender Documents shall not take place on National Holidays, holidays declared by Central or State Governments and BHEL PS HQ at Noida, Sundays and second/ last Saturdays

4.0 Unless specifically stated otherwise, bidder shall deposit EMD through Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, payable at Noida. For other details and for 'One Time EMD' please refer General Conditions of Contract.

5.0 **Procedure for Submission of Tenders**: The Tenderers must submit their Tenders to Officer inviting Tender, as detailed below:

- PART-I consisting of 'PART-I A (Techno Commercial Bid)' & 'PART-I B (EMD/COST of TENDER)' in two separate sealed and superscribed envelopes (ENVELOPE-I & ENVELOPE-II)
- PART-II (Price Bid) – in sealed and superscribed envelope (ENVELOPE-III)
- One set of tender documents shall be retained by the bidder for their reference

6.0 The contents for ENVELOPES and the superscription for each sealed cover/Envelope are as given below. **(All pages to be signed and stamped)**

Sl no	Description	Remarks
	Part-I A	
	ENVELOPE – I superscribed as : PART-I (TECHNO COMMERCIAL BID) TENDER NO : NAME OF WORK : PROJECT: DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION: **CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING**:-	
i.	Covering letter/Offer forwarding letter of Tenderer.	
ii.	Duly filled-in `No Deviation Certificate' as per prescribed format to be placed after document under sl no (i) above. **Note:** a. In case of any deviation, the same should be submitted separately for technical & commercial parts, indicating respective clauses of tender against which deviation is taken by bidder. The list of such deviation shall be placed after document under sl no (i) above. It shall be specifically noted that deviation recorded elsewhere shall not be entertained. b. BHEL reserves the right to accept/reject the deviations without assigning any reasons, and BHEL decision is final and binding. i). In case of acceptance of the deviations, appropriate loading shall be done by BHEL ii). In case of unacceptable deviations, BHEL reserves the right to reject the tender	
iii.	Supporting documents/ annexure/ schedules/ drawing etc as required in line with Pre-Qualification criteria. It shall be specifically noted that all documents as per above shall be indexed properly and credential certificates issued by clients shall distinctly bear the name of organization, contact ph no, FAX no, etc.	
iv.	All Amendments/Correspondences/Corrigenda/Clarifications/Changes/ Errata etc pertinent to this NIT.	
v.	Integrity Pact Agreement (Duly signed by the authorized signatory)	If applicable
vi.	Duly filled-in annexures, formats etc as required under this Tender Specification/NIT	
vii.	Notice inviting Tender (NIT)	
viii.	Volume – I A : Technical Conditions of Contract (TCC) consisting of Scope of work, Technical Specification, Drawings, Procedures, Bill of Quantities, Terms of payment, etc	
ix.	Volume – I B : Special Conditions of Contract (SCC)	
x.	Volume – I C : General Conditions of Contract (GCC)	
xi.	Volume – I D : Forms & Procedures	
xii.	Volume – II (UNPRICED – without disclosing rates/price, but mentioning only 'QUOTED' or 'UNQUOTED' against each item	
xiii.	Any other details preferred by bidder with proper indexing.	

	PART-I B	
	ENVELOPE – II superscribed as: PART-I (EMD/COST of TENDER)	

	TENDER NO : NAME OF WORK : PROJECT: DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION: **CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING**:-	
i.	1. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) in the form as indicated in this Tender **OR** Documentary evidence for 'One Time EMD' with the Power Sector Region of BHEL floating the Tender 2. Cost of Tender (Demand Draft or copy of Cash Receipt as the case may be)	

	PART-II	
	PRICE BID consisting of the following shall be enclosed	
	ENVELOPE-III superscribed as: PART-II (PRICE BID) TENDER NO : NAME OF WORK : PROJECT: DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION: **CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING**	
i	Covering letter/Offer forwarding letter of Tenderer enclosed in Part-I	
ii	Volume II – PRICE BID (Duly Filled in Schedule of Rates – rate/price to be entered in words as well as figures)	

	OUTER COVER	
	ENVELOPE-IV (MAIN ENVELOPE / OUTER ENVELOPE) superscribed as: TECHNO-COMMERCIAL BID, PRICE BID & EMD TENDER NO: NAME OF WORK: PROJECT: DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION: **CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING:**	
i	o Envelopes I o Envelopes II o Envelopes III	

SPECIAL NOTE : All documents/ annexures submitted with the offer shall be properly annexed and placed in respective places of the offer as per enclosure list mentioned in the covering letter. BHEL shall not be responsible for any missing documents.

7.0 Deviation with respect to tender clauses and additional clauses/suggestions in Techno-commercial bid / Price bid shall NOT be considered by BHEL. Bidders are requested to positively comply with the same.

8.0 BHEL reserves the right to accept or reject any or all Offers without assigning any reasons thereof. BHEL also reserves the right to cancel the Tender wholly or partly without assigning any reason thereof. Also BHEL shall not entertain any correspondence from bidders in this matter (except for the refund of EMD).

9.0 **Assessment of Capacity of Bidders: NOT APPLICABLE**

Bidders capacity for executing the job under tender shall be assessed 'LOAD' wise and 'PERFORMANCE' wise as per the following:

I. **LOAD**: Load takes into consideration **ALL** the contracts of the Bidder under execution with BHEL Regions, irrespective of whether they are similar to the tendered scope or not. The 'Load' is the sum of the unit wise identified packages (refer Table-1) for contracts with BHEL Regions. The cut off month for reckoning 'Load' shall be the month, two (2) months preceding the month corresponding to the 'latest date of bid submission', in the following manner:

(Note: For example if latest bid submission is in Aug 2011, then the 'load' shall be calculated upto and inclusive of June 2011)

i). Total number of Packages

Total number of Packages in hand = P

Where

- 'P' is the sum of all unit wise identified packages under execution with BHEL Regions as of the cut off month defined above, including packages yet to be commenced, excepting packages which are on HOLD due to reasons not attributable to Bidder..

II. **PERFORMANCE**: Here 'Monthly Performance' of the bidder for all the packages (**under execution**/ executed during the 'Period of Assessment' in all the Power Sector Regions of BHEL) **SIMILAR** to the packages covered under the tendered scope, excepting packages not commenced shall be taken into consideration. The 'Period of Assessment' shall be 6 months preceding the cut off month. The cut off month for reckoning 'Period of Assessment' shall be the month two (2) months preceding the month corresponding to the 'latest date of bid submission', in the following manner:

(**Note**: For example if 'latest date of bid submission' is in Aug 2011, then the 'performance' shall be assessed for a 6 month period upto and inclusive of June 2011, for all the unit wise identified packages (refer Table I)

i). Calculation of Overall 'Performance Rating' for 'similar Package/Packages' for the tendered scope under execution at Power Sector Regions for the 'Period of Assessment':

This shall be obtained by summing up the 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' scores obtained by the bidder in all Regions for all the similar Package/packages', divided by the total number of Package months for which evaluation should have been done, as per procedure below:

a) P_1, P_2, P_3 , P_4 , P_5 , …. P_N etc be the packages (**under execution**/ executed during the 'Period of Assessment' in all Regions) **SIMILAR** to the packages covered under the tendered scope, excepting packages not commenced. Total number of similar packages for all Regions = $\mathbf{P}_T$ (ie $P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + .. P_N$)

b) Number of Months 'T_1' for which 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' as per relevant formats, should have been done in the 'Period of Assessment' for the corresponding similar package P_1. Similarly T_2 for package P_2, T_3 for package P_3, etc for the tendered scope. Now calculate cumulative total months '$\mathbf{T}_T$' for total similar Packages '$\mathbf{P}_T$' for all Regions (i.e $\mathbf{T}_T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + .. T_N$)

c) Sum 'S_1 ' of 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' Scores (S_{1-1}, S_{1-2}, S_{1-3}, S_{1-4}, S_{1-5},…. S_{1-N}) for similar package P_1, for the 'period of assessment' 'T_1' (i.e $S_1 = S_{1-1} + S_{1-2} + S_{1-3} + S_{1-4} + S_{1-5} + …S_{1-N}$). Similarly S_2 for package P_2 for period T_2, S_3 for package P_3 for period T_3, etc for the tendered scope for all Regions. Now calculate cumulative sum 'S_T' of 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' Scores for total similar Packages '$\mathbf{P}_T$' for all Regions (i.e 'S_T'= $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + S_5 + …. S_N$.)

d) **Overall Performance Rating 'R_{BEHL}' for the similar Package/Packages (under execution/ executed during the 'Period of Assessment') in all the Power Sector Regions of BHEL):**

$$= \frac{\text{Aggregate of Performance scores for all similar packages in all the Regions}}{\text{Aggregate of months for each of the similar package for which performance should have been evaluated in all the Regions}}$$

$$= \frac{S_T}{T_T}$$

e) Bidders to note that the risk of non evaluation or non availability of the 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' reports as per relevant formats is to be borne by the Bidder

f) Table showing methodology for calculating 'a', 'b' and 'c' above

Sl no	Item Description	Details for all Regions							Total
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
1	Similar Packages for all Regions → (under execution/ executed during period of assessment)	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	…	P_N	Total No of similar packages for all Regions = P_T ie Sum (Σ) of columns (iii) to (ix)
2	Number of Months for which 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' as per relevant formats should have been done in the 'period of assessment for corresponding similar Package (as in row 1)	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4	T_5	…	T_N	Sum (Σ) of columns (iii) to (ix) = T_T
3	Monthly performance scores for the corresponding period (as in Row 2)	$S_{1\text{-}1}$; $S_{1\text{-}2}$; $S_{1\text{-}3}$; $S_{1\text{-}4}$; … $S_{1\text{-}T1}$	$S_{2\text{-}1}$; $S_{2\text{-}2}$; $S_{2\text{-}3}$; $S_{2\text{-}4}$; … $S_{2\text{-}T2}$	$S_{3\text{-}1}$; $S_{3\text{-}2}$; $S_{3\text{-}3}$; $S_{3\text{-}4}$; … $S_{3\text{-}T3}$	$S_{4\text{-}1}$; $S_{4\text{-}2}$; $S_{4\text{-}3}$; $S_{4\text{-}4}$; … $S_{4\text{-}T4}$	$S_{5\text{-}1}$; $S_{5\text{-}2}$; $S_{5\text{-}3}$; $S_{5\text{-}4}$; … $S_{5\text{-}T5}$	.. … … … …	$S_{N\text{-}1}$; $S_{N\text{-}2}$; $S_{N\text{-}3}$; $S_{N\text{-}4}$; … $S_{N\text{-}TN}$	--------
4	Sum of Monthly Performance scores of the corresponding Package for the corresponding period (as in row 3)	S_1	S_2	S_3	S_4	S_5	…	S_N	Sum (Σ) of columns (iii) to (ix) = S_T

ii) Calculation of Overall 'Performance Rating' (R_{BHEL}) in case 'similar Package/Packages' for the tendered scope ARE NOT AVAILABLE, during the 'Period of Assessment':

This shall be obtained by summing up the 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' scores obtained by the bidder in all Regions for ALL the packages, divided by the total number of Package months for which evaluation should have been done. 'R_{BHEL}' shall be calculated subject to availability of 'performance scores' for at least.6 'package months' in the order of precedence below:

a) 'Period of Assessment.
b) 12 months preceding the cut-off month
c) 24 months preceding the cut-off month
d) 36 months preceding the cut-off month

In case, R_{BHEL} cannot be calculated as above, then Bidder shall be treated as 'NEW VENDOR'. Further eligibility and qualification of this bidder shall be as per definition of 'NEW VENDOR' described in 'Explanatory Notes'

iii) Factor "L" assigned based on Overall Performance Rating (R_{BHEL}) at Power Sector Regions,:

Sl no	Overall Performance Rating (R_{BHEL})	Corresponding value of 'L'
1	=60	NA
2	> 60 and ≤ 65	0.4
3	> 65 and ≤ 70	0.35
4	> 70 and ≤ 75	0.25
5	> 75 and < 80	0.2
6	≥ 80	NA

III. **'Assessment of Capacity of Bidder':**

'Assessment of Capacity of Bidder' is based on the Maximum number of packages for which a vendor is eligible, considering the performance scores of similar packages, as below:

Max number of packages P_{Max}= (R_{BHEL}- 60) divided by corresponding value of 'L'
i.e. (R_{BHEL}- 60)/L

Note:

i. In case the value of P_{Max} results in a fraction, the value of P_{Max} is to be rounded off to next whole number
ii. For R_{BHEL} = 60 , P_{Max} = '1'
iii. For R_{BHEL} ≥ 80, there will be no upper limit on P_{Max}

The Bidder shall be considered 'Qualified' as per 'Assessment of Capacity of Bidder' for the subject Tender if P ≤ P_{Max}
(where P is calculated as per clause 9.I)

IV. **Explanatory note**:

a) Similar package means Boiler or ESP or Piping or Turbine or Civil or Structure or Electrical or CI, etc at the individual level irrespective of rating of Plant, and irrespective of whether the subject tender is a single package or as part of combined/composite packages. Normally Boiler, ESP, Piping, Turbine, Electrical, CI, Civil, Structure, etc is considered individual level of package. For example in case the tendered scope is a Boiler Vertical Package comprising of Boiler, ESP and Power Cycle Piping (i.e the 'identified packages as per Table-1 below), the 'PERFORMANCE' part against sl no II above, needs to be evaluated considering all the identified packages (ie Boiler, ESP and Power Cycle Piping) and finally the Bidder's capacity to execute the tendered scope is assessed in line with III above

b) Identified Packages (Unit wise)

Table-1

	Civil	Electrical & CI	Mechanical
	i). Enabling works ii). Pile and Pile Caps iii). Civil Works including foundations iv). Structural Steel Fabrication & Erection v). Chimney vi). Cooling Tower vii). Others (Civil)	i). Electrical ii). CI iii). Others (Elec & CI)	i). Boiler & Aux (All types including CW Piping if applicable) ii). Power Cycle Piping/Critical Piping iii). LP Piping iv). ESP v). Steam Turbine Generator set & Aux vi). Gas Turbine Generator set & Aux vii). Hydro Turbine Generator set & Aux viii). Turbo Blower (including Steam Turbine) ix). Material Handling x). Material Management xi). Material Handling & Material Management xii). Others (Mechanical)

c) Bidders who have not been evaluated for at least six package months in the last 36 months in the online BHEL system for contractor performance evaluation in BHEL PS Regions, wef July'2010 shall be considered "NEW VENDOR".

A 'NEW VENDOR' shall be considered qualified subject to satisfying all other tender conditions

A 'NEW VENDOR' if awarded a job (of package/packages identified under this clause) shall be tagged as "FIRST TIMER" on the date of first LOI from BHEL.

The "FIRST TIMER" tag shall remain till execution of work for a period of not less than 09 months, from the commencement of work of first package

A Bidder shall not be eligible for the next job as long as the Bidder is tagged as "FIRST TIMER" excepting for the Tenders which have been opened on or before the date of the bidder being tagged as 'FIRST TIMER'.

After removal of 'FIRST TIMER' tag, the Bidder shall be considered 'QUALIFIED' for the future tenders subject to satisfying all other tender conditions including 'Capacity Evaluation of Bidders'.

d) In the unlikely event of all bidders shortlisted against Technical and Financial Qualification criteria not meeting the criteria on 'Assessment of Capacity of Bidders' detailed above, OR leads to a single tender response on applying the criteria of 'Assessment of Capacity of Bidders' or due to non-approval by Customer, then BHEL at its discretion reserves the right to consider the further processing of the Tender based on the **Overall Performance Rating 'R_{BHEL}'** only, starting from the upper band.

e) 'Under execution' shall mean works in progress as per the following:

i. up to Boiler Steam Blowing in case of Steam Generator and Auxiliaries

ii. upto Synchronisation in case of all other works excepting sl no (i) and (iii)

iii. Upto execution of at least 90% of anticipated contract value in case of Civil & Structures (unit wise), Enabling works and upto 90% of material unloading (in tonnage) as per the original contract in case of MM Package.

Note : BHEL at its discretion can extend (or reduce in exceptional cases in line with Contract conditions) the period defined against (i), (ii) and (iii) above, depending upon the balance scope of work to be completed.

f) Performance evaluation in CL 9 above is applicable to Prime bidder and consortium partner (or Technical tie up partner) for their respective scope of work.

10.0 Since the job shall be executed at site**,** bidders must visit site/ work area and study the job content, facilities available, availability of materials, prevailing site conditions including law & order situation, applicable wage structure, wage rules, etc before quoting for this tender. They may also consult this office before submitting their offers, for any clarifications regarding scope of work, facilities available at sites or on terms and conditions.

11.0 For any clarification on the tender document, the bidder may seek the same in writing or through e-mail, as per specified format, within the scheduled date for seeking clarification, from the office of the undersigned. BHEL shall not be responsible for receipt of queries after due date of seeking clarification due to postal delay or any other delays. Any clarification / query received after last date for seeking clarification may not be normally entertained by BHEL and no time extension will be given.

12.0 BHEL may decide holding of pre-bid discussion [PBD] with all intending bidders as per date indicated in the NIT. The bidder shall ensure participation for the same at the appointed time, date and place as may be decided by BHEL. Bidders shall plan their visit accordingly. The outcome of pre-bid discussion (PBD) shall also form part of tender.

13.0 In the event of any conflict between requirement of any clause of this specification/ documents/drawings/data sheets etc or requirements of different codes/standards specified, the same to be brought to the knowledge of BHEL in writing for clarification before due date of seeking clarification (whichever is applicable), otherwise, interpretation by BHEL shall prevail. Any typing error/missing pages/ other clerical errors in the tender documents, noticed must be pointed out before pre-bid meeting/submission of offer; else BHEL's interpretation shall prevail.

14.0 Unless specifically mentioned otherwise, bidder's quoted price shall deemed to be in compliance with tender including PBD.

15.0 Bidders shall submit Integrity Pact Agreement (Duly signed by authorized signatory who signs in the offer), **if applicable**, along with techno-commercial bid. This pact shall be considered as a preliminary qualification for further participation. **The names and other details of Independent External Monitor (IEM) for the subject tender is as given at point (1) above.**

16.0 The Bidder has to satisfy the Pre Qualifying Requirements stipulated for this Tender in order to be qualified. The Price Bids of only those bidders will be opened who will be qualified for the subject job on the basis of satisfying the Pre Qualification Criteria specified in this NIT as per Annexure-I (as applicable), past performance etc. and date of opening of price bids shall be intimated to only such bidders. BHEL reserves the right not to consider offers of parties under HOLD.

17.0 In case BHEL decides on a `Public Opening', the date & time of opening of the sealed PRICE BID shall be intimated to the qualified bidders and in such a case, bidder may depute one authorised representative to witness the price bid opening. BHEL reserves the right to open 'in-camera' the 'PRICE BID' of any or all Unsuccessful/Disqualified bidders under intimation to the respective bidders.

18.0 Validity of the offer shall be for **six months** from the latest due date of offer submission (including extension, if any) unless specified otherwise.

19.0 BHEL reserves the right to decide the successful bidder on the basis of Reverse Auction process. In such case all qualified bidders will be intimated regarding procedure/ modality for Reverse Auction process prior to Reverse Auction and price will be decided as per the rules for Reverse Auction. .

However, if reverse auction process is unsuccessful as defined in the RA rules/procedures, or for whatsoever reason, then the sealed 'PRICE BIDs' will be opened for deciding the successful bidder. BHEL's decision in this regard will be final and binding on bidder.

20.0 On submission of offer, further consideration will be subject to compliance to tender & qualifying requirement and customer's acceptance, as applicable.

21.0 In case the bidder is an "Indian Agent of Foreign Principals", 'Agency agreement has to be submitted along with Bid, detailing the role of the agent along with the terms of payment for agency commission in INR, along with supporting documents.

22.0 The bidders shall not enter into any undisclosed M.O.U. or any understanding amongst themselves with respect to tender.

23.0 Consortium Bidding (or Technical Tie up) shall be allowed only if specified in Pre Qualifying Requirement (PQR) criteria, and in such a case the following shall be complied with:

23.1 Prime Bidder and Consortium Partner or partners are required to enter into a consortium agreement with a validity period of six months initially. In case the consortium is awarded the contract, then the Consortium Agreement between the Prime Bidder and Consortium Partner or partners shall be extended till contractual completion period including extension periods if any applicable.

23.2 'Stand alone' bidder cannot become a '**Prime Bidder' or a 'Consortium bidder' or 'Technical Tie up bidder' in a consortium (or Technical Tie up) bidding**. Prime bidder shall neither be a consortium partner to other prime bidder nor take any other consortium partners. However, consortium partner may enter into consortium agreement with other prime bidders. In case of non compliance, consortium bids of such Prime bidders will be rejected.

23.3 Number of partners for a consortium Bidding (or Technical Tie up) shall be as specified in the PQR

23.4 Prime Bidder shall be as specified in the Pre Qualification Requirement, else the bidder who has the major share of work

23.5 In order to be qualified for the tender, Prime Bidder and Consortium partner or partners shall satisfy (i) the Technical 'Pre Qualifying Requirements' specified for the respective package, (ii) "Assessment of Capacity of Bidder' as specified in clause 9.0

23.6 Prime Bidder shall comply with additional 'Technical' criteria of PQR as defined in 'Explanatory Notes for the PQR'

23.7 Prime Bidder shall comply with all other Pre Qualifying criteria for the Tender unless otherwise specified

23.8 In case customer approval is required, then Prime Bidder and Consortium Partner or partners shall have to be individually approved by Customer for being considered for the tender.

23.9 Prime Bidder shall be responsible for the overall execution of the contract

23.10 In case of award of job, Performance shall be evaluated for Prime Bidder and Consortium Partner or partners for their respective scope of work(s) as per prescribed formats

23.11 In case the Consortium partner or partners back out, their SDs shall be encashed by BHEL. In such a case, other consortium partner or partners meeting the PQR have to be engaged by the Prime Bidder, and if not, the respective work will be withdrawn and executed on risk and cost basis of the Prime Bidder. The new consortium partner or partners shall submit fresh SDs as applicable.

23.12 In case the prime Bidder withdraws, the whole contract shall be considered cancelled and short closed.

23.13 After execution of work, the work experience shall be assigned to the Prime Bidder and the consortium partner or partners for their respective scope of work. After successful execution of two similar works with the same consortium partner or partners under direct orders of BHEL, the Prime Bidder shall be eligible for becoming a 'stand alone' bidder for similar works, subject to certification from BHEL about the active involvement of the Prime Bidder for satisfactory execution of the works.

23.14 The consortium partner shall submit SD equivalent to 2% of the total contract value in addition to the SD to be submitted by the prime Bidder for the total contract value. In case there are two consortium partners, then each partner shall submit SD equivalent to 1% of the total contract value in addition to the SD to be submitted by the prime Bidder for the total contract value.

23.15 In case of a Technical Tie up, all the clauses applicable for the Consortium partner shall be applicable for the Technical Tie up partner also

24.0 The bidder shall submit documents in support of possession of 'Qualifying Requirements' duly self certified and stamped by the authorized signatory, indexed and properly linked in the format for PQR. In case BHEL requires any other documents/proofs, these shall be submitted immediately.

25.0 The bidder may have to produce original document for verification if so decided by BHEL.

26.0 The offers of the bidders who are on the banned list as also the offer of the bidders, who engage the services of the banned firms, shall be rejected. The list of banned firms is available on BHEL web site www.bhel.com.

27.0 BHEL reserves the right to go for Reverse Auction (RA) instead of opening the sealed envelope price bid, submitted by the bidder. This will be decided after techno-commercial evaluation. All bidders to give their acceptance for participation in RA. Non-acceptance to participate in RA may result in non-consideration of their bids, in case BHEL decides to go for RA.

In case BHEL decides to go for Reverse Auction, only those bidders who have given their acceptance to participate in RA will be allowed to participate in the Reverse Auction. Those bidders who have given their acceptance to participate in Reverse Auction will have to necessarily submit „online sealed bid" in the Reverse Auction. Non-submission of „online sealed bid" by the bidder will be considered as tampering of the tender process and will invite action by BHEL as per extant guidelines in vogue."

Information and General Terms and Conditions governing RA shall form part of the RFQ/ Enquiry.

28.0 It may please be noted that guidelines/rules in respect of Suspension of Business dealings', 'Vendor evaluation format', 'Quality, Safety & HSE guidelines', etc may undergo change from time to time and the latest one shall be followed.

29.0 Order of Precedence

In the event of any ambiguity or conflict between the Tender Documents, the order of precedence shall be in the order below:

a. Amendments/Clarifications/Corrigenda/Errata etc issued in respect of the tender documents by BHEL
b. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT)
c. Price Bid
d. Technical Conditions of Contract (TCC)—Volume-1A
e. Special Conditions of Contract (SCC) —Volume-1B
f. General Conditions of Contract (GCC) —Volume-1C
g. Forms and Procedures —Volume-1D

for BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD

(SCT)

Enclosure

I. Annexure-1: Pre Qualifying criteria
II. Annexure-2: Check List.
III. Annexure-3 GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REVERSE AUCTION (RA)
IV. Annexure-4 RA Details
V. Annexure-5 List of Consortium Bank
VI Other Tender documents as per this NIT.

ANNEXURE - 1

PRE QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS

JOB	Modification/Rectification of underground fire fighting pipe through pipe trenches at road crossings and fire fighting system commissioning at WMGTPP LIBYA Project.
TENDER NO	**TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/FFS/LIBYA/940**

SL NO.	PRE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA	Bidders claim in respect of fulfilling the PQR Criteria	
		Name and Description of qualifying criteria	Page no of supporting document
A	Submission of Integrity Pact duly signed (if applicable)	Not Applicable	
B	Assessment of Capacity of Bidder to execute the work as per Sl no. 9 of NIT (if applicable)	Not Applicable	
C	Technical Criteria		
(I)	Bidder who wish to participate should have executed, during last Seven years, as on the date of opening of Technical Bid, works of similar nature covered in this tender in Power plant/industrial unit as per the following: (a) One single work of similar nature valuing Euro 5,15,600 or USD 7,06,402 or INR 4,43,05,508 or LYD 8,83,513 or above. "OR" (b) Two works of similar nature valuing each of Euro 3,22,250 or USD 4,41,501 or INR 2,76,90,943 or LYD 5,52,195 or above. "OR" (c) Three works of similar nature valuing each of Euro 2,57,800 or USD 3,53,201 or INR 2,21,52,754 or LYD 4,41,756 or above.	Applicable	
(ii)	Should be a Registered company in LIBYA Note: 1. Bidder shall submit documents for above. 2. In case bidder is not registered in Libya, they shall submit an affidavit that they will get them registered in Libya for carrying out works in Libya within 30 days of issue of LOI.	Applicable	
(iii)	Bidder should have completed at least one overseas (outside India) job in past.	Applicable	

D	Financial Criteria TURNOVER		
1.1	Tenderers should have an average annual turnover minimum of Euro1,93,350 or USD2,64,901 or INR1,66,14,566 or LYD 3,31,317 based on the audited accounts of last three Financial Years (2010-2011, 2011-2012, and 2012-13). Bidders shall submit audited annual accounts (balance sheets and profit & loss account) in support of this.	Applicable	
1.2	Net worth: Net worth of the bidders based on the latest audited accounts as furnished for D 1.1 above should be positive.	Applicable	
1.3	Profit: Bidder must have earned cash profit in any one of three financial years as applicable in the last three years defined in D 1.1 above based on latest audited accounts.	Applicable	
E	Approval of Customer	Not Applicable	
F	Consortium criteria (if applicable)	Not Applicable	

Explanatory Notes for QR 'C'

1. For QR C (i) (a), (b) and (c), above the word 'executed' means the bidder should have achieved the criteria specified in the QR even if the total contract has not been completed or closed.

2. For QR C (i) (a), (b) and (c), value of work is to be updated as per the PVC formula of GCC with, indices for 'All India Avg. Consumer Price index for industrial workers' (i.e 'K' in this case shall be 80%) with base month as date of execution (completion of contract/work) and indexed up to two months prior to bid opening month. This condition will be applicable only for the completed jobs and not for the jobs in progress, as on date of technical bid opening.

3. If the qualifying work is completed in the Seven (7) years period specified above, even if it has been started earlier, the same will also be considered meeting the qualifying requirements.

4. For QR C (i) (a), (b) and (c) Similar Nature work Means:
   a) LP piping works of minimum dia. 100 mm or The Structure work of Power house Building/ Boiler/ ESP
   And
   b) Civil RCC works

5. Relevant documents, meeting above requirements at C and D shall be submitted by bidders.

6. Bidder to submit Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the respective years as given above along with all annexure.

7. Against C (ii), the bidder shall also submit document in English or English translation, duly authenticated certificate. This shall be applicable in case the original document is not in English.

BIDDER SHALL SUBMIT ABOVE PRE-QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FORMAT, DULY FILLED-IN, SPECIFYING RESPECTIVE ANNEXURE NUMBER AGAINST EACH CRITERIA AND FURNISH RELEVANT DOCUMENT INCLUSIVE OF WORK ORDER AND WORK COMPLETION CERTIFICATE ETC IN THE RESPECTIVE ANNEXURES IN THEIR OFFER.

ANNEXURE - 2

CHECK LIST

NOTE:- Tenderers are required to fill in the following details and no column should be left blank

1	Name and Address of the Tenderer		
2	Details about type of the Firm/Company		
3.a	Details of Contact person for this Tender	Name : Mr/Ms Designation: Telephone No: Mobile No: Email ID: Fax No:	
3.b	Details of alternate Contact person for this Tender	Name : Mr/Ms Designation: Telephone No: Mobile No: Email ID: Fax No:	
4	EMD DETAILS	DD No: Date : Bank : Amount: Please tick (√) whichever applicable:- ONE TIME EMD / ONLY FOR THIS TENDER	
5	Validity of Offer	TO BE VALID FOR SIX MONTHS FROM DUE DATE	
		APPLICABILITY (BY BHEL)	ENCLOSED BY BIDDER
6	Whether the format for compliance with **PRE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA** (ANNEXURE-I) is understood and filled with proper supporting documents referenced in the specified format	Applicable	YES / NO
7	Audited profit and Loss Account for the last three years	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
8	Copy of PAN Card	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
9	Whether all pages of the Tender documents including annexures, appendices etc are read understood and signed	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
10	Integrity Pact	~~Applicable~~/Not Applicable	YES/NO
11	Declaration by Authorised Signatory	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
12	No Deviation Certificate	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
13	Declaration confirming knowledge about Site Conditions	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
14	Declaration for relation in BHEL	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
15	Non Disclosure Certificate	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
16	Bank Account Details for E-Payment	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
17	Capacity Evaluation of Bidder for current Tender	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO

18	Tie Ups/Consortium Agreement are submitted as per format	~~Applicable~~/Not Applicable	YES/NO
19	Power of Attorney for Submission of Tender/Signing Contract Agreement	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO
20	Analysis of Unit rates	Applicable/~~Not Applicable~~	YES/NO

NOTE : STRIKE OFF 'YES' OR 'NO', AS APPLICABLE. TENDER NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRESCRIBED **ABOVE APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS** ARE LIABLE TO BE SUMMARILY REJECTED.

DATE :

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY
(With Name, Designation and Company seal)

ANNEXURE - 3

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REVERSE AUCTION (RA)

Against this enquiry for the subject item/ system with detailed scope of supply as per enquiry specifications, BHEL may resort to "REVERSE AUCTION PROCEDURE" i.e., ON LINE BIDDING (THROUGH A SERVICE PROVIDER). The philosophy followed for reverse auction shall be English Reverse (No ties).

1. For the proposed reverse auction, technically and commercially acceptable bidders only shall be eligible to participate.

2. Those bidders who have given their acceptance for Reverse Auction (quoted against this tender enquiry) will have to necessarily submit "online sealed bid" in the Reverse Auction. Non submission of "online sealed bid" by the bidder for any of the eligible items for which techno commercially qualified, will be considered as tampering of the tender process and will invite actionby BHEL as per extant guidelines in vogue.

3. BHEL will engage the services of a service provider who will provide all necessary training and assistance before commencement of on line bidding on internet.

4. In case of reverse auction, BHEL will inform the bidders the details of Service Provider to enable them to contact & get trained.

5. Business rules like event date, time, bid decrement, extension etc. also will be communicated through service provider for compliance.

6. Bidders have to fax the Compliance form before start of Reverse auction. Without this, the bidder will not be eligible to participate in the event.

7. In line with the NIT terms, BHEL will provide the calculation sheet (e.g., EXCEL sheet) which will help to arrive at "Total Cost to BHEL" like Packing & forwarding charges, Taxes and Duties, Freight charges, Insurance, Service Tax for Services and loading factors (for non-compliance to BHEL standard Commercial terms & conditions) for each of the bidder to enable them to fill-in the price and keep it ready for keying in during the Auction.

8. Reverse auction will be conducted on scheduled date & time.

9. At the end of Reverse Auction event, the lowest bidder value will be known on auction portal.

10. The lowest bidder has to fax/e-mail the duly signed and filled-in prescribed format for price breakup including that of line items, if required, as provided on case-to-case basis to Service provider within two working days of Auction without fail.

11. In case BHEL decides not to go for Reverse Auction procedure for this tender enquiry, the Price bids and price impacts, if any, already submitted and available with BHEL shall be opened as per BHEL"s standard practice.

12. Bidders shall be required to read the "Terms and Conditions" section of the auctions site

of Service provider, using the Login IDs and passwords given to them by the service provider before reverse auction event. Bidders should acquaint themselves of the „Business Rules of Reverse Auction", which will be communicated before the Reverse Auction.

13. If the Bidder or any of his representatives are found to be involved in Price manipulation/ cartel formation of any kind, directly or indirectly by communicating with other bidders, action *as per extant BHEL guidelines*, shall be initiated by BHEL and the results of the RA scrapped/ aborted.

14. The Bidder shall not divulge either his Bids or any other exclusive details of BHEL to any other party.

15. In case BHEL decides to go for reverse auction, the H1 bidder (whose quote is highest in online sealed bid) may not be allowed to participate in further RA process.

ANNEXURE – 4

Authorization of representative who will participate in the on line Reverse Auction Process;

1	NAME & DESIGNATION OF OFFICIAL	
2	POSTAL ADDRESS (COMPLETE)	
3	TELEPHONE NOS. (LAND LINE & MOBILE BOTH)	
4	FAX NO.	
5	E-MAIL ADDRESS	
6	NAME OF PLACE/ STATE/ COUNTRY, WHEREFROM S/HE WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE REVERSE AUCTION	

Annexure-5

List of Consortium Bank			
	Nationalised Bank		**Nationalised Bank**
1	Allahabad bank	19	Vijaya Bank
2	Andhra bank		**Public Sector Banks**
3	Bank of Baroda	20	IDBI
4	Canara Bank		**Foreign bank**
5	Corporation bank	21	CITI Bank N.A
6	Central bank	22	Deutsche Bank AG
7	Indian Bank	23	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
8	Indian Oversea Bank	24	Standard Chartered Bank
9	Oriental bank of Commerce	25	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.
10	Punjab National Bank	26	J P Morgan
11	Punjab & Sindh Bank		**Private bank**
12	State Bank of India	27	Axis Bank
13	State Bank of Hyderabad	28	The Federal Bank Limited
14	Syndicate Bank	29	HDFC
15	State Bank of Travancore	30	Kotak Mahindra Bank
16	UCO Bank	31	ICICI
17	Union Bank of India	32	Indusind Bank
18	United Bank of India	33	Yes Bank

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30 June
2013

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

(Document No PS:MSX:TCC)

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)
Contents

Chapter - I: Project Information

The site of power plant is approximately 240 KM from Tripoli and located adjacent to Main highway going to Nalut.

The site conditions are as follows:-

1. **Ambient Temperature:** 1 deg. To 48 deg. C
2. **Altitude:** 248.5 m above MSL
3. **Wind velocity (Max.):** 100 Km/ Hr, Stack – 150 Km/Hr
4. **R. Humidity:** 60 %

Chapter - II: SCOPE OF WORKS

2.1 The tender specification covers all works for "**MODIFICATION/RECTIFICATION OF UNDERGROUND FIREFIGHTING PIPE THROUGH PIPE TRENCHES AT ROAD CROSSINGS AND FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM COMMISSIONING AT WMGTPP, LIBYA PROJECT**".

2.2 The scope of work shall generally include but not limited to the following.

2.2.1 PART A – CIVIL SECTION

All civil works for Construction of Trenches which includes site grading, earth work in excavation, backfilling and disposal of surplus earth, concreting including reinforcement work, plastering, dismantling of existing structures if required, RCC, gravel filling, precast covers, expansion joints, and site clearance before handing over and other auxiliary items of work etc., as well as including supply of all materials except those proposed to be supplied by BHEL ,consumables, labor, tools and plants, transportation and storage, sample testing etc. all complete as per BOQ, specifications and drawings for proper and successful execution of the job at WMGTPP LIBYA.

2.2.1.1 All the works shall be carried out in accordance with British Standards /DIN/ American Standards/Indian Standards or any internationally recognized standards as given in BOQ/Tech. Specifications. Latest T&Ps and IMTEs are required to be used as per International practices.

The following works but not limited to, shall generally form the scope of work:

- Earth work including road cutting, excavation, filling, compaction.
- Supply and installation of Reinforcements as per drawing.
- Supply and Installation of embedment's as required.
- Scaffolding & formwork.
- Supply and pouring of plain and reinforced cement concrete for foundations.
- Removal of shuttering.
- Backfilling by PCC on both sides of trenches.
- Repair of Roads and Shoulders.
- Repair of Drains in case of damage.
- Water supply for construction.
- Power distribution in work area by providing incoming cable, main distribution board, wiring for all installation Light fixtures, power sockets, exhaust fans etc.

Unless otherwise specified, the work to be provided by the contractor for the items mentioned in the "Bill of Quantities" shall include but not be limited to the following.

a) Furnishing all labor , materials, supervision, construction plans, equipment, supplies, transport, to and from the site , fuel, electricity, compressed air, water, transit and storage insurance and all other incidental items and temporary works not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the proper completion , maintenance and handling over the works, in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the contract documents and additional stipulations as may be provided by the engineer during the course of works.

b) Furnishing samples of all materials required by the engineers for testing /inspection and approval for use in the works. The samples may be retained by the engineer for final incorporation in the works.

2.2.2 Piping Part
MODIFICATION/RECTIFICATION OF UNDERGROUND FIRE FIGHTING PIPE

- Cutting and blanking of existing pipe at road crossing as per site condition.
- Fabrication of supports and installation.
- Fabrication, welding and installation of piping inside the trenches.(approx. 37 MT)*
- Painting of piping and supports.
- Installation of Crossover bridges, if required.

2.2.3 Fire Fighting System Commissioning

Providing Skilled and unskilled manpower for the commissioning activities to be executed under BHEL/Vendors supervision, for works other than covered under scope of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

- **Piping details**

A	Pipes	Approx. Quantity	Units	Weight of bare pipes (Kg/m)	Total Weight of bare pipes (Kg)
a)	Pipe - 100 NB	24	meter	16.07	385.68
b)	Pipe - 150 NB	240	meter	28.26	6782.4
c)	Pipe - 200 NB	84	meter	42.55	3574.2
d)	Pipe - 250 NB	192	meter	60.31	11579.52
e)	Pipe - 300 NB	174	meter	73.88	12855.12
	TOTAL				35176.92
B	Fittings			**Approx. Total Weight 2 Tonne**	
i)	Elbow (90 deg.)				
a)	100 mm NB	6	Nos.		
b)	150 NB	68	Nos.		
c)	200 NB	20	Nos.		
d)	250 NB	46	Nos.		
e)	300 NB	45	Nos.		

PAINTING SPECIFICATION

Item Description	Surface Preparation Grade / Surface profile	Primer Coat			Intermediate Coat			Finish Coat			Total DFT in microns
		Primer Paint	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	Intermediate Paint	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	Finish Paint (See Note)	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	
Various type of equipment, valves etc. (Temp. upto 90 Deg. C)	Degreasing and surface preparation to SA 2 1/2	Epoxy based polyamide cured (2) pack HB zinc phosphate primer	1	75 per coat	Epoxy based MIO pigmented polyamide cured paint	1	50 per coat	Aliphatic Acrylic (2) pack glossy polyurethane paint	2	Min. 30 per coat	185
Piping / Structurals / Vessels etc. (Temp. upto 90 Deg. C)	Degreasing and surface preparation to SA 2 1/2	Epoxy based polyamide cured (2) pack HB zinc phosphate primer	1	50-75 per coat	Epoxy based MIO pigmented polyamide cured paint	1	50 per coat	Polyamide cured epoxy finish coating	2	Min. 30 per coat	160-185

Notes-

Painting for New Piping: Intermediate coat and final coat is to be done.

