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TENDER SPECIFICATION

TENDER NO. BHEL/NR/SCT/ANPARA-D/STP-WORKS/977

FOR

**“Civil Work for Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at 2X500
MW Anpara-D Thermal Power 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 and Purchase 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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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	BHEL/NR/SCT/ANPARA-D/STP-WORKS/977
ii	Broad Scope of job	“Civil Work For Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at 2X500 MW Anpara-D Thermal Power Project”
iii	DETAILS OF TENDER DOCUMENT	
a	Volume-IA	<i>Technical Conditions of Contract (TCC) consisting of Scope of work, Technical Specification, Drawings, Procedures, Bill of Quantities, Terms of payment, etc</i> Applicable
b	Volume-IB	<i>Special Conditions of Contract (SCC)</i> Applicable
c	Volume-IC	<i>General Conditions of Contract (GCC)</i> Applicable
d	Volume-ID	<i>Forms and Procedures</i> Applicable
e	Volume-II	<i>Price Schedule (Absolute value).</i> Applicable
iv	Issue of Tender Documents	<u>Sale from BHEL PS Regional office at :</u> Start : 22/10/14 , Time : 0900 HRS Closes: 13/11/14 , Time :1200 HRS 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 : 13/11/14 , Time : 1500 HRS Place : Noida Applicable
vi	OPENING OF TENDER	Date : 13/11/14 <i>(Within 2 hours of the latest due date and time of offer submission).</i> Notes: Applicable

		(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	
vii	EMD AMOUNT	Rs 1,00,000/-	Applicable
viii	COST OF TENDER	Rs 2000/-	Applicable
ix	LAST DATE FOR SEEKING CLARIFICATION	Date: 03/11/2014 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) <u>and not in the newspapers</u> . 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: - 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. - BHEL reserves the right to accept/reject the deviations without assigning any reasons, and BHEL decision is final and binding. - In case of acceptance of the deviations, appropriate loading shall be done by BHEL - 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 : <u>Technical</u> 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 <u>OR</u> 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	○ Envelopes I ○ Envelopes II ○ 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:**

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:

- P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅, ... 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 = P_T (ie P_T = P₁ + P₂ + P₃ + P₄ + .. P_N)
- Number of Months 'T₁' for which 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' as per relevant formats, should have been done in the 'Period of Assessment' for the corresponding similar package P₁. Similarly T₂ for package P₂, T₃ for package P₃, etc for the tendered scope. Now calculate cumulative total months 'T_T' for total similar Packages 'P_T' for all Regions (i.e T_T = T₁ + T₂ + T₃ + T₄ + .. T_N)
- Sum 'S₁' of 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' Scores (S₁₋₁, S₁₋₂, S₁₋₃, S₁₋₄, S₁₋₅,.... S_{1-N}) for similar package P₁, for the 'period of assessment' 'T₁' (i.e S₁ = S₁₋₁ + S₁₋₂ + S₁₋₃ + S₁₋₄ + S₁₋₅ + ... S_{1-N}). Similarly S₂ for package P₂ for period T₂, S₃ for package P₃ for period T₃, etc for the tendered scope for all Regions. Now calculate cumulative sum 'S_T' of 'Monthly Performance Evaluation' Scores for total similar Packages 'P_T' for all Regions (i.e 'S_T' = S₁ + S₂ + S₃ + S₄ + S₅ + ... S_N)

- d) Overall Performance Rating ' R_{BHEL} ' 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)	$S_{1-1},$ $S_{1-2},$ $S_{1-3},$ $S_{1-4},$... S_{1-T1}	$S_{2-1},$ $S_{2-2},$ $S_{2-3},$ $S_{2-4},$... S_{2-T2}	$S_{3-1},$ $S_{3-2},$ $S_{3-3},$ $S_{3-4},$... S_{3-T3}	$S_{4-1},$ $S_{4-2},$ $S_{4-3},$ $S_{4-4},$... S_{4-T4}	$S_{5-1},$ $S_{5-2},$ $S_{5-3},$ $S_{5-4},$... S_{5-T5}		$S_{N-1},$ $S_{N-2},$ $S_{N-3},$ $S_{N-4},$... S_{N-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:

- 'Period of Assessment.
- 12 months preceding the cut-off month
- 24 months preceding the cut-off month
- 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:

- 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
- For $R_{BHEL} = 60$, $P_{Max} = '1'$
- For $R_{BHEL} \geq 80$, 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 $P \leq P_{Max}$
(where P is calculated as per clause 9.I)

IV. **Explanatory note:**

- 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
- 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 **Not used**
- 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 **Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE)**

Any Bidder falling under MSE category, shall furnish the following details & submit documentary evidence/ Govt. Certificate etc. in support of the same along with their techno-commercial offer

Type under MSE	SC/ST owned	Others
Micro		
Small		

Note: - If the bidder does not furnish the above, offer shall be processed construing that the bidder is not falling under MSE category.

MSE suppliers can avail the intended benefits only if they submit along with the offer, or before price bid opening, attested copies of either EM-II certificate having deemed validity (two years from the date of issue of acknowledgement in EM-II) or valid NSIC certificate or EM-II certificate along with CA certificate (format enclosed as Annexure - 3) applicable for the year, certifying quantum of investment in plant and machinery within the permissible limit as per the act for relevant status (Micro or Small) where the deemed validity of EM-II is over. Date to be reckoned for determining the deemed validity will be last date of technical bid submission. Non submission of such documents will lead to consideration of their bids at par with other bidders and MSE status of such suppliers shall be shifted to Non MSE supplier till the supplier submits these documents.

MSEs shall be exempted from payment of earnest money at the time of tender deposit. However, there is no exemption of security deposit submission

No benefits shall be applicable for that particular enquiry if the required documents are not submitted before price bid opening.

30.0 **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:

- Amendments/Clarifications/Corrigenda/Errata etc issued in respect of the tender documents by BHEL
- Notice Inviting Tender (NIT)
- Price Bid
- 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

- 01. Annexure-1: Pre Qualifying criteria.
- 02. Annexure-2: Check List.
- 03. Annexure-3: Chartered Accountant certificate for MSMED
- 04. Annexure-4: GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REVERSE AUCTION (RA)
- 05. Annexure-5: Authorization of representative who will participate in the on line Reverse Auction Process
- 06. Other Tender documents as per this NIT.

ANNEXURE - 1**PRE QUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS**

JOB	"Civil Work For Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at 2X500 MW Anpara-D Thermal Power Project"
TENDER NO	BHEL/NR/SCT/ANPARA-D/STP-WORKS/977

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	Not Applicable	
B	Assessment of Capacity of Bidder to execute the work as per sl. no. 9 of NIT	Applicable	
C	<u>Technical</u>		
C 1.1	Bidder who wishes to participate should have executed, during last seven years ending last day of the month previous to the one in which applications are invited, at least 400 Cu M of concreting, completed within a period of twelve consecutive months in one or cumulative of two concurrently running contracts.		
	AND		
C 1.2	Bidder who wishes to participate should have executed, during last seven years ending last day of the month previous to the one in which applications are invited, works of similar nature covered in this tender as per the following: One single work of valuing Rs. 32 lacs or above. "OR" Two works of valuing each of Rs. 20 lacs or above. "OR" Three works of valuing each of Rs. 16 lacs or above.		
D	<u>Financial</u>		
D 1.1	<u>TURNOVER:</u> Bidders should have achieved an average annual financial turnover (Audited) of Rs. 12 Lacs or more over the last three financial years (FY) i.e. 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014. <u>Net worth:</u> Net worth of the bidder based on the latest audited accounts as furnished for D 1.1 above should be positive. <u>Profit:</u> Bidder should have earned cash profit in any one of the three financial years as applicable in the last three financial years defined in D 1.1 above based on latest audited accounts. (Relevant documents, meeting above requirements at C & D, shall be submitted by bidders.)		

E	Approval of Customer	Not Applicable	
F	Consortium criteria	Not Applicable	
	<u>Explanatory Notes for QR 'C'</u> - For QR '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. - If the Qualifying work is executed in the last seven years period, as specified above, even if it has been started earlier, the same will also be considered meeting the qualifying requirements. - The word "work of similar nature" means General Civil works including RCC work.		

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**Certificate by Chartered Accountant on letter head**

This is to Certify that M/S ,
(hereinafter referred to as 'company') having its registered office at
..... is registered under MSMED Act 2006, (Entrepreneur
Memorandum No (Part—II) dtd: ,
Category: (Micro/Small)). (Copy enclosed).

Further verified from the Books of Accounts that the investment of the company
as on date..... as per MSMED Act 2006 is as follows:

- 1. For Manufacturing Enterprises:** Investment in plant and machinery (i.e.
original cost excluding land and building and the items specified by the Ministry of Small
Scale Industries vide its notification No. S.O.1722(E) dated October 5, 2006:

Rs Lacs

- 2. For Service Enterprises:** Investment in equipment (original cost excluding land and
building and furniture, fittings and other items not directly related to the service rendered or as
may be notified under the **MSMED** Act, 2006:

Rs Lacs

The above investment of Rs Lacs is within permissible limit of
Rs..... Lacs for Micro / Small **(Strike off which is not applicable)**
Category under MSMED Act 2006.

Date:

(Signature)

Name -

Membership number -

Seal of Chartered Accountant

ANNEXURE - 4**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 action by 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(s) bidder (whose quote is highest in online sealed bid) may not be allowed to participate in further RA process.

ANNEXURE-5**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	

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TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

(Document No PS:MSX:TCC)

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED



TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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PART-I : CONTRACT SPECIFIC DETAILS

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter - I : Project Information

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Name of the Owner	:	UPRVUNL
Address		ANPARA 'D' TPS, ANPARA, DISTT. SONEBHADRA, UP.
New Installation	:	2 x 500 MW
Nearest Railway station		Anpara / Renukoot
Nearest City	:	Renukoot
Nearest Airport	:	Varanasi
Maximum	:	45 ⁰ C
Minimum	:	5 ⁰ C

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter - II : Scope of Works

2.0 GENERAL SCOPE OF WORK

- 2.1 This tender specification for the work of **“Civil works for the construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for 2X500 MW Anpara D Thermal Power Plant (DTPP) of UPRUVNL at Anpara, Sonebhadra, UP”** covers all the Civil Works related to construction of STP Foundations, drains, paving, including earth work , plain & reinforced cement concrete, reinforcement, Structural steel work, scaffolding, formwork, M. S embedment ,Brickwork, Plastering work, Water Supply & Sanitary works, Road works, Door, Windows, Ventilators, Louvers etc. as well as **including supply of all materials except those proposed to be supplied by BHEL**, consumables, labour, 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 2X500 MW Anpara D Thermal Power Plant (DTPP) of UPRUVNL at Anpara, Sonebhadra, UP.
- 2.2 The customer UPRVUNL and / or their Consultant may depute their representative for checking and supervision of important stages of work. The contractor will be required to provide all facilities for inspection of works at no extra cost to 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.
- 2.3 Any activity which is necessary required for satisfactory execution in line with specifications of BOQ item shall be deemed to be included in BOQ cum rate schedule and no extra payment shall be made against such activity.
- 2.4 The work under this contract shall be carried out as per BOQ Cum Rate Schedule. In case the description / specifications as per BOQ are found to be incomplete Indian standard specifications shall be followed. 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. The tenderers shall undertake to execute actual quantities as per advice of BHEL Engineer and accordingly the final contract price shall be worked out on the basis of quantities actually executed at site and payments will also be regulated for the same. The quantities indicated against each item may vary to any extent and no compensation will be payable in variation of Individual quantity.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter - II : Scope of Works

2.5 The complete works shall be carried out as per BOQ cum Rate schedule. 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 GCC clause 2.15.7. However contractor shall be bound to execute all the works under the scope of the contract and decision whether an extra item is applicable or not, shall be taken by BHEL Engineer which will be binding on the contractor.

2.6 **ALSO INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE**

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 labour, materials (except those specified in BHEL scope), 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 on specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the proper completion, maintenance and handing over the works, in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the contract documents and additional stipulations as may be provide 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.
- c) Furnishing test reports for the products used or intended to be used, if called for the specifications or if so desired by the engineer.
- d) Giving all notices, paying all fees, taxes etc., in accordance with the general conditions of contract, that are required for all works including temporary works.
- e) Arranging manufacturer's supervision for items of work done as per manufacturer's specifications when so specified.
- f) Carrying out topographic survey of the work area and establish levels and coordinates at suitable intervals from existing grid levels and coordinates furnished by the owner established bench marks, setting out the locations and levels of proposed structures,

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter - II : Scope of Works

constructions and marking of reference pillars and other identification works etc., The contractor shall provide the owner/BHEL such assistance, instruments, machines, labour and materials as are normally required for examining, measuring and testing any work and the quality, weight or quantity of any material used.

- g) Providing all incidental items not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the successful completion of the work in accordance with contract.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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

Sl.No	Description	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
1.1.0	ESTABLISHMENT			
1.1.1	FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSE:			
A	Open space for office	Yes		BHEL shall provide free of charge limited open space for office and store as and where made available by its customer
B	Open space for storage	Yes		
C	Construction of bidder's office, canteen and storage building including supply of materials and other services		Yes	
D	Bidder's all office equipment, office / store / canteen consumables		Yes	
E	Canteen facilities for the bidder's staff, supervisors and engineers etc		Yes	
F	Firefighting equipment like buckets, extinguishers etc.		Yes	
G	Fencing of storage area, office, canteen etc. of the bidder		Yes	
1.1.2	FOR LIVING PURPOSES OF THE BIDDER			
A	Open space		Yes	
B	Living accommodation		Yes	
1.2.0	ELECTRICITY			
1.2.1	<u>Electricity For construction purposes</u> (to be specified whether chargeable or free)		Yes	Contractor has to arrange construction power at his own

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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

Sl.No	Description	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
1.2.1.1	Nearest point source		Yes	including DG sets if required.
1.2.1.2	Further distribution for the work to be done which include supply of materials and execution		Yes	
1.2.2	Electricity for the office, stores, canteen etc. of the bidder which include:		Yes	
1.2.2.1	Distribution from single point including supply of materials and service		Yes	
1.2.2.2	Supply, installation and connection of material of energy meter including operation and maintenance		Yes	
1.2.2.3	Duties and deposits including statutory clearances for the above		Yes	
1.2.2.4	Living facilities for office use including charges		Yes	
1.2.2.5	Demobilization of the facilities after completion of works		Yes	
1.2.3	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 purposes:			
1.3.1.1	Making the water available at single point		Yes	Contractor has to arrange for Construction water within the quoted rates.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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

Sl.No	Description	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
1.3.1.2	Further distribution as per the requirement of work including supply of materials and execution		Yes	
1.3.2	<u>Water supply for bidder's office, stores, canteen etc.</u>		Yes	Contractor has to arrange at his own
1.3.2.1	Making the water available at single point		Yes	
1.3.2.2	Further distribution as per the requirement of work including supply of materials and execution		Yes	
1.4.0	LIGHTING			
1.4.1	For construction work (supply of all the necessary materials) 1. At office storage area 2. At the preassembly area 3. At the construction site /area		Yes	
1.4.2	For construction work (execution of the lighting work/ arrangements) 1. At office storage area 2. At the preassembly area 3. At the construction site /area		Yes	
1.4.3	Providing the necessary consumables like bulbs, switches, etc. during the course of construction		Yes	
1.4.4	Lighting for the living purposes of the bidder at the colony / quarters		Yes	
1.5.0	COMMUNICATION FACILITIES FOR SITE OPERATIONS OF THE BIDDER			

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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

Sl.No	Description	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
1.5.1	Telephone, fax, internet, intranet, e-mail etc.		Yes	
1.6.0	COMPRESSED AIR SUPPLY			
1.6.1	Supply of Compressor and all other equipment required for compressor and compressed air system including pipes, valves, storage systems etc.		Yes	
1.6.2	Installation of the above system and operation and maintenance of the same.		Yes	
1.6.3	Supply of the all the consumables for the above system during the contract period		Yes	

Sl.No	Description CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
2.1.0	Engineering works for construction:			
2.1.1	Providing the construction drawings for all the works covered under this scope	Yes		
2.1.2	Drawings for construction methods and detailed shop drawings	Yes	Yes	In consultation with BHEL. Detailed shop drawings shall be prepared by the Contractor as specified in the BOQ

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

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

Sl.No	Description CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES	Scope / to be taken care by		Remarks
		BHEL	Bidder	
2.1.3	As-built drawings – where ever deviations observed and executed and also based on the decisions taken at site– routing of small bore pipes		YES	In consultation with BHEL
2.1.4	Shipping lists etc. for reference and planning the activities	Yes		"
2.1.5	Preparation of site construction schedules and other input requirements		Yes	"
2.1.6	Review of performance and revision of site construction schedules in order to achieve the end dates and other commitments	Yes	Yes	"
2.1.7	Weekly construction schedules based on Sl. No 2.1.5		Yes	"
2.1.8	Daily construction / work plan based on Sl. No 2.1.7		Yes	"
2.1.9	Periodic visit of the senior official of the bidder to site to review the progress so that works are completed as per schedule. It is suggested this review by the senior official of the bidder should be done once in every two months.		Yes	
2.1.10	Preparation of preassembly bay		Yes	
2.1.11	Laying of racks for gantry crane if provided by BHEL or brought by the contractor/bidder himself			NA

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter – IV: T&Ps and MMEs to be deployed by Contractor

LIST OF LIKELY T & P REQUIRED

SL NO	EQUIPMENT
1	CONCRETE MIXTURE M/C
2	CONCRETE VIBRATORS
3	HYDRA CRANE 8 / 10 T
4	WATER TANKER
5	DE WATERING PUMP – 5/10/25 HP
6	POWER / HAND WINCHES
7	WELDING MACHINES
8	HEATING OVEN
9	PORTABLE OVENS
10	EXCAVATORS
11	EARTH COMPACTOR
12	TRANSIT MIXERS (5/6/7 M3 capacity)
13	TYRE MOUNTED STATIONARY TYPE LINE CONCRETE PUMPS WITH CONNECTING PIPES
14	DUMPERS
15	Multi Stage Water Pump (for curing)
16	SLUDGE / SLURRY PUMP (DIESEL / ELEC)
17	WATER TANKER WITH SPRINKLER
18	PNEUMATIC JACK HAMMER/CRAWLER MOUNTED CONCRETE BREAKER
19	PLY SHUTTERING BOARD WITH ADEQUATE SUPPORTING STRUCTURE
20	ALL SCAFFOLDING MATERIALS

NOTES:

- 1 The above list is only indicative and contractor may assess actual requirement based on their experience.
- 2 Other terms and conditions regarding above items please also refer clause for T&P/IMTEs in SCC.
- 3 All the tools and plants required for this scope of work, except the Tools & Plants provided by BHEL are to be arranged by the contractor within the quoted rates. The list is suggestive in nature. **Any additional T & P required to meet BHEL commitments/schedule shall be arranged by the contractor as per the TCC.**
- 4 If work gets delayed due to non-availability of T&P, BHEL reserves the right to get the work done at the risk and cost of contractor without prejudice to rights of BHEL as in GCC.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter – IV: T&Ps and MMEs to be deployed by Contractor

LIST OF LIKELY IMTEs REQUIRED.

SL NO	EQUIPMENT
1	TOTAL STATION
2	AUTO LEVEL AND STAFF
3	COMPRESSION STRENGTH TESTING EQUIPMENT
4	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL TEST EQUIPMENT
5	CONCRETE CUBE MOULD (150 X 150 X 150) mm
6	CONCRETE SLUMP CONE
7	COARSE AGGREGATE SIEVES & SAND SIEVER
8	SIEVE SHAKER
9	AGGREGATE IMPACT TEST MACHINE
10	HEATING OVEN
11	PHYSICAL BALANCE FOR LAB WORK
16	RAPID MOISTURE METER
17	VICAT APPARATUS WITH PLUNGERS FOR CEMENT TESTING
18	CUBE MOULDS (70MM SIZE)

NOTES:

1. The above list is only indicative and contractor may assess actual requirement based on their experience.
2. Other terms and conditions regarding above items please also refer clause for T&P/IMTEs.
3. All the IMTEs /MMEs required for this scope of work, except the IMTEs / MMEs provided by BHEL are to be arranged by the contractor within the quoted rates. The list is suggestive in nature. Any additional IMTEs / MMEs required to be arranged by the contractor.
4. If work gets delayed due to non-availability of IMTEs / MMEs, BHEL reserves the right to get the work done at the risk and cost of contractor without prejudice to rights of BHEL as in GCC.

NOT APPLICABLE

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter – VI: Time Schedule

TIME SCHEDULE

6.0 MOBILIZATION, TIME SCHEDULE, CONTRACT PERIOD AND GRACE PERIOD

6.1 INITIAL MOBILIZATION

The contractor should be ready to start the work immediately after issue of LOI. However, contractor shall be informed by the project manager / construction manager regarding actual date of start of work.

6.2 Entire work as detailed in tender specification **shall be completed within 4 months from the actual date of start of work** as per the programs / milestones indicated by BHEL. Contractor has to mobilize adequate resources to meet BHEL's commitments to their customer as indicated from time to time. **In the event the contractor fails to respond to these requirements, BHEL shall take appropriate actions to meet customer's commitments in line with the provisions of General Conditions of Contract.**

6.3 In case due to reasons not attributable to the contractor, the work gets delayed and scheduled completion gets extended, time extension will be granted by BHEL.

6.4 The work under the scope of this contract is deemed to be completed in all respects, only when all the works are carried out as per satisfaction of BHEL. The decision of BHEL on completion date shall be final and binding on the contractor.

In order to meet above schedule in general, and any other intermediate targets set, to meet customer/ project schedule requirements, contractor shall arrange & augment all necessary resources from time to time on the instructions of BHEL without any extra cost to BHEL.

6.5 CONTRACT PERIOD

The contract period for completion of entire work under scope of this contract shall be as follows:

1. STP WORKS	04 Months from the actual date of start of work.

6.6 CONSEQUENCE OF DELAY

It may be noted that in the event, delay in completion is attributable to the contractor; BHEL will impose LD on the contractor as per GCC.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter-VII: Terms of Payment

7.0 TERMS OF PAYMENT

- 7.1 The '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 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**
(as per Clause No. 2.13 of GCC)

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (TCC)

Chapter-VIII: Taxes and 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.

However, provisions regarding **Service Tax** and **Value Added Tax (VAT)** on output services and goods shall be as per following clauses.

8.1 Service Tax & Cess on Service Tax

Service Tax and Cess on Service Tax as applicable on output Services are excluded from contractor's scope; therefore contractor's price/rates shall be **exclusive** of Service Tax and Cess on Output Services.

Contractor shall obtain prior written consent of BHEL before billing the amount towards such taxes. The Service Tax Rules permit more than one option or methodology for discharging the liability of tax/levy/duty and 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. Contractor shall submit to BHEL documentary evidence of Service Tax registration certificate specifying name of services covered under this contract.

For the purpose of claiming Service Tax from BHEL, the following procedure shall be adopted :

Contractor shall submit serially numbered Service Tax and Cess Invoices, signed by him or a person authorized by him in respect of taxable service provided, and shall contain the following, namely:

The name, address and registration number of the contractor

The name and address of the party receiving taxable service (BHEL)

Description, classification and value of taxable service provided and

The Service Tax payable thereon.

All the four conditions shall be fulfilled in the invoice for payment of Service Tax by BHEL. Where more than one nature of Service under Service Tax Rules is involved, the invoice mentioned above shall contain the break up of all values for each nature of Service.

Name and address of the contractor should be same in the service tax invoice and monthly bill. Any change in the name and address in past should be supported by documentary evidence duly certified by the registering authority.

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Purpose of above requirements, inter alia, is to enable availment of CENVAT credit by BHEL. As per recent amendment time restrictions for taking cenvat credit is within Six months from date of invoice. Wherever CENVAT credit could not be availed by BHEL within statutory time limit of 6 months due to delay in submission of invoice or for any other reason attributable to contractors, liability towards loss of such CENVAT credit shall be passed on to contractors.

8.2 VAT (Sales Tax /WCT)

Civil Works:

As regards Value Added Tax (VAT) on transfer of property in goods involved in Works Contract (previously known as Works Contract Tax) applicable as per local laws, the price quoted by the contractor shall be **exclusive** of the same. Contractor shall obtain prior written consent of BHEL before billing the amount towards such taxes. In case contractor opts for composition, it will be with the prior express consent of BHEL. The VAT Rules permit more than one option or methodology for discharging the liability of tax/levy/duty and 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. BHEL also reserves the right to demand "Tax Invoice" under the relevant VAT Act, from the Contractor. Where such taxes are required to be paid by the contractor subject to the above, this will be reimbursed on production of proof of payment made to the authorities by the Contractor. The contractor has to take all necessary steps to **minimize tax on input goods** by purchasing the materials from any registered dealer of the concerned state only.

Works other than Civil Works:

The rates quoted by the Contractor shall be inclusive of VAT/Sales Tax and BHEL shall not reimburse any amount on this account due to any reason whatsoever.

Common to all Works (Both Civil and Other than Civil)

The Contractor shall register himself with the respective Sales Tax authorities of the state and submit proof of such registration to BHEL along with the first RA bill.

Deduction of tax at source shall be made as per the provisions of law unless otherwise found exempted. In case tax is deducted at source as per the provisions of law, this is to be construed as an advance tax paid by the contractor and no reimbursement thereof will be made unless specifically agreed to.

Contractor has to make his own arrangement at his cost for completing the formalities, if required, with Sales Tax/VAT Authorities, for bringing all their material, plant and equipment etc at site for the execution of the work, including arrangement of Road Permits if and as applicable under the relevant VAT Act.

8.2.1 Modalities of Tax Incidence on BHEL

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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.

8.2.2 New Taxes/Levies

In case the Government 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, 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.

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9.1 The contractor shall comply with following towards Social Accountability;

- (a) 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.
- (b) The contractor shall not engage Forced / Bonded Labour and shall abide by abolition of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
- (c) The contractor shall maintain Health & safety requirement as stipulated in the Contract and Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The Contractor shall abide the requirement of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 for working hours.
- (f) The Contractor shall abide by the Statutory requirement of Minimum Wages Act 1948, payment of Wages Act 1936.
- (g) The Contractor shall arrange potable drinking water to its employees & workers.

9.2 INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

The Tenderer are advised to physically visit the site and fully acquaint themselves with site conditions, transportation routes, various distances and the fact that other contractors would be working in this area and their structures are to be protected. The material brought and stacked for construction should not make hindrance to other contractors. **Necessary precaution and arrangements including sprinkling of water during work as acceptable to BHEL for safety & security for the above have to be made by the contractor. No claim will be entertained by BHEL on ground of lack of knowledge and the contractor's rates shall be deemed to have taken this into account.**

The contractor, in the event of this work awarded to him, shall establish an office at site and keep posted an authorized, responsible officer with valid Power of Attorney for the purpose of the contract. Any order or instructions of the 'Engineer' or his duly authorized representative, communicated to the contractor's representative at site office will be deemed to have been communicated to the contractor at his legal address.

9.3 MATERIALS

- 9.3.1 The contractor shall at his own expenses provide all materials including paints, welding electrodes etc. required for the work. However for permanent works **cement & reinforcement steel will be issued free of cost** as per terms & conditions specified in clause No. 9.5 from BHEL / Customer stores or at a point instructed by BHEL.
- 9.3.2 All 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 Indian standard and the Contractor shall, if requested by the Engineer, furnish proof to the satisfaction of Engineer that the materials so comply.

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- 9.3.3 The Contractor shall, at his own expense and without delay, supply to the Engineer samples of materials proposed to be used in the works. The 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 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.
- 9.3.4 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.
- 9.3.5 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 will be reimbursed to the Contractor only if the use was the result of any drawings and / or specifications issued after submission of the tender.
- 9.3.6 The 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.
- 9.3.7 In addition the Contractor shall perform / submit at his own cost such tests / samples as may be required by the Engineer out of the materials used by the company except for the costs of materials used in such tests / samples.
- 9.3.8 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 Engineer along with prevailing departmental charges (current rate of 30%). BHEL reserve the right not to issue any

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material. The non-issue of such material will not entitle the Contractor for any compensation whatsoever either in time or in cost.

- 9.3.9 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.
- 9.3.10 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.
- 9.3.11 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.
- 9.3.12 It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to obtain prior approval of BHEL, regarding suppliers, type of electrodes etc. before procurement of welding electrodes / TIG wires. On receipt of electrodes at site these shall be subjected to inspection and approval by BHEL. The contractor shall inform BHEL details regarding type of electrodes, batch No. date of expiry etc. and produce test certificate for each lot / batch with correlation of batch / lot no. with respective test certificate. No electrode will be allowed to be used without valid test certificate.
- 9.3.13 All charges on account of Octroi, terminal or sales tax and other duties on material obtained for the works from any source shall be borne by the contractor.

9.4 NA

9.5 ISSUE AND ACCOUNTING OF CEMENT, REINFORCEMENT STEEL & STRUCTURAL STEEL

- 9.5.1 **Cement, reinforcing steel, structural steel will be issued as free issue materials from BHEL / UPRVNL site stores or other issue points as specified by the Engineer.** Such issues would be only for permanent works. Necessary indents shall be raised by the contractor as per procedure laid down by the Engineer-in-Charge about 7 days in advance of the actual requirement for incorporation in the works.
- 9.5.2 Materials will be issued only for permanent works and not for making templates, other temporary works, enabling works etc. and the same shall not be taken into account for purpose of material reconciliation.
- 9.5.3 The contractor shall bear all other costs including the lifting, carting from issue points to works site / contractor's stores, custody and handling etc. and return of surplus / serviceable materials to Owner's stores to be designated by the Engineer-in-charge and all expenditure will be made by the contractor.

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- 9.5.4 All steel shall be issued in available lengths / shapes and no claims for extra payment on account of issue of non-standard lengths / shapes will be entertained. For the purpose of billing and accounting only linear measurement will be taken and weight will be calculated as per the IS Co-efficient. The different in unit weight as per IS and actual as issued, if any shall be to the contractor's account and contractor shall quote the rates for corresponding item to take care of such difference.
- 9.5.5 Cement, as received from the Manufacturer / Stockiest will be issued to the contractor. The theoretical weight of each bag of cement for issue purpose will be considered as 50Kgs. Per Bag. Any type of cement and in any container as received from Manufacturer / Stockiest shall be issued to the contractor No claim whatsoever shall be entertained on this. Cement bags weighing up to 4% less will be accepted by the contractor and accounted for as 50Kg per bag.
- 9.5.6 The Contractor shall maintain good stores for storing the cement issued to him. The flooring of the storage house, the clearance of cement bags from the side walls etc., shall be as per the instructions of the Engineer-in-charge.
- 9.5.7 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.
- 9.5.8 In the case of steel materials, the same shall be issued generally on the basis of linear measurement and the corresponding weight will be calculated as per Indian Standard. For the purpose of billing & accounting, only linear measurement will be taken and any difference in weight based on linear measurement & actual weight shall be to contractor's account. Quoted price shall be deemed to include the above & the permissible wastage mentioned. No claim whatsoever shall be entertained on account of wastage & difference in weight as referred to above.
- 9.5.9 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.
- 9.5.10 The Contractor shall bear all incidental costs including site lifting, carting from issue points to site / contractor's store, custody and handling etc., and return of surplus / serviceable / scrap materials to Owner's Storage points designated by the Owner etc. and no separate payment for such expenditure shall be made.
- 9.5.11 The Contractor will have to submit their design mix for different grades of Concrete keeping in view the requirements stipulated in IS:456, specifically regarding slump and Water Cement ratio and Specific Gravity of Materials brought to site as analysed in the laboratories. The design shall be used upon absolute volume method and theoretical consumption of Cement shall be worked out on this basis. For other than above designated mix Concrete items, the coefficients for consumption of cement shall be adopted as per CPWD practice. The theoretical consumption of cement thus worked out shall be binding upon the Contractor for reconciliation of Cement issued by the Owner. 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.
- 9.5.12 The theoretical consumption of cement, reinforcement steel and structural steel required for the work will be calculated on the basis of approved drawings / joint measurements. In the case of cement, the theoretical consumption shall be decided by the Engineer as mentioned above and

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his decision in this regard shall be final and binding on the Contractor. Reinforcement and structural steel shall be measured by weight in tones. The weight will be arrived at by multiplying the used length by the sectional weight. The sectional weight will be same as were applied at the time of issue. Standard hooks, cranks, bends and authorized laps, chairs, separator pieces etc. specified in drawing or instructed by engineer as required shall be measured and paid for. No payment shall be made for binding wires, spacer block etc. required for keeping the steel in position unless otherwise specified in the contract. No extra payment will be made for modification of already embedded reinforcement, if required due to faulty fabrication or placement.

9.5.13 The contractor shall submit proper account of material / material reconciliation statement for the material drawn by him from stores once in every three months. Failing compliance of this requirement further issue of steel to the contractor may be suspended and no claim of compensation for delay in execution on this account shall be entertained.

9.5.14 All the cement & steel thus issued shall be properly accounted for as per the following permissible wastage over the theoretical quantity / consumption incorporated in the works.

Item	Area	Permissible variation / wastage
(a) Cement	For all works except piling	1.5 %
	For piling works	7 %
(b) Reinforcement bars	For all works except piling	3 %
	For piling works	5 %
(c) Structural steel	Accountable (Visible)	4%
	Unaccountable (In visible)	1%

9.5.15 Any unused / serviceable quantity of cement, reinforcement steel & structural steel not returned in good condition & wastages / loss / consumption beyond specified / agreed limits shall be charged at penal rate of **Rs 6000 per MT for cement, Rs 45,000 per MT for reinforcement steel & Rs 60,000 per MT for structural steel** at the time of preparing final bill, during finalization of the contract. The decision of Engineer-in-charge with regard to applicability of penal rates shall be final & binding upon the contractor.

9.5.16 Since the steel and cement are being issued free of cost, the scrap generated shall belong to BHEL.

9.6 SCRAP & SERVICEABLE MATERIALS

9.6.1 All reinforcement steel / Structural steel of length above 2 M shall be considered as serviceable materials provided the materials is in good and acceptable condition. Reinforcement steel in length less than 2 M shall be treated as scrap.

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10.1 EXECUTION OF WORK

- 10.1.1 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, CPWD specifications as applicable. In case of conflict, the decision of the Engineer shall be final & binding.
- 10.1.2 The 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.
- 10.1.3 Only BHEL approved make of electrodes will be used. All electrodes shall be heated 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 site will have valid manufacturing test certificate. The test certificate will have co-relation with the lot no. / batch no. given on electrode packets. No electrodes will be allowed to 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. Periodical calibration for the same shall also be arranged by the contractor within the finally accepted rates.

10.2 SETTING OUT

- 11.2.1 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 all 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 contractors expense.
- 11.2.2 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.

10.3 SITE DRAINAGE

- 10.3.1 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

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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.

10.4 INSPECTION AND STAGE APPROVAL OF THE WORK

10.4.1 The owner or his duly authorised 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.

10.4.2 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.

10.5 UNCOVERING AND MAKING GOOD

10.5.1 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.

10.6 DISCREPANCIES AND ADJUSTMENT OF ERRORS

10.6.1 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.

10.6.2 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

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(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.

10.6.3 Any error in description, quantity in schedule of quantities or any omission there from 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.

10.6.4 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

10.7 MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM EXCAVATION

10.7.1 Valuable Materials / Archeologically important materials 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.

10.8 SAFETY CODE

10.8.0 The contractor shall comply with following towards Safety and Social Accountability;

10.8.1 Besides provision with regard to SAFETY under Clause 9.0 of SCC, the contractor will be responsible for Health, Safety & Environment management at site for the construction activities to be carried out by them. 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 adhere the requisite safety precautions and any delays attributed to the work stoppage on this account shall not affect the agreed contractual finishing dates.

10.8.2 The contractor shall appoint dedicated full-time Qualified Safety Officers who shall have full authority to ensure that all necessary safety precautions are observed by the Contractor's employees and sub-contractors. These appointees shall have full responsibility for the safety of all personnel within the contractor's area of the works.

10.8.3 Some of the common safety rules to be followed during working are as follows :-

- No body is allowed to enter at construction site without Safety Shoe.
- Never enter work area without Safety helmet & chin strap in place.
- No climbing/working allowed without proper safety belt above 2 m. height.
- Do not exceed the speed limit 25 Kmph within premises.

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- No debris obstacles allowed on the roads & passages.
- Do not walk on pipelines or false ceiling.
- Maintain good Housekeeping at work site.
- No photography/ Videography allowed without permission
- All Site supervisors & engineers (including subcontractor's) must be imparted structured training on construction safety before start of the job & record to be maintained.
- Availability of qualified & trained Site Engineer at site during all working hours.
- Site Safety training to be imparted to all workers & plan to be made to cover every worker.
- Tools box talk (5-15 minutes) by supervisor prior to commencement of any job.
- All accident / incidents(Near Miss) to be reported & investigated.(formats & procedure should be finalized)
- Daily Safety Checking by Each Site Engineer along with Safety engineer.
- Weekly co-ordination meeting of all Safety engineers with BHEL safety officer.
- Monthly safety meeting with Site In-charges.
- All Safety equipment must be ISI marked & checked by Safety officer before use.
- Tag system for erection & use of scaffoldings.
- Bamboo/wooden Scaffolding material not allowed.
- LPG cylinders not allowed for gas cutting.
- Good House keeping. Separate waste bins to be used for flammable & non flammable material.
- Safety awareness programs for workers by display of boards, posters, competitions, talks etc.
- Deployment of Safety Supervisors for every 250 workers and part there of at work site.
- Display of List of First Aid trained persons.
- Testing certificates for lifting tools & tackle.
- Provision & maintenance of fire extinguishers at construction site & material stores.
- Display of emergency telephone numbers at various locations.
- For work in confined space use 24 V lamp fitting & use tools with air motors or electric tools with max. 24 V.
- For confined space entry Gas test must be done before & at regular intervals.
- Checking & tag of equipment like grinding machine, welding machine, gas cutting set etc. by supervisors before use.

10.8.4 **Contractor shall ensure following:**

1. Contractor has to maintain contact with local hospital having scanning & other ultra modern medical facilities required during emergency including Ambulance.
2. Contractor has to ensure pre employment medical check for all staff & workers.
3. Contractor has to ensure that adequate First Aid facilities with trained nurse & ambulance are available at work site for emergency purpose. This emergency set-up should include, but not limited to, following
 - Male nurse (in shifts)
 - Oxygen set up
 - Breathing apparatus
 - Eye wash facility
 - Stretcher
 - Trauma blanket
 - Medicines.

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In addition to above, BHEL may arrange ambulance at work site for emergency purpose, which can be utilized, free of cost, by contractor in case of emergency. In case, under unavoidable circumstances, if the ambulance is not available/ being used elsewhere, the contractor will have to arrange for the same. as under clause 24.4 SI No. 1.

- 10.8.5 The Contractor shall be fully responsible for accidents caused due to him or his agents or workmen's negligence or carelessness in regard to the observance of the safety requirements and shall be liable to pay compensation for injuries. **It may be noted that non-compliance to HSE requirements will result in penal action. In case of violations of safety requirements, the Contractor shall be liable for a penalty of Rs. 500/- for the first violation and Rs. 1000/- for the subsequent violations. For serious lapses, as decided by BHEL Engineer, fines upto Rs. 5000/- at a time can be imposed.**

The amount towards penalties as above will be deducted from running bills of the Contractor. The amount so collected above will be utilized for supporting the safety activities at site. The decision of BHEL on above will be final and binding on the Contractor.

10.9 NUISANCE

- 10.9.1 The Contractor shall not at any time do, cause or permit any NUISANCE on Site or do anything which shall cause unnecessary disturbance or inconvenience to owners, tenants or occupiers of other properties near the Site and to the public generally.

10.10 TREASURE , TROVE , FOSSILS etc.

- 10.10.1 All fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains or things of geological or archaeological 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 carryout the Engineer's directions as to the disposal of the same.

10.11 PROTECTION OF WORKS

- 10.11.1 Trees designated by the Engineer shall be protected from damage during the course of the Works and earth level within 1 meter of each such tree shall not be charged. Where necessary, such trees shall be protected by providing temporary fencing.
- 10.11.2 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 those employed on the Works or the public.
- 10.11.3 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 contractor's works 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. Should any such damage to the contractor's works occur because of other party not under his

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supervision or control, the contractor shall make his claim directly with the party concerned. The contractor shall not cause any delay in the repair of such damaged works because of any delay in the resolution of such disputes. The contractor shall proceed to repair the work immediately and no cause thereof will be assigned pending resolution of such disputes.

10.12 RECORD FOR MATERIALS CONSUMED

10.12.1 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, bitumen, lead, paint etc., shall be enclosed along with the running bills submitted by the contractor. Contractor has to also furnish the test results of the materials used in the work as per IS specifications.

10.13 PROTECTION OF EMBEDMENTS, BOLTS ETC.

10.13.1 The contractor shall ensure proper protection to the satisfaction of the Engineer, of all bolts, inserts, embedments etc. from weather etc/ by greasing, rapping them with gunny bags or canvas or by any other means as directed by Engineer. Cost of such protections shall be deemed to be included in the rates quoted for the item.

10.14 CLEARANCE OF SITE AND REPAIRS.

10.14.1 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 & cost by BHEL.

10.15 QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.15.1 The contractor has to establish / arrange at site the field testing facilities for testing of civil construction materials and concrete cubes for ensuring the proper quality, grade and strength of the materials used in the construction in line with approved field quality check list of BHEL/ its client. Contractor has to submit detailed report for testing of all material used etc. All testing shall be done as per IS code specifications/ BHEL's quality plan. If further test is required by the engineer to be carried from outside laboratory, the cost of the same shall be borne by the contractor.

10.16 COMPLETION OF WORK

10.16.1 The works shall be completed to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer and in accordance with the completion schedule as specified in the Contract, and all unused stores and materials, tools, plant, equipment, temporary buildings, site office, labour hutments and other things shall be removed and the site and work cleared of rubbish and all waste materials and delivered up clean and tidy to the satisfaction of the Engineer at the Contractor's expenses.

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10.16.2 BHEL shall have power to take over from the Contractor from time to time such sections of the work as have been completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Such work however shall not be treated as have been completed until the extra works are executed to the satisfaction of Engineer. The Guarantee period shall commence only after handing over of the entire works.

10.16.3 The Engineer shall certify to the contractor the date on which the work is completed and the date thereof.

10.17 NA

10.18 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

10.18.1 Method of measurements shall be as per standard specifications included in the tender. For other items measurements shall be as per relevant IS Codes.

10.19 DEVIATION

10.19.1 The Contractor shall not make any alteration in, addition to or omission from the work as described in the tender documents except in pursuance of the written instructions of the Engineer. No such deviation from the work described in the tender documents shall be valid unless the same has been specifically confirmed and accepted by the Engineer in writing and incorporated in the Contract.

10.19.2 The Engineer may deviate, either by way of addition or deduction, from the work so described, provided that the Contract sum be not thereby varied on the whole by more than the percentage set out in the tender documents. The value of all additions and deductions shall be added to or deducted from the Contract sum. (Whenever the Engineer intends to exercise such a right his intentions shall specify the deviations which are to be made, the lumpsum assessment or the proposed basis of payment, the extra time allowed, if any, and the date for completion of the entire contract). Any objection by the contractor to any matter concerning the order shall be notified by him in writing to the Engineer within seven days from the date of such order, but under no circumstances shall the work be stopped (unless so ordered by the Engineer) owing to differences or controversy that may arise from such an objection. In the absence of such a notification of objection by the Contractor, he will be deemed to have accepted the order and the conditions stated therein.

10.19.3 Valuation of Deviations shall be as per Clause 2.15 & 2.16 of GCC.

10.20 COMPLIANCE TO REGULATIONS AND BYELAWS

10.20.1 The Contractor shall conform to the provisions of any statute relating to the work and regulations and bylaws of any local authority and of any water and lighting Companies or Undertaking with whose system the work is proposed to be connected. He shall, before making any variation from the drawings or the specifications that may be necessitated for such connections give the Engineer, notice specifying the variation proposed to be made and the reasons therefore and shall not carryout any such variation until he has received instructions from the Engineer in

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respect thereof. The Contractor shall be bound to give all notices required by statute, regulations or bye-laws as aforesaid and to pay all fees and taxes payable to any authority in respect thereof.

10.21 FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY BHEL / CONTRACTOR

10.21.1 BHEL shall provide free of charge limited open space, for office & storage shed, as and where made available by M/s UPRVNL. It is the responsibility of the contractor to construct sheds, provide all utilities and dismantle and clear the site after completion of work or as and when required, as a part of his scope of work.

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

10.21.3 Construction power, for construction purposes will be provided free of cost and at one point near erection site (at a distance upto 500 meters) from supply point. Further distribution of power shall be done by contractor at his cost. All wiring must comply with local regulations and will be subject to Engineer's inspection and approval before connecting supply.

10.21.4 Provision of distribution lines of power from the central points to the required place with proper distribution boards observing the safety rules laid down by the 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 shift / hours accordingly and deploy additional manpower if necessary so as to achieve the targets.

10.21.5 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.

10.21.6 Adequate lighting facilities such as flood lamps, hand lamps and area lighting shall be arranged by the contractor at the site of construction, contractor's material storage area etc. within finally accepted rates.

10.21.7 No claim for damages will be entertained by the Company on account of interruptions of water supply or limitation of quantity of water as aforesaid or on account of the water so taken being not fit for construction purposes or on any other account in connection with such water supply.

10.21.8 **CONTRACTOR HAS TO ARRANGE FOR CONSTRUCTION WATER WITHIN THE QUOTED RATES.** Contractor to satisfy himself that the water drawn by him is fit for construction / consumption and adequately treat such water at his cost when it is not found fit for the said purposes

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10.21.9 The Contractor should make arrangements for storage of sufficient quantity of water required for work.

10.21.10 The Contractor shall during the progress of the work, provide, erect and maintain at his own expenses all necessary temporary workshops, stores, consumables, offices, etc. required for the proper and efficient execution of the work. The planning, setting and erection of these buildings shall have the approval of the Engineer and the Contractor shall at all times keep them tidy and in a clean and sanitary condition to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer.

10.21.11 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 instruction of BHEL by the contractor at his cost. In the event of his failure to do so, same will be got done by the Engineer and expenses incurred shall be recovered from the contractor along with prevailing overhead. The decision of BHEL Engineer in this regard shall be final.

10.22 Modification/ deletion of GCC & SCC clauses:

1. Clause no. **2.12, 2.13, 2.17** – of **GCC shall not be applicable.**
2. Clause no. **4.1.2, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.9, 4.1.10, 4.2.2** – of **SCC shall not be applicable.**

Chapter - XI - (a)			
	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
PART - A			
100 EARTH WORK			
Earth work In excavation, backfilling and disposal including necessary men/women, materials, equipment, loading, transportation, unloading, dewatering etc as per specification, drawing and as directed by engineer- in-charge for the following.			
101	Earth work in excavation in all types of soil including ash which can be excavated by any means including setting out, leveling, dewatering (but excluding special type of dewatering viz. well point method), shoring & strutting (wherever required), dressing the sides & bottom, all lifts, ramming/compacting the excavated bottom, stacking, disposal of surplus excavated materials within a lead up to 500 m, spreading/leveling of disposed materials etc all complete for following depths below ground level.		
a	Depth from ground level but not exceeding 2 m	CUM	900
107	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with selected materials from compulsorily excavated soil available within a lead up to 500m and compacted as specified including re-excavation of stacked earth, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete. for the following.		
c	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 85% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	260
109	Extra over ST No. 101 and 107 for carriage of excavated earth/selected materials for every 1 km or part thereof beyond an initial lead of 500m.	CUM	640
110	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with approved borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted as specified including supplying borrowed soil, royalty (if any), watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete for the following.		
b	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 90% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	50
111	Supplying and filling sand up to any depth under floors, around foundations, plinths etc. in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness and compacted so as to achieve at least 80% relative density as per IS-2720 (Part-XIV) including spreading, watering, ramming/compaction by manual / mechanical means, dressing, royalty (if any) etc. all complete.	CUM	12
200 CONCRETE WORKS (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)			
Providing and placing concrete work including cost of labour, materials and equipment for handling, transportation, batching, mixing, placing, vibrating and curing, (excluding cost of centering, shuttering and reinforcement) with mechanised equipments like batching plant, transit mixer, concrete pump etc. complete as per drawing, specifications and as per direction of engineer in charge for the following.			
201	Concrete of grade M7.5 (1 part cement, 4 part sand, 8 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as filling course at any depth below finished floor level, under and around foundations/floors, mass fill etc.	CUM	2

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
202	Concrete of grade M10 (1 part cement, 3 part sand, 6 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as lean concrete, leveling course , mud mat under and around foundations/floors at any depth below finished floor level etc.	CUM	30
204	Concrete under floors, paving, plinth protection, pipe encasing etc complete with 20 mm nominal size graded aggregate at any depth below finished floor level for the following grades.		
a	M15 Grade	CUM	10
b	M20 Grade	CUM	25
205	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in foundations/substructure, grade slab, paving, drains, under floors etc at any level below finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.		
a	M25 Grade	CUM	40
206	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in superstructure at any level above finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.		
a	M25 Grade	CUM	50
212	Screed concrete conforming to IS 456 with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate 12.5mm/6 mm nominal size on the roof at any level or thickness, drains etc complete as per following.		
a	1:2:4 (1 part cement, 2 part sand, 4 parts of aggregate by volume)	CUM	5
213	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete as per IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works using graded aggregate for Concrete in precast works like roof slabs/trench covers, fins, lintels, chajas, beams, columns, wall panels, facias etc. at all levels in all kinds of work including formwork/moulds, curing, rendering the top exposed surface with cement sand mortar (1:3), handling, storing, transporting, all leads, erection without damage, setting in position with cement sand mortar (1:3), filling the gaps between adjacent precast units with M30 grade concrete or cement sand mortar (1:3) and including making of holes for bolts for fixing, welding etc.complete with graded aggregate (20/12.5/10 mm) and as per specification and drawing for following grades.		
a	M 25 grade	CUM	2
214	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete as per IS:456, IS 3370 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works using graded aggregate for Concrete in water retaining/conveying structures including addition of suitable plasticizers cum waterproofing cement additives confirming to IS 9103 latest to achieve a slump more than 125 mm in concrete as per manufacturers recommendation and conforming to limits of permeability as per IS 2545 and specification with 20 mm nominal size graded aggregate for following grades.		
a	M 25 grade	CUM	80
300 FORM WORKS			
	Providing, fixing and removing formwork at any elevations for all structures, as per specifications and including all labour, material, scaffoldings and centering complete including pockets etc. complete as per drawing, specifications and as per direction of engineer in charge for the following.		
301	Fairface form work with good quality water proof ply wood of required thickness and smooth surface below finished ground floor level for foundations, footings, base of columns, walls, columns, pilasters, beams, mass concrete, trenches etc.	SQM	400

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
302	Fairface form work with good quality water proof ply wood of required thickness and smooth surface above finished ground floor level for columns, beams, suspended floors, roofs, lintels, cantilevers, staircases, landings, balconies, domes, arches, circular overhead tanks etc. for all heights.	SQM	750
400 REINFORCEMENT (TMT will be issued as FOC item).			
402	Providing, straightening, cutting, bending, placing in position at any level, binding in position of steel reinforcements of TMT steel of grade Fe-500 confirming to IS:1786 including cost of binding wire, labour, scaffolding, transportation to & from stores etc complete all as per specifications, drawings and as directed by Engineer.	MT	20
500 WATER PROOFING WORKS			
	Water proofing works including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, curing, sampling, testing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
506	Providing and applying PU based water proofing treatment with one coat of polyurethane or any other equivalent material based primer with an application rate of minimum 6 sq.m per liter and two successive liquid coatings of high solids content urethane pre-polymers or equivalent material based finish coats as per relevant IS/ASTM standards to form an elastomeric membrane with overall dry film thickness 1.5 mm subject to minimum 500 gm/sqm/coat application rate. Item includes surface preparation, polyscric cloth /fabric for edges, joints & vulnerable points etc all complete as per specifications and directions of engineer in charge.	SQM	55
507	Providing and laying wearing course consisting of 25mm thick plain cement concrete of grade M15 (1:2:4) with graded aggregate of 12.5mm size cast in panels of maximum size 1.2mx1.2m and reinforced with 0.56 mm dia. galvanised chicken wire mesh and sealing of joints (in grooves of 6mm X 6mm) using silicon /elastomeric compound etc all complete.	SQM	55
508	Providing and laying cement concrete chequered flooring tiles of 22 mm thickness and size 250x250 mm / 300x300 mm conforming to IS 13801 with 8 mm thick 1:4 cement mortar over the top most layer of roofing treatment in pathway and entire equipment area with fine joints including sealing of joints (silicon/elastomeric sealant) etc all complete. (Water proofing paid elsewhere)	SQM	17
509	Providing and applying two coats of bitumen grade 85/25 as per IS 702 (@ 1.7kg/sqm)with 1% antistripping compound conforming to IS 6241 in foundation, wall, column etc on concrete surfaces exposed to soil / ash including surface preparation etc. all complete.	SQM	180
511	Providing and mixing water proofing compound conforming to IS:2645 in concrete or cement mortar all complete.	KG	1150
600 JOINTS AND FILLERS			
	Joints & fillers including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
601	Supplying & installation of bitumen impregnated fibre board confirming to IS 1838 as joint filler at joints in concrete including nailing, coating of both faces with coal tar pitch/bitumin etc. all complete.		
b	20 mm wide joints.	SQM	1
604	Supplying and filling in position hot applied bitumin sealing compound (Grade B) confirming to IS 1834 including cleaning, mixing, heating, pouring/injecting sealing compound in gaps in joints including application of primer etc. all complete.		
c	20mmX25mm	RM	150
700 MS EMBEDMENTS			

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
	Embedments including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
701	Supply, fabricating and fixing of mild steel embedments, 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	1
800 GROUTING			
	Grouting including all labour, material, equipment, roughening surface, cleaning, ramming, curing etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
801	Providing & grouting with cement slurry mix of approved ratio using pressure pump for water retaining concrete structures as per approved procedure including cost of nipples/ nozzles, cement, admixture, curing, pressure pumps, slurry agitator etc. all complete. Cost shall include fixing of nipples at minimum 500 mm centre to centre spacing, cutting of nipples after completing of grouting, making good of the nipple hole with appropriate non-shrink cement paste, water tightness test etc. all complete wherever specified in the drawing.	SQM	2
900 DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS			
	Doors, windows, ventilators, louvers, roof ventilators, rolling shutters, partitions including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, preparation of working drawings etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
911	Providing and fixing of door closers as per IS 3564 ,of approved make & quality all complete of following type :		
a	Over head hydraulic door closures	Each	1
913	Providing and fixing in position rolling shutter of hot rolled double dipped galvanised steel lath section of 18 SWG tested mild steel strips at 75mm rolling centres interlocked together through their entire length and jointed together at the end by end locks mounted on specially designed pipe shaft with brackets, side guides and arrangements for inside and outside locking with push and pull operation including wire springs, top cover, primer & shop coats of approved enamel paint etc, all complete as per IS 6248 and specification of approved make of following types: The bottom lath shall be coupled to a lock plate fabricated from 3mm thick galvanised steel plate and securely rivetted with stiffening angles.(partly coiled and lath/full lath).		
a	Hand Operated	SQM	6
914	Providing and fixing PVC doors(25 thk double skin) of sintex or equivalent make including all fitting & fixtures as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	SQM	2
1000 BRICKWORK (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)			
	Brickwork masonry including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, scaffolding etc. at all levels as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
1001	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 part cement 6 parts coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness varying from 230mm to 460mm at all depths, places and positions below plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc. complete excluding plastering and painting.		
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	40
1002	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement 6 coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness 230mm at all heights, places and position above plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting.		

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	30
1003	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:4 (1 cement 4 coarse sand) in partition walls , chambers etc. in thickness 115mm at all heights, places and position above or below plinth/graded level including providing two nos. 6 mm diameter MS bars at every third layer, raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting as per specification.		
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm ²	SQM	118
1005	Providing brick soling including spreading of earth, ramming, watering including 25mm thick cushion of sand complete but excluding excavation and disposal of surplus earth (excavation and disposal of surplus earth shall be measured under applicable item.).- Using flat bricks.		
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm ²	SQM	116
1100 DAMP PROOF COURSE (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)			
Damp proof course including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, shuttering, centering, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.			
1101	Providing Damp Proof Course 40mm thick 1:1.5:3 concrete (10mm and down graded aggregate) with 2% of approved admixture of water proofing compound all complete. Two layers of hot bitumen coating 85/25 grade as per IS:702 @ 1.7Kg./sqm shall be applied one before & one after the DPC.	SQM	8
1200 CEMENT MORTAR PLASTER (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)			
Cement mortar plaster including making grooves wherever required including all labour, material, scaffolding, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.			
1201	Providing 18mm thick plaster in two layers outside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls, finished to a smooth finish including providing 3mmx3mm size grooves at junctions of two dissimilar materials all complete.	SQM	100
1202	Providing 12mm thick plaster inside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls finished to a smooth finish as per specification all complete.	SQM	35
1203	Providing 12mm thick plaster in cement mortar 1:6 on walls with rough finish all complete.	SQM	120
1204	Providing 6mm thick plaster on ceiling in cement mortar 1:4 finished to a smooth all complete.	SQM	55
1208	Providing drip coarse on plastered surface at all elevations for all type of work such as chajjas, parapet, projections etc. including scaffolding, finishing etc. complete with all labour, tools and plants as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	RM	15
1300 FINISHES TO CONCRETE / PLASTERED SURFACES			
Finishes, painting to concrete, plastered surfaces including all labour, material, equipment, surface preparation, scaffolding etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.			
1301	Two or more coats of white wash/ colour wash as per IS 627 of approved brand and manufacture to give an even shade including a priming coat as per specifications.	SQM	60
1302	Two or more coats of Exterior masonry paint (water or solvent base) of special resins, adhesives and additives mixed with fine, hard stone aggregate and suitable pigment. The paint shall be applied on a coat of primer over dried, prepared plaster surface as manufacturers guidlines. The final finished coating shall be fungus resistant, UV resistant, water repellant, alkali resistant and extremely durable with color fastness as per specification.	SQM	80

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
1303	Providing and applying two or more coats of oil bound destemper as per IS 428 of approved brand, shade and manufacture to give smooth, hard, durable & glossy finish over a coat of primer over prepared plaster surface as per manufacturers guideline.	SQM	75
1311	Providing and applying resin bonded granular textured finish, for external applications shall consist of crushed stone/quartz chips of .5 mm to 2.5 mm size and of approved natural color/shade and bonded with synthetic resins, adhesives and additives altogether in a single pack mix, applied on cured and dried plaster surface with a dry film thickness of minimum 2 mm. The final finish shall have UV resistance, fungus, bacterial resistance properties all complete with grooves filled with poly sulfide sealant of matching color and shade as per specification/drawing/approval of engineer in charge.	SQM	30
1400 FLOORING AND SKIRTING (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)			
	Flooring and skirting at any level including base layer, labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, curing, polishing etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
1401	Providing and laying 50 mm thick heavy duty cement concrete in flooring with metallic hardener pigmented topping 12mm thick uniform graded treated iron particles in flooring. Under layer of 38mm thick cement concrete mix 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 sand : 4 stone aggregates 12.5mm well graded) and top layer of 12mm thick metallic concrete of mix 1:2 (1 cement hardner mix with approved quality metallic hardening compound :2 stone aggregate 6mm nominal size) by volume including cement slurry, rounding off edges, aluminium strips etc. all complete for following (Quoted item rate shall be inclusive of providing glass joint strips):	SQM	15
1404	Providing and laying interlocking M30 Grade concrete blocks in paving with approved colour and pattern and should be laid on the subbase and bedding as per specifications and recommendations of manufacturer.		
a	60mm	SQM	20
1417	Providing and laying vitrified ceramic tiles of matt finish of size 600x600mm from reputed / approved manufacturer including underbed of cement mortar 1:3 with neat cement slurry etc. all complete for following.		
a	7mm thick tiles In flooring	SQM	3
1427	Providing and fixing glazed ceramic tiles of approved color and design of size 200x300mm / 300x300mm in dado of approved size , projecting 6mm uniformly from adjacent plaster or wall finish. The mix for underbed plaster shall consist of 1part cement and 3 parts sand by weight. fairly moist but firm, tiles shall be pressed over under bed by applying cement slurry including pigments, curing etc all complete for following thicknesses:		
b	7mm thick	SQM	12
1700 RAIN WATER DOWN TAKE PIPES			
	Rain water down take pipes including all labour, material, transportation, 2 coats of approved paint over one primary coat, fixtures, accessories etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
1706	Providing and fixing UPVC down take pipes of 160mm diameter- Class 3 as per IS:4985 all complete.	RM	12
1800 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS			
	Miscellaneous works including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
1801	Providing and Filling in trenches, plinths, area paving and other underground structures with graded stone aggregate of size range 63 mm to 45 mm in layers not exceeding 230 mm in thickness including breaking of stone boulders to required sizes, filling the interstices with selected sand and compacting to 85 % of original volume of stone stack for all lifts etc. all complete. Payment shall be made for the measurement of the volume of the compacted fill.	CUM	130

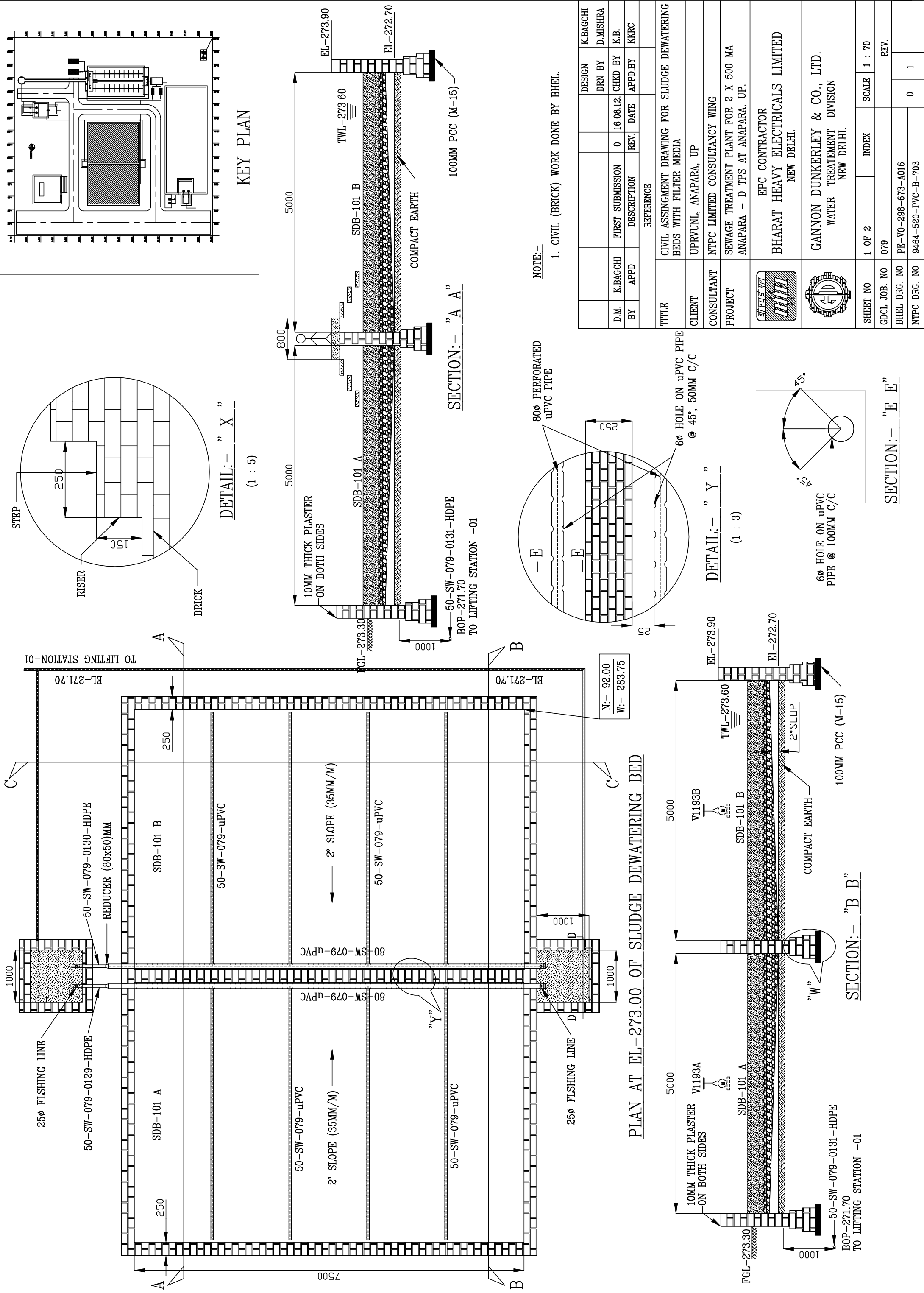
	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
1802	Supplying, stacking and laying 300mm Thk. coarse sand(in layer not exceeding 150mm) of approved quality in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Beds including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	28
1803	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick GRIT/Gravel 6mm to 3mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14
*1804	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick Gravel 20mm to 6mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14
*1805	Providing and fixing approved 50 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	80
*1806	Providing and fixing approved 80 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	50
1807	Providing and fixing G.I strips minimum 1.5mm thk and 150mm wide including fixing accessories etc. all complete.	Kg	180
1817	Providing and fixing HDPE pipes in concrete/ brick work of following sizes including cutting, fixing and levelling in position etc. all complete.		
a	Upto 75 mm dia	RM	100
2100 WATER SUPPLY			
Water supply work including men, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.			
2102	Providing and fixing in position heavy duty brass stop cock of approved quality including all specials etc all complete - 15mm nominal bore.	EACH	1
2105	Providing and fixing GI pipes class B complete for external work with GI sockets, unions, elbows, tees, nipples etc including trenching & refilling, anti-corrosive paint etc all complete for following sizes:		
d	50 mm nominal bore.	RM	2
2106	Providing and fixing 610mmx453mmx6mm thk mirror from reputed mirror manufacturer. Mirror shall be mounted with glass adjustable revolving CP brackets with CP screws etc all complete.	EACH	1
2107	Providing and fixing 610mmx127mmx6mm thk clear glass with C. Guard rails and mounted on C.P. brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1
2109	Providing and fixing 20mm dia chromium plated M.S. pipes wall mounted towel rod with C.P. Brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1
2113	Providing and fixing chromium plated brass shower rose with 15 or 20 mm inlet all complete.	EACH	1
2114	Providing & fixing in position P.V.C. water tank of Syntex or approved equivalent including making all necessary inlet & outlet pipes, fixture, ball cocks, valves etc all complete for following capacities. GI pipes shall be paid separately under ST No. 2105.		
a	1000 litres capacity	EACH	1
2115	Providing and fixing approved stainless steel sink with integrated drainboard as per IS:13983 of size 915x460x178mm with CI brackets, stainless steel chain with rubber plug 40mm, cp brass waste trap with necessary union complete including painting the fittings, cutting and making good the wall where required etc. all complete.	EACH	1
2200 SANITARY WORKS			

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
	Sanitary work including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
2204	Providing and fixing colour glazed vitreous china European type water closet conforming to IS:2556 with siphon, open front solid plastic seat and plastic cover, low level 12.5 litre PVC flushing cistern (same colour as WC) with valveless fittings, necessary C.P connections etc all complete.		
a	Floor mounted	EACH	1
2300 STRUCTURAL STEEL (Structural steel will be issued as FOC item)			
	Structural steel works including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.		
2301	Supply, fabrication and erection of structural steel with mild steel rolled section / built up section / combination of both conforming to IS:2062, pipes conforming to IS:1161/ IS:1239, chequered plate conforming to IS: 3052, mild steel rounds, monorails, stays, safety chains, ladders, MS grating etc. in columns, beams, gantry girders, bunkers, silos, hoppers, roof trusses, portals, laced purlins, space frames, hangers, struts, monorails, galleries, stiffeners, wall beams, sheeting runners, brackets, stub columns, bracings, cleats, trestles, base plates, splice plates, chequered plate flooring, decking and seal plates, steel frame grid over false ceiling, walkway platforms, ladders, stairs, stringers, treads, landings, hand-rails etc including 2 coats of redoxide zinc-chromate primer (one coat at shop and one coat after erection), connection design & preparation of fabrication drgs, collection of steel from stores, fabrication, straightening, cutting, bending, rolling, grinding, machining, drilling, welding, electrodes and other consumables, alignment, erection bolts & nuts (weight of erection bolts, nuts and welds not payable), assembly, edge preparation, preheating (min preheat and interpass temperature of 20° C for welding over 20 mm and upto 40 mm & 66° C for welding over 40 mm and upto 63 mm & 110° C for thickness over 63 mm & use of low hydrogen/ radiogenic electrodes), post heating, testing of welders, inspection of welds, visual inspection, non destructive and special testing, rectification and correction of defective welding works, production test plate, inspection and testing, erection scheme, protection against damage in transit, stability of structures, installation of temporary structures, setting column bases, surface preparation by means of manual or mechanical power tools as per IS:1477 part 1, touch-up painting, rectification, dismantling and removal of all temporary structures (weight of temporary structures not payable), return of surplus / waste steel materials to store etc all complete. Including appointment of a seperate agency, approved by BHEL, for review and approval of fabrication drgs, in consultation with BHEL.	MT	1
	Total Amount (A)		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
PART - B			
2400 ROAD WORKS			
Providing Road Work including necessary material, labour, machinery, transportation etc as per specification, drawing, relevant IRC & IS codes and as directed by the Engineer-in-charge for the following.			
2401	Preparation of sub grade by excavating earth to required depth for all types of soil/ rock, dressing to camber and consolidating the base including making good the undulation etc and disposal of surplus earth within a lead upto 1 km etc. all complete.	CUM	335

	BOQ FOR STP CIVIL WORKS		
	2x500MW ANPARA D TPP		
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY
2402	Supplying and filling with selected good earth of approved quality in layers not exceeding 300 mm loose thickness using borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted so as to achieve at least 95 % maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII) including royalty/seignorage fee (if any), sorting, spreading, breaking clods, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing, finishing to required lines, grades and slopes, tesing etc all complete.	CUM	280
2403	Providing, stacking & laying granular morrum for shoulder including watering, compaction with road roller to required camber etc all complete.	CUM	25
2404	Providing & laying water bound macadam sub base course in layers of required thickness with crushed stone aggregates 90 to 40 mm down size, stone screening & blinding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading & consolidation of binding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	55
2405	Providing & laying water bound macadam base course in layers of required thickness with stone aggregate 63mm to 40mm size, stone screening and blinding material including screening sorting, spreading to template and consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading and consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	28
2406	Laying water bound macadam base course with stone aggregate 50mm to 20mm size stone screening & binding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage spreading & consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	14
2407	Providing & applying tack coat of low viscosity liquid bitumen of grade 80/100 confirming to IS 73, 217 or 454 as applicable @10 kg/ 10 sqm for untreated WBM surface including scraping, cleaning with compressed air etc all complete.	SQM	185
2414*	Supply and laying 300mm dia R.C.C NP-3 type Hume pipe conforming to IS458 in raised shoulders as rain water drains as per detailed drawing including fixing with cement mortar (1:2) in 13mm thick joints, finishing of joints with neat cement paste etc all complete.	RM	20

CHAPTER XI- (b)

DRAWINGS

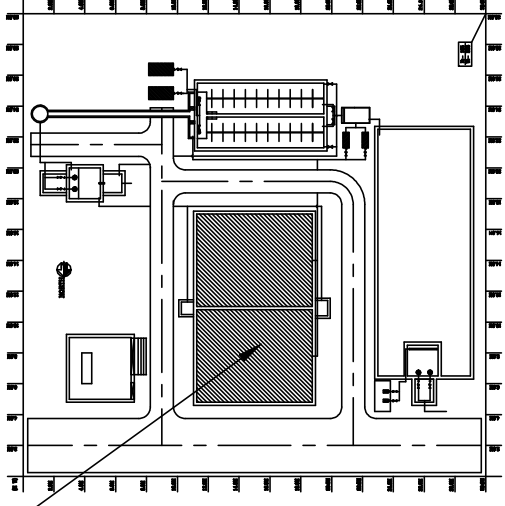
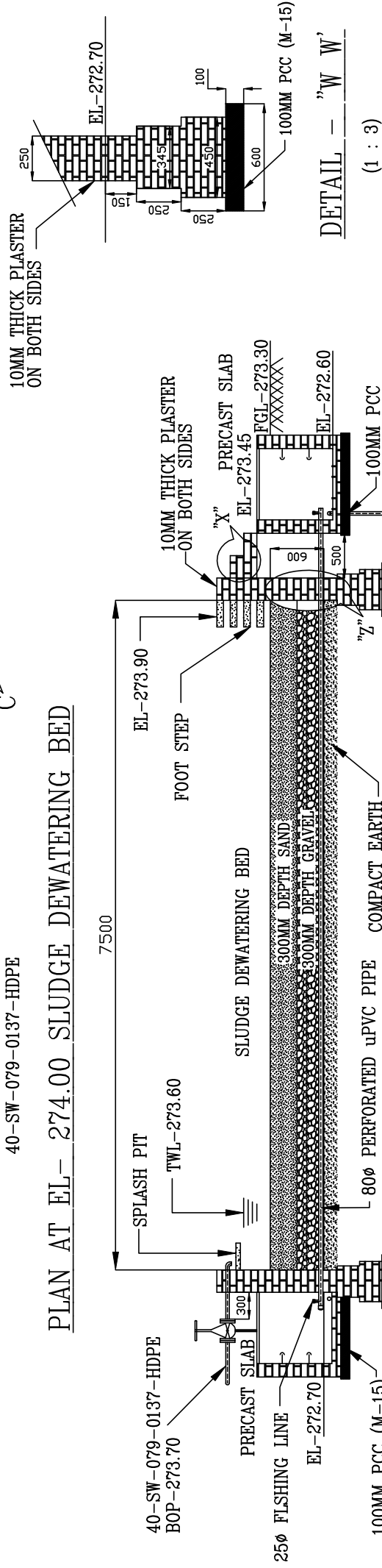
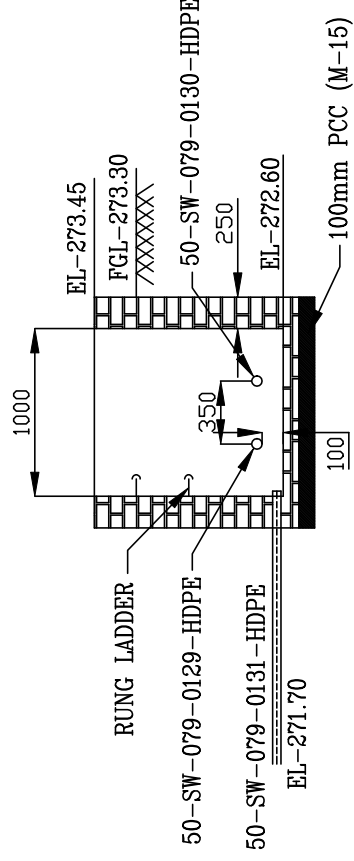
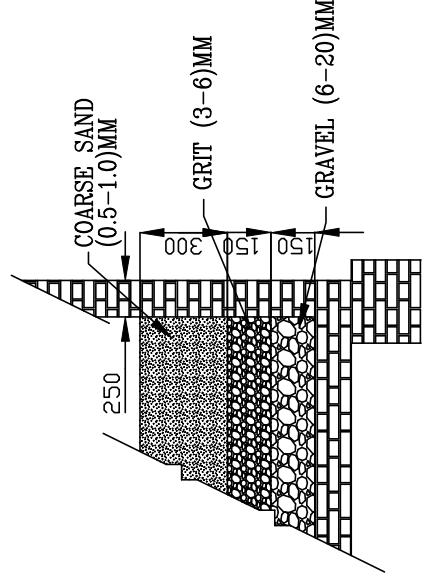
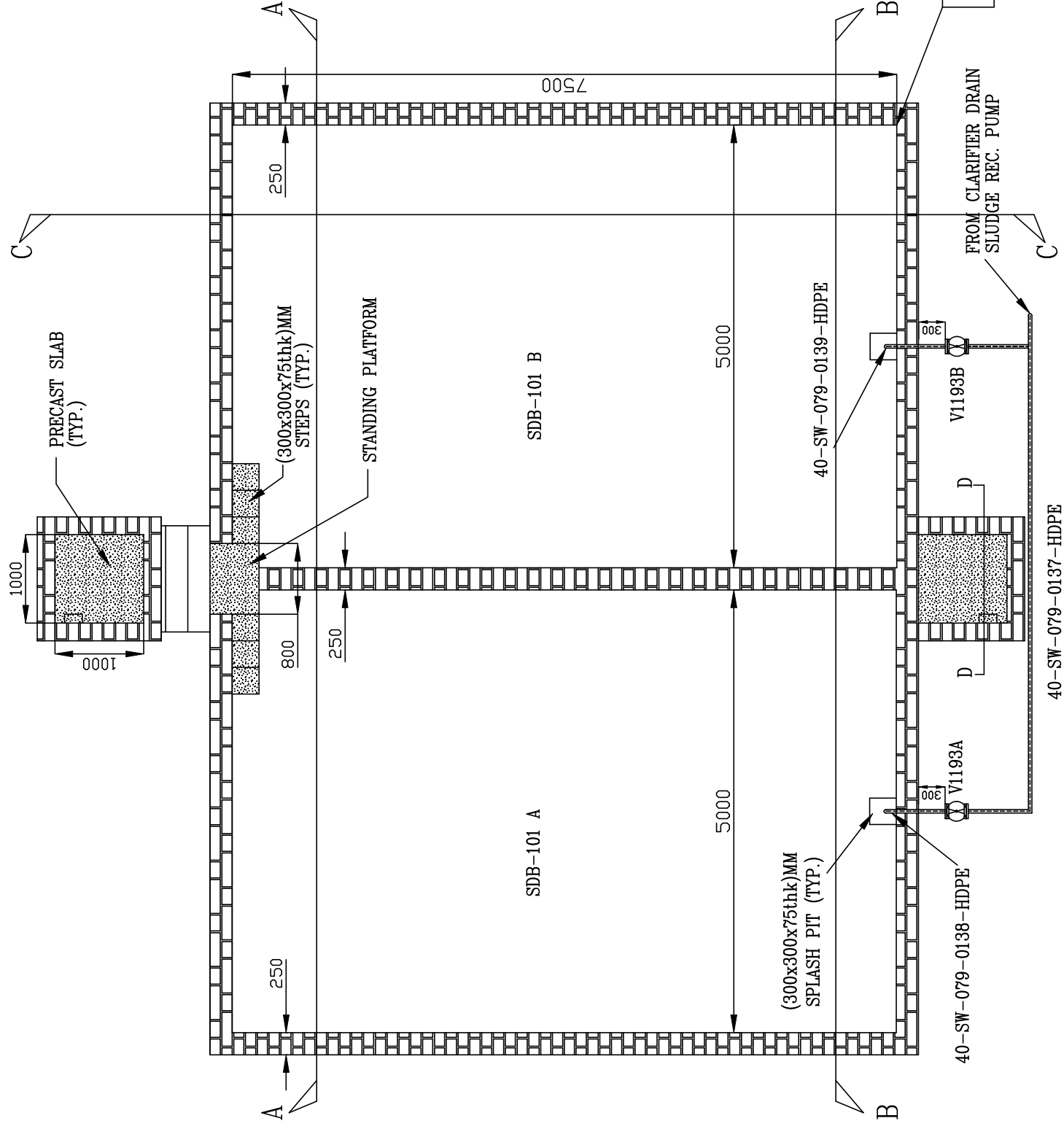


TITLE	REFERENCE			
CIVIL ASSINGMENT DRAWING FOR SLUDGE DEWATERING BEDS WITH FILTER MEDIA	DESIGN	DRN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT	UPRVUNL, ANAPARA, UP	BY	BY	BY
CONSULTANT	NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING	0	16.08.12	16.08.12
PROJECT	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 X 500 MA ANAPARA - D TPS AT ANAPARA, UP.	REV.	DATE	DATE
EPC CONTRACTOR				
BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.				
GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD. WATER TREATMENT DIVISION NEW DELHI.				
SHEET NO	1 OF 2	INDEX	SCALE	1 : 70
GDCL JOB. NO	079	REV.		
BHEL DRG. NO	PE-Y0-298-673-A016	0	1	
NTPC DRG. NO	9464-520-PVC-B-703			

NOTE:-

1. CIVIL (BRICK) WORK DONE BY BHEL.

SECTION:- "E E"