Chapter - III: Facilities in the scope of Contractor/BHEL

S.No.	Description	Scope /to be Taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	**CONTRACTOR**	
1.1.0	**ESTABLISHMENT**			
1.1.1	**FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSE**			
A.	Open space for office	**YES**		Free of charge. As and where made available by customer M/s **GECOL /BHEL**
B.	Open space for storage	**YES**		Free of charge. As and where made available by customer M/s **GECOL /BHEL**
1.1.2	**FOR LABOUR ACCOMODATION**			
A	House		**YES**	Contractor has to arrange rented accommodation by themselves in the nearby locality.
1.2.0	**ELECTRICITY**			
1.2.1	Electricity for construction purposes			
1.2.1.1	Single point source	**YES**		**Chargeable** As per GECOL standard rates
1.2.1.2	Further distribution for the work.		**YES**	Contractor shall install calibrated energy meter for metering electricity **consumption**

1.2.2	**Electricity for the office, stores, canteen etc Of the bidder which include:**			
1.2.2.1	Distribution from single point.		YES	
1.2.2.2	Supply, Installation & connection of energy meter in operation & maintenance		YES	
1.2.2.3	Duties & deposits including statutory clearances for above		**YES**	
1.2.2.4	Demobilization of the facilities after completion of works		YES	
1.2.2.5	Electricity for living accommodation of the bidder's Staff, engineers, supervisors etc. on the above lines		**YES**	
1.3.0	**WATER SUPPLY**			
1.3.1	**FOR CONSTRUCTION:**			
1.3.1.1	Making the water available at single point		**YES**	
1.3.1.2	Further distribution as per the requirement of work including supply of materials & execution		**YES**	
1.3.2	**LABOUR ACCOMODATION:**			
1.3.2.1	Making the SERVICE/POTABLE water available.		**YES**	Contractor have to **Arrange on his own**
1.3.2.2	Further distribution as per the requirement of work including supply of materials & execution		**NA**	
1.4.0	**LIGHTING**			

1.4.1	For construction work (supply of all materials) 1. At office storage area 2. At preassembly area 3. At construction site/area		**YES**	
1.4.2	Providing the necessary consumables like bulbs, Switches, etc during the course of construction		**YES**	
1.5.0	**Communications facilities for site operations of the bidder**			
	Telephone, fax, internet, intranet, email etc.		**YES**	
1.6.0	**COMPRESSED AIR SUPPLY**			
1.6.1	Supply of compressor and all other equipments required for compressor & compressed air system including pipes,valves, storage system etc.		**YES**	
1.6.2	Installation of the above system and operation & maintenance of the same		**YES**	
1.6.3	Supply of all the consumables for the above system during the contract period.		**YES**	
	ERECTION FACILITIES			
2.1.1	Providing erection drawings for all the Equipments covered under this scope	**YES**		
2.1.2	Drawings for construction method	**YES**	**YES**	In consultation with **BHEL**
2.1.3	As-built-drawings-where ever deviations Observed & executed and also based on Decisions taken at site	YES	**YES**	**Inputs to be provided by Contractor**
2.1.4	Shipping lists etc for reference & planning the activities	**YES**		**In Consultation with BHEL**
2.1.5	Preparation of site erection schedules and		**YES**	**do**

	other input requirements			
2.1.6	Review of performance & revision of site erection schedules in order to achieve the end dates & commitments	**YES**	**YES**	**do**
2.1.7	Weekly erection schedule		**YES**	**do**
2.1.8	Daily erection/work plan		**YES**	**do**
2.1.9	Periodic visit of senior official of bidder to site to review the progress so that works are completed as per schedule.		**YES**	**do**
2.1.10	Preparation of preassembly bay		**YES**	**do**

3.1 BHEL will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the contractor's equipment as a result of variation in voltage or frequency or interruptions in power supply.

3.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for providing all necessary facilities like residential accommodation, transport, electricity, water, medical facilities etc. at his own cost as required under various labour laws and statutory rules and regulations framed there under to the personnel employed by him.

3.3 Provision of distribution lines of both electrical power and water from the central points to the required place with proper distribution boards observing the safety rules laid down by the electrical authorities of the state shall be done by the contractor, supplying all the materials like cables, distribution board, switch boards, TPN, CBS, ELCBS/ MCCBS/ Copper / Brass clamps, copper conductor, change over switches, pipes etc. at his own cost. If any failure is caused in supply of the power and water, it is the responsibility of the contractor to make alternate arrangements at his cost. The contractor shall adjust his working shifts / hours accordingly and deploy additional manpower if necessary so as to achieve the targets. The energy meter to be installed by the contractor & shall be tested and certified by any other agency approved by the Customer at his own cost.

3.4 The contractor while drawing construction power supply from Distribution Board should strictly adhere to following points.

1. All electrical installations should be as per Indian/Libyan Electricity rules.
2. All distribution Boards installed by the contractor should be constructed with fireproof materials viz. Steel frames, Bakelite sheets etc.
3. Connection for single phase should be taken from phase and neutral. Nowhere the connection should be taken with earth as neutral.

4. All electrical connections should be made through connectors, nuts and bolts, switches, plug and sockets. Loose connections or hooking up of wires shall not be permitted.
5. Contractor has to make their own earthing arrangement for their equipment / DB earthing.
6. All electrical equipment / tools and plants should be properly earthed. DBs to be earthed diagonally opposite at two points.
7. Contractor should use "MCCB" and "ELCB" either on incoming or outgoing connections to the DBs.
8. Contractor should ensure that all the CBs / TPNs/ Fuses/ MCCB / ELCB cables etc. should be of adequate rating/ capacity.
9. For permission of supply connections contractor has to submit a test report of their installations with a single line diagram of connected/ proposed loads.

3.5 ELCB will be tested once in a week or as directed by BHEL by actually simulating the earth leakage for all installations and the same shall be recorded in the logbook to be maintained by the contractor.

3.6 In case of power cuts / load shedding no compensation for idle labour or extension of time for completion of work will be given to contractor.

3.7 On completion of work or as and when required by BHEL, all the temporary buildings, structures, pipe lines, cables etc. shall be dismantled and leveled and debris shall be removed, as per instructions of BHEL, by the contractor at his cost. In the event of his failure to do so, the Engineer will get it done and expenses incurred shall be recovered from the contractor along with prevailing overheads. The decision of BHEL Engineer in this regard shall be final.

3.8 Compressor of required capacity for construction purposes shall be arranged by Contractor.

Chapter - IV: T&Ps and MMDs to be deployed by Contractor

LIST OF TOOL & PLANTS TO BE DEPLOYED BY THE CONTRACTOR

INDICATIVE LIST OF T & P TO BE ARRANGED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT HIS OWN COST IN THE ENTIRE CONTRACT PERIOD

Sl. No.	EQUIPMENT	QTY	DURATION
1	CONCRETE MIXER M/C of SUITABLE CAPACITY	1 No. (minimum)	APR
2	CONCRETE VIBRATORS	4 No. (minimum)	APR
3	JCB, Excavator, Dozer, Jack Hammers with compressor, Equipment for controlled blasting	MIN. 1 JCB/EXCAVATORS AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
4	Trucks/lorries/Tractors/Dumpers	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
5	WATER TANKER	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
6	DEWATERING PUMP	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
7	WINCHES	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR

8	ROAD ROLLERS	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
9	Welding Generators, Transformers, Rectifiers & TIG Welding Machine and ovens for welding electrodes backing and holding	3nos each	APR
10	Hydra 14/18MT	1 nos.	APR
11	Hydraulic Pipe Bending Machine	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
12	Radiography arrangement including source	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
13	Air Compressor	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
14	Portable grinding M/C	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
15	Portable drilling M/C	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
16	Chain Pulley blocks	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
17	Fire retardant Tarpaulins	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
18	Fire Extinguisher	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR

19	Three phase distribution board with complete setup for drawl & distribution of construction power	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
20	Power cables for drawl & distribution of construction power, heating machines	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
21	Recordable UT test Equipment	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
22	Feeler Gauge set	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
23	Scaffolding pipes	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
24	Hand operated Megger	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
25	Digital Multimeter 3½ digit	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR
26	Digital Multimeter 4½ digit	AS PER WORK REQUIREMENT	APR

NOTEs:

***As Per work requirement - Contractor have to deploy T&P as per the requirement of BHEL site as decided by BHEL Engineer**

1 The above list specifies only major T&P/MMD (may not be complete to be deployed by the contractor). All additional / other tools and plants including trucks & devices, tackles, machines, measuring instruments etc. in good and safe working conditions

which are required for satisfactory & timely completion of work shall also be deployed by the contractor within finally accepted rate / price. Contractor has to mobilize / maintain adequate numbers of equipment's for meeting the Concreting, Fabrication and Erection.

2 Other terms and conditions regarding above items please also refer clause for T&P/IMTEs).

3 Contractor must re-ascertain/ recheck range and accuracy of each IMTE from BHEL Engineer well in advance before arranging calibration/ deployment.

4 Other terms and conditions regarding above items shall be as per T&P clause in SCC

Chapter – V: T&Ps and MMEs to be deployed by BHEL on sharing basis

Not Applicable

6.0 TIME SCHEDULE

6.1 The contractor is required to commence the work within 30 days from the date of issue of LOI unless BHEL decides to fix any other later date. However, the actual date of start of work, to fix up the zero date of the contract, will be certified by BHEL Engineer after adequate mobilization of manpower and T&Ps by the contractor.

6.2 Entire work as detailed in the tender specifications shall be completed within **4 months f**rom the Zero date as per programme/ milestones indicated by BHEL Engineer. Contractor has to mobilize adequate resources to meet BHEL's commitments to their customer as indicated from time to time.

6.3 The various milestones dates to be achieved under this tender are as:

MILESTONES	Start (days)	Finish (days)
Start of Civil Construction of Trenches	**ZERO**	**90**
Fabrication installation/welding/NDT/hydro test of piping.	**15**	**100**
Completion of other works	**75**	**120**
Commissioning of system including pump house	**60**	**120**

Note:

6.4 The contractor has to ensure that work is completed in all respects leaving no pending points. However the punch list/ pending points, which are possible to be attended at site, shall be fully liquidated within 15 days from successful auto operation of the Fire fighting system.

6.5 The work under the scope of this contract is deemed to be complete in all respects, only when the contractor has discharged all the responsibilities laid down in the contract and obtains joint completion certificate from the customer. The decision of BHEL on completion date shall be final and binding on the contractor.

6.7 **CONSEQUENCE OF DELAY**

In case of delay in completion is attributable to the contractor, BHEL may impose LD on the contractor as per GCC.

7.0 TERMS OF PAYMENT

BIDDERS SHOULD NOTE THAT ADVANCE WILL NOT BE PAID

7.1 The 'BHEL Engineer' will certify regarding the actual work executed in the measurement books and bills, which shall be accepted by the contractor in measurement book.

7.2 **The Contractor shall be paid monthly running bill as per Chapter – X of SCC and Clause Nos. 2.22 & 2.23 of GCC.** The format for billing shall be approved by BHEL before raising invoices.

7.3 The contractor on certification of the engineer at site will be entitled for payments of his running bills which shall be subject to any deduction/retention specifically under clauses 2.22 of GCC and 10.0 of SCC.

7.3.1 Interest bearing recoverable advance. : Not Applicable

7.3.2. PROGESSIVE PAYMENT ON PRORATA BASIS

For each running bill, Gross payment will be calculated as per BOQ rate according to work done. However, amount in each bill will be released as under:-

a) **85% against monthly running account bills based upon BOQ.**
b) **5% as per GCC 2.22 (i.e Retention amount).**
c) **5% after successful completion of "Hydro Test".**
d) **5% against final successful commissioning of the work.**

7.3.3 **100%** of passed bill amount shall be paid in Euro**.**

NOTE: Payment will be released in foreign currency after submission of tax paid invoice. (As per Libyan Law)

Chapter - VIII: TAXES/DUTIES

8.0 TAXES & DUTIES

The contractor shall pay all (save the specific exclusions as enumerated in this contract) taxes, fees, license charges, deposits, duties, tools, royalty, commissions or other charges which may be levied on the input goods & services consumed and output goods & services delivered in course of his operations in executing the contract. In case BHEL is forced to pay any of such taxes, BHEL shall have the right to recover the same from his bills or otherwise as deemed fit.

The Grand total value of the quoted prices in Rate Schedule should be inclusive of all taxes and duties applicable in Libya & India.

8.1 Modalities of Tax Incidence on BHEL

Wherever the relevant tax laws permit more than one option or methodology for discharging the liability of tax/levy/duty, BHEL will have the right to adopt the appropriate one considering the amount of tax liability on BHEL/Client as well as procedural simplicity with regard to assessment of the liability. The option chosen by BHEL shall be binding on the Contractor for discharging the obligation of BHEL in respect of the tax liability to the Contractor.

8.2 New Taxes/Levies

In case the Government of India/ Libya imposes any new levy/tax on the output service/ goods/work after award of the contract, the same shall be reimbursed by BHEL at actual.

In case any new tax/levy/duty etc. becomes applicable after the date of Bidder's offer, Before the price bid opening, the Bidder/Contractor must convey its impact on his price duly substantiated by documentary evidence in support of the same before opening of Price Bid. Claim for any such impact after opening the Price Bid will not be considered by BHEL for reimbursement of tax or reassessment of offer.

No reimbursement/recovery on account of increase/reduction in the rate of taxes, levies, duties etc. on input goods/services/work shall be made. Such impact shall be taken care of by the Price Variation/Adjustment Clause (PVC) if any. In case PVC is not applicable for the contract, Bidder has to make his own assessment of the impact of future variation if any, in rates of taxes/duties/ levies etc. in his price bid.

Chapter - IX: Any Other Special Requirements

9.1 SITE VISIT

Contractor/his representative should visit site and acquire full knowledge & information about site conditions, to aquaint themselves with the conditions prevailing at site and in & around the plant premises, together with all statutory, obligatory, mandatory requirements of various authorities before submission of bid.

9.2 SITE ORGANISATION

9.2.1 The contractor shall provide adequate staff in the following areas in addition to the manpower requirements of execution as instructed/informed by BHEL:

1. Overall planning, monitoring & control.
2. Quality control and quality assurance.
3. Materials management.
4. Safety, fire & security.
5. Industrial relations, VISA and fulfillment of labour laws and other statutory obligations.

9.2.2 The contractor shall maintain a site organization of adequate strength in respect of manpower, construction machinery and other implements at all times for smooth execution of the contract. This organization shall be reinforced from time to time, as and when required to make up for slippage from the schedule without any commercial implication to BHEL. The site organization shall be headed by a competent construction manager having sufficient authority to take decisions at site.

9.2.3 On award of contract/LOI, the contractor shall submit to BHEL site organization chart indicating the various levels of experts to be deployed on the job. BHEL reserves the right to reject or approve the list of personnel proposed by the Contractor. The persons, whose bio-data have been approved by BHEL, will have to be posted at site and deviations in this regard will not generally be permitted.

9.2.4 The contractor should also submit to BHEL for approval a list of construction equipment, erection tools, tackle etc. prior to commencement of site activities. These tools & tackles shall not be removed from site without written permission of BHEL.

9.2.5 The organization chart for site should indicate the various levels of experts to be posted for supervision in the various fields in erection, commissioning etc as applicable. For proper supervision of the work, the contractor shall ensure providing one qualified supervisor against deployment of 15 workmen.

9.3 ERECTION SCHEDULE

9.3.1 Contractor shall submit within 10 days of LOI date, detailed program (L2 schedule) of construction / erection / commissioning, for approval to Site In-Charge/Project Manager-Noida. L2 schedule shall be the working level document demonstrating contractor's ability and methods of completing the work within the key milestones identified in the tender specification These program would be amplified showing start of erection and subsequent activities and shall form the basis for site execution and detailed monitoring, The

monthly/fortnight rolling program with the first fortnight's program being tentative based on the site conditions would be prepared based on these program. The Contractor shall also be involved along with the Customer/BHEL to tie up detailed resource mobilization plan over the period of time of the contract matching with the performance targets.

9.3.2 The program would be jointly finalized by the site in-charge of the contractor with BHEL/Customer's project coordinator as well as the site planning representative.

9.4 Contractor shall ensure following:

9.4.1 Contractor has to maintain contact with local hospital having ambulance facility, scanning & other ultra-modern medical facilities required during emergency.

9.4.2 Contractor has to ensure pre-employment medical check for all staff & workers.

9.4.3 Contractor has to ensure that adequate First Aid facilities at work site for emergency purpose. In addition to above, BHEL's customer has arranged ambulance at work site for emergency purpose, which can be utilized by the contractor in case of emergency. The charges for the same will be decided mutually at site. In case, under unavoidable circumstances, if the ambulance is not available / being used elsewhere, the contractor will have to arrange for the same.

9.5 The contractor shall comply with following towards Social Accountability;

1. The contractor shall not employ any employee less than 15 years of age in pursuant to ILO convention. If any child labour were found to have been engaged, the Contractor shall be levied with expenses of bearing his education expenditure which will include stipend to substantiate appropriate education or employ any other member of family enabling to bear the child education expenditure.
2. The contractor shall not engage Forced/ Bonded Labour and shall abide by abolition of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
3. The contractor shall maintain Health & safety requirement as stipulated in the Contract and Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.
4. The Contractor shall abide by UN convention w.r.t. Human Rights and shall be liable for Discrimination/ Corporal Punishment for failure in meeting with relevant requirements.
5. The contractor shall abide the requirements of Libyan government laws/guidelines for working hours.
6. The Contractor shall abide by the statutory requirement of Minimum Wages Act 1948, payment of Wages Act 1936 or as per Libyan Govt. Rules and regulations.
7. Social Insurance participation: The contractor shall be subject to the labour law valid in Libya concerning employment and misemployment of Libyan workers. He shall also be subject to legislation concerning social insurance valid in Libya, especially those related to work accidents and illness of profession as a result of work nature. He shall bear all insurance payments relating to that and also all payments of social insurance arising from the execution of the contract.
8. The Contractor shall arrange potable drinking water to its employees & workers.

Hard copies PEM Layout Drawings/BOQ (Annexure -1) ARE ENCLOSED for the bidders to supplement the information given in this tender document. The Bidder is required to study the drawings. These drawings are for the reference purpose only. These drawings or any

part thereof are not to be used in any way or referred for any other purpose than the work of this tender.

9.6 PIPING SYSTEM

The tentative weight schedule of piping system to be erected under this specifications are as per Annexure-II

9.7 The contractor is required to erect actual tonnage (irrespective of any variation plus or minus) which may be necessary to complete their work and commission above system and complete the work in all respects as detailed in tender specifications, for which payments shall be released as per actual executed quantities.

NOTES:-

1. Welding, heat treatment, radiography (including supply of radioactive sources) and other non-destructive tests, heat treatment, hydraulic testing, flushing of pipe lines & dismantling, re-erection etc. is to be done as per Field quality plans/Drawings.
2. All the above systems of piping include the erection of pipes, bends, elbows, valves, fittings and other accessories so as to make the system complete in all respects.
3. Above systems of piping can be regrouped / renamed or any addition or deletion in the system can be made in order to make system complete as per requirement. No extra claim shall be entertained on this account.
4. The equipment and piping systems indicated are major items. Contractors are however, required to erect / commission within the price quoted by them, all connected equipment / other documents which may be necessary for erection completion and overall commissioning of Fire Fighting System.

9.8 The customer M/s. GECOL and or their Consultant may depute their representative or checking and supervision of important stages of work. The contractor shall be required to provide all facilities for inspection of works, without any cost implications to the BHEL. Any defect in quality of work or deviations from drawings / specifications pointed out during such inspection shall be made good by the contractor in the same way as if pointed out by the BHEL Engineer, without any cost implication to BHEL

9.9 The Contractor shall arrange Man Power for this work on work visa and the work visa shall be arranged by Contractor themselves. Contractor shall make statutory salary payment (applicable as per statutory regulation of Libyan laws) to the contractor's manpower. However, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to pay salaries and other benefits to its employees / persons engaged. Deployment of workers shall have to be arranged by the contractor on Work Visa, which shall be within the quoted rates and no extra payment, shall be applicable on this account.

9.10 All personnel engaged for execution of the contract, from India or Libya or any other place, shall be considered as Contractor's employees for the purpose of the meaning of 'Contractor's employees' used anywhere in the tender.

9.11 The employees of the contractor or persons employed by it as aforesaid shall work under the control and direction of the contractor and shall, under no circumstances, be considered employees of BHEL or BHEL's Customer.

9.12. For the purpose of local laws of LIBYA only, the rules for employees of contractor will be same as applicable to BHEL employees at Libya Project. By this it does not purport that facilities extended to or payment made to the employees directly inducted by BHEL shall become applicable to contractor's employees. Residential accommodation shall be arranged by Contractor at his own cost. Other facilities / amenities including air-conditioning of rooms, food, medical, transport and maintenance etc. shall also be taken care of by the contractor for their employees at his own cost.

9.13 All traveling expenses including air fares etc., within India, airfare from India to Libya and back including VISA or any other applicable charges shall be borne by the Contractor for all his employees. The contractor shall also bear airfare and other expenses for those employees sent back to India on account of misconduct, disobedience, improper behavior, sickness and unsatisfactory work or any other reason whatsoever.

9.14 Contractor has to take care about income tax, INAS or any other applicable tax for his employees.

9.15 Contractor shall arrange at his cost the passports for all his staff and labour duly incorporating the endorsement for Libya. They shall arrange visa, attestation of certificates, Arabic translation required for travel arrangements, work permit, and other documents and comply with other formalities. All the expenses will be borne by the Contractor. Necessary help by BHEL may be provided for this.

9.16 The delay in obtaining the passports and other travel documents or compliance with the various formalities for the deputation of the contractor's persons shall not absolve the contractor from the obligation under the contract including completion of the work strictly in accordance with time schedule. Save as otherwise / expressly provided for herein the persons so deputed by the contractor shall not be entitled for any claim or retrenchment benefit from BHEL directly or indirectly.

9.17 **Injury to Third parties**

a) The contractor shall indemnify BHEL in respect of all damages or injury occurring, before all the works have been taken over, to any person or to any property (other than property forming part of the works) and against all actions, suits, claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses arising in connection therewith which shall be occasioned by the negligence of the contractor or his sub-contractor, or by defective design (other than a design made, furnished by BHEL), materials or workmanship pertaining to contractor. If while the contractor is on the site for purpose of making good a defect there shall occur any losses of or damage or injury to the works or to any other property or to any person, the contractor's liability in respect thereof shall be the same as if the said losses, damage of injury has occurred before any part of the works had been taken over.

b) The contractor shall have to pay necessary compensation and other expenses, as required under the law, regulation and local orders at Libya, in event of accident / injury occurs to contractor's employee or any other person / public / property. The contractor shall arrange local insurance policies at Libya in regard to his workmen and 3rd party liabilities as may be required under the laws also.

9.18 The contractor shall have due regard to all recognized festivals, days of rest and religious or other customs of Libya.

9.19 Whenever the contractor has knowledge that any actual or potential, labour dispute, whether between him or his sub-contractor's personnel, is delaying or threatens to delay the timely performance of works, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the BHEL's representative at site and will take all necessary remedial measures in consultation with BHEL.

9.20 The Contractor shall execute the works in strict accordance with the contract and to the satisfaction of BHEL's Engineers. The Contractor shall take instructions only from BHEL's Engineer or his Authorized Representative. In case of any class of work for which there is no specification laid down in the Contract, the works shall be carried out in accordance with the instructions and requirement of Engineer. In events of difference of opinion, the decision of Engineer will be final and binding.

9.21 **Correspondences**

The official language for all correspondence exchanged between BHEL and the contractor shall be English. Also contractor to deploy personnel good in written and spoken Arabic to take care of the local requirements.

9.22 Presentation of Reports / Programmes / Records / Photographs the contractor shall submit the following reports prior to starting the works.

a) Work schedule for erection work and temporary works.
b) Organization for the site work with brief personal history of each staff member.
c) Proposed T&P deployment list and fortnightly plan for the same.
d) Expected fortnightly programme for required labour deployment.
e) List of all personnel employed for site work.
f) Proof of qualification or certificates for welders and other specific labour (welders employed on any work under this contract, either at works or on site, shall be qualified in accordance with A.S.M.E.)

The Erection contractor shall confirm that he will comply with this requirement and the certificates of competence shall be produced during the contract stage. No welder will be allowed to work under this contract if he does not possess above certificate. Should such qualified welder and labour be changed, the contractor shall notify BHEL in writing and get approval in prior.

9.23 **Organizing for Construction and Erection works**

1) As soon as practicable after award of the contract/LOI, the contractor shall establish at site an office with such qualified personnel as may be needed to direct and supervise Construction and Erection works and also having following abilities and experiences :

a) He must have the ability to control schedule, to manage engineering and the counter measure for safety etc.
b) He must be able to manage his engineers, supervisors and labour to get the desired output.
c) He must be able to speak English.

9.24 The contractor shall supply necessary numbers of qualified welders to execute erection works.

9.25 If welders do not have necessary qualifications, the contractor shall execute the qualification tests for his welders in accordance with ASME, at his own cost to be witnessed and approved by BHEL.

9.26. Ensuring Safety:

The contractor shall continuously take special care to ensure the safety and prevention of human and equipment accidents and maintain good sanitary conditions in and around the site. All the construction work and plant operation must be carried out in the safest possible manner. The Engineer reserves the right to stop any process which, in the Engineer's opinion, is being performed dangerously. In this case the contractor must immediately supply the requisite safety precautions and any delays attributed to the work stoppage shall not affect the agreed contractual finishing dates. Further, the contractor is required to provide proper Safety Net System wherever the hazard of fall from height is present as per instructions of BHEL Engineer at site. The safety net shall be fire resistant, duly tested and shall be of ISI mark and the nets shall be located as per site requirement to arrest or to reduce the consequences of a possible fall of persons working at different heights. Non adherence of safety requirements may subject to imposition of penalty for which decision of BHEL Engineer shall be final and binding on the contractor.

9.27. Safety facilities:

The contractor shall install at his own cost the following facilities in order to ensure the safety of the structures installed by the owner on and around the site.

a) The contractor shall install the facilities necessary to keep safe the structures of the Owner or the third party when the works are executed in the vicinity of these structures.

b) The walkways on the site, such as catwalks, ladders and temporary bridges, shall be protected and shall be equipped with safety provisions for workers and materials.

c) Slope protection works, nets, fences and other protection works shall be installed at excavated area and other places where an accident may occur.

d) The contractor shall in connection with the works provide and maintain at his own cost all lights, guards, fencing, and watching when and where necessary or required by the Engineer or by any duly constituted authority for the protection of the works or for the safety and convenience of the public or others.

e) The safety guide marks posts, sign etc., indicating falling stones and landslide, traffic sign posts when blasting and other necessary guide posts shall be installed whenever and wherever they are necessary throughout the entire site.

f) The contractor shall take sufficient measures so as not to cause any danger, hazard or obstruction to the public by installing work sign boards, traffic sign posts, lighting and protection facilities and other necessary safety devices in cased the works are executed in the vicinity of the public.

g) The contractor shall install the road guard facilities. The contractor shall appoint a full-time Safety Officer who shall have full authority to ensure that all necessary safety precautions are observed by the Contractor's employees and sub-contractors. This appointee shall have full responsibility for the safety of all personnel within the contractor's area of the works.

9.28 Statutory Regulations:

As required under local statutory regulations (Libyan Laws), contractor has to employ local Libyans for this work. The Contractor has also to impart training to local Libyan as per Libyan statutory regulations.

9.29 Subletting:

In order to meet certain local statutory regulations, contractor may have to employ a few local hands and sublet a part of the works which does not call for specialized skills.

Other than above, the Contractor shall not sublet, assign or transfer part or whole of the Contract without previous consent in writing of the Employer.

9.30 The contractor shall perform any other services although not specified but nevertheless required for the completion of the work.

9.31 Where it is necessary to provide and/or store petroleum products or petroleum mixture and explosives, the contractor shall be responsible for carrying out such provision and/or storage in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in the relevant Petroleum Act, Explosive Act and Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium manual, published by the Chief Inspectorate of Explosives of India. All such storage shall have prior approvals of the Engineer. In case any approvals are necessary from the Chief Inspector of Explosives or any other statutory authorities, the contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the same. In case of any equivalent laws/rules are in force in Libya, these will supersede the Indian laws/rules.

9.32. All workmen of the contractor working in construction areas shall wear safety helmets, goggles, hand gloves, safety boots, safety belts etc. All the above safety conditions are not exhaustive but give an idea for the contractor and the contractor shall adhere to all the safety precautions given by the BHEL Engineer at site. The BHEL Engineer in charge will have the right to stop the work till safety requirements as above are compiled with. Failing which the same shall be arranged by BHEL at Contractor's risk and cost.

9.33. The contractor shall be responsible for the safe storage of his radioactive sources.

9.34 Other Miscellaneous conditions:-

- The contractor shall not claim any compensation of the scope of work, due to change in design which curtails the quantum.
- In case of any class of the work for which there is no such specification as laid down in the contract, such work shall be carried out in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the Engineer'.
- Should any error or ambiguity be discovered in the specification or information, the contractor shall forthwith bring the same to the notice of the `Engineer' as soon as located. BHEL's interpretation in such cases shall be final and binding on the contractor.
- It is possible that some repair/rectification/modification may be needed on the equipment to be erected/constructed/work to be performed under this specification, for reasons not attributable to the contractor. All such repair/rectification/modifications work which can be done with the available

facilities at site shall be carried out by the contractor on extra man-hour rate. Refer clause no.2.40 of the contract.

- The tender is also subject to General Conditions of Libyan Government.

9.35 OVER RUN- Not applicable

9.36 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

9.36.2 Strikes and Lockouts are banned in Libya. Contractor shall be solely responsible and bear all consequences resulting from such act by his personnel.

9.36.3 For any purpose whatsoever, the employees of the contractor shall not be deemed to be in the employment of BHEL

9.37 **GUARANTEE**

The Contractor shall guarantee the soundness of works under the contract and their proper execution and operability in achieving the full relevant purpose for a period of 6 months from the date of Successful completion of work. If any defect, default or deficiency transpires therein, the Contractor shall remedy or start the same within one week from being notified thereof; otherwise, BHEL may carry out the same at the risk & cost of Contractor with BHEL overheads without any prejudice to the rights of the BHEL to compensation.

9.38 **ESCALATION**

The final agreed rates for BOQ cum rate schedule shall be firm throughout the contract period till execution and successful handing over the Plant to customer. No PVC & ORC shall be payable to contractor.

9.39 **RATE SCHEDULE**

9.40.1 Contractor shall fully understand description and scope of work before quoting. The scope of work and responsibility of the contractor as mentioned under these specifications shall be covered within the quoted / finally accepted rates.

9.40.2 The tenderer shall quote the prices/rates for entire scope of work as per the rate schedule only, in Price Bid. **The prices for all the items of the BOQ shall be quoted in Euro.** Conditional price bids or price bids with any deviation /clarification etc. are liable to be rejected. No Cutting/erasing/over writing shall be done.

9.40.3 Quantities mentioned in the rate schedules are approximate only and liable for variation due to change of scope of work /variation in schedule of quantities, changes in design etc. and contractor has to carry out the entire work as per instruction of BHEL engineer.**However, the quantity variation will be dealt with the as per clause 2.14 of GCC.**

If any work covered in the scope of contract cannot be executed using items available in BOQ, additional / extra items shall be made and rates for such items

shall be worked out as per TCC clause9.50. However contractor shall be bound to execute all the works under the scope of the contract and decision whether an extra item is required or not, shall be taken by BHEL Engineer which will be binding on the contractor.

9.40.4 The rates quoted in price bid cum rates schedules should be inclusive of all taxes, duties, levies etc. as per prevalent laws at LIBYA and compliance to all local regulations. The contractor shall not be entitled to claim increase in market price, currency fluctuation, higher cost of living standards or minimum wages. The contractor shall incur the taxes which are involved later or subsequently under legislation or laws after the effective date of the contract.

9.41 INSURANCE

Besides provisions under clause no. 2.18 of GCC regarding Insurance, the following shall also will be applicable. The contractor shall also take care of the same while submitting their offer.

9.41.1 BHEL/its customer shall arrange for insuring the materials of BHEL/ its customer covering the risks during transit, storage, erection and commissioning.

9.41.2 If due to negligence / carelessness on the part of the contractor, any material /equipment get damaged, the contractor shall submit necessary documents for lodging insurance claims as required by BHEL engineer. BHEL shall however reserve the right to recover deductible franchise and also unsettled portion of insurance claim amount from the contractor.

9.41.3 If due to negligence/carelessness on the part of the contractor, any surrounding properties also get damaged, the contractor shall submit necessary documents for lodging insurance claims as required by BHEL Engineer. BHEL shall however reserves the right to recover deductible franchise and to unsettled portion of insurance claim amount from the contractor.

9.41.4 The contractor may note that BHEL T&Ps /IMTEs are not insured. The contractor will take necessary precautions and due care to protect the same while in his custody from any damage/loss till the same is handed over back to BHEL. In case the damage/loss is due to carelessness/negligence on the part of the contractor, the Contractor is liable to get them repair/ replaced immediately and in case of his failure to do so within a reasonable time, BHEL will reserve the right to recover the loss from the contractor.

9.42 FIELD Quality Plans is to be submitted by Successful bidders within 10 days of award of work. However all contractors will submit sample field quality plans along with their offers.

9.43 The scope of Work will also include such offer related works although they may not be specifically mentioned in the above paragraph and all such incidental items not

specified but reasonably implied and necessary for completion of the job as a whole as desired and as desired and as directed by Engineer.

9.44 MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM EXCAVATION

Materials/ Debris of any kind obtained from excavation on the site shall remain the property of BHEL/its client and shall be disposed of as the Engineer may direct, at no extra cost.

9.45 TREASURE, TROVE, FOSSILS etc.

All fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains or things of geological or archeological interest discovered on the site shall be the absolute property of BHEL/BHEL 's client and the contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent his workmen or any other person from removing or damaging any such article or thing, shall immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal acquaint the Engineer with such discovery and carry out the Engineers directions as to the disposal of the same.

9.46 PROTECTION OF WORKS

The contractor shall provide and maintain at his own expense all lights, guards, fencing and watching when and where necessary or required by the Engineer for the protection of the works or for the safety and convenience of these employed on the works or the public.

The contractor shall have total responsibility for protecting his works till it is finally taken over by the Engineer. No claim will be entertained by The engineer for any damage or loss to the contractors work and the contractor shall be responsible for the complete restoration of the damaged works to its original condition to comply with the specifications and drawings.

9.47 RECORD FOR MATERIALS CONSUMED

The contractor shall maintain and furnish to the engineer the record of materials consumed in the works for each activity. The statement showing the theoretical vis-à-vis actual consumption of specified materials, such as structural/reinforcement steel, cement, etc. shall be enclosed along with the running bills submitted by the contractor. Contractor has to also furnish the test results of the concrete cubes, bricks, stone aggregates and other materials used in the work as per IS specifications.

9.48 CLEARANCE OF SITE AND REPAIRS

Contractor has to clear the site / area where mechanical and electrical erection work is to be commenced /or in progress. The contractor shall remove construction

materials and equipment lying in the vicinity and causing obstruction in the erection work within 24 hrs. Notice. In case he fails to clear the site, this will be done at his risk and cost by BHEL.

9.49 RECORDS AND MEASURMENTS

9.49.1 All items having a financial value shall be entered in BHEL measurement book so that a complete record is obtained of all works performed under the contract.

9.49.2 Lump Sum omissions will be entered for deductions. Measurements shall be restricted to that required to ascertain the financial ability of BHEL under the contract.

9.49.3 Work which fails to be measured in details shall be measured physically without reference to any local custom that may obtain excepting where it may otherwise be directed in the tender documents. The measurements shall be taken jointly by any person duly authorized on the part of BHEL and by the contractor.

9.49.4 The engineer shall give reasonable notice in writing to the contractor of appointment for measurement.

9.49.5 The contractor shall, without extra charge, provide assistance with appliances and other things necessary for measurements and shall bear all the cost of measurement of his work.

9.49.6 Measurements shall be entered in BHEL measurements Book and signed and dated by both parties each day at the site on completion of measurement. If the contractor objects to any of the measurements recorded on the behalf of BHEL, a note to that effect will be made in BHEL Measurement Book or against the item or items objected to and such note shall be signed and dated by both the parties engaged in taking the measurements.

9.49.7 If, as a result of such objection, it becomes necessary to re measure the work wholly or in part the expense of such re-measurement shall be borne by the contractor.

9.49.8 If the Contractor's representatives fails to attend when required, the Engineer shall have power to proceed by himself to take measurements and in that case these measurements shall be accepted by the contractor as final.

9.49.9 The contractor shall once in every month, submit to the engineer details of his claims for the work done by him up to and including the previous month which are not covered by this Contract Agreement in any of the following respects:

A) Deviation from items and specifications provided in the Contract documents.

B) Extra items/new items of work.

C) Quantities in excess of those provided in the contract schedule.

D) Items in respect of which rates have not been settled.

9.50 VALUATION OF DEVIATIONS

Rates for deviated items or new items of work shall be as follows:

9.50.1 If the rates for the additional, altered or substituted work are specified in the contract for the work, the contractor is bound to carry out the additional, altered or substituted work at the same rates as are specified in the contract for the work.

9.50.2 If the rates for the additional, altered or substituted work are not specifically provided in the Contract for the work, the rates will be derived from the rates for a similar class of work as are specified in the contract for the work.

9.50.3 If the rates for the altered, additional or substituted work cannot be determined in the manner specified in above clauses the rate for such part or parts will be determined by the Engineer on the basis of prevailing market rates when the work was done and the decision given in this behalf shall be final and binding on the Contractor.

9.50.4 If the rates for the altered , additional or substituted work cannot be determined in the manner specified in above clauses, then the contractor shall within 7 days of the date of receipt of order to carry out the work inform the Engineer of the rate at which it is his intention or charge for such class of work, supported by analysis of the rate or rates claimed, and the Engineer shall determine the rate or rates on the basis of prevailing market rates and pay the Contractor accordingly, However the Engineer, by Notice in writing , will be at liberty to cancel his order to carry out such class of work and arrange to carry it out in such manner as he may consider advisable. But under no circumstances the Contractor shall suspend the work on the plea of non-settlement of rate falling under the clause or claim any compensation on that account. Elements of profit, overheads, and supervision and establishment charges will be taken as 15% over direct cost.

9.51 Technical Section Part II covers general technical specifications of contract and should be read in conjunction with BOQ items and other Sections of the contract. For executing the works specified in the BOQ items relevant technical specifications should be followed.

9.52 **MATERIALS**

9.52.1 The contractor shall, at his own expenses, provide all materials required for the work.

9.52.2 All stores and materials to be provided by the Contractor shall be of the best kind in conformity with the specifications laid down in the contract or as per relevant International / Applicable standard and the Contractor shall, if requested by the **BHEL** Engineer, furnish proof to the satisfaction of **BHEL** Engineer that the materials so comply.

9.53.3 The Contractor shall, at his own expense and without delay, supply to the BHEL Engineer samples of materials proposed to be used in the works. The BHEL Engineer shall within seven days of supply of samples or within such further

period as he may require will intimate to the Contractor in writing, whether samples are approved by him or not. If samples are not approved, the Contractor shall forthwith arrange to supply to the BHEL Engineer for his approval fresh samples complying with the specifications laid down in the Contract. Any delay in approval of samples (original or fresh ones) shall not make the contractor eligible for any compensation.

9.53.4 The **BHEL** Engineer shall have full powers for removal of any or all of the materials brought to site by the Contractor which are not in accordance with the Contract specifications or do not conform in character or quality to samples approved by him. In case of default on the part of the Contractor in removing rejected materials, the Engineer shall be at liberty to have them removed by other means. The **BHEL** Engineer shall have full powers to procure other proper material to be substituted for rejected materials and in the event of the Contractor refusing to comply; he may cause the same to be supplied by other means. All costs, which may attend upon such removal and / or substitution, shall be borne by the Contractor.