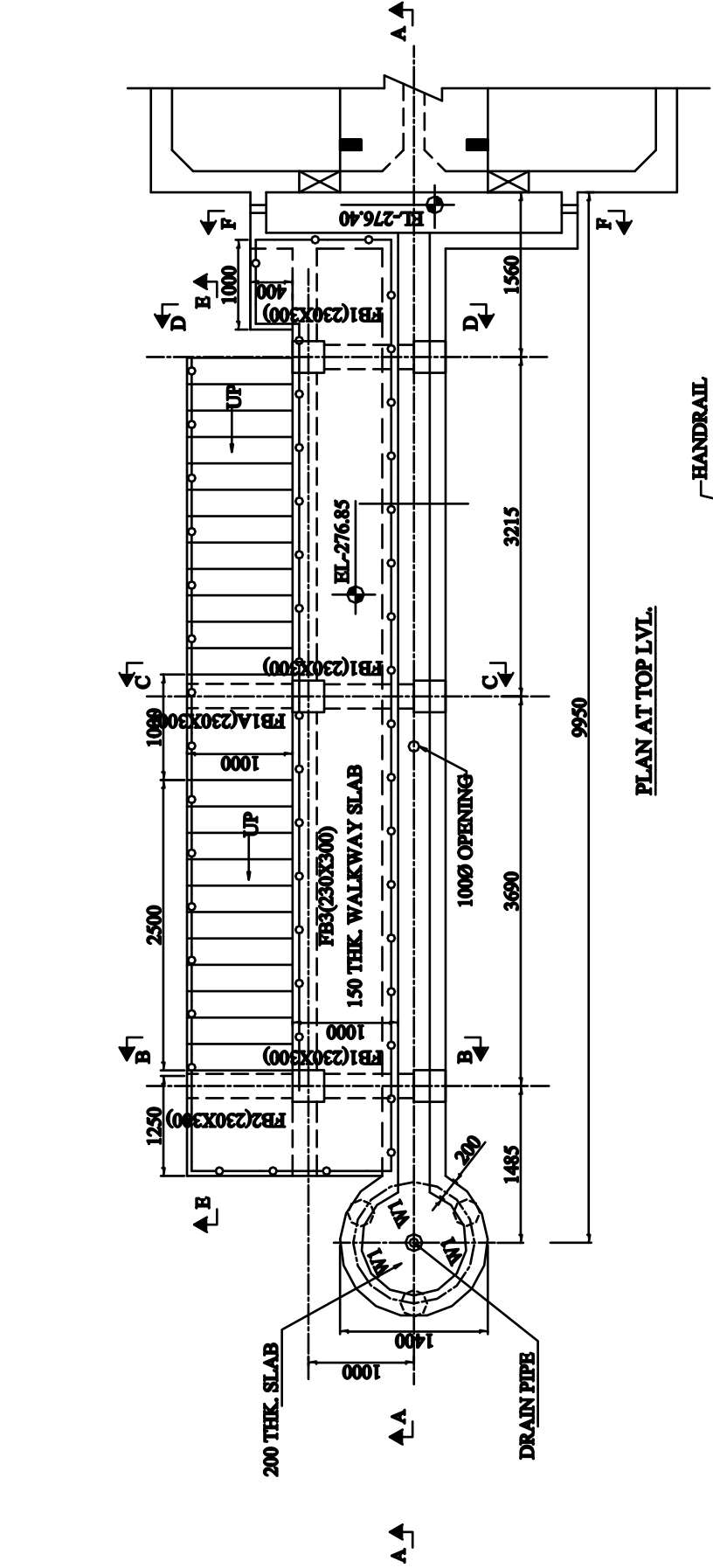
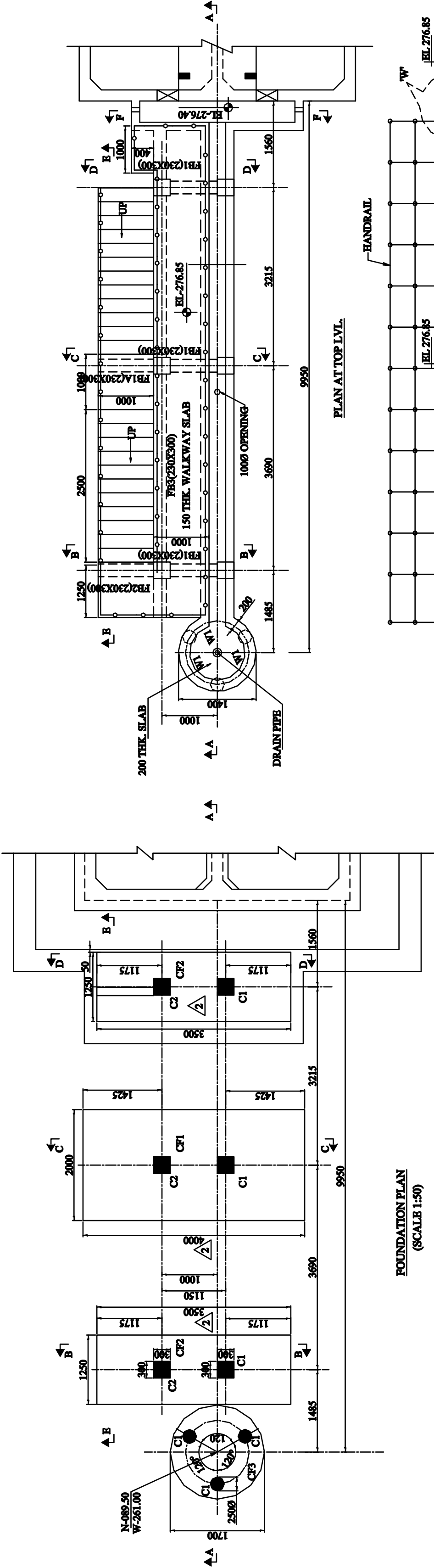


NOTE:—

1. CIVIL (BRICK) WORK DONE BY BHEL.

					DESIGN	K.BAGCHI
					DRN BY	D.MISHRA
D.M.	K.BAGCHI	FIRST SUBMISSION	0	16.08.12.	CHKD BY	K.B.
BY	APPD	DESCRIPTION	REV.	DATE	APPD.BY	KKRC
REFERENCE						
TITLE	CIVIL ASSINGMENT DRAWING FOR SLUDGE DEWATERING BEDS WITH FILTER MEDIA					
CLIENT	UPRVUNL, ANAPARA, UP					
CONSULTANT	NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING					
PROJECT	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 X 500 MA ANAPARA – D TPS AT ANAPARA, UP.					
	EPC CONTRACTOR BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.					
	GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD. WATER TREATMENT DIVISION NEW DELHI.					
SHEET NO	2 OF 2	INDEX	SCALE 1 : 70			
GDCL JOB. NO	079	REV.				
BHEL DRG. NO	PE-V0-298-673-A016	0		1		
NTPC DRG. NO	9464-520-PVC-B-703					

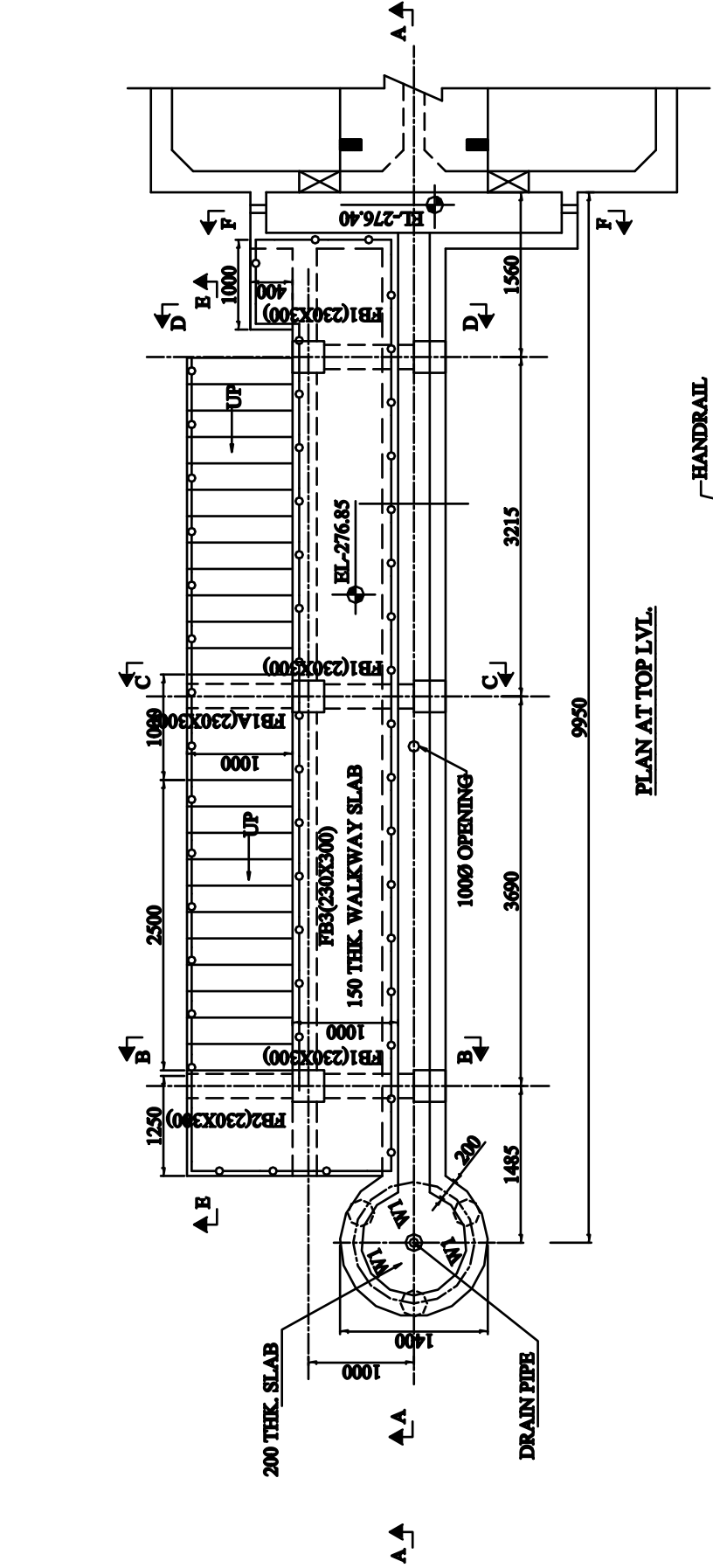
STILLING CHAMBER
GRIT CHANNEL



FOUNDATION PLAN
(SCALE 1:50)

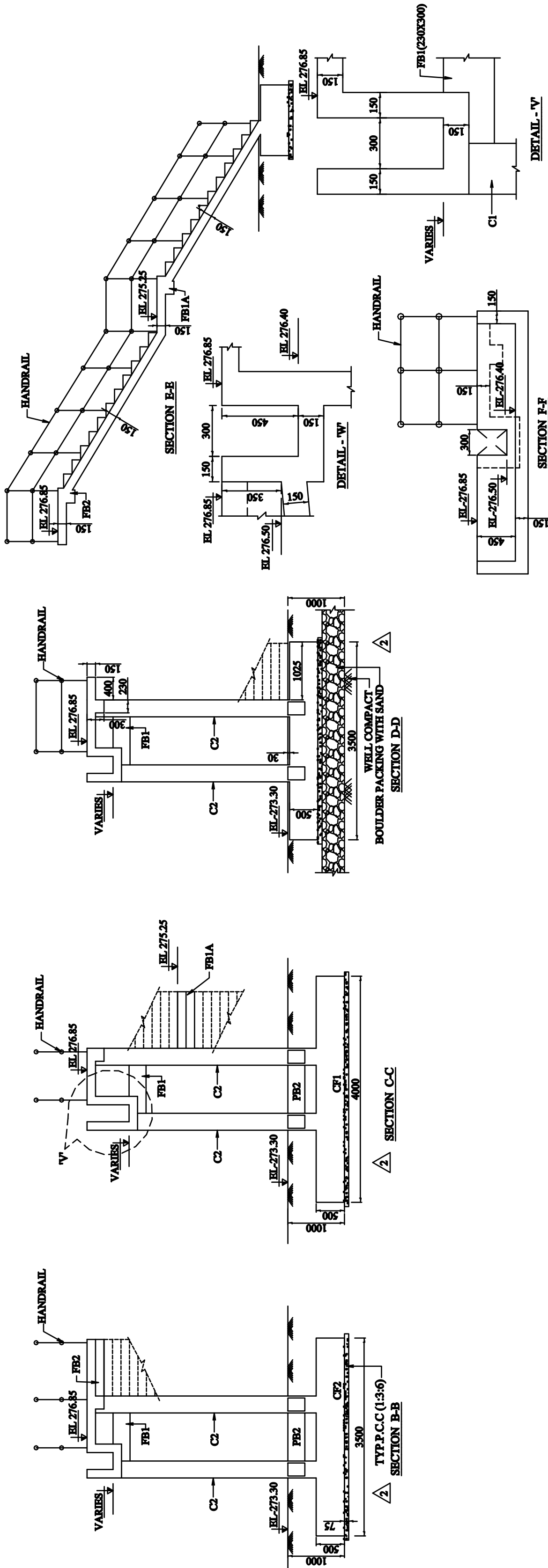
PLAN AT PLINTH LVL.

KEY PLAN

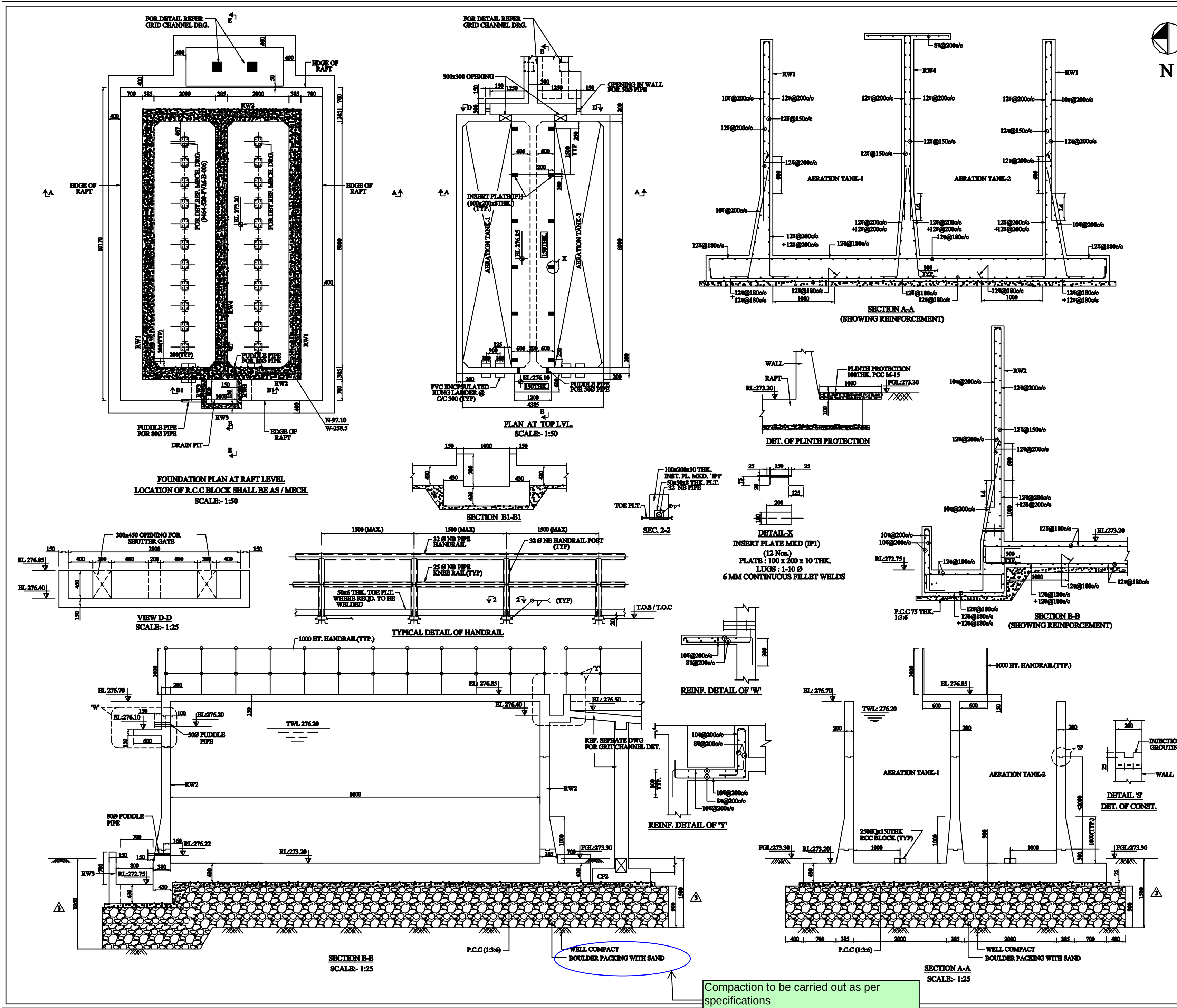


NOTES

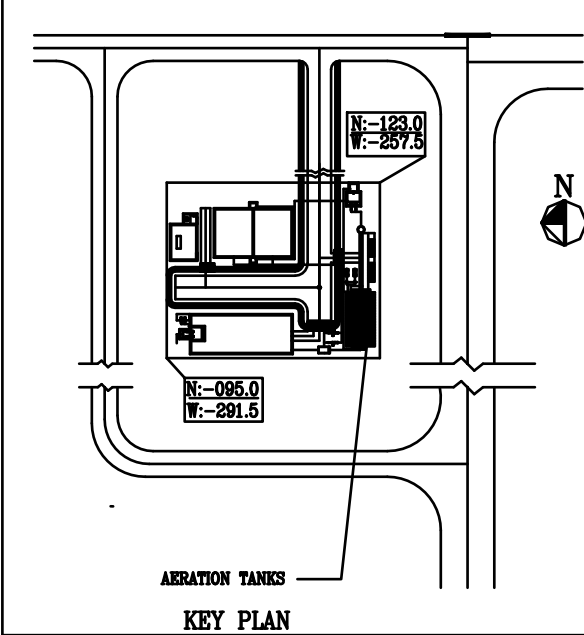
1. UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE, DIMENSION ARE IN MILLIMETER AND LEVELS ARE IN METER.
 2. FGL CORRESPONDS TO EL 273.30
 3. DO NOT SCALE. FOLLOW WRITTEN DIMENSIONS ONLY.
 4. THIS DRAWING SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH RELEVANT MECHANICAL DRAWINGS.
 5. IN CASE OF ANY DISCREPANCY IN DIMENSION AND LEVEL BETWEEN MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS CONTRACTOR SHALL SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM CONSULTANT BEFORE PROCEEDING.
 6. PUDDLE FLANGE PIPE SLEEVE, GATE ETC. SHALL BE PROVIDED IN RC WALL DURING CASTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT MECHANICAL DRAWING.
 7. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE GRADE OF CONCRETE FOR WORK SHALL BE M-25 IN CONFORMITY WITH IS-456-2000.
 8. STEEL REINFORCEMENTS OF GRADE Fe-500 CONFORMING TO IS:1786
 9. CLEAR COVER TO MAIN REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.
a) RAFT 50
b) WALL 25
c) SLAB 25
 10. LAP/DEVELOPMENT LENGTH FOR REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL BE 50xDIA OF BAR.
 11. UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE, THE LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION JOINT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.
a) FOR RAFTS, SLAB & BEAM AT MIDDLE OF SPAN IN EITHER DIRECTIONS.
b) FOR VERTICAL MEMBER LIKE WALL, COLUMNS ETC. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF SINGLE POUR NOT BE MORE THAN 3.50M.
 12. S.B.C OF SOIL IS TAKEN AS 4.0T/SQM AT 1.0 M BELOW N.G.L.
- REFERENCE MECHANICAL DRAWING NO.
1. PE-VO-298-673-A026
- LEGEND
--- TOP REINFORCEMENT
--- BOTTOM REINFORCEMENT



D. M.	R. N	REVISED AS/MAKED	2	20-11-13	DESIGN	D. Mahapatra
D. M.	R. N	AS PER COMMENTS	1	07-08-13	DRN. BY	D. Mahapatra
D. M.	K. BAGCHI	FIRST SUBMISSION	0	17-01-13	CHD. BY	D. Mahapatra
BY	APPD.	DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	APPD. BY	R/N
TITLE		REFERENCE				
CIVIL GAD FOR STILLING CHAMBER WITH GRIT CHANNEL						
CLIENT	UPRVUNL, ANAPARA, UP.					
CONSULTANT	NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING					
PROJECT	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 x 500 MA ANAPARA D TPS AT ANAPARA, UP.					
	EPC CONTRACTOR					
	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.					
DETAILER	CHARU ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS NEW DELHI Mail : chc_jayesh@co.in					
	GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD.					
	WATER TREATMENT DIVISION NEW DELHI.					
SHEET NO	1	INDEX	SCALE	AS SHOWN	REV.	
GOCL JOB. NO	079					
BHEL DRG. NO	PE-VO-298-673-A027					
NTPC DRG. NO	9464-520-PVC-B-007	0	1	2		



Compaction to be carried out as per specifications



NOTES

- UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE, DIMENSION ARE IN MILLIMETER AND LEVELS ARE IN METER.
- DO NOT SCALE. FOLLOW WRITTEN DIMENSIONS ONLY.
- FGL CORRESPONDS TO EL. 273.30
- THIS DRAWING SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH MECH. DRG. No. PE-VO-298-673-A026.
- IN CASE OF ANY DISCREPANCY IN DIMENSION AND LEVEL BETWEEN MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND STRUCTURAL DRGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM CONSULTANT BEFORE PROCEEDING.
- PUDDLE FLANGE PIPE SLEEVE, GATE ETC. SHALL BE PROVIDED IN RC. WALL DURING CASTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT MECHANICAL DRAWING.
- UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE GRADE OF CONCRETE FOR WORK SHALL BE M-25 IN CONFORMITY WITH IS-456-2000.
- STEEL REINFORCEMENTS OF GRADE Fe-500 CONFORMING TO IS:1786
- CLEAR COVER TO MAIN REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT	TOP	BOTTOM	SIDES
a) RAFT	50	50	50
b) WALL	25	25	25
c) SLAB	25	25	25
- LAP/DEVELOPMENT LENGTH FOR REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL BE 50xDIA OF BAR.
- UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE, THE LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION JOINT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.
 a) FOR RAFTS, SLAB & BEAM AT MIDDLE OF SPAN IN EITHER DIRECTIONS.
 b) FOR VERTICAL MEMBER LIKE WALL, COLUMNS ETC. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF SINGLE POUR NOT BE MORE THAN 3.50M.
- S.B.C OF SOIL IS TAKEN A 4.0T/SQM AT FDN LVL.
- REFER MECH. G.A. FOR FIXING DETAIL OF AIR DIFFUSER

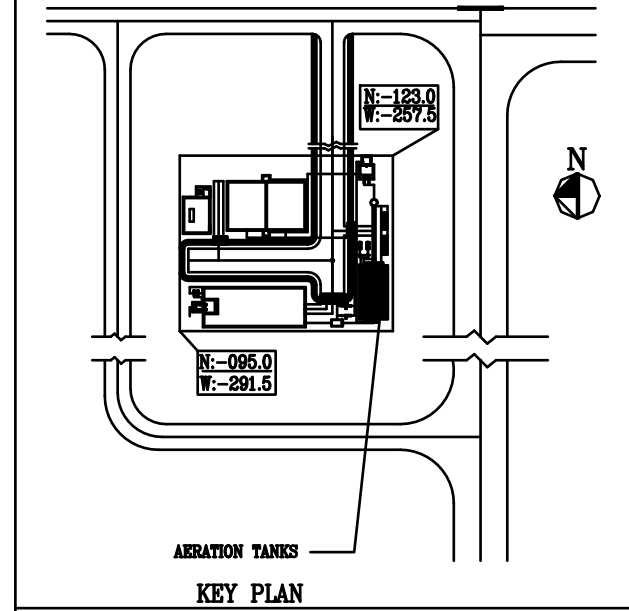
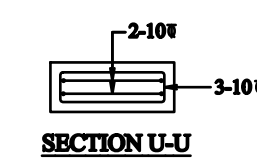
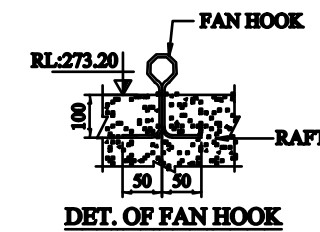
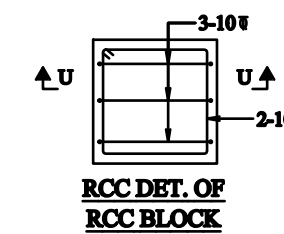
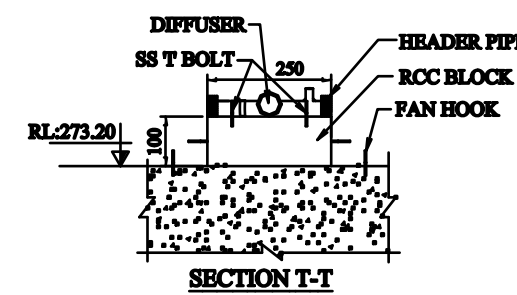
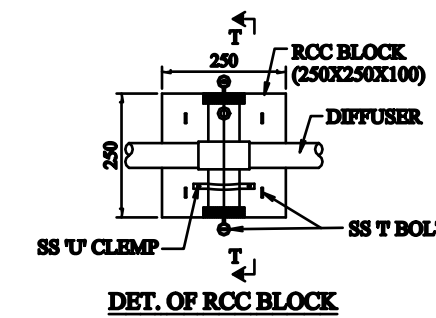
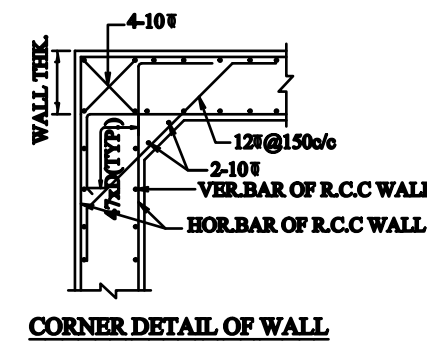
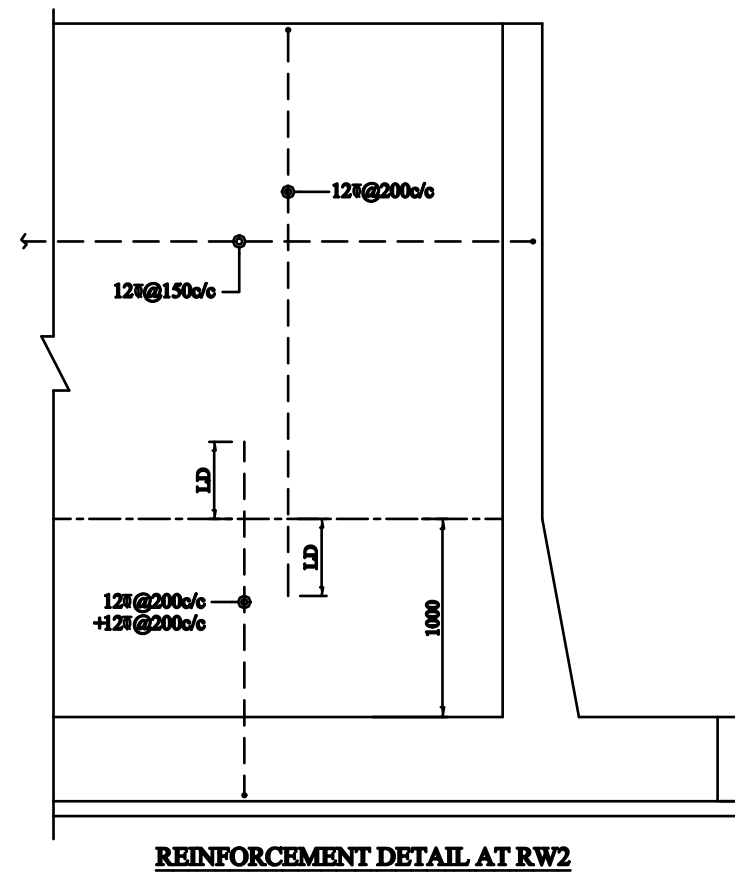
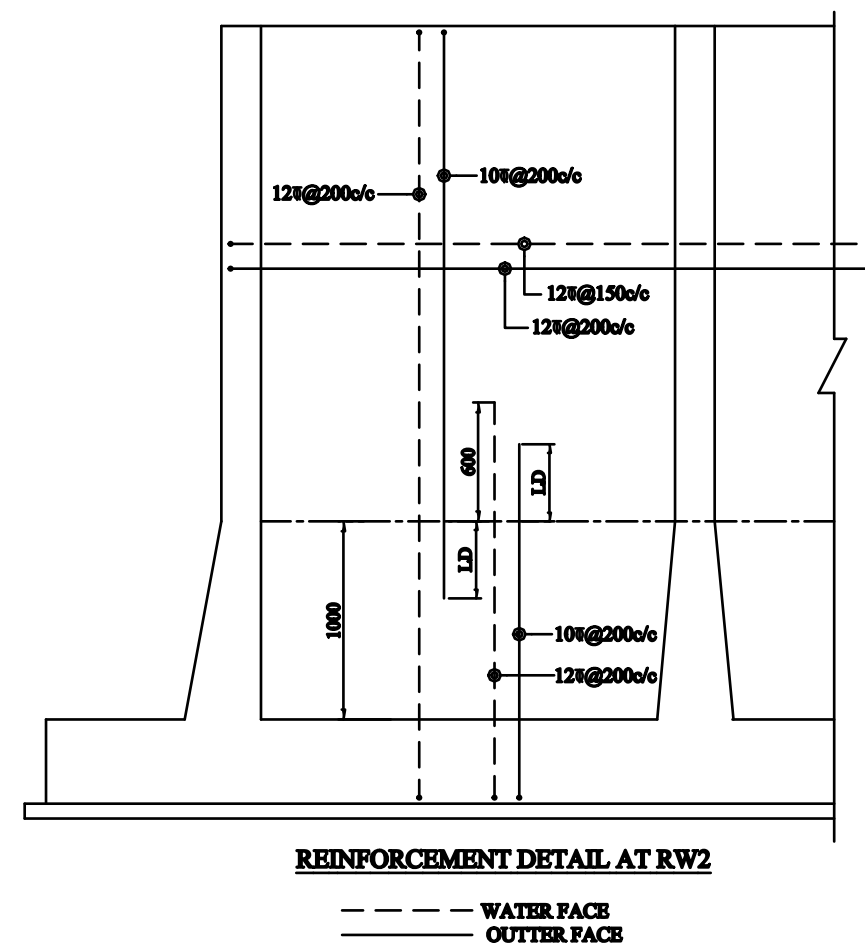
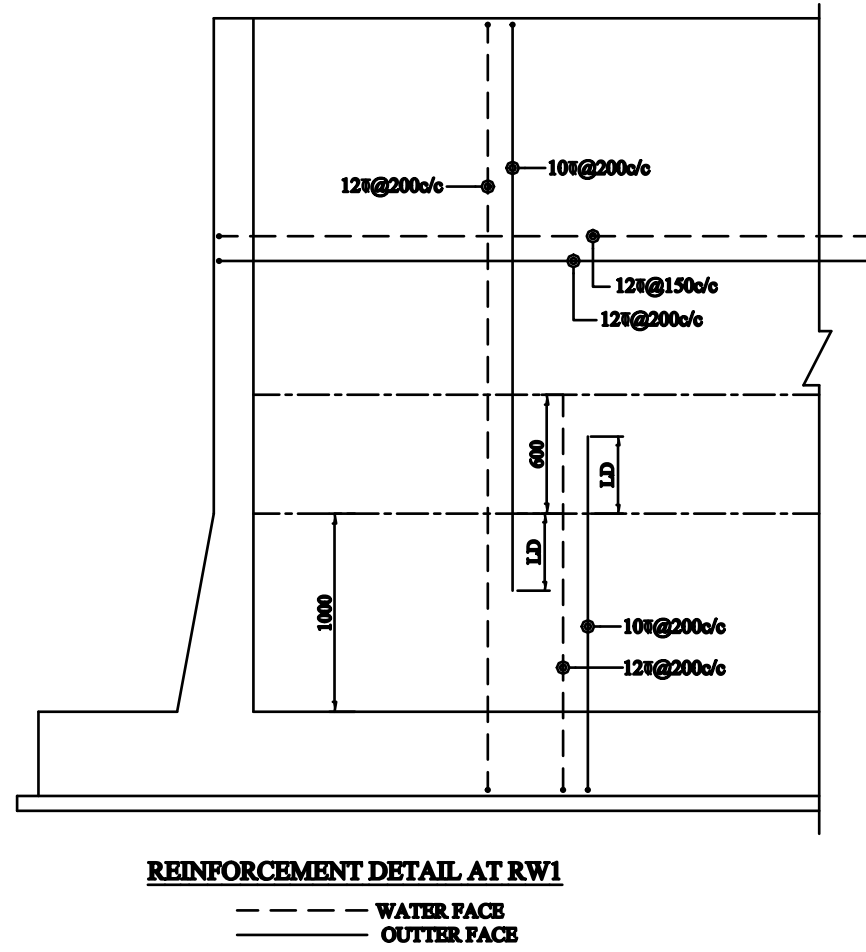
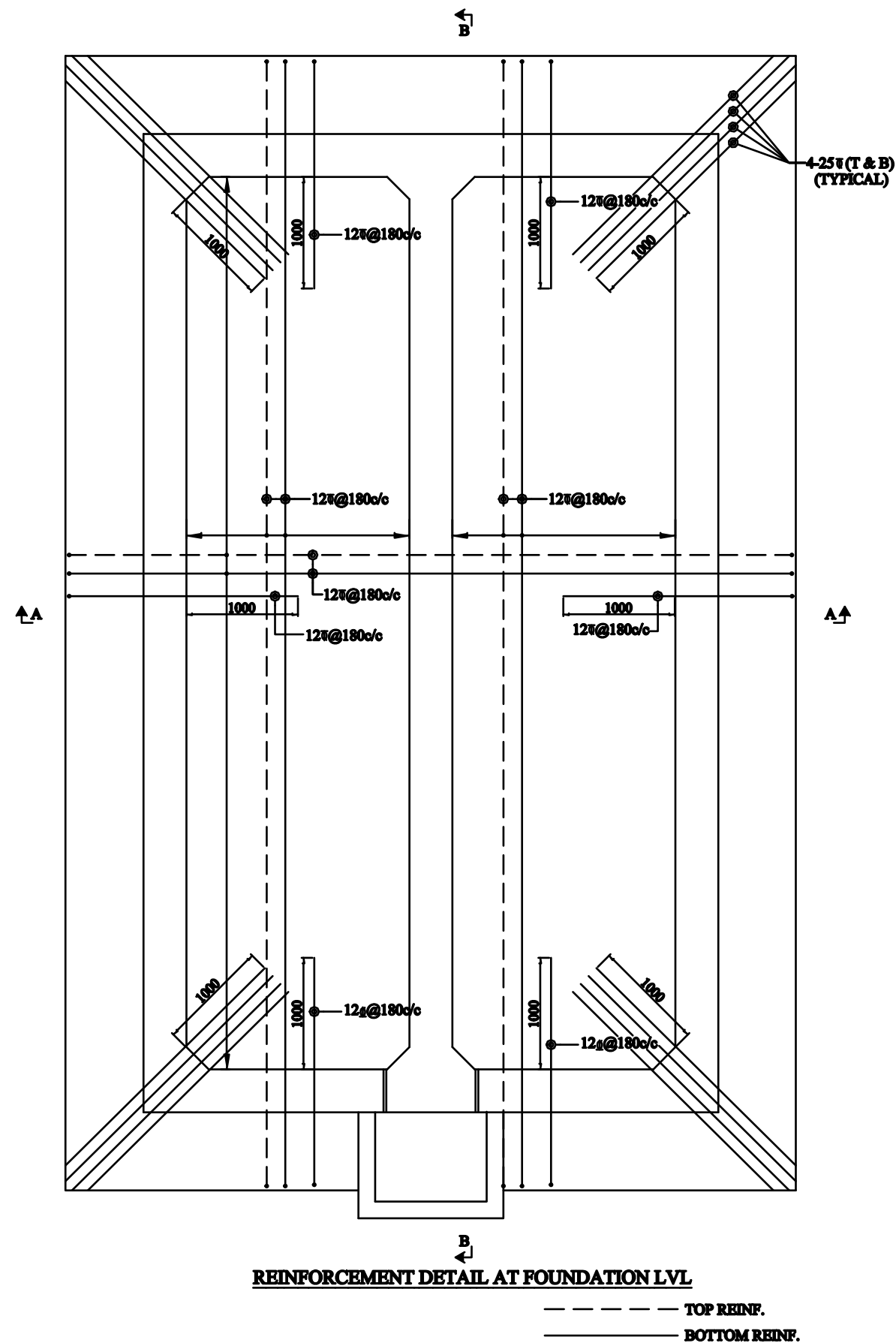
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- BHEL DRG. NO. PE-VO-298-673-A026 REV. -01
NTPC DRG. NO. 9464-520-PVM-B-006 REV. -01
- BHEL DRG. NO. PE-DG-298-611-C001-01
NTPC DRG. NO. 9464-108-01PE-PVC-W-008-01

D. AL	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS MTD.	3	29.11.13		
D. AL	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS MTD.	2	09.04.13	DESIGN	K. BAGCHI
D. AL	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS MTD.	1	28.01.13	DRN. BY	D. MISHRA
D. AL	K. BAGCHI	FIRST SUBMISSION	0	24.12.12	CHD. BY	K. B.
BY	APPD.	DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	APPD. BY	K.K.R.C.

TITLE	CIVIL DRAWING FOR AERATION TANK - SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
CLIENT	UPRVUNI, ANPARA, UP.
CONSULTANT	NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING
PROJECT	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 x 500 MA ANPARA D TPS AT ANPARA, UP.
DETAILER	EPC CONTRACTOR BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.