9.53.5 The Contractor shall indemnify BHEL, its representatives or employees against any action, claim or proceeding relating to infringement or use of any patent or design or any alleged patent or design rights and shall pay any royalties or other charges which may be payable in respect of any article or material or part thereof included in the Contract. In the event of any claim being made or action being brought against BHEL or any agent, servant or employee of BHEL in respect of any such matters as aforesaid, the Contractor shall immediately be notified thereof, provided that such indemnity shall not apply when such infringement has taken place in complying with the specific directions issued by BHEL but the Contractor shall pay any royalties or other charges payable in respect of any such use, the amount so paid being reimbursed to the Contractor only if the use was the result of any drawings / specifications issued after submission of the tender.

9.53.6 The **BHEL** Engineer shall be entitled to have tests carried out as specified in the Contract for any materials supplied by the Contractor other than those for which, as stated above, satisfactory proof has already been furnished, at the cost of the Contractor and the Contractor shall provide at his expense all facilities which the Engineer may require for the purpose. If no tests are specified in the Contract, and such tests are required by the Engineer, the Contractor shall provide all facilities required for the purpose and the charges for these tests shall be borne by the Contractor only. The cost of materials consumed in tests shall be borne by the Contractor in all cases except when otherwise provided.

9.53.7 In addition, the Contractor shall perform / submit at his own cost such tests / samples as may be required by the **BHEL** Engineer out of the materials used by the company except for the costs of materials used in such tests/ samples.

9.53.8 After acceptance of the Contract, if Contractor desires BHEL to supply any other materials, such material may be supplied by BHEL, if available, at rates to be fixed by the **BHEL** Engineer along with overheads. BHEL reserve the right not to issue any material. The non-issue of such material will not entitle the Contractor for any compensation whatsoever either in time or in cost.

9.53.9 Material required for the works, whether brought by the Contractor or supplied by BHEL, shall be stored by the Contractor only at places approved by the Engineer. Storage and safe custody of material shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

9.53.10 BHEL's officials concerned with the Contract shall be entitled at any time to inspect and examine any materials intended to be used in or on the works, either on the Site or at factory or workshop or other place(s) where such materials are assembled, fabricated, manufactured or at any place (s) where these are lying or from which these are being obtained and the Contractor shall give such facilities as may be required for such inspection and examination.

9.53.11 All materials brought to the Site shall become and remain the property of BHEL and shall not be removed off the Site without the prior written approval of the Engineer. But whenever the Works are finally completed and advance, if any, in respect of any such material is fully recovered, the Contractor shall at his own expense forthwith remove from the Site all surplus material originally supplied by him and upon such removal, the same shall re-vest in and become the property of the Contractor.

9.53.12 The contractor shall be responsible for the transport of their tools, plant and equipment and construction materials, from their place of origin to the site.

9.53.13 The cement stores shall be open for supervision and verification by the Engineer –in – charge or his authorized representative by any time when the engineer-in-charge feels the need to do so.

9.53.14 Issue of stores material is subject to availability and the contractor shall not be entitled to any claim or compensation for non-supply or delay in the supply under any circumstances. The material will be issued generally during the working hours.

9.53.15 The contractor will have to submit their design mix for different grades of concrete keeping in view the requirements stipulated in BS or international standard or IS:456 specifically regarding slump and water cement ratio and specific gravity of materials brought to site as analyzed in the laboratories. The design shall be used upon absolute volume method and theoretical consumption of the cement shall be worked out on this basis. For there than above designated mix concrete items, the coefficients for consumption of cement shall be adopted as per international standard practices. For any excess /under consumption based on these coefficients, the contractor shall be penalized as per contract provisions. Though, permissible wastage specified shall be considered, while effecting penal recovery, no other allowance whatsoever shall be taken for reconciliation purposes.

Chapter - X OTHERS

10.0 EXECUTION OF WORK

10.1 The work shall be executed in a workman like manner and to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer and as per technical specification issued with tender, IS codes/International specifications as applicable. In case of conflict, the decision of the **BHEL** Engineer shall be final & binding.

10.2 The BHEL Engineer will communicate or confirm his instructions to the Contractor in respect of the execution of the work in a "Work Site Order Book" maintained at his office and the Contractor shall visit this office daily and shall confirm receipt of such instructions by signing the relevant entries in this book. Such entries will rank as order or notices in writing within the intent and meaning of these conditions.

11.0 SETTING OUT

11.1 All the works shall be set out to the true lines, grades and elevation indicated on the drawing. The contractor shall be responsible to locate and set out the works. Only one grid reference line and bench mark **shall** be made available for setting out the works under the contract. This reference lines shall be used as datum for the works under the contract and the contractor has to establish for his work area at available points horizontal and vertical control points. The contractor shall inform BHEL well in advance of the times & places at which he wishes to do work in the area allotted to him so that suitable datum points established by him are checked by BHEL / Customer to enable the contractor to proceed with the works. Any work done without being properly located may be removed and / or dismantled by BHEL / Customer at contractor's expenses.

11.2 The contractor shall at his own expense take all proper and responsible precautions to preserve and maintain these datum marks to its true position In the event of these marks being disturbed or obliterated by accident or due to any other cause whatsoever, the same may be deemed necessary placed by BHEL / Customer at contractor's expenses.

12.0 SITE DRAINAGE

12.1 All water including sub-soil water which may accumulate on the Site during the progress of the works or in trenches and excavations, including monsoon period shall be removed by the contractor from the Site to the satisfaction of the Engineer. It will also be responsibility of the contractor to de-water all the foundation pits, trenches with suitable de-watering methods like, pumping out, well point system etc. Considering the depth of water table at plant site. All such expenditure on de-watering shall be deemed to be included in quoted rates.

13.0 INSPECTION AND STAGE APPROVAL OF THE WORK

13.1 The owner or his duly authorized representative shall have at all reasonable times access to the contractor's premises or works and shall have the power to inspect drawings or any portion of the work, examine the materials and workmanship and shall have the authority to reject any work. This would be implemented through joint inspection by the representative of the owner and BHEL and in the form of joint protocols without any extra claims and loss of time and amount.

13.2 All work embracing more than one process shall be subject to examination and approval at each stage thereof and the Contractor shall give due notice in writing to the Engineer when each stage is ready. In default of such notice being received, the Engineer shall be entitled to approve the quality and extent thereof at any time he may choose and in the event of any dispute, the decision of the Engineer thereon shall be final and conclusive.

14.0 UNCOVERING AND MAKING GOOD

14.1 The Contractor shall uncover any part of the Works and/or make openings in or through the same as the Engineer may from time to time direct for his verification and shall reinstate and make good such part to the satisfaction of the Engineer. If any such part has been covered up or put out of view after being approved by the Engineer and is subsequently found on uncovering to be executed in accordance with the Contract, the expenses of uncovering and / or making opening in or through, reinstating and making good the same shall be borne by BHEL. In any other case all such expenses shall be borne by the Contractor.

14.2 If neither drawing nor specification contain any mention of minor details of construction which in the opinion of the Engineer whose decision shall be final and conclusive, are reasonable and obviously and fairly intended for satisfactory completion of work, such details shall be provided by the contractor without any extra cost, as if they were specially mentioned and shall be deemed to be included in the **scope.**

15.0 DISCREPANCIES AND ADJUSTMENT OF ERRORS

15.1 The several documents forming the Contract are to be taken as mutually explanatory of one another, detailed drawings being followed in preference to small scale drawings and figures dimensions in preference to scale and special conditions in preference to general conditions.

15.2 In case of discrepancies between schedules of quantities, the specification and / or the drawings, the following order of preference shall be observed.

(a) Description in schedule of quantities.

(b) Technical Conditions of Contract

(c) Drawings

(d) Technical Specifications

(e) Special Conditions of Contract

(f) General conditions of contract

If there are varying or conflicting provisions made in any one document forming part of the contract, the Engineer shall be the deciding authority with regard to the document.

15.3 Any error in description, quantity in schedule of quantities or any omission therefrom shall not vitiate the contract or release the contractor from the execution of the whole or any part of the works comprised therein according to the drawings and specifications or from any of his obligations under the contract.

15.4 If on check there are found to be differences between the rates given by the contractor in words and figures or in the amount worked out by him in the schedule of quantities and general summary, the same shall be adjusted in accordance with the following rules:

(a) In the event of discrepancies between description in words and figures quoted by a tenderer, the lesser of the two will be treated as valid rates.

(b) In the event of an error occurring in the amount column of schedule of quantities as a result of wrong extension of the unit rate and quantity, the unit rate shall be regarded as firm and extension shall be amended on the basis of the rate.

(c) All errors in totaling in the amount column and in carrying forward totals shall be corrected.

(d) The totals of various sections of bill of quantities amended shall be carried over to the general summary and the tendered sum amended accordingly. The tendered sum so altered shall, for the purpose of tender be substituted for the sum originally tendered and considered for acceptance instead of the original sum quoted by the tenderer. Any rounding of quantities or in sections of bill of quantities or in general summary, by the tenderer, shall be ignored.

15.5 If neither drawing nor specification contain any mention of minor details of construction which in the opinion of the engineer whose decision shall be final and conclusive, are reasonable and obviously and fairly intended for satisfactory completion of work, such details shall be provided by the contractor without any extra cost, as if they were specifically mentioned and shall be deemed to be included in the scope of work.

16.0 Compliance to regulations and Byelaws

16.0.1 Libyan Government laws and regulations: The tenderer shall undertake to respect the regulations, laws and provisions valid in LIBYA.

16.0.2 **The tenderers to ensure considering latest Libyan Laws before quoting.**

16.0.3 The tenderer shall confirm to the provisions of any statute relating to the work and regulations and byelaws of any local authority and of any water and lighting companies or undertaking with whose system the work is proposed to be connected. The tenderer shall be bound to give all notices required by statue, regulations or bye-laws as aforesaid and to pay all fees and taxes payable to any authority in respect thereof.

16.0.4 The tenderer shall ensure conformance in all respects with the provisions of all state and local laws, regulations or any other laws in force in LIBYA or elsewhere including all regulations and by-law of any local or other duly constituted authority within LIBYA or elsewhere which may be applicable to the performance of the contract and the rules and regulations of all public bodies and companies whose property or rights are affected in any way by the works or any temporary works, and shall give all notices and pay all fees required to be given or paid thereby and shall keep BHEL and / or its owner(M/S GECOL) indemnified against all penalties and liability of any kind for breach of any of the same.

16.0.5 The tenderer shall comply with all applicable Libyan Government's safety and sanitary laws, transportation rules, regulations and ordinances as well as the established safety rules and practices of BHEL's owner (M/S GECOL). The tenderer shall also provide insurance cover for his workmen throughout the contract period, under prevailing local Libyan Laws.

17.0 Modification/ deletion/addition of GCC & SCC clauses:

i. **Clause No. 2.12 of GCC (ORC) - shall not be applicable.**
ii. **Clause No. 2.13 of GCC (Interest Bearing Recoverable Advance) – shall not be applicable.**
iii. **Clause No. 2.15 of GCC (Extra Works) – shall not be applicable.**
iv. **Clause No. 2.16 of GCC (Supplementary Items) – shall be as per TCC cl. No. 9.50.**
v. **Clause No. 2.17 of GCC (PVC) - Not applicable.**
vi. **Clause No. 4.1.4 & 4.1.10 of SCC (Consumables & other items) – shall not be applicable.**
vii. **Clause No. 4.2.2.16 & 4.2.2.17 of SCC (T&P & MME) – shall not be applicable.**

viii. Clause No. 10.3 of SCC (RA Bill Payments)- shall be as per TCC cl. No. 7

ix. Clause No. 1.9.1 ii) of GCC (EMD) shall be- EMD is to be paid in cash (as permissible under Income Tax Act),Pay order or Demand Draft in favour of "Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited' and payable at New Delhi, India. Tenderer who want to deposit EMD in USD/EURO should submit an amount of Euro 2350 / USD 3240 (considering 1 Euro= Rs 85.10 & 1 USD=Rs.61.78). thru Demand Draft only in favour of "Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited' and payable at New Delhi, India.

Other clauses of Standard GCC & SCC shall remain unchanged.

18.0 **Bank Guarantees (BGs) by Foreign Contractors:**

Where ever Bank Guarantees are to be furnished / submitted by foreign contractor, the following shall be complied with

a. BGs from Nationalized/Public Sector / Private Sector/ Foreign Banks (BG issued by Branches in India) shall be accepted subject to the condition that the Bank Guarantee are enforceable in New Delhi (India).

b. BGs from Foreign Banks -

b.1 In case the Contractor intends to provide BG from local branch of their country's Bank), the Bank Guarantee issued by any Consortium Banks (list enclosed at Annexure-II) shall be accepted by BHEL. However, the contractor has to make necessary arrangements for issuance of Counter- Guarantee by Foreign Bank in favour of the Indian Bank (BHEL's Consortium Bank). All charges for issuance of Bank Guarantee/ counter- Guarantee has to be borne by the contractor.

b.2 In case, Foreign Vendors intend to provide BG from Overseas Branch of our Consortium Bank (e.g. if a BG is to be issued by SBI Frankfurt), the same shall be accepted. However, the procedure at sl.no. b.1 has to be followed.

b.3 The BG issued may preferably be subject to Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees (URDG) 758.

b.4 The BG should clearly specify that the demand or other document can be presented in electronic form.

c. All other conditions regarding format/ validity/expiry/extension/corrections etc of BG shall be as per clause no. 1.12 of GCC.

Chapter - XI ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

Piping Details

A	Pipes	Approx. Quantity	Units	Weight of bare pipes (Kg/m)	Total Weight of bare pipes (Kg)
a)	Pipe - 100 NB	24	meter	16.07	385.68
b)	Pipe - 150 NB	240	meter	28.26	6782.4
c)	Pipe - 200 NB	84	meter	42.55	3574.2
d)	Pipe - 250 NB	192	meter	60.31	11579.52
e)	Pipe - 300 NB	174	meter	73.88	12855.12
	TOTAL				35176.92
B	**Fittings**				
i)	**Elbow (90 deg.)**				
a)	100 mm NB	6	Nos.		Approx. Total Weight 2 Tonne
b)	150 NB	68	Nos.		
c)	200 NB	20	Nos.		
d)	250 NB	46	Nos.		
e)	300 NB	45	Nos.		

**Painting Details:

4 X 156 MW WMGTPP, Libya, Ruwais - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM

PAINTING SPECIFICATION

Item Description	Surface Preparation Grade / Surface profile	Primer Coat			Intermediate Coat			Finish Coat			Total DFT in microns
		Primer Paint	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	Intermediate Paint	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	Finish Paint (See Note)	No. of Coats	DFT in microns	
Various type of equipment, valves etc. (Temp. upto 90 Deg. C)	Degreasing and surface preparation to SA 2 1/2	Epoxy based polyamide cured (2) pack HB zinc phosphate primer	1	75 per coat	Epoxy based MIO pigmented polyamide cured paint	1	50 per coat	Aliphatic Acrylic (2) pack glossy polyurethane paint	2	Min. 30 per coat	185
Piping / Structurals / Vessels etc. (Temp. upto 90 Deg. C)	Degreasing and surface preparation to SA 2 1/2	Epoxy based polyamide cured (2) pack HB zinc phosphate primer	1	50-75 per coat	Epoxy based MIO pigmented polyamide cured paint	1	50 per coat	Polyamide cured epoxy finish coating	2	Min. 30 per coat	160-185

Notes-

Painting for New Piping: Intermediate coat and final coat is to be done.

Chapter - XI: UN-PRICE RATE SCHEDULE

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

NAME OF WORK: Modification/Rectification of underground firefighting pipe through pipe trenches at road crossings and firefighting system commissioning at WMGTPP, Libya Project

BOQ CUM RATE SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	Ref Item No.	Work Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Euro)	Amount (Euro)
1	2.8	Earth work in excavation by mechanical means (Hydraulic excavator) /manual means in foundation trenches or drains (not exceeding 1.5 m in width or 10 sqm on plan), including dressing of sides and ramming of bottoms, lift upto 1.5 m, including getting out the excavated soil and disposal of surplus excavated soil as directed, within a lead of 50 m.				
	2.8.1	All kinds of soil.	cum	727.65		
2	15.59	Dismantling of flexible pavement (bituminous courses) by mechanical means and disposal of dismantled material up to a lead of 1 kilometre, as per direction of Engineer-in-charge.	cum	25.2		
3	15.2	Demolishing cement concrete manually/ by mechanical means including disposal of material within 50 metres lead as per direction of Engineer - in - charge.				
	15.2.2	Nominal concrete 1:4:8 or leaner mix (i/c equivalent design mix)	cum	37.8		
		CEMENT CONCRETE (CAST - IN- SITU)				
4	4.1	Providing and laying in position cement concrete of specified grade excluding the cost of centering and shuttering - All work up to plinth level :				
	4.1.8	1:4:8 (1 Cement : 4 coarse sand : 8 graded stone aggregate 40 mm nominal size)	cum	69.3		
5	4.3	Centering and shuttering including strutting, propping etc. and removal of form work for :				
	4.3.1	Foundations, footings, bases for columns	sqm	78.6		
6	5.1	Providing and laying in position specified grade of reinforced cement concrete, excluding the cost of centering, shuttering, finishing and reinforcement - All work up to plinth level :				

	5.1.1	1:1:2 (1 cement : 1 coarse sand : 2 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size)	cum	348.48		
7	5.9	Centering and shuttering including strutting, propping etc. and removal of form for :				
	5.9.1	Foundations, footings, bases of columns, etc. for mass concrete	sqm	1597.2		
8	5.22	Steel reinforcement for R.C.C. work including straightening, cutting, bending, placing in position and binding all complete upto plinth				
	5.22.6	5.22.6 Thermo-Mechanically Treated bars	kilogram	24000		
9	5.12	Providing, hoisting and fixing up to floor five level precast reinforced cement concrete work in string courses, bands, copings, **Trench Cover**, bed plates, anchor blocks, plain window sills and the like, including the cost of required centering, shuttering but excluding cost of reinforcement, with 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 coarse sand: 4 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size).	cum	82		
10	MSR Item No. 701	Supply, fabricating and fixing of mild steel embedment's, inserts, pipe sleeves, angle pieces, rungs of various diameters, plates of dimensions as required etc. Including welding, bolting, cutting, drilling, scaffolding, setting etc. all complete.	MT	2.5		
11	2.25	Filling available excavated earth (excluding rock) in trenches, plinth, sides of foundations etc. in layers not exceeding 20cm in depth, consolidating each deposited layer by ramming and watering, lead up to 50 m and lift up to 1.5 m.	cum	181.5		
12	4.1	Providing and laying in position cement concrete of specified grade excluding the cost of centering and shuttering - All work up to plinth level :				
	4.1.8	1:4:8 (1 Cement : 4 coarse sand : 8 graded stone aggregate 40 mm nominal size)	cum	260		

13	16.43.1	Providing and laying design mix cement concrete of M-30 grade, in roads/ taxi tracks/ runways, using cement content as per design mix, using coarse sand and graded stone aggregate of 40 mm nominal size in appropriate proportions as per approved & specified design criteria, providing dowel bars with sleeve/ tie bars wherever required, laying at site, spreading and compacting mechanically by using needle and surface vibrators, leveling to required slope/ camber, finishing with required texture, including steel form work with sturdy M.S. channel sections, curing, making provision for contraction/ expansion, construction & longitudinal joints (10 mm wide x 50 mm deep) by groove cutting machine, providing and filling joints with approved joint filler and sealants, complete all as per direction of Engineer-in-charge (Item of joint fillers, sealants, dowel bars with sleeve/ tie bars to be paid separately). Note:- Cement content considered in M-30 is @ 340 kg/cum. Excess/less cement used as per design mix is payable/ recoverable separately.	cum	100		
14		Cutting of existing pipe, putting dummy on buried pipe , install new pipe as per layout in the new constructed Civil Trench's, supports, NDT and Hydraulic test, painting, foot over bridges if required	MT	37		
15		Providing manpower support on man-days basis:				
	15.1	Skilled Manpower (Millwright fitter, Grinder, Electrician, Welder and painter etc.)	Man-days	100		
	15.2	Unskilled Manpower (Riggers, Helpers etc.)	Man-days	120		
					GRAND TOTAL in Euro's	.
Note: 1. The scope of work is based on the drawing (Drg. No. PE-DG-210-675-C020 R2) provided by PEM.						

11.1 Tender shall be evaluated on Grand Total Price.

11.2 The tenderer shall quote the price as per the rate schedule only, in part II price bid (Original). Conditional price bids or price bids with any deviation / clarification etc. are liable to be rejected. No cutting / erasing / over writing shall be done.

TECHINICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/FFS/LIBYA/940

Modification/Rectification of underground fire fighting pipe through pipe trenches at road crossings and fire fighting system commissioning at WMGTPP, Libya Project.

PART- II OF TCC

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(A Govt. Of India Undertaking)
Power Sector – Northren Region,
Plot No. 25 , Sector - 16A ,
Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, NOIDA – 201 301 (INDIA)

PART-II INDEX

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 The intent of this specification is to provide services for execution of project according to most modern and proven techniques and codes. The omission of specific reference to any method, equipment or material necessary for the proper and efficient services towards installation of the plant shall not relieve the contractor of the responsibility of providing such services / facilities to complete the work or portion of work awarded to him. The quoted / accepted rates / lump sum price shall deem to be inclusive of all such contingencies.

1.2 The contractor shall carry out the work in accordance with standard practices / codes / instructions / drawings / documents / specification supplied by BHEL from time to time.

1.3 The work shall conform to dimensions and tolerances given in various drawings and documents that will be provided during execution. If any portion of work is found to be defective in workmanship, not conforming to drawings or other stipulations, the contractor shall dismantle and redo the work duly replacing the defective materials at his cost failing which the job will be carried out by BHEL by engaging other agencies / departmentally and recoveries will be affected from contractor's bills towards expenditure incurred including BHEL's usual overhead charges.

1.4 Following shall be the responsibility of contractor and have to be provided within finally accepted rates / prices.

1.4.1 Provision as required of all types of labour, supervisors, engineers, watch and ward, tools & tackles, calibrated inspection, measuring and test equipments as specified and otherwise required for the work, consumables for erection, testing and commissioning including material handling.

1.4.2 Proper out-turn as per BHEL’s plan and commitment

1.4.3 Completion of work as per BHEL Schedule.

1.4.4 Good quality and accurate workmanship for proper performances of equipment.

1.4.5 Repair and rectification

1.4.6 Preservation / Re-conservation of all components during storage / erection till handing over.

1.4.7 HOUSE KEEPING-The contractor is supposed to carryout housekeeping of the work area on regular basis to keep the work place neat and tidy and available for the SAFE Working. The scrap, generated daily during the Execution activities, is to be dumped at designated area as decided by BHEL/ GECOL on daily basis. The erection materials issued to the contractor and kept near the work area should also be staged properly at site. Compliance report on above shall be submitted by the

contractor to BHEL on Daily basis. In case the contractor fails to do so, BHEL have rights to carry out the same from the other party at the Risk and cost of the contractor. The cost applicable with BHEL overheads shall also be recovered from the monthly running bills of contractor.

1.5 PRELIMINARY WORKS

1.53 The contractor shall provide his tool stores for special tools and instruments at a convenient location near to the place of working in Fire fighting Pump House. Necessary area shall be provided to contractor by BHEL. This is to be cleared after completion of the work.

1.55 All matching surfaces of components shall be well cleaned with cleaning agent and burrs shall be removed by filing and blue matched wherever required. Wherever necessary sealing/ lubricating/ anti-seize compounds shall be applied as per recommendation of Engineer. Machining/ grinding required for fitting of keys, pins, packers & dowels etc. shall be carried out by contractor at his cost. The contractor is expected to have his own arrangements for machining activities.

1.56 The accuracy of all equipment/ instruments and their functioning shall be established before they are permitted for use on the job. If the Engineer doubts the accuracy of the precision tools, any time during erection, the contractor shall arrange the checking/ calibration of tools/ equipment/ instruments at his cost.

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-210-600-C002

2.00 PAINTING

2.01 General

This specification defines the requirements for painting, surface preparation, as well as the application of protective coatings for structural steel, equipment, piping, tanks, etc. for the entire plant.

After the Contract has been awarded, the Contractor shall submit immediately the name of the proposed coating supplier and applicator together with a painting and coating schedule and with a quality assurance program for approval.

The following standards with their last addition are guiding this specification:

- This Coating Specification
- Swedish Standard SIS 055900
- ASTM D 2200
- SSPC (Steel Structures' Painting Council) - Standards
- DIN 55928

The Engineer shall, at all times, have access to the works in order to inspect surface preparation or application of work in progress in the workshop as well as on Site.

Should any work or product be found to be defective or not in compliance with the specification, correction or replacement shall be made by the Contractor at his costs.

The Contractor shall bear the full responsibility for the application of coatings, applied by him on surfaces, primed or painted by others.

All coatings proposed for the internal protection of potable water tanks shall be certified by an approved independent institute.

Covers should be used where required to protect building structures, equipment, insulation and lagging. When surfaces have been stained or otherwise damaged by the painting and/or surface preparation work, the Contractor is responsible to thoroughly clean and/or repair these surfaces.

Scaffolding shall be erected, maintained and dismantled without damage to equipment, piping, machinery or structures.

Parts which cannot be coated and which are very sensitive to atmospheric exposure must be efficiently packed for storage. The inside of equipment and machinery shall be cleaned thoroughly at works, and before transportation all holes and access openings shall be efficiently sealed in order to prevent infiltration of dirt and humidity.

Treated and machined parts not to be painted shall receive a provisional corrosion protection.

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, surfaces, such as stainless steel, brass, copper or any other non-ferrous items, finished hardware, aluminum windows, etc. shall not be painted.

Note : Structural bolts shall be galvanized, sheradised or cadmium-plated and painted as specified under painting systems for carbon steel surfaces.

2.02 Protective Coatings and Paint Systems

Type and number of protective coatings for any item which requires corrosion protection on this project shall be in accordance with the attached coating specification.

The intention of the coating specification is to protect all parts which require corrosion protection with a prime coat which should be applied at supplier's works. Only touch-up of bolts, welds and damaged areas will be required for field priming of these items.

For parts which are not likely to be damaged during transportation, the Engineer may give the approval to apply the full number of coats for these parts in the shop.

2.03 Conditions for Painting

In general, coatings shall not be applied when the temperature of the steel is below +5□C.

Surface temperature must be at least 3□C above the dew point to ensure that condensation does not occur on the surface. In order to prevent condensation on the steel surface, the relative humidity must be checked continuously.

Coating materials should not be applied if the steel temperature is above +50□C.

No coating should be executed during sand storms and rain.

If more stringent, the manufacturers' recommendations shall supersede the above. Special exception for applications at higher or lower temperatures is possible if approved by coating supplier and the Engineer at Site.

2.04 Safety Precautions

All necessary precautions shall be taken by the Contractor to protect personnel and property from hazards due to falls, injuries, toxic fumes, fires, explosion or other harm.

All painting and corrosion protection work, including the inside of buildings and vessels, shall be performed under strict safety conditions.

The Contractor is responsible for adequate ventilation, protection from open flames, sparks and excessive heat, by taking into consideration the high temperatures prevailing especially during summer. The areas where this work is performed shall be clearly marked with warning signboards.

The Contractor is responsible to ensure that all work to be done and all equipment used is in accordance with the local authority regulations. The Contractor also has to follow the safety regulations of the relevant local or plant safety department.

2.05 Surface Preparation

The life of a coating system depends primarily on surface preparation. Therefore, the Contractor should precisely follow the degree of specified surface preparation in this specification.

STEEL

The surface preparation of this specification is governed by the Swedish Standard SIS 055900.

Reference to other international specifications on surface preparation is made below:

Surface Préparation Grades:

SIS 05 5900	DIN 55928	BS 4232	SSPC-VIS 1 ASTM-D 2200	NACE TM 01-70
SA 1 light blast cleaning	SA 1	--	SP 7	No. 4
SA 2 thorough blast cleaning	SA 2	Grade 3	SP 6	No. 3
SA 2,5 very thorough blast cleaning	SA 2,5	Grade 2	SP 10	No. 2

_SA 3 blast cleaning to pure metal	SA 3	Grade 1	SP 5	No. 1

The abrasives used for blast cleaning shall be grit, shot, graded flit or silica sand (where allowed) and shall be such that they will produce an average anchor pattern of 25-50 microns.

After blast cleaning all accumulated blasting material, dust etc. must be removed, leaving a surface which is clean, dry and free of mill scale, rust, grease and other contaminants.

The blasted steel shall be primed as specified in the specification immediately after blasting and cleaning to avoid rusting.

Before field touch-up, all surfaces to be touched up, such as boltings, weldings and unprimed plates shall be cleaned from all rust, scale, welding contaminants, grease, oil and other foreign matters. Damaged primer shall be removed from welded or defective areas until sound primer is encountered.

Surfaces which have been coated, but are not meeting the standards of this specification, shall be reblasted and coated at the Contractor's cost.

CONCRETE

New concrete and masonry shall not be painted for at least 28 days to permit the concrete and mortar to cure and dry out.

All dirt, loose material and latency are to be removed by wire brushing or stone rubbing.

All holes and rough spots shall be patched with an acceptable filler material as per manufacturer's recommendation.

GALVANIZING

Galvanized surfaces should be solvent-cleaned to remove oil. After that the surface shall be etched in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

WOOD

No paint or stain shall be applied to unfinished wood having a moisture content of more than 8%.

When required, wood surfaces should be alkaline cleaned to remove any grease, oil or wax. Alkalinity on the surface should be removed with water soaked wipers and then be dried. The surface should be smoothed by fine sanding.

Application of paint or stain should be done in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

2.06 Coating Material and Application

The Contractor should use only coating materials which meet the requirement of this specification.

Unless otherwise accepted, all field coats of a system must be products of one manufacturer.

The referred application method for the coating systems specified is by airless or conventional spray equipment. Where spray equipment is required, the equipment, adjustments and air pressure shall conform to the manufacturer's recommendation and shall be subject to approval by the Engineer. Where the application by brush or roller is required due to special circumstances, the Contractor shall apply in writing, separately for the Engineer's approval.

Regarding storage of paint and coating material as well as mixing and application, the Contractor shall follow the application instructions of the coating manufacturer.

The colors of the different coats shall differ sufficiently for control purposes.

The specified dryfilm thicknesses are minimum requirements. Therefore, sufficient wet film thickness per coat shall be applied to obtain the specified dryfilm thickness after drying or curing. The Contractor has to follow the manufacturer's instructions and shall use wet film as well as dryfilm thickness gauges.

Drying time between coats shall conform to the manufacturer's recommendations and shall be strictly followed.

2.07 Quality Control and Inspection

Quality control and inspection by the Engineer will not release the Contractor from his responsibility for the correct performance of the work.

The Contractor is responsible for taking liquid samples of the paint and coating materials during the construction period, and to retain these samples at the jobsite for reference in the event of coating failure. Retained samples must be kept at least until the warranty period has expired.

For quality control and inspection the following instruments and standards, which should be in a satisfactory working condition, shall be provided:

- Swedish Standard SIS 055900
- Kean Tator surface comparator
- Material thermometer
- Surface temperature gauge
- Sling psychrometer
- Non-destructive dryfilm thickness gauge
- Wetfilm thickness gauge

- Non-destructive pinhole detector (for tank linings and immersed surfaces)

The Contractor is responsible for preparing a daily record of the painting work. The record shall indicate the locations and types of surfaces coated, the name of products applied, type of surface preparation and dryfilm thickness per coat. The record should also include information about air temperature, steel temperature and relative humidity. The Contractor will supply the Engineer with a copy of each daily record on a weekly basis.

2.08 Guarantee

The guarantee period for the complete painting and corrosion protection shall amount to five years after the Engineer's and Employer's final inspection and acceptance.

For defining a possible failure of corrosion protection the standards of the European scale for degree of rusting of anticorrosive paints should be used. A standard of Re 3 after a five years' period is accepted. If the degree of corrosion is above this standard the Contractor is responsible for repairing and/or repainting those areas which failed.

For guarantee control purposes test patches must be applied in the presence of the Contractor, Engineer and coating supplier. Test patches have to be identified and recorded. The Engineer's approval for number, size, and location of test patches will be required. Test patches shall be the basis for clarification of responsibilities between the Contractor and coating supplier in case of defect or failure.

2.09 Galvanizing

For surfaces where galvanizing is specified, all galvanizing shall be carried out by the hot dip process, and unless otherwise specified shall conform in all respects to BS:729.

The detailed design of members shall be in accordance with BS:4479.

2.10 Painting System

Following painting procedures shall be followed:

Carbon Steel Surfaces up to 100□C, internal exposure

Carbon steel surfaces, not insulated, indoors, such as structural steel, cranes, air-ducts, pipes, condensers, tanks and vessels' exterior surfaces, valves and fittings.

Temperatures up to 100□C

<u>At Works</u>
Surface preparation : Blasting according to SIS 055900

Grade: SA 2 1/2

Prefabrication

Primer-optional: Depending on production flow, a weldable single pack inorganic ethyl, zinc silicate shop-primer may be used.
Dryfilm thickness 15-25 microns.
Solids by volume min. 37%

Prime coat: Single pack inorganic ethyl zinc silicate.
Dryfilm thickness 75 microns.
Solids by volume min. 58%

At Site

Pre-treatment: Thorough cleaning to remove oil, grease, dirt and any other contaminants. Derusting of all mechanical damages according to SIS 055900
Grade: ST3
Touch-up with 2-pack self-priming aluminum containing high build epoxy with solids by volume content of not less than 85%.
Dryfilm thickness 75-100 microns

Finish coat: 2-pack epoxy polyamide
Dryfilm thickness 100 microns.
Solids by vol. min. 62%

Total system minimum dryfilm thickness 175 microns.

Note: When airless spray application is not possible, 2 coats of 2-pack epoxy polyamide cured finish can be applied by roller or brush to achieve specified thickness.

Carbon Steel Surfaces up to 100□C, external exposure

Carbon steel surfaces not insulated, outdoors, such as structural steel, jetty structures non-submerged, cranes, airducts, pipes, condensers, tanks and vessels' exterior surfaces, valves and fittings and other surfaces.

Temperatures up to 100□C

At Works

Surface preparation: Blasting according to SIS 055900

Grade: SA 2 1/2

Prefabrication

Primer-optional: Depending on production flow, a weldable single pack inorganic ethnyl, zinc silicate shop primer

Dryfilm thickness 15-25 mirons.

	Solids by volume min. 37%
Prime coat:	Single pack inorganic ethyl zinc silicate.
	Dryfilm thickness 75 microns.
	Solids by volume min. 58%

At Site

Pre-treatment:	Thorough cleaning to remove oil, grease, dirt and other contaminants.
	Derusting of all mechanical damage according to SIS 055900
	Grade: ST3
	Touch-up with 2-pack selfpriming aluminum containing high build epoxy with solids by volume content of not less than 85%.
	Dryfilm thickness 75-10 microns
Intermediate coat	2-pack epoxy polyamide
	Dryfilm thickness 125 microns.
	Solids by volume min. 60%
Finish coat:	2-pack epoxy polyamide
	Dryfilm thickness 50 microns
	Solids by volume min. 47%

Total system minimum dryfilm thickness 250 microns.

Note: For areas where high gloss finish is required, finish coat should be a 2-pack aliphatic polyurethane - 50 microns - instead of epoxy. Solids by volume min. 45%

Galvanized Surfaces

Galvanized surfaces, requiring paint finish, indoors and outdoors

Temperature up to 100□C

At Site

Pre-treatment:	Thorough cleaning to remove oil, grease, dirt and any other contaminants. To obtain min. 25 microns anchor profile sweep blast surface. If sweepblasting is not practicable, the surface should be etched.
Prime coat:	2-pack epoxy polyamide Dryfilm thickness 50 microns Solids by volume min. 47%
Finish coat:	2-pack epoxy polyamide Dryfilm thickness 100 microns Solids by volume min. 62%

Total system dryfilm thickness 150 microns.

Note: For areas where high gloss finish is required, the finish coat should be a 2-pack aliphatic polyure- thane - 50 microns - instead of epoxy.

3.00 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Bidder shall comply with all the applicable statutory rules pertaining to Factories Act. Fire Safety Rules of Tariff Advisory Committee, Water Act for pollution control, Explosives Act, etc.

Provisions of safety, health and welfare according to Factories Act shall be complied with. These shall include provision of continuous walkway minimum 500 wide along the crane-girder level on both sides of building, comfortable approach to EOT crane cabin, railing, fire escape, locker room for workmen, pantry, toilets, rest room, etc.

Provisions for fire proof doors number of staircases, fire separation wall, lath plastering/encasing the structural members (in the fire prone areas), type of glazing etc. shall be made according to the recommendations of Tariff Advisory Committee.

Statutory clearances and norms of State Pollution Control Board shall be followed.

Bidder shall obtain approval of Civil/Architectural drawings from concerned authorities before taking up the construction work.

4.00 LAYOUT

Before starting the work, the Contractor shall carry out the setting out of foundation and structures and provide levels, with reference to general existing grid and bench

mark. If the contractor uses the grid, , bench mark and reference pillar made by other Contractors, he shall coordinate with the Contractor and shall satisfy himself of the accuracy of the reference marks. If he is required to set out the foundation afresh, he shall do so independently with reference to the one existing grid and bench mark which has been followed by other agency at the instruction of the Engineer. In case any discrepancy be found. It shall be immediately brought to the notice of the engineer for any rectification/modification necessary. No complaint shall be entertained at a later stage. The Contractor shall accurately set out the position for holding down bolts and inserts.

If required, in the opinion of the Engineer, he shall construct and maintain pillars for Grid, references and bench marks and maintain them till the completion of the construction. He shall also help the Engineer with instruments, materials and labours for checking the detailed lay outs and levels. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the correctness of the layout and levels, and Engineer's approval shall not be deemed to imply any warranty in carrying out the work correctly.

5.00 WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship shall be of the best possible quality and all work shall be carried out by skilled workmen except for those which normally requires unskilled persons. Welding shall be done by experienced and certified welders in proper sequence using necessary jigs and fixtures. Fabrications shall be done in shops having proper equipment for accurate edge planning and milling of column shall ends, base late surfaces etc. and shaping and dimensioning of anchor bolt assembly, inserts and other misc. items. In addition to the requirement specified above, if the bye-laws of the local Govt., Municipal or other authorities require the employment of licensed or registered workmen for various traders, the contactor shall arrange to have the work done by such registered or licensed personnel. In case of manufactured materials, the Contractor shall have, with no additional cost the owner, the services of the supervisors of the manufacturers to achieve that the work is being done according to the manufacturer's specifications.

6.00 TEMPORARY WORK

All scaffoldings, staging, temporary bracing and other necessary temporary work required for proper execution of the Contract shall be provided by the Contractor at his own cost and inclusive of all materials, labour, supervision and other facilities.
The layout and details of such Temporary work shall have the prior approval of the Engineer as agreed, but the Contractor shall be responsible for proper strength and safety of the same. All Temporary work shall be so constructed as not to interfere with any permanent work or with the work by other agencies. If it is necessary to remove any of the temporary work at any time to facilitate execution of the work or with the work of other agencies, such removal and re-erection, if required, shall be carried out by the Contactor at the discretion of the Engineer without any delay and any extra cost on this account shall be borne by the Contractor.

7.00 INTERFACE WITH STRUCTURES UNDER OTHER'S SCOPE

a) In cases of interface e.g. structures under other's scope of supply being supported on structures under scope of this contractor, the same will be discussed and suitably addressed.

b) Modification in layout of foundation/structure during detail engineering stage may be necessary to avoid fouling with those under other's scope. Necessary changes on this account will be made without any extra cost to Owner.

c) Necessary engineering is to be done and provisions are to be kept accordingly by the Contractor to construct foundations/underground structures, etc. without disturbing/endangering the constructions done under the scope of other contracts.

8.00 INSPECTION, TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL FOR CIVIL WORKS

Sampling and testing for major items of civil works viz earthwork, concreting, structural steel work (including welding) etc. shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of this specification. Wherever nothing is specified relevant British Standards may be used, in absence of British Standards equivalent International standards may be used.