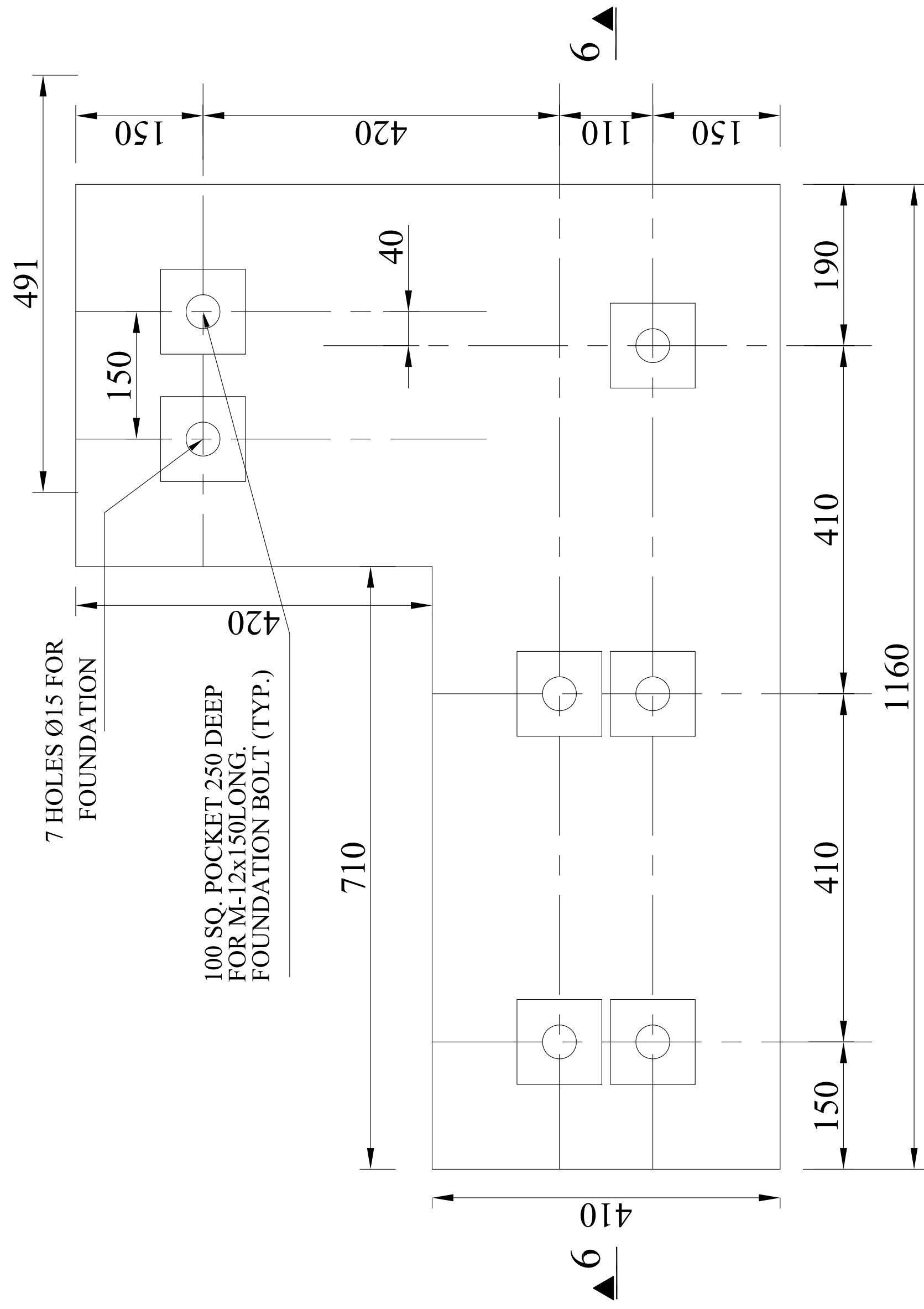
SHEET NO	1 OF 2	INDEX	SCALE	1: 50, 1:25
	079			REV.
BHEL DRG. NO	PE-VO-298-673-A021			
NTPC DRG. NO	9464-520-PVC-B-004			



- NOTES**
- UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE, DIMENSION ARE IN MILLIMETER AND LEVELS ARE IN METER.
 - DO NOT SCALE. FOLLOW WRITTEN DIMENSIONS ONLY.
 - FGL CORRESPONDS TO EL. 273.30
 - THIS DRAWING SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH MECH. DRG. No. PE-VO-298-673-A026.
 - IN CASE OF ANY DISCREPANCY IN DIMENSION AND LEVEL BETWEEN MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND STRUCTURAL DRGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM CONSULTANT BEFORE PROCEEDING.
 - PUDDLE FLANGE PIPE SLEEVE, GATE ETC. SHALL BE PROVIDED IN R.C. WALL DURING CASTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT MECHANICAL DRAWING.
 - UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE GRADE OF CONCRETE FOR WORK SHALL BE M-25 IN CONFORMITY WITH IS-456-2000.
 - STEEL REINFORCEMENTS OF GRADE Fe-500 CONFORMING TO IS:1786
 - CLEAR COVER TO MAIN REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.
- | STRUCTURAL ELEMENT | TOP | BOTTOM | SIDES |
|--------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| a) RAFT | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| b) WALL | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| c) SLAB | 25 | 25 | 25 |
- LAP/DEVELOPMENT LENGTH FOR REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL BE 50xDIA OF BAR.
 - UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE, THE LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION JOINT SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.
- FOR RAFTS, SLAB & BEAM AT MIDDLE OF SPAN IN EITHER DIRECTIONS.
 - FOR VERTICAL MEMBER LIKE WALL, COLUMNS ETC. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF SINGLE POUR NOT BE MORE THAN 3.50M.
- REFER MECH. G.A. FOR FIXING DETAIL OF AIR DIFFUSER

- REFERENCE MECHANICAL DRAWING NO.**
- BHEL DRG. NO. PE-VO-298-673-A026 REV. -01
NTPC DRG. NO. 9464-520-PVM-B-008 REV. -01
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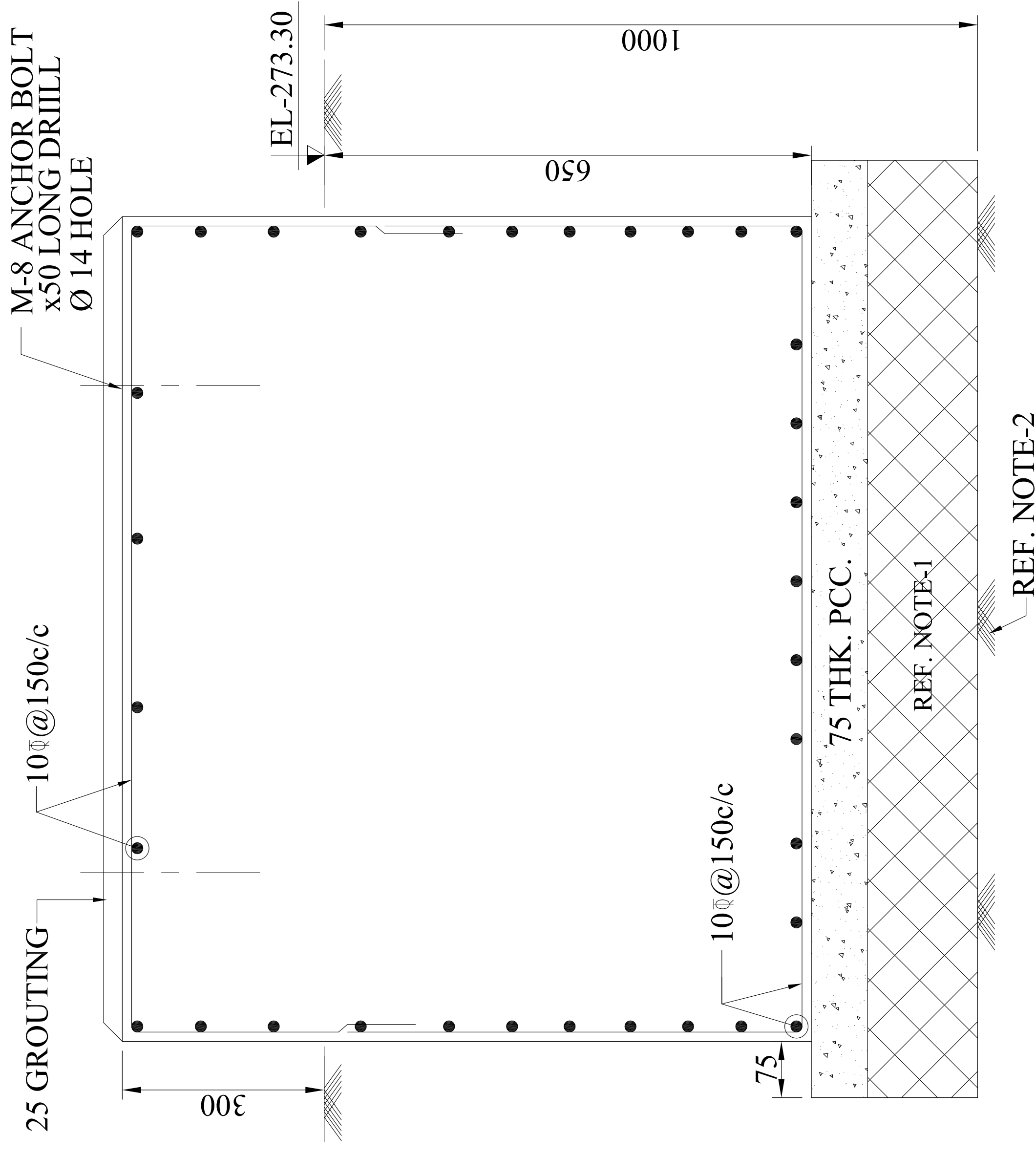
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D. AL	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS MND. 	2	09.04.13	DESIGN	K. BAGCHI
D. AL	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS MND. 	1	28.01.13	DRWL BY	D. MISHRA
D. AL	K. BAGCHI	FIRST SUBMISSION	0	24.12.12	CHWD. BY	K. B.
BY	APPD.	DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	APPD. BY	K.K.R.C.
REFERENCE						
TITLE		CIVIL DRAWING FOR AERATION TANK - SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT				
CLIENT		UPRVUNI, ANPARA, UP.				
CONSULTANT		NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING				
PROJECT		SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 x 500 MA ANPARA D TPS AT ANPARA, UP.				
		EPC CONTRACTOR BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.				
		GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD. WATER TREATMENT DIVISION NEW DELHI.				
SHEET NO		2 OF 2	INDEX	SCALE	1 : 50, 1:25	
GDCL JOB NO		079		REV.		
BHEL DRG. NO		PE-VO-298-673-A021		0	1	2 3
NTPC DRG. NO		9464-520-PVC-B-004				



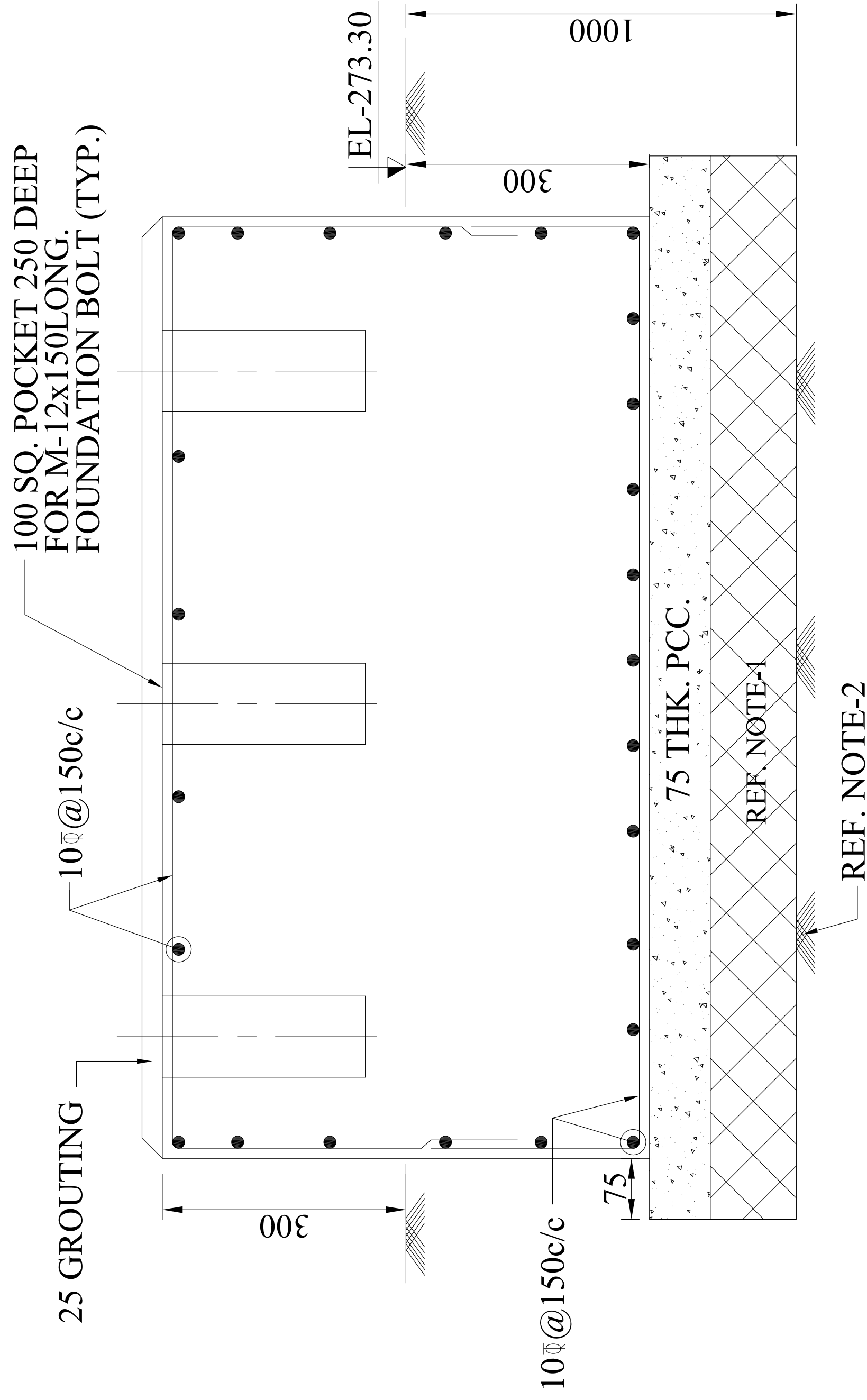
CIVIL FOUNDATION PLAN

REF.: - DATA SHEET OF SCREW PUMPS

NTPC DOC. NO.:- 9464-520-PVM-Y-006, R-02



SECTION -7-7



SECTION -6-6

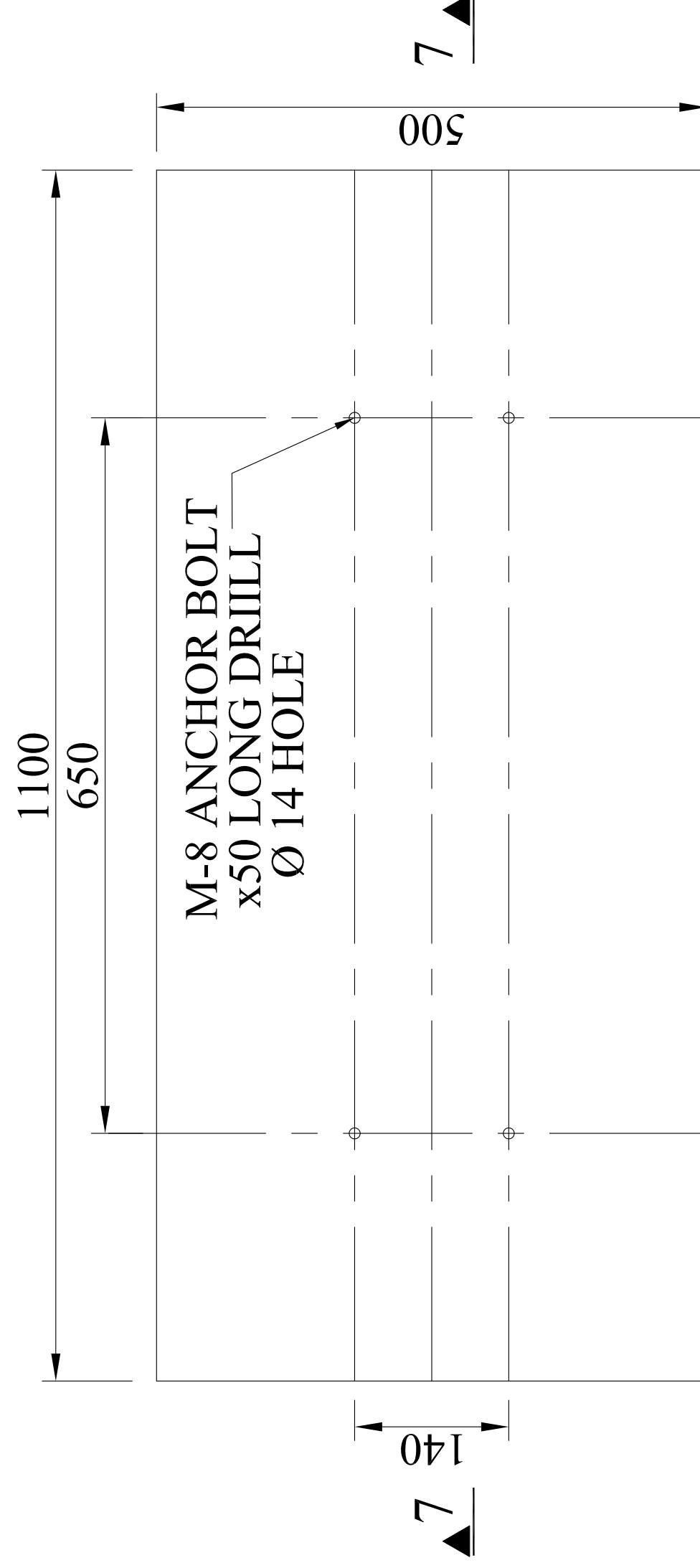
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REF.:- DATA SHEET OF AIR BLOWER

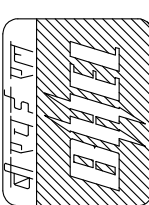
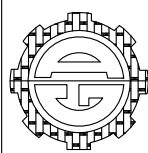
NTPC DOC. NO.:- 9464-520-PVM-Y-003, R-00

1) EXISTING ASH SHALL BE REPLACED WITH SOIL FILL (BY APPROVED QUALITY OF SOIL FROM BORROW AREA) UPTO 1000MM DEPTH AND SHALL BE COMPACTED IN LAYER NOT EXCEEDING 150MM LOOSE THICKNESS TO ACHIVE 95% PROCTOR DENSITY.

2) THE TOP SURFACE OF ASH AFTER EXCAVATION SHALL BE WELL COMPACTED.



CIVIL FOUNDATION PLAN

D. M.	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS/MARKED 	2	04.01.14	JOHN DHARM	R.N.
D. M.	K. BAGCHI	REVISED AS/MARKED 	1	29.11.13	JOHN DHARM	R.N.
D. M.	K. BAGCHI	FIRST SUBMISSION	0	28.08.13	MUK. DHARM	R.N.
BY	APPD.	D E S C R I P T I O N	REV	DATE	DRN.	CHKD. BY APPD. BY
		REFERENCE				
TITLE		FOUNDATIONS DRAWINGS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT				
CLIENT		UPRVUNI, ANPARA, UP.				
CONSULTANT		NTPC LIMITED CONSULTANCY WING				
PROJECT		SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR 2 x 500 MM ANPARA D TPS AT ANPARA, UP.				
		EPC CONTRACTOR BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED NEW DELHI.				
DETAILER		CHARU ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS NEW DELHI Mail : cec_jep@yahoo.co.in				
		GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO., LTD. WATER TREATMENT DIVISION NEW DELHI.				
SHEET NO	2	INDEX	SCALE	1 : 50, 1:25		
GDCL JOB. NO	079	REV.				
BHEL DRG. NO	PE-V0-298-673-A006		0	1	2	3
NTPC DRG. NO	9464-520-PVC-B-001					

<u>RATE SCHEDULE</u>		
Tender No.-: BHEL/NR/SCT/ ANPARA-D/STP-WORKS/977		
Job-: "Civil work for Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at 2X500 MW ANPARA D Site."		
ITEM NUM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	TOTAL VALUE 'A' IN INR (IN FIGURES AND WORDS)
1.0	TOTAL LUMSUM PRICE FOR "Civil work of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at 2X500 MW ANPARA D Site."	
Notes:-		
1. The rates of individual item for the entire scope of work as define in BOQ shall be arrived as per Calulation defined in Annexure- 'D' 2. The derived item rate will remain firm through out the contract period.		
Name :-		
Place :-		
Date:-		
Signature of the Bidder With Stamp		

		Rate Schedule FOR STP CIVIL WORKS			Annexure - D	
		2x500MW ANPARA D TPP				
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
PART - A						
100 EARTH WORK						
	Earth work in excavation, backfilling and disposal including necessary men/women, materials, equipment, loading, transportation, unloading, dewatering etc as per specification, drawing and as directed by engineer- in-charge for the following.					
101	Earth work in excavation in all types of soil including ash which can be excavated by any means including setting out, leveling, dewatering (but excluding special type of dewatering viz. well point method), shoring & strutting (wherever required), dressing the sides & bottom, all lifts, ramming/compacting the excavated bottom, stacking, disposal of surplus excavated materials within a lead up to 500 m, spreading/leveling of disposed materials etc all complete for following depths below ground level.					
a	Depth from ground level but not exceeding 2 m	CUM	900	3.38		
107	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with selected materials from compulsorily excavated soil available within a lead up to 500m and compacted as specified including re-excavation of stacked earth, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete. for the following.					
c	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 85% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	260	2.60		
109	Extra over ST No. 101 and 107 for carriage of excavated earth/selected materials for every 1 km or part thereof beyond an initial lead of 500m.	CUM	640	1.22		
110	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with approved borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted as specified including supplying borrowed soil, royalty (if any), watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete for the following.					
b	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 90% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	50	9.49		
111	Supplying and filling sand up to any depth under floors, around foundations, plinths etc. in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness and compacted so as to achieve at least 80% relative density as per IS-2720 (Part-XIV) including spreading, watering, ramming/compaction by manual / mechanical means, dressing, royalty (if any) etc. all complete.	CUM	12	20.14		
200 CONCRETE WORKS (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
Providing and placing concrete work including cost of labour, materials and equipment for handling, transportation, batching, mixing, placing, vibrating and curing, (excluding cost of centering, shuttering and reinforcement) with mechanised equipments like batching plant, transit mixer, concrete pump etc. complete as per drawing, specifications and as per direction of engineer in charge for the following.						
201	Concrete of grade M7.5 (1 part cement, 4 part sand, 8 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as filling course at any depth below finished floor level, under and around foundations/floors, mass fill etc.	CUM	2	75.55		
202	Concrete of grade M10 (1 part cement, 3 part sand, 6 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as lean concrete, leveling course, mud mat under and around foundations/floors at any depth below finished floor level etc.	CUM	30	83.77		
204	Concrete under floors, paving, plinth protection, pipe encasing etc complete with 20 mm nominal size graded aggregate at any depth below finished floor level for the following grades.					
a	M15 Grade	CUM	10	92.32		
b	M20 Grade	CUM	25	89.03		
205	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in foundations/substructure, grade slab, paving, drains, under floors etc at any level below finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.					
a	M25 Grade	CUM	40	114.72		
206	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in superstructure at any level above finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.					
a	M25 Grade	CUM	50	121.92		
212	Screed concrete conforming to IS 456 with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate 12.5mm/6 mm nominal size on the roof at any level or thickness, drains etc complete as per following.					
a	1:2:4 (1 part cement, 2 part sand, 4 parts of aggregate by volume)	CUM	5	112.56		

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
213	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete as per IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works using graded aggregate for Concrete in precast works like roof slabs/trench covers, fins, lintels, chajjas, beams, columns, wall panels, facias etc. at all levels in all kinds of work including formwork/moulds, curing, rendering the top exposed surface with cement sand mortar (1:3), handling, storing, transporting, all leads, erection without damage, setting in position with cement sand mortar (1:3), filling the gaps between adjacent precast units with M30 grade concrete or cement sand mortar (1:3) and including making of holes for bolts for fixing, welding etc.complete with graded aggregate (20/12.5/10 mm) and as per specification and drawing for following grades.					
a	M 25 grade	CUM	2	203.58		
214	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete as per IS:456, IS 3370 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works using graded aggregate for Concrete in water retaining/conveying structures including addition of suitable plasticizers cum waterproofing cement additives confirming to IS 9103 latest to achieve a slump more than 125 mm in concrete as per manufacturers recommendation and conforming to limits of permeability as per IS 2545 and specification with 20 mm nominal size graded aggregate for following grades.					
a	M 25 grade	CUM	80	118.71		
300 FORM WORKS						
	Providing, fixing and removing formwork at any elevations for all structures, as per specifications and including all labour, material, scaffoldings and centering complete including pockets etc. complete as per drawing, specifications and as per direction of engineer in charge for the following.					
301	Fairface form work with good quality water proof ply wood of required thickness and smooth surface below finished ground floor level for foundations, footings, base of columns, walls, columns, pilasters, beams, mass concrete, trenches etc.	SQM	400	10.47		
302	Fairface form work with good quality water proof ply wood of required thickness and smooth surface above finished ground floor level for columns, beams, suspended floors, roofs, lintels, cantilevers, staircases, landings, balconies, domes, arches, circular overhead tanks etc. for all heights.	SQM	750	13.28		
400 REINFORCEMENT (TMT will be issued as FOC item).						
402	Providing, straightening, cutting, bending, placing in position at any level, binding in position of steel reinforcements of TMT steel of grade Fe-500 confirming to IS:1786 including cost of binding wire, labour, scaffolding, transportation to & from stores etc complete all as per specifications, drawings and as directed by Engineer.	MT	20	479.24		
500 WATER PROOFING WORKS						
	Water proofing works including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, curing, sampling, testing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
506	Providing and applying PU based water proofing treatment with one coat of polyurethane or any other equivalent material based primer with an application rate of minimum 6 sq.m per liter and two successive liquid coatings of high solids content urethane pre-polymers or equivalent material based finish coats as per relevant IS/ASTM standards to form an elastomeric membrane with overall dry film thickness 1.5 mm subject to minimum 500 gm/sqm/coat application rate. Item includes surface preparation, polyscrim cloth /fabric for edges, joints & vulnerable points etc all complete as per specifications and directions of engineer in charge.	SQM	55	23.95		
507	Providing and laying wearing course consisting of 25mm thick plain cement concrete of grade M15 (1:2:4) with graded aggregate of 12.5mm size cast in panels of maximum size 1.2mx1.2m and reinforced with 0.56 mm dia. galvanised chicken wire mesh and sealing of joints (in grooves of 6mm X 6mm) using silicon /elastomeric compound etc all complete.	SQM	55	8.96		
508	Providing and laying cement concrete chequered flooring tiles of 22 mm thickness and size 250x250 mm / 300x300 mm conforming to IS 13801 with 8 mm thick 1:4 cement mortar over the top most layer of roofing treatment in pathway and entire equipment area with fine joints including sealing of joints (silicon/elastomeric sealant) etc all complete. (Water proofing paid elsewhere)	SQM	17	18.48		
509	Providing and applying two coats of bitumen grade 85/25 as per IS 702 (@ 1.7kg/sqm)with 1% antistripping compound conforming to IS 6241 in foundation, wall, column etc on concrete surfaces exposed to soil / ash including surface preparation etc. all complete.	SQM	180	5.00		
511	Providing and mixing water proofing compound conforming to IS:2645 in concrete or cement mortar all complete.	KG	1150	1.45		
600 JOINTS AND FILLERS						
	Joints & fillers including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
601	Supplying & installation of bitumen impregnated fibre board confirming to IS 1838 as joint filler at joints in concrete including nailing, coating of both faces with coal tar pitch/bitumin etc. all complete.					
b	20 mm wide joints.	SQM	1	44.19		
604	Supplying and filling in position hot applied bitumin sealing compund (Grade B) confirming to IS 1834 including cleaning, mixing, heating, pouring/injecting sealing compound in gaps in joints including application of primer etc. all complete.					
c	20mmX25mm	RM	150	0.44		
700 MS EMBEDMENTS						

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
	Embedments including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
701	Supply, fabricating and fixing of mild steel embedments, 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	1	2,333.57		
800 GROUTING						
	Grouting including all labour, material, equipment, roughening surface, cleaning, ramming, curing etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
801	Providing & grouting with cement slurry mix of approved ratio using pressure pump for water retaining concrete structures as per approved procedure including cost of nipples/ nozzles, cement, admixture, curing, pressure pumps, slurry agitator etc. all complete. Cost shall include fixing of nipples at minimum 500 mm centre to centre spacing, cutting of nipples after completing of grouting, making good of the nipple hole with appropriate non-shrink cement paste, water tightness test etc. all complete wherever specified in the drawing.	SQM	2	15.71		
900 DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS						
	Doors, windows, ventilators, louvers, roof ventilators, rolling shutters, partitions including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, preparation of working drawings etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
911	Providing and fixing of door closers as per IS 3564 ,of approved make & quality all complete of following type :					
a	Over head hydraulic door closures	Each	1	51.63		
913	Providing and fixing in position rolling shutter of hot rolled double dipped galvanised steel lath section of 18 SWG tested mild steel strips at 75mm rolling centres interlocked together through their entire length and jointed together at the end by end locks mounted on specially designed pipe shaft with brackets, side guides and arrangements for inside and outside locking with push and pull operation including wire springs, top cover, primer & shop coats of approved enamel paint etc, all complete as per IS 6248 and specification of approved make of following types: The bottom lath shall be coupled to a lock plate fabricated from 3mm thick galvanised steel plate and securely rivetted with stiffening angles.(partly coiled and lath/full lath).					
a	Hand Operated	SQM	6	105.15		
914	Providing and fixing PVC doors(25 thk double skin) of sintex or equivalent make including all fitting & fixtures as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	SQM	2	89.57		
1000 BRICKWORK (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Brickwork masonry including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, scaffolding etc. at all levels as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1001	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 part cement 6 parts coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness varying from 230mm to 460mm at all depths, places and positions below plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc. complete excluding plastering and painting.					
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	40	111.22		
1002	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement 6 coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness 230mm at all heights, places and position above plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting.					
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	30	122.06		
1003	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:4 (1 cement 4 coarse sand) in partition walls, chambers etc. in thickness 115mm at all heights, places and position above or below plinth/graded level including providing two nos. 6 mm diameter MS bars at every third layer, raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting as per specification.					
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm2	SQM	118	16.49		
1005	Providing brick soling including spreading of earth, ramming, watering including 25mm thick cushion of sand complete but excluding excavation and disposal of surplus earth (excavation and disposal of surplus earth shall be measured under applicable item).- Using flat bricks.					
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm2	SQM	116	8.48		
1100 DAMP PROOF COURSE (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Damp proof course including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, shuttering, centering, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1101	Providing Damp Proof Course 40mm thick 1:1.5:3 concrete (10mm and down graded aggregate) with 2% of approved admixture of water proofing compound all complete. Two layers of hot bitumen coating 85/25 grade as per IS:702 @ 1.7Kg./sqm shall be applied one before & one after the DPC.	SQM	8	11.06		
1200 CEMENT MORTAR PLASTER (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Cement mortar plaster including making grooves wherever required including all labour, material, scaffolding, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
1201	Providing 18mm thick plaster in two layers outside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls, finished to a smooth finish including providing 3mmx3mm size grooves at junctions of two dissimilar materials all complete.	SQM	100	4.36		
1202	Providing 12mm thick plaster inside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls finished to a smooth finish as per specification all complete.	SQM	35	3.38		
1203	Providing 12mm thick plaster in cement mortar 1:6 on walls with rough finish all complete.	SQM	120	3.22		
1204	Providing 6mm thick plaster on ceiling in cement mortar 1:4 finished to a smooth all complete.	SQM	55	3.10		
1208	Providing drip coarse on plastered surface at all elevations for all type of work such as chajjas, parapet, projections etc. including scaffolding, finishing etc. complete with all labour, tools and plants as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	RM	15	0.81		
1300 FINISHES TO CONCRETE / PLASTERED SURFACES						
	Finishes, painting to concrete, plastered surfaces including all labour, material, equipment, surface preparation, scaffolding etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1301	Two or more coats of white wash/ colour wash as per IS 627 of approved brand and manufacture to give an even shade including a priming coat as per specifications.	SQM	60	0.54		
1302	Two or more coats of Exterior masonry paint (water or solvent base) of special resins, adhesives and additives mixed with fine, hard stone aggregate and suitable pigment. The paint shall be applied on a coat of primer over dried, prepared plaster surface as manufacturers guidlines. The final finished coating shall be fungus resistant, UV resistant, water repellent, alkali resistant and extremely durable with color fastness as per specification.	SQM	80	3.65		
1303	Providing and applying two or more coats of oil bound destemper as per IS 428 of approved brand, shade and manufacture to give smooth, hard, durable & glossy finish over a coat of primer over prepared plaster surface as per manufacturers guideline.	SQM	75	2.53		
1311	Providing and applying resin bonded granular textured finish, for external applications shall consist of crushed stone/quartz chips of .5 mm to 2.5 mm size and of approved natural color/shade and bonded with synthetic resins, adhesives and additives altogether in a single pack mix, applied on cured and dried plaster surface with a dry film thickness of minimum 2 mm. The final finish shall have UV resistance, fungus, bacterial resistance properties all complete with grooves filled with poly sulfide sealant of matching color and shade as per specification/drawing/approval of engineer in charge.	SQM	30	15.00		
1400 FLOORING AND SKIRTING (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Flooring and skirting at any level including base layer, labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, curing, polishing etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1401	Providing and laying 50 mm thick heavy duty cement concrete in flooring with metallic hardener pigmented topping 12mm thick uniform graded treated iron particles in flooring. Under layer of 38mm thick cement concrete mix 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 sand : 4 stone aggregates 12.5mm well graded) and top layer of 12mm thick metallic concrete of mix 1:2 (1 cement hardner mix with approved quality metallic hardening compound :2 stone aggregate 6mm nominal size) by volume including cement slurry, rounding off edges, aluminium strips etc. all complete for following (Quoted item rate shall be inclusive of providing glass joint strips).	SQM	15	10.03		
1404	Providing and laying interlocking M30 Grade concrete blocks in paving with approved colour and pattern and should be laid on the subbase and bedding as per specifications and recommendations of manufacturer.					
a	60mm	SQM	20	18.99		
1417	Providing and laying vitrified ceramic tiles of matt finish of size 600x600mm from reputed / approved manufacturer including underbed of cement mortar 1:3 with neat cement slurry etc. all complete for following.					
a	7mm thick tiles in flooring	SQM	3	37.70		
1427	Providing and fixing glazed ceramic tiles of approved color and design of size 200x300mm / 300x300mm in dado of approved size , projecting 6mm uniformly from adjacent plaster or wall finish. The mix for underbed plaster shall consist of 1part cement and 3 parts sand by weight. fairly moist but firm, tiles shall be pressed over under bed by applying cement slurry including pigments, curing etc all complete for following thicknesses:					
b	7mm thick	SQM	12	26.14		
1700 RAIN WATER DOWN TAKE PIPES						
	Rain water down take pipes including all labour, material, transportation, 2 coats of approved paint over one primary coat, fixtures, accessories etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1706	Providing and fixing UPVC down take pipes of 160mm diameter- Class 3 as per IS:4985 all complete.	RM	12	28.14		
1800 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS						
	Miscellaneous works including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1801	Providing and Filling in trenches, plinths, area paving and other underground structures with graded stone aggregate of size range 63 mm to 45 mm in layers not exceeding 230 mm in thickness including breaking of stone boulders to required sizes, filling the interstices with selected sand and compacting to 85 % of original volume of stone stack for all lifts etc. all complete. Payment shall be made for the measurement of the volume of the compacted fill.	CUM	130	44.84		

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
1802	Supplying, stacking and laying 300mm Thk. coarse sand(in layer not exceeding 150mm) of approved quality in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Beds including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	28	23.43		
1803	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick GRIT/Gravel 6mm to 3mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14	30.82		
*1804	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick Gravel 20mm to 6mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14	25.02		
*1805	Providing and fixing approved 50 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	80	2.49		
*1806	Providing and fixing approved 80 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	50	4.41		
1807	Providing and fixing G.I strips minimum 1.5mm thk and 150mm wide including fixing accessories etc. all complete.	Kg	180	8.58		
1817	Providing and fixing HDPE pipes in concrete/ brick work of following sizes including cutting, fixing and levelling in position etc. all complete.					
a	Upto 75 mm dia	RM	100	9.76		
2100 WATER SUPPLY						
Water supply work including men, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2102	Providing and fixing in position heavy duty brass stop cock of approved quality including all specials etc all complete - 15mm nominal bore.	EACH	1	22.06		
2105	Providing and fixing GI pipes class B complete for external work with GI sockets, unions, elbows, tees, nipples etc including trenching & refilling, anti-corrosive paint etc all complete for following sizes:					
d	50 mm nominal bore.	RM	2	22.00		
2106	Providing and fixing 610mmx453mmx6mm thk mirror from reputed mirror manufacturer. Mirror shall be mounted with glass adjustable revolving CP brackets with CP screws etc all complete.	EACH	1	31.73		
2107	Providing and fixing 610mmx127mmx6mm thk clear glass with C. Guard rails and mounted on C.P. brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1	26.05		
2109	Providing and fixing 20mm dia chromium plated M.S. pipes wall mounted towel rod with C.P. Brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1	20.95		
2113	Providing and fixing chromium plated brass shower rose with 15 or 20 mm inlet all complete.	EACH	1	30.17		
2114	Providing & fixing in position P.V.C. water tank of Syntex or approved equivalent including making all necessary inlet & outlet pipes, fixture, ball cocks, valves etc all complete for following capacities. GI pipes shall be paid separately under ST No. 2105.					
a	1000 litres capacity	EACH	1	270.46		
2115	Providing and fixing approved stainless steel sink with integrated drainboard as per IS:13983 of size 915x460x178mm with CI brackets, stainless steel chain with rubber plug 40mm, cp brass waste trap with necessary union complete including painting the fittings, cutting and making good the wall where required etc. all complete.	EACH	1	158.90		
2200 SANITARY WORKS						
Sanitary work including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2204	Providing and fixing colour glazed vitreous china European type water closet conforming to IS:2556 with siphon, open front solid plastic seat and plastic cover, low level 12.5 litre PVC flushing cistern (same colour as WC) with valveless fittings, necessary C.P connections etc all complete.					
a	Floor mounted	EACH	1	196.27		
2300 STRUCTURAL STEEL (Structural steel will be issued as FOC item)						
Structural steel works including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2301	Supply, fabrication and erection of structural steel with mild steel rolled section / built up section / combination of both conforming to IS:2062, pipes conforming to IS:1161/ IS:1239, chequered plate conforming to IS: 3052, mild steel rounds, monorails, stays, safety chains, ladders, MS grating etc. in columns, beams, gantry girders, bunkers, silos, hoppers, roof trusses, portals, laced purlins, space frames, hangers, struts, monorails, galleries, stiffeners, wall beams, sheeting runners, brackets, stub columns, bracings, cleats, trestles, base plates, splice plates, chequered plate flooring, decking and seal plates, steel frame grid over false ceiling, walkway platforms, ladders, stairs, staircases, ladders, hand rails etc including 2 coats of red oxide paint.					

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
	heads, landings, hand-rails etc including 2 coats of redoxide zinc-chromate primer (one coat at shop and one coat after erection), connection design & preparation of fabrication drgs, collection of steel from stores, fabrication, straightening, cutting, bending, rolling, grinding, machining, drilling, welding, electrodes and other consumables, alignment, erection bolts & nuts (weight of erection bolts, nuts and welds not payable), assembly, edge preparation, preheating (min preheat and interpass temperature of 20° C for welding over 20 mm and upto 40 mm & 66° C for welding over 40 mm and upto 63 mm & 110° C for thickness over 63 mm & use of low hydrogen/ radiogenic electrodes), post heating, testing of welders, inspection of welds, visual inspection, non destructive and special testing, rectification and correction of defective welding works, production test plate, inspection and testing, erection scheme, protection against damage in transit, stability of structures, installation of temporary structures, setting column bases, surface preparation by means of manual or mechanical power tools as per IS:1477 part 1, touch-up painting, rectification, dismantling and removal of all temporary structures (weight of temporary structures not payable), return of surplus / waste steel materials to store etc all complete. Including appointment of a seperate agency, approved by BHEL, for review and approval of fabrication drgs, in consultation with BHEL.	MT	1	896.50		
Total Amount for PART- A						
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY			
PART - B						
2400 ROAD WORKS						
Providing Road Work including necessary material, labour, machinery, transportation etc as per specification, drawing, relevant IRC & IS codes and as directed by the Engineer-in-charge for the following.						
2401	Preparation of sub grade by excavating earth to required depth for all types of soil/ rock, dressing to camber and consolidating the base including making good the undulation etc and disposal of surplus earth within a lead upto 1 km etc. all complete.	CUM	335	4.85		
2402	Supplying and filling with selected good earth of approved quality in layers not exceeding 300 mm loose thickness using borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted so as to achieve at least 95 % maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII) including royalty/seigniorage fee (if any), sorting, spreading, breaking clods, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing, finishing to required lines, grades and slopes, tesing etc all complete.	CUM	280	11.64		
2403	Providing, stacking & laying granular morrum for shoulder including watering, compaction with road roller to required camber etc all complete.	CUM	25	26.22		
2404	Providing & laying water bound macadam sub base course in layers of required thickness with crushed stone aggregates 90 to 40 mm down size, stone screening & blinding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading & consolidation of binding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	55	10.80		
2405	Providing & laying water bound macadam base course in layers of required thickness with stone aggregate 63mm to 40mm size, stone screening and blinding material including screening sorting, spreading to template and consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading and consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	28	45.44		
2406	Laying water bound macadam base course with stone aggregate 50mm to 20mm size stone screening & binding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage spreading & consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	14	44.94		
2407	Providing & applying tack coat of low viscosity liquid bitumen of grade 80/100 conforming to IS 73, 217 or 454 as applicable @10 kg/ 10 sqm for untreated WBM surface including scraping, cleaning with compressed air etc all complete.	SQM	185	1.21		
2414*	Supply and laying 300mm dia R.C.C NP-3 type Hume pipe conforming to IS458 in raised shoulders as rain water drains as per detailed drawing including fixing with cement mortar (1:2) in 13mm thick joints, finishing of joints with neat cement paste etc all complete.	RM	20	69.15		
Total Amount for PART B						
GRAND TOTAL for (PART- A+ PART B)						

		Rate Schedule FOR STP CIVIL WORKS			Annexure - D	
		2x500MW ANPARA D TPP				
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
PART - A						
100 EARTH WORK						
	Earth work in excavation, backfilling and disposal including necessary men/women, materials, equipment, loading, transportation, unloading, dewatering etc as per specification, drawing and as directed by engineer- in-charge for the following.					
101	Earth work in excavation in all types of soil including ash which can be excavated by any means including setting out, leveling, dewatering (but excluding special type of dewatering viz. well point method), shoring & strutting (wherever required), dressing the sides & bottom, all lifts, ramming/compacting the excavated bottom, stacking, disposal of surplus excavated materials within a lead up to 500 m, spreading/leveling of disposed materials etc all complete for following depths below ground level.					
a	Depth from ground level but not exceeding 2 m	CUM	900	3.38		
107	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with selected materials from compulsorily excavated soil available within a lead up to 500m and compacted as specified including re-excavation of stacked earth, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete. for the following.					
c	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 85% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	260	2.60		
109	Extra over ST No. 101 and 107 for carriage of excavated earth/selected materials for every 1 km or part thereof beyond an initial lead of 500m.	CUM	640	1.22		
110	Back filling up to any depth below ground level around foundations, plinths, trenches, drains etc to proper grade and level in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness using/with approved borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted as specified including supplying borrowed soil, royalty (if any), watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing etc all complete for the following.					
b	Each layer compacted so as to achieve at least 90% maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII)	CUM	50	9.49		
111	Supplying and filling sand up to any depth under floors, around foundations, plinths etc. in layers not exceeding 250 mm thickness and compacted so as to achieve at least 80% relative density as per IS-2720 (Part-XIV) including spreading, watering, ramming/compaction by manual / mechanical means, dressing, royalty (if any) etc. all complete.	CUM	12	20.14		
200 CONCRETE WORKS (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
Providing and placing concrete work including cost of labour, materials and equipment for handling, transportation, batching, mixing, placing, vibrating and curing, (excluding cost of centering, shuttering and reinforcement) with mechanised equipments like batching plant, transit mixer, concrete pump etc. complete as per drawing, specifications and as per direction of engineer in charge for the following.						
201	Concrete of grade M7.5 (1 part cement, 4 part sand, 8 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as filling course at any depth below finished floor level, under and around foundations/floors, mass fill etc.	CUM	2	75.55		
202	Concrete of grade M10 (1 part cement, 3 part sand, 6 parts of 40 mm graded aggregate by volume) as lean concrete, leveling course, mud mat under and around foundations/floors at any depth below finished floor level etc.	CUM	30	83.77		
204	Concrete under floors, paving, plinth protection, pipe encasing etc complete with 20 mm nominal size graded aggregate at any depth below finished floor level for the following grades.					
a	M15 Grade	CUM	10	92.32		
b	M20 Grade	CUM	25	89.03		
205	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in foundations/substructure, grade slab, paving, drains, under floors etc at any level below finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.					
a	M25 Grade	CUM	40	114.72		
206	Providing and laying Design Mix cement concrete conforming to IS:456 & IS 10262-2009 for reinforced concrete works with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size in superstructure at any level above finished floor level, any shape, position or thickness etc complete including use of plasticizer/ super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 (latest) to achieve required slump in concrete all complete as per specification & drawing for the following.					
a	M25 Grade	CUM	50	121.92		
212	Screed concrete conforming to IS 456 with coarse sand and graded hard stone aggregate 12.5mm/6 mm nominal size on the roof at any level or thickness, drains etc complete as per following.					
a	1:2:4 (1 part cement, 2 part sand, 4 parts of aggregate by volume)	CUM	5	112.56		

[illegible]

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
	Embedments including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
701	Supply, fabricating and fixing of mild steel embedments, 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	1	2,333.57		
800 GROUTING						
	Grouting including all labour, material, equipment, roughening surface, cleaning, ramming, curing etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
801	Providing & grouting with cement slurry mix of approved ratio using pressure pump for water retaining concrete structures as per approved procedure including cost of nipples/ nozzles, cement, admixture, curing, pressure pumps, slurry agitator etc. all complete. Cost shall include fixing of nipples at minimum 500 mm centre to centre spacing, cutting of nipples after completing of grouting, making good of the nipple hole with appropriate non-shrink cement paste, water tightness test etc. all complete wherever specified in the drawing.	SQM	2	15.71		
900 DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS						
	Doors, windows, ventilators, louvers, roof ventilators, rolling shutters, partitions including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, preparation of working drawings etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
911	Providing and fixing of door closers as per IS 3564 ,of approved make & quality all complete of following type :					
a	Over head hydraulic door closures	Each	1	51.63		
913	Providing and fixing in position rolling shutter of hot rolled double dipped galvanised steel lath section of 18 SWG tested mild steel strips at 75mm rolling centres interlocked together through their entire length and jointed together at the end by end locks mounted on specially designed pipe shaft with brackets, side guides and arrangements for inside and outside locking with push and pull operation including wire springs, top cover, primer & shop coats of approved enamel paint etc, all complete as per IS 6248 and specification of approved make of following types: The bottom lath shall be coupled to a lock plate fabricated from 3mm thick galvanised steel plate and securely rivetted with stiffening angles.(partly coiled and lath/full lath).					
a	Hand Operated	SQM	6	105.15		
914	Providing and fixing PVC doors(25 thk double skin) of sintex or equivalent make including all fitting & fixtures as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	SQM	2	89.57		
1000 BRICKWORK (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Brickwork masonry including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, scaffolding etc. at all levels as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1001	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 part cement 6 parts coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness varying from 230mm to 460mm at all depths, places and positions below plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc. complete excluding plastering and painting.					
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	40	111.22		
1002	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement 6 coarse sand) in walls, chambers etc. in thickness 230mm at all heights, places and position above plinth including raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting.					
c	Using burnt clay bricks of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimension	CUM	30	122.06		
1003	Providing brick work in cement mortar 1:4 (1 cement 4 coarse sand) in partition walls, chambers etc. in thickness 115mm at all heights, places and position above or below plinth/graded level including providing two nos. 6 mm diameter MS bars at every third layer, raking out joints, curing, scaffolding etc complete excluding plastering and painting as per specification.					
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm2	SQM	118	16.49		
1005	Providing brick soling including spreading of earth, ramming, watering including 25mm thick cushion of sand complete but excluding excavation and disposal of surplus earth (excavation and disposal of surplus earth shall be measured under applicable item).- Using flat bricks.					
a	Using fly ash lime bricks confirming to IS 12894 with crushing strength of 75 kg/cm2	SQM	116	8.48		
1100 DAMP PROOF COURSE (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Damp proof course including all labour, material, equipment, transportation, handling, shuttering, centering, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1101	Providing Damp Proof Course 40mm thick 1:1.5:3 concrete (10mm and down graded aggregate) with 2% of approved admixture of water proofing compound all complete. Two layers of hot bitumen coating 85/25 grade as per IS:702 @ 1.7Kg./sqm shall be applied one before & one after the DPC.	SQM	8	11.06		
1200 CEMENT MORTAR PLASTER (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Cement mortar plaster including making grooves wherever required including all labour, material, scaffolding, curing etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
1201	Providing 18mm thick plaster in two layers outside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls, finished to a smooth finish including providing 3mmx3mm size grooves at junctions of two dissimilar materials all complete.	SQM	100	4.36		
1202	Providing 12mm thick plaster inside the building/boundary wall in cement mortar 1:6 on walls finished to a smooth finish as per specification all complete.	SQM	35	3.38		
1203	Providing 12mm thick plaster in cement mortar 1:6 on walls with rough finish all complete.	SQM	120	3.22		
1204	Providing 6mm thick plaster on ceiling in cement mortar 1:4 finished to a smooth all complete.	SQM	55	3.10		
1208	Providing drip coarse on plastered surface at all elevations for all type of work such as chajjas, parapet, projections etc. including scaffolding, finishing etc. complete with all labour, tools and plants as per specification, drawing and instructions of engineer in charge.	RM	15	0.81		
1300 FINISHES TO CONCRETE / PLASTERED SURFACES						
	Finishes, painting to concrete, plastered surfaces including all labour, material, equipment, surface preparation, scaffolding etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1301	Two or more coats of white wash/ colour wash as per IS 627 of approved brand and manufacture to give an even shade including a priming coat as per specifications.	SQM	60	0.54		
1302	Two or more coats of Exterior masonry paint (water or solvent base) of special resins, adhesives and additives mixed with fine, hard stone aggregate and suitable pigment. The paint shall be applied on a coat of primer over dried, prepared plaster surface as manufacturers guidlines. The final finished coating shall be fungus resistant, UV resistant, water repellent, alkali resistant and extremely durable with color fastness as per specification.	SQM	80	3.65		
1303	Providing and applying two or more coats of oil bound destemper as per IS 428 of approved brand, shade and manufacture to give smooth, hard, durable & glossy finish over a coat of primer over prepared plaster surface as per manufacturers guideline.	SQM	75	2.53		
1311	Providing and applying resin bonded granular textured finish, for external applications shall consist of crushed stone/quartz chips of .5 mm to 2.5 mm size and of approved natural color/shade and bonded with synthetic resins, adhesives and additives altogether in a single pack mix, applied on cured and dried plaster surface with a dry film thickness of minimum 2 mm. The final finish shall have UV resistance, fungus, bacterial resistance properties all complete with grooves filled with poly sulfide sealant of matching color and shade as per specification/drawing/approval of engineer in charge.	SQM	30	15.00		
1400 FLOORING AND SKIRTING (OPC & PPC Cement will be issued as FOC item)						
	Flooring and skirting at any level including base layer, labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling, curing, polishing etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1401	Providing and laying 50 mm thick heavy duty cement concrete in flooring with metallic hardener pigmented topping 12mm thick uniform graded treated iron particles in flooring. Under layer of 38mm thick cement concrete mix 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 sand : 4 stone aggregates 12.5mm well graded) and top layer of 12mm thick metallic concrete of mix 1:2 (1 cement hardner mix with approved quality metallic hardening compound :2 stone aggregate 6mm nominal size) by volume including cement slurry, rounding off edges, aluminium strips etc. all complete for following (Quoted item rate shall be inclusive of providing glass joint strips).	SQM	15	10.03		
1404	Providing and laying interlocking M30 Grade concrete blocks in paving with approved colour and pattern and should be laid on the subbase and bedding as per specifications and recommendations of manufacturer.					
a	60mm	SQM	20	18.99		
1417	Providing and laying vitrified ceramic tiles of matt finish of size 600x600mm from reputed / approved manufacturer including underbed of cement mortar 1:3 with neat cement slurry etc. all complete for following.					
a	7mm thick tiles in flooring	SQM	3	37.70		
1427	Providing and fixing glazed ceramic tiles of approved color and design of size 200x300mm / 300x300mm in dado of approved size , projecting 6mm uniformly from adjacent plaster or wall finish. The mix for underbed plaster shall consist of 1part cement and 3 parts sand by weight. fairly moist but firm, tiles shall be pressed over under bed by applying cement slurry including pigments, curing etc all complete for following thicknesses:					
b	7mm thick	SQM	12	26.14		
1700 RAIN WATER DOWN TAKE PIPES						
	Rain water down take pipes including all labour, material, transportation, 2 coats of approved paint over one primary coat, fixtures, accessories etc at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1706	Providing and fixing UPVC down take pipes of 160mm diameter- Class 3 as per IS:4985 all complete.	RM	12	28.14		
1800 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS						
	Miscellaneous works including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level unless otherwise specified as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.					
1801	Providing and Filling in trenches, plinths, area paving and other underground structures with graded stone aggregate of size range 63 mm to 45 mm in layers not exceeding 230 mm in thickness including breaking of stone boulders to required sizes, filling the interstices with selected sand and compacting to 85 % of original volume of stone stack for all lifts etc. all complete. Payment shall be made for the measurement of the volume of the compacted fill.	CUM	130	44.84		

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
1802	Supplying, stacking and laying 300mm Thk. coarse sand(in layer not exceeding 150mm) of approved quality in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Beds including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	28	23.43		
1803	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick GRIT/Gravel 6mm to 3mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14	30.82		
*1804	Supplying, stacking and laying 150mm thick Gravel 20mm to 6mm size in filter bed of Sludge Dewatering Bed of approved quality, including screening, washing (wherever required), watering, compaction, dressing, necessary trimming if any including all leads and lifts etc all complete as per specification and as directed by the engineer-in-charge.	CUM	14	25.02		
*1805	Providing and fixing approved 50 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	80	2.49		
*1806	Providing and fixing approved 80 dia perforated UPVC Pipes in position in the base slab of water retaining structures.	RM	50	4.41		
1807	Providing and fixing G.I strips minimum 1.5mm thk and 150mm wide including fixing accessories etc. all complete.	Kg	180	8.58		
1817	Providing and fixing HDPE pipes in concrete/ brick work of following sizes including cutting, fixing and levelling in position etc. all complete.					
a	Upto 75 mm dia	RM	100	9.76		
2100 WATER SUPPLY						
Water supply work including men, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2102	Providing and fixing in position heavy duty brass stop cock of approved quality including all specials etc all complete - 15mm nominal bore.	EACH	1	22.06		
2105	Providing and fixing GI pipes class B complete for external work with GI sockets, unions, elbows, tees, nipples etc including trenching & refilling, anti-corrosive paint etc all complete for following sizes:					
d	50 mm nominal bore.	RM	2	22.00		
2106	Providing and fixing 610mmx453mmx6mm thk mirror from reputed mirror manufacturer. Mirror shall be mounted with glass adjustable revolving CP brackets with CP screws etc all complete.	EACH	1	31.73		
2107	Providing and fixing 610mmx127mmx6mm thk clear glass with C. Guard rails and mounted on C.P. brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1	26.05		
2109	Providing and fixing 20mm dia chromium plated M.S. pipes wall mounted towel rod with C.P. Brackets etc all complete.	EACH	1	20.95		
2113	Providing and fixing chromium plated brass shower rose with 15 or 20 mm inlet all complete.	EACH	1	30.17		
2114	Providing & fixing in position P.V.C. water tank of Syntex or approved equivalent including making all necessary inlet & outlet pipes, fixture, ball cocks, valves etc all complete for following capacities. GI pipes shall be paid separately under ST No. 2105.					
a	1000 litres capacity	EACH	1	270.46		
2115	Providing and fixing approved stainless steel sink with integrated drainboard as per IS:13983 of size 915x460x178mm with CI brackets, stainless steel chain with rubber plug 40mm, cp brass waste trap with necessary union complete including painting the fittings, cutting and making good the wall where required etc. all complete.	EACH	1	158.90		
2200 SANITARY WORKS						
Sanitary work including all labour, material, equipment etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2204	Providing and fixing colour glazed vitreous china European type water closet conforming to IS:2556 with siphon, open front solid plastic seat and plastic cover, low level 12.5 litre PVC flushing cistern (same colour as WC) with valveless fittings, necessary C.P connections etc all complete.					
a	Floor mounted	EACH	1	196.27		
2300 STRUCTURAL STEEL (Structural steel will be issued as FOC item)						
Structural steel works including all labour, material, equipments, transportation, handling etc. at any level as per specification, drawings and as directed by engineer - in - charge.						
2301	Supply, fabrication and erection of structural steel with mild steel rolled section / built up section / combination of both conforming to IS:2062, pipes conforming to IS:1161/ IS:1239, chequered plate conforming to IS: 3052, mild steel rounds, monorails, stays, safety chains, ladders, MS grating etc. in columns, beams, gantry girders, bunkers, silos, hoppers, roof trusses, portals, laced purlins, space frames, hangers, struts, monorails, galleries, stiffeners, wall beams, sheeting runners, brackets, stub columns, bracings, cleats, trestles, base plates, splice plates, chequered plate flooring, decking and seal plates, steel frame grid over false ceiling, walkway platforms, ladders, stairs, staircases, ladders, hand rails etc including 2 coats of red oxide paint.					

ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL QUANTITY	Factor (F)	Per Unit Rate =(A*F)/100000	Amount (Rs.)
	heads, landings, hand-rails etc including 2 coats of redoxide zinc-chromate primer (one coat at shop and one coat after erection), connection design & preparation of fabrication drgs, collection of steel from stores, fabrication, straightening, cutting, bending, rolling, grinding, machining, drilling, welding, electrodes and other consumables, alignment, erection bolts & nuts (weight of erection bolts, nuts and welds not payable), assembly, edge preparation, preheating (min preheat and interpass temperature of 20° C for welding over 20 mm and upto 40 mm & 66° C for welding over 40 mm and upto 63 mm & 110° C for thickness over 63 mm & use of low hydrogen/ radiogenic electrodes), post heating, testing of welders, inspection of welds, visual inspection, non destructive and special testing, rectification and correction of defective welding works, production test plate, inspection and testing, erection scheme, protection against damage in transit, stability of structures, installation of temporary structures, setting column bases, surface preparation by means of manual or mechanical power tools as per IS:1477 part 1, touch-up painting, rectification, dismantling and removal of all temporary structures (weight of temporary structures not payable), return of surplus / waste steel materials to store etc all complete. Including appointment of a seperate agency, approved by BHEL, for review and approval of fabrication drgs, in consultation with BHEL.	MT	1	896.50		
Total Amount for PART- A						
ST. NO	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY			
PART - B						
2400 ROAD WORKS						
Providing Road Work including necessary material, labour, machinery, transportation etc as per specification, drawing, relevant IRC & IS codes and as directed by the Engineer-in-charge for the following.						
2401	Preparation of sub grade by excavating earth to required depth for all types of soil/ rock, dressing to camber and consolidating the base including making good the undulation etc and disposal of surplus earth within a lead upto 1 km etc. all complete.	CUM	335	4.85		
2402	Supplying and filling with selected good earth of approved quality in layers not exceeding 300 mm loose thickness using borrowed soil (borrowed soil to be arranged by the bidder) and compacted so as to achieve at least 95 % maximum dry density as per IS-2720 (Part-VII) including royalty/seigniorage fee (if any), sorting, spreading, breaking clods, watering, ramming/compaction by manual/mechanical means, dressing, finishing to required lines, grades and slopes, tesing etc all complete.	CUM	280	11.64		
2403	Providing, stacking & laying granular morrum for shoulder including watering, compaction with road roller to required camber etc all complete.	CUM	25	26.22		
2404	Providing & laying water bound macadam sub base course in layers of required thickness with crushed stone aggregates 90 to 40 mm down size, stone screening & blinding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading & consolidation of binding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	55	10.80		
2405	Providing & laying water bound macadam base course in layers of required thickness with stone aggregate 63mm to 40mm size, stone screening and blinding material including screening sorting, spreading to template and consolidation with road roller including carriage, spreading and consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	28	45.44		
2406	Laying water bound macadam base course with stone aggregate 50mm to 20mm size stone screening & binding material including screening, sorting, spreading to template & consolidation with road roller including carriage spreading & consolidation of blinding material moorum etc all complete.	CUM	14	44.94		
2407	Providing & applying tack coat of low viscosity liquid bitumen of grade 80/100 conforming to IS 73, 217 or 454 as applicable @10 kg/ 10 sqm for untreated WBM surface including scraping, cleaning with compressed air etc all complete.	SQM	185	1.21		
2414*	Supply and laying 300mm dia R.C.C NP-3 type Hume pipe conforming to IS458 in raised shoulders as rain water drains as per detailed drawing including fixing with cement mortar (1:2) in 13mm thick joints, finishing of joints with neat cement paste etc all complete.	RM	20	69.15		
Total Amount for PART B						
GRAND TOTAL for (PART-A + PART-B)						

PART-II : TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



TITLE:

**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR GENERAL
CIVIL WORK**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

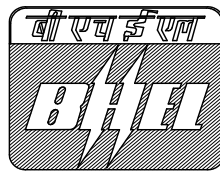
SECTION - D

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SHEET 1 OF 2

SECTION – D

**STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FOR
GENERAL CIVIL WORKS**



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI BLDG
NOIDA



TITLE:

**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR GENERAL
CIVIL WORK**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

SECTION - D

REV.NO. 0 DATE 14/07/2008

SHEET 2 OF 2

C O N T E N T S**VOLUME II B : STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR GENERAL
CIVIL WORKS**

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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION
AND BACKFILLING**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

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SECTION - D

SUB-SECTION – D I

EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING



**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION
AND BACKFILLING**

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**STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR
EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING**

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



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works, Part-I: Earthwork
IS-2720 Method of test for soils (Relevant 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 are 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



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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 far 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.	Activity	Check



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No.		
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.



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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



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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 deterioration 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



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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



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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



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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



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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

- Blasting which may disturb or endanger the stability, safety or quality of the adjacent structures/foundations shall not be permitted.
- Blasting within 200m of a permanent structure or construction work in progress shall not be permitted.
- Progressive blasting shall be limited to two third of the total remaining depth of excavation.



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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 30 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.



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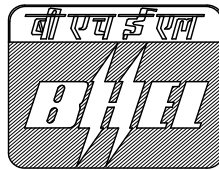
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Project Engineering Management

Power Sector, BHEL House

Asian Games Village Complex

Siri Fort, New Delhi-110049



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SUB-SECTION – D II

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 ACI:318 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. A list of IS codes and Standards is enclosed hereinafter for reference. 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



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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.



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- 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.



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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 I.S., is to be submitted to the Engineer for his approval before it can be used on the works.

d) Bar Bending Schedules

Bar Bending 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 Form, 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



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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 grade-43 as per IS:8112/fly ash based Portland puzzolona cement conforming to IS:1489 (Part-1) 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 IS:269, Portland slag cement conforming to IS:455 respectively can be used under special circumstances. Cement used in all concrete mixes shall be in general of grade 33/43 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 33/43 grade shall be used.

2.05.03 Coarse Aggregate

Aggregate of sizes ranging between 4.75 mm and 150 mm will be termed as



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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 IS:383:1970. Only Coarse Aggregate from, approved quarries and conforming to IS-383 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 IS: 383 are termed as Fine Aggregate or Sand. Only Fine Aggregate from approved sources and conforming to the above IS 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. Sand when used as fine aggregate in concrete shall conform to IS:383. For plaster, it shall conform to IS:1542 and for masonry work to IS:2116.

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, IS: 3550 will be followed for routine tests. Acceptance of water shall be as per IS: 456.

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 IS-9103 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 IS: 9103 or



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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 IS: 4082.

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.



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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.



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- 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 IS: 456 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



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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 in accordance with IS-456 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 IS: 456. Grade of concrete to be used in different parts of work shall be as shown on the drawing. In case of liquid retaining structures, IS: 3370 will be followed. Minimum cement content shall be as per IS: 456.

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 M-15 or 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 IS: 456 and shall be adopted for use after the Engineer is satisfied regarding its adequacy and after obtaining his approval in writing.



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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 IS: 456. 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.

3.05.00

Strength Requirements

The strength requirements of both design mix and nominal mix concrete where ordinary Portland Cement or Portland Blast furnace slag cement is used, shall be as per IS: 456. All other relevant clauses of IS: 456 shall also apply.

3.06.00

Minimum Cement Content

The minimum cement content for each grade of concrete shall be as per IS: 456. Contractor has to consider actual environmental exposure condition at site. Based on various tests results and as per Engineer, the environment



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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 IS: 456.
- 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 IS: 456, 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-5 of IS: 456 and no tests are necessary. The acceptance test criterion for nominal mix concrete shall be as per IS: 456.

3.07.02 Durability Requirement

Tables 4 & 5 of IS: 456 give the maximum water-cement ratio permissible



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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 0.4 and 0.45 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.



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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 I.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



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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 IS: 456. 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



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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 equipments for concrete shall be well maintained and thoroughly cleaned before, commencement of concrete mixing. Such equipments shall be kept free from set concrete.

3.12.00 Placing and Compacting Concrete

Where specifically covered, the relevant I.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 I.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.



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Formwork, reinforcement, preparation of surface, embedments, 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



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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



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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 in spite 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



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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.
- g) 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



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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



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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 IS: 456.

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



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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



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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 Indian Standards for welding of mild steel bars used in reinforced concrete construction as per IS: 2751 and IS: 456. Welded mesh fabrics conforming to IS: 1566 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 IS: 456, 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 IS: 456 and IS: 7861.

3.18.00 Hot Weather Concreting



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When depositing concrete in very hot weather, the Contractor shall take all precautions as per IS: 7861 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 IS: 456.

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



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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 reproping 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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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owner.

Method 2: One row of threaded nozzles at regular intervals not exceeding 1.5 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 plasticizer 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



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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



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- 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



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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 test 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



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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.



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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.



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- 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 25⁰C.

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



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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.



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- 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



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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.

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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.



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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 precast units shall be considered while computing the volume of pre-cast concrete work and shall be paid for under this item itself.



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LIST OF IS CODES AND STANDARDS FOR REFERENCE

All work under this specification shall, unless specified otherwise, conform to the latest revisions and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard Specifications and Codes of Practice. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian standard Specifications, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed:-

- 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



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- 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)



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- 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



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- 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.



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- 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



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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.



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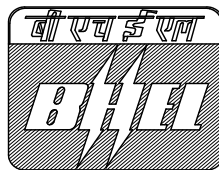
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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Project Engineering Management

PPEI BLDG

NOIDA



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CARPENTRY AND JOINERY**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supply, fitting and fixing of timber frames to doors and windows with M S holdfasts, flush doors, windows, shutters, partitions, wall panelling, pelmets, shelves, furniture, etc. as shown in drawings, including a prime coat of approved paint, varnish, or fixing of decorative plastic laminate where called for. This shall also include the supply and fixing of all hardware and fixtures shown in drawing or specified.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.00.01 Materials****a) Timber**

Unless otherwise specified, all timber shall be best quality well seasoned CP teakwood free from large or loose knots, cracks or any other defects. All timber shall be treated with approved wood preservative before use, unless specified otherwise. The rough timber shall be approved by the Engineer before incorporating in the works and starting the carpenter's work.

b) Plywood

Plywood shall be of commercial quality or with decorative surface veneer. Unless specifically permitted otherwise, the adhesive used in plywood shall be phenol formaldehyde synthetic resin of BWP grade conforming to IS: 848.

c) Decorative Laminated Plastic Sheets

The colour, pattern, finish and texture shall be approved by the Engineer. The bulk supply shall be procured in full sheet sizes which will ensure the least number or joints in one surface.

d) Flush Doors

Flush doors shall be solid core doors with commercial or decorative faces and hardwood edges conforming to IS: 2202 (Part-1). The core for solid core doors shall be of block board or wood particle board. Manufacturer's literature and test certificates shall be submitted for the approval of the Engineer. The Contractor shall give a guarantee that the adhesive used is BWP grade phenol formaldehyde synthetic resin conforming to IS: 848.



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The thickness shall be as specified.

e) Panel Doors

Panel door shall be of teakwood shutter frame, unless otherwise noted and panels with teakwood/commercial ply/teakwood particle board. Other considerations shall be as mentioned in item (d) above.

f) Windows, Ventilators

Windows and ventilators shall made of teakwood shutter frame, unless specified otherwise and glazing of specified thickness shall be fixed with wooden beadings.

g) Fixtures

Fixtures for doors, windows, furniture etc. shall be as shown on drawing or specified.

2.02.00 Workmanship

2.02.01 General

The work shall be done by skilled carpenters as per details shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer.

Framing timber and other work shall be close - fitting with proper wood joinery, accurately set to required lines or levels and rigidly secured in place. The surface of frames etc., which will come in contact with masonry after fixing, shall be given two coats of approved paint before fixing. Mastic caulking shall be done after fixing external door and window frames. Special care shall be taken to match the grain of timber or plywood, which will be subsequently polished. Screwing or nailing will not be permitted to the edge of plywood and particle board. The edge of all plywood, blackboard and particle board shall be finished with teakwood lipping unless otherwise shown on drawings.

Fixing to frames and partitions shall generally be with 40 mm x 6 mm x 300 mm long M S holdfasts bifurcated at end and grouted with 1:2:4 cement concrete. The gap between masonry and external door and window frame shall be caulked with polysulphide mastic. M.S. grills or guard bars shall be provided to windows where called for in the drawings.

2.02.02 Finish



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All carpentry work after finishing shall be sand papered smooth. A prime coat paint shall be given after inspection of the Engineer to all surfaces other than those, which shall be subsequently polished or covered with laminated plastic sheet.

2.02.03 Surface Treatment

When shown on drawings or called for, decorative ply or laminated plastic sheets shall be bonded under pressure to the surface to be finished. The adhesive used shall be of brand and brought to site in sealed containers. The rate of application and the length of time for which the pressure is to be applied shall be as per the manufacturer's instructions. The edge of sheets shall be protected by teak lipping or bevelled as shown on drawings.

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**3.00.01 Door and Window Frames**

All frames shall be square and flat at the time of delivery and shall be checked for dimensions and corner angles. After fixing they shall be on a fine vertical plane. All external door and window frames shall be caulked with mastic.

3.02.00 Door and Window Shutters

All doors and window shutters shall be of proper size, shape, and design and free of warp. When fixed to frames, these shall operate smoothly without jamming and all latching or locking devices shall engage properly without undue pressure.

3.03.00 Partitions, Paneling, Pelmet, Furniture, etc.**3.03.01 General**

These shall conform to drawings in all details. No unsightly nail marks etc. shall be permitted. Plywood grains shall be matched to give a uniform and pleasing appearance.

3.03.02 Partition

Shall be checked for rigidity of fixing, plumb and horizontal as well as vertical alignment.

3.03.03 Pelmet

Shall be checked for rigidity of fixing and adequate clearance of fixture.



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3.03.04 Cupboard Shutters

Shall operate smoothly without jamming and locks, bolts and double ball catches shall engage securely. Single ball catches shall not be used.

3.03.05 Drawers

Shall operate smoothly and have backstops to prevent them from being pushed too far. Locks shall engage securely.

3.03.06 Loose Furniture

When placed on a level surface, tables tops etc. shall be horizontal and the pieces stand stably on legs or supports.

4.00.00 IS CODES

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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

IS: 848 - Synthetic resin adhesives for plywood (Phenolic and Aminoplastic)

IS: 1003 - Timber panelled and glazed shutters.

IS: 2191 - Wooden flush door shutter (Cellular and hollow core type).

IS: 2202 - Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type).

IS: 4021 - Timber door, window, and ventilator frames.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT**5.01.00 Rates**

Rates shall include of all activities mentioned in "Schedule of Item" for completion of the work. No separate payment shall be made for fixing, caulking, application of primer coat, polishing, providing of butt hinges, holdfasts, sliding/tower bolts, door stoppers, door closers and other fittings and fixtures.

5.02.00 Measurement



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Measurement shall be done in Sqm for doors, windows, ventilators, shutters, partitions etc.

Measurement for wooden frame shall be in CuM.

Pelmets shall be measured in RM.



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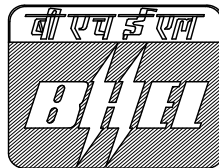
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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Project Engineering Management

PPEI BLDG

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**ROOF AND UNDERGROUND WATER PROOFING,
INSULATION AND ALLIED WORKS****1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers furnishing, installation, repairing, finishing, curing, testing, protection, maintenance till handing over of roof and underground water-proofing, insulation and allied works for buildings and at locations covered under the scope of this package.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 GRADING UNDERBED**

The surface to receive the underbed shall be roughened and thoroughly cleaned with wire brush and water. Oil patches if any shall be removed with detergent. The surface shall be soaked with water and all excess water removed just before laying of the underbed.

The underbed shall not be laid under direct hot sun and shall be kept in shade immediately after laying so as to avoid quick loss of water from the mix and separation from the roof surface. The underbed shall be cured under water for at least 7 days.

The underbed shall be laid to provide an ultimate run off gradient not less than 1 in 120 and as directed by the Engineer. Upto an average thickness of 25mm the underbed shall usually be composed of cement and sand plaster. For higher thickness the underbed shall be made with cement concrete. The underbed shall be finished to receive the waterproofing treatment direct or insulation as the case may be.

2.01.01 Cement Mortar Underbed

The underbed grading plaster shall be average 25 mm thick maximum. It shall consist of cement and coarse sand in the ratio 1:4 nominal by volume. The sand and cement shall be thoroughly mixed dry and then water added. Each batch of mix shall be consumed before the initial set starts.

The plaster shall be fully compacted to the desired grade in continuous operation. The surface shall be even and reasonably smooth.

2.01.02 Cement Concrete Underbed

The underbed cement concrete shall be used where the subgrade is more than average 25 mm thick. It shall consist of cement concrete 1:2:4 nominal mix by volume with 12 mm down stone chips and coarse sand. The aggregate



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shall be mixed dry and minimum quantity of water shall be added to make the mix workable.

The mix shall be laid to proper grade, fully consolidated and surface shall be smooth and even.

2.02.00 INSULATION

The Tenderer shall, along with the tender, send specifications of insulating materials he proposes to use and the proposed method of laying. Before bulk supply, the contractor shall send samples of insulating material to the Engineer, and after approval of the samples, the Contractor shall procure and transport the bulk material to the site. Whenever asked by the Engineer, the Contractor shall furnish test certificates from testing laboratory on the insulating and other properties of the materials.

After laying the insulation, the surface shall be made ready as required to receive the waterproofing treatment. If any plastering is used it shall be not leaner than 1:4 cement sand by volume and not thinner than 12 mm and it shall be cured for seven days.

2.02.01 Foam Concrete

This shall be of lightweight foam concrete of average 50 mm thickness or as specified or as shown on drawings. This may be laid in situ in suitable panels or precast blocks. The insulating properties shall be such that the thermal conductivity shall not exceed 0.125 Kcl/sq.m. hr degree C. Before starting the laying of foam concrete samples shall be prepared at site and got tested for approval of the Engineer.

The foam concrete laid shall be sufficiently strong to withstand the usual workload and standard loads expected on the roof. Any damaged portion shall be removed and replaced forthwith. Approval of the Engineer shall be taken before laying the waterproofing over the insulation.

While laying the foam concrete, samples from each batch of the mix shall be kept for test if so desired by the Engineer.

2.02.02 Expanded Polystyrene Blocks

The expanded polystyrene block Insulation shall be fire retardant quality and shall have a maximum thermal conductivity of 0.026 Kcl m/sq.m h °C. It must be strong enough to withstand without any deformation under the workload and standard loads expected on the roof.

The Contractor shall lay the expanded polystyrene block as per manufacturer's approved specification. Only specifically experienced workers shall be used



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for this work. If the Engineer is not satisfied about the efficiency of the workers the Contractor shall secure manufacturers supervision at no extra cost to the Owner.

2.03.00 Fillets

Fillets at Junction of roofs and vertical walls shall be provided with the same insulating material as provided for the main roof insulation. The fillets shall be 150 mm x 150 mm in size unless otherwise shown on drawings or instructed by the Engineer.

Where there is no insulation over roof slab, fillets shall be cast-in-situ cement concrete (1:2:4) nominal mix volume.

2.04.00 Waterproofing Treatment

2.04.01 Bitumen Felt Treatment

Waterproofing treatment shall be laid by a specialist firm with long experience in the particular trade.

The waterproofing treatment for roofs with bitumen felts shall be done following relevant IS: 1346. Bitumen felt shall conform to IS: 1322 and Bitumen primer to IS: 3384.

The bonding materials shall consist of blown type conforming to IS: 702 or residual bitumen conforming to IS: 73 or a mixture of the two to withstand local conditions of prevailing temperature or gradient of roof surface. The Contractor shall convince the Engineer that the bonding material proposed to be used is suitable for the particular job.

The Contractor shall state the source from where he proposed to procure the materials. Samples of the self-finished felt shall be submitted in advance to the Engineer along with test certificates for his review. Test certificates for the bonding materials shall also be submitted and samples, if desired by the Engineer, shall be provided for confirmatory tests. Samples shall be submitted if instructed by the Engineer.

Minimum overlaps of 100 and 75 mm shall be given at the end and sides of strips of felt and properly bonded with bitumen. Joints in successive layers of felt shall be staggered.

Normal treatment with one layer of felt, heavy treatment with two layers of felt or Extra Heavy treatment with three layers of felt shall be indicated. Brief details of the various treatments shall be as follows:

a) Normal Treatment - Five courses



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- 1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.
- 2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m. (min.)
- 3) Hessian base self finished felt, type 3, grade 1.
- 4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m. (min.)
- 5) 20 mm thick pressed precast concrete tiles with 15 mm, thick 1:4 cement-sand mortar underbed.

b) Heavy Treatment - Seven Courses

With Hessian base felt

- 1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.
- 2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)
- 3) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.
- 4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)
- 5) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade I.
- 6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)
- 7) 20 mm thick pressed precast concrete tiles with 15 mm thick 1:4 cement: sand mortar underbed.

or

With fiber base felt

- 1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.
- 2) Not applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)
- 3) Fiber base self-finished felt, type 2, grade 2.
- 4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)
- 5) Fiber base self-finished felt, type 2, grade 2.
- 6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)



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7) 20 mm thick pressed precast concrete tiles with 15 mm thick 1:4 cement: sand mortar underbed.

c) Extra Heavy Treatment – Nine courses

With fiber based felt

- 1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.
- 2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)
- 3) Fiber-base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.
- 4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (min.)
- 5) Fibre base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.
- 6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)
- 7) Fibre base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.
- 8) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)
- 9) 20 mm thick pressed precast concrete tiles with 15 mm thick 1:4 cement: sand mortar underbed.

or

With Hessian base felt

- 1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.
- 2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)
- 3) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.
- 4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)
- 5) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.
- 6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. min.
- 7) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.
- 8) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. min.



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- 9) 20 mm thick pressed precast concrete tiles with 15 thick 1:4 cement: sand mortar underbed.

However, in special cases, more courses, or a combination of fibre base and hessian base felts may be asked for.

The surface to receive the waterproofing treatment must be cleaned and dried satisfactorily and the Engineer's approval taken before starting the work. If any existing waterproofing treatment is being augmented the existing top course shall be completely removed and all damaged felts or other defects repaired.

The Engineer may instruct the Contractor to lay part of the stipulated courses at the first instant to be followed later on with the balance courses. This interim finish shall be done with a course of hot applied bitumen. While doing the balance again hot bitumen shall be applied to start with after repair of all damages to the already laid course.

After completion the surface shall be cleaned taking care that felt cuttings etc. do not find their way into rainwater down comers.

2.04.02

Elastomeric Membrane

a) Material

The material shall consist of high solid content Polyurethane based cold liquid applied coatings as per ASTM C836-89a comprising of urethane pre-polymers extended with flexible material, which cure by reaction with atmospheric moisture to give a continuous film which is rubbery and elastic or any other equivalent material permitted as per ASTM and approved by the Engineer. The material shall consist of high solid coating designed to give a high-build film. The material shall not be diluted. The coating shall have physical feature like high viscosity, 90% solids, high resistance to impact, abrasion and cracking, superior tensile strength, application limit of 70°C minimum, 300% elongation and forming a perfectly smooth permanently flexible seamless membrane which should have good adhesion to roof substrates (RCC, tiles, brick, and metals), having a minimum life of 10 years. It should also be resistant to acid (mild concentrated), alkalies and have a very low water absorption rate (0.5%) max. at ambient temp. after 7 days.

The pack shall not be older than 9 months after the date of manufacture and packing.



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b) Primer coat

It shall consists of polyurethane (P.U.) or any other equivalent material. Primer coat shall be a special blend of moisture curing urethane pre-polymers in solvent. A single coat of this primer shall be applied by brush over the prepared bed as an adhesion coat of an application rate of minimum 6 sq.m per litre.

The primer shall be allowed to dry for minimum of 2hrs. time before the successive finishing coats of P.U. liquid membrane are applied.

c) Finishing coats :

The finishing coats shall consist of two successive liquid coatings of high solids content urethane pre-polymers or equivalent material to form an elastomeric membrane. The overall dry film thickness shall be 1.5mm subject to minimum 500 gm per sq.m per coat application rate.

Each coat shall be allowed to dry for minimum 12 hours before applying the next coat. The surface should be dry and smooth before application.

The coating shall be continued up the parapets/walls for a minimum of 150mm over the finished roof surface. It shall be continued into rain water pipes by atleast 100mm.

The final coat of P.U. liquid when tacky shall be sprinkled with the sand.

For edges, expansion joints and any vulnerable points a later of polyscrim cloth /fabric to be embedded between 2 finishing coats.

d) Surface Finish :

Areas of roof treatment which are vulnerable to accidental damage shall be provided with wearing course consist of minimum 20 mm thick PCC of Grade M15 (using 12.5mm size aggregate) cast in panel of maximum size of 1.20m x 1.20m and reinforced with 0.56mm diameter galvanised chicken wire mesh and sealing of joints using sealant or elastomeric compound.

When the roof surface is subjected to foot traffic or used as a working area, a cement mortar (1:4) shall be applied over the top most layer of roofing treatment. Over this, a layer of chequered cement concrete flooring tiles conforming to IS:13801 shall be provided in place of stone grit and cement painted. The tiles shall be laid as per IS:1443.

2.04.03

Waterproofing By Epoxy Resin Based Application



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Exposed surfaces of cement concrete, lime concrete or brickwork to be treated for waterproofing by the resin-based application shall be thoroughly cleaned and the epoxy resin based material to be applied as directed by the manufacturer. The material shall not have any adverse effect on the surface on which it is applied and must stick to it uniformly to make a strong durable bond. It shall not be affected by short duration fire, sun exposure, and light duty traffic. The application shall be resistant to growth of fungus and proof against saltpetre action. If desired by the Engineer, a sample shall be prepared in advance and tested for waterproofness for 48 hours under 300 mm depth of standing water. The Contractor shall arrange the demonstration by providing free the materials and labour for the application as free of cost to Owner. This item shall carry a guarantee as specified.

2.04.02 Flashing

Unless otherwise stated flashing shall be done in the same way as the waterproofing except that the last layer shall be finished with two coats of bituminous primer. The flashing shall be extended up the vertical surfaces as shown on drawing. The flashing shall end in grooves in vertical walls. The grooves shall be at least 65 mm deep and caulked with waterproof mastic cement. The minimum overlap with horizontal roofing felt shall be 100 mm.

Where specified or directed by the Engineer, metal flashing shall be provided. The materials shall be 18 Gage or 22 G G.I. sheets, as specified or as directed by the Engineer.

2.05.00 WATER-PROOFING OF UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

Basements, ducts, pits, tunnels (excluding tanks) etc below the ground water table and in contact with soil are covered under this. Bonding material shall be blown bitumen of 65/25 grade conforming to IS: 702.

Waterproofing shall be provided on the outside of walls and top of RCC slab and shall be carried out upto 150mm above ground level. The number of layers of bitumen felt to be used for walls and floor unless otherwise shown in the drawing shall be:

- a) 2 layers - for depths up to 5m below ground level
- b) 3 layers - for depths beyond 5m below ground level

2.05.01 Method of laying the bitumen felts and workmanship shall be as per IS: 1609 and IS: 3067. Water proofing work shall be taken in hand only when the sub-soil water level is at its lowest; the site shall be kept dry by adequate arrangements for pumping out water till the work has been completed.



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For this purpose drains shall be formed along the edges of the excavation but beyond the building line, with suitable collecting sumps.

In case of large excavation areas where it is necessary to dewater under the floor, additional land drains shall be formed across the excavation, to adequately drain the area.

Adequate arrangement shall be made to protect the sides of excavation from slipping while the work is in progress.

The base concrete or mud-mat shall be rendered smooth by a 20mm thick sand-cement plaster (6:1). Any sharp edges/corners, over which the waterproofing course is to be laid, shall be eased out by means of cement.

The surface must be dry before the next operation is carried out.

Water proofing/damp proofing treatment:

A) Heavy Treatment (Two layers of felt)

- i) Primer (For vertical faces only), as per I.S. 3384.
- ii) Hot applied blown bitumen at the rate of 1.2 Kg/m²
- iii) Hessian base, bitumen felt type 3 grades 2
- iv) Hot applied blown bitumen @ 1.2 Kg/m²
- v) Hessian base, bitumen felt type 3 grade 2
- vi) Hot applied blown bitumen @ 1.2 Kg/m²

B) Extra Heavy treatment (Three layers of felt)

- i) Primer (for vertical faces only) as per I.S. 3384
- ii) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 Kg/m²
- iii) Hessian base bitumen felt type 3 grades 2
- iv) Hot applied bitumen at the rate 1.2 Kg/m²
- v) Hessian base bitumen felt type 3 grades 2
- vi) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 Kg/m²
- vii) Hessian base bitumen felt type 3 grades 2



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viii) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 Kg/m²

The surface must be dry before the next operation is carried out at each stage said above.

The laying of felt over the bitumen so applied that it shall always commence on the floor, and shall be carried over to the walls only after treatment of the floor is complete. The minimum over lapping at sides and ends of strips shall be 10cm. Point for subsequent layers completely sealed by blow lamp.

A protective flooring of either brick flat in cement mortar (1:3) or 6cm thick cement concrete (M 15) or a coat of cement plaster (1:3) 4 cm thick shall be constructed over the bitumen layers to prevent damage to the latter during subsequent construction of the structural floor.

The walls shall be treated in a similar way; the bitumen felts joining at the base with the projecting felt laid over the mud-mat. The wall surface shall be made smooth where necessary with a coat of cement plaster (1:3), the felts laid as for the floor, ensuring that the surface to be treated is dry and then a protective brick wall, 12.5 cm nominal thickness shall be built in cement mortar (1:3) over the projecting mud-mat, the space between the wall and felt being grouted with cement.

3.00.00

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND GUARANTEE

The surface level shall be such as to allow quick draining of rains without leaving any pool anywhere. The finishing course shall be fully secured and shall have an even density. There shall not be any bubble formation or crushed or squeezed insulation or underbed.

The contractor shall give a guarantee in writing for all works executed under this specification supplemented by a separate and unilateral guarantee from the specified agency for the roof waterproofing treatment work. The guarantee shall be for materials and workmanship for 5 years in case of normal treatment, 10 years for heavy treatment and 20 years for extra heavy treatment. The mode of execution of the guarantee shall be such, which shall be acceptable to the Owner.

4.00.00

I.S. 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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.



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STRUCTURES WATER PROOFING,
INSULATION AND ALLIED WORKS**

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- a) IS: 73 - Paving Bitumen
- b) IS: 702 - Industrial Bitumen
- c) IS: 1203 - Methods of testing tar and bitumen
- d) IS: 1322 - Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp proofing.
- e) IS: 1346 - Code of practice for waterproofing of roofs with bitumen felts.
- f) IS: 1609 - Damp-proofing Treatment using Bitumen Felts – Code of Practice
- g) IS: 3067 - Code of practice for General design details and preparatory work for Damp-proofing and water-proofing of buildings
- h) IS: 3384 - Bitumen primer for use in waterproofing and damp proofing.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT**5.01.00 Rates**

Rates shall be for complete work, including the cost of all materials and labour, as detailed in the specification unless any portion is specifically excluded in the “Schedule of Items”.