The bidder shall submit for BHEL's approval a detailed field quality assurance programme for civil works before starting of the construction work. This shall include frequency of sampling and testing nature/type of test, method of test, setting of a testing laboratory, arrangement of testing apparatus/equipment, deployment of qualified/experienced manpower, preparation of format for record, Field Quality Plan, etc. Tests shall be done in the field and/or at a laboratory approved by the Engineer and the Bidder shall submit to the Engineer, the test results in triplicate. In addition, the bidder shall furnish the original test certificate from the manufacturer's of various materials to be used in the construction.

If any work found to be of inferior quality or sub-standard, the same shall be dismantled and shall be redone as per approved quality or relevant standard. BHEL reserve the rights to reject the work of inferior quality. All expenses on account of dismantling and rework shall be born by contractor.

9.00 CONSTRUCTION / ERECTION METHODOLOGY

- Construction excavation activities shall be fully mechanized from the start of the work.
- All excavation and backfilling work shall be done using excavators, loaders dumpers, dozers, poclains, excavator mounted rock breakers, rollers, sprinklers, water tankers, etc. Manual excavation can be done only on isolated place with specific approval of engineer.
- Dewatering shall be done using the combination of electrical and stand-by diesel pumps.
- For concreting, weigh batching plants, transit mixers, concrete pumps, hoists, etc. shall be used.
- All fabrication and erection activities of structural steel shall be carried out using automatic submerged arc welding machines, cutting machine, gantry cranes, crawler / wheel mounted heavy cranes and other equipments like heavy plate bending machines, shearing machines, lathe, milling machines etc. Use of derricks shall not be permitted.
- All handling of materials shall be with cranes. Heavy tailors shall be used for transportation.
- Mechanized modular units of scaffolding and shuttering shall be used.
- Grouting shall be carried out using hydraulically controlled grouting equipment.
- Roadwork shall be done using pavers, rollers and premix plant.
- All finishing items shall be installed using appropriate modern mechanical tools.
- Manual punching etc. shall not be permitted.
- Heavy duty hoist for lifting of construction materials shall be deployed.
- Compressors for cleaning of foundations and other surfaces shall be used.
- Field laboratory shall be provided with all modern equipment for survey, testing of aggregates, concrete, welding etc. For testing of steel works, ultra sonic testing machines, radiographic testing machines, dye penetration test equipment, destruction testing equipment, etc shall be deployed.
- All persons working at site shall be provided with necessary safety equipment and all safety aspects shall be duly considered for each construction/erection activity. Moreover, only the persons who are trained in the respective trade shall be employed for executing that particular work.
- Fabrication and Erection of all fabricated columns shall be done in single piece unless otherwise provided for in the approved drawings. Main columns of the power house building can have maximum of one number of the erection splice. All shop and site splice shall suitably staggered. The erection splice shall be provided with full strength splice cover plate over the butt weld. Contractor shall submit the erection scheme for the erection of all type of structures and carryout the erection work only after approval of the scheme by the owner.

ANNEXURE - I

BIDDER SHALL PROVIDE MINIMUM FOLLOWING FACILITIES IN THE FIELD LABORATORY FOR MATERIAL TESTING

General Equipment

Sl.No.	Description	Sl.No.	Description
1.	Balances	10.	Burette stand
2.	Drier	11.	Pippette
3.	Thermometer	12.	Wooden mallet
4.	Hydrometer	13.	Hair brush
5.	Hand-scoop	14.	Wire Brush
6.	Glass beakers	15.	Buckets
7.	Measuring Cylinder	16.	Test Tubes
8.	Desiccator	17.	Working platforms
9.	Burette	18.	Alcometer

Soil testing apparatus for conducting the following tests:

Particle size analysis and index properties of soil

Moisture-density relations of soil

Specific gravity of soil

Density of soil in place by sand replacement method

Testing Equipment for conducting the following tests on concrete samples:

Compressive strength of concrete

Slump of concrete

Specific gravity and absorption and bulking of fine aggregates

Sieve analysis of fine aggregates and coarse aggregates

Tests equipment for conducting the following tests on welds for fabricated structural steel members:

Dye penetration test

Ultrasonic test

Chapter - III: STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C001

1.00.00 SCOPE

This specification covers earth work excavation in all types of soil, soft rock and hard rock including setting out, clearing and grubbing, shoring, dewatering, back filling around foundations/pipelines to grade, watering, compaction of fills, testing, approaches, disposal of surplus earth, protective fencing, lighting etc relevant to the structures and locations covered under this contract.

1.01.00 Work To Be Provided By the Contractor

The work to be provided for by the contractor unless specified otherwise shall include but not be limited to the following.

a) Supplying and providing all labour, supervision services including as required under statutory labour regulations, materials, scaffolding, equipments, tools and plants, transportation etc required for the work.

b) Preparation and submission of working drawings showing the approaches, slopes, berms, shoring, sumps for dewatering including drainage, space for temporary stacking of soils, disposal area, fencing etc and all other details as may be required by the engineer.

c) Carrying out sampling and testing on fill materials/fills to assess the quality/moisture content/degree of compaction and submission of the test results whenever required by the engineer.

d) Design, construction and maintenance of Magazine of proper capacity for storage of explosives for blasting work and removal of the same after completion of the work etc.

1.02.00 Work to be provided by others

No work under this specification will be provided by any agency other than the contractor unless specifically mentioned elsewhere in the contract.

2.00.00 Codes and Standards

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes unless specified otherwise.

IS-1200 Method of measurement of building and civil engineering works, Part-I: Earthwork

IS-2720	Method of test for soils (Relevent parts)
IS-3764	Excavation work - Code of safety
IS-4081	Safety code for blasting and related drilling operations
IS-4701	Indian Standard Code of Practice for earthwork on Canals
IS:6922	Criteria for safety and design of structures subject to underground blasts

In case of conflict between this specification and those (IS Codes) referred to herein, the former shall prevail. In case any particular aspect of work is not covered specifically by this specification/IS Codes, any other standard practice as may be specified by the engineer shall be followed.

2.01.00 Conformity with Designs

The contractor shall carry out the work as per the approved drawings, specification and as directed by the engineer.

2.02.00 Materials

2.02.01 General

All materials required for the work shall be of the best commercial variety and approved by the engineer.

2.02.02 Material for Excavation

For the purpose of identifying the various strata encountered during the course of excavation, the following classification is to be followed.

a) Soil

It include all type of soil including laterite and moorum etc with/without any percentage of kankars which can be excavated by normal means such as shovel, pick axe, crow bar, spade etc and those which do not fall under clause 2.02.02 (b) and (c) etc.

b) Soft Rock

It include the rocks (including weathered rock) which are removable by splitting with the help of crow bar, pick axe, wedges, pavement breakers, pneumatic tools, hammers or such implements etc and not requiring blasting (for excavation) in the opinion of the engineer.

c) Hard Rock

It include the rocks which require blasting for excavation in the opinion of the engineer. Where blasting is prohibited for any reasons, the excavation shall be carried out by chiselling or any other method as approved by the engineer. The mere fact that the contractor resorts to blasting shall not classify the soft rock under hard rock.

However, the engineer's decision on the type of strata encountered during excavation shall be the final and binding on the contractor.

2.02.03 Material for Filling

Material to be used for back filling shall be free from vegetations, roots, salts, rubbish, lumps, organic matter and any other harmful chemicals etc and shall be got approved by the engineer. Normally excavated earth shall be used for back filling. In case such earth contains deleterious salts, the same shall not be used. All clods of earth shall be broken or removed. Where the excavated material is mostly rock and if filling with the same is permitted by the engineer in writing, then the filling with rock shall be done in the following manner. The boulders shall be broken into pieces not exceeding 150mm size in any direction and mixed with fine materials consisting of decomposed rock, moorum or any approved earth to fill the voids as for as possible and the mixture shall then be used for filling.

In case the earth required for backfilling is over and above the earth available from the compulsory excavations within the project area, then borrow areas for obtaining suitable fill material shall be arranged by the contractor himself from outside the plant boundary limits and all expenses including royalties, taxes, duties etc shall be borne by him. The selected earth from the borrow areas shall be got approved by the engineer. The borrowed material shall be free from roots, vegetations, decayed organic matter, harmful salts and chemicals, free from lumps and clods etc. The contractor shall obtain and submit necessary clearances/permissions from the concerned authorities for the borrow areas/materials acquired to the engineer.

If specified, the back filling shall be done with clean well graded sand from approved quarries free from harmful and deleterious materials.

2.03.00 Quality Control

All works shall confirm to the lines, levels, grades, cross sections and dimensions shown on the approved drawings and/or as directed by the engineer. The contractor shall establish and maintain quality control for the various aspects of the work, method of construction, materials and equipments used etc. The quality control operation shall include but not be limited to the following.

Sl. No.	Activity	Check
1	Lines, levels & grades	a) By periodic surveys b) By establishing markers, boards etc

2	Back filling	(a) On quality of fill material (b) On moisture content of back fill (c) On degree of compaction achieved

3.00.00 EXECUTION

The contractor shall prepare and submit the detailed drawings/schemes for excavation and back filling works as proposed to be executed by him showing the dimensions as per the construction drawings and specification adding his proposal of slopes, shoring, approaches, dewatering, drainage, berms and compaction etc within 15 days of award of the contract to the engineer for approval.

3.01.00 Setting out

On receiving the approval from the engineer with modifications and corrections if any, the contractor shall set out the work from the control points furnished by the engineer and fix permanent points and markers for ease of periodic checking as the work proceeds. These permanent points and markers shall be fixed at the interval as prescribed by the engineer and shall be got checked and certified by the engineer after whom the contractor shall proceed with the work. It should be noted that this checking by the engineer prior to the start of the work will in no way relieve the contractor of his responsibility of carrying out the work to true lines, levels and grades as per the drawings and specification. If any errors are noticed in the contractor's work at any stage, the same shall be rectified by the contractor at his own risk and cost.

3.02.00 Clearing and Grubbing

The area to be excavated shall be cleared out of fences, trees, logs, stumps, bushes, vegetation, rubbish, slush etc. Trees upto 300mm girth shall be uprooted. Trees above 300mm girth to be cut shall be approved by the engineer and marked. Cutting of trees shall include removing roots as well. After the tree is cut and roots taken out, the pot holes formed shall be filled with good earth in 250mm layers and compacted unless directed otherwise by the engineer. The trees shall be cut in to suitable pieces as instructed by the engineer. Before earthwork is started, all the spoils, unserviceable materials and rubbish shall be burnt or removed and disposed to the approved disposal area(s) as specified by the engineer. Useful materials,

saleable timber, fire woods etc shall be the property of the owner and shall be stacked properly at the worksite in a manner as directed by the engineer.

3.03.00 Excavation for Foundations and Trenches

3.03.01 General

All excavation shall be done to the minimum dimensions as required for the safety and working facility. In each individual case, the contractor shall obtain prior approval of the engineer for the method he proposes to adopt for the excavation including dimensions, side slopes, shoring, dewatering, drainage and disposal etc. This approval however shall not in any way make the engineer responsible for any consequent loss or damage. The excavation must be carried out in the most expeditious and efficient manner. All excavation in open cuts shall be made true to the line, slopes and grades as shown on the drawings and/or as directed by the engineer. No material shall project within the dimension of minimum excavation lines marked. Boulders (if any) projecting out of the excavated surfaces shall be removed if they are likely to be a hindrance to the work/workers in the opinion of the engineer.

Method of excavation shall in every case be subject to the approval of the engineer. The contractor shall ensure the stability and safety of the excavation, adjacent structures, services and works etc including the safety of the workmen. If any slip occurs, the contractor shall remove all the slipped materials from the excavated pit without any extra cost to the engineer/owner. All loose boulders and semi detached rocks which are not inside but so close to the area to be excavated and may liable to fall or otherwise endanger the workmen, equipment of the work etc during excavation in the opinion of the engineer shall be stripped off and removed away from the area of excavation. The method to be used for removal shall be such that it should not shatter or render unstable or unsafe the portion which was originally sound and safe. In case any material not required to be removed initially but later to become loose or unstable in the opinion of the engineer shall also be promptly and satisfactorily removed.

The rough excavation may be carried out upto a maximum depth of 150 mm above the final level. The balance shall be excavated with special care. If directed by the engineer, soft and undesirable spots shall be removed even below the final level. The extra excavation shall be filled up as instructed by the engineer. If the excavation (in all types of soil and rock) is done to a depth greater than that shown on the drawing or as directed by the engineer, the excess depth up to the required level shall be filled with cement concrete not leaner than 1:4:8 or richer as directed by the engineer at the own risk and cost of the contractor. In case where excavation in soil, soft rock (including weathered rock) and hard rock are involved, the excavation in each stratum shall be carried out separately with the approved methodology and as per the instructions of the engineer.

All excavated materials such as rock, boulders, bricks, dismantled concrete blocks etc shall be the property of the owner and shall be stacked separately as directed by the engineer. All gold, silver, oil, minerals, archeological and other findings of importance, trees cut or other materials of any description and all precious stones, coins, treasures, relics, antiquities and other similar things which may be found in or upon the site shall be the property of the owner and the contractor shall duly preserve the same to the satisfaction of the engineer/owner. The contractor shall deliver the same to such person or persons as may be authorized or appointed from time to time by the owner to receive the same.

Prior to starting the excavation, the ground level at the location shall be checked jointly with the engineer.

3.03.02 Excavation in All Type of Soil and in Soft Rock

The excavation in all type of soil, soft rock including decomposed rock etc shall be carried out as per the approved proposal and as directed by the engineer. The work shall be carried out in a workmanlike manner without endangering the safety of nearby structures/services or works and without causing hindrance to any other activities in the area. Foundation pits shall not be excavated to the full depth unless construction is imminent. The last 150mm depth shall be excavated once concreting work is imminent. At the discretion of the engineer, the full depth may be excavated and the bed be covered with lean concrete as specified after watering and compacting the bed. As the excavation reaches the required dimensions, lines, levels and grades etc, the work shall be got checked and approved by the engineer. In cases where detoriation of the ground, upheaval, slips etc are expected, the engineer may order to suspend the work at any stage and instruct the contractor to carry out the protection works before the excavation will be restarted.

3.03.03 Excavation in Hard Rock

Hard rocks shall normally be excavated by means of blasting. In case where blasting is prohibited for any reasons, the excavation shall be carried out by chiselling or any other approved method as directed by the engineer. Personnel deployed for rock excavation shall be protected from all hazards such as loose rock/boulder rolling down and from general slips of excavated surfaces. Where the excavated surface is not stable against sliding, necessary supports such as props, bracings or bulkheads shall be provided and maintained during the period of construction. Where the danger of falling loose rock/boulder from the excavated surfaces deeper than 2m exist, steel mesh anchored to the lower edge of the excavation and extending over and above the rock face adequate to retain the dislodged material shall be provided and maintained.

3.03.04 Blasting

a) General

Storage, handing and use of explosives shall be governed by the current explosive rules/regulations laid down by the Central and the State Governments. The contractor shall ensure that these rules/regulations are strictly adhere to. The following instructions are also to be strictly followed and the instructions wherever found in variance with the above said rules/regulations, the former (instructions) shall be superseded with the later (above said rules/regulations).

No child under the age of 16 and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to enter the premises where explosives are stored nor they shall be allowed to handle the explosives. The contractor shall obtain licence from the District Authorities for undertaking the blasting work as well as for obtaining and storing the explosives as per Explosives Rules, 1940 corrected upto date. The contractor shall purchase the explosives, fuses, detonators etc only from a licensed dealer and shall be responsible for the safe custody and proper accounting of the explosive materials. The engineer or his authorized representative shall have the access to check the contractor's store of explosives and his accounts at any time. It is the full responsibility of the contractor to transport the explosives as and when required for the work in a safe manner to the work spot.

Further, the engineer may issue modifications, alterations and new instructions to the contractor from time to time. The contractor shall comply with the same without these being made a cause for any extra claim.

b) Materials

All materials such as explosives, detonators, fuses, tamping materials etc proposed to be used in the blasting operation shall have the prior approval of the engineer. Only explosives of approved make and strength are to be used. The fuses known as instantaneous fuse must not be used. The issue of fuse with only one protective coat is prohibited. The fuse shall be sufficiently water resistant as to be unaffected when immersed in water for 30 minutes. The rate of burning of the fuse shall be uniform and shall be not less than 4 seconds per inch of length with 10% tolerance on either side. Before use, the fuse shall be inspected. Moist, damaged or broken ones shall be discarded. When the fuses are in stock for long, the rate of burning of fuses shall be tested before use. The detonators shall be capable of giving an effective blasting of the explosives. Moist and damaged detonators shall be discarded.

c) Storage of Explosives

The current Explosive Rules shall govern the storage of explosives. Explosives shall be stored in a clean, dry and well ventilated magazine to be

specially built for the purpose. Under no circumstances should a magazine be erected within 400m of the actual work site or any source of fire. The space surrounding the magazine shall be fenced and the ground inside shall be kept clear and free from trees, bushes etc. The admission to this fenced space shall be through a single gate only and no person shall be allowed without the permission of the officer-in-charge. The clear space between the fence and the magazine shall not be less than 90m. The magazine shall be well drained. Two lightning conductors, one at each end shall be provided to the magazine. The lightning conductors shall be tested once in every year.

Explosives, fuses and detonators shall each be separately stored. Cases of explosives must be kept clear of the walls and floors for free circulation of air on all sides. Special care shall be taken to keep the floor free from any grains of explosives. Cases containing explosives shall not be opened inside the **magazine** and the explosives in open cases shall not be received into a magazine. Explosives which appear to be in a damaged or dangerous condition are not to be kept in any magazine but must be removed without delay to a safe distance and be destroyed.

Artificial light, matches, inflammable materials, oily cotton, rag waste and articles liable to spontaneous ignition shall not be allowed inside the magazine. Illumination shall be obtained from an electric storage battery lantern. No smoking shall be allowed within 100m distance from any magazine.

Magazine shoes without nails shall be used while entering the magazine. The persons entering the magazine must put on the magazine shoes which shall be provided at the magazine for this purpose and should be careful

* not to put their feet on the clean floor unless the magazine shoes on.
* not to touch the magazine shoes on ground outside the clean floor.
* not to allow any dirt or grit to fall on the clean floor.

Persons with bare feet shall dip their feet in water before entering the magazine and then step directly from the tub to the clean floor. No person having article of steel or iron with/on him shall be allowed to enter the magazine. Workmen shall be examined before entering the magazine to check none of the prohibited articles are with them. A brush broom shall be kept in the lobby of the magazine for cleaning the magazine. Cleaning shall be done immediately after each occasion whenever the magazine is opened for receipt, delivery or inspection of the explosives.

The mallets, levers, wedges etc for opening the barrels or cases shall be of wood. The cases of explosives are to be carried by hand and shall not be rolled or dragged inside the magazine. Explosives which have been issued and returned to the magazine are to be issued first; otherwise those which have been stored long in the store are to be issued first. Neither the magazine

shall be opened nor any person shall be allowed in the vicinity of the magazine during any dust storm or thunderstorm. All magazines shall be officially inspected at definite intervals and a record of such inspections shall be kept.

d) Carriage of Explosives

Detonators and explosives shall be transported separately to the blast site. Explosives shall be kept dry and away from direct rays of the sun, artificial lights, steam pipes or heated metal and other sources of heat. Before explosives are removed, each case or package shall be carefully examined to ascertain that it is properly closed and shows no sign of leakage.

No person except the driver shall be allowed to travel on the vehicle conveying explosives. No explosive shall be transported in a carriage or vessel unless all iron or steel therein the carriage or vessel which are likely to contact the package containing explosives are effectually covered with lead, leather, wood, cloth or any other suitable material. No light shall be carried on the vehicle carrying explosives and no operation connected with the loading, unloading and handling of explosives shall be conducted after sunset.

e) Use of Explosives

The contractor shall appoint an agent who shall personally superintend the firing and all operations connected therewith. The contractor shall satisfy himself that the person so appointed is fully acquainted with his responsibilities.

Holes for charging the explosives shall be drilled with pneumatic drills and the drilling pattern shall be so planned that the rock pieces after blasting will be suitable for handling. The hole diameter shall be of such a size that the cartridges can easily pass down through them and any undue force is not required during charging. Charging operation shall be carried out by or under the personal supervision of the shot firer. Wrappings shall never be removed from the explosive cartridges. Only one cartridge at a time shall be inserted in a hole and wooden rods shall only be used for loading and stemming the shot holes. Only such quantities of explosives as are required for a particular work shall be brought to the work site. Should any surplus remain when all the holes have been charged shall be carefully removed to a point at least 300m away from the firing point.

The authorized shot firer himself shall make all the connections. The shot firing cable shall not be dragged along the ground to avoid any damage to the insulation. The shot firing cable shall be tested each time for its continuity and possible short circuiting. The shot firer shall always carry the exploder handle with him until he is ready to fire shots. The number of shots fired at a time shall not exceed the permissible limits. Before any blasting is carried out

it shall be ensured that all workmen, vehicles and equipment on the site are cleared from an area of minimum 300m radius from the firing point or as required by the statutory regulations at least 10 minutes before the time of firing by sounding a warning siren and the area shall be encircled by red flags.

The explosives shall be fired by means of an electric detonator placed inside the cartridge. For simultaneous firing of a number of charges, the electric detonators shall be connected with the exploder through the shot firing cable in a simple series circuit. Due precautions shall be taken to keep the firing circuit insulated from the ground, bare wires, rails, pipes or any other path of stray current etc and keep the lead wires short circuited until it is ready to fire. Any kink in the detonator leading wire shall be avoided. For simultaneous firing of a large number of shot holes, use of cordtex may be done. An electric detonator attached to its side with adhesive tape shall initiate cordtex connecting wire or string. Blasting shall only be carried out at certain specified times to be agreed jointly by the contractor and the engineer.

At least five minutes after the blast has been fired in case of electric firing or as stipulated in the regulations, the authorized shot firer shall return to the blast area and inspect carefully the work and satisfy himself that all the charged holes have exploded. Cases of misfired unexploded charges shall be exploded by drilling a parallel fresh hole at a distance of not less than 600mm from the misfired hole and by exploding a new charge. The authorized shot firer shall be present during the removal of debris as it may contain unexploded explosives near the misfired hole. The workmen shall not return to the site of firing until at least half an hour after firing.

Where blasting is to be carried out in proximity of other structures, controlled blasting by drilling shallow shot holes and proper muffling arrangements with steel plates loaded with sand bags etc shall be used on top of the blast holes to prevent the rock fragments from causing any damage to the adjacent structures and other properties. Adequate safety precautions as per building byelaws, safety codes, statutory regulations etc shall be taken during blasting operations.

f) Restrictions in Blasting

a) Blasting which may disturb or endanger the stability, safety or quality of the adjacent structures/foundations shall not be permitted.
b) Blasting within 200m of a permanent structure or construction work in progress shall not be permitted.
c) Progressive blasting shall be limited to two third of the total remaining depth of excavation.
d) No large scale blasting operations will be resorted to when the excavation reaches the last one metre and only small charge preferably black powder may be allowed so as not to shatter the parent rock.
e) The last blast shall not be more than 0.50 m in depth.

f) In rocky formations, at locations where specifically indicated or ordered in writing by the engineer, the use of explosives shall be discontinued and excavation shall be completed by chiselling or any other suitable method as approved by the engineer.

3.03.05 Disposal

The excavated spoils shall be disposed of in any (or all) of the following manner as directed by the engineer.

a) By using it straightway for backfilling.

b) By stacking it temporarily to use for backfilling at a later date during execution of the contract.

c) i) By either spreading

or

ii) By spreading and compacting at designated disposal areas.

d) By selecting the useful material and stacking it neatly in designated areas as indicated by the engineer for use in backfilling by some other agency.

3.03.06 Disposal of Surplus Materials

All surplus material from excavation shall be removed and disposed of from the excavation site to the designated disposal area indicated by the engineer. All good and sound rocks obtained from excavations and all assorted materials of dismantled structures are the property of the owner and if the contractor wants to use it, he shall have to obtain it from the engineer at a mutually agreed rate. All sound rocks and other assorted materials like excavated bricks etc shall be stacked separately.

3.03.07 Protection

The contractor shall notify the engineer as soon as the excavation is expected to be completed within a day so that he shall inspect it at the earliest. Immediately after approval of the engineer, the excavation must be covered up in a shortest possible time. But in no case the excavation shall be covered up or worked on before approval by the engineer. Excavated material shall be placed 1.5m or half the depth (of excavation) whichever is more from the edge of the excavation or further away if directed by the engineer. Excavation shall not be carried out below the foundation level of the structure close by until the required precautions are taken. Adequate fencing is to be made enclosing the excavation. The contractor shall protect all the underground services exposed during excavation. All existing surface drains in the work area shall be suitably diverted by the contractor before taking up excavation to maintain the working area neat and clean.

3.03.08 Dewatering

All excavation shall be kept free of water and slush. Grading in the vicinity shall be controlled to prevent the surface water running into the excavations. The contractor shall remove any water inclusive of rain water and subsoil water etc accumulated in the excavation by pumping or other means as approved by the engineer and keep the excavations dewatered and/or lower the subsoil water level to 300mm below the founding level until the construction of foundation and backfilling are completed in all respects.

Sumps made for dewatering must be kept clear of the foundations. The engineer's prior approval on the method of pumping to be adopted shall be taken; but in any case, the pumping arrangement shall be such that there shall be no movement or blowing in of subsoil due to the differential head of water during pumping.

3.03.09 Timber Shoring

Close or open type timber shoring as approved by the engineer depending on the nature of sub-soil, depth of pit or trench and the type of timbering shall be adopted. Timbers made out of approved quality shall only be used. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to take all necessary steps to prevent the sides of trenches and pits from collapsing.

a) Close Timbering

Close timbering shall be done by completely covering the sides of the trenches and pits generally with short, upright members called "polling boards". These shall be of 250mm wide(min.) and 40mm thick(min.) sections as directed by the engineer. The boards shall generally be placed vertically in pairs, one on each side of the cut and shall be kept apart (maximum spacing is limited to 1.20m) by horizontal walers of strong wood cross strutted with wooden struts or as directed by the engineer. The length of wooden struts shall depend on the width of the trench or pit.

In case where the soil is very soft and loose, the boards shall be placed horizontally against the sides of excavation and supported by vertical walers which shall be strutted to similar timber pieces on the opposite face of the trench or pit. The lowest board supporting the sides shall be taken into the ground. No portion of the vertical side of the trench or pit shall remain exposed to avoid any slipping out of earth.

The withdrawal of the timber shall be done very carefully to prevent the collapse of the pit or trench. It shall be started from one end and proceeded systematically to the other end. Concrete or masonry shall not be damaged during the removal of the timber. No claim shall be entertained for any timber which cannot be withdrawn and is lost or buried.

b) Open Timbering

In case of open timbering, vertical board of 250mm wide(min.) and 40mm thick(min.) shall be spaced sufficiently apart to leave unsupported strips of maximum 500mm average width. The detailed arrangement, size of timber and the spacing etc shall be subjected to the approval of the engineer. In all other respects, the specification for close timbering shall apply to open timbering as well.

3.03.10 Treatment of Slips

The contractor shall take all precautions to avoid high surcharges and provide proper surface drainage to prevent flow of water over the sides of the excavations. These precautions along with proper slopes, berms, shoring and control of ground water should cause no slips to occur. If however slips still occur, the same shall be removed by the contractor with his own risk and cost.

3.04.00 Backfilling

3.04.01 General

The material to be used for backfilling shall be approved by the engineer which shall be obtained directly from the excavation, from the nearby areas where excavation work by the same agency is in progress, from the temporary stacks of excavated spoils or from the borrow pits as directed by the engineer. The material shall be free from lumps and clods, roots and vegetations, harmful salts and chemicals, organic materials etc.

In locations where sand filling is required, the sand used should be clean, well graded and be of the quality normally acceptable for use in concrete.

3.04.02 Filling and Compaction in Pits and Trenches all Around the Structures

As soon as the work in foundation has been accepted, the spaces around the foundation in pits and trenches shall be cleared of all debris, brick bats, mortar droppings etc and filled with approved earth in layers not exceeding 250mm (in loose thickness). Each layer(loose) shall be watered, rammed and properly compacted to the required degree to the satisfaction of the engineer. Earth shall be compacted with approved mechanized compaction machine. Usually, no manual compaction shall be allowed unless specifically permitted by the engineer. The moisture content of the fill material during compaction shall be controlled near to its optimum moisture content so as to obtain the required degree of compaction. The final surface shall be trimmed and levelled to proper profile as desired by the engineer.

3.04.03 Plinth Filling

The plinth shall be filled with earth in layers not exceeding 250mm (in loose thickness) and each layer shall be watered and compacted to the required degree with approved compaction machine or manually if specifically permitted by the engineer. When the filling reaches the finished level, the surface shall be flooded with water for at least 24 hours, allowed to dry and then rammed and compacted in order to avoid any settlement at a later stage. The finished surface of fill shall be trimmed to the slope intended to be provided for the floor.

3.04.04 Filling in Trenches for Water Pipes and Drains

Filling in trenches for pipes and drains shall be commenced as soon as the joints of pipes and drains have been tested and passed. Where the trenches are excavated in soil, the filling shall be done with earth on the sides and top of pipes in layers not exceeding 150mm, watered, rammed and compacted taking care that no damage is caused to the pipe below.

In case of trenches excavated in rock, the filling upto a height of 300mm or the diameter of the pipe whichever is more above the crown of the pipe or barrel shall be done with fine material such as earth, moorum, disintegrated rock or ash as per the availability at site and shall be filled in compacted layers not exceeding 150mm. The remaining filling shall be done in layers with the mixture of boulders (of size not exceeding 150mm) and fine material as specified elsewhere in the specification. Each layer shall be watered, rammed and compacted to the required degree and to the satisfaction of the engineer.

3.04.05 Filling in Disposal Area

Surplus materials from excavation which are not required for backfilling shall be disposed of in the designated disposal areas. The spoils shall not be dumped haphazardly but should be spread in layers approximately 250mm thick when loose, watered and compacted with the help of a compacting equipment as per the directions of the engineer. In wide areas, rollers shall be employed and compaction shall be done to the satisfaction of the engineer at the optimum moisture content which shall be checked and controlled by the contractor. In certain cases the engineer may direct the contractor to dispose the surplus materials without compaction which can be done by tipping the spoils from a high bench neatly maintaining a proper level and grade of the bench.

3.05.00 Approaches and Fencing

The contractor should provide and maintain proper approaches for the workmen and inspection. The roads and approaches around the excavation

should be kept clear at all times so that there is no hindrance to the movement of men, material and equipment of various agencies connected with the project. Sturdy and elegant fencing is to be provided around the top edge of the excavation as well as around the bottom of the fill at the surplus disposal area where dumping from a high bench is in progress.

3.06.00 Lighting

Full scale area lighting is to be provided if night work is permitted or directed by the engineer. If no night work is in progress, red warning lights should be provided at the corners of the excavated pit and the edges of the fill.

4.00.00 TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

4.01.00 Excavation

On completion of excavation, the dimension of the pits will be checked as per the drawings after the pits are completely dewatered. The work will be accepted after all undercuts have been set right and all over excavations are filled back to the required lines, levels and grades by placing ordinary cement concrete of 1:4:8 proportion and/or richer and/or by compacted earth as directed by the engineer. The choice of the grade of concrete will be a matter of unfettered discretion of the engineer. Over excavation of the sides shall be made good by the contractor while carrying out the backfilling. The excavation work will be accepted after the above requirements are fulfilled and all the temporary approaches encroaching inside the excavation have been removed.

4.02.00 Backfilling

The degree of compaction required will be as per the stipulation laid down in IS:4701 and the actual method of measuring the degree of compaction will be as decided by the engineer. The work of back filling will be accepted after the engineer is satisfied with the degree of compaction achieved.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

5.01.00 Rates

a) The item of work in the schedule of quantities describe the work very briefly. The various items of the schedule of quantities shall be read in conjunction with the corresponding section in the technical specification including amendments and additions if any. For each item in the schedule of quantities, the bidder's rate shall include all the activities covered in the description of the items as well as for all necessary operations in detail as described in the technical specification.

b) No claims shall be entertained if the details shown on the released for construction drawings differ in any way from those shown on the tender drawings.

c) The unit rate quoted shall include minor details which are obviously and fairly intended and which may not have been included in these documents but are essential for the satisfactory completion of the work.

d) The bidder's quoted rate shall be inclusive of supplying and providing all labour, men, materials, equipments, tools and plants, supervision, services, approaches, schemes etc.

e) In case blasting in hard rock is envisaged, the unit rate quoted for earth work shall include the cost of storage and safety arrangements for the materials required for blasting. No separate payment will be made on this account.

5.02.00 Measurements

Method of measurements are specified in the proceeding sections. Where not so specified, the latest version of IS: 1200, Part-1 shall be applicable.

a) The length, breadth and depth shall be measured correct to the nearest centimetre if measurements are taken by tape. Rounding of numerical shall be as per relevant IS Codes. If the measurements are taken with staff and level, the levels shall be recorded correct to 5mm. The area and volume shall be worked out in square meter and cubic meter respectively correct to the nearest of two decimal places.

b) For earth work in excavation, the ground levels shall be taken before and after completion of the work in the actually excavated area. The quantity of earth work in excavation shall be computed from these levels in cubic meter.

c) Where soft rock and hard rock are mixed, the measurement shall be done as follows. The two types of rock shall be stacked separately and measured in stacks. The net quantity of each type of rock shall be so arrived by applying a deduction of 50% for looseness/voids in the stacks. If the sum of net quantity of the two types of rock so arrived exceeds the total quantity of excavation, then the quantity of each type of rock shall be worked out from the total quantity (from excavation) in the ratio of net quantities in stack measurements of the two types of rock. If stacking is not feasible, the method as suggested by the engineer shall be followed.

d) Where soil, soft rock and hard rock are mixed, the measurement shall be done as follows. The soft and hard rock shall be removed from the excavated material and stacked separately and measured in stacks. The net quantity of each type of rock shall be so arrived by applying a deduction of 50% for looseness/voids in stacks. The difference between the entire excavation and the sum of the quantities of soft and hard rock so arrived shall be taken as soil.

6.00.00 INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE BIDDER

6.01.00 With Tender

Detail of equipments and machineries proposed to be used for excavation, backfilling and compaction shall be submitted along with the tender.

6.02.00 After Award

After award of the contract the successful bidder shall submit the following for approval.

a) Within 15 days of the award of contract, the contractor shall submit a detailed programme of the work as proposed to be executed giving completion dates of excavation for the various foundations and the time required for backfilling and compaction after completion of foundation for the structures. The earthwork programme shall be planned in accordance with the foundation programme. The programme should also show how the excavation and backfilling quantities will be balanced minimizing the temporary stacking of spoils. It is to be noted that the engineer even after initial approval of the programme may instruct the contractor to enhance or to retard the progress of work during the actual execution in order to match with the progress of foundations. The initial programme being submitted by the contractor should have sufficient flexibility to take care of such reasonable variations.

b) Within 15 days of the award of contract, the contractor shall submit the drawings for earth work in excavation and backfilling showing detail of slopes, shoring, approaches, sump pits, dewatering lines, fencing etc for the approval of the engineer.

Chapter - IV: Standard Technical Specification for Road and Drainage

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C016

1.00.00 Scope

The scope include all works required for the construction of road including construction of embankment, sub-base course, base course, tack coat, bituminous macadam, wearing course, liquid seal coat, shoulder and all incidental items of work specified or not shown but reasonably implied or necessary for the completion of the work etc.

The scope also include all works required for the construction of drainage including construction of road side drains, RCC culverts, pipe culverts, drainage pipes, manholes and all other incidental items necessary for the completion of the work etc.

1.01.00 Works To Be Provided By The Contractor

The works to be provided by the contractor unless specified otherwise shall include but not be limited to the following.

a) Construction of roads including providing all materials, labour, supervision, services, equipments, tools and plants, transportation etc all required for the completion of the work.

b) Submission of detailed scheme of all operations required for executing the work (e.g. material handling, placement, services, approaches etc) to the engineer for approval.

c) Carrying out tests whenever required by the engineer to assess the quality of work and submission of the test results to the engineer after completion of the same etc.

1.02.00 Work To Be Provided By Others

No work under this specification will be provided for by any agency other than the contractor unless specifically mentioned elsewhere in the contract.

1.03.00 Conformity With Designs

The contractor shall carryout the work as per the construction drawings, specification and as directed by the engineer.

1.04.00 Materials To Be Used

All materials required for the work shall be the best commercial variety and as approved by the engineer.

2.00.00 Codes and Standards

All works under this specification shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacement of the following or any other IRC/IS Codes and Standard Practices unless specified otherwise.

a) Specification for road and bridge works of Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Road Wing) Published by the IRC

b) IRC: 19 - Standard specification and code of practice for Water bound Macadam

c) IRC :SP 11 - Hand Book of Quality Control for Construction of Roads and Runways

d) IS:456 - Indian Standard Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete.

e) IS:2212 - Code of Practice for Brick work

f) IS: 783 - Code of Practice for Laying of Concrete Pipes

g) IS: 1201 - Methods of testing tar and bituminous materials

to 1220

h) IS: 73 - Specification for paving bitumen

i) IS: 215 - Specification for Road tar

j) IS: 216 - Coal tar pitch

k) IS: 217 - Specification for cut-back bitumen

l) IS: 454 - Specification for cut-back bitumen from waxy crude

m) IS: 1834 - Specification for hot applied sealing compound for joint in concrete

n) IS: 1838 - Specification for performed fillers for expansion joints in concrete, non extruding and resilient type

Part I Bitumen impregnated fibre

Part II CNSL Aldehyde resin and coconut pith

o) IS : 334 - Glossary of terms relating to bitumen and tar

p) IS: 1077 - Common burnt clay building bricks

q) IS : 3117 - Specification for bitumen emulsion roads (anionic type)

r) IS : 1200 - Method of measurement of building and civil engineering work (Part-17)- Road work including airfield pavements

s) Other specifications mentioned elsewhere in this specification.

In case any particular aspect of work is not covered specifically by the specification/Indian Standard Code of practices, any other standard practice as may be specified by the engineer shall be followed.

2.01.00 Quality Control

The Contractor shall establish and maintain quality control for all materials, procedures, workmanship and equipments used. All works shall conform to the lines, grades, cross sections and dimensions shown on the drawings, specification and as directed by the engineer. Permitted tolerances for road works are described hereinafter.

a) Horizontal Alignment

Horizontal alignment shall be reckoned with respect to the centre line of the carriageway as shown on the drawings. The edges of the carriageway as constructed shall be correct within a tolerance of ± 25mm therefrom. The corresponding tolerance for edges of the roadway and lower layers of the pavement shall be ± 40mm.

b) Longitudinal Profile

The finished levels of the sub-grade and different pavement courses as constructed shall not vary from those calculated with reference to the longitudinal and cross-profile of the road shown on the drawings or as directed by the engineer and shall not exceed the tolerances as mentioned below.

Sub-grade ± 25 mm

Sub-base ± 20 mm

Base course ± 15 mm

Wearing course ± 10 mm

Tolerance in wearing course shall not be permitted in conjunction with the positive tolerance on base course if the thickness of the wearing course is thereby reduced by more than 6 mm.

c) Surface Regularity of Sub-grade and Pavement Courses

The surface regularity of the completed sub-base, base course and wearing surfaces in the longitudinal and transverse directions shall be within the tolerances indicated in Table - I. The longitudinal profile shall be checked

with a 3m long straight edge at the middle of each traffic lane along a line parallel to the centre of the road. The transverse profile shall be checked with a set of three camber boards at intervals of 10m.

TABLE –I

PERMITTED TOLERANCE OF SURFACE REGULARITY FOR PAVEMENT COURSES

Sl. No.	Type of Construction	Longitudinal profile with 3m straight edge					Cross Profile
		Maximum permissible Undulation (mm)	Maximum number of undulations permitted in any 300m length with undulation exceeding (mm)				Maximum permissible variation from specified profile under camber template (mm)
			18	12	10	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Earthen sub-grade	25	30	-	-	-	15
2.	Granular sub-base	15	-	30	-	-	12
3.	Water Bound Macadam with oversize metal (40-90 mm size)	15	-	30	-	-	12
4.	Water Bound Macadam with normal size metal (20-50 mm and 40-63 mm size), Bituminous Penetration Macadam	12	-	-	30	-	8
5.	Surface dressing** (two coat) over WBM (20-50 mm or 40-63 mm size metal), Bituminous penetration macadam	12	-	-	20	-	8
6.	Open graded premix carpet, mix seal Surfacing	10	-	-	-	30	6
7.	Bituminous macadam	10	-	-	-	20***	6
8.	Semi-dense carpet	10	-	-	-	20***	6

9.	Asphaltic Concrete	8	-	-	-	10***	4

Notes:

1. ** For surface dressing in all other cases, the standards of surface evenness will be the same as those for the surface receiving the surface dressing.