No extra shall be paid for finishing around opening, sleeves, pipes, ducts, inserts, etc.

No separate payments shall be made for cleaning of surface, treating of cracks and surface preparation.

5.02.00 Measurement

The finished work shall be measured in Sqm of actual surface area for the purpose of payment.

No deduction shall be made and no extra shall be paid for openings upto 0.4 sqm.



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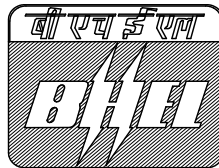
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METAL DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS ETC.

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Project Engineering Management

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METAL DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS ETC.**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supplying and/or erecting and installing of all metal doors, windows, ventilators, louvers, glazed partitions, etc. The scope of work shall also include the assembly and erection of all doors, windows, louvers, glazed partitions, etc. Supplying and/or fixing of all door and window accessories and hardware are also included in the scope.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 Materials**

Steel sections used for fabrication of doors, windows etc. shall be standard rolled steel sections specified in IS: 1038 and IS: 1361 or as specified.

Steel sheets for frames, shutters, louver blades etc. shall be of gauge mentioned in drawings and schedules.

Aluminium sections for fabricating doors, windows, partitions etc. shall be extruded sections conforming to IS:733 or IS:1285 or as manufactured by Indian Aluminium Company Limited or approved equivalent. Aluminium door, windows and ventilator shall be fabricated as per IS:1948 and IS:1949. The alloy used shall conform to IS Designation HE 9-WP of IS: 733.

Hardware and fixtures shall be as specified and the best quality from approved manufacturers shall only be used. The tenderer shall specifically state the particular manufacturer's materials he proposes to use. Improper alignment or faulty operation due to inadequate strength of hardware or fixture shall entirely be the Contractor's responsibility.

All hardware and fixtures shall be able to withstand repeated use. Door closures shall conform to IS: 3564 and shall be suitable for doors weighing 61-80 Kg. unless otherwise stated. Each closer shall be guaranteed against manufacturing defect for one year and any defect found within this period shall be rectified or shall be replaced free of charge. Concealed door closers shall be either floor mounted or transom mounted, suitable for installation with metal doors. It shall conform to the performance Requirements and endurance test stated in IS: 3564 - Appendix-A. The Contractor shall submit samples of each type of hardware to the Engineer. The approved samples shall be retained by the Engineer for comparison of bulk supply. The samples shall be returned to the Contractor towards end for incorporation in the job. The mastic for caulking shall be of best quality from a manufacturer approved by, the Engineer. In general, mastic for fixing of metals frames shall be as per IS: 1081 or as approved by the Engineer.



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2.02.00 Fabrication**2.02.01 Steel Doors, Windows, Ventilators, louvers etc.****a) Door Frames**

Frames shall be fabricated from 16 gage(G) sheets. They shall, be mortised, reinforced, drilled, and tapped for hinge lock and bolt strikes. Where necessary, frames shall be reinforced for door closers. Welded construction with mitered Corners shall be used. Rubber door silencers shall be furnished for the striking jamb. Loose "T" masonry anchors shall be provided. Frames shall finish flush with floor and adjustable floor anchors shall be installed. Frames shall be brought to site with floor ties/weather bars installed in, place.

b) Double Plate Flush Door Shutters

Door shutters shall be 45 mm thick, completely flush design and shall comprise of the outer sheets or 18 G steel sheets, rigidly connected and reinforced inside with continuous vertical 20 G stiffeners, spot welded in position at not more than 150 mm on centres.

Both edges of doors shall be joined and reinforced full height by steel channels placed immediately inside and welded to the door faces. Top and bottom of doors shall be reinforced horizontally as shown on drawing by steel channels running full width of door. Doors shall not have more than 2.5 mm clearance at jambs and heads, shall have proper level on lock stiles and rails to operate without binding, and shall be reinforced at corners to prevent sagging or twisting. Pairs or double doors shall have meeting-stile edges bevelled or rebated. Where shown on drawing, or called for in the schedule of items, the doors shall be sound deadened by filling the inside voids with mineral wool or other suitable approved materials.

Doors shall be mortised, reinforced, drilled, and tapped in shop for hinges, locks, and bolts. They shall also be reinforced for closers, push-plates, and other surface hardware where necessary. Any drilling and tapping required for surface hardware shall be done at site. Where shown drawing, provision shall be made for fixing glazing, vision panels, louvers etc. glazing mouldings shall be of 18 G steel or extruded aluminium sections and suitable for fixing 6 mm. glass. Louvers blades shall be V or Z shaped and made out of 16 G sheets.



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c) Single Sheet Door Shutters

Single sheet doors shall be made from best quality 18 G mild steel sheets, and shall present a flush surface on the outside. The inside shall be stiffened with semi tubular edge and central stiffening rail, which shall convey the lock and other fixture. The frames shall be made from best quality, 16 G mild steel sheets.

Wherever required, provisions for fixing glass panes, louvers etc. shall be made.

The manufacturing shall be done as specified in 2.02.01 (b) "Double Plate Flush Door Shutters."

d) Sliding Door

Sliding doors shall be either double plate or single plate Construction made out of 18 gauge steel sheets with adequate stiffeners. The contractor shall specify the weight of the door in his shop and submit the manufacturer's catalogue of the sliding gear he proposes to use. Where called for the Contractor shall make provision for openings to the door for monorail beams. Doors shall close positively to exclude rainwater from seeping in. When called for, sliding doors shall withstand specified wind loads without buckling or jamming. The door shall slide freely under all ambient conditions.

e) Door Threshold

Door threshold shall be provided. Doors without threshold shall have bottom tie of approved type.

f) Steel Windows, Sashes, and Ventilators etc.

These shall conform in all respects to IS: 1038 and IS: 1361 latest editions. The details as called for in the above codes shall be applicable for coupling mullions, transoms, weather bars, and pivot arrangements for ventilators, etc. or as called for. All welds shall be dressed flush on all exposed and contact surfaces. Where composite unit openings are required the individual window units shall be joined together with requisite transoms and mullions. All windows shall be outside glazed, fixed with putty or metal glazing beads as specified. Where aluminium glazing beads are specified, they shall be extruded aluminium channel 9.5 mm x 9.5 mm x 1.6 mm (Indal Section No. 2209) unless otherwise shown on drawings. Aluminium beads shall be given one coat of zinc chromate primer before fixing to windows.

2.02.02**Aluminium Door, Windows, and Frames**



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Extruded sections shall have a minimum 3 mm wall thickness. All sections shall be approved by the Engineer before fabrication is taken up. Doors frames, mullions, transom etc. shall be anodized in a bath of sulphuric acid to provide a clear coating of minimum 15 micron thickness. The anodized materials shall then be sealed by immersing in boiling water for 15 minutes. A protective transparent Coating shall be applied to the sections before shipment from the factory.

All work shall be fitted and shop assembled to a first class job, and ready for erection. Shop joints shall be made to hair lines and then welded or braced by such method as will produce an uniform colour throughout the work. Work on the above, other than described, shall be carefully fitted and assembled with neat joints with concealed fasteners. Wherever possible, joints shall be made in concealed locations and on edges of doors. Field connections of all work may be made with concealed screws or other approved type of fasteners. Glazing beads shall be snap fit type without visible screws and shall be of sizes to accommodate 6 mm thick glazing. All work shall be adequately braced and reinforced as necessary for strength and rigidity.

2.03.00**Shop Coat or Paint**

The shop Paint for steel doors, windows etc. shall be best lead or zinc chromate primer paint from, approved manufacturer. All surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned of rust, grease, loose mill scales etc. and given one coat of shop paint. Portions like mullions, transoms etc. that will be inaccessible after assembly of units shall be given an extra coat of paint before assembly.

Where called for, all steel doors, windows, etc. shall be hot dip galvanized to give a coating weight of 1 | - 2 oz. per sqft. One coat zinc chromate primer coat shall then be applied as shop paint.

Portions of aluminium frame, which come in contact with masonry construction shall be (before shipment from workshop) protected with a heavy coat of alkali resistant paint. Aluminium coming in contact with other incompatible metals shall be coated with zinc chromate primer.

2.04.00**Handling & Storage of Fabricated Material**

All metal doors, windows, etc. shall be packed and crated properly before dispatch, to ensure that there will be no damage to the fabricated materials. Loading into wagons and trucks shall be done with all care to ensure safe arrival of materials at site in undamaged condition.

When taking delivery of items supplied by Owner, the Contractor shall satisfy himself that the items supplied are up to the specified standard. Any defect detected shall promptly be brought to the notice of the Engineer.



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All metal doors, windows etc. shall be stored under cover in a way to prevent damage or distortion. Special care shall be taken to prevent staining of aluminium products by rust, mortar etc.

2.05.00**Assembly & Erection at Site**

In general, the fixing of steel doors, windows, ventilators, louvers, etc. shall conform to IS: 1081. The Contractor shall assemble and install all steel doors, windows, sashes, fixed metal louvers, etc. including transoms and mullions for composite units in respective places, keening proper "Lines and levels", and in approved workmanlike manner, to give trouble free and leak-proof installations. Installation shall be done according to instructions of the manufacturer, and/or as approved by the Engineer. If required by the Engineer, the installation shall have to be carried out under the supervision of the manufacturer's staff. The Contractor shall take all precaution against damage of the components during installation. Necessary holes, chases, etc. required for fixing shall be made by the Contractor and made good again as per original, after installation, without any extra charge.

After installation of steel doors, windows, etc. all abrasions to shop-coat of paint shall be retouched and made good the same quality of paint used in shop coat.

All coupling mullions, transoms, frames, etc. in contact with adjacent steel and other members, shall be well bedded in mastic. The Contractor shall bring to the site the cement in original sealed containers of manufacturer and shall apply it as per the instruction. For all frames supplied by either the owner or the Contractor, mastic shall be supplied by the Contractor and caulking done properly as per drawings, specifications and as per instructions of the Engineer.

Door shutters, partitions hardware fixtures etc. shall be fixed only after major equipments have been installed in rooms.

Wherever required, nylon cords of approved quality shall be supplied along with pivoted sashes and shall be of adequate length to terminate one metres from the floor. Loose ends of cords shall end in metal or plastic pull as approved by the Engineer.

2.06.0**Fire proof Door**

Fire proof doors shall be provided at all fire exit points as specified and also to restrict the spread of fire within buildings whether from internal fire or from external fire. The construction details of door shall conform to the requirements stipulated in IS:3614(Part-1). Doors shall comply with the testing requirement mentioned in IS:3614 (Part-2). The doors shall be



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approved by Tariff Advisory Committee and shall have minimum 2 hrs. fire rating.

Metal covered (on both sides) Doors having insulating core filled up with mineral wool shall be used at all fire exit points and shall open out side.

All necessary accessories and hardware shall also be supplied along with doors. Fire proof door shall be provided with zinc silicate primer (minimum DFT 75 micron) after blast cleaning the surface to near white metal surface and shall be finished painted with epoxy based painting.

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**3.01.00 For fabricated Items**

- a) Overall dimensions shall be within ± 1.5 mm of the size shown on drawings.
- b) Mullions, transoms etc. shall be in one length and permissible deviations from straightness shall be limited to ± 1.5 mm from the axis of the member.
- c) Door and window shutters shall operate without jamming. The clearance at head and jamb for door shutters shall not exceed 1.5 mm for double leaf doors; the gap at the meeting stiles shall not be more than 1.5 mm.
- d) Door leaves shall be undercut where shown on drawings.
- e) Doors, windows, frames, etc. shall be on a true planes, free from warp or buckle.
- f) All welds shall be dressed flush on exposed and contact surfaces.
- g) Correctness of location and smoothness of operations of all shop installed hardware and fixtures
- h) Provision for hardware and fixtures to be installed at site.
- i) Glazing beads shall be cut with mitered corners.
- j) Glazing clips, fixing devices etc. shall be supplied in adequate numbers.
- k) Shop coats shall be properly applied.
- l) Exposed aluminum surfaces shall be free from scratches, stains, and discoloration. Anodized surfaces shall present a uniform and pleasing look.

3.02.00 For installed Items



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- a) Installations shall be at correct location, elevation and in general, on a true vertical plane.
- b) Fixing details shall be strictly as shown on drawings.
- c) Assembly of composite units shall be strictly, as per drawings with mastic caulking of transoms and mullions, gaskets, weather strips etc. complete.
- d) All frames on external walls shall be mastic caulked to prevent leakage through joint between frames and masonry.
- e) All openable section shall operate smoothly without jamming.
- f) Locks, fasteners etc. shall be engage positively. Key shall, be non-interchangeable.
- g) Cutting to concrete or masonry shall be made good and all abrasions to shop paint shall be touched up with paint of same quality as shop paint.
- h) Aluminium doors, windows, etc. shall be free from scratches stain or discoloration.

4.00.00 INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

4.01.00 With Tender

- a) Names of manufacturers for Doors, windows etc.
- b) Manufacturer's catalogue for all hardware and fixtures proposed to be used.

4.02.00 After Award

- a) Before starting fabrication of all metal doors, windows, etc. the Contractor shall submit detailed fabrication drawings to the Engineer for approval. The fabrication shall be started only after approval of drawings.
- b) He shall submit a programme of work to be done for the approval of the Engineer.
- c) Before bulk supply, he shall submit for the approval of the Engineer samples of all bought out items and samples of each type of fabricated items. The samples shall be retained by the Engineer for comparison of bulk supply and returned to the Contractor towards the end for final incorporation in the job.

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5.00.00	IS CODES 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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed. <table><tr><td>Specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy bars, rods and sections (for general engineering purpose)</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 733</td></tr><tr><td>Specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy, extruded round tube, hollow section (for general engineering purpose)</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1285</td></tr><tr><td>Steel doors, windows, and ventilators</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1038</td></tr><tr><td>Steel windows for industrial, building</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1361</td></tr><tr><td>Aluminium doors windows, and ventilators</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1948</td></tr><tr><td>Aluminium windows for industrial buildings</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1949</td></tr><tr><td>Steel doorframes</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 4351</td></tr><tr><td>Code of practice for fixing and glazing of Metal (steel and aluminium) doors, windows and Ventilators.</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 1081</td></tr><tr><td>Specification for Fire-check Doors – Part 1: Plate, Metal covered and Rolling type</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 3614</td></tr><tr><td>Hot Rolled Steel Sections for Doors, Windows and Ventilators – Specification</td><td>-</td><td>IS: 7452</td></tr></table>	Specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy bars, rods and sections (for general engineering purpose)	-	IS: 733	Specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy, extruded round tube, hollow section (for general engineering purpose)	-	IS: 1285	Steel doors, windows, and ventilators	-	IS: 1038	Steel windows for industrial, building	-	IS: 1361	Aluminium doors windows, and ventilators	-	IS: 1948	Aluminium windows for industrial buildings	-	IS: 1949	Steel doorframes	-	IS: 4351	Code of practice for fixing and glazing of Metal (steel and aluminium) doors, windows and Ventilators.	-	IS: 1081	Specification for Fire-check Doors – Part 1: Plate, Metal covered and Rolling type	-	IS: 3614	Hot Rolled Steel Sections for Doors, Windows and Ventilators – Specification	-	IS: 7452			
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6.00.00	RATES AND MEASUREMENT																																	
6.01.00	Rates Rates shall be applicable of all elevation. Rates shall include preparation of working drawings (if required), supply of material, fixtures, gaskets, erection of unit, caulking and jamming of frames, including cutting/drilling/welding, grouting, grinding, making good of the structure for installing the unit etc. complete as per “Schedule of Items”.																																	



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Rates shall also include cost of surface preparation, application of primer, enamel painting or anodizing as applicable.

Rate for fire proof door is inclusive of providing insulation core, primer, shop painting (epoxy based), all hardware as specified in Schedule of items.

6.02.00 Measurement

Supply and installation of doors, windows, and ventilators shall be measured in Sqm in net outer to outer (excluding frame) area of doors, windows, and ventilators of each type used as described in "Schedule of Items". Frame for steel or aluminium shall be measured in Kgs. Wooden frames shall be measured in Cum. Measurement for aluminium partition shall be from net outer to outer area of frames i.e., frames are part of partition.

Measurement for fire proof door shall be in SqM in net area outer to outer of the door.



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ANNEXURE-A

SCHEDULE OF FIXTURES

A. TIMBER DOORS

1. For single leaf panel/flush doors

i) 100 mm brass butt hinges with screws	-	3 Nos.
ii) 150 mm brass tower bolts with screws	-	1 No.
iii) 100 mm x 225 mm clear plastic push Plate with counter sunk brass screws	-	1 No.
iv) 30 mm brass ring pull handle with Plates and screws	-	1 No.
v) 150 mm brass coat hook with screws	-	1 No.

vi) Heavy duty, cylinder locks on active leaf - for flush door. For door-closure, see "Door Schedule".

B. ALUMINIUM DOORS

1. For double leaf door

- Concealed hanging arrangement for door leaves.
- Concealed two points bolt encasing simultaneously at head and threshold on inactive leaf, operable from inside.
- Heavy duty, cylinder lock on active leaf.
- Pull handle of approved design on both leaves.
- Doors stops for both leaves.
- Overhead door closure for both leaves.



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ANNEXURE-A

C. STEEL DOORS AND WINDOWS**1. Doors****a) Double leaf doors**

- i) 100 mm butt hinges - 3 Nos. on each leaf.
- ii) 300 mm aluminum tower bolt - 2 Nos. (top and bottom)
On inside of inactive
Leaf. 1. No. (Top only)
On inside active leaf.
- iii) 200 mm anodized aluminum
pull handle - 1 No. of each leaf.
- iv) Door stop of approved design - 1 No. of each leaf.

NOTE: For locks, door closure and threshold, see "Door Schedule".

b) Single leaf doors

- i) 100 mm butt hinges - 3 Nos.
- ii) 300 mm aluminum tower bolt - 2 Nos. top & bottom of Inside
face
- iii) 200mm anodised aluminum
Pull handle - 1 No.
- iv) Door stop of approved design - 1 No.

NOTE: For locks, door closures and threshold, sec "Door Schedule".

2. Windows, Ventilators, etc.**a) Side Hung Windows**

- i) Hinges - As per standard Practice of the
Manufacturer, but minimum two
hinges Per leaf.
- ii) 12" peg stays - 1 No. per leaf

ANNEXURE-A



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iii) 2 point handles - 1 No. per leaf

b) Top Hung Ventilators (Projecting Out)

i) Hinges - As per standard Practice of the
Manufacturer, but minimum two
hinges Per leaf.

ii) Adjustable sliding fabrication
assembles - 2 Nos. per leaf.

iii) 2 point handles - 1 No. per leaf.

c) Bottom Hung Ventilators (Projecting in)

i) Hinges - As per standard Practice of the
Manufacturer, but minimum two
hinges Per leaf.

ii) Concealed side arms for
opening adjustment. - 2 Nos. per leaf.

iii) Spring Catch - 1 No. per leaf.



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ANNEXURE-A

D. ALUMINIUM WINDOW, VENTILATORS, ETC.

(As per 1.S-1948 latest editions)

a) Side Hung Windows

i) Hinges	- As per standard Practice of the Manufacturer, but minimum two hinges Per leaf.
ii) 300 mm peg stays	- 1 No per leaf
iii) 2 point handles	- 1 No per leaf

b) Top Hung Ventilators (Projecting out)

i) Hinges	- As per standard Practice of the Manufacturer, but minimum two hinges Per leaf.
ii) Adjustable sliding fabrication assemblies	- 2 Nos. per leaf
iii) 2 Point handles	- 1 No. per leaf

c) Bottom Hung Ventilation&(Projecting In)

i) Hinges	- As per standard Practice of the Manufacturer, but minimum two hinges Per leaf.
ii) Concealed side arms for opening adjustment	- 2 Nos. per leaf
iii) Spring Catch	- 1 No. per leaf



TITLE:

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
GLASS AND GLAZING**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

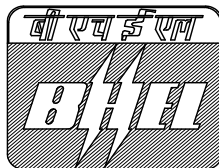
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GLASS AND GLAZING

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TITLE:

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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
GLASS AND GLAZING**

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SECTION D SUB-SECTION - D 6

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GLASS AND GLAZING**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supplying and fixing of all glass and glazing including all clips, putty, mastic cement etc. wherever required as per specifications.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 General**

The Contractor shall supply and install all glass and glazing as required for various doors, windows, sashes, ventilators and fixed louvers, miscellaneous glazing and partitions, from approved manufacturer like Hindustan Pilkinton or equivalent, having uniform refractive index and free from flaws, specks, and bubbles. The glass shall be brought to site in the original packing from the manufacturer and cut to size at site.

Materials

- a) Glare reducing or heat absorbing glass shall be "Calorex" of Hindustan Pilkinton or approved equivalent and special care shall be taken to grind smooth and round off the edges before fixing.
- b) Clear glass shall be flat draw sheet glass and shall be at least 4 mm thick. Sheet glass for doors shall be minimum 5.5 mm thick.
- c) Wired glass shall be thick- rolled glass with centrally embedded 42g wire mesh of Georgian type. This may be of clear or coloured glass, as required.
- d) Obscure glasses shall have a cast surface in one side.
- e) Coloured and figured glass shall be as per approved sample.
- f) In general, the putty shall conform to IS: 400 and be of best quality from approved manufacturer. It shall be brought to site in the manufacturer's original packing.
- g) Neoprene gaskets with snap-fit glazing beads shall be fixed as per manufacturer's instructions and shall sit snugly against glass to give a leak proof installation.

2.03.00 Glazing, Setting, and Finish

All glazing clips, bolts, nuts, putty, mastic cement etc. as required shall be supplied by the Contractor.



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All glass shall be thoroughly cleaned before putting in position. Each glass pane shall be held in place by special glazing clips of approved type. As specified in relevant I.S. Codes, four glazing chips shall be provided per glass pane, except for large panes where six or more clips shall be used as per engineer's instructions. All holes that may be necessary for holding the clips glazing heads and all other attachments shall be drilled by, the Contractor.

Glass panes shall be set without springing, and shall be bedded in putty and back puttied, except where mouldings or gasket are specified, putty, mastic cement etc. shall be smoothly finished to the even line and figured glass shall be set with smooth side out.

Where owner will supply glass, the Contractor shall cut it to size and fix them in the same as specified above.

The Contractor shall supply necessary glazing clips, putty, mastic cement etc.

After completion of glazing, the Contractor shall remove all dirt stains, excess putty etc. clean glass panes and leave the work in perfectly acceptable condition. All broken cracked or damaged glass shall be replaced by new ones at the contractor's own cost.

3.00.00**ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

- a) All installation shall be free from cracked, broken, or damaged glass. Edges of large panes of thicker glass and heat absorbing glass shall be inspected carefully for chipped, cracked, or underground edges.
- b) Glazing shall be carefully done to avoid direct contact with metal frames.
- c) All glass shall be embedded in mastic or fixed by neoprene gaskets to give a leak proof installation.
- d) At completion, the panes shall be free from dirt, stains, excess putty etc. to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer.

4.00.00**I.S. CODES**

Following are some of the important I.S.Codes relevant to this Section:

IS: 3548 - Code of practice for glazing in building.

IS: 1081 - Code of practice' for fixing and glazing metal doors, windows ventilators.



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RATES

Rates of glass and glazing are included in respective items for supply and installation of window, ventilator, and partitions. No separate payment shall be made for glazing clips, mastic cement, putty, screws; rails, etc. nor for drilling holes in frames for inserting glazing clips.



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**STANDARD TECHNICAL
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STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

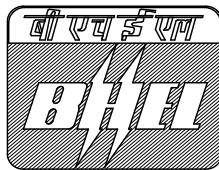
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ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS

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ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This Section covers the design and supply of materials, fabrication, delivery and erection of Rolling Shutters/Grills with motor drive and/or manual operation including all accessories as hereinafter specified.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 Components**

- a) Slats for rolling shutters shall be made from tested bright cold rolled, annealed M.S. strips, not less than 0.9 mm thick for shutters upto 4.5 M wide and not less than 1.25 mm thick for shutters having width more than 4.5 M, wide and above, machine rolled at 75 mm rolling centers, interlocking with each other. The profile will be such as to prevent excessive deflection under specified wind load.
- b) Rolling grills shall be constructed out of 6mm rods at 35 mm on centers running horizontally flexible connected with vertical links spaced not more than 200 centers. Alternatively, rolling grills shall be made from perforated slats of approved design reinforced with 6mm dia rods.
- c) End locks shall be heavy type M.C.I./C.I. and shall be provided at each end of alternate slats unless specified otherwise.
- d) Bottom bars shall be finished with two angles not less than 6 mm thick for external shutters. When shown on drawings, a flexible weather strip shall be applied to make tight contact with the floor.
- e) Guides shall be of such depth as to retain the shutter under a wind pressure of 100 Kg/Sq.m.
- f) Shafts shall be of steel pipe of sufficient size to carry the tensional load with a maximum deflection of 1/360th of span. Grease packed ball bearings or bushings shall be provided for smooth trouble free operation.
- g) Hoods shall be formed of not less than 20 gauge steel, suitable reinforced to prevent sag.
- h) Locks shall be slide bolt and hasp, or cylinder lock operable from one or both sides. Provision securing hand chain with pad-lock, provision for removable handle for hand cranks etc. shall be made as prescribed by the Engineer.
- i) Power unit shall be suitable for 3 phase, 50 cycles, 400-volt A.C. power



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supply and be either floor or wall mounted unit. The motor shall be of sufficient capacity, to move the shutter in either direction at a speed of 0.3 metres per second. In addition to the gear motor each standard power unit shall include a magnetic brake, a reversing starter with built-in overload protection, a geared limit switch and one push button station located inside the building unless otherwise stated in drawing.

It is desirable that the bottom bar of motor operated doors shall be provided with a sensitive edge, electrically connected to stop the travel of the door on meeting an obstruction.

- j) Operating chains shall be of tested quality, heavily galvanized and with all ends rounded to assure smooth operation and hand protection.
- k) Reduction gears shall be high strength grey cast iron, machine moulded from machine out patterns.

2.02.00 Manually Operated Shutters/Grills

Manually operated shutters shall be easily operable by one person. The speed of operation shall be about 1.3 metres per second. In general, manually operated shutters shall be push pull type for opening up to 9 Sq. metre in area. Larger shutters shall, be either chain and gear operated or crank and gear operated. The crank handle shall be removable. All shutters shall be lockable from one or both sides as desired by the Engineer.

2.03.00 Power operated Shutters/Grills

These shall be operable from a push button station conveniently located beside the door. One emergency hand chain/crank operation shall also be provided for use in case of failure of the electric system. Where called for, externally mounted shutters shall be operated by control mechanism located inside the building.

2.04.00 Shop Coat

Shutters shall be painted with one coat of red lead or zinc chromate primer. Where specified, doors shall be galvanized and subsequently painted one coat of zinc chromate for adhesion of field coat.

2.05.00 Erection

Door shall be installed by the manufacturer or his authorized representative and all work shall be as per manufacturer's instructions. Any drilling or cutting to concrete, masonry etc. shall be made good after erection of shutters and all abrasion to shop coat shall be touched up. All electrical work shall be in strict accordance with the latest Indian Electricity Rules.



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3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND GUARANTEE**3.01.00 Shop Inspection**

After completing the manufacture of the different components of the rolling shutter, an arrangement for shop inspection by the Engineer shall be made to check the conformity with approved shop drawings.

3.02.00 Field Inspection

After installing the shutters, the Contractor shall test the performance of the shutter in the presence of the Engineer. The doors shall be smoothly operable under all ambient conditions. All control and locking devices shall give fault free performance.

3.03.00 Guarantee

The Contractor shall give one year's guarantee for the successful operation of the shutters. This shall be supported by a separate and unilateral guarantee from the manufacturer of the shutters.

4.00.00 I.S. CODE

IS: 6248 - Metal rolling shutters and rolling grills.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT**5.01.00 Rates**

Rates for rolling shutters and grill shall include the cost of the locks, guide channels, cost of drive as specified. In case of electrically operated rolling shutters, the rate shall also include the mounting of controls, wire and wiring from the nearest junction box, conduit and other electrical connections and cost of electric motor.

5.02.00 Measurement

Supply and installation of rolling shutter and grill shall be measured in Sqm in net outer to outer (including frame) area of each type used as described in "Schedule of Items".



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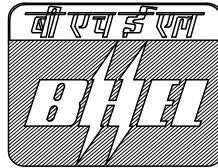
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SUB-SECTION – D8
MISCELLANEOUS METAL

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MISCELLANEOUS METAL**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supply, fabrication and erection of miscellaneous metal items of light nature in gates, balcony and stair hand rails, structural works, ladders, hangers, masonry anchors, anchor bolts, fasteners, chain link fencing, barbed wire fencing etc. as specified or shown on drawing or as instructed by the Engineer. The above items shall be of fabricated or cast of mild steel, aluminium, brass, cast iron, M.S.& galvanized M.S. sheets, aluminium sheets, expanded metal, wire mesh as shown on drawings or specified.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 Fabrication/casting****2.01.01 General**

All work shall be done according to approved shop drawings. All workmanship shall be equal to the best practice in modern structural or foundry shop.

2.01.02 Shop Connections

- a) All shop connections shall be riveted or welded except when noted otherwise on drawings.
- b) Welding of steel shall be done in accordance with IS: 816.
- c) Welding of aluminium shall be done accordance with IS: 2812, "Arc welding of Aluminium and Alloys." Special care shall be taken to grind smooth all welded surface that shall remain exposed to view. Welds shall be electrically continuous if so required by the Engineer.

2.01.03 Shop Coat

Before leaving the shop, all metal work shall be thoroughly cleaned by effective means of all loose mill scale, rust and foreign matter. Except where encased in concrete, all steelwork shall be given one coat of approved metal protective paint, applied by brush thoroughly and evenly, well worked into joints and other open spaces. All paint shall be applied to dry surfaces. When specified steel work shall be galvanised or painted with a coat of zinc chromate primer. Aluminium surfaces, which shall come in contact with masonry, shall be given one coat of bituminous paint.

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2.02.00	Erection				
2.02.01	Bracing				
	The Contractor shall provide all necessary temporary guys and braces to ensure alignment and stability of the members and to take care of all loads to which the structure may be subjected, including erection of equipment and operation of the same.				
2.02.02	Temporary Bolting-Up				
	As erection proceeds the Contractor shall plum up and level all members and shall securely bolt up to take care of all dead load, wind load and erection stresses. Wherever erection equipment or other loads are carried by members during erection, proper provision shall be made to take care of the stresses resulting from the same.				
2.02.03	Turned Bolt				
	For field connections where bolting is specified, holes for the turned bolts may be reamed in the field, if required. All drilling or reaming for turned bolts shall be done after the parts to be connected are assembled.				
2.02.04	Welding				
	Where specified on drawings, welding shall be done in accordance with IS: 816 for steel and IS: 2812 for Aluminium & Alloys.				
2.02.05	Cutting and Fitting				
	No cutting of sections, flanges, webs of angles shall be done without the approval of the Engineer. Where indicated on the drawings holes, cuttings, etc. shall be provided as required for installation, to the work by the other Contractors. No additional holes or cuttings, than those shown on drawings, shall be made without the approval of the Engineer.				
2.02.06	Drifting				
	Correction minor misfits and a reasonable amount of reaming and cutting of excess stock from rivets may be permitted. For this, light drifting may be allowed to draw holes together. Twist drills shall be used to enlarge as necessary to make connections, reaming that weakness the members or make it impossible to fill the holes properly or to adjust accurately after reaming shall not be allowed.				
	Any error in shop work which prevents the proper assembling and fitting of parts by moderate use of drift pins or a moderate amount of reaming and slight				



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chipping and cutting shall immediately be called to the attention of the Engineer-and approval of the method of correction obtained. The use of cutting torches to enlarge or alter rivet holes shall not be permitted.

2.02.07 Spot Painting

All field rivets and bolts and also any serious abrasion to shop paint shall be spot painted with the same materials and used for the shop paint or equivalent.

2.02.08 Good

All cutting to concrete or masonry shall be made good to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

2.02.09 Grouting

All bearing plates, loose, lintels and beams, etc. shall be set to proper grade and level by the Contractor and the Engineer's approval obtained before proceeding with the grouting. Grouting shall be done in 1:1 | :3 concrete with 6 mm down stone chips or as specified in schedule of items.

2.02.10 Anchor Fasteners

The anchor fasteners shall be of two type viz. light duty for carrying tensile load upto 0.5MT per fasteners and heavy duty for carrying tensile load of 0.5MT to 5.0MT per fasteners. These anchor fasteners shall be fixed into concrete. The Contractor shall submit the Manufacture's literature showing the average pull out and average shear value for anchor of various sizes. Anchors shall be fixed in position strictly as per the manufacturers instructions and as approved by the Engineer.

Heavy Duty Anchor Fasteners

The safe tensile load carrying capacity of the anchors shall be arrived by providing the minimum factor of capacity of 2.5 for the characteristic load of the anchor. Minimum size of anchor shall be M8 (8mm). All anchors shall be from the approved manufacturers like HILTI or equivalent.

- Anchor fasteners shall be supplied and fixed in position by the contractor. Anchor fasteners can be of mechanical bonding or chemical bonding.
- Capacity of the anchor shall be established after considering the effect of concrete grade, embedment depth, concrete thickness, anchor spacing and edge distance from the concrete edge.
- The selection for the particular type of bonding for the anchors shall be made after considering the concrete grade, available embedment depth, load to be transferred, space available for installing anchors.
- The mechanical bonding anchor are torque controlled anchors made from carbon steel of grade 8.8 as per IS:1367 part 3. Anchors in bolt as well as



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nut version are acceptable. The bolt version anchors consists of bolt washer, sleeves, plastic section, expansion sleeves and a cone. Nuts version anchor consists of nuts, threaded rod, washer, sleeves, plastic section, expansion sleeves and a cone. All steel component of anchor shall be electro galvanised to minimum 5 micron coating thickness. The plastic section shall be of polyacetal Derlin 100 or equivalent.

- e) Chemical bonding anchor shall consist of foil capsule and threaded rod. The foil capsule shall contain the resin and hardener. The threaded rod shall have chiselled tip. The behaviour of anchors under fire shall conform the heating curves as per ISO:834. Anchors of size M8 to M24 shall conform to grade 5.8 and anchors of size M27 to M39 shall conform to grade 8.8 as per IS:1367 part 3. All steel components of the anchors shall be electro-galvanised to minimum 5 micron thickness.

Light Duty Anchors

This anchor shall comprise of stud, nut, washers, expansion sleeve. The one end of the stud shall have thread and the other end shall have cold formed conical head. All steel components of the anchors shall be electro-galvanised to minimum 5 micron thickness. The expansion sleeve shall preferably be of stainless steel of SS316. The anchors shall conform to minimum grade 5.8 as per IS:1367 part 3.

2.02.11 Pipe Joints

MS pipes or GI pipes shall be joined by threaded sockets or by welding. Cast iron pipes shall be socket and spigot joined and caulked with hemp and molten head.

2.03.0 FENCING**2.03.01 Chain Link Fencing**

The material requirement shall conform to IS: 2721 latest edition. The chain link fencing shall be woven from 3.15mm dia. wire with mesh size of 50mm. The mesh wire shall not vary from specified dia. by more then ± 0.05 mm. all steel wire shall be hot dipped galvanised wire. The dia shall be measured over the galvanised coating. The line wire shall be 4.0mm dia. mild steel. The stirrup wire for securing the line wire to the intermediate post (RCC/structural steel) shall be 2.5 mm diameter mild steel. The tying wire for securing the chain link fencing to the line wire shall be 1.6mm diameter mild steel. Hair pin chain staples for fastening down the bottom of galvanised chain line fencing to the concrete sill shall be 3.15mm wire. The ends shall be bent outwards for securing anchorage.

Cleat for eye bolts shall be of uniform size and shall consist of mild steel angle of 75 x 50 x 8 mm. The eye bolts strainer shall consist of bolt with welded eye



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sufficiently threaded and fitted with a nut and washer. Two-way eye bolt strainer shall have suitable ring nuts fitted after the wires have been strained on one side. Stretcher bar shall consist of mild steel flats 25 x 4.75 mm. They shall be secured to the cleats by steel bolts.

The chain link fencing shall be strained between each pair of straining posts and secured to each straining posts by means of a stretcher bar. One of top line wire shall be threaded through appropriate adjacent row of mesh, care being taken that no meshes in the row are bypassed by the line wire except where deviation is necessary at the straining posts. The second top line wire shall be strained in front of the fencing. The fencing shall be attached to the top and bottom line wire by wire ties spaced at 150mm apart and to the other middle line wire by wire ties spaced at 450mm apart.

The bottom of fencing shall be treated as follows:

Continuous concrete sill 125mm wide x 225mm high for full length between posts shall be cast with the top 25mm above GL and 25mm below the chain link fencing. Hair pin staples shall be threaded through the bottom row of mesh at 750mm c/c and set in the sill to a depth of 150mm.

2.03.02**Barbed Wire Fencing**

The barbed wire shall be conform to IS:278 latest edition. The barbed wire shall be galvanised and galvanising shall conform to the requirement laid down for 'light-coated wire' of IS:4826 and it shall be smooth and relatively free of lumps etc. Wire with excessive roughness blisters, salammoniac spots shall be rejected. The barbed wire shall be made from two line wire and two point wire of 2.5 mm thickness each. The barbs shall have four point and shall be formed by twisting two point wires, each two turns, tightly around both or one line wire (Type A - around both line wire, Type B - around one line wire) making altogether four complete turns. The barbs shall be so finished that four points are set and located or locked as far as possible at right angle to each other. The barbs shall have a length of not less than 13mm and not more than 18mm. The distance between two barbs shall be 75 ± 12 mm.

Straining posts shall be provided at all ends and corners of fences or at changes in direction or acute variation in level and at intervals not exceeding 66 M on straight lengths of fence. Intermediate posts shall be spaced at regular intervals not exceeding 3.0m. Struts shall be fitted to all straining posts behind the chain link fabric in the direction of line of fence. There shall be four evenly spaced row of line wire in all. The top line wire shall be doubled, making five line wire in all. The bottom wire shall be closed to the ground. Each line wire shall be strained tightly by means of eyebolts strainers or winders at each straining points. Each line wire shall be secured to each intermediate post by a wire stirrup passed through a hold in the post and secured to the line wire by three complete turns on each sides of the post. The barbed wire shall be fitted with one dropper at the centre of each bay, secured

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to the wire so that they could not be bunched together. Droppers for barbed wire shall be of mild steel of not less than 25 x 4.75 mm thick with 38 x 4.85 mm half round staples for fastening the barbed wire to them. Bracing for the rows of barbed wire shall be approved by the Engineer.					
3.00.00	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA				
a) All items shall be correct shape, size, weight etc. shown on drawings and schedule of items.					
b) For installed items, the tolerances shall be as follows					
i) Permissible deviation from, straightness – 1 in 1000.					
ii) Seats, stiffener connections etc. shall be as per approved drawings and shall not interfere with architectural clearances.					
c) All castings shall be free from blowholes, cracks, and other blemishes.					
d) All MS wire fencing shall be in true vertical plain, and shall not bulge.					
4.00.00	IS CODES				
IS:278 Specification for Galvanised Steel Barbed wire for fencing.					
IS:816 Code of practice for use of Metal Arc welding for general construction in mild steel.					
IS:1367 Industrial Fasteners – Threaded steel fasteners - Technical supply condition.					
IS:2721 Specification for Galvanised Steel Chain Link fence fabric.					
IS:2812 Arc welding of Aluminum and Alloy					
5.00.00	RATES AND MEASUREMENTS				
5.01.0	Rates				
Rates shall include supply, fabrication and installation for misc. metals works as required for completion of works like gates, fencing, handrails, ladders, hangers, anchors etc., unless otherwise specified in Schedule of Items. Rate for fencing shall also include excavation, concreting and supply, erection & fabrication of post (post made of either structural steel or reinforced cement concrete), unless any specific item is excluded.					
5.02.0	Measurements				



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Measurement for MS gates shall be in MT.

Measurement for galvanised MS wire fencing shall be in Sqm.

Measurement for Anchors shall be in nos. for the type as specified in schedule of items.

Measurement of other misc. metals shall be done in MT unless otherwise specified in schedule of items.



TITLE:

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AND ALLIED WORKS**

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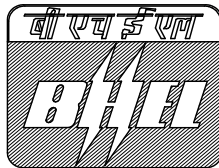
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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

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MASONRY AND ALLIED WORKS

1.00.00 SCOPE

This section covers furnishing, installation including handling, transporting, batching, mixing, laying scaffolding, centering, shuttering, finishing, curing, protection, maintenance and repair of common building materials till handing over of masonry and allied works for use in structures and locations covered under the scope of this package.

2.00.00 MATERIALS

a) Brick

Bricks for general masonry work shall be of class designation 7.5 of nominal dimensions as per standard specification under IS: 1077, well burnt, of uniform size, shape and colour, free from cracks, flaws or modules of free lime and emit clear ringing sound when struck. Fractured surface shall show uniform texture free from grits, lumps holes etc. Water absorption after 24 hours immersion shall not exceed 20% by weight for bricks. Dimensional tolerance shall not exceed 8% of the size shown in drawings for bricks. All bricks shall have rectangular faces and sharp straight edges. The bricks shall show no efflorescence after soaking in water and drying in shade.

Each brick shall have the manufacturer's identification marks clearly marked on the frog. Representative samples shall be submitted and approved samples shall be retained by the Engineer for further comparisons and reference. Any brick not found up to the specification shall be removed immediately from site at the Contractor's own cost.