2. *** These are for machine laid surfaces. If laid manually due to unavoidable reasons, tolerance upto 50 percent above these values in this column may be permitted at the discretion of the Engineer. However this relaxation does not apply to the values of maximum undulation for longitudinal and cross profiles mentioned in columns 3 and 8 on the table.

3. Surface evenness requirements in respect of both the longitudinal and cross profiles should be simultaneously satisfied.

3.00.00 Execution

3.01.00 Setting Out

Within 15 days of the award of contract, the contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer detailed drawings/schemes of embankment filling and excavation works as proposed to be executed by him showing the dimensions as per construction drawings and specification adding his proposals of drainage and dewatering of pits, watering and compacting the embankment fill etc. On receiving the approval from the Engineer with modifications and corrections if any, the contractor shall set out the work from the control points furnished by the Engineer and fix permanent points and markers for ease of future checking. These permanent points and markers will be checked by the Engineer and certified by him after which the contractor shall proceed with the work. It should be noted that this checking by the Engineer prior to the start of the work will in no way absolve the contractor of his responsibility of carrying out the work to true lines and levels as per the approved drawings. If any errors are noticed in the Contractor's work at any stage, the contractor at his own risk and cost shall rectify the same. Profiles of the embankment made with Bamboo, earth or other convenient materials and strings shall be set up at suitable intervals for the guidance of the workmen.

3.02.00 Clearing and Grubbing

Before commencement of earthwork, the surface area of ground to be occupied shall be cleared of all fences, trees, logs, stumps, bushes, vegetation, rubbish, slush etc. Cutting of trees shall include trees having girth of any size

and removing roots upto a depth of 600mm below ground level or 300mm below formation level whichever is deeper. After the removal of roots of trees, the pot holes formed shall be filled with good earth in 250mm layers (loose thickness) and compacted unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. The trees shall be cut into suitable pieces as instructed by the Engineer. Before earthwork is started, all the spoils and unserviceable materials and rubbish shall be burnt or removed from the site to the approved disposal areas as may be specified. Useful materials, saleable timbers, firewood etc shall be the property of the Owner and shall be stacked properly at the work site in a manner as directed by the Engineer.

3.03.00 Filling in Embankment

3.03.01 General

The material used for constructing the embankment shall be earth, moorum, gravel or a mixture of the above or any other material approved by the Engineer. The material shall be free from lumps and clods, boulders and rock pieces, roots and vegetation, harmful salts and chemicals, organic materials, loose silts, fine sands and expansive clays in order to provide a stable embankment. The filling and compaction operation should be such that the best available materials are saved for the top portion and will result in an acceptable and uniform gradation of material and provide impermeability and stability to the embankment when compacted. The size of the coarse material in the mixture of earth shall ordinarily not exceed 75mm. However the Engineer may at his discretion permit the use of material coarser than the specified if he is satisfied that the same will not present any difficulty as regard to the placement and compaction of the fill material are concerned. Ordinarily, only the materials satisfying the density requirements as given below in Table-II shall be employed for embankment construction.

Table - II

Density Requirements of Embankment Materials

Sl. No.	Type of Work	Maximum laboratory dry density when tested as per IS: 2720 (Part - VII)
1.	Embankment upto 3m height	Not less than 1.44 gm/cc
2.	Embankment exceeding 3m height and embankment of any height subject to long period of inundation	Not less than 1.52 gm/cc
3.	Top 0.5m of the embankment below sub-base and shoulders (where earth shoulders are specified)	Not less than 1.65 gm/cc

Expansive clays exhibiting marked swell and shrinkage properties shall not be used for embankment construction.

The material for embankment construction shall be obtained from approved sources with preference given to the materials available from nearby road excavation or any other excavation under the same contract.

3.03.02 Setting Out

After the site clearance, the work shall be set out true to lines, curves, slopes, grades and sections as shown on the approved drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The contractor shall provide all labour, survey instruments and materials such as strings, pegs, nails, bamboo, stones, lime, mortar, concrete etc required in connection with the setting out of the works and establishment of the bench marks. The limits of the embankment shall be marked by fixing batter pegs on both sides at regular intervals as guides before commencing the earthwork. To ensure the safety, the pegs should normally be fixed about 500mm away from the actual limits of the fill and to be painted in a distinct colour. The centreline of the embankment shall be

pegged at regular intervals of 25/30m and at all skews/curves. The actual profile of the embankment shall be made at every third centre line peg with bamboo posts and strings. Preferably prototype profiles developed with wooden planks need to be fixed at every 200m and at the intersection points at curves. The profile shall be about 3m long.

3.03.03 Stripping and Storing top soil

The construction of the earthen embankment by filling shall conform to the dimensions, slopes and other details shown in the approved drawings. Before commencement of the embankment construction, the surface area of ground to be occupied after clearing and grubbing shall be stripped off to a minimum depth of 150mm or more as directed by the Engineer in order to remove all perishable materials and any soil which may become unstable on saturation or may interfere with the development or proper bonding between the foundation and embankment. It is not necessary to remove all the soil containing fine hair like roots but only the rather heavy mats are to be removed. In localities where most of the available embankment fill materials are not conducive to plant growth or when so directed by the Engineer, the top soil suitable for plant growth existing over the embankment foundation areas shall be stripped to specified depths not exceeding 150mm and stored for covering the embankment slopes where revegetation is desired.

3.03.04 Compacting Original Ground

In all cases, the original ground after stripping shall be compacted by rolling with a minimum six passes of 8-10 tonne roller and as directed by the Engineer.

Where the height of the proposed embankment is less than 0.5m and the original ground does not already have a relative compaction of atleast 95 percent of Standard Proctor density (maximum dry density), the same shall be loosened upto a depth of 0.5m and filled in layers not exceeding 250mm in loose thickness and each layer shall be watered and compacted to 100% maximum dry density of the fill material determined in accordance with IS:2720, Part-VII. However before relaying and compacting the loosened material, the surface below this level shall be suitably compacted as directed by the Engineer with a minimum six passes of 8 - 10 tonne roller.

Where so directed by the Engineer, any unsuitable material occurring in the embankment foundation shall be removed and replaced with approved materials suitably compacted. Embankment work shall not proceed until the foundation soil of the embankment is inspected by the Engineer and approved.

3.03.05 Filling

The embankment material shall be spread uniformly over the entire width of the embankment in layers not exceeding 250mm in loose thickness.

Successive layers of embankment shall not be placed until the layer under construction has been thoroughly compacted to the requirements set down hereunder. Moisture content of the fill material shall be checked at the source of supply and if found less than that specified for compaction, the same shall be made good either at the source or after spreading the soil in loose thickness for compaction. In the latter case water shall be sprinkled directly from a hose line or from a truck mounted water tank and flooding shall not be permitted under any circumstances. After adding required amount of water, the soil shall be processed by means of harrows, rotary mixers or by any other approved method until the layer is uniformly wet.

If the material delivered to the road bed is too wet, it shall be dried by aeration and exposure to the sun till the moisture content is acceptable for compaction. Should circumstances arise where owing to wet weather, the moisture content cannot be reduced to the required amount by the above procedure, the work on compaction shall be suspended.

Moisture content of each layer shall be checked in accordance with IS:2720, Part-II and unless otherwise specified shall be so maintained making due allowance for evaporation losses that during compaction, the moisture content shall be in the range of 1 percent above to 2 percent below the optimum moisture content as determined in accordance with IS:2720, Part-VII.

Clods or hard lumps of earth shall be broken to have a maximum size of 150mm when being placed in the lower layers of the embankment and a maximum size of 60mm when being placed in the top 0.5m portion of the embankment below sub-base.

Hauling equipment shall be dispersed uniformly over the entire surface of the previously constructed layer to minimise rutting or uneven compaction.

Where the embankment is to be constructed across a low swampy ground that will not support the weight of trucks or other hauling equipments, the lower part of the fill shall be constructed by dumping successive loads in a uniformly distributed layer to a thickness not greater than that necessary to support the hauling equipment while placing subsequent layers.

3.03.06 Compaction

Compaction equipment approved by the Engineer shall only be employed for construction. If directed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall demonstrate the efficiency of the plant he intends to use by carrying out compaction trials.

Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted to the density as specified in Table-III. Subsequent layers shall be placed only after the finished layer has been tested and accepted by the Engineer.

Table - III

Compaction Requirements For Embankment

Sl. No.	Type of work/material	Field dry density as a percentage of maximum laboratory dry density as per IS : 2720, Part-VII
1.	Top 0.5m portion of embankment below sub-base and shoulders	Not less than 100
2.	Other portions of embankment	Not less than 95

When density measurements reveal any soft area in the embankment, further compaction shall be carried out as directed by the Engineer. If in spite of that the specified compaction is not achieved, the material in the soft area shall be removed and replaced with approved material and compacted to the density requirements and satisfaction of the Engineer.

3.03.07 Drainage

The surface of the embankment at all times during construction shall be maintained at such a cross fall as will shed water and prevent ponding.

3.03.08 Finishing Operations

Finishing operations shall include the work of shaping and dressing the shoulders, road bed and side slopes to conform the alignment, levels, cross sections and dimensions as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Both the upper and lower ends of the side slopes shall be rounded off to improve the appearance and merge the embankment with the adjacent terrain.

3.04.00 Turfing With Sods

3.04.01 General

This work shall consist of furnishing and laying live sod of perennial turf forming grass on embankment slopes, shoulders or other locations as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Unless otherwise specified the work shall be taken up following the construction of embankment provided the season is favourable for establishment of the sod.

3.04.02 Materials

The sod shall consist of dense, well rooted growth of permanent and desirable grasses indigenous to the locality where it is to be used and shall be practically free from weeds and other undesirable matters. At the time the sod is cut, the grass shall have a length of approximately 50mm and the sod shall be free from any debris.

Thickness of the sod shall be as uniform as possible with about 50 to 80mm of soil covering the grass roots depending on the nature of the sod so that practically all the dense root system of the grass are retained in the sod strip. The sods shall be cut in rectangular strips of uniform width not less than 250mm x 300mm in size but not so large so that it is convenient to handle and transport without damage. During wet weather the sod shall be allowed to dry sufficiently to prevent rearing during handling and during dry weather it shall be watered before lifting to ensure its vitality and to prevent dropping of soil during handling.

3.04.03 Placing The Sods

The area to be sodded shall be previously constructed to the required slope and cross section. Soil in the area shall be loosened, freed from all stones larger than 50mm size, sticks, stumps and any other undesirable foreign matters etc and brought to a reasonably granular texture to a depth not less than 25mm for receiving the sod.

Where required, top soil shall be spread over the slopes. Prior to placing the top soil, the slopes shall be roughened and wetted in order to have a satisfactory bond. The depth of top soil (to be spread) shall be 75mm.

Following soil preparation and top soiling (if required), fertilizer and ground limestone when specified shall be spread uniformly. After spreading, the materials shall be incorporated in the soil by discing or other means. The prepared sod bed shall be moistened if not already sufficiently moist and the sod shall be placed thereon within 24 hours after the same has been cut. Each sod strip shall be laid in close contact with each other and shall be lightly tamped with suitable wooden or metal tampers so as to eliminate air pockets and to press it into the underlying soil. At points where water may flow over the sod, the upper edges of the sod strips shall be turned into the soil below the adjacent area and a layer of earth shall be placed over it followed by thorough compaction.

3.04.04 Staking the Sods

Where the side slope is 2 to 1 or steeper and the distance along the slope is more than 2m, the sods shall be staked with pegs or nails spaced approximately 500 to 1000mm along the longitudinal axis of the sod strips. Stakes shall be driven approximately plumb through the sods and to be almost flushed with them.

3.04.05 Top Dressing

After the sods have been laid in position, the surface shall be cleaned of any loose sod, excess soil and other foreign materials. Thereafter a thin layer of top soil shall be scattered over the top dressed surface and the area shall be thoroughly moistened by sprinkling water.

3.04.06 Watering and Maintenance

The turfing so laid shall be well watered and protected until final acceptance. Watering shall be done in such a way that no erosion or damage to the sodded areas/embankment occur. The Contractor shall erect necessary warning signs and barriers, repair or replace the sods which are failing to show uniform growth of grass or damaged by his operation and shall maintain the sod at his own cost until final acceptance.

3.05.00 Shoulder Construction

3.05.01 Description

This work shall consist of constructing shoulder on either side of the pavement in accordance with the requirements of this specification and in conformity with the lines, grades and cross sections shown on the approved drawings and as directed by the Engineer.

3.05.02 Materials

Shoulder shall be made of selected earth or granular material as specified conforming to relevant IRC standards.

3.05.03 Construction Operations

Except in the case of bituminous pavements, the shoulders shall be constructed in advance to the laying of pavement courses. The compacted thickness of each layer of shoulder shall correspond to the compacted layer of pavement course to be laid adjacent to it. After compaction, the inside edges of shoulders shall be trimmed vertical and the area enclosed between the shoulders shall be cleaned of all spilled materials before proceeding with the construction of the pavement layer.

In the case of bituminous pavements, shoulder shall be constructed only after the pavement courses have been laid and compacted.

Regardless of the method of laying, all shoulder construction material shall be placed directly on the shoulder. Any spilled material dragged on to the pavement surface shall be immediately removed without any damage to the pavement and the area so affected shall be thoroughly cleaned. During all stages of shoulder construction, the required crossfall shall be maintained to drain off surface water.

3.06.00 Kerb

3.06.01 Material

Kerb if required for the construction of footpath shall consist of precast concrete blocks with concrete grade of M-20. The blocks shall be of 100mm thick and of suitable length. The depth of blocks unless otherwise mentioned elsewhere shall be 375mm considering 225mm height of footpath above the road level.

3.06.02 Laying

The kerb shall be laid by cutting trenches of 150mm deep. The width of the trench shall be minimum and just sufficient to insert the kerbs. The inside faces of the kerbs shall be in plumb and the gap between the block shall not be more than 10mm.The gap shall be filled with cement mortar as specified.

The kerbs shall be thoroughly packed with a mixture of stone chips (50%) and moorum (50%) at the outside face. The laying and packing shall be done in a proper workmanlike manner acceptable to the Engineer.

3.07.00 Sub-base (Granular Sub-base)

3.07.01 Description

This work shall consist of laying and compacting well graded material on the prepared sub-grade in accordance with the specification. The material shall be laid in one or more layers as shown on the drawings and shall conform to the lines, grades and cross sections shown on the drawings and as directed by the Engineer.

3.07.02 Materials

The materials to be used for the work shall be natural sand, moorum, gravel, crushed stone, crushed slag, crushed concrete, brick metal, laterite, kankar etc or combinations thereof depending upon the grading required. The mixed materials shall be free from organic and other deleterious constituents and conform to one of the three grading given in Table - IV below.

Table - IV

Grading for Granular Sub-base Material

Sieve designation	Percent by weight passing the sieve		
	Grading 1	Grading 2	Grading 3
80 mm 63 mm 4.75 mm 75 micron	100 90 - 100 35 - 70 0 - 20	100 90 - 100 40 - 90 0 - 25	100 90 - 100 50 - 100 0 - 30
Minimum CBR value for the fraction of material passing 20 mm sieve.	30 %	25%	20%

Note : The materials passing 425micron sieve for all the three gradings when tested according to IS : 2720, Part V shall have liquid limit and plasticity index not more than 25 percent and 6 percent respectively.

3.07.03 Physical Requirements

The fraction of materials passing 20mm sieve shall give a CBR value as specified in Table – IV when tested in accordance with IS : 2720, Part XVI after preparing the samples at maximum dry density and optimum moisture content corresponding to IS : 2720, Part VII and soaking the same in water for 4 days.

3.07.04 Spreading and Compacting

Immediately prior to laying of sub-base, the sub-grade already finished shall be prepared by removing all vegetations and other extraneous matters, lightly sprinkled with water if necessary and rolled with one pass of 8 - 10 tonne smooth wheeled roller.

The sub-base material shall be spread on the sub-grade with the help of a drag spreader, motor grader or other approved means. The thickness of loose layers shall be so regulated that the maximum thickness of each layer after compaction shall not exceed 150mm.

Moisture content of the loose material shall be checked in accordance with IS : 2720, Part II and shall be suitably adjusted by sprinkling additional water from a hose line, truck mounted water tank or other approved means so that at the time of compaction it shall be from 1 percent above to 2 percent below the optimum moisture content. While adding water, due allowance shall be made for evaporation losses. After water has been added, the material shall be processed by mechanical or other approved means if so directed by the Engineer until the layer is uniformly wet.

Immediately thereafter, rolling shall be done with 8 to 10 tonne smooth wheeled rollers or with any other approved plant. Rolling shall commence from the edges and progress towards the centre longitudinally except on super elevated portions where it shall progress from the lower to the upper edge parallel to the centre line of the pavement. Each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one third of the track made in the preceding pass. During rolling, the grade and camber shall be checked and any high spots or depressions which become apparent shall be corrected by removing or adding fresh material.

Rolling shall be continued till the density achieved is at least 100% of the maximum dry density of the material determined as per IS : 2720, Part VII. The surface of any layer of material on completion of compaction shall be well closed, free from movement under compaction plant and from compaction planes, ridges, cracks or loose materials. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be made good to the full thickness of layer and recompacted.

3.08.00 Water Bound Macadam Sub-base/Base Course

3.08.01 Description

Water bound macadam shall consist of clean crushed aggregates mechanically interlocked by rolling and bonded together with screenings, binding material wherever necessary and water, laid on the prepared sub-grade or sub-base as the case may be and finished in accordance with the specification and in conformity with the lines, grades and cross-sections shown on the approved drawings.

3.08.02 Materials

a) Coarse Aggregates - General Requirements

Coarse aggregates shall be either crushed or broken stone. The aggregates shall conform to the physical requirements set forth in Table - V.

Table – V

Physical Requirements of Coarse Aggregates for Water Bound Macadam

Sl.No.	Type of Construction	Test	*Test method*	Requirements
1.	Sub-base	Los Angeles Abrasion Value * or Aggregate Impact Value	IS : 2386 (Part IV) IS : 2386 (Part IV) or IS : 5640**	50 percent maximum 40 percent maximum
2.	Base	a) Loss Angeles Abrasion value* or Aggregate Impact Value	IS : 2386 (Part IV) IS : 2386 (Part IV) or IS : 5640 **	50 percent maximum 40 percent maximum
		b) Flakiness Index ***	IS : 2386 (Part I)	15 percent maximum

* Aggregates shall satisfy requirements of either of the two tests.

** Aggregates like brick metal, kankar and laterite which get softened in presence of water shall be tested for impact value under conditions in accordance with IS : 5640.

*** The requirements of Flakiness Index shall be enforced only in case of crushed or broken stone and crushed slag.

b) Crushed or Broken Stone

Crushed or broken stone shall be hard, durable and free from excess flat, elongated, soft and disintegrated particles, dirt and other objectionable matters.

c) Grading Requirements of Coarse Aggregates

The coarse aggregates shall conform to one of the gradings given in Table – VI. However the use of Grading-1 shall be restricted to sub-base courses only.

Table - VI

Grading Requirements of Coarse Aggregates

Grading	Size range	Sieve designation	Percent by weight passing the sieve
1.	90mm to 40 mm	100 mm 80 mm 63 mm 40 mm 20 mm	100 65 - 85 25 - 60 0 - 15 0 - 5
2.	63 mm to 40 mm	80 mm 63 mm 50 mm 40 mm 20 mm	100 90 - 100 35 - 70 0 - 15 0 - 5

3.	50 mm to 20 mm	63 mm 50 mm 40 mm 20 mm 10 mm	100 95 - 100 35 - 70 0 - 10 0 - 5

d) Screenings

Screenings to fill the voids in the coarse aggregate shall generally consist of the same material as the coarse aggregates. However where permitted, predominantly non-plastic material such as moorum or gravel (other than rounded river borne material) may be used for this purpose provided liquid limit and plasticity index of such material is below 20 and 6 respectively and fraction passing 75 micron sieve does not exceed 10 percent.

As far as possible, screenings shall conform to the grading set forth in Table-VII. Screenings of Type-A in Table-VII shall be used with coarse aggregates of Grading-1 in Table-VI. Screenings of Type-A or B shall be used with coarse aggregates of Grading-2. Screenings of Type-B shall be used with coarse aggregates of Grading-3.

Table - VII

Grading For Screenings

Grading classification	Size of screenings	Sieve designation	Percent by weight passing the sieve
A	12.5 mm	12.5 mm 10.0 mm 4.75 mm 150 micron	100 90 - 100 10 - 30 0 - 8

B	10 mm	10 mm 4.75 mm 150 micron	100 85 - 100 10 - 30

e) Binding Material

Binding material to be used for water bound macadam construction shall comprise of a suitable material approved by the Engineer having plasticity index value less than 6 as determined in accordance with IS : 2720,Part V. Application of binding material may not be necessary when the screenings used are of crushable type such as moorum or gravel.

3.08.03 Construction Operations

a) The sub-grade/sub-base to receive the water bound macadam coarse shall be prepared to the specified grade and camber and made free of any dust and other extraneous materials. Any ruts or soft yielding places shall be corrected in an approved manner and rolled until firm. Where water bound macadam is to be laid over an existing black topped surface, 50mm x 50mm furrows shall be cut at an angle of 45 degrees to the centre line of the road at 1m intervals in the latter before laying the coarse aggregates.

b) Inverted Choke

If water bound macadam is to be laid directly over the sub-grade without any other intervening pavement course, a 25mm course of screenings (Grading-B) shall be spread on the prepared sub-grade before application of coarse aggregates is taken up.

c) Spreading Coarse Aggregates

The coarse aggregates shall be spread uniformly over the prepared surface in such quantities that the thickness of each compacted layer is limited to 100mm for Grading-1 and 75 - 100mm for Grading-2 and 3. The spreading

shall be done from stockpiles along the side of the roadway or directly from the vehicles. In no case shall the aggregate be dumped in heaps directly on the surface prepared to receive the aggregates nor shall hauling over permitted. The surface of the aggregates spread shall be carefully checked with templates and all high or low spots remedied by removing or adding aggregates as may be required. No segregation of large or fine particles shall be allowed and the coarse aggregates as spread shall be of uniform gradation with no pockets of fine material. The coarse aggregates shall not normally be spread more than 3 days in advance of the subsequent construction operation.

d) Rolling

Immediately following the spreading of the coarse aggregates, rolling shall be started with three wheeled power rollers of 8 to 10 tonne capacity or with tandem or vibratory rollers of approved type. The weight of the roller shall depend upon the type of the aggregate and be indicated by the Engineer.

Except on super elevated portions where the rolling shall proceed from inner edge to the outer, rolling shall begin from the edges gradually progressing towards the centre. First the edge/edges shall be compacted with roller running forward and backward. The roller shall then move inwards parallel to the centre line of the road. Each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one half the width of the track made in the preceding pass.

Rolling shall continue until the aggregates are thoroughly keyed and the creeping of aggregates ahead of the roller is no longer visible. During rolling slight sprinkling of water may be done if necessary. Rolling shall not be done when the sub-grade is soft or yielding or when it causes a wavelike motion in the sub-grade or sub-base course.

The rolled surface shall be checked transversely and longitudinally with templates and any irregularities found shall be corrected by loosening the surface, adding or removing necessary amount of aggregates and rerolled until the entire surface conform to the desired camber and grade. In no case shall the use of screenings be permitted to make up the depressions.

e) Application of Screenings

After the coarse aggregate has been rolled, screenings to completely fill the interstices shall be applied gradually over the surface. These shall not be damp or wet at the time of application. Dry rolling shall be done while the screenings are being spread so that vibrations of the roller cause them to settle into the voids of the coarse aggregates. The screenings shall not be dumped in piles but be spread uniformly in successive thin layers either by the spreading motion of hand shovels or by mechanical spreader or directly from trucks. Trucks operating for spreading the screenings shall be so driven as not to disturb the coarse aggregates.

The screenings shall be applied at a slow and uniform rate (in three or more applications) so as to ensure filling of all voids. This shall be accompanied by dry rolling and brooming with mechanical brooms or hand brooms or with both. In no case shall the screenings be applied so fast and thick as to form cakes or ridges on the surface in such a manner as would prevent filling of voids or prevent the direct bearing of the roller on the coarse aggregate. These operations shall continue until no more screenings can be forced into the voids of the coarse aggregates.

The spreading, rolling and brooming of screenings shall be carried out in only such lengths of road which could be completed within one day's operation.

f) Sprinkling and Grouting

After the screenings have been applied, the surface shall be copiously sprinkled with water, swept and rolled. Hand brooms shall be used to seep the wet screenings into the voids and to distribute them evenly. The sprinkling, sweeping and rolling operations shall be continued with additional screenings applied as necessary until the coarse aggregates are thoroughly keyed, well bonded and firmly set to its full depth and a grout has been formed of screenings. Care shall be taken to see that the base or sub-grade does not get damaged due to the addition of excess quantity of water during construction.

g) Application of Binding Material

After the application of screenings, the binding material where it is required to be used shall be applied successively in two or more thin layers at a slow and uniform rate. After each application, the surface shall be copiously sprinkled with water and the resulting slurry shall be swept in with hand brooms or mechanical brooms to fill the voids properly and rolled during which water shall be applied to the wheels of the rollers if necessary to wash down the binding material sticking to them. These operations shall continue until the resulting slurry after filling the voids form a wave ahead of the wheels of the moving roller.

h) Setting and Drying

After the final compaction of water bound macadam course, the road shall be allowed to dry overnight. Next morning hungry spots shall be filled with screenings or binding material as directed, lightly sprinkled with water if necessary and rolled. No traffic shall be allowed on the road until the macadam is set. The Engineer shall have the discretion to stop hauling traffic from using the complete water bound macadam course if in his opinion it would cause excessive damage to the surface.

3.09.00 Tack Coat

3.09.01 Description

The work shall consist of application of a single coat of low viscosity liquid bituminous material to an existing road surface preparatory to another bituminous construction.

3.09.02 Materials

The binder used for tack coat shall be bitumen of a suitable grade as approved by the Engineer and conforming to IS-73, IS-217 or IS-454 as applicable or any other approved cutback.

3.09.03 Construction Operations

a) Preparation of Base

The surface on which the tack coat is to be applied shall be thoroughly swept and scraped clean of dust and any other extraneous materials before the application of the binder.

b) Application of Binder

Binder shall be heated to the temperature appropriate to the grade of bitumen used and approved by the Engineer and sprayed on the base at the rate specified below. The rate of spread in terms of straight run bitumen shall be 5 kg per 10 square metre area for an untreated water bound macadam surface. The binder shall be supplied uniformly with the aid of sprayers. The tack coat shall be applied just ahead of the oncoming bituminous construction.

3.10.00 Bituminous Macadam Binder Course

3.10.01 Description

This work shall consist of construction in a single course of 50mm/75mm thickness of compacted crushed aggregates premixed with a bituminous binder laid immediately after mixing on a base prepared previously in accordance with the specification and in conformity with the lines, grades and cross sections shown on the approved drawings.

3.10.02 Materials

a) Binder

The Binder shall be straight run bitumen of a suitable grade as directed by the Engineer complying with IS : 73.

b) Aggregates

The aggregates shall consist of crushed stone, crushed gravel (shingle) or other stones. They shall be clean, strong, durable, fairly cubical in shape and free from any disintegrated pieces, organic and other deleterious matter and adherent coats. The aggregates shall preferably be hydrophobic and of low porosity.

The aggregates shall satisfy the physical requirements set forth in Table - VIII.

Table – VIII

Physical Requirements of Aggregates For Bituminous Macadam

Sl. No.	Test	Test method	Requirements
1.	Los Angeles Abrasion Value *	IS : 2386 (Part IV)	35 percent maximum
2.	Aggregate Impact Value *	IS : 2386 (Part IV)	30 percent maximum
3.	Flakiness Index	IS : 2386 (Part I)	35 percent maximum
4.	Stripping Value	IS : 6241 (Part IV)	25 percent maximum
5.	Water Absorption	IS : 2386 (Part III)	2 percent maximum

*Aggregates may satisfy requirements of either of the two tests.

The aggregates for bituminous macadam for different thickness shall conform to Grading- A or B as given in Table-IX or X as the case may be.

Table-IX

Aggregates Grading For 75mm Compacted Thickness Of Bituminous Macadam

Sieve Designation	Percent by weight passing the sieve	
	Grading A	Grading B
63 mm	100	
50 mm	90 - 100	
40 mm	35 - 65	100
25 mm	20 - 40	70 - 100
20 mm	-	50 - 80
12.5 mm	5 - 20	-
4.75 mm	-	10 - 30
2.36 mm	-	5 - 20
75 micron	0 - 5	0 - 4

Table-X

Aggregates Grading For 50mm Compacted Thickness Of Bituminous Macadam

Sieve Designation	Percent by weight passing the sieve	
	Grading A	Grading B
50 mm	100	
40 mm	90 - 100	
25 mm	50 - 80	100

20 mm	-	70 -100
12.5 mm	10 - 30	-
10 mm	-	35 - 60
4.75 mm	-	15 - 35
2.36 mm	-	5 - 20
75 micron	0 - 5	0 - 4

c) Proportioning of Materials

The binder content for premixing shall be 3.5 and 4.0 percent by weight of the total mix for aggregate Grading-A and B respectively unless directed otherwise by the Engineer. The quantity of aggregates to be used shall be sufficient to yield the specified thickness after compaction.

d) Variation in Proportioning of Materials

The Contractor shall have the responsibility for ensuring proper proportio-

ning of materials and producing a uniform mix. A variation in binder content upto $\pm$ 0.3 percent by weight of total mix shall however be permissible for individual specimens taken for quality control tests.

3.10.03 Construction Operations

a) Weather and Seasonal Limitations

Bituminous macadam shall not be laid during rainy weather or when the base course is damp or wet.

b) Preparation of Base

The base on which the bituminous macadam is to be laid shall be prepared, shaped and conditioned to the specified lines, grade and cross sections as shown on the drawings and as directed by the Engineer. The surface shall be thoroughly swept and scraped clean and free of any dust and foreign matter.

c) Tack Coat

A tack coat shall be applied over the base.

d) Preparation and Transport of Mix

Hot mix plant of adequate capacity shall be used for preparing the mix. The temperature of binder at the time of mixing shall be in the range 150 Deg. -

165 Deg. C and to that of aggregates shall be in the range 125 Deg. - 150 Deg. C provided the temperature difference between the binder and the aggregate at no time exceeds 25 Deg. C. Mixing shall be thorough to ensure that a homogenous mixture is obtained in which all particles of the aggregates are coated uniformly. The mixture shall be transported from the mixing plant to the point of use in a suitable vehicle. The vehicle employed for transport shall be clean and be covered over in transit if so directed by the Engineer.

e) Spreading

After mixing, the mix shall be spread immediately by means of a self propelled mechanical paver with suitable screeds capable of spreading, tamping and finishing the mix to the specified lines, grade and cross sections. However in restricted locations and in narrow widths where the available plants cannot operate in the opinion of the Engineer may permit manual laying of the mix. The temperature of mix at the time of laying shall be in the range 110 Deg. - 135 Deg. C.

In multilayer construction, the longitudinal joint in one layer shall offset into the layer below by about 150mm. However, the joint in the topmost layer shall be at the centre line of the pavement.

Longitudinal joints and edges shall be constructed true to the delineating lines parallel to the centre line of the road. All joints shall be cut vertical to the full thickness of the previously laid mix and the surface painted with hot bitumen before placing fresh material.

f) Rolling

After spreading of mix, the rolling shall be done with 8 to 10 tonne power roller or with any other approved plant. Rolling should start as soon as the materials are spread. Rolling shall be done with care to avoid any undulation in the pavement surface.

Rolling on the longitudinal joint shall be done immediately after the paving operation. After this, the rolling shall commence at the edges and progress towards the centre longitudinally except on superelevated portions where it shall progress from the lower to the upper edge parallel to the centre line of the pavement.

The initial or breakdown rolling shall be done as soon as it is possible to roll the mixture without cracking the surface and no mix pick up on the roller wheels. The second or intermediate rolling shall follow the break down rolling as early as possible and be done while the paving mix is still at a temperature that will result in maximum density. The final rolling shall be done while the material is still workable enough for removal of roller marks.

When the roller has passed over the whole area once, any high spots or depressions which become apparent shall be corrected by removing or adding fresh materials. The rolling shall then be continued till the entire

surface has been rolled to compaction and there is no crushing of aggregates and till all the roller marks are eliminated. Each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one third of the track made in the preceding pass. The roller wheels shall be kept damp if necessary to avoid the bituminous material from sticking on the wheels and being picked up. In no case shall fuel/lubricating oil be used for this purpose.

Rolling operation shall be completed in every respect before the temperature of the mix fall below 80 Deg. C.

Rollers shall not stand on the newly laid material as it may lead to undue deformation. The edges along and transverse of the bituminous macadam laid and compacted earlier shall be cut to their full depth so as to expose fresh surface which shall be painted with a thin surface coat of appropriate binder before the new mix is placed against it.

The bituminous macadam shall be provided with a final surfacing without any delay. If there is to be any delay the course shall be covered by seal coat before allowing any traffic over it.

3.11.00 Open Graded Premix Carpet

3.11.01 Description

This work shall consist of laying and compacting open graded carpet of specified thickness in a single course of suitable small sized aggregates premixed with bituminous binder on a previously prepared base to form wearing course in accordance with the specification.

3.11.02 Materials

a) Binder

The binder shall be bitumen of suitable grade as approved by the Engineer and satisfying the requirements of IS: 73, 217, 454 or any other approved cutback as applicable.

b) Aggregates

The aggregates shall consist of angular fragments of clean, hard, tough and durable rock of uniform quality throughout. They shall be obtained by crushing rock, gravel or river shingle and be free of elongated and flaky pieces, soft and disintegrated materials, vegetable and any other deleterious matter etc. They shall preferably be hydrophobic type. The aggregates shall satisfy the quality requirements set forth in Table-VIII except that the flakiness Index shall be limited to a maximum of 30.

c) Proportioning of Materials

The materials shall be proportioned as per the quantities given in Table-XI for 20mm thick open graded premix carpet.

Table - XI

Quantity of Materials Required For 10 Sq. M of Road Surface For 20mm Thick Open Graded Premix Carpet

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Aggregates for Carpet

i)	Stone Chippings - 12mm size ; passing 20 mm sieve and retained on 10 mm sieve	0.18 Cu.m
ii)	Stone Chippings - 10 mm size; passing 12.5 mm sieve and retained on 6.3 mm sieve	0.09 Cu.m
	Total	0. 27 Cu.m

Binder for premixing (quantities in terms of straight run bitumen)

i)	For 0. 18 Cu.m of 12 mm size stone Chippings at 52 Kg per Cu.m	9.5 Kg
ii)	For 0.09 Cu. M of 10mm size stone Chippings at 56 Kg per Cu.m	5.1 Kg
	Total	14.6 Kg

3.11.03 Construction Operation

a) Weather and Seasonal Limitations

Open graded premix carpet shall not be laid during rainy weather or when the base course is damp or wet or when the atmospheric temperature in shade is 16 Deg. C or below.

b) Preparation of Base

The underlying base on which the bituminous carpet is to be laid shall be prepared, shaped and conditioned to the specified lines, grade and cross section in accordance with the drawing, specification and as directed by the Engineer. The surface shall be well cleaned by removing caked earth and other foreign matters with wire brushes, sweeping with brooms and finally dusting with sacks as necessary.

c) Tack Coat

A tack coat complying with clause 3.09.00 shall be applied over the base preparatory to laying of the carpet. However application of tack coat shall not be necessary when the laying of carpet follows soon after laying the bituminous course.

d) Preparation of Premix

Mixers of approved type shall be employed for mixing the aggregates with the bituminous binder. The binder shall be heated to the temperature appropriate to the grade of bitumen approved by the Engineer in boilers of suitable design avoiding local overheating and ensuring a continuous supply. The aggregates shall be dry and suitably heated to a temperature as directed by the Engineer before these are placed in the mixer. After about 15 seconds of dry mixing, the heated binder shall be distributed over the aggregates at the rate specified. The mixing of binder with chipping shall be continued until the chippings are thoroughly coated with the binder. The mix shall be immediately transported from the mixer to the point of use in suitable vehicles or wheel barrows. The vehicles employed for transport shall be clean and be covered over in transit if so directed.

e) Spreading and Rolling

The premixed material shall be spread on the road surface with rakes to the required thickness and camber or distributed evenly with the help of a drag spreader without any undue loss of time. The camber shall be checked by means of camber boards and inequalities evened out. As soon as sufficient length of bituminous material are laid, rolling shall be commenced with 6 to 8 tonne power rollers preferably with smooth wheel tandem type or with any other approved plant. Rolling shall begin at the edges and progress toward the centre longitudinally except on the superelevated portions where

it shall progress from the lower to upper edge parallel to the centre line of the pavement.

When the roller has passed over the whole area once, any high spots or depressions which become apparent shall be corrected by removing or adding premixed materials. Rolling shall then be continued until the entire surface has been rolled to compaction and all the roller marks have been eliminated. In each pass of the roller, preceding track shall be overlapped uniformly by at least 1/3 width. The roller wheels shall be kept damp to prevent the premix from adhering to the wheels and being picked up. In no case shall fuel/lubricating oil be used for this purpose. Rollers shall not stand on newly laid material as it may lead to undue deformations.

The edges along and transverse of the carpet laid and compacted earlier shall be cut to their full depth so as to expose fresh surface which shall be painted with a thin surface coat of approved binder before the new mix is placed against it.

f) Seal Coat

A seal coat conforming to clause 3.12.00 shall be applied to the surface immediately after laying the carpet. No traffic shall be allowed on the road till the seal coat has been placed.

3.12.00 Seal Coat

3.12.01 Description

This work shall consist of application of a seal coat as specified for sealing the voids in the bituminous surface laid to the specified levels, grade and camber.

Type-A : Liquid seal coat comprising of an application of a layer of bituminous binder followed by a cover of stone chippings.

Type-B : Premixed seal coat comprising of a thin application of fine aggregate premixed with bituminous binder.

3.12.02 Materials

a) Binder

The binder shall be bitumen of suitable grade as directed by the Engineer and conforming to the requirements of IS : 73, 217 or 454 as applicable or any other approved cutback.

The quantity of binder to be adopted in terms of straight run bitumen shall be 9.8 Kg and 6.8 Kg per 10 square metre area for Type-A and Type-B seal coat respectively.

b) Stone Chippings for Type A Seal Coat

The stone chippings shall consist of angular fragments of clean, hard, tough and durable rock of uniform quality throughout. They shall be free of elongated or flaky pieces, soft or disintegrated stone, vegetable or other deleterious matters etc. Stone chippings shall be of 6mm size defined as 100 percent passing through 10mm sieve and retained on 2.36mm sieve. The quantity used for spreading shall be 0.09 cu.m per 10 sq.m area. The chippings shall satisfy the quality requirements spelled out in Table- VIII except that the upper limit for flakiness Index shall be 30.

c) Fine Aggregate for Type B Seal Coat

The fine aggregate shall be sand or fine grit and shall consist of clean, hard, durable, uncoated dry particles and shall be free from dust, soft or flaky material, organic matter or other deleterious substances. The aggregate shall pass 1.7 mm sieve and be retained on 180 micron sieve. The quantity used for premixing shall be 0.06 cubic metre per 10 square metre area.

3.12.03 Construction Operations

a) Preparation of Base

The seal coat shall be applied immediately after laying the bituminous course which is required to be sealed. Before application of seal coat, the surface shall be cleaned free of any dust or other extraneous matters.

b) Construction of Type-A Seal Coat

The binder shall be heated in boilers of suitable design to the temperature appropriate to the grade of bitumen approved by the Engineer and sprayed on the dry surface in a uniform manner preferably with the help of mechanical sprayers. Excessive deposits of binder caused by stopping or starting of the sprayer or through leakage or due to any other reason shall be suitably corrected before the stone chippings are spread.