Bricks shall not be dumped at site. They shall be stacked in regular tiers, even as they are unloaded; to minimize breakage and defacement of bricks. Bricks selected for different situation of use in the work shall be stacked separately.

b) Stone

All stones shall be obtained from approved quarries, hard, tough, durable compact grained, uniform in texture and colour and free from decay, flaws, veins, cracks and sand holes. The surface of a freshly broken stone shall be bright, clean, and sharp and shall show uniformity of texture, without loose grains and free from any dull, chalky, or earthly appearance. Stone showing mottled colours shall not be used for face work. A stone shall not absorb more than 5 per cent of its weight of water after 24 hours immersion. The type of stone shall be as specified on drawings and/or instructed by the Engineer. Samples shall be submitted by the Contractor



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and approved samples shall be retained by the Engineer for comparison of bulk supply.

c) Cement

Cement used shall be Ordinarily Portland Cement or Portland Slag Cement or Portland Pozzolana Cement conforming to IS Codes and shall be fresh when delivered. In special cases, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, Low Heat Cement etc. may be permitted or directed to be used by the Engineer. The Contractor shall submit the manufacturer's certificate for each consignment of cement procured to the Engineer. If at any time, the Engineer feels that the cement being used by the Contractor is not up to specification, he may stop the work and send the samples of the cement to a testing laboratory for standard tests and all expenses incurred thus shall be borne by the Contractor. The Contractor shall also have no claim for this type of suspension of work.

The cement shall be stored above the ground level in perfectly dry and watertight sheds. The bags shall be stacked in a manner so as to facilitate removal or first in first out basis. Any material considered defective by the Engineer shall not be used by the Contractor and shall be removed from the site immediately.

d) Coarse Aggregate

Coarse aggregates shall be as per IS: 383 latest editions, consisting of hard, strong and durable pieces of crushed stone and shall be free from organic or clay coatings and other impurities like disintegrated stones, soft flaky particles etc. and any other material liable to affect the strength, durability or appearance of concrete.

Aggregates other than crushed stone conforming to the provisions of specification may be used if permitted by the Engineer.

Washing of aggregates by approved means shall be carried out, if desired by the Engineer.

Grading of coarse aggregates shall generally conform to IS: 383 and shall be such as to produce a dense concrete or the specified proportions and strength and of consistence that will work readily into position without segregation.

Aggregates shall be stored on brick soling or an equivalent platform so that they do not come in contact with dirt, clay, grass, or any other injurious substances at any stage.

Aggregate of different size shall be kept in separate stacks. If so desired by the Engineer aggregate from different sources shall be stacked



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separately with proper care to prevent intermixing.

e) Sand

Sand shall be hard, durable, clean, and free from adherent coatings or organic matter and shall not contain clay balls or pellets. The sand shall be free from impurities such as iron pyrites, alkalis, salts, coal, mica, shale or other laminated materials in such forms or quantities as to affect adversely the hardening, strength, durability or appearance of mortar, plaster or concrete or to cause corrosion to any metal in contact with such mortar, plaster or concrete. All sand shall be properly graded and shall be as per relevant IS Code. Sand for concrete shall conform to IS: 383.

f) Water

Water shall be clean, fresh and free from organic matters, acids or soluble salts and other deleterious substances which may cause corrosion, discoloration, efflorescence etc.

g) Reinforcement

Reinforcement steel shall be clean and free from loose mill scales, dust, loose rust, oil and grease or other coatings, which may impair proper bond. Structural steel shall conform to IS: 2062. Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement shall conform to IS: 432. Cold twisted steel bars shall conform to IS: 1786. Hand drawn steel wire fabric shall conform to IS: 1566. Hexagonal wire netting shall conform to IS: 3150. All steel bars including and above 10 mm diameter shall be of tested quality. All wire netting shall be galvanized.

Reinforcement bars shall be stored off the ground and under cover if so desired by the Engineer. If necessary, a coat of cement wash shall be given to the bars to guard against rusting.

3.00.00 INSTALLATION

3:01.00 Soling

3.01.01 Brick Soling

The ground shall be dressed, consolidated by ramming, or by light rolling and a 12 mm thick cushion of sand laid. On the sand cushion the bricks shall be laid with fine joints and placed firmly in position by hammering with wooden mallet. The surface shall be free from undulations. The 'frog' side shall be on the underside. The joints shall be broken the in all direction and bricks cut as required. The pattern of laying and number of layers shall be as per Schedule of item. Orientation shall be as desired by the Engineer. After laying of each



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layer of bricks sand shall be spread over and worked into the joints to pack the bricks tight.

3.01.02 Stone Soling

The stones for soling shall be selected on the basis of thickness of soling specified in the Schedule of Items. The larger stones shall be laid and the gaps filled by smaller stones. The interstices shall then be firmly packed with sand by flooding with water.

3.02.00 Brick-on-Edge

Excavation shall be done close to the brick dimensions and in perfect alignment. Bricks shall be firmly placed by hammering with wooden mallets and sides and joints packed firmly with earth so that the edging is not disturbed easily. Alignment and level shall be acceptable to the Engineer.

3.03.00 Masonry

3.03.01 General

All masonry work shall be true to lines and levels as shown on drawings. All masonry shall be tightly built against structural members and bonded with dowels, inserts etc. as shown on drawings.

3.03.02 Cement Mortar

Cement mortar shall be prepared with materials specified in clause 2.00.00. Sand for masonry mortar shall conform to IS: 2116. Cement and sand in the specified proportion shall be mixed dry thoroughly and minimum water added to attain required workability.

Surplus mortar droppings from masonry, if received on surface free from dirt may be mixed with fresh mortar if permitted by the Engineer who may direct addition of additional cement without any extra payment. No mortar, which has stood for more than half an hour, shall be used.

3.03.03 Brick Masonry

Bricks shall be soaked by submergence in clean water for at least two hours in approved vats before use. Bricks shall be laid in English bond unless specified otherwise. Broken bricks shall not be used. Cut bricks shall be used if necessary to complete bond or as closers. Bricks shall be laid with frogs upwards over full mortar beds. Bricks shall be pressed into mortar and tapped into final position so as to embed fully in mortar. Inside faces shall be buttered with mortar before the next bricks is placed and pressed against it. Thus all joints between bricks shall be fully filled with mortar.



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Mortar joints shall be kept uniformly 10 mm thick. All joints on face shall be raked to minimum 10 mm depth using raking tool while the mortar is still green to provide bond for plaster or pointing.

Where plaster or pointing is not provided, the joints shall be struck flush and finished immediately. Brickworks two bricks thick or more shall have both faces in true plane. Brickwork of lesser thickness shall have one selected face in true plane.

3.03.04 Exposed Brickwork

Brickwork in superstructures, which is not covered by plaster, shall be as shown on drawing and executed by specially skilled mason. Courses shall be truly horizontal and vertical joints truly vertical. Wooden straight edges with brick course graduations and position of window sills and lintels shall be used to control uniformity of brick courses. Masons must check workmanship frequently with plumb, spirit level, rule, and string. All brickwork shall be cleaned at the end of days work. If face bricks are specified, the brickwork shall be in composite bricks, with face bricks on the exposed face and balance in routine bricks, but maintaining the bond fully. Where face bricks are not specified, bricks for the exposed face shall be specially selected from routine bricks. All exposed brickwork on completion of work shall be rubbed down, washed clean, and pointed as specified. Where face bricks are used carborandum stone shall be used for rubbing down.

3.03.05 Reinforced Brickworks

Reinforcements shall be as specified. All reinforcements shall be thoroughly cleaned and fully embedded in mortar. Where M.S. bars are used as reinforcement, these shall be lapped with dowels if left in R.C. columns or welded to steel stanchions.

3.03.06 Stone Masonry

Stones shall be thoroughly soaked before laying. Stones shall be laid on their natural quarry beds. Individual stones shall be fitted with mallet and properly wedged to reduce thickness of mortar joints. Thickness of joint shall be not less than 8 mm and not greater than 25 mm. At least two stones shall run the full width of the wall for every square meter of surface area.



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3.03.07 Exposed Stone work

Stonework, which is to be kept exposed, shall be as shown on approved drawing. It shall be executed by specially skilled mason. Stones used for exposed face shall be specially selected. All exposed stone faces shall be kept clean and free from mortar and pointed up neatly as the work proceeds in a manner called for in the drawings or instructions. A sample wall, 10 Sq.M. area shall be built and approved by the Engineer and all works shall match with this sample.

3.03.08 Composite Masonry

Where stonework facing with brick masonry backing is specified the bond between them shall be achieved by bond stones of dimensions and frequency as desired by the Engineer.

3.03.09 Expansion & Separation Joints

Location of joints shall strictly be as shown on drawings or as instructed by the Engineer. Expansion joints shall be as shown on drawings and specified. Expansion joint filler boards and sealing strips shall have minimum transverse joints. Transverse joints shall meet the approval of the Engineer.

Separation joints shall be with standard waterproof paper or with alkathene sheets about 1 mm in thickness. Length and sealing of laps shall be to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

3.03.10 Mouldings, Cornices, Drip Course

These shall be made as shown in drawings. Bricks or stone shall be cut and dressed as required. If no subsequent finish is envisaged, these shall be rubbed to correct profile with Carborundum stone.

3.03.11 Curing

Masonry shall be cured by keeping it wet for seven days from the date of laying. In dry weather at the end of days work top surface of masonry shall be kept wet by ponding.

3.03.12 Embedding of fixtures

All fixtures shall generally be embedded in mortar and masonry units shall be cut as required.

3.03.13 Encasing of Structural Steel

This shall be done by building masonry work round flanges, webs etc., and



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filling the gap between steel and masonry by minimum 12 mm thick mortar. Encased members shall be wrapped with chicken wire mesh when shown on drawings or instructed by the Engineer. The minimum lap in chicken wire mesh shall be 50 mm.

3.04.00 Damp Proof Course (DPC)

Unless otherwise specified Damp-proof course shall be 40 mm thick 'artificial stone' in proportion 1:1:3 cement sand stone-chips (10 mm down) with admixture of a waterproofing compound as approved by the Engineer. The percentage of admixture shall be as per manufacturer's specifications but not less than 2% by weight of cement. The top surface shall be double chequered and cured by ponding for seven days.

3.05.00 Damp Proof Membrane

Damp proof treatment using fibre or hessian base bitumen felt shall be 6, 8 or 10 course treatment as specified in IS: 1609. The number of courses shall be as shown as drawings or as specified. Sequence of work shall be as directed by the Engineer. Extreme care shall be taken to prevent damage to felt during and after laying. The Contractor shall be obliged, at his own expense, to rectify any leakage appearing within 5 years of installation by removing and renewing the coats at the point of leakage.

Where shown on drawing, damp proof membrane with one layer bitumen paper or one layer alkathene sheet shall be laid with minimum 150 mm lap under slabs on grade.

3.05.00 Plinth Protection

Plinth of buildings shall be protected with brick-on-edge paving of minimum 750mm width unless otherwise shown on the drawings. The treatment shall consist of laying bricks in cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement: 6 sand) over a 75mm thick bed of dry graded brick aggregate, 40mm nominal size, grouted with sand. The top shall be finished with 1:2 cement mortar pointing (1 cement: 2 sand). Plinth protection shall be laid with a minimum outward slope of 1 in 50. The brick aggregate shall be well graded, broken from well burnt or slightly overburnt and dense brickbats. It shall be homogeneous in texture, roughly cubical in shape, clean and free from dirt or any other foreign matter.

The ground shall first be prepared to the required slope around the building. The high portions of the ground should be cut down; hollows and depressions filled up to the required level from the excavated earth and rammed so as to give uniform outward slope. The bed shall be watered and rammed with heavy iron square rammers. Surplus earth, if any, shall be disposed off beyond a lead of 50m or as directed by the Engineer.



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Over this, 75mm thick bed of aggregate of 40mm nominal size, shall be laid with a minimum outward slope of 1 in 50. Aggregates shall be carefully laid and packed, bigger sized being placed at the bottom. The brick aggregates shall be consolidated dry with heavy iron rammers.

The aggregates shall then be grouted evenly with sand at the rate of 0.6 cubic metre per square metre area, adequately watered to ensure filling of voids by sand and again rammed with heavy iron rammers. The finished surface shall give uniform appearance. After the subgrade has been compacted thoroughly, brick flooring with bricks of specified strength in cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement: 6 sand) shall be laid.

The bricks shall be laid on edge in Diagonal/Herring Bone Bond or other pattern as specified or as directed by the Engineer. Bricks shall be laid on 12mm thick mortar bed and each brick shall be properly bedded and set home by gentle tapping with handle of trowel or wooden mallet. Its inside face shall be buttered with mortar before the next brick is laid and pressed against it. On completion of the portion of flooring, the vertical joints shall be fully filled from the top with mortar. The surface shall present a true plain surface with the required slope.

The pointing shall be done in cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement: 2 sand). The mortar shall be pressed into the joints and shall be finished off flush and level with the edges of the bricks so as to give a smooth appearance. The edges shall be neatly trimmed with a trowel and a straight edge. The mortar shall not spread over surface of the masonry.

Brick flooring & pointing shall be kept wet for a minimum period of seven days. These shall be protected from rain by suitable covering when the mortar is green.

4.00.00

I.S. CODES

Some of the important relevant codes for this section are:

IS: 1127: Recommendations for dimensions and workmanship of natural building stones for masonry work.

IS: 1597: Code of Practice for Construction of stone Masonry.

IS: 1609: Code of Practice for laying Damp proof treatment using bitumen felts.

IS: 2212: Code of Practice for Brickwork.

IS: 2250: Code of Practice for preparation and use of masonry Mortar.

IS: 5134: Bitumen Impregnated Paper & Board.



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5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

5.01.00 Rates

Unit rate for masonry work shall include the following:

- a) Raking out joints for plastering or pointing or finishing the joint flush as the work proceeds.
- b) Preparing top sand sides of existing wall for joining old with new work.
- c) Providing, dismantling and removing the scaffolding.

Unit rate for DPC shall be inclusive of formwork and bitumen painting.

5.02.00 Measurement

Brickwork in wall of half brick thickness shall be measured separately in Sqm stating the wall thickness and more than half brick thickness shall be measured by volume. Plaster thickness shall not be considered for computation of volume.

Masonry work in sub structure and super structure shall be measured separately, unless otherwise specified in the Schedule of items.

No deductions shall be made and no extra payment shall be made for following:

- a) Opening upto 0.1 Sqm each in area. In calculating the area of the opening lintels or sills shall be included along with the size of the opening.
- b) Drainage holes and recesses for cement blocks to embed holdfasts for doors, windows etc.
- c) Pipe and fixtures upto 300mm dia. and nothing extra shall be paid for the mortar used for fixing.

Reinforcement in masonry work shall be paid separately under respective items.

Damp proof course shall be measured in Sqm. No deduction shall be made and no extra shall be paid for opening upto 0.1 Sqm in area.

Plinth protection shall be measured under respective item of works executed required for completion of the work as specified.



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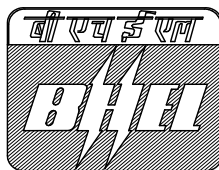
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FINISH TO MASONRY AND CONCRETE

1.00.00 SCOPE

This Section covers finishing, installation, repairing, finishing, curing, testing, protection, maintenance till handing over of finishing items for masonry and concrete. This shall also include the work to be done to make the surface suitable for receiving the finishing treatment.

Before commencing finishing items the Contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer regarding the scheduling of work to minimize damage by other trades. He shall also undertake normal precaution to prevent damage or disfiguration to work of other trades or other installation.

2.00.01 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 Preparation of Surface

All joints in masonry walls shall be raked out to a depth of at least 10 mm with a hooked tool made for the purpose while the mortar is still green. Walls shall be rushed down with stiff wire brush to remove all loose dust from joints and thoroughly, washed with water. All laitance shall be removed from concrete to be plastered.

For all types of flooring, skirting and dado work, the base cement concrete slab or masonry surface shall be roughened by chipping and cleaned of all dirt, grease or loose particles by hard brush and water. The surface shall be thoroughly moist to prevent absorption of water from the base course. Any excess of water shall be mopped up.

At any point, the level of base shall be lower than the theoretical finished floor level by the thickness of floor finish. Any chipping or filling to be done to bring the base in the required level shall be brought to the notice of the Engineer and his approval shall be taken regarding the method and extent of rectification work required.

Prior to commencement of actual finishing work, the approval of the Engineer shall be taken as to the acceptability of the base.

2.02.00 PLASTERING

2.02.01 Mortar

Mortar for plastering shall be as specified.

For sand cement plaster, sand and cement in the specified proportion shall be mixed dry, on a watertight platform and minimum water added to achieve



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working consistency. The sand for plaster shall conform to IS: 1542.

No plaster, which has stood for more than half an hour, shall be used; plaster that shows tendency to become dry before this time shall have water added to it.

2.02.02 Application of Plaster

Plaster, when more than 12 mm thick, shall be applied in two coats a base coat followed by the finishing coat. Thickness of the base coat shall be sufficient to fill up all unevenness in the surface; no single coat, however, shall exceed 12 mm in thickness. The lower coat shall be thicker than the upper coat; the overall thickness of the coats shall not be less than the minimum thickness shown on the drawings. The undercoat shall be allowed to dry and shrink before applying the second coat of plaster. The undercoat shall be scratched or roughened before it is fully hardened to form a mechanical key. The method of application shall be 'thrown on' rather than 'applied by trowel'.

To ensure even thickness and true surface, patches of plaster about 100 mm to 150 mm square or wooden screed 75 mm wide and of the thickness of the plaster, shall be fixed vertically about 2000 mm to 3000 mm apart, to act as gauges. The finished wall surface shall be true to plumb, and the Contractor shall, without any extra cost to the Owner, make up any irregularity in the brickwork with plaster.

All vertical edges of brick pillars, doorjambs etc. shall be chamfered or rounded off as directed by the Engineer. All drips, grooves, mouldings and cornices as shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer shall be done with special care to maintain true lines, levels and profiles. After the plastering work is completed, all debris shall be removed and the area left clean. Any plastering that is damaged shall be repaired and left in good condition at the completion of the job.

2.02.03 Finish

Generally, the standard finish shall be used unless otherwise Shown on drawing or directed by the engineer. Wherever any special treatment to the plastered surface is indicated, the work shall be done exactly as shown on the drawings, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer regarding the texture, color and finish.

a) Standard Finish

Wherever punning is indicated, the interior plaster shall be finished rough; otherwise the interior plaster shall generally be finished to a smooth surface. The exterior surface shall generally be finished with a wooden float.



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b) Neat Cement Finish

Immediately after achieving a true plastered surface with the help of a wooden straight edge, the entire area shall be uniformly treated with a paste of neat cement at the rate of one (1) kg. per Sq.M. and rubbed smooth with a trowel.

c) Coloured Plaster Finish

This shall be done in the same way as specified in Clause 2.02.02 but using Coloured cement in place of ordinary cement. When coloured plastering is specified in more than one coat, the topcoat only shall be made with coloured cement.

Coloured cement shall be either ready mixed material or may be obtained by mixing pigments and cement at site, as approved by the Engineer. The pigments to be mixed with cement shall conform to Appendix-A of IS: 2114 latest editions.

Samples of colouring material shall be submitted to the engineer for approval and material procured, shall conform in all respects to the approved samples, which shall remain with the Engineer. All coloured cement and/or pigments shall be stored in an approved manner in order to prevent deteriorations.

d) Pebble-dash Finish

Mortar of required thickness consisting of 1 part cement and 4 parts sand by volume shall be applied in the usual manner as described under plastering Clause 2.02.02. While the mortar is still plastic small pebbles or crushed stone of size generally from 10mm to 20mm as approved by the Engineer shall be thrown on the plastered surface. The aggregate shall be lightly tapped into the mortar with a wood float or the flat end of oil a trowel, in order to ensure satisfactory bond between the dashing and the mortar.

e) Rough-cast Finish

A wet plastic mix of 3 parts coloured cement 6 parts sand and 4 parts aggregate by volume (gravel or crushed stone of size from 6 mm to 12 as approved by the Engineer) shall be thrown on to the wall by means of a plaster's trowel and left in the rough condition.

f) Scraped Finish

Ordinary plaster as described under Clause 2.02.02 after being leveled and allowed to stiffen for a few hours, shall be scraped with a steel straight edge to remove the surface skin. The pattern shall be as approved by the



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g) Textured Finish

Mortar consisting of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand by volume shall be applied in a manner as specified under “Plastering” Clause 2.2.2 Ornamental treatments in the form of horizontal or vertical rib texture fan texture etc. shall be applied by means of suitable tools to the freshly applied plastered surface, as approved by the Engineer.

h) Sand Faced Plaster

The plaster shall be applied in 2 coats. The first coat or the scratch coat should be approximately 14mm and shall be continuously carried out without break to the full length of wall or natural breaking points such as doors, windows, etc. The scratch coat shall be dashed on the prepared surface with heavy pressure, brought to true and even surface and then lightly roughened by cross scratch lines, to provide bond for the finishing coat. The mortar proportion for this scratch coat shall be as specified in the respective item or work. The scratch coat shall be cured for at least 7 days & then allowed to dry. The second coat shall be 6mm thick and it shall not be applied until at least 10 days have elapsed after the application of scratch coat. Before application of the second coat, the scratch coat shall be evenly damped. This coat shall be applied from top to bottom in one operation & without joints; finish shall be straight, true, & even. The mortar of this coat shall be as specified under the respective item of work. White sand for finish shall be used for the second coat & for finishing work. Sand for finish shall be of even coarse size & shall be dashed on the surface & sponged.

2.02.04 Curing

All plastered surfaces after laying shall be watered, for a minimum period of seven days, by an approved method, and shall be protected from excessive heat and sunlight by suitable approved means. Moistening shall commence, as soon as the plaster has hardened sufficiently and not susceptible to damage. Each individual coat of plaster shall be kept damp continuously, for at least two days, and then dried thoroughly, before applying the next coat.

2.03.00 Pointing to masonry

All Joints of brickwork shall be raked out to a depth of 10 mm with a hooked tool made for the purpose while the mortar is still green. The brickwork shall then be brushed down with a stiff wire brush, so as to remove all loose dust from the joints and thoroughly washed with water. Mortar consisting of 1 part cement and 3 parts clean, sharp, well graded sand by volume shall be pressed carefully into the joints and finishes with suitably tools to shape as shown on



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the drawings. Any surplus mortar shall be scalped off the wall face leaving the surface clean.

The pointed surface shall be kept wet for at least three days for curing.

2.04.00 Plaster with Metal Lath

The supports, hangers, brackets, cleats etc. shall be as shown on drawings and/or as approved by the Engineer. These shall have a coat of prime paint before and another coat of approved paint after erection.

The metal lath shall be expanded metal, with 12 mm x 38 mm mesh, 16 thick and 3 mm wide strands. Side laps shall be minimum 12 mm and end laps 25 mm minimum. The plastering shall be minimum 20 mm thick measured from the back of lath and applied in two-layers. The mortar for plastering shall consist of 1 part cement and 4 parts sand by volume mixed as specified in plastering, Clause 2.02.01. The application, finish etc. shall be as specified under relevant clause above. Where called for a 2 mm Plaster of Paris punting shall be applied over plaster as a finishing coat to give perfectly smooth and even finish.

2.05.00 Lime Punning

For plastered surfaces, where an even smooth surface is specified, lime punning with 5 parts of shell lime properly slaked, strained and aged, mixed with 1 part clean, washed, sieved, fine sand by volume shall be done. The thickness of lime punning shall be not less than 2 mm and more than 3 mm. The plastered surface shall be saturated with water before application of the lime punning. The punning shall be applied by skilled workman and given a smooth and even finish free from undulations, cracks etc. and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

2.06.00 Plaster of Paris Punning

Plastered surfaces, where specified shall be finished with Plaster-of-Paris punning. The material shall be from approved manufacturers and approved by the Engineer. The thickness of the punning shall be 2 mm and shall be applied by skilled workmen. The finish shall be smooth, even and free from undulation, cracks etc.

Before bulk work is taken in hand, a sample of punning shall be done on roughly 10 Sq.M. areas and approval of the Engineer taken. The work shall then be taken in hand as per approved sample.

2.07.00 Stone Facing

Stone facing where specified shall be done as shown on design drawings and



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approved shop drawings. The stone shall be as specified on drawings. Samples of stone shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval and then bulk purchase made. The Contractor shall submit three copies of shop drawings for the Engineer's approval before commencing the work.

The thickness of facing stone shall be not less than 25 mm unless otherwise specified on drawings.

The stone slabs shall be cut and finished to sizes as per pattern shown on drawings. They shall be fastened to wall with suitable non-corrodible anchorage as approved by the Engineer. Where mild steel clamps, stays etc. are used for anchorage, they shall be galvanized (weight of zinc coating shall not be less than 700 gms per square meter of surface) to prevent rust stains developing on the finished surface. There shall be at least 12 mm gap between the stone and masonry, which shall be filled up and packed by a mortar of 1 part cement and 3 parts of sand by volume. After the mortar is set and cured for at least four days, the exposed surface shall be rubbed and polished as approved by the Engineer.

The completed surface shall be neat, or uniform texture and acceptable to the Engineer.

Where pointing is specified on drawings it shall be done by mortar as specified on drawings.

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Finish to masonry and concrete shall fully comply with the Specifications, approved samples and instructions of the Engineer with respect to lines, levels, thickness, colour, texture, pattern and any other special criteria as mentioned in the body of the specification or as shown on drawings.

4.00.00 I.S. CODE

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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

IS: 1661: Code practice for cement and cement-lime plaster finish on wall & ceilings.

IS: 4101: code of practice for external facings and veneers.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00 Rates



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Rates shall also include providing, dismantling and removing of scaffolding, surface preparation, curing and all type of surface, shapes/ profiles and at all elevations.

5.02.00 Measurement

All plastering shall be measured net (on surface area on which it is applied) in Sqm. Plaster work shall be classified according to the type used and shall be measured separately. Plaster on ceiling and walls shall be measured separately. Soffits of stairs shall measured as plastering on ceiling.

No deduction shall be made for opening not exceeding 0.5 Sqm and for ends of beams, joints, etc. also no payment shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sills of these openings.

50% deduction shall be made for opening exceeding 0.5 Sqm but not exceeding 3.0 Sqm each and no addition shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sills etc.

In case of opening exceeding 3.0 Sqm each, deduction shall be made for opening but jams, soffits, and reveals shall be measured and paid for.



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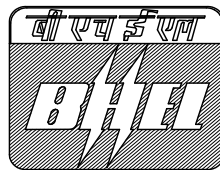
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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Project Engineering Management

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PAINTING, WHITE WASHING, POLISHING, ETC.**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers painting, white washing, varnishing, polishing etc. of both interior and exterior surfaces of wood work, masonry, concrete plastering, plaster of paris, false ceiling, structural and other miscellaneous steel items, rain water down comer, floor and roof drains, soil, waste and service water pipes, and other ferrous and non-ferrous metal items.

Copper, bronze, chromium plate, Nickel, stainless steel and aluminium shall generally not be painted or finished except if otherwise specified.

Before commencing painting, the Contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer in writing regarding the schedule of work to minimize damage; disfiguration or staining to work of other trades or other installations.

2.00.00 Installation**2.00.01 Materials**

Materials shall be highest grade products or well-known approved manufacture and shall be delivered to the site in original sealed containers, bearing brand name, manufacturer's name and colour shade, with labels intact and seals unbroken. All materials shall be subject to inspection, analysis and approved by the Engineer. It is desired that materials of one manufacturer only shall be used as far as possible and paint of one shade is obtained from the same manufacturing batch. Each and every supply of primer, finish paint etc. shall be accompanied by manufacturer's test certificate. All paint shall be subject to analysis from random samples taken at site from painters bucket, if so desired by the Engineer.

All prime coats shall be compatible to the material of the surface to be finished as well as to the finished coats to be applied.

All unspecified materials such as snellac, turpentine or linseed oil shall be of the highest quality available and shall conform to the latest IS standards. All such materials shall be made by reputable recognized manufacturers and shall be approved by the Engineer.

All colours shall be as per painting schedule and tinting and matching shall be done to the satisfaction of the Engineer. In such cases, where samples are required, they shall be executed in advance with the specified materials for the approval of the Engineer.



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a) White Wash/Colour Wash

Shall be done from pure shell lime or fat lime, or a mixture of both as instructed by the engineer, and shall conform to IS: 712 latest editions. Samples of lime shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval, and lime as per approved sample shall be brought to site in unslaked condition. After slaking, it shall be allowed to remain in a tank for two days and then stirred up with a pole, until it attains the consistency of thin cream. 100 grams of gum to 6 liters of white wash water and a little of indigo or synthetic ultramarine blue shall be added to the lime. Mineral colour not affected by lime shall be added to white wash to get the required tint/shade approved by the Engineer.

b) Dry distemper

Shall be made from suitable pigments, extenders, lime proof tinters, water-soluble binders etc. and shall conform to IS: 427. The distemper shall be diluted with prescribed thinner in a manner recommended by the manufacturer. Only sufficient quantity of distemper required for a day's work shall be prepared.

c) Oil Bound Washable Distemper

Shall be of oil emulsion type containing suitable preservatives and shall conform to IS: 428. The distemper shall be diluted with prescribed thinner in a manner recommended by the manufacturer. Only sufficient quantity of distemper required for a day's work shall be prepared.

d) Waterproof Cement Paint

Shall be made from best quality white cement and lime resistant colours with accelerators, waterproofing agents and fungicides. The paint shall conform to IS: 5410.

e) Acrylic Emulsion Paint

Shall be water-based acrylic copolymer emulsion with rutile titanium dioxide and other selected pigments and fungicide conforming to IS: 5411 (Part-1). It shall exhibit excellent adhesion to plaster and cement surface and shall resist deterioration by alkali salts. The paint film shall allow the moisture in wall to escape without peeling or blistering. The paint, after it is dried, shall be able to withstand washing with mild soap and water without any deterioration in colour, or without showing flaking, blistering, or peeling.

f) Synthetic Enamel Paint



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Shall be made from synthetic resins and drying oil with rutile titanium dioxide and other selected pigments to give a smooth, hard, durable and glossy finish to all exterior and resist interior surfaces. White and pastel shades shall not yellowing and darkening with aging. The paint shall conform to IS: 2932 and IS: 2933.

g) Aluminium Paint

Shall be in two pack containers and shall resist weathering. The paint shall conform to IS: 2339.

h) Varnishing

Shall be best quality alkyd varnish suitable for brushing over the tint of paint or light natural wood and shall not darken or yellow with age.

i) French Polish

Shall be made from best quality shellac, denatured spirit and other suitable alcohol soluble ingredients and made by a well known approved manufacturer. The material shall conform to IS: 348.

French polish shall not be used on bare wood it shall only be used as finishing coat on wood after the woods pretreated with a liquid wood filler conforming to IS: 345 is applied and rubbed out.

j) Bitumen paint (black bituminous anti-corrosive paint)

Bitumen based anti-corrosive paint conforming to IS: 158 shall be used.

2.00.02

Storage

The Contractor shall arrange for safe and proper storage of all materials and tools. The storage space if allotted within the building shall be adequately protected from damage, disfigurement, & stains. Paint shall be kept covered at all times and mixing shall be done in suitable containers. All necessary precautions shall be taken by the contractor to prevent fire.

2.01.00

Preparation of surface

Before starting the work the Contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer regarding the soundness & readiness of the surface to be painted on.



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2.01.02 Wood

All surfaces shall be free from, dirt and loose or peeling paints. The surface shall be rubbed down smooth. All nails & screws shall be sunk below the surface and filled with putty after applying an under coat. Small knots that do not justify cutting and sap streaks shall be covered with minimum 2 coats of pure shellace coating applied thinly & extended 25 mm beyond the area. All large, loose, or resinous knots shall be removed and filled with sound wood. All work shall be done as per IS: 2338.

2.01.02 Masonry, Concrete, and Plastered Surface

Surface shall be free from all oil, grease, efflorescence, mildew, loose paint, or other foreign and loose materials. Masonry cracks shall be cleaned out and patch filled with mortar similar to the original surface and uniformly textured. Where this type of resurfacing may lead to the finishing paint being different in shade from, the original surfaces, the resurfaces area shall be treated with minimum one coat of cement primer, which should be continued to the surrounding area for a distance of minimum 100 mm.

Surface with **Mildew or Efflorescence** shall be treated as below:

All mildewed surfaces shall be treated with an approved fungicide such as ammoniacal wash consisting of 7g of copper carbonate dissolved in 80ml liquor ammonia and diluted to water, or 2.5 percent magnesium silicofluoride solution and allowed to dry thoroughly before paint is applied.

2.01.03 Metal

The surface preparation shall be done in accordance with IS:1477(Part-1) 'Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in building' and as directed by Engineer. All metal surfaces shall be absolutely clean, dry, and free from rust, scales, weld slag, flux deposit, wax, grease, dried soap films, foreign matters like cement mortar etc and free from existing loose red oxide zinc chromate primer and should be removed by means of wire brushes, hand scrappers, sand paper, emery cloth, emery papers, or by mechanical power tools etc. or as directed by Engineer. For exposed chemical resistant paints, surfaces shall be blast cleaned to near white metal. All galvanized iron surfaces shall be pretreated with a compatible primer according to the manufacturer's direction. Any abrasion in shop coat shall be touched up with the same quality of paint as the original coat. The actual painting work should be commenced only after obtaining clearance from the Engineer regarding proper cleaning of the surface.



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2.02.00 Application**2.02.01 General**

The method of application shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. In case of selection of special shades and colour (not available in standard shades) the Contractor shall mix different shades and prepare test panels of minimum size 1 meter square as per instruction of the Engineer and obtain his approval prior of application of finishing paints.

Proper tools and implements shall be used. Scaffoldings used shall be independent of the surface to be painted to avoid shade differences of the freshly repaired anchor notes.

Painting shall be done by skilled labours in a workmanlike manner. All materials shall be evenly applied so as to free of sags, runs, crawls, or other defects. All coats shall be of proper consistency. In case of application by brush, no brush marks shall be visible. The brushes shall be clean and in good condition before application of paint.

All priming undercoat for painting shall be applied by brush only, and rollers spray equipments etc. shall not be used.

No work shall be done under conditions that are unsuitable production of good results. No painting shall be done when plastering is in progress or is drying. Application of paint, which seals the surfaces to moisture shall only be done after the moisture on and below the surface has dried out.

All coats shall be thoroughly dry before succeeding coat is applied. Coats of painting as specified are intended to cover surfaces perfectly. In case the surface is not covered property by applying the specified number of coats, further coats shall be applied by the Contractor when so desired by the Engineer.

All primers and undercoats shall be tinted to approximate the colour of the finishing coats. Finished coats shall be of exact colour and shade as per approved samples and all finish shall be uniform in colour and texture. All parts of mouldings and ornaments shall be left clean and true to finish.

Painting on ferrous metal surface shall, be done as per IS: 1477 (Part I & 2). The total dry thickness of film should not be less than 120 Micron.

2.02.02 White Washing

The surface where white washing is to be applied shall be cleared of all loose materials and dirt. All holes and irregularities of the surface shall be filled up with lime putty and shall be allowed to dry up before white washing.



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One coat of whitewash shall consist of one stroke from top downwards, another from bottom upwards over the first stroke and another from left to right before the previous one dries up. Second coat shall be applied and in case the Engineer feels that one or more coats are required the Contractor shall do so without any extra cost to the Owner. No brush marks shall show on the finished surface.

2.02.03 Dry Distemper

New plastered surface shall be allowed to dry for at least two months. New lime or lime cement plastered surface shall be washed with a solution of 1 part Vinegar to 12 parts water or 1:50 sulphuric acid solution and for 24 hours after which the wall shall be thoroughly washed with clean water. For cement-plastered surface, the surface shall be washed with solution of 100 gms. of zinc sulphate to 1 litre of water and allowed to dry.

Dry distemping shall be done as per manufacturers instruction. In applying the distempers the brush, should first be applied horizontally and immediately crossed off perpendicularly. Brushing shall not be continued too long, otherwise brush marks may result.

2.02.04 Oil bound washable distemper

The distemper shall be applied after surface is primed with an alkali resistant primer, and followed by minimum two coats of oil bound washable distemper all as per manufacturer's instruction.

2.02.05 Waterproof Cement Paint

Surface to be coated with cement paint shall be washed and brushed down. As soon as the moisture has disappeared, the surface shall be given one coat of paint. Care shall be taken so that the paint does not dry out too rapidly. After 4 to 6 hours, the water shall be sprinkled over the surface to assist curing and prevent cracking. After the first coat has dried (24 to 48 hours) the second coat shall be applied in a similar manner. The finished surface shall be kept moist by occasional sprinkling with water for seven days after painting.

2.02.06 Acrylic Emulsion Paint

Paint shall be applied after providing one coat of cement primer solvent of approved quality and primer shall be conform to IS: 109. Lime gauged cement plastered surfaces shall not be painted for at least one month after plastering. A sample patch shall be painted to check alkali reaction if so desired by the Engineer. Painting shall be done strictly as per manufacturer's specification.

2.02.07 Synthetic Enamel Paint



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Shall be applied on properly primed surface. Subsequential coat shall not be applied till the previous coat is dry. The previous shall be lightly sand papered for better adhesion of subsequent coats.

2.02.08 Aluminium Paint

The paint, supplied in two pack containers shall be mixed and applied strictly as per manufacturer's direction. When more than one coat of paint is required or indicated, the next coat shall only be applied after the previous coat become hard dry.

2.02.09 Clear Synthetic Varnish

The Varnish shall be applied on wood surface after (a) filling, (b) staining & (c) sealing operations are carried out. The application of a combination of filler and stain shall not be permitted.

For the finishing coats of varnish, the surface shall be allowed to dry and be rubbed down lightly, wiped off and allowed to dry. Careful attention to cleanliness is required for varnishing. All dust and dirt shall be removed from the surface as well as from the neighbourhood. Damp atmosphere and draughts shall be avoided, and exposure to extreme heat or cold & dampness shall not be allowed.

The varnish shall be applied liberally with a brush and spread evenly over a portion of the surface with light strokes to avoid frothing. It shall be allowed to flow on white the next section is being laid on excess varnish shall then be scrapped off the brush and the first section be crossed, recrossed and then laid off lightly. The varnish once it has begun to set shall not be retouched. In case of any mistake in application, the varnish shall be removed and the work started afresh.

The varnish shall be minimum of two coats, with the first coat being a flattening varnish. This shall be allowed to dry hard and be flattened down, before applying the next coat. Sufficient time must be allowed between coats to get a hard dry surface before next coat is applied. All work shall be as per relevant IS Code.

2.02.10 French polish

All unevenness of the surface shall be rubbed down to smoothness with sand paper and the surface shall well dusted. The pores in the shall be filled up with a paste of whitening in water or methylated spirit with a suitable pigment like burnt sienna or umber.

After application of the filler paste, the French polish shall be applied with a pad of woollen cloth covered by a fine cloth. The pad shall be moistened with



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polish and rubbed hard on the surface in a series of overlapping circles so that the polish is sparingly but uniformly applied over the entire area to give an even surface. A trace of linseed oil may be used on the pad for case of application. The surface shall be allowed to dry before further coats are applied in the same manner. To finish off, the pad shall be covered with a fresh piece of clean fine cloth, slightly damped with methylated spirit, and rubbed lightly and quickly with circular motions to leave the finished surface with a uniform texture and high gloss.

2.02.11 Chemical Resistant Paint

For chemical resistant paints, epoxy, chlorinated rubber, or vinyl butryl paint system shall be used. Manufacturer's recommendation shall be followed regarding the paint system, exposed to moderately to severe corrosive condition and subject to acid/alkali spillage & fumes, shall be followed.

2.03.00 Protection

Furniture and other movable objects, equipment, fittings and accessories shall be moved, protected and replaced upon completion of work. All stationary equipment shall be well covered so that no paint can fall on them. Work finished by other agencies shall be well protected. All protections shall be done as per instructions of the Engineer.

2.04.00 Cleaning up

In addition to provisions in general conditions the Contractor shall, upon completion of painting etc. remove all marks and make good surfaces, where paint has been splashed or splattered, including all equipment, fixtures, glass, furniture, fittings etc. to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND TESTING

- a) All painted surfaces shall be uniform and pleasing in appearance.
- b) All varnished surfaces shall be of uniform texture and high glossy finish.
- c) The colour, texture etc. shall match exactly with those of approved samples.
- d) All stains, splashes, and splatters of paints and varnishes shall be removed from surrounding surfaces.



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Testing

- a) As, each part of the work is under progress, i.e. preparation of surface, providing primer, providing different coats of finishing paints, it shall be passed by the Engineer. Variation from the drawings or specification or standard etc. shall not be accepted. The Contractor shall ascertain from the Engineer as to which parts will be inspected and passed from time to time. The Contractor shall provide all necessary arrangement for inspection of the painting work during its different working phase. The Contractor shall provide necessary scaffolding, approach for inspection of the above as per direction and satisfaction of the Engineer. All the necessary cost for scaffolding, approach, platform, lighting arrangement testing and inspection shall be borne by the Contractor. Such inspection and testing will not, however, exonerate the Contractor from his responsibilities for proper workmanship, material etc.
- b) The Contractor shall carry out all sampling and necessary testing in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards and shall conduct such tests as called for by the Engineer. Where no specific testing procedure is mentioned in the relevant codes, the tests shall be carried out as per the prevalent accepted Engineering practice as per the direction of the Engineer. Tests shall be done in a laboratory, approved by the Engineer, and cost of testing shall be borne by the contractor.
- c) Material/workmanship unsuitable for acceptance shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor. The work shall be redone as per Specification of the contract and direction of the Engineer without extra cost to owner.