Immediately after the application of binder, stone chippings in a dry and clean state shall be spread uniformly on the surface preferably by means of a mechanical grittier or otherwise manually so as to cover the surface completely. If necessary the surface shall be broomed to ensure uniform spread of chippings. Immediately after the application of the cover material, the entire surface shall be rolled with a 8 - 10 tonne smooth wheeled roller. Rolling shall commence from the edges and progress towards the centre except in superelevated portions where it shall proceed from the inner edge to the outer. Each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one third of the track made in the preceding pass. While rolling is in progress additional chippings shall be spread by hand in whatever quantities required to make up the irregularities. Rolling shall continue until all aggregate particles are firmly bedded in the binder and present an uniform closed surface.

c) Construction of Type-B Seal Coat

Mixers of approved type shall be employed for mixing the aggregates with the bituminous binder. The binder shall be heated in boilers of suitable design to the temperature appropriate to the grade of bitumen approved by the Engineer. Also the aggregates shall be dry and suitably heated to a temperature as directed by the Engineer before the same are placed in the mixer. Mixing of binder with aggregates to the specified proportions shall be continued till the latter is thoroughly coated with the former. The mix shall be immediately transported from the mixing plant to the point of use and spread uniformly on the bituminous surface to be sealed. As soon as sufficient length has been covered with the premixed material, the surface shall be rolled with 6 - 8 tonne smooth wheeled power rollers. Rolling shall be continued till the premixed material completely seals the voids in the bituminous course and a smooth uniform surface is obtained.

3.12.04 Opening to Traffic

In case of Type-B Seal coat, traffic may be allowed soon after the final rolling when the premixed materials are cooled down to the surrounding temperature. However in case of Type- A seal coat, the traffic shall not be permitted until the following day.

3.13.00 Repair of Existing Water Bound Macadam Surfaces

Pot holes or patches and ruts in the water bound macadam base or surface course which is to be surface treated shall be repaired by removing all loose materials by cutting in rectangular patches and replacing with suitable materials. The repair shall be done as under.

Pot holes, patches and ruts shall be drained of any water and cut to regular shape with vertical sides and then be filled either with i) coarse aggregates and screenings conforming to the specification for water bound macadam and compacted with rollers or other approved rammer etc or with ii) premixed material conforming to the specification for open graded premix carpet and compacted with rollers or other approved means after painting the sides and bottom of the holes with a thin application of bitumen or a combination of both as directed by the Engineer.

3.14.00 Road Side Drains

3.14.01 Drains

The road side drains shall be made in sizes and slopes as shown on the approved drawings. The sides and bottom shall be neatly dressed after excavation. Proper connections shall be made to the culverts outside the plant area as per the drawings and instructions of the Engineer.

The excavated spoils other than that required for backfilling shall be transported and filled in low areas within the plant area or in embankments as instructed by the Engineer. The lining for drains shall be as per the drawings. Lining of drains may be of bricks or cement concrete blocks of specified grade as shown on the approved drawing or as directed by the Engineer. If shown on approved drawing, drains shall be of R.C.C. construction with necessary slopes.

3.15.00 Culverts

Excavation in trenches for foundation of culverts and wing walls shall be done with side slopes as per the drawings and instructions of the Engineer after clearing the site etc. As described in the "Specification for Earthwork in Excavation and Backfilling", backfilling in layers with watering and compaction shall be done after the construction of foundations. The construction of culverts shall be done true to the lines and levels as shown on the drawings. The specification for Masonry and/or Plain and Reinforced Cement concrete shall be followed as applicable.

3.16.00 Pipe Culverts and Drainage Pipes

3.16.01 Materials

The drainage pipes shall be made of R.C.C and shall be either class NP-2 or NP-3 as shown on the approved drawings. Pipe culverts shall be made of reinforced concrete pipe and shall be of class NP4 or RDSO class for railways as shown in the drawing. All pipes shall meet the requirements of IS : 458 and shall be procured from approved manufacturers with collars as per manufacturer's specification. The tenderer shall specifically mention the particular manufacturer's product he proposes to use.

Cement shall be ordinary Portland Cement as per IS:269. Coarse Aggregates shall be as per IS:383. Maximum size shall not exceed one third the thickness of the pipe or 20 mm whichever is smaller. Fine aggregates for concrete shall be as per IS:383.

3.16.02 Laying of Pipes

Laying of concrete pipes shall correspond to IS:783 and as per the specification given below.

a) The foundation bed for pipe shall be excavated true to lines and grades shown on the drawings and as directed by the Engineer. When trenching is involved, its width on either side of the pipe shall not be less than 150mm and not more than one third the diameter of pipe unless otherwise instructed/permitted by the Engineer. The sides of the trench shall be as nearly vertical as possible. Side slope, shoring, bailing out water etc as required shall be done by the Contractor.

Side slips if there be any shall be removed by the Contractor. After laying of the pipes are completed, backfilling of the trenches shall be done as per "Specification for Earthwork in Excavation and Backfilling" to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The surplus spoils shall be transported and filled in low areas within the plant area as instructed by the Engineer.

When bedrock or boulder stratum is encountered during excavation, the excavation shall be taken down to at least 200mm below the bottom of the pipe with prior permission of the Engineer and all rock/boulders in the area shall be removed and space filled with approved earth free from stone or fragmented materials, shaped to the requirements and thoroughly compacted to provide adequate support for the pipe.

Filling of trench shall be carried out simultaneously on both sides of the pipe in such a manner that unequal pressures do not occur and shall be done as per the "Specification for Earthwork in Excavation and Backfilling". When two or more pipes are to be laid adjacent to each other, they shall be separated by a distance equal to at least half the diameter of the pipe subject to a minimum of 450 mm. Laying of pipes shall start from the outlet and proceed towards inlet. All pipes and fittings shall be gradually lowered into the trench or placed on the supports by approved means taking due care to avoid any damage. Under no circumstances the pipes shall be dropped into the trench or on supports from heights.

b) Pipe bedding shall be first class projection bedding for positive projecting pipes as per IS : 783 having a projection ratio not greater than 0.70. The pipe shall be carefully laid on bedding made up of fine granular materials in an earth foundation; the bedding shall be carefully shaped to fit the lower part of the pipe exterior for at least ten percent of its overall height and in which the fill material is thoroughly compacted in layers not exceeding 150mm in depth around the pipe for the remainder of the pipe laid in trench.

When indicated on the drawings or directed by the Engineer, the pipe shall be bedded on a cradle constructed of concrete having a mix not leaner than M-15. The shape and dimension of the cradle shall be as indicated on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer. The pipe shall be laid on the concrete bedding before the concrete is set.

c) The drop walls shall be made with first class brickwork in 1:4 cement mortar.

d) The pipe culverts shall be made with proper care with respect to the invert of the pipe, gradient if any etc as specified on the drawings and as instructed by the Engineer.

e) Where R.C.C pipes are encased in concrete at road crossings or at other places the pipes need be suitably supported avoiding reinforcements of concrete blocks, joints properly done before concreting is taken up. Concreting of total height of block may be done in a single operation or may

be done upto some height for pipes to be properly laid in position and the balance height of the block shall be concreted subsequently.

f) The R.C.C. pipes shall be joined with cement mortar. Cement mortar shall consist of 1 part of cement and 2 part of clean sand with only enough water for workability. Procedure of jointing shall be as per IS : 783.

3.16.03 Relation With Water Supply Pipeline

Unless specifically cleared by the Engineer, under no circumstances shall the drainage pipes be allowed to come close to water supply pipelines.

3.17.00 Manholes and Inspection Chambers

The maximum distance between the manholes shall be 30m unless specifically permitted otherwise. In addition, at every change of alignment, gradient or diameter there shall be a manhole or inspection chamber. The distance between the manhole or inspection chamber and gully chamber shall not exceed 6 meters unless permitted otherwise. Manhole shall be constructed so as to be water tight under test. The channel or drain at the bottom of chamber shall be plastered with 1:2 cement sand mortar and finished smooth to the grade. The channels and drains shall be shaped and laid to provide a smooth flow. Connection to the existing pipelines shall be through a manhole. Manholes shall be provided with standard covers usually of C.I. or as directed by the Engineer. The cover shall be closely fitted so as to prevent gases from coming out.

4.00.00 Testing And Acceptance Criteria

All testing as mentioned in the specification and as mentioned in Clause No. 900 of the "Specification for Roads and Bridge Works, 1983" published by IRC on behalf of Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) shall be carried out by the Contractor as per the direction of the Engineer.

5.00.00 MEASUREMENT

Method of measurement shall be as per the latest version of IS:1200, Part-17 and as directed by the Engineer.

CEMENT CONCRETE (PLAIN & REINFORCED)

1.00.00 SCOPE

1.01.00 General

This specification covers all the requirements, described hereinafter for general use of Plain and Reinforced Cement Concrete work in Structures and locations, cast-in-situ or precast, and shall include all incidental items of work not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the completion of the work. Special requirements for structures such as reinforced concrete chimney, cooling towers, etc. have been covered under the respective specifications. Those specifications shall be used in conjunction with this specification.

1.02.00 BS:8110 and BS:5328 shall form a part of this specification and shall be complied with unless permitted otherwise. For any particular aspect not covered by this Code, appropriate Code, specifications and/or replacement by any International code of practice as may be specified by the Engineer shall be followed. All codes and Standards shall conform to its latest revisions. However, should the list be not exhaustive and does not cover any aspect of the work, then relevant Indian and, in its absence, relevant International code shall apply.

2.00.00 General

2.01.00 Work to be provided for by the Contractor

The work to be provided for by the Contractor, unless otherwise specified shall include but not be limited to the following

a) Furnish all labour, supervision, services including facilities as may be required under statutory labour regulations, materials, forms, templates, supports, scaffolds, approaches, aids, construction equipment, tools and plants, transportations, etc. required for the work.

b) Prepare Bar bending Schedules for reinforcement bars showing the positions and details of spacers, supports, chairs, hangers etc.

c) Prepare working drawings of formworks, scaffolds, supports, etc.

d) Prepare shop drawings for various inserts, anchors, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, embedments, hangers, openings, frames etc.

e) Prepare detailed drawings of supports, templates, hangers, etc. required for installation of various embedments like inserts, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, frames, joint seals, frames, openings etc.

As decided by the Engineer some or all of the drawings & schedules prepared under item (b) to (e) above will have to be submitted for approval.

f) Submit for approval detailed schemes of all operations required for executing the work, e.g. material handling, Concrete mixing, Placement of concrete, Compaction, curing, services, Approaches, etc.

g) Design and submit for approval concrete mix designs required to be adopted on the job.

h) Furnish samples and submit for approval results of tests of various properties of the following:

   i) The various ingredients of concrete

   ii) Concrete

   iii) Embedments

   iv) Joint seals

i) Provide all incidental items not shown or specified in particular but reasonably implied or necessary for successful completion of the work in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

j) For supply of certain materials normally manufactured by specialist firms, the Contractor may have to produce, if directed by the Engineer, a guarantee in approved Performa for satisfactory performance for a reasonable period as may be specified, binding both the manufacturers and the Contractor, jointly and severally.

2.02.00 Work by others

No work under this specification will be provided by any agency other than the Contractor unless specifically mentioned elsewhere in the contract.

2.03.00 Information to be submitted by the Tenderer

2.03.01 With Tender

The following technical information's are required with the tender:

a) Source and arrangement of processing of aggregates proposed to be adopted.

b) Type of plant and equipment proposed to be used.

c) Names of firms with which association is sought for to execute the special items of work in the contract.

d) Types of formwork proposed to be used.

2.03.02 After Award

The Contractor shall submit the following information and data including samples where necessary, progressively during the execution of the contract.

a) Programme of Execution

Within 30 days of the award of contract, the Contractor will submit a Master Programme for completion of the work.

This Master Programme may have to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor, quarterly or at more frequent intervals as may be directed by the Engineer depending on the exigencies of the work.

Detailed day-to-day Programme of every month is to be submitted by the Contractor before the end of the previous month.

b) Samples

Samples of the following materials and any other materials proposed to be used shall be submitted as directed by the Engineer, in sufficient quantities free of cost, for approval. The Engineer for future reference will preserve approved samples. The approval of the Engineer shall not, in any way, relieve the Contractor of his responsibility of supplying materials of specified qualities:

i) Coarse and fine aggregates.

ii) Admixtures.

iii) Plywood for Formwork.

iv) Embedded and anchorage materials as may be desired by the Engineer.

v) Joint sealing strips and other*waterproofing materials.

vi) Joint filling compounds.

vii) Foundation quality Rubber Pads.

c) Design Mix

Design mix as per specification giving proportions of the ingredients, sources of aggregates and cement, along with test results of trial mixes as per relevant B.S., is to be submitted to the Engineer for his approval before it can be used on the works.

d) Bar Bending Schedules

Bar Sending Schedules in accordance with Clause 2.01.00 (b) and 3.16.01 of this specification.

e) Detailed Drawings and Designs of Formworks to be used

Detailed design data and drawings of standard formworks to be used as per clause 2.01.00 (c).

f) Detailed Drawings for Templates & Temporary Supports for embedment As per Clause 2.01.00 (e).

g) Mill Test Reports for Cement & Reinforcing Steel.

h) Inspection Reports

The Engineer in accordance with Clause 2.04.00 of this specification may desire inspection Reports in respect of Formwork and Reinforcement and any other item of work as.

i) Test Reports

Reports of tests of various materials and concrete as required under Clause 4.0: SAMPLING & TESTING of this specification or as directed by the Engineer.

j) Any other data, which may be required as per this specification or as directed by the Engineer.

2.04.00 Conformity with Design

The Contractor will prepare checklists in approved Performa, which will be called "Pour Cards". These Pour Cards will list out all items of work involved. The Contractor will inform the Engineer, sufficiently in advance, whenever any particular pour is ready for concreting. He shall accord all necessary help and assistance to the Engineer for all checking required in the pour. On satisfying himself that all details are in accordance to the drawings and specifications, the engineer will give written permission on the same Pour Cards allowing the contractor to commence placement of concrete. Details of all instructions issued by the Engineer and the records of compliance by the Contractor, deviations allowed by the Engineer and any other relevant information will be written on accompanying sheets attached to the Pour Cards. The Pour Cards along with accompaniments will be handed over to the Engineer before starting placement of concrete. One of the mix designs developed by the Contractor as per the I.S. Specifications and established to the satisfaction of the Engineer by trial mixes shall be permitted to be used by the Engineer, the choice being dictated by the requirements of designs and workability. The methods of mixing, conveyance,

placement, vibration, finishing, curing, protection and testing of concrete will be as approved or directed by the Engineer.

2.05.00 Materials to be used

2.05.01 General Requirement

All materials whether to be incorporated in the work or used temporarily for the construction shall conform to the relevant IS Specifications unless-stated otherwise and be of best approved quality.

2.05.02 Cement

Ordinary Portland cement of as per BS: 12 shall preferably be used in reinforced/plain cement concrete works for all areas other than for the critical structures identified below. However, other types of cement such as ordinary Portland cement conforming to BS: 4027 can be used under special circumstances. Cement used in all concrete mixes shall be in general of grade 32.5/42.5 unless design requires a higher grade. Ordinary Portland cement shall be used for following structure.

a) TG foundation top deck and sub structures including raft.

b) Spring Supporting decks of all machine foundations.

c) Structures requiring grade of concrete of M30 and above.

In special cases, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, Low Heat Cement, Sulphate resistant cement, high strength Ordinary Portland Cement etc. may be permitted or directed to be used by the Engineer.
For Brickwork, plaster, flooring and other finishing works, ordinary Portland cement of 32.5/4 grade shall be used.

2.05.03 Coarse Aggregate

Aggregate of sizes ranging between 4.75 mm and 150 mm will be termed as Coarse Aggregate. Coarse aggregate for concrete shall be chemically inert, hard, strong durable against weathering, of limited porosity, and free from deleterious materials. It shall be properly graded. Coarse aggregates shall be either crushed gravel or stone. All aggregates shall meet the requirement of BS: 882. Only Coarse Aggregate from, approved quarries and conforming to BS-883 will be allowed to be used on the works. Petrographic test shall be carried out by the contractor free of cost for checking the quality of rock from quarry. This test shall be repeated by the Contractor free of cost for change in quarry or as directed by the Engineer. The results shall be checked for reactivity of silica in aggregate with alkalis of cement.

2.05.04 Fine Aggregate

Aggregate smaller than 4.75 mm and within the grading limits and other requirements set in BS: 882 are termed as Fine Aggregate or Sand. Only Fine Aggregate from approved sources and conforming to the above BS Specification will be allowed to be used in works. Sand shall be hard, durable, clean and free from adherent coatings or organic matter and clay balls or pellets.

2.05.05 Water

Water for use in Concrete shall be clear and free from injurious oils, acids, alkalis, organic matter, salt, silts, or other impurities. Generally, BS: 3148 will be followed for routine tests.

2.05.06 Admixture

Only admixtures of approved quality will be used when directed or permitted by the Engineer. The different types of admixtures, which may be necessary to satisfy the concrete mix and the design requirement, shall be as per BS-5075 and may be one of the followings:

a) Accelerating admixture

b) Retarding admixture

c) Water reducing admixture

d) Air entraining admixture

The contractor shall inform the Engineer about the type of admixture which he is planning to use in different areas within the scope of work for the approval of the Engineer. The admixture shall be of proven make and from a reputed manufacturer. It should not have any adverse effect on strength, durability of concrete and reinforcement. Super plasticizers conforming to BS: 5075 Part3 or ASTMC-494 shall only be used as admixture having the above properties either individually or in a combination as per the direction of the Engineer.

2.05.07 Reinforcement

Reinforcement shall be as per relevant IS Specification as mentioned in the Contract/Drawing/Instructions. All bars above 10 mm dia. shall be of tested quality.

2.06.00 Storage of Materials

2.06.01 General

All materials shall be so stored as to prevent deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter and to ensure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work.

Any material, which has deteriorated or has been damaged or is otherwise considered defective by the Engineer, shall not be used for concrete and shall be removed from site immediately, failing which, the Engineer shall be at liberty to get the materials removed and the cost incurred thereof shall be realised from the Contractor's dues. The Contractor shall maintain upto-date accounts of receipt, issue and balance (stack wise) of all materials. Storage of materials shall conform to BS standards..

2.06.02 Cement

Sufficient space for storage, with open passages between stacks, shall be arranged by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Cement shall be stored off the ground in dry, leak proof, well-ventilated warehouses at the works in such a manner as to prevent deterioration due to moisture or intrusion of foreign matter.

Cement shall be stored in easily countable stacks with consignment identification marks. Consignments shall be used in the order of their receipts at site. Sub-standard or partly set cement shall not be used and shall be removed from the site, with the knowledge of the Engineer, as soon as it is detected.

2.06.03 Aggregates

Aggregates shall be stored on raised surface constructed by providing planks or steel plates or on concrete or brick masonry pavement. Each size shall be kept separated with wooden or steel or concrete or masonry bulkheads or in separate stacks and sufficient care shall be taken to prevent the material at the edges of the stock piles from getting intermixed. Stacks of fine and coarse aggregates shall be kept sufficiently apart with proper arrangement of drainage. The aggregates shall be stored in easily measurable stacks of suitable depths as may be directed by the Engineer.

2.06.04 Reinforcement

Reinforcing steel shall be stored consignment-wise and size-wise off the ground and under cover, if desired by the Engineer. It shall be protected from rusting, oil, grease, and distortions.

If necessary, the reinforcing steel may be coated with cement wash before stacking to prevent scale and rust at no extra cost to the Owner. The stacks shall be easily measurable. Steel needed for immediate use shall only be removed from storage.

2.07.00 Quality Control

Contractor shall establish and maintain quality control for different items of work and materials as may be directed by the Engineer to assure compliance with contract requirements and maintain and submit to the Engineer records of the

same. The quality control operation shall include but not be limited to the following items of work:

a) Admixture:	Type, quantity, physical, and chemical properties that affects strength, workability, and durability of concrete. For air entraining admixtures, dosage to be adjusted to maintain air contents within desirable limits.
b) Aggregate:	Physical, chemical and mineralogical qualities. Grading, moisture content and impurities.
c) Water:	Impurities tests.
d) Cement:	Tests to satisfy relevant IS Specifications.
e) Formwork:	Material, shapes, dimensions, lines, elevations, surface finish, adequacy of form, ties, bracing and shoring and coating.
f) Reinforcement:	Shapes, dimensions, length of splices, clearances, ties and supports. Quality and requirement of welded splices. Material tests or Certificates to satisfy relevant IS Specification.
g) Grades of Concrete:	Usage and mix design, testing of all properties.
h) Batching & Mixing:	Types and capacity of plant, concrete mixers and transportation equipment.
i) Joints:	Locations of joints, water stops and filler materials. Dimension of joints, quality, and shape of joint material and splices.
j) Embedded and Anchorage Items:	Material, shape, location, setting.
k) Placing:	Preparation, rate of pouring, weather limitations, time intervals between mixing and placing and between two successive lifts, covering over dry or wet surfaces, cleaning and preparation of surfaces on which concrete is to be placed, application of mortar/slurry for proper bond, prevention of cold joint, types of chutes or conveyors.

l)	Compaction:	Number of vibrators, their prime mover, frequency and amplitude of vibration, diameter and weight of vibrators, duration of vibration, hand-spreading, rodding and tamping.
m)	Setting of base & Bearing plates:	Lines, elevations, and bedding mortar.
n)	Concrete Finishes:	Repairs of surface defects, screening, floating, steel trowelling and brooming, special finishes.
o)	Curing:	Methods and length of time.

Copies of records and tests for the items noted above, as well as, records of corrective action taken shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval as may be desired.

3.00.00 INSTALLATION

All installation requirements shall be in accordance with BS: 8110 and as supplemented or modified herein or by other best possible standards where the specific requirements mentioned in this section of the specification do not cover all the aspects to the full satisfaction of the Engineer.

3.01.00 Washing and Screening of Aggregates

Washing and screening of coarse and fine aggregates to remove fines, dirt, or other deleterious materials shall be carried out by approved means as desired by the Engineer.

3.02.00 Admixture

All concrete shall be designed for normal rate of setting and hardening at normal temperature. Variations in temperature and humidity under different climatic conditions will affect the rate of setting and hardening, which will, in turn, affect the workability and quality of the concrete. Admixtures including plasticisers of approved make may be used with the Engineer's approval to modify the rate of hardening, to improve workability or as an aid to control concrete quality. The Engineer reserves the right to require laboratory test or use test data, or owner satisfactory reference before granting approval. The admixture shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and/or as directed by the Engineer.

3.03.00 Grades of Concrete

Concrete shall be in one of the grades designated in BS: 5328 Part 2. Grade of concrete to be used in different parts of work shall be as shown on the drawing. In case of liquid retaining structures, BS: 8110 Part -2 will be followed. Minimum cement content shall be as per BS: 5328 Part-1.

3.04.00 Proportioning and Works Control

3.04.01 General

"Design Mix Concrete" and "Nominal Mix Design" is defined as follows for use in this specification:

a) Proportioning of ingredients of concrete made with preliminary tests by designing the concrete mix. Such concrete shall be called "Design Mix Concrete".

b) Proportioning of ingredients of concrete made without preliminary tests adopting nominal concrete mix. Such concrete shall be called "Nominal Mix Concrete".

As far as possible, design mix concrete shall be used on all concrete works. Nominal mix concrete, in grades ST-15or lower only may be used if shown on drawings or approved by the Engineer. In all cases the Proportioning of ingredients and works control shall be in accordance with BS and shall be adopted for use after the Engineer is satisfied regarding its adequacy and after obtaining his approval in writing.

3.04.02 Mix Design Criteria

Concrete mixes will be designed by the Contractor to achieve the strength, durability, and workability necessary for the job, by the most economical use of the various ingredients. In general, the design will keep in view the following considerations

a) Consistent with the various other requirements of the mix, the quantity of water should be kept at the lowest possible level.

b) The nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate shall be as large as possible within the limits specified.

c) The various fractions of coarse and fine aggregates should be mixed in such a proportion as to produce the best possible combined internal grading giving the densest and most workable mix.

d) The finished concrete should have adequate durability in all condition, to withstand satisfactorily the weather and other destruction agencies, which it is expected to be subjected to in actual service.

e) The mix design shall have required workability and characteristic strength as per BS. The quantity of cement, aggregates, and admixtures shall be determined by mass.

The requirement of adequate structural strength is catered for by the choice of proper grade of concrete in structural design. The Contractor will strictly abide by the same in his design of concrete mix installation. Various trials shall be given by the contractor with specific cement content on each trial. In some cases, plasticizers and other admixtures may be necessary to achieve the desired results.

3.06.00 Minimum Cement Content

The minimum cement content for each grade of concrete shall be as per BS: 5328 Part -2. Contractor has to consider actual environmental exposure condition at site. Based on various tests results and as per Engineer, the environment condition shall be adopted for which minimum cement content shall be considered. No extra payment shall be made on account of any variation in environment condition.

a) Sufficient number of trial mixes (to be decided by the Engineer) will be taken at the laboratory for the various designs and graphs of w/c ratio Vs crushing strengths at various ages will be plotted.

b) All tests will be done in presence of the Engineer who shall be the final authority to decide upon the adoption of any revised minimum cement content. The Contractor will always be responsible to produce quality concrete of the required grade as per the acceptance criteria of BS.

c) The Engineer will always have the unquestionable right to revise the minimum cement content as decided above, if, in his opinion, there is any chance of deterioration of quality on account of use of lower cement content or any other reason.

3.07.00 Water-Cement Ratio

The choice of water-cement ratio in designing a concrete mix will depend on:-

a) The requirement of strength.

b) The requirement of durability.

3.07.01 Strength Requirement

In case of "Design Mix Concrete" the water-cement ratio of such value as to give acceptable test results as per BS: 5328 will be selected by trial and error. The values of water-cement ratios for different grade and mix designs will have to be established after conducting sufficiently large number of preliminary tests in the

laboratory to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Frequent checks on test will have to be carried out and the water-cement ratios will be revised if the tests produce unsatisfactory results. Notwithstanding anything stated above the Contractor's responsibility to produce satisfactory test results and to bear all the consequences in case of default remains unaltered.

In case of nominal mix concrete, the maximum water-cement ratio for different grades of concrete is specified in Table-14 of BS: 5328 Part-1 and no tests are necessary. The acceptance test criterion for nominal mix concrete shall be as per BS.

3.07.02 Durability Requirement

BS: 5328 Part-1 give the maximum water-cement ratio permissible from the point of view of durability of concrete subjected to adverse exposure to weather, sulphate attacks, and contact with harmful chemicals. Impermeability may also be an important consideration.

Whenever the water-cement ratio dictated by Durability consideration is lower than that required from strength criteria, the former should be adopted.

In general the water cement ratio between .55 will be desirable to satisfy the durability requirement and from the consideration of impermeability of concrete. The contractor may propose lower water cement ratio as mentioned above by addition of a suitable plasticizer/super-plasticizer. Trial mix shall be carried out accordingly. However, the contractor has to propose specifically along with field trials in the event of lower cement content if found suitable along with a plasticizer.

3.08.00 Workability

The degree of workability necessary to allow the concrete to be well consolidated and to be worked into the corners of formwork and around the reinforcement and embedments and to give the required surface finish shall depend*on the type and nature of structure and shall be based on experience and tests. The usual limits of consistency for various types of structures are given below:

TABLE-V

LIMITS OF CONSISTENCY

Degree of workability	Slump in mm with Standard Cone as per IS: 1199		Use for which concrete is suitable
	Min.	Max.	

Very low	0	25	Large Mass concrete structure with heavy compaction equipments, roads
Low	25	50	Uncongested wide and shallow R.C.C. structures
Medium	50	100	Deep but wide R.C.C. structures with congestion of reinforcement and inserts
High	100	150	Very narrow and deep R.C.C. structures with congestion due to reinforcement and inserts.

Note: Notwithstanding anything mentioned above, the slump to be obtained for work in progress shall be as per direction of the Engineer.

With the permission of the Engineer, for any grade of concrete, if the water has to be increased in special cases, cement shall also be increased proportionately to keep the ratio of water to cement same as adopted in trial mix design for each grade of concrete. No extra payment will be made for this additional cement.

The workability of concrete shall be checked at frequent intervals by slump tests.

3.09.00 Size of coarse Aggregates

The maximum size of coarse aggregates for different locations shall be as follows unless otherwise directed by the Engineer

Very narrow space	- 12 mm
Reinforced concrete Except foundation	- 20 mm
Ordinary Plain concrete and Reinforced concrete foundations	- 40 mm
Mass concrete	- 80 mm
Lean concrete	- 40 mm

Grading of coarse aggregates for a particular size shall conform to relevant B.S. Codes and shall also be such as to produce a dense concrete of the specified proportions, strength and consistency that will work readily into position without segregation.

Coarse aggregate will normally be separated into the following sizes and stacked separately in properly designed stockpiles

80 mm to 40 mm, 40 mm to 20 mm and 20 mm to 5 mm. In certain cases it may be necessary to further split the 20 mm to 5 mm fraction into 20 mm to 10 mm and 10 mm to 5 mm fractions.

This separation of aggregates in different size fractions is necessary so that they may be remixed in the desired proportion to arrive at a correct internal grading to produce the best mix.

3.09.01 Temperature control of concrete in top decks of machine foundations (i.e. of TGs, BFPs, Fans and Mills):

The temperature of fresh concrete shall not exceed 25°C when placed. A suitable measuring device for measuring the temperature of concrete as approved by the Engineer shall be used. For maintaining the limiting temperature of the 25°C, crushed ice shall be used as mixing water. The ice shall be formed of water conforming BS: 3148. The Contractor shall establish the quantity of crushed ice to be mixed in order to achieve the limiting temperature of 25°C.

3.09.02 Base raft of Turbo Generator foundations and top decks of all machine foundations shall be cast in a continuous operation without any construction joint.

3.10.00 Mixing of Concrete

Ingredients of the concrete mix shall be measured by weight. Concrete shall always be mixed in mechanical mixer. Water shall not normally be charged into the drum of the mixer until all the cement and aggregates constituting the batch are already in the drum and mixed for at least one minute. Mixing of each batch shall be continued until there is a uniform distribution of the materials and the mass is uniform in colour and consistency, but in no case shall mixing be done for less than 2 (two) minutes and at least 40 (forty) revolutions after all the materials and water are in the drum. When absorbent Aggregates are used or when the mix is very dry, the mixing time shall be extended as may be directed by the Engineer. Mixers shall not be loaded above their rated capacity as this prevents thorough mixing.

The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before the ingredients for the next batch are fed into the drum. No partly set or remixed or excessively wet concrete shall be used. Such concrete shall be immediately removed from site. Each time the work stops, the mixer shall be thoroughly cleaned & when the next mixing commences, the first batch shall have 10% additional cement at no extra cost to the Owner to allow for loss in the drum.

Regular checks on mixer efficiency shall be carried out as directed by the Engineer as per IS: 4634 on all mixers employed at site only those mixers whose efficiencies are within the tolerances specified in IS: 1791 will be allowed to be employed.

Batching Plant shall conform to IS: 4925. The measuring gauges of batching plant shall be periodically calibrated for which the contractor shall provide standard weights. The accuracy of all gauges shall be within limits prescribed by the Engineer.

When hand mixing is permitted by the Engineer, for unimportant out of the way locations in small quantities, it shall be carried out on a water-tight platform and care shall be taken to ensure that mixing is continued until the mass is uniform in colour and consistency. In case of hand-mixing, 10% extra cement shall be added to each batch at no extra cost to the owner.

3.11.00 Conveying Concrete

Concrete shall be handled and conveyed from the place of mixing to the place of laying as rapidly as practicable by approved means and placed and compacted in the final position before the initial setting of the cement starts. Concrete should be conveyed in such a way as will prevent segregation or loss of any of the ingredients. For long distance haulage, agitator cars of approved design will be used. If, in-spite of all precautions, segregations does occur during transport, the concrete shall be properly re-mixed before placement. During very hot or cold weather, if directed by the Engineer, concrete shall be transported in deep containers, which will reduce the rate of loss of water, by evaporation or loss of heat. If necessary, the container may have to be covered and insulated. Conveying equipment's for concrete shall be well maintained and thoroughly cleaned before, commencement of concrete mixing. Such equipment's shall be kept free from set concrete.

3.12.00 Placing and Compacting Concrete

Where specifically covered, the relevant B.S. Code will be followed for the procedure of surface preparation, placement, consolidation, curing, finishes, repairs and maintenance of concrete. If, however, there is no specific provision in relevant B.S. code for any particular aspect of work, any other standard code of practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, will be adopted. Concrete may have to be placed against the following types of surfaces:

a) Earth foundation

b) Rock foundation

c) Formwork

d) Construction joint in concrete or masonry

The surface on or against which concrete is to be placed has to be cleaned thoroughly. Rock or old construction joint has to be roughened by wire brushing, chipping, sand blasting or any other approved means for proper bond. All cuttings, dirt, oil, foreign and deleterious material, laitance, etc. are to be removed

by air water jetting or water at high pressure. Earth foundation on which direct placement of concrete is allowed will be consolidated as directed by the Engineer such that it does not crumble and get mixed up with the concrete during or after placement, before it has sufficiently set and hardened.

Formwork, reinforcement, preparation of surface, embedment's, joint seals etc., shall be approved in writing by the Engineer before concrete is placed. As far as possible, concrete shall be placed in the formwork by means approved by the Engineer and shall not be dropped from a height or handled in a manner which may cause segregation. Any drop over 1500 mm shall have to be approved by the Engineer.

Rock foundation or construction joint will be kept moist for at least 72 hours prior to placement. Concrete will be placed always against moist surface but never on pools of water. In case the foundation cannot be dewatered completely, special procedure and precaution, as directed by the Engineer will have to be adopted.

Formwork will be cleaned thoroughly and smeared lightly with form oil or grease of approved quality just prior to placement.

A layer of mortar of thickness 12 mm of the same or less w/c ratio and the same proportion as that of the concrete being placed or cement slurry will be spread thoroughly on the rock Foundation or construction joint just prior to placement of concrete.

After concrete has been placed, it shall be spread, if necessary & thoroughly compacted by approved mechanical vibration to maximum, subsidence without segregation and thoroughly worked around shape. Vibrators shall not be used for pushing concrete into adjoining areas. Vibrators must be operated by experienced workmen and the work carried out as per relevant IS Code of Practice: In thin members with heavy congestion of reinforcement or other embedments, where effective use of internal vibrator is, in the opinion of the Engineer, doubtful, in addition to immersion vibrators the contractor may have to employ form vibrators conforming to IS: 4656. For slabs and other similar structures, the contractor will additionally employ screed vibrator as per IS: 2506. Hand tamping may be allowed in rare cases, subject to the approval of the Engineer. Care must be taken to ensure that the inserts, fixtures, reinforcement, and formwork are not displaced or distorted during placing & consolidation of concrete.

The rate of placement of concrete shall be such that no cold joint is formed and fresh concrete is placed always against green Concrete, which is still plastic and workable. No concrete shall be placed in open, during rains. During rainy season, no placement in the open is to be attempted unless sufficient tarpaulins or other similar protective arrangement for completely covering the still green concrete from rain is kept at the site of placement. If there has been any sign of washing of cement and sand, the entire affected concrete shall be removed immediately. Suitable precautions shall be taken in advance to guard against rains before leaving the fresh concrete unattended. No accumulation of water

shall be permitted on or around freshly laid concrete.

Slabs, beams, and similar members shall be poured in one operation, unless otherwise instructed by the Engineer. Mouldings, throating, drip course, etc., shall be poured as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Holes shall be provided and bolts, sleeves, anchors, fastenings, or other fixtures shall be embedded in concrete as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Any deviation there from shall be set right by the Contractor at his own expense as instructed by the Engineer.

In case the forms or supports get displaced during or immediately after the placement and bring the concrete surface out of alignment beyond tolerance limits, the Engineer may direct to remove the portion and reconstruct or repair the same -at the Contractor's expense.

The Engineer shall decide upon the time interval between two placements of concrete of different ages coming in contact with each other, taking in consideration the degree of maturity of the older concrete, shrinkage, heat dissipation and the ability of the older concrete to withstand the load imposed upon it by the fresh placement.

Once the concrete is deposited, consolidated and finished in its final position, it shall not be distributed.

3.13.00 Construction Joints and Cold Joints

3.13.01 Construction Joints

It is always desirable to complete any concrete structure by continuous pouring in one operation. However, due to practical limitation of methods and equipment and certain design considerations, construction joints are formed by discontinuing concrete certain predetermined stages. These joints will be formed in a manner specified in the drawings/Instruction.

Vertical construction joints will be made with rigid stop-board forms having slots for allowing passage of reinforcement rods and any other embedments and fixtures that may be shown. Next stage concrete shall be placed against construction joint as per clause 3.12.

Where the location of the joints are not specified, it will be in accordance with the following:

a) In a column, the joint shall be formed 75 mm below the lowest soffit of the beam framing into it.

b) Concrete in a beam shall preferably be placed without a joint, but if Provision of a joint is unavoidable, the joint shall be vertical and at the middle of the span.

c) A joint in a suspended floor slab shall be vertical and at the middle of the span and at right angles to the principal reinforcement.

d) Feather-edges in concrete shall be avoided while forming a joint.

e) A construction joint should preferably be placed in a low-stress zone and at right angles to the direction of the principal stress.

f) In case the Contractor proposes to have a construction joint anywhere to facilitate his work, the proposal should be submitted well in advance to the Engineer for study and approval without which no construction joint will be allowed.

3.13.02 Cold Joint

An advancing face of a concrete pour, which could not be covered by fresh concrete before expiry of initial setting time (due to an unscheduled stoppage or delay on account of breakdown in plant, inclement weather, low rate of placement or any other reason), is called a cold joint. The Contractor should always remain vigilant to avoid cold joints.

If, however, a cold joint is formed due to unavoidable reasons, the following procedure shall be adopted for treating it:

a) If the concrete is so green that it can be removed manually and if vibrators can penetrate the surface without much effort, fresh concrete can be placed directly against the old surface. The old concrete should be covered by fresh concrete as quickly as possible and the joint thoroughly and systematically vibrated.

b) In case concrete has hardened a bit more than (a) but can still be easily removed by a light hand pick, the surface will be raked thoroughly and the loose concrete removed completely without disturbing the rest of the concrete in depth. A rich mortar layer 12 *mm* in thickness, will be placed on the cold joint fresh concrete shall be placed on the mortar layer and the joint will be thoroughly and systematically vibrated penetrating the vibrator deep into the old layer of concrete.

c) In case the concrete at the joint has become so stiff that it cannot be remoulded and mortar or slurry does not raise inspite of extensive vibration, the joint, will be left to harden for at least 12 - 24 hrs. It Will then be treated as a regular construction joint, after cutting the concrete to required shape and preparing the surface as described under clause 3.12.

3.14.00 Repairs, Finishes, and Treatment of Concrete surfaces

3.14.01 Adequate and sound concrete surfaces, whether formed or unformed, can be

obtained by employing a concrete mix of proper design, competent formwork, appropriate methods of handling, placing, and consolidation by experienced workmen.

Unsound concrete resulting from improper mix design, incompetent methods, equipment and formwork, poor workmanship and protection will not be accepted and will have to be dismantled, removed and replaced by sound concrete at the Contractor's cost. The Engineer may, at his sole discretion, allow to retain concrete with minor defects provided the Contractor is able to repair it by approved methods at no extra cost to the Owner, All concrete work shall be inspected by the Contractor immediately after the forms are removed & he will promptly report occurrence of any defects to the Engineer. All repair works will be carried out as per the instructions and in the presence of the Engineer or his representative. Generally, repair work will consist of any or all of the following operations:

a) Sack rubbing with mortar and stoning with carborundum stone.

b) Cutting away the defective concrete to the required depth shape.

c) Cleaning of reinforcement & embedments. It may be necessary to provide an anti-corrosive coating on the reinforcement.

d) Roughening by sand blasting or chipping.

e) Installing additional reinforcement/welded mesh fabric.

f) Dry packing with stiff mortar.

9) Plastering, guniting, shotcreting etc.

h) Placing and compacting concrete in the void left by cutting out defective concrete.

i) Grouting with cement sand slurry of 1:1 mix.

j) Repairing with a suitable mortar either cement or resin modified mortars.

k) Polymer modified patching and adhesive repair& mortar for beams & columns.