4.00.00**I.S. CODE**

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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

IS: 348 Specification for French polish

IS: 427 Specification for Distemper, dry colour as required.

IS: 428 Specification for Distemper oil emulsion, colour as required.

IS: 1477 Code of Practice for painting of ferrous metal
(I & II) in buildings.

IS: 2338 Code of Practice for finishing of wood and



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(I & II) wood based materials.

IS: 2339 Specification for Aluminium, Paints for general purposes in dual containers.

IS: 2395 Code of Practice for painting concrete, masonry, and Plaster surface.

IS: 2932 Specification for enamel, exterior type-1.

IS: 5410 Specification for cement paint, colour as required.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT**5.01.00 Rates**

Rates shall be unit rates for complete items described in the “Schedule of Items”.

Rate shall include cleaning, preparation of surface, supply and application of primer, painting and providing all protection and scaffolding required at site.

5.02.00 Measurements

Painting over the concrete/masonry/wooden surface shall be measured net (on the surface area on which it is applied) in Sqm.

No deduction shall be made for opening not exceeding 0.5 Sqm and ends of beams, joints, etc. also no payment shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sill of these openings.

50% deduction shall be made for opening exceeding 0.5 Sqm but not exceeding 3.0 Sqm each and no addition shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sills etc.

In case of opening exceeding 3.0 Sqm each, deduction shall be made for opening but jams, soffits, and reveals shall be measured and paid for.

Corrugated surfaces shall be measured flat and measured area shall be increased by 15%.

Painting of structural steel works shall be measured in M.T. unless specified otherwise.



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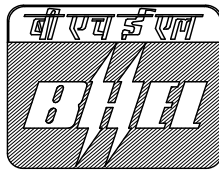
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SUB-SECTION – D12

FLOOR FINISH AND ALLIED WORKS

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C01



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Project Engineering Management

PPEI BLDG

NOIDA



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**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR FLOOR
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FLOOR FINISH AND ALLIED WORKS

1.00.0 SCOPE

This section covers furnishing, installation, finishing, curing, testing, protection, maintenance till handing over various types of floor finishes, and allied items of work as listed below

- a) In Situ Finishes
 - i) Integral finish to concrete base
 - ii) Terrazzo finish
 - iii) Granolithic finishes
 - iv) Patent Stone
 - v) Metallic Hardener like “Ironite”/Hardonate Finish
 - vi) Mastic Asphalt finishes
 - vii) Chemical Resistant finish
- a) Tiled Finishes
 - i) Terrazzo tile
 - ii) Chequered tile
 - iii) Glazed tile
 - iv) Tesse rae (Mosaic etc.)
 - v) Chemical Resistant
 - vi) Rubber, Vinyl etc.
 - vii) Stone Slab including Kota Stone.

1.01.00 Base

The base to receive the finish is covered under other relevant specifications.

1.01.01 Sequence



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Commencement, scheduling and sequence of the finishing works shall be planned in detail and must be specifically approved by the Engineer in view the activities of other agencies working in that area. However, the Contractor for the finishing items shall remain fully responsible for all normal precautions and vigilance to prevent any damages whatsoever till handing over.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.00.01 Special Materials

Basic materials are covered elsewhere under the Specification. In general, all such materials shall be as per relevant Codes where available. In all cases these materials shall be of the best quality available indigenously unless specified otherwise.

The materials for finishing items must be procured from well-reputed specialized manufacturers and on the basis of approval of samples by the Engineer. The materials shall be ordered, procured and stored well in advance to avoid compulsion to use substandard items to maintain in the construction schedule.

2.00.02 Workmanship

Only workers specially experienced in particular items of finishing work shall be engaged, where such workers are not readily available, with the Engineer's permission, experienced supervisors recommended by the manufacturer shall be engaged. In particular cases where the Engineer so desires the Contractor shall get the finishing items installed by the manufacturer.

2.00.03 Preparation of the Base Surface

The surface to be treated shall be thoroughly examined by the Contractor. Any rectification necessary shall be brought to the notice of the Engineer and his approval shall be taken regarding method and extent of such rectification work.

For all types of flooring, skirting, dado and similar locations, the base to receive the finish shall be adequately roughened by chipping, raking out joints and cleaning thoroughly all dirt, grease etc. with water and hard brush and detergent if required, unless otherwise directed by the manufacturer of any special finishing materials or specifically indicated in this specification.

To prevent of water from the finishing treatment the base shall be thoroughly soaked with water and all excess water mopped up.

The surface shall be bone dry where adhesives are used for fixing the finishes.



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Prior to commencement of actual finishing work the approval of the Engineer shall be taken as per the acceptability of the surface.

2.01.00 In Situ Finishes

2.01.01 Integral Finish To Concrete Base

While the surface of the concrete laid as per specification for 'Cement Concrete' has been fully compacted and levelled but the concrete is still 'green' thick slurry, made with neat cement shall be applied evenly and worked in with iron floats. When the slurry starts to set it shall be pressed with iron floats to have a firm compact smooth surface without trowel mark or undulations. This finish shall be as thin as possible by using 2.2 kg. of cement per Sq.M. of area.

The surface shall be kept in shade for 24 hours and then cured for at least 7 days continuously by flooding with water. The surface shall not be subjected to any load or abrasion till 21 days after lying.

As desired by the Engineer the surface, while still 'green' shall be indented by pressing strings, the marking shall be of even depth, in straight lines and the panels shall be of uniform and symmetrical patterns.

2.01.02 Terrazzo Finish in Situ

It shall consist of an underbed and a topping laid over an already laid and matured concrete base.

a) Thickness

Unless otherwise specified the total thickness of the 'finish shall be minimum 40 mm for horizontal and 25 mm for vertical surface of which the topping shall be not less than 10 mm. While the topping shall be of uniform thickness the underbed may vary in thickness to provide necessary slopes. The vertical surface shall project out 6 mm from the adjacent plaster or other finish. Necessary cutting into the surface receiving the finish shall be done to acc ate the specified thickness. All junctions of vertical with horizontal shall be rounded neatly to uniform radius of 25 mm.

b) Mix

i) Underbed

The underbed for floors and similar horizontal surfaces shall consist of a mix of 1 parts cement, 1 | parts sand and 3 parts stone chips by volume. For vertical surfaces the mix shall consist of 1 part cement to 3 parts sand by volume. The sand shall be coarse. The stone chips



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shall be 10 mm down well graded. Only sufficient water to be added to give a workable consistency.

ii) Topping

The mix for the topping shall be composed of cement, colour Pigment, marble dust and marble chips. Proportions of the ingredients shall be such as to produce the terrazzo of colour texture and pattern approved by the Engineer. The cement shall be white or gray or a mixture of the two to which pigment shall be added to achieve the desired colour. To 3 parts of this mixture 1 part marble powder by volume shall be added and thoroughly mixed dry. To 1 part of this mix 1 to 1 parts of marble chips by volume shall be added and thoroughly mixed dry again.

The pigment must be stable and nonfading. It must be very finely ground. The marble powder shall be from White marble and shall be finer than IS Sieve No.: 30. The size of marble chips shall be between 1 mm to 20 mm. Sufficient quantity to cover each visible area shall be prepared in one lot to ensure uniform colour. Water to make it just workable shall be added to a quantity that can be used up immediately before it starts to set.

c) Laying

The underbed shall be laid in panels. The panels shall not be more than 5 Sq.M. in area of which no side shall be more than 2.5 M. long. For exposed locations the maximum area of a panel shall be 2.0 Sq.M. The panel shall be laid in alternate bays or chequered board pattern. No panel shall be cast in contact with another already laid until the latter has contracted to the full extent.

Dividing strips made of aluminium or glass shall be used for forming the panels. The strips shall exactly match the total depth of underbeds plus topping.

After laying, the underbed shall be levelled compacted and brought to proper grade with a screed or float. The topping shall be laid after about 24 hours while the underbed is still somewhat "green" but firm enough to receive the topping. A slurry of the mixture of cement and pigment already made shall be spread evenly and brushed in just before laying the topping. The topping shall be rolled for horizontal areas and thrown and pressed for vertical areas to extract all superfluous cement and water and to achieve a compact dense mass fully bonded with the underbed. The surface of the topping shall be trowelled over, pressed and brought to a smooth dense surface showing a minimum 75% area covered by marble chips in a even pattern of distribution.



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d) Curing

The surface shall be left for curing for about 12 to 18 hours and then cured by allowing water to stand on the surface or by covering with wet sack for four days.

e) Grinding and Polish

When the surface has sufficiently hardened it shall be watered and ground evenly with rapid cutting coarse grade (no.80) grit blocks, till the marble chips are exposed and the surface is smooth. Then the surface shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned. A grout with already prepared mixture of cement and pigment shall be applied to fill up all pinholes. The surface shall be cured for 7 days by keeping it moist and then ground with fine grit blocks (no.: 120). It shall again be cleaned with water, the slurry applied again to fill up any pinholes that might have appeared and allowed to be cured again for 5 days. Finally, the surface is ground a third time with very fine grit blocks (no.: 320) to get smooth surface without any pinhole. A suitable machine shall do the grinding. Where grinding machine can not be used hand grinding may be allowed when the first rubbing shall be with carborundum stone of coarse grade (no.:60), second rubbing with medium grade (no.: 80) and final rubbing and polishing with fine grade (no.: 120). The surface shall be cleaned with water, dried, and covered with soil free, clean sawdust if directed by the Engineer. The final polishing shall be postponed till before handing over if desired by the Engineer. Just before handing over the surface shall be dusted with oxalic acid at the rate of 0.33 gm. per. Sq.M., water sprinkled on to it and finished by buffing with felt or hessian bobs. The floor shall be cleaned with soft moist rag and dried. However, all excess wax polish to be wiped off and the surface to be left glossy, but not slippery.

2.01.03

Granolithic Finish

Granolithic finish shall either be laid monolithically over base concrete or separately over hardened base concrete.

a) Thickness

The finish shall be average 20 mm and minimum 12 mm thick, unless specified otherwise.

b) Mix

The mix shall consist of 1 part cement: 1 part coarse sand 2 parts coarse aggregate by volume. The coarse aggregate shall be very hard like granite and well graded between 6 mm and 12 mm. Minimum quantity of water to get workability shall be added.



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c) Laying of Monolithic Topping

The concrete base shall be laid as per specification "Cement Concrete" and levelled upto the required grade. The form shall remain sufficiently protruding to take the finish.

Within about 3 hours of laying the base while it is still fully -green- the topping shall be laid evenly to proper thickness and grade. If considered necessary the surface ' of the base shall roughened by wire brushing. Unless manual operation is permitted by the Engineer, mechanical vibrators of suitable design shall be used to press the topping firmly and work vigorously and quickly secure full bond with concrete base.

The laitance brought to the surface during compression shall be removed carefully without disturbing the stone chips. The surface shall then the lightly trowelled to remove all, marks. When sufficiently set, hand trowelling shall be done to secure a smooth surface without disturbing the stone chips.

For large areas the laying shall be in panels of maximum 25 Sq.M. area. The panels shall be laid in chequered board pattern.

d) Laying of Topping Separately on Hardened Base

The base concrete shall be prepared as stated in clause 2.00.03 and a slurry of neat cement applied just prior to laying the granolithic concrete mix (1:1:2). The method of compaction etc. shall be same as for monolithic topping.

d) Curing

Immediately after laying, the finish shall be protected against rapid drying. As soon as the surface had hardened sufficiently, it shall be kept continuously moist for at least 10 days by means of wet gunny bags or pounding of water on the surface. The floor shall not be exposed to heavy traffic during this period.

f) Grinding

If grinding is specified, it shall start only after the finish has fully set. Clause 2.01.02 (e) shall be followed. However, the Engineer shall decide upon the ultimate polish required.

g) Finishing



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Where specified, sodium, silicate or magnesium or zinc silico fluoride treatment shall be done. The number of coats to be applied shall be as per approved drawings or as instructed. The concentration and method of application of the solutions shall be as specified in IS: 5491.

2.01.04 Patent Stone

It shall consist of an underbed and a topping laid on an already laid and matured concrete base.

a) Thickness

The patent stone finish shall have thickness as stipulated under clause 2.01.02 (a) except that the topping shall be 12 mm thick.

b) Mix

i) Underbed

The mix shall be as stipulated under clause 2.01.02 (b).

ii) Topping

The mix for the topping shall consist of 1 part cement and 2 part stone aggregate 6mm nominal size by volume.

c) Laying

The Patent Stone finish including the underbed shall be laid in alternate bays or in Chequered board pattern. No panel shall be cast in contact with another already laid till the contraction of the latter has already taken place.

The maximum area of each panel shall be 3 Sq.M. of which no side shall be more than 2 M. long.

A cement grout shall be applied and worked into the surface to receive the finish; the underbed then laid, compacted, and leveled to proper grade with a screed or float. The topping shall be applied evenly on the underbed while it is not fully set but firm enough and rolled and pressed to get full bond. The topping shall be trowelled to a dense finish to the satisfaction of the Engineer. All trowel marks shall be mopped out with a soft cloth to give a clean smooth surface.

After the surface is sufficiently set, the finished floor shall be kept moist for 7 days for curing. If desired the finish shall be polished as directed by the Engineer.



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2.01.05 Metallic Hardener Like 'Ironite'/ 'Hardonate' Finish

This will consist of a topping (incorporating iron particles) to bond with concrete base while the latter is 'green'.

a) Thickness

Unless otherwise specified the metallic hardener finish shall be of 12 mm depth.

b) Material

The hardening compound shall be uniformly graded iron particles free from non-ferrous metal impurities, oil, grease, sand soluble alkaline compounds or other injurious materials when desired by the engineer, actual samples shall be tested.

c) Mix

Proportion of the metallic hardener shall be as specified or as indicated by the manufacturer. However, in absence of any such direction 1 part metallic hardener shall be mixed dry, with 4 parts cement, by weight. To this mixture 6 mm nominal size stone chips shall be added in proportion of 1 part cement (mixed with hardener) to 2 parts of stone chips by volume and uniformly mixed. Minimum quantity of water shall be added to make it workable.

d) Laying

The concrete floor shall be laid as per specification 'Cement Concrete' and levelled upto required grade. The forms, if any, shall remain sufficiently projecting to make the finish. The surface shall be roughened by wire brush as soon as possible.

The finish shall be laid while the concrete underbed is still very 'green' within about 3 hours of laying of the latter. The finish shall be of uniform thickness and even dense surface without trowel marks, pin holes etc. This topping layer shall be pressed firmly and worked vigorously and quickly to secure full bond with the concrete base. Just when the initial set starts the surface shall be finished smoothed with steel trowel.

The finished floor shall be cured for 7 days by keeping it wet.

2.01.06 Mastic Asphalt Finish

This is a one-layer treatment on concrete or brick base.



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a) Thickness

The thickness shall be as specified in the drawing.

b) Materials

Bitumen shall be industrial Bitumen of the grade 90/15 and 75/15 conforming to IS: 702.

Mineral filler shall be dry stone dust passing through 75 micron IS Sieve.

Fine aggregate shall be crushed and graded natural limestone or other hard work.

Coarse aggregate shall be crushed siliceous stone or other approved aggregate 6 mm stone chips shall be used for finish upto 20 mm thick & 10 mm chips for thicker finish.

c) Composition

Bitumen mastic shall conform IS: 1195 and shall be either brought to site in blocks weighing about 25 Kg or prepared at site. If brought in blocks, these shall be remelted in mechanically agitated mastic cookers and coarse aggregate, preferably preheated fed in successive portions until the complete change is thoroughly, incorporated. At no stage during the remelting and mixing process, shall the temperature exceed 205°C.

d) Laying

The hot mastic shall be laid on dry base surface cleaned thoroughly by wire brushing and sweeping. The mastic shall be leveled and when cooled to some extent shall be finished with a wooden float with addition of small quantity of fine sand if required. No load shall be allowed till the finish has cooled to normal temperature.

The mastic shall be laid in suitable panels of about 1.5 Sq.M. in area each formed by formers. Succeeding panels shall be laid overlapping the finish panel so as to melt its edges and form a continuous finish without joint.

2.01.07

Chemical Resistant in Situ Finish

Chemical resistant in situ finish shall be as epoxy resin with suitable filler material over a primer. The minimum thickness shall be 6 mm. About its performance the Engineer shall have to be fully satisfied by test results and examination of similar treatment already in existence. The contractor shall get



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it done by a specialized Manufacturer and get guarantee of performance from the organization and pass it on to the Owner in addition to his own guarantee.

2.02.00 Tiled Finish

These shall include finish tiles, stone slabs, and similar manufactured or natural items over already laid and matured base of concrete or masonry by means of an underbed or an adhesive layer.

2.02.01 Terrazzo Tile Finish

The finish will consist of manufacture terrazzo and an underbed.

a) Thickness

The total thickness including the underbed shall be minimum 40 mm for floors 30 mm for walls unless otherwise specified.

The skirting, dado and similar vertical surfaces shall project out 6 mm uniformly from the adjacent plaster or other wall finishes. The necessary cutting into the surface receiving the tiled finish, to accommodate the specified thickness shall be done.

b) Tiles: Terrazzo

The tiles shall, unless specifically permitted in special cases be machine made under quality control in a shop. The tile shall be pressed hydraulically to a minimum of 140 Kg. per Sq.cm.

Each tile shall bear on its back permanent and legible trademark of the manufacturer. All angles of the tiles shall be right angles all arises sharp and true, colour and texture of the wearing face uniform throughout. Maximum tolerance allowance length and breadth shall be ± 1 mm and the thickness ± 3 mm. Face of the tile shall be plane, free from pinholes and other blemishes.

The tiles shall be composed of a backing and topping. The topping shall be of uniform thickness not less than 10 mm.

The total thickness including the topping shall be as specified but not less than 20 mm in any case.

The backing shall be composed of 1 part ordinary gray cement and 3 parts of stone chips by weight mixed with water.

The topping shall be as specified under clause 2.01.02 (b).



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The tile shall be cured at the shop for at least 14 days before delivery to the site. First grinding shall be given to the tiles at the shop before delivery. Tiles shall be packed properly to prevent damage during transit and storage. The tiles must be carefully stored to prevent staining by damp, rust, oil, and grease or other chemicals.

Tiles made in each batch shall be kept and used separately so that colour of each area of the floor may remain uniform.

The manufacturer shall supply along with the tiles the grout mix containing cement and pigment in exact proportions as used in topping of the tiles. The containers for the grout mix shall be suitably marked to relate it to the particular type and batch of tiles.

c) Mix: Underbed

The underbed for floor and similar horizontal surfaces shall be 1 part lime putty: 1 part surkhi: 2 parts coarse sand by weight mixed with sufficient water to form a stiff workable mass. For skirting and dado and all vertical surfaces it shall be about 12 mm thick and composed of 1 part cement and 3 parts coarse sand by weight.

d) Laying

The underbed mortar shall be evenly spread and brought to proper grade and consolidated to a smooth surface. The surface shall be roughened for better bond. Before the underbed had time to set and while it is still fairly moist but firm, cement shall be hand dusted over it or a cement slurry applied and the tiles shall immediately be placed upon and firmly pressed by wooden mallet on to the underbed until it achieves the desired level. The tiles shall be kept soaked for about 10 minutes just before laying. The joints between tiles shall be as close as possible and not more than 1.5 mm wide.

Special care shall be taken to check the level of the surface and the lines of the joints frequently so that they are perfect.

When tiles are required to be cut to match the dimensions these shall be sawn and edges rubbed smooth. The location of cut tiles shall be planned in advance and approval of the Engineer taken.

At the junction of horizontal surface with vertical surface the tiles on the former shall enter at least 12 mm under the latter.

After fixing, the floor shall be kept moist and allowed to mature undisturbed for 7 days. Heavy traffic shall not be allowed.



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If desired dividing strips as specified under Clause 2.01.02(c) may be used for dividing the work into suitable panels.

e) Grinding and Polishing

Procedure shall be same as Clause 2.01.02(e). Grinding shall not commence earlier than 14 days after laying of tiles.

2.02.02 Chequered Tile Finish

The finish shall consist of manufactured gray or coloured cement tiles or terrazzo tiles with chequered face and an underbed laid over concrete or brick surface.

a) Thickness

Thickness shall be same as in clause 2.02.01 (a).

b) Tiles: Chequered

The tiles shall have chequers not less than 2.5 cm. c/c and not more than 5 cm. c/c. Depth of grooves shall be not less than 5 mm. The grooves shall be uniform and straight.

The tiles shall conform to clause 2.02.01 (b) except that these may have the topping in terrazzo or plain gray cement or colour pigment added to cement.

c) Under-bed

As per clause 2.02.01 (c).

d) Laying

As per clause 2.02.01 (d).

e) Grinding and Polishing

As per clause 2.02.01 (e) except that the tiles shall be ground and polished by hand and after laying taking special care in polishing the grooves properly and uniformly.

2.02.03 Glazed Tiles Finish

This finish shall be composed of glazed earthenware tiles with an underbed laid over a concrete or masonry base.

a) Thickness



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The total thickness shall be between 20mm and 25mm including the underbed.

The tile finish on vertical surface shall project out 6 mm uniformly from the adjacent plaster or other wall finishes. The necessary cutting into the surface receiving the finish, to accommodate the specified thickness shall be done.

b) Tiles: Glazed

The tiles shall be of earthenware, covered with glaze white or coloured, plain or with designs, of 150 mm x 150 mm nominal sizes and 5.5 mm to 6 mm on thick unless otherwise specified. The tolerance shall be ± 1.5 mm for length and breadth and ± 0.5 mm for thickness specials like internal and external angles; beads, covers, cornices, corner pieces etc. shall match. The top surface of the tiles shall be glazed with a gloss or matt, unfading stable finish as desired by the Engineer. The tiles shall be flat and true to shape. The colour shall be uniform and fractured section shall be fine grained in textures, dense and homogeneous. The tiles shall be strong and free from flaws like cracks, craze, specks, crawlings, etc. and other imperfections. The edge and the underside of the tiles shall be completely free from glaze and the underside shall have ribs or indentations for better anchorage with the fixing mortar.

The coloured tiles, when supplied, shall preferably come from one batch to avoid difference in colour.

c) Mix: Underbed

The mix for the underbed shall consist of 1 part cement and 3 parts coarse sand by weight mixed with sufficient water or any other mix if specified.



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- d) Laying
Same as clause 2.02.01 (d).

- e) Finishing

The joints shall be cleaned and flush pointed with white cement and cured for 7 days by keeping it wet. The surface shall be cleaned with soap or suitable detergent, washed fully, and wiped with soft cloth to prevent scratching before handing over.

2.02.04 Tesserae Finish (Mosaic etc.)

This finish consists of manufactured vitreous, glass, ceramic or similar hard small pieces set in an underbed over a concrete or masonry surface, already laid.

- a) Thickness

The total thickness including the underbed shall be between 16 mm & 25 mm.

- b) Tesserae Finish

These shall usually be 6 mm thick small piece of ceramic vitreous china, tinted glass, or similar hard wearing, strong, and durable material in desired shapes and sizes and patterns.

The supply shall come in the desired pattern in full or sections conveniently for handling, stuck to pieces of strong thick paper on the surface to be exposed. The gum used for this purpose must be water soluble and non-staining. The sections shall be properly marked to avoid mistakes and master drawing shall be available at the site for guidance.

- c) Mix: Underbed
Same as clause 2.02.03 (c)

- d) Laying

The specification for laying if given by the manufacturer of the item shall be followed provided it is approved by the Engineer. Otherwise clause 2.02.03 (d) shall generally be followed. However, instead of gray cement the slurry shall be made with white cement to fix the panels. The paper-mounted patterns in sections shall be carefully placed and pressed in position true to lines and levels. Earliest possible the paper shall be peeled off and surface examined and cleaned, joints flush pointed with white cement and cured for 7 days by keeping it wet.



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2.02.05

Chemical Resistant Tiled Finish

This shall include all varieties of special tiles used for specific chemical resistance function and an underbed over already laid concrete or masonry.

a) Tiles

The chemical resistant tiles shall be of the best indigenous Manufacture unless otherwise specified and shall be resistant to the chemical (both acid and alkali). The tiles shall have straight edges, uniform thickness, plain surface, uniform nonfading colour, and textures.

Usually the chemical resistant tiles shall not absorb water more than 2% by weight. The tiles shall have at least compression strength of 700 Kg/cm². The surface shall be abrasion resistant and durable.

b) Laying

The mortar used for setting or for underbed these tiles shall be durable, strong and chemical resistant epoxy mortar. The grout, which shall be to the full depth of tile, shall have equal chemical resistant properties. Joints shall be pointed if so desired. The setting and fixing shall be according to the manufacturer's specification approved by the Engineer.

2.02.06

Rubber, Vinyl, or Vinyl Asbestos Tiles Finish

This shall include various types of tiles manufactured from rubber, vinyl etc. set with an adhesive on concrete or masonry base. An underbed may be required to secure desirable surface and grade.

a) Thickness

The thickness of the tiles shall be as incorporated in drawing.

b) Tiles

Unless otherwise desired the tiles shall be squares of approved dimensions. The tolerance in dimensions shall be ± 1.5 mm.

The face of the tiles shall be free from porosity, blisters, cracks, embedded foreign matters or either physical defects which affect appearance or serviceability. All edges shall be cut true and square. The colour shall be nonfading and uniform in appearance, insoluble in water and resistant to alkalis, cleaning agents and usual floor polishes.

Each tile shall be marked on the back legibly and indelibly with manufacturer's trademark, the thickness, sizes, batch number, and date of



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manufacturer.

Tiles shall be delivered securely packed and stored in clean, dry well ventilated place at a temperature near about to that the tiles shall be called upon to stand ultimately.

Adhesive to be used for sticking the tiles shall be approved by the tile manufacturer. The adhesive shall have a short drying time and long life in addition to toughness.

c) Mix: Underbed

The underbed where required to make up the specified thickness or to give the required grade or to get the right type of surface shall be composed of 1 part like putty:1 part cement: 3 parts coarse sand mixed with just sufficient water to make it workable.

d) Laying

The tiles shall be kept in the room to be tiled for at least 24 hours to bring them to the same temperature as the room. For air-conditioned space, the air-conditioning shall be completed before tiling is taken up.

The surface to receive this finish shall be firm even textured but not too smooth, without undulations and other deficiencies. If an underbed is laid the same shall be cured for at least 7 days by keeping it moist and then fully dried.

The surface shall be thoroughly cleaned. All loose dust particles shall be removed. Oil and grease if any shall be completely cleaned by use of detergent.

The adhesive shall be applied to fully dry surface in desired thickness uniformly. The adhesive shall also be applied to the backs and edges of the tiles and allowed to surface dry. The tiles shall be placed neatly on the surface exactly to the approved pattern and set with a suitable tool. If the edges tend to curl, weights are to be used to keep the edges down. Special care shall be taken to avoid formation of air pockets under the tiles. The joints shall be very fine. Any adhesive squeezed out through the joints shall be removed immediately.

e) Finishing

If any adhesive mark is there on the surface a soft cloth soaked in solvent shall be used to wipe it off. The surface shall be cleaned with soft soap, dried, and polished with an approved type of polish just before handing over.



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2.02.07

Stone Slab Finish: Marble, Stone, and Similar Fine Grained Stone including Kota stone

a) Thickness

The underbed shall be minimum 12 mm and average 20 mm thick. The slabs will be 20 mm thick.

b) Stone Slab

The stone slabs shall be made from selected stock, which is hard, sound, homogeneous and dense in texture and free from flaws. Angles and edges shall be true, square, and free from chipping and surface shall be plane. The slabs shall preferably be machine cut to the required dimensions. Tolerance of ± 5 mm in dimensions and ± 2 mm in thickness will be allowed. Unless specified the slabs shall be minimum 300 mm x 300 mm.

The stone slabs shall come from specific regions and in specified quality with top surface fine chisel dressed. All sides shall also be fine chisel dressed to the full depth to allow finest possible joints.

The slabs shall be delivered to the site well protected against damages and stored in dry place under cover.

c) Mix: Underbed

Same as clause 2.02.01 (c).

d) Laying

The sides and top surface of the slabs shall be machine rubbed or table rubbed with coarse sand stone and washed before laying.

The underbed mortar shall be evenly spread and brought to proper level on the area under each slab. The slab shall be laid over the underbed, pressed, and tapped down with wooden mallet to the proper level. The slab shall then be lifted and the underbed corrected as necessary and allowed to stiffen a little. Next, thick cement slurry shall be spread over the surface. The edges of the slab shall be buttered with slurry of cement, gray / white / mixed with pigment matching the colour of the stone slabs. The slab shall be gently laid and tapped with wooden mallet to bed properly to a very fine joint and to the required level. All surplus cement slurry shall be removed and the surface mopped clean with wet soft cloth. The laid finish shall be cured for 7 days by keeping it wet.

e) Polishing, Finishing

Fine chiselling shall be done to remove the slight undulations that usually



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exist at the joints. The polishing and finishing shall be done as specified under clause 2.02.01 (e). However, the joints shall be so fine in the case of stone slabs that grouting shall not be called for.

2.02.08

Stone Slab Finish: Sand Stone and Similar Coarse Grained Stone Finish

Generally clause 2.02.07 shall be followed except that the workmanship and finish shall not be fine as which are explained hereunder.

The slabs shall be rough chiselled or fine chiselled as specified. Tolerance may be allowed upto ± 6 mm for rough finish, but no sharp unevenness and shall be allowed. For fine chiselling the unevenness shall be limited to ± 2 mm. The sides shall be chisel dressed at least to half slab depth so that the maximum deviation from straight line shall be within 25 mm. Beyond this depth the edge may be slightly splayed.

The joint thickness shall be kept limited to 5 mm in case of rough finish and 3 mm in case of fine finish unless wider joints are specified. The joints shall be grouted with white or coloured cement. If fine joints in the flooring are specified, the edges of slabs shall be cut in such a way that it shall form a inverted 'Y'.

3.00.00

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The finish shall be checked specially for:

- Level, Slope, Plumb as the case may be
- Pattern and Symmetry
- Alignment of joints, dividing strip etc.
- Colour, texture
- Surface finish
- Thickness of joints
- Details at edges, junctions etc.
- Performance
- Precautions specified for durability

4.00.00

I.S. CODES

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



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Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

IS: 777	:	Glazed earthenware tiles
IS: 1196	:	Code of practice for laying bitumen mastic flooring.
IS: 1197	:	Code of practice for laying of rubber floors
IS: 1237	:	Cement concrete flooring tiles
IS: 1443	:	Code of practice for laying and finishing of cement concrete flooring tiles.
IS: 2114	:	Code of practice for laying in situ terrazzo floor.
IS: 3461	:	PVC asbestos floor tiles
IS: 4860	:	Specification for acid resistant bricks
IS: 5518	:	Code of practice for laying of flexible PVC Sheet and tile flooring.
IS: 5491	:	Code of practice for laying in situ granolithic floor topping.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00 Rates

Rates shall be for the complete work (including dividing strips, ironite, metals, tiles etc. if any) as per the schedule of items. Rates shall be applicable for application on horizontal and vertical surfaces at all elevations and for all types of work including stairs tread and riser, laying in desired pattern and panels, cost of specials (if any) rounding of corners, mouldings etc.

Rates shall be including provision of side shuttering (if required) for casting of floor in alternate panels and or without dividing strips.

5.02.00 Measurement

The finished surface shall be measured in Sqm for area unless otherwise specified. Deduction shall not be made for opening or embedded articles having area not exceeding 0.1 Sqm.



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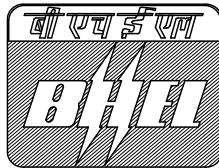
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SHEET WORK IN ROOF AND SIDING

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SHEET WORK IN ROOF AND SIDING

1.00.00 SCOPE

This section covers supply, cutting & fabrication and erection of corrugated/plain asbestos, corrugated galvanized iron, aluminum, permanently colour coated troughed zinc-aluminium alloy coated M.S. sheet or other sheet for covering to roof and sides at various elevations as specified.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 Storage of Materials

All materials shall be stored by the Contractor in proper way to prevent all damage.

2.02.00 Workmanship

The workmanship shall be according to best construction practice to give a watertight finish to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Fixing of gutters and down pipes shall be according to IS: 2527.

2.02.01 Asbestos Sheeting

Asbestos sheets of profiles as specified shall be fixed with minimum 150 mm end lap and side laps as per manufacturer's specification. Hook bolts or J-bolts shall be 8 mm dia. at 305 mm centres. Six (6) mm dia. galvanized iron seam bolt and nut with G.I. flat washers and bitumen washers shall be used for stitching ridge cappings, corner pieces, ventilators, north light curves etc.

2.02.02 C.G.I. Sheeting and Aluminium Sheeting

Side laps shall be 2 corrugations for roof and one corrugation for side sheeting. End laps shall be minimum 150 mm for roof and 100 mm for side sheeting. In ridges and hips where plain sheets are used, the end laps shall be minimum 100 mm. Holes in C.G.I. sheets shall preferably be made on the ground. The sheets should be placed on purlins/trestles and holes punched in the ridge of the corrugation from the outside inward for obtaining proper seating of limpet washers. Sheets shall be secured to sheet framing by 8 mm dia. galvanised iron hooks or J-bolts and maximum spacing of the bolts shall be 305 mm. The length of the hook or J-bolts shall be to suit the sections of the bearers. Sheets shall also be bolted at the ends at every third corrugation with 6 mm dia. galvanized iron seam bolts and G.I. flat washers and bituminous washers.

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2.02.03	Fibre Glass Reinforced Plastic Sheeting This shall be of thickness and profile as specified. Colour and light transmittance shall be as mentioned. Where used in conjunction with C.G.I. or asbestos sheeting, the end and side laps and fixing device shall be same as used for general sheeting. Where used in lieu of glass, the fixing shall be by means of timber or metal glazing beads. In all cases, the installation shall be completely watertight and able to withstand the designed wind-pressure.
2.02.04	PERMANENT COLOUR COATED SANDWICHED INSULATED METAL CLADDING SYSTEM i. Troughed zinc-aluminium alloy coated (both sides) M.S. sheet having 0.6mm minimum thickness (or high tensile steel sheet having minimum yield strength of 350 Mpa of 0.5mm minimum thickness) shall be used on external face (outer face) of cladding system. Weight of coating shall not be less than 150 gm/sq.m. The outer side (exposed face) shall be permanently colour coated with Polyfluro Vinyl Coating (PVF₂) of Dry Film Thickness (DFT) 20 microns (minimum) over primer. Inner side of external sheet shall be provided with suitable pre-coating of minimum 7 microns. ii. Galvanised M.S. sheets of minimum 0.6mm thickness shall be used as inner liner (internal face) of cladding system. The exposed face shall be permanently colour coated with silicon modified polyester paint of DFT 20 microns (minimum) over primer. Inner face of external sheet shall be provided with suitable pre-coating of minimum 7 microns. The rate of galvanization shall not be less than 275 gm/sqm. iii. The permanent colour coated sheet shall meet the general requirements of IS:14246 and shall conform to class 3 for the durability. iv. Inner sheet shall be fixed directly to side runners and Z spacers made out of at least 2 mm thick galvanized steel sheet of grade 375 as per IS:277. Inner sheet shall be fixed at the rate not more than 1.50M centre to centre to hold the insulation and external sheeting. The fasteners shall be of high quality corrosion resistant grade of self tapping / self drilling type provided with suitable cap. v. The insulation shall be of bonded mineral wool of minimum thickness 50mm conforming to IS:8183, having a density of 32 Kg/cu.m. for glass wool & 48 Kg/cu.m. for rock wool.
2.02.05	PERMANENT COLOUR COATED (NON-INSULATED) METAL CLADDING SYSTEM i. Troughed zinc-aluminium alloy coated not less than 150 gm/sq.m M.S. sheets having 0.6 mm minimum thickness (or High tensile steel sheet having

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minimum yield strength of 350 Mpa of 0.5mm minimum thickness) shall be used for the cladding system. The outer side (exposed face) shall be permanently colour coated with PVF₂ paint of minimum DFT 20 microns over primer and the inner side (internal face) shall be coated with same paint of minimum DFT 12 microns over primer. These shall be fixed directly to runners. The sheets shall meet the general requirement of IS:14246 and shall conform to class 3 for the durability.																	
ii. FLASHING, CAPS, TRIM CLOSURES ETC. All flashings, trim closures caps etc. required for the metal cladding system shall be made out of plain sheets having same material and coating specification as mentioned above for the outer face of the sandwiched metal cladding.																	
3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA The installations shall present a neat appearance and shall be checked for water tightness. The following shall be checked: a) Side and end laps b) Absence of cracks, holes or damages in sheet c) Spacing of bolts d) Provision of double washers (G.I. and asbestos or bituminous washers) e) Proper installation of flashing.																	
4.00.00 I.S. CODE 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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed. <table><tr><td>IS: 3007</td><td>:</td><td>Code of practice for laying of asbestos cement sheets.</td></tr><tr><td>IS: 2527</td><td>:</td><td>Code of practice for fixing rainwater gutters and down pipes for roof drainage.</td></tr><tr><td>IS: 1626</td><td>:</td><td>Specification for asbestos cement building pipes, gutters and fittings.</td></tr><tr><td>IS: 277</td><td>:</td><td>Specification for galvanized steel sheets (plain and</td></tr></table>						IS: 3007	:	Code of practice for laying of asbestos cement sheets.	IS: 2527	:	Code of practice for fixing rainwater gutters and down pipes for roof drainage.	IS: 1626	:	Specification for asbestos cement building pipes, gutters and fittings.	IS: 277	:	Specification for galvanized steel sheets (plain and
IS: 3007	:	Code of practice for laying of asbestos cement sheets.															
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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
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corrugated).

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00 Rates

Rates shall be unit rate for complete item described in “Schedule of Items” and shall include all wastage.

5.02.00 Measurement

Sheeting work in roof & sides shall be measured in Sq.M. for net area of the work done. Profiled sheeting shall be measured flat and not girthed. Opening less than 0.40 Sqm shall not be deducted. No extra shall be paid for extra labour in cutting and for wastage etc. No payment shall be made for laps in sheeting works.



TITLE:

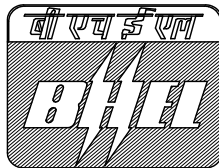
**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR SUSPENDED
CEILING**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

SECTION D	SUB-SECTION - D 14		
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SECTION - D
SUB-SECTION – D14
SUSPENDED CEILING

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
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TITLE:

**STANDARD TECHNICAL
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SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

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3.00.00	SAMPLES	4
4.00.00	SHOP DRAWINGS	4
5.00.00	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	6
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SUSPENDED CEILING**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supply and installation of suspended ceiling together with the suspension system as shown on drawing or specified in schedule of item with all materials, labour and equipments. The work shall also include providing of openings in the ceiling for lighting, air-conditioning diffusers etc. as shown on drawings or as instructed by the Engineer.

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 Suspension System****2.01.01 General**

Suspension system shall consist of the grid supporting the ceiling panels, intermediate runner supports for the grid if any and hangers, wall angles etc. required to suspend the grid or the runners from structural works, slabs and beams.

All members of the suspension system shall be of sufficient strength and rigidity to carry, the ceiling boards or sheets in a true and level plane without exceeding a deflection of 1/360th of their span. All joints in ceiling panels shall run straight and cross joint shall be at perfect right angles. Angle moulds where shown on drawings shall be securely fixed to walls. All drillings of structural concrete and installation of suitable anchoring device for installation including welding of the suspension system shall be included in the rate. All M.S. sections used for supports etc. shall be given one coat of synthetic enamel paint over a coat of red lead primer.

2.01.02 Metal Grid Suspension System

Aluminium grid ceiling system shall be "Bead lock" as manufactured by W A Beard shell and Co. Pvt. Ltd. or Ajit India Limited or approved equal. Steel grid ceiling system shall be 'Jolly Snap Grid' as manufactured by Jolly Board Limited or approved equal.

Steel tees as intermediate members and steel channels, as end pieces will be assembled in the form of grid. Size of tees and channels shall be as required.

The cross-tees shall intersect main tee runners in pattern shown on drawing and positively locked together with intersection members. All perimeter areas shall have tee runners fixed to vertical wall surfaces and end channels shall be fixed to runners leaving return air space between vertical wall and channels, unless otherwise shown on drawings. Angle cleats or other suitable fixing



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device shall be fixed to the structural beams above for fixing of hangers. Main runners shall be hung by M.S. flats, angles, rods or 12G or heavier galvanized tie wire hangers at maximum 1.2 metre centres. Extra hangers shall be provided at light fixtures that are supported from the ceiling system. The spacing of main and cross runners shall be as shown on drawings. Turnbuckles shall be provided in M.S. rods for adjustment in levels.

2.02.00 Ceiling Panels**2.02.01 Material**

Ceiling panels shall be best quality material in thickness and properties called for in the "Schedule of items". The Contractor shall submit test certificates to the Engineer for approval before bulk supply. The ceiling panels may be of following type:

- Plaster of Paris board (decorative)
- Expanded polystyrene insulation board with plastic fascia.
- Fibre Insulation board.
- Bonded wooden particle board (Plain and decorative)
- Glass fibre reinforced polystyrene sheets.
- Flat asbestos sheets (with plastic fascia).

2.02.02 Installation of Ceiling Panels

Installation of Ceiling panels shall be strictly as per manufacturer's instruction.

For concealed grid system, tiles shall be fixed to the supporting grid in manner shown on drawing or as specified by the manufacturer. Where V joints in tiles are called for in drawings, these shall be in true lines. Where flush surface is required, the joints shall be filled with approved filler material and finished to give a neat uniform surface. Special care shall be taken to neatly finish the ceiling at junctions with walls, light fixtures, diffusers etc.

2.02.03 Aluminium