3.14.02 Finishing unformed Surface

The contractor shall provide normal finishes in unformed surfaces which can be achieved by screeding, floating, trowelling etc. A few typical and common cases of treatment of concrete surface are cited below

a) Floor

Whenever a non-integral floor finish is indicated, the surface of reinforced concrete slab shall be struck off at the specified levels and slopes and shall be finished with a wooden float fairly smooth removing all laitance. No over trowelling, to obtain a very smooth surface, shall be done, as it will prevent adequate bond with the subsequent finish. If desired by the Engineer, the surface shall be scored and marked to provide better bond.

Where monolithic finish is specified or required, concrete shall be compacted and struck off at the specified levels and slopes with a screed, preferably a vibrating type and then floated with a wooden float. Steel trowelling is then started after the moisture film and shine have disappeared from the surface and after the concrete has hardened enough to prevent excess of fines and water to rise to the surface but not hard enough to prevent proper finishing of aberrations. Steel trowelling properly done will flatten and smoothen sandy surface left by wooden floats and produce a dense surface free from blemishes, ripples, and trowel marks.

A fine textured surface that is not slick and can be used where there is likelihood of spillage of oil or water can be obtained by trowelling the surface lightly with a circular motion after initial trowelling keeping the steel trowel flat on the surface.

To provide a better grip the Engineer may instruct marking the floor in a regular geometric pattern after initial trowelling.

b) Beans, Columns & Walls

If on such or any other concrete structure it is intended to apply plaster or such concrete surfaces against which brickwork or other allied works are to be built, the Contractor shall hack the surface adequately as soon as the form is stripped off so that proper bond can develop. Pattern, adequacy, and details of such hacking shall meet with the approval of the Engineer, who shall be informed to inspect such surfaces before they are covered up.

3.15.00 Protection and Curing of concrete

Newly placed concrete shall be protected by approved means from rain, sun, and wind. Concrete placed below the ground level shall be protected against contamination from falling earth during and after placing. Concrete placed in ground containing deleterious substances, shall be protected from contact with such ground, or with water draining from such ground, during placing of concrete and for a period of at least three days, or as otherwise instructed by the Engineer. The ground water around newly poured concrete shall be kept to an approved level by pumping out or other adequate means of drainage to prevent floatation or flooding. Steps, as approved by the Engineer, shall be taken to protect immature concrete from damage by debris, excessive 'Loadings, vibration, abrasion, mixing with earth or other deleterious materials, etc. that may impair the strength and

durability of the concrete.

As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently, it shall be covered either with sand, hessian, canvas, or similar materials and kept continuously wet for at least 14 (fourteen) days after final setting. Curing by continuous sprinkling of water will be allowed if the Engineer is satisfied with the adequacy of the arrangements made by the Contractor. Quality of water for curing shall be as per BS: 3148

If permitted by the Engineer, liquid curing compound may be used for prevention of premature water loss in concrete and thereby effecting curing of concrete. This type of curing compound shall be sprayed on newly laid concrete surfaces to form a thin film barrier against premature water loss without disturbances to normal setting action. The curing compound shall be emulsified paraffin based and shall comply with ASTM requirements for acceptance.

The curing compound shall be applied following the final finishing operation and immediately after disappearance of water from concrete surface. It is important not to apply the curing compound when standing water is still present on concrete.

The contractor shall arrange for the manufacturer's supervision at no extra cost.

The Contractor shall remain extremely vigilant and employ proper equipment and workmen under able supervision for curing. The Engineer's decision regarding the adequacy of curing is final. In case the Engineer notices any lapse on the part of the Contractor, he will inform the Contractor or his supervisor verbally or in writing to correct the deficiency in curing. If no satisfactory action is taken by the Contractor within 3 (three) hours of issuance of such instruction, the Engineer will be at liberty either to employ sufficient means through any agency to make good the deficiency and recover the cost thereof from the Contractor, or deduct certain amount from contractor's payment for the part where inadequate curing was noticed entirely at the discretion of the Engineer.

3.16.00 Reinforcement

Mild steel round bars, TMT bars, Hot rolled deformed bars or cold twisted deformed bars as medium tensile or high yield strength steel, plain hard drawn steel wire fabric etc, will be used as reinforcement as per drawings and directions. In an aggressive environment an anti-corrosive coating on the reinforcement may be provided as per IS: 9077, as shown on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer.

3.16.01 Bar Bending Schedules

The Contractor shall prepare Bar Bending Schedules showing clearly the arrangements proposed by the Contractor to match available stock of reinforcing steel, progressively, starting within one week of receipt of approval on corresponding design of RCC structure. As decided by the Engineer, some or all the detailed drawings and schedules will have to be submitted for approval.

Approval of such detailed drawings by the Engineer shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for correctness nor of any of his obligations to meet the other requirements of the contract. The contractor for record and distribution shall submit six prints of the final drawings & schedules with one reproducible print.

3.16.02 Cleaning

All steel for reinforcement shall be free from loose scales, oil, grease, paint or other harmful matters immediately before placing the concrete.

3.16.03 Bending

Unless otherwise specified, reinforcing steel shall be bent in accordance with the procedure specified in IS: 2502 or as approved by the Engineer. Bends and shapes shall comply strictly with the dimensions corresponding with the final Bar Bending Schedules. Bar Bending Schedules shall be rechecked by the Contractor before any cutting, bending is done.

No reinforcement shall be bent when already in position in the work, without approval of the Engineer, whether or not it is partially embedded in concrete. Bars shall not be straightened in a manner that will injure the material. Rebending can be done only if approved by the Engineer. Reinforcing bars shall be bent by machine or other approved means producing a gradual and even motion. All the bars shall be cold bent unless otherwise approved. Bending hot at a cherry-red heat (not exceeding 845°C) may be allowed under very exceptional circumstances except for bars whose strength depends on cold working. Bars bent hot shall not be cooled by quenching.

3.16.04 Placing in Position

All reinforcements shall be accurately fixed and maintained in position as shown on the drawings by such approved and adequate means like mild steel chairs and/or concrete spacer blocks. Bars intended to be in contact at crossing points, shall be securely tied together at all such points by No. 20 G annealed soft iron wire or by tack welding in case of Bar larger than 25 mm dia., as may be directed by the Engineer. Binders shall tightly embrace the bars with which they are intended to be in contact and shall be securely held. The vertical distance between successive layers of bars shall be maintained by provision of mild steel spacer bars. They should be spaced such that the main bars do not sag perceptibly between adjacent spacers. Before actual placing, the Contractor shall study the drawings thoroughly and inform the Engineer in case he feels that placement of certain bars is not possible due to congestion. In such cases he should not start placing any bar before obtaining clearance from the Engineer.

3.16.05 Welding

Lapping shall normally do splicing of reinforcement. For M.S. reinforcement

bars, butt-welding may be done, if permitted by the Engineer, under certain conditions. The work should be done with suitable safeguards in accordance with relevant International Standards for welding of mild steel bars used in reinforced concrete construction. Welded mesh fabrics conforming to BS: 4482 may also be used if specified in the Drawings. Welding of cold twisted High yield strength deformed bar shall not be allowed.

3.16.06 Control

The placing of reinforcements shall be completed well in advance of concrete pouring. Immediately before pouring, the reinforcement shall be examined by the Engineer for accuracy of placement and cleanliness. Necessary corrections as directed by him shall be carried out. Laps and anchorage lengths of reinforcing bars shall be in accordance with BS: 8110 Part-1, unless otherwise specified. The laps shall be staggered as far as practicable and as directed by the Engineer. Arrangements for placing concrete shall be such that reinforcement in position does not have to bear extra load and get disturbed. The cover for concrete over the reinforcements shall be as shown on the approved drawings unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. Where concrete blocks are used for ensuring the cover and positioning reinforcement, they shall be made of mortar not leaner than 1 (one) part cement to 2 (two) parts sand by –volume and cured in a pond for at least 14 (fourteen) days. The type, shape, size and location of the concrete blocks shall be as approved by the Engineer.

3.17.00 Cold Weather Concreting

When conditions are such that the ambient temperature may be expected to be 5°C or below during the placing and curing period, the work shall conform to the requirement of BS.

3.18.00 Hot Weather Concreting

When depositing concrete in very hot weather, the Contractor shall take all precautions as per relevant international standard and stagger the work to the cooler parts of the day to ensure that the temperature of wet concrete used in massive structures does not exceed 38°C while placing. Positive temperature control by precooling, post cooling or any other method, if required, will have to be done by the contractor at no extra cost.

3.19.00 Concreting under water

When it is necessary to deposit concrete under water it shall be done in accordance with the requirements of BS: 8110.

3.20.00 Form Work

3.20.01 General

If it is so desired by the Engineer, the contractor shall prepare, before commencement of actual work, designs and working drawings for formwork and centring and get them approved by the Engineer. The formwork shall conform to the shape, grade, lines, levels and dimensions as shown on the drawings.

Materials used for the formwork inclusive of the supports and centring shall be capable of withstanding the working load and remain undistorted throughout the period it is left in service. All supports and scaffolds should be manufactured from structural or tubular steel except when specifically permitted otherwise by the Engineer.

The centring shall be true to vertical, rigid and thoroughly braced both horizontally and diagonally. Rakers are to be used where forms are to support inclined members. The forms shall be sufficiently strong to carry without undue deformation, the dead weight and horizontal pressure of the concrete as a liquid as well as the working load. In case the contractor wishes to adopt any other design criteria, he has to convince the Engineer about its acceptability before adopting it. Where the concrete is vibrated, the formwork shall be strong enough to withstand the effects of vibration without appreciable deflection, bulging, distortion or loosening of its components. The joints in the formwork shall be sufficiently tight to prevent any leakage of slurry or mortar.

To achieve the desired rigidity, tie bolts, spacer blocks, tie wires and clamps as approved by the Engineer shall be used but they must in no way impair the strength of concrete or cause stains or marks on the finished surface. Where there are chances of these fixtures being embedded, only mild steel and concrete of adequate strength shall be used. Bolts passing completely through liquid retaining walls/slabs for the purpose of securing and aligning the formwork shall not be used.

The formwork shall be such as to ensure a smooth uniform surface free from honeycombs, air bubbles, bulges, fins and other blemishes. Any blemish or defect found on the surface of the concrete must be brought to the notice of the Engineer immediately and rectified as directed by him.

For exposed interior and exterior concrete surfaces of beams, columns and wall, plywood or other approved form shall be thoroughly cleaned and tied together with approved corrosion-resistant devices. Rigid care shall be exercised in ensuring that all column forms are in true plumb and thoroughly cross-braced to keep them so. All floor and beam centring shall be crowned not less than 8 mm in all directions for every 5 metres span. The formwork should lap and be secured sufficiently at the lift joints to prevent bulges and offsets.

Temporary openings for cleaning, inspection and for pouring concrete shall be provided at the base vertical forms and at other places, where they are necessary and as may be directed by the Engineer. The temporary openings shall be so formed that they can be conveniently closed when required, during pouring operations without leaving any mark on the concrete.

3.20.02 Cleaning and Treatment of Forms

All parts of the forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of old concrete, wood shavings, saw dust, dirt and dust sticking to them before they are fixed in position. All rubbish, loose concrete, chippings, shavings, sawdust etc. shall be scrupulously removed from the interior of the forms before concrete is poured. Compressed air jet and/or water jet along with wire brushes brooms etc. shall be used for cleaning. The inside surface of the formwork shall be treated with approved non-staining oil or other compound before it is placed in position. Care shall be taken that oil or other compound does not come in contact with reinforcing steel or construction joint surfaces. They shall not be allowed to accumulate at the bottom of the formwork. The oiling of the formwork will be inspected just prior to placement of concrete and redone wherever necessary.

3.20.03 Design

The formwork shall be so designed and erected that the forms for slabs and the sides of beams, columns, and walls are independent of the soffits of beams and can be removed without any strain to the concrete already placed or affecting the remaining formwork.

Removing any props or repropping shall not be done except with the specific approval of the Engineer. If formwork for column is erected for the full height of the column, one side shall be left open and built up in sections, as placing of concrete progress. Wedges, spacer bolts, clamps or other suitable means shall be provided to allow accurate adjustment and alignment of the formwork and to allow it to be removed gradually without jarring the concrete.

3.20.04 Inspection of Forms

Casting of' Concrete shall start only after the formwork has been inspected and approved by the Engineer. The concreting shall start as early as possible within 3 (three) days after the approval of the formwork and during this period the formwork shall be kept under constant vigilance against any interference. In case of delay beyond three days, a fresh approval from the Engineer shall be obtained.

3.20.05 Removal of Forms

Formwork shall be kept in position after casting of concrete for a minimum period as mentioned in IS: 456, however the period of retaining form in position can be extended as per drawing, instruction of Engineer or as required for satisfactory completion of work without any extra cost. Before removing any formwork, the Contractor must notify the Engineer well in advance to enable him to inspect the concrete if the Engineer so desires.

The Contractor shall record on the drawing or in any other approved manner, the date on which concrete is placed in each part of the work and the date on which

the formwork is removed there from and have this record checked and countersigned by the Engineer regularly. The Contractor shall be responsible for the safe removal of the formwork and any work showing signs of damage through premature removal of formwork or loading shall be rejected and entirely reconstructed by him without any extra cost to the Owner, The Engineer may, however, instruct to postpone the removal of formwork if he considers it necessary.

If any other type of cement other than ordinary Portland cement and Rapid hardening cement is used, the time of removal of forms shall be revised such that the strength of this cement at the time of removal of forms match with strength of Portland cement at the time of removal of form.

3.20.06 Tolerance

The formwork shall be so made as to produce a finished concrete, true to shape, lines, levels, plumb and dimensions as shown on the drawings subject to the following tolerances unless otherwise specified in this specification or drawings or directed by the Engineer:-

For -	a) Sectional dimension	-	± 5 mm
	b) Plumb	-	1 in 1000 of height
	c) Levels	-	± 3 mm before any deflection has taken place

The tolerance given above are specified for local aberrations in .the finished concrete surface & should not be taken as tolerances for the entire structure taken as a whole or for the setting and alignment of formwork, which should be as accurate as possible to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer. Any error, within the above tolerance limits or any other as may be specially set up by the Engineer, if noticed in any lift of the structure after stripping of forms, shall be corrected in the subsequent work to bring back the surface of the structure to its true alignment.

3.20.07 Re-use of Forms

Before re-use, all forms shall be thoroughly scraped, cleaned, joints and planes examined and when necessary repaired, and inside surface treated as specified hereinbefore. Formwork shall not be used/re-used if declared unfit or unserviceable by the Engineer.

3.20.08 Classification

Generally, the "ordinary" class formwork shall be used unless otherwise specified.

a) **Ordinary:** These shall be used in places where ordinary surface finish is required and shall be composed of steel and/or approved good quality partially seasoned timber.

b) **Plywood:** These shall be used in exposed surfaces, where specially good finish is required and shall be made of approved brand of heavy quality plywood to produce a perfectly uniform and smooth surface conforming to the shape described in the drawing with required grain texture on the concrete. Re-use may only be permitted after special inspection and approval by the Engineer. He may also permit utilization of used plywood for the "ordinary" class, if it is still in good condition.

c) **Ornamental:** These shall be used where ornamental and curved surface are required and shall be made of selected best quality well seasoned timbers or of plywood, which can be shaped correctly.

3.21.00 Opening, Chases, Grooves, Rebates, Blockouts etc.

The Contractor shall leave all openings, grooves, chases, etc. in concrete work as shown on the drawings or as specified by the Engineer.

3.22.00 Anchor Bolts, Anchors, Sleeves, Inserts, Hangers/Conduits/Pipe and other misc. Embedded Fixtures

The Contractor shall build into concrete work all the items noted below and shall embed them partly or fully as shown on drawings and secure the same as may be required. The materials shall be as specified and be of best quality available according to relevant Indian Standards of approved manufacture and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Exposed surfaces of embedded materials are to paint with one coat of approved anti- corrosive paint and/or bituminous paint without any extra cost to the Owner. If welding is to be done subsequently on the exposed surface of embedded material, the paint shall be cleaned off the member to a minimum length of 50 mm beyond each side of the weld line.

Necessary templates, jigs, fixtures, supports etc. shall be used as may be required or directed by the Engineer.

Items to be embedded

a) Inserts, hangers, anchors, frame around openings, manhole covers, frames, floor clips, sleeves conduits and pipes.

b) Anchor bolts and plates for machinery, equipment and for structural steel work.

c) Steel structurals to be left embedded for future extension, special connection etc.

d) Dowel bars, etc. for concrete work falling under the scope of other contractors.

e) Lugs or plugs for door and window frames occurring in concrete work.

f) Flashing and jointing in concrete work.

g) Any misc. embedments and fixture as may be required.

Correct location and alignment, as per drawings/instruction of all these embedded items shall be entirely the responsibility of the Contractor.

3.23.00 Expansion and Isolation Joints

3.23.01 General

Expansion and isolation joints in concrete structures shall be provided at specific places as per details indicated on the drawings. The materials and types of joints shall be as specified hereinafter. In case of liquid retaining structures, additional precautions shall be taken to prevent leakage of liquids as may be specified on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. All materials are to be procured from reliable manufacturers and must have the approval of the Engineer. Where it is the responsibility of the Contractor to supply the material, the Engineer may demand test certificates for the materials and/or instruct the Contractor to get them tested in an approved laboratory free of cost to the Owner. Joints shall be formed true to line, level, shape, dimension, and quality as per drawings and specifications. Prior approval of the method of forming the joints should be obtained from the Engineer before starting the work.

3.23.02 Bitumen Board/ Expanded Polystyrene Board

a) Bitumen Board

Bitumen impregnated fibreboard of approved manufacturer as per IS: 1838 may be used as fillers for expansion joints. It must be durable and waterproof. It shall be compressible and possess a high degree of rebound. The dimensions of the board should be equal to that of the joint being formed. It should, preferably be manufactured in one piece, matching the dimension of the joint and not prepared by cutting to size smaller pieces from larger boards at site. At the exposed end, the joint shall be sealed with approved sealing compound to a depth of at least 25 mm after application of an approved primer. The sealing compound and the primer shall be applied as specified by the manufacturer.

b) Expanded Polystyrene Boards

If required, commercial quality of expanded polystyrene products commonly used for thermal insulations may also be used as filler material in expansion joints. The thickness may vary from 12 mm to 50 mm. The material will have to be procured from reliable manufacturers as approved by the Engineer. The

method of installations will be similar to that recommended by the manufacturers for fixing on cold storage walls. A coat of Bitumen paint may have to be applied on the board against which concrete will be placed.

3.23.03 Joint sealing strips

Joint sealing strips may be provided at the construction, expansion, and isolation joints as a continuous diaphragm to contain the filler material and/or to exclude passage of water or any other material into or out of the structure. The sealing strips will be either metallic like G.I., Aluminums, or Copper, or non-metallic like rubber or P.V.C.

Sealing strips will not have any longitudinal joint and will be procured and installed in largest practicable lengths having a minimum number of transverse joints. The material is to be procured from reputed manufacturers having proven records of satisfactory supply of joint strips of similar make and shape for other jobs. The jointing procedure shall be as per the manufacturer's recommendations, revised if necessary, by the Engineer. The Contractor is to supply all labour and material for installation -including the material and tools required for jointing, testing, protection, etc. If desired by the Engineer, joints in rubber seals may have to be vulcanized.

a) Metal Sealing Strips

Metal sealing strips shall be either G.I., Aluminium or Copper and formed straight, U shaped, Z shaped or any other shape and of thickness as indicated in the drawing. The transverse joints will be gas welded using brass rods and approved flux and will be tested by an approved method to establish that it is leak proof. If required, longer lap lengths and different method of brazing which will render it leak proof, will be adopted by the Contractor. The edges shall be neatly crimped and bent to ensure proper bond with the concrete.

i) G.I. Strips

G.I. strips shall be minimum 1.5 mm thick and 150 mm in width unless specified otherwise. The standard of Galvanizing shall be as per relevant Indian Standards for heavy-duty work. At the joints, the overlapping should be for a minimum length of 50 mm.

ii) Aluminium Strips

Aluminium strips shall be minimum 18 SWG thick and 300 mm wide unless specified otherwise and shall conform to IS: 737 of 19000 grades or 31000 grade (Designation as per IS: 6051). A minimum lap of 50 mm length is required at the joints.

iii) Copper Strips

The Copper strips shall be minimum 18 SWC in thickness and 300 mm width unless specified otherwise and shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards. It should be cleaned thoroughly before use to expose fresh surface, without any reduction in gauge. A minimum lap of 50 mm in length is required at the joints.

b) Non-metallic Sealing Strips

These will be normally in Rubber or P.V.C. Rubber or P.V.C. joint seals can be of shape having any combination of the following features:

i) Plain

ii) Central bulb

iii) Dumb-bell or flattened ends

iv) Ribbed and Corrugated Wings

v) V shaped

As these types of seals can be easily handled in very large lengths unlike metal strips, transverse joints will be allowed only under unavoidable circumstances and with the specific approval of the Engineer. The method of forming these joints, laps etc. shall be as specified by the Manufacturer and/or as approved by the Engineer taking particular care to match the central bulbs & the edges accurately.

c) Rubber Sealing Strips

The minimum thickness of Rubber sealing strips shall be 3 mm and the minimum width 100 mm. The actual size and shape will be as shown in drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The material will be natural rubber and be resistant to corrosion, abrasion, and tear and also to attacks from the acids, alkalis and chemicals normally encountered in service. The physical properties will be generally as follows. The actual requirements may be slightly different as decided by the Engineer:

Specific Gravity	:	1.1 to 1.15
Shore Hardness	:	65A to 75A
Tensile Strength	:	25 - 30 N/Sq.mm
Maximum Safe Continuous Temperature	:	75°C
Ultimate Elongation	:	Not less than 350%

b) P.V.C., Sealing Strips

The minimum thickness of P.V.C. sealing strips will be 3 mm and the minimum width 100 mm. The actual size and shape will be as shown in drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The material should be of good quality Polyvinyl Chloride highly resistant to tearing, abrasion, and corrosion as well as to chemicals likely to come in contact with during use. The physical properties will generally be as follows. The actual requirements, which will be directed by the Engineer, may vary slightly

Specific Gravity	:	1.3 to 1.35
Shore Hardness	:	60A to SOA
Tensile Strength	:	10 - 15 N/Sq.mm
Maximum Safe Continuous Temperature	:	70 Deg.C
Ultimate Elongation	:	Not less than 275%

3.23.04 Bitumen Compound

When shown in drawing or directed, the gap in expansion joints shall be thoroughly cleaned and bitumen compound laid as per manufacturer's specifications. The compound to be used shall be of approved manufacture and shall conform to the requirements of IS: 1834.

3.23.05 Isolation Joints

Strong and tough alkathene sheet or equivalent, about 1 mm in thickness and as approved by the Engineer shall be used in isolation joints. It shall be fixed by an approved adhesive compound on the cleaned surface of the already set concrete to cover it fully. Fresh concrete shall be laid against the sheet, care being taken not to damage the sheet in any way.

3.23.06 Pad

Hard foundation quality rubber pads of required thickness and shapes shall be put below machine or other foundations as shown on the drawings. The rubber shall have a unit weight of 1500 Kg/Cu.m, a shore hardness - 65A to 70A and be of best quality of approved manufacture, durable, capable of absorbing vibration and must be chemically inert in contact with moist or dry earth or any other deleterious material expected under normal conditions.

3.24.00 Grouting under Machinery or Structural Steel Bases

If required, grouting under base plates of machines or structural steel etc. shall be carried out by the Contractor. In general, the mix shall be 1 (one) part cement and 1 (one) part sand and just enough water to make it flow as required. The areas to be grouted shall be cleaned thoroughly with compressed air jet and/or with water in locations where accumulated surplus water can be removed. Where directed by the Engineer, 6 mm down stone chips may have to be used in the mix. Surface to be grouted shall be kept moist for at least 24 hours in advance. The grout shall be placed under expert supervision, so that there is no locked up air. Edges shall be finished properly. If specified on drawings, admixtures like Aluminium powder, "Ironite" etc. may have to be added with the grout in required proportions. Premixed non-shrink grout of approved manufacture having proper strength shall be used with Engineer's approval for important machineries.

3.25.00 Precast Concrete

The Specification for precast concrete will be similar as for the cast-in-place concrete described herein and as supplemented in this section. All precast work shall be carried out in a yard made for the purpose. This yard shall be dry, properly levelled and having a hard and even surface. If the ground is to be used as a soffit former of the units, it shall be paved with concrete or masonry and provided with a layer of plaster (1:2 proportion) with smooth neat cement finish or a layer of M.S. sheeting. Where directed by the Engineer, casting will have to be done on suitable vibrating table. The yard, lifting equipment, curing tank, finished material storage space etc. shall be designed such that the units are not lifted from the mould before 7 (seven) days of curing and can be removed for erection after 28 (twenty-eight) days of curing. The moulds shall preferably be of steel or of timber lined with G.I. sheet metal. The yard shall preferably be fenced.

Lifting hooks, where necessary or as directed by the Engineer, shall be embedded in correct position of the units to facilitate erection, even though they may not be shown on the drawings, and shall be burnt off and finished after erection.

Precast concrete units, when ready, shall be transported to site by suitable means approved by the Engineer. Care shall be taken to ensure that no damage occurs during transportation. All adjustments, leveling, and plumbing shall be done as per instructions of the Engineer. The Contractor shall render all help with instruments, materials, and men to the Engineer for checking the proper erection of the precast units.

After erection and alignment, the joints shall be filled with grout or concrete as per drawings. If centrings have to be used for supporting the precast units, they shall not be removed until the joints have attained sufficient strength and in no case before 14 (fourteen) days. The joint between precast roof planks shall be pointed with 1:2 cement: sand mortar where called for in the drawings.

3.26.00 Waterproofing of Concrete Structure

3.26.01 General

Where required, waterproofing of concrete structures shall be ensured internally by suitable design of the concrete mix, addition of suitable admixtures in the concrete or mortar at the time of mixing and/or installing water bars at the joints. In addition to the above measures, the structures shall be made watertight by adopting "structural waterproofing" as per specification. The design, material, and workmanship shall conform to the relevant I.S. Codes where applicable. The Engineer's approval of the materials shall be obtained by the Contractor before procurement. If desired by the Engineer, test certificates for the materials and samples shall be submitted by the Contractor free of charge. The materials shall be of best quality available indigenously, fresh clean and suitable for the duties called upon.

3.26.02 Water Bar/Seal/Special Treatment of Construction Joint

Water bearing structures and underground structures may have water bar/seals installed at the joints. They may be metallic, rubber, or P.V.C. The materials and installation will be as described under Clause 3.23.3. Construction joint shall be provided as per clause 3.13.1 with or without water bar/seal as shown on the drawing. In case of water bars being used at the construction joint, fixing of the same has to be done carefully, so that the water bar is not disturbed during concreting. The construction joint shall also be treated by any one of the following methods.

Method 1: A surface retarder in the form of a thixotropic gel shall be applied on the joint surface of the previous pour in case of joint on the wall and in case of floor the same shall be applied on the formwork against which previous pour of concreting shall be done. The retarder may be liquid or paste form depending on the type of formwork. The formwork shall be removed within 24 hours after concreting. Within 2 hours of striking of the formwork the retarder shall be washed off with strong water jet to make surface rough and clean. Then a rich cement mortar using cement, sand and aggregates (maximum size 8 mm) along with synthetic rubber emulsion type water resistant bonding agent shall be applied for a depth of 50 mm just before pouring the next stage of concreting. In case of walls, the above bonding agent will be mixed with water, which will be used for making the cement mortar. The proportion of mixing of this bonding agent with water shall be as per manufacturer's specification. In case of floor joint, however, after washing of retarder a solvent free two-component epoxy resin-bonding agent will be used at the joint before the next pour of concrete. The above bonding agent shall have the following properties after 28 days

Compressive strength	-	55 to 60 N/Sq.mm
Flexural strength	-	5 to 30 N/sq.mm
Tensile strength	-	15 N/Sq.mm (approx.)
Bonding strength to concrete	-	3 N/Sq.mm (approx.)

Bonding strength to steel - 20 N/Sq.m (approx.)

The whole operation shall be done as per manufacturers specification. The contractor shall provide manufacturer's supervision at no extra cost to the owner.

Method 2: One row of threaded nozzles at regular intervals not exceeding l.5 m centre to centre shall be placed in concrete along the construction joint during casting. Injection of cement water together with a suitable waterproof expanding grouting admixture of approved quality shall be done through the nozzles after the concrete has set to seal the voids in concrete near the construction joint in walls and slabs. The injection shall be done under pressure of approximately 2 to 4 kg/sq.cm. The nozzles shall be sealed off with suitable admixture after the injection is over. The whole operation shall be carried out as per manufacturer's specification and supervision. The cost of such manufacturer's supervision shall be borne by the contractor.

3.26.03 Waterproofing Admixtures

The waterproofing admixture for concrete and cement mortar/plaster shall conform to IS: 2645. The admixture shall not cause decrease of strength of concrete/plaster at any stage and it shall be free from chlorides and sulphates. The admixture shall not affect the setting time by more than 5%. The maximum permissible dosage of admixture will be 3% (three percent) by weight of cement, but a lower dosage will always be preferred. The product shall be stored in strong moisture proof packings. However, in case of important structures where M25 or higher grade concrete is specified, the use of melamine based, high range water reducing concrete admixture shall be used to provide a waterproof concrete, For achieving high strength concrete having cement content around 400 kg/cu.m. a melamine based super plasiticizer will be preferable.

a) In concrete: The admixtures shall be procured from reliable and reputed manufacturers and approved by the Engineer. The method of application and other details shall conform to the manufacturer's specification and/or as instructed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall have the services of the manufacturer's supervisor at no extra cost to supervise the work, if desired by the Engineer.

b) In Plaster: The concrete surface, to be plastered, shall be hacked to Engineer’s satisfaction, cleaned thoroughly and kept wetted for 24 hours. The plaster shall be in cement sand mortar mixed in proportion varying from 1:1 to 1:4 by volume along with the approved waterproofing admixture and laid in appropriate thickness and in layers not exceeding 15 mm/layer or as per manufacturer's specification. The additive shall be of quality and type approved by the Engineer. If desired by the Engineer, the Contractor shall have the work supervised by the manufacturer's supervisor at no extra cost. On completion, the Plastered surface shall be cured continuously for a minimum period of 14 days like concrete.

3.26.04 Structural waterproofing

a) Nozzles spaced as required after the concrete is completed shall be drilled into surfaces to be rendered watertight. Non-shrink cement grout with waterproofing compound as per manufacturers specifications shall be injected under pressure to seal all voids. Special care shall be taken at joints by providing additional nozzles. The pressure grouting shall be done on the internal surface.

b) External Treatment

Two layers of (1 : 4) plaster of 12 mm thick each with waterproofing compound as per manufacturer's specification shall be provided on outer surface of concrete underground structures.

3.26.05 Protective coating on Inside Surface.

Two coats of cement based two components polymer modified flexible protective and waterproofing slurry having 1 mm thick for each coat shall be applied on the walls/floor after proper surface preparation as mentioned above. The slurry shall be applied by brush.

3.26.06 Bitumen Felt: Application for Tanking

This specification shall cover laying the waterproof course on the outside and inside of the walls and bases of structures.

The materials shall conform to IS: 1322, and the workmanship to IS: 1609. The bitumen felt should be hessian base and/or fibre base as specified in Drawing. If required by the Engineer, tests as specified in relevant IS Codes shall be arranged by the Contractor without charging any extra to the Owner.

The Contractor shall execute this work in direct collaboration with one of the well known specialized firm approved by the Engineer.

Cleaning the surface, keeping it dry, providing, necessary corner fillets and cement rendering and cutting chases, etc. shall be done as per drawings and/or instructions. If any protective brickwork on/against concrete sub-bases or walls are required, the same shall be provided. A twenty (20) years guarantee for satisfactory performances shall be given by the Contractor as well as his specialist sub-contractor jointly and severally, for this work. Free rectification of any defects noted in the work within this guarantee period will be carried out by the Contractor even if it is beyond the specified maintenance period of the contract as a whole.

3.26.07 Polyethylene Films: Application in Walls or base of structures

Waterproof treatment shall be applied as outlined and as per sequence given hereunder

i) the concrete surface shall be made smooth with 12 mm cement plaster 1:6.

ii) apply hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS: 73-1961) at the rate of 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum

iii) lay black polyethylene film 250-micron (IS: 2508-1977) with cut back bitumen adhesive in overlaps over hot bitumen surface, gently pressed, taking care not to puncture the film.

Alternatively, the overlaps shall be heat sealed by an electric iron having three parallel sealing bars. A long piece of plywood is to be placed below the polyethylene film to be heat-sealed. On the plywood a rubber gasket is to be laid to provide a cushion for better welding of the film. On the rubber padding, a cellophane tape is to be spread and on this the LDPE film, with 100 mm overlap, is to be stretched. On the overlapped film another cellophane tape is to be placed to prevent the heat sealer from sticking to the LDPE film. After this, the electric iron is to be pressed on the overlap joint for sufficient time so as to allow perfect welding. The operation is to be repeated for subsequent lengths of joints. After heat-sealing, the cellophane tape is to be removed and the joints are to be tested for leaks.

iv) Lay 100 gm brown craft paper laminated with a layer of straight run bitumen,

v) Lay hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS: 73-1961) at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum.

vi) Lay 250-micron polyethylene film as second layer similar to

vii) above.

viii) Lay second layer of 100 gm. brown craft paper laminated similar to (iv) above.

ix) Apply hot bitumen (straight run grade) to IS: 73-1961 at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m dusted with fine sand.

x) Protecting with a layer of 75 mm plain cement concrete M-10, or a layer of brick laid in cement mortar 1:6 in case of wall apply a 12 mm thick plaster as shown on the drawing or a protective brick wall in 1:6 cement mortar as shown on the drawing.

3.27.00 Protective Coating on Concrete Surface

3.27.01 On Foundation

The outside faces of foundation of important structures will be protected from

adverse effect of soil/underground water, if shown on drawing by using rubber/bitumen emulsion protective coating of approved manufacturer.

4.00.00 SAMPLING AND TESTING

4.01.00 General

The Contractor shall carry out all sampling and testing in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards and as supplemented herein for the following items at his own cost unless otherwise specified in this specification. The Contractor shall get the specimens tested in a laboratory approved by the Engineer and submit to the Engineer the teat results in triplicate within 3 (three) days after completion of the test.

4.02.00 Cement

Representative samples will be taken from each consignment of cement received from the manufacturer/supplier for carrying out the tests for fineness (by hand sieving), setting time and compressive strengths as per guidelines of IS: 269. Soundness Tests may also be required to be carried out if required by the Engineer. The Contractor shall carry out the tests without any expense to BHEL. No cement from a particular consignment/batch will be used on the works unless satisfactory 3 (three) days and 7 (seven) days test results for compressive strength are known. The Engineer and Contractor will jointly associate themselves with the tests irrespective of whether they are carried out by the BHEL or the Contractor. These tests are of great importance, as their results will have a bearing on the acceptance of concrete or otherwise as per the terms and conditions of the Contract.

4.03.00 Aggregates

The contractor shall carry out any or all the tests on aggregates as may be required by the Engineer in accordance with IS: 2386 PARTS-I to VIII. The acceptance criteria of the samples tested shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Indian Standards.

4.04.00 Water

Sampling and Testing of water being used for concrete works as per IS: 3550 will be carried out by the Contractor at regular intervals and whenever directed by the Engineer. The acceptance criteria will be as per IS: 456.

4.05.00 Admixture

4.05.01 Air Entraining Agents

Initially, before starting to use A.E.A., relationship between the percentage of air entrained and the cylinder cube crushing strength vis-a-vis quantity of A.E.A.

used for all types of concrete will be established by the Contractor by carrying out sufficiently large number of tests. After that, at regular intervals and whenever directed by the Engineer, the Contractor will check up the actual percentages of air entrained and corresponding crushing strengths to correlate with the earlier test results.

4.05.02 Other Admixtures

Tests for establishing the various properties of any other admixtures, which may be required to be added, shall be carried out by the Contractor.

4.06.00 Concrete

The sampling of concrete, making the test specimens, curing and testing procedure etc. shall be in accordance with IS: 516 and IS: 1199, the size of specimen being 15 cm cubes. Normally, only compression tests shall be performed but under special circumstances the Engineer may require other tests to be performed in accordance with IS: 516. Sampling procedure, frequency of sampling and test specimen shall conform to IS: 456. To control the consistency of concrete from every mixing plant, slump tests shall be carried out by the Contractor every two hours or as directed by the Engineer. Slumps corresponding to the test specimens shall be recorded for reference. The acceptance criteria of concrete shall be in accordance with IS: 456. Concrete work found unsuitable for acceptance shall have to be dismantled and replacement is to be done as per specification by the Contractor at his own cost. In the course of dismantling, if any damage is done to the embedded items or adjacent structures, the same shall be made good, free of charge by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

5.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

5.01.00 Standard Deviation

Standard deviation shall be based on test results and determination of Standard deviation shall conform to IS: 456.

5.02.00 Acceptance Criteria

The strength requirements and acceptance criteria shall conform to IS: 456.

5.03.00 Inspection and Core Tests

Inspection of concrete work immediately after stripping the formwork and core test of structures shall conform to IS: 456.

5.04.00 Load Test

Load tests of structural members as per IS:456 may be required by the Engineer,

when the strength of test specimen results falls below the required strength. If the member shows evident failure, the Contractor shall make the structure adequately strong free of cost to BHEL.

The entire cost of load testing shall be borne by the Contractor. If a portion of the structure is found to be unacceptable, it shall be dismantled and replaced by a new structure as per specification. The entire cost of dismantling and replacement and restoration of the site being borne by the Contractor.

If, in the course of dismantling, any damage is done to the embedded items and or other adjacent structures, the same will be made good, free of charge by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

6.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

6.01.00 Cast-in-situ Concrete

6.01.01 Rates

a) The unit rates shall include the cost of labour, materials, equipment, handling, transporting, botching, mixing, placing in position, vibrating, compacting, finishing, curing, testing, etc. at all elevations. This shall also include the cost of using curing compound, whenever used.

b) The unit rates shall include for all working conditions including in or under water, liquid, mud, in or under foul positions, under tides, and extreme weather conditions.

c) The unit rates for exposed concrete works (including machine foundations) shall include all incidentals, rendering, smoothening with carborandum stone, finishing with a paste of cement sand mortar, curing, etc.

d) The unit rates shall include for maintaining stability of structure during execution.

e) Nothing extra shall be payable for the handling/mixing of extra cement on account of any reason or pouring of second stage concrete.

f) Nothing shall be payable to the Contractor on account of facilities and arrangement provided by him for conducting ultrasonic pulse velocity tests or other relevant tests to ascertain grade and quality, etc. of the concrete, if required. In case of any defects, the Contractor shall rectify the same by cement/epoxy grout at his own cost.

g) The unit rates for controlling of the temperature of concrete shall include storing and mixing of ice, water, cooling of aggregate etc.

h) The quoted rate shall include the cost of making additional trial mixes, using

the superplasticizer and mixing in concrete etc.

6.01.02 Measurements

a) Actual volume of concrete work as executed or as per drawings issued, whichever is less shall be measured in cubic metres.

b) No deductions shall be made for the following:

i) Opening upto 0.1 sq.m.

ii) Volume occupied by reinforcement, sleeves, anchor bolts, and similar items.

iii) Volume occupied by pipes, conduits, sheathing, etc. not exceeding 100 sq.cm. each in cross sectional area.

c) The concrete works of different grades; below and above ground floor finished level shall be measured separately, unless otherwise specified in the schedule of items. Accordingly rates shall be applied for concrete in foundation for concrete below ground floor finished level and concrete in superstructure for concrete above ground floor finished level.

d) For temperature control measures, measurement shall be done in terms of quantity of concrete in cum. in concreting of which the ice have been used or cooling of aggregates has been done to keep the temperature of freshly laid concrete to less than 25^0C.

6.02.00 Reinforcement

6.02.01 Rates

a) The unit rates shall include for cover block, providing binding wire, welding, separator pieces between two or more layers of reinforcement required for keeping the steel in position, etc. at all elevations.

b) No extra will be paid for transportation from stores, cleaning, straightening of steel, cutting, bending, binding with annealed wire, welding, tack welding, placing the reinforcement modification of already embedded reinforcement, if required, due to faulty fabrication or placement and other cost of tools and plants, materials, labours, return of unused steel to the store, etc.

c) No extra shall be paid for preparing and getting approved bar bending schedules (including all revisions).

d) Generally members are straight and have straight edges. However, for bending, binding, placing of reinforcement in any curved member in length or

cross section or both, no extra payment shall be made.

6.02.02 Measurements

a) Bar or any other type of reinforcement used like hard drawn steel wire fabric etc. for reinforced concrete shall be measured by weight in tonnes. The weight shall be arrived at by multiplying the actual or theoretical length measured alongwith standard hooks, cranks, bends, authorized laps, etc. whichever is less by the sectional weights. Claims for payment for this item shall be submitted with supporting documents giving the schedule of bars with sketches. The sectional weight to be adopted shall be IS Section weight. Nothing extra will be payable to the Contractor on account of, difference in weight, if any, due to different methods adopted for issue and measurement.

b) Standard hooks, cranks, bends, authorised laps, supports, hangers and chairs which are covered in approved bar bending schedule shall be measured in tonnes.

6.03.00 Formwork and Staging

6.03.01 Rates

a) The unit rates shall be inclusive of all staging, scaffolding, making the formwork watertight, etc. for all elevations and in all types of works.

b) No separate payment shall be made for providing fillets, for rounding or chamfering at junctions, comers, etc.

c) The unit rates shall include the cost of labour, materials etc. and the extra time, which shall be required for the removal of shuttering/ support for satisfactory completion of work.

d) No extra payment shall be made on account of difficulty, wastage etc. for placement/removal of formwork between the network of closely placed steel beams or for the lacing/bracing portions and ribbed slab constructions.

e) Payment for curved shuttering shall be made for curved members/wall whose centerline radius in plan is less than 6m.

f) If the contact surface area in pockets is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case, payment shall be done under item for providing formwork in pockets.

6.03.02 Measurements

a) Formwork for different classes (types) shall be measured separately as the actual surface in contact with the concrete and paid on area basis unless included in the rate for concrete. The unit of measurement shall be in sq.m.

b) Openings upto 0.1 sq.m or boxing left for inserts etc. for facility of Contractor's work, shall be neglected as if nonexistent for the purpose of formwork measurement of surface in which the openings occur.

For suspended floor, no deduction shall be made for flange area of secondary steel beams.

c) No measurement shall be taken for the formwork in pockets, openings, chases, blockouts, etc. in concrete, the contact surface area is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case.

d) For pockets, if the contact surface area is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case, measurement shall be done under item for providing formwork in pockets.

e) Formwork, if required, for joints shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer, shall be paid for the 'leading side' only.

6.04.00 Embedded Parts

6.04.01 Rates

a) The unit rate for erection of embedded steel parts, supplied by Engineer shall include transportation from Owner's store to the place of work, erection & installation including setting material in concrete, etc. complete.

b) The unit rate for MS pipe embedments and PVC pipe embedments shall include cutting, welding, fabrication, erection, embedding, and transportation to site. Unit rate shall also include the cost of the pipes.

c) Rate for expansion fasteners shall include cost of fasteners, installation, and fixing including cost of washers and nuts.

6.04.02 Measurements

a) The measurement of the embedded steel parts fabricated and installed by the Contractor shall be based on the calculated weight of steel sections in tonne corrected to second place of decimal.

b) Embedded steel parts supplied by Owner and installed by Contractor Measurement shall be done for the net weight of the embedments installed in tonnes correct to second place of decimal.

c) For PVC pipes/conduits, measurements shall be in quintals correct to second place of decimal for the net weight.

d) For mild steel pipes, measurement shall be in quintals, correct to second place of decimal, for the net weight of the steel pipe supplied, fabricated, and

installed.

e) The lugs shall be measured in Kg. correct to second place decimal for the net weight.

f) The expansion fasteners shall be measured in number according to tension capacity.

g) The rails shall not be treated as embedded steel part and the track shall be measured in running metres along the centre line and paid for under separate item of work as specified in schedule of items. Other related civil items associated with the laying of track shall be measured separately and paid under respective items of works.

6.05.00 Groutings

6.05.01 Rates

Rate shall include the cost of surface preparation, admixtures, and curing.

6.05.02 Measurements:

a) Measurement shall be in cubic decimeters.

b) Measurement for grouting shall be by volume of the block out, pockets or bolt hole upto the top surface of foundation concrete and shall be calculated from the dimensions shown on the drawings.

c) Measurement for underpinning shall be by volume between the top surface of the foundation concrete and the underside of the base plate, the plan dimensions being as indicated on the drawings.

d) No deduction shall be made for shims, bolts, shear keys and such other embedments.

6.06.00 Joints

6.06.01 Rates

The unit rate shall include all the activities described in the schedule of items.

6.06.02 Measurements

a) Bitumen Board/Expanded polystyrene.

The measurement for bitumen board shall be based on actual finished surface area in square meters nearest to second decimal, for the specified thickness.

b) Water Stops

The measurement for water stops shall be in running metres of actual length of the joint covered, for specified thickness, width, and shapes. No separate measurement shall be made for laps/splices for cross-joints and mitered joints.

c) Metal Cover Strips

The measurement for Metal Cover Strips shall be based on actual finished surface area in square metres for the specified thickness.

d) Vibration Damping Resilient Pads

The measurement for this item shall be in square metres for the specified thickness, measured correct to the second place of decimal, of the actual finished surface area.

6.07.00 Dismantling/Demolishing Work – RCC and PCC and Chipping of Concrete

6.07.01 Rates

The unit rates shall include the cost of all necessary propping, shoring, underpinning scaffolding, safety measures, temporary enclosures, disposal/ stacking of serviceable/unserviceable materials, etc. for all types of work and for all grades of concrete.

In the case of dismantling/demolishing work, the cutting of reinforcement shall also be included in the rate.

In the case of chipping work, the cutting of reinforcement shall be paid separately.

6.07.02 Measurements

a) Dismantling of PCC and RCC work shall be measured in cu.m separately. Measurement of all work, except hidden work shall be taken before execution of work and no allowance for increase in bulk shall be allowed. Specifications for deductions of voids, openings etc, shall be on the same basis as that employed for construction work.

b) Chipping of concrete, making holes/pockets etc. shall be measured in cubic decimeters (i.e. 0.001 cu.m.).

c) Cutting of reinforcement in chipping work for making of pockets and openings shall be measured in sq. cm. of cross-sectional area.

6.08.00 Precast Concrete

This clause shall be read in conjunction with relevant provisions specified

elsewhere for cast in-situ Concrete.

6.08.01 Rates

a) The unit rate shall include cost of preparation of casting yard, formwork, concrete and its casting, finishing as specified, setting filling of gaps between adjacent pre-cast concrete units with concrete, or cement mortar, curing, handling, erection, grouting, welding, preparation of supporting surface, etc.

6.08.02 Measurements

The measurement of pre-cast concrete members shall be on the basis of volume of concrete in cubic metres nearest to second place of decimal. No deduction shall be made for volume occupied by reinforcement/inserts/sleeves and for openings up to 0.1 sq.m. The setting of element with cement mortar shall not be measured separately The filling of concrete cement mortar between the gaps of adjacent pre-cast units shall be considered while computing the volume of pre-cast concrete work and shall be paid for under this item itself.

7.00.00 LIST OF IS CODES AND STANDARDS FOR REFERENCE

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and /or replacements of the following or any other British Standard/DIN/Indian standards, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by British/DIN/Indian standards, any other standard practice as may be specified by the Engineer shall be followed. In case of conflict between this specification and the standards referred to herein, the former shall prevail.

BS: 12- Specification for Portland cement.
BS: 410- Specification for test sieves.
BS: 812- Testing aggregates- Methods for determination of particle shape. Elongation index of coarse aggregate.
BS: 882- Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete
BS: 1881- Testing of concrete
BS: 3148- Method of test for water for making concrete
BS: 3921- Specification for clay Bricks
BS: 4027- Specification for Sulphate resisting Portland cement.
BS: 4447- Specification for performance of pre stressing anchorages for post-tensioned construction
BS: 4449- Specification for carbon steel bars for the reinforcement of concrete.
BS: 4466- Specification for scheduling, dimensioning, bending and cutting of steel reinforcement for concrete.
BS: 4482- Specification for cold reduced steel wire for the reinforcement.
BS: 4483- Specification for steel fabric for reinforcement of concrete.
BS: 4486- Specification for hot rolled and pressed high tensile alloy steel bars

	for pre stressing of concrete.
BS: 5135	Specification for arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steel.
BS: 5328-	Concrete
Part-1	Guide to specifying concrete
Part-II	Methods for specifying concrete mixes
Part-III	Specification for the procedures to be sued in producing and transporting concrete.
Part-IV	Specification for procedures to be used in sampling, testing and assessing compliance of concrete.
BS: 5606-	Guide to accuracy in building.
BS: 5896-	Specification for high tensile steel wire and strand for the pre stressing of concrete.
BS: 5975-	Code of practice for false work
BS: 6399-	Loading for buildings.
BS: 8110-	Structural use of concrete.
Part-I	Code of practice for design and construction.
Part-II	Code of Practice for special circumstances.
Part-III	Design charts for singly reinforced beams, doubly reinforced beams and rectangular columns.
IS: 73 -	Indian Standard Specification for Paving Bitumen
IS: 216 -	Indian Standard Specification for Coal Tar Pitch
IS: 383 -	Indian Standard Specification for Coarse and Fine Aggregates from Natural Sources for Concrete
IS: 432 -	Indian Standard Specification for Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars and Hard Drawn Steel Wire for concrete Reinforcement
IS: 455 -	Indian Standard Specification for Slag Cement
IS: 456 -	Indian Standard Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete
IS: 457 -	Indian Standard Code of Practice for General Construction of Plain and Reinforced Concrete for Dams and other Massive Structures
IS: 516 -	Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Test for Strength of Concrete
IS: 702 -	Indian Standard specification for industrial bitumen.
IS: 1199 -	Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Sampling and

Analysis of Concrete

IS: 1322 - Indian Standard Specification for Bitumen Felts for Waterproofing and Damp-proofing

IS: 1489 - Indian Standard Specification for Portland Pozzolona Cement

IS: 1566 - Indian Standard Specification for hard drawn steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement.

IS: 1609 - Code of Practice for Laying Damp-proof Treatment using Bitumen Felts

IS: 1786 - Indian Standard Specification for High Strength Deformed Steel Bars and Wires for Concrete Reinforcement.

IS: 1791 - Indian Standard Specification for Batch Type Concrete Mixers.

IS: 1838 - Indian Standard Specification for preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete pavements and structures (non-extruding and resilient type.

IS: 2185 - Indian Standard Specification for Hollow Cement Concrete Blocks

IS: 2210 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete shell Structures and Folded Plates

IS: 2386 - Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Test for Aggregates for Concrete - Part-I to VIII

IS: 2502 - Indian Standard Code of Practice for Bending and Fixing of Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

IS: 2505 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Vibrators, Immersion Type

IS: 2506 - Indian Standard Specification for Screed Board Concrete Vibrators

IS: 2514 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Vibrating Tables

IS: 2571 - Code of practice for laying in-situ cement concrete floors.

IS: 2645 - Integral cement water proofing compound

IS: 2722 - Indian Standard Specification for Portable Swing Weigh Batchers for Concrete (Single and Double Bucket type)

IS: 2750 - Indian Standard Specification for steel scaffoldings.

IS: 2751 - Code of Practice for Welding of Mild Steel Bars used for Reinforced Concrete Construction

IS: 2770 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Testing Bond in Reinforced Concrete

IS: 3025 - Indian Standard specification for Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water used in Industry

IS: 3067 - Code of practice for general design details and preparatory work for damp proofing and water proofing of building.

IS: 3201 - Indian Standard Specification for Design and Construction of Precast Concrete Trusses

IS: 3370 - Indian Standard Specification for Code of Practice for Concrete Structures for Storage of Liquids

IS: 3414 - Code of practice for design and installation of joints in buildings.

IS: 3550 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Routine Control for Water used in Industry

IS: 3558 - Code of Practice for use of Immersion vibrators for Consolidating Concrete

IS: 3696 - Safety Code for Scaffolding and Ladders

IS: 3812 - Indian Standard Specification for Fly Ash for Use as Admixture for Concrete

IS: 4014 - Code of practice for steel tubular scaffolding.

IS: 4031 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Tests for Hydraulic Cement

IS: 4082 - Indian Standard Specification for Recommendation on Stacking and Storage of Construction Materials at site

IS: 4090 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete Arches

IS: 4634 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Testing Performance of Batch-type Concrete Mixes

IS: 4656 - Indian Standard Specification for Form Vibrators for Concrete

IS: 4925 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Batching and Mixing Plant

IS: 4926 - Indian Standard Specification for Ready Mixed Concrete

IS: 4990 - Indian Standard Specification for Plywood for Concrete Shuttering work

IS: 4991 - Indian Standard Specification for Blast Resistant Design of structure for Explosion above ground

IS: 4995 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Part-I & II Reinforced Concrete Bins for the Storage of Granular and Powdery Materials

IS: 4998 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete Chimneys.

IS: 5256 - Code of practice for sealing joints in concrete lining on canals.

IS: 5512 - Indian Standard Specification for Flow Table for use in Tests of Cement and Pozzolanic materials

IS: 5513 - Indian Standard Specification for vacate Apparatus.

IS: 5515 - Indian Standard Specification for Compaction Factor Apparatus.

IS: 5525 - Recommendation for detailing of reinforcement in reinforced concrete works.

IS: 5624 - Indian Standard Specification for foundation bolts.

IS: 5751 - Indian Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Coping Blocks.

IS: 5816 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Splitting Tensile strength of Concrete Cylinders.

IS: 5891 - Indian Standard Specification for Hand operated Concrete Mixers.

IS: 5892 - Indian Standard Specification for transit mixer and agitators.

IS: 6452 - Indian Standard Specification for High Alumina Cement for Structural Use

IS: 6909 - Indian Standard Specification for Super sulphated Cement

IS: 6923 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Performance of Screed Board Concrete Vibrators.

IS: 6925 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Determination of Water Soluble Chloride in Concrete Admixtures.

IS: 7242 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Spreaders.

IS: 7246 - Indian Standard Specification for Table Vibrators for Consolidating Concrete.

IS: 7251 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Finishers.

IS: 7293 - Safety code for working with construction machinery.

IS: 7320 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Slump Test Apparatus.

IS: 7861 - Indian Standard Specification for Recommended Practice Part-I&II for Extreme Weather Concreting.

IS: 7969 - Safety Code for Storage and Handling of Building Materials.

IS: 8041 - Indian Standard Specification for Rapid Hardening Portland cement.

IS: 8112 - Indian Standard Specification for high strength Ordinary Portland Cement.

IS: 8142 - Indian Standard Specification for Determining Setting time of concrete by Penetration Resistance.

IS: 8989 - Safety Code for Erection of Concrete Framed Structures.

IS: 9012 - Recommended method for shortcreting.

IS: 9013 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Making, Curing, and determining compressive Strength of Accelerated-cured Concrete Test Specimens.

IS: 9077 - Code of Practice for Corrosion Protection of Steel Reinforcement in RB and RCC Construction.

IS: 9103 - Indian Standard Specification for Admixtures for Concrete.

IS: 10262 - Recommended Guidelines for Concrete Mix Design.

IS: 13311 - Non-destructive testing of concrete.

SP: 34 - Handbook of concrete, reinforcement and detailing.

6.0 ERECTION

6.1 All normal erection and assembly techniques necessary for completion of works under this specification and magnitude have to be carried out. It is not possible to specifically list out all of them. Absence of any specific reference will not absolve the contractor of his responsibility for the particular operation. These would include,

1. Scaffolding and rigging operations,
2. Machine / flame / electric cutting, grinding, welding, radiography and stress relieving
3. Fitting, filing, straightening, chamfering chipping, scrapping, reaming, as cleaning, checking, leveling, blue matching, aligning and assembly.
4. Machining, surface grinding, drilling, doweling, shaping.
5. Temporary erections for alignment, dismantling of certain equipment for checking, cleaning, servicing and site fabrication.

6.2 Any fixtures, scaffolding materials, approach ladder, concrete block supports, steel structures required for temporary supporting, pre-assembly or checking, welding, lifting and handling during pre-assembly and erection shall be arranged by contractor at his cost.

6.3 No members of any ladder / structure / platform should be cut without specific approval of BHEL. In case it is necessary to cut, the contractor shall rectify / repair in a manner acceptable to BHEL / customer without any additional cost.

6.4 The contractor shall erect scaffolding / temporary platforms for erection. These should be of adequate capacity and shall never be over loaded. These should be replaced when not found suitable during erection work and dismantled on work completion & removed from work site.

6.5 Corrections like straightening of ladders, tube support plates adjustment / removal of ovulates in pipes and opening or closing the fabricated bends of piping to suit the layout shall be considered part of the work and the contractor is required to carry out such work within finally accepted price / rate as per instructions of Engineer.

6.6 Some of the rotating equipment and electrical motors are provided with protective greases only. Contractor shall arrange for cleaning of the same with petrol or some other reagent. If necessary, dismantling some of the parts of the equipment would be necessary. He shall arrange for re-greasing / lubricating them with recommended lubricants and for assembling back the dismantled parts, at quoted rate. Lubricants will, however, be supplied free of cost by BHEL.

6.14 All rotating machines and equipment shall be cleaned, lubricated, checked for their smooth rotation, if necessary by dismantling and refitting before erection. If, in the opinion of Engineer, the equipment is to be checked for clearance, tolerance at any stage of work or during commissioning period, all such works are to be carried out by contractor at his cost.

6.15 All the shafts of rotating equipment shall be properly aligned to those of the matching equipment to as perfect and as accurately as practicable. All bearings, shafts and other rotating parts shall be thoroughly cleaned and suitably lubricated before starting.

6.16 All the motors and equipment shall be suitably doweled after alignment of shafts with tapered/parallel machined dowels. The contractor at his own cost shall arrange for the machining of dowel pins required for the same. However the materials for dowel pins shall be issued by BHEL free of cost.

6.19 The contractor as part of the scope of work if required or if directed by BHEL shall carry out the servicing and realignment of skid-mounted equipment.

6.20 All electrical panels, control gears, motors and such other devices shall be properly dried by heating to improve IR value, before they are installed and energized. Bearings, slip rings commutators and other exposed parts shall be protected against ingress of moisture and corrosion during storage and periodically inspected.

6.21 The contractor shall completely erect and test all the piping systems including their hangers, supports, valves, insulation, and accessories including sampling lines and coolers as per specifications and drawings. The services will include welding, pre-heating, stress relieving, bolting, testing, and cleaning insulation and painting. System shall be demonstrated in condition to operate continuously in a manner acceptable to the Engineer. Welding shall be used throughout for joining pipes except where flanged screwed or other type joints are specified or shown on the drawings. All piping shall be erected true to the lines and elevation as indicated in the drawings

6.22 Most of the pipes shall be supplied un-fabricated in running lengths without beveling. It shall be responsibility of contractor to carry out fabrication by cutting to size, bevel / prepare edges, fabricate support pads, drill holes for drains, vents and other stubs, welding, carryout NDT & SR as per site requirement & as directed by BHEL. Pipes sent in standard length shall be cut to suit the site conditions and the layouts. Tubes or pipes wherever deemed to be convenient will be sent in running lengths with sufficient bends. Bends upto 80 mm nb will be fabricated at site wherever required.

6.23 The connection to the pipes terminal points including edge preparation, fit-up, welding applicable NDE etc are in the scope of work. Certain adjustments in length may be necessary while erecting pipelines. The contractor should remove the extra lengths/add extra lengths to suit the final layout after preparing edges afresh at no extra cost. Minor adjustment like removal of ovality in pipes is in the scope of work. All drains / vents / relief tubes / escape pipes / air relief valves/ safety valve/ piping to various tanks / sewage / drain canal / flash box / sump / atmosphere etc from the piping and equipments erected by the contractor is completely covered in the scope of work.

6.24 Certain adjustments in length may be necessary while erecting high-pressure pipelines. The contractor should remove the extra lengths/ add extra lengths to suit the final layout after preparing edges a fresh by adopting specified heat treatment procedures, at no extra cost.

6.25 It is possible that a few flanges may not be matching. The contractor shall be required to cut and re-weld the same as and when required without any additional cost.

6.26 The contractor shall be responsible for any modifications of shop fabricated pipes prior to installation to accommodate minor site alteration in pipe routing at no extra cost

6.27 All vents and drains for piping equipment covered in the scope whether shown in the drawings or not, shall be terminated outside the TG hall in atmosphere and at sump-pit as directed by the engineer.

6.28 Wherever piping erected by the contractor is connected to equipment/ piping erected by the other agencies the joint at the connecting point shall be the responsibility of the contractor of this specification.

6.29 Normally the high-pressure valves will have prepared edges for welding. But, if it becomes necessary, the contractor will prepare new edges or recondition the edges by grinding or chamfering to match the corresponding tubes and pipes. All fittings like `T' pieces, weld neck flanges, reducers etc., shall be suitably matched with pipes/valves for welding.

6.30 The valves will have to be checked, cleaned or overhauled (including lapping of seat) in full or in part before erection and/or after chemical cleaning and during commissioning.

6.31 The contractor shall be responsible for correct orientation of all valves so that seats, stems & hand wheels are in desired direction. It is the responsibility of the contractor to obtain the information regarding orientation of valves not fully located on drawings before the same are installed.

6.32 Steel for suspensions for piping, will be supplied in running lengths. These are to be cut to suitable sizes and adjusted as per requirement.

6.33 No temporary supports should be welded on the piping. In case of absolute necessity prior approval should be taken from BHEL Engineer. In such cases heat treatment, if required, shall be carried out by the contractor

6.34 All hangers, supports and anchors shall be installed as per drawing to obtain safe and reliable and complete pipe installation as per instructions of Engineer. Any additional support as called for by Engineer shall have to be fabricated and erected by the contractor. The raw materials required for fabricating such supports shall be supplied by BHEL free of cost and contractor shall be eligible for payment of such additional supports as per applicable rate for item No 5 of rate schedule.

6.35 Spring suspensions/ constant load hangers may have to be pre-assembled for required load and erection carried out as per instructions of BHEL. Any adjustments, removal of temporary arrestors / lockers etc., have to be carried out as and when required.

6.36 Contractor shall install piping in such a way that no excessive or destructive expansion forces exist either in the cold condition or under conditions of maximum temperature and pressure. All bends, expansion joints and any other special fittings

necessary to take care of proper expansion shall be incorporated as per the advice of Engineer. During installation of expansion joints, anchors, care must be taken to see that full design movement is available at all times from maximum and minimum temperature.

6.37 The contractor shall carry out the tightening of the field bolts on the equipment and piping covered under this specification by using either the calibrated torque wrench method or the turn of part method. The procedure to be followed, the tools and the equipment deployed shall be subject to the approval of Engineer. All the torque wrenches shall be calibrated as per requirement and before they are put in use on any job.

6.38 The contractor shall ensure that all supporting elements, anchors & restraint have been installed and adjusted in accordance with the drawings / sketches & other written instructions of the Engineer. The contractor shall inspect the hangers associated with the piping systems as follows:

1. After hydraulic test, with the piping in the cold position, with all travel stops removed, with the pipe completely insulated and complete in all respect ready for start up.
2. Piping in the hot position with the unit operating at the maximum load.
3. Piping in the cold position during the first complete shutdown.

6.39 The hanger assemblies shall not be used for attachment of rigging to hoist the pipes into position. Separate temporary supports shall be used to securely hold the pipe in position till pipe supports are completely assembled and attached to the building structure.

6.40 Layout of small bore piping as required shall be done as per site requirement. Necessary sketch for routing these lines should be got approved from BHEL by the contractor. There is a possibility of slight change in routing the above pipelines even after completion of erection or from aesthetic point of view. Contractor at no extra cost should carry this out.

6.41 Erection, testing and commissioning of power cylinders, electrically operated valves and their actuators etc. coming under various groups is covered under the scope of this specification

6.42 All valves, including valves, flap valves, dampers and actuators, shall be serviced and lubricated to the satisfaction of Engineer before erecting the same and during pre-commissioning also. Welding or jointing of extension spindle for valves to suit the site conditions and operational facility shall be part of erection work within the quoted rates

6.43 The contractor shall also or grind the valve seat, if required, to ensure satisfactory performance of valves at no extra cost. All parts such as gaskets, gland packing which form the permanent part of equipment shall be supplied by BHEL free of cost.

6.44 Erection and welding of necessary instrumentation tapping points, thermocouple pads, thermo-wells, valves, battery of first root valves, condensing vessels, flow

nozzles and control valves to be provided on TG, auxiliaries and pipe lines covered within the scope of this specification, will also be the responsibility of the contractor. The welding of all the above items will be contractor's responsibility even if the:

- Product groups, under which these items are released, are not covered in the scope of this tender.
- Items are supplied by any agency other than BHEL.

6.45 Additional platforms and ladders of permanent nature incidental to the job for approaching different equipment / valves as per site requirement, which may not be indicated in drawings, shall be fabricated and installed by the contractor. The materials required will be supplied by BHEL free of cost. The contractor will be eligible for payment for such additional platform and ladders at the rate applicable rate against item No. 5 of the rate schedule.

6.47 The contractor shall carry out Kerosene oil / dye penetration tests of all the bearing housing of turbine & generator. The Kerosene oil DPT kit for the tests shall also be arranged by the contractor at his cost.

6.48 The contractor shall carry out for removal, calibration and re-installation of the instruments. Though C&I agency will remove and reinstall the instruments after calibration, the contractor for this package will maintain the list of all the instruments removed & reinstalled. Instruments prior to removal and after reinstallation shall be considered in custody of the contractor for this package. All instruments such as pressure gauges/ temperature gauges, switches etc. forming part of product group (PG) are under the erection scope of this contract and shall be installed and commissioned by the contractor of this package at no extra cost to BHEL, however the calibration of these instruments shall be done by C&I agency as above

7.0 WELDING, HEAT-TREATMENT, RADIOGRAPHY AND NDT

7.1 The equipment and piping shall be erected in conformity with the provisions of Indian Boiler Regulation and as may be directed by BHEL as per any standard / specification in practice in BHEL. The method of welding (arc, gas, TIG or other method) may be indicated in the detailed drawings / schedules. BHEL Engineer will have the option of changing the method of welding as per site requirements.

7.2 Welding of equipment, piping, high tensile structural steel shall be done by certified high pressure welders who posses valid certificate of CIB of the State in which the equipment is erected as per provision of IBR. The H.P. welder who possesses necessary certificate shall ensure re-validation as per relevant provisions of IBR and keep the certificate valid till the completion of work. The services of such welders, the validity of whose certificates have expired shall not be utilized for high-pressure works.

7.3 All welders like structural and high pressure welder shall be tested as per ASME section IX / IBR and approved by BHEL Engineer before they are actually engaged on work even though they may possess a valid IBR certificate. BHEL reserves the right to reject any welder if the welder's performance is not found to be satisfactory. The contractor shall maintain the records of qualification of welders. BHEL Engineer will issue all the welders qualified for the work, an identity card. The welder will keep the same with him at work place at all times. He may be stopped from work if he is not found in possession of the same.

7.4 Engineer may stop any welder from the work if his performance is unsatisfactory for any reason or if there is a high percentage of rejection in the joints welded by him. The welder having passed qualification tests does not absolve the contractor of contractual obligation to continuously check the welder's performance.

7.5 Faulty welds caused by the poor workmanship shall be cut and re-welded at the contractor’s expense. The Engineer, prior to any repair being made, shall approve the procedure for the repair of defective welds. After the repair has been carried out, the compliance shall be submitted to the engineer.

7.6 The contractor shall carry out the root run welding of all HP / LP piping, valves by TIG welding method only. The contractor shall have to carry out full TIG welding of butt weld joints of tubes / pipes of lesser thickness if required. During the root runs of stainless steel joints, the contractor shall before and during welding have to purge the pipes with inert gas. All arrangements required for the above shall be the responsibility of the contractor at no additional cost.

7.7 All expenses for testing of contractor's welders including destructive and nondestructive tests conducted by BHEL at site or at laboratory shall have to be borne by the contractor only. Limited quantity of raw material required for making test pieces will be supplied by BHEL free of cost.

7.8 The regulators used on welding machines shall be calibrated before putting these into use for work. The Contractor at his cost shall also arrange periodic calibration for the same.

7.9 **Only BHEL/ CUSTOMER approved electrodes and filler wire are to be arranged and used by the contractor, within the finally quoted price.** BHEL/ GECOL reserve the right to test from the certified lab of approved electrode being used by the contractor. Testing charges for the same shall be borne by the contractor. All electrodes shall be baked and dried in the electric electrode-drying oven to the required temperature for the period specified by the Engineer before these are used in erection work. All welders shall have electrodes drying portable oven at the work spot. The electrodes brought to the site will have valid manufacturing test certificate. The test certificate should have a co-relation with the lot number/ batch number given on electrode packets. No electrodes will be used in the absence of above requirement. The thermostat and thermometer of electrode drying oven will be also calibrated and test certificate from Govt. approved/ accredited test house traceable to National/ International standards will be submitted to BHEL before putting the oven in use. The contractor shall also arrange periodical calibration for the same.

7.10 All butt / fillet welds shall be subject to dye penetration test as per the instructions of the engineer at no additional cost.

7.11 The contractor shall maintain a record in the form as prescribed by BHEL of all operations carried out on each weld. He has to maintain a record indicating the number of welds, the names of welders who welded the same, date and time of start and completion, preheat temperature, radiographic results, rejection if any, percentage of rejection etc. and submit copies of the same to the BHEL Engineer as required. Interpretation of the BHEL Engineer regarding acceptability or other wise of the welds shall be final.

7.12 The contractor shall carry out the edge preparation of weld joints at site in accordance with the details acceptable to BHEL Engineer. Wherever possible machining or automatic flame cutting should be done. Gas cutting will be allowed only wherever edge preparation otherwise is impractical. All slag / burrs shall be removed from the edge and all the hand cuts shall be ground smooth to the satisfaction of engineer.

7.13 All welds shall be painted with anticorrosive red oxide paint once radiography and stress reliving works are over. Necessary consumables and scaffolding etc including paints shall be provided by contractor at his own cost.

7.14 Pre-heating, radiography and other NDT tests, post heating and stress relieving after welding of tubes, pipes, including attachment welding wherever necessary, are part of erection work and shall be carried out by the contractor in accordance with the instructions of the Engineer. Contractor at his cost shall arrange all equipment and consumables essential for carrying out the above process.

7.15 Contractor shall arrange all necessary stress relieving equipment with automatic recording devices. The contractor arrange for labour, heating elements, thermocouples, thermo-chalks, temperature recorders, thermocouple attachment units, graphs, sheets insulating materials like asbestos cloth, ceramic beads, asbestos

ropes etc. required for heat treatment/ stress relieving operations. The contractor should take a note of the following,

- Temperature shall be measured by thermocouple and recorded on a continuous printing type recorder. All the recorded graphs for heat treatment works shall be the property of BHEL.
- All stress relieving equipment will be used after due calibration and submission of test certificate to BHEL. Periodic calibration from Govt. Approved / accredited Test Houses traceable to National / International standards will also be arranged by the contractor for such equipment at his cost.

The contractor shall obtain the signature of Engineer or his representative on the strip chart of the recorder prior to the starting of SR operations.

7.16 The contractor shall also be equipped for carrying out other NDT like LPI / MPI / Hardness test/Ultrasonic testing etc. as required as per welding schedules / drawings within the finally accepted price / rates.

7.17 The technical particulars, specification and other general details for radiography work shall be in accordance with ASME, IBR or ISO as specified by BHEL.

7.18 Contractor for radiography work shall use iridium-192/cobalt-60/any other source as may be required/ specified. The geometric un-sharpness shall not exceed 1.5 mm. The contractor should take adequate safety precautions while carrying out radiography. Contractor at his cost shall arrange necessary safe guards required for radiography (including personnel from BARC).

7.19 Low speed high contrasts, fine grain films (D-7 or equivalent) in 10 cm width only be used for weld joint radiography. Film density shall be between 1.5 to 2.0.

7.20 All radiographs shall be free from mechanical, chemical or process marks, to the extent they should not confuse the radiographic image and defect finding. Penetrameter as per ASME or ISO must be used for each exposure.

7.21 Lead numbers and letters are to be used (generally 6mm size) for identification of radiographs. Contract number, joint identification, source used, welder's identification and SFD are to be noted down on paper cover of radiograph.

7.22 Lead intensifying screens for front and back of the film should be used as per the above-referred ASME specification.

7.23 The joint is to be marked with permanent mark A, B, C to identify the segments. For this a low stress stamp shall be used to stamp the pipe on the down streamside of the weld.

7.24 For multiple exposures on pipes, an overlap of about 25-mm of film should be provided.

7.25 Radiography personnel with sufficient experience and certified by M/s BARC for conducting radiographic tests in accordance with safety rules laid down by Division of Radiological protection only have to be deployed. These personnel should also be registered with DRP / BARC for film badge service.

7.26 All arrangements for carrying out radiography work including dark room and air conditioner and other accessories shall be provided by contractor within the space allotted for office at his cost. As an alternative the contractor may deploy an agency having all above facilities and who are duly approved / accredited by BARC and / or other Regulatory authorities. Detailed particulars of such agencies will be submitted and got approved by BHEL Engineer before the actual deployment of agency for radiography work.

7.27 The contractor shall have a dark room fully equipped with radiography equipment, film (un-exposed), chemicals and any other dark room accessories.

7.28 Contractor shall note that 100% radiography will be done at the initial stages on all the piping welding joints. Subsequently radiographic inspection will be done on the basis of quality of welding. However minimum percentage of joints to be radiographed shall not be less than the requirement of BHEL welding schedule / IBR / Customer's requirements. The percentage may be increased depending upon the quality of joints and at the discretion of BHEL. Radiography on LP piping joints is not envisaged. However other NDT test as called for in the FQP including LPI, MPI and HT will have to be carried out

7.29 All the Radiographs shall be properly preserved and shall become the property of BHEL. They are to be reconciled with the work done, joints radiographed and submitted to BHEL / customer.

7.30 Since radioisotopes are being used, all precautions and safety rules as prescribed by BHEL/BARC/ Customer shall be strictly followed. BARC / DRP certificate to be provided before taking up the work.

7.31 Radiography of joints shall be so planned after welding that the same is done either on the same day or next day of the welding to assess the performance of HP welders. If the performance of welder is unsatisfactory, he is to be replaced immediately.

7.32 Wherever radiographs are not accepted, on account of bad shot, joints shall be re-radiographed and re- submitted for evaluation.

7.33 However, if the defect persists after first repair, further repair work followed with radiography shall be repeated till the joint is made acceptable. In case the joint is not repairable, the same shall be cut, re-welded and re-radiographed at contractor's cost.

7.34 If the contractor does not carry out radiography work due to non-availability of source / film / chemical / operator etc., BHEL will get the work done departmentally or through some other agency at the risk and cost of the contractor.

7.35 Heat treatment and radiography may be required to be carried out at any time (day and night) to ensure the continuity of progress. The contractor shall make all necessary arrangements including labour, supervisors/ Engineer required for the work as per directions of BHEL.

7.36 The contractor shall assist BHEL Engineer in preparing complete field welding schedule for all the field welding activities to be carried out in respect of piping and equipment erected by him involving high pressure welding at least 30 days prior to

the scheduled start of erection work at site. The contractor shall strictly adhere to such schedules.

7.37 The pressure parts, equipment and piping shall be erected in conformity with the provisions of Indian Boiler Regulation and as may be directed by BHEL as per any standard / specification in practice in BHEL. The method of welding (arc, gas, TIG or other method) may be indicated in the detailed drawings / schedules. BHEL Engineer will have the option of changing the method of welding as per site requirements.

7.38 Check shots as per the requirement of BHEL/ GECOL will be taken at the contractor's cost.

8.0 TESTING, PRE-COMMISSIONING, COMMISSIONING, AND POST-COMMISSIONING

8.1 The contractor shall carry out the following tests & activities for commissioning of Firefighting system:

(1) TRIAL RUN OF AIR COMPRESSORS, JOCKEY PUMPS, 6.6KV MOTORS AND DIESEL PUMPS.

(2) HYDRAULIC TEST OF PIPELINES, CLOSED SYSTEMS..

(3) FLUSHING OF ALL PIPELINES BY WATER AS THE CASE MAY BE.

(4) SERVICING OF VALVES AND FITTINGS.

(5) MANUAL/ MECHANICAL CLEANING OF, SUCTION STRAINERS /FILTER ELEMENTS AND OTHER VARIOUS EQUIPMENTS. THIS MAY HAVE TO BE REPEATED SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE COMMISSIONING PROCESS.

(6) AUTO OPERATION OF FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM.

(7) TRIAL OPERATION

All the chemicals required for carrying out these activities will be supplied by BHEL free of cost.

All required tests (Mechanical and electrical) indicated by BHEL and their clients for successful commissioning are included in the scope of these specifications. These tests / activities may not have been listed in these specifications.

Specialized test equipment, if any, shall be provided by BHEL / its client free of hire charges. However contractor has to take proper care of the equipment issued to him.

8.3 All the tests may have to be repeated till all the equipment satisfy the requirement / obligation of BHEL at various stages. The contractor shall repairs all joints (shop welded or site welded) failed during testing.

8.6 The scope of pre-commissioning activities cover installation of all necessary temporary piping, supports, valves, blanking, pumps, tanks etc. and other accessories with access platforms valves, pressure gauges, electric cables, switches, cutting of some of existing valve, placing of rubber wedges in the valves etc., required for hydro test,or for any other tests as the case may be and will carry out above activities under this scope of work as per instructions of BHEL. The scope also covers the offsite disposal of effluents

8.8 It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to preserve the cleaned surface as per BHEL's requirement.

8.9 Simultaneous commissioning checks, activities will be in progress in various areas like trial run of various equipment, checking of equipment erected, making ready for trial runs, filling up of lubricants, Chemicals etc. All these works need specialized gangs including electricians, instrument technicians, and fitters, in each area to render assistance to BHEL commissioning staff. Contractor shall earmark separate manpower for various commissioning activities. This manpower shall not be disturbed or diverted. The mobilization of these commissioning gangs shall be sufficient so that planned commissioning activities are taken up in time and also completed as per schedule and the work is to be undertaken round the clock if required.

Association of BHEL's / Client's staff during above period will not absolve contractor from above responsibilities.

8.10 It shall be specifically noted that the employees of the contractor may have to work round the clock along with BHEL/Customer Engineers and hence overtime payment by the contractor may be involved. The contractor's finally accepted rates/ price shall be inclusive of all these factors also.

8.11 In case, any rework is required because of contractor's faulty erection that is noticed during pre-commissioning and commissioning, the same has to be rectified by the contractor at his cost. If any equipment / part is required to be inspected during pre-commissioning and commissioning, the contractor will dismantle/open up the equipment / part and reassemble / redo the work without any extra claim.

8.12 During commissioning, opening / closing of valves, changing of gaskets, realignment of rotating and other equipment, attending to leakage and adjustments of erected equipment may arise. This is included in the scope of work.

8.13 The contractor shall make all necessary arrangements including making of temporary closures on piping / equipment for carrying out the hydro-static testing on al piping equipment covered in the specification at no additional cost.

8.17 In case any defect is noticed during tests, trial runs and commissioning such as loose components, undue noise or vibration, strain on connected equipment etc., the contractor shall immediately attend to these defects and take necessary corrective measures. If any readjustment and realignment including repair, rectification and replacement work are necessary, the contractor shall carry out the same as per Engineer's instructions. The parts to be replaced shall be provided by BHEL.

8.19 The contractor shall carry out cleaning and servicing of valves and valve actuators prior to pre-commissioning tests and / or trial operations of the plant. A system for recording of such servicing operations shall be developed and maintained in a manner acceptable to BHEL Engineer to ensure that no valves and valve actuators are left un-serviced.

8.20 Cleaning & servicing of all the filters / strainers, toppings of oils coming in the system shall be done by the contractor till the completion of trial operation and handing over of the unit within the quoted price .

8.21 The contractor shall incorporate all the changes / decisions proposed by BHEL Engineer at no additional cost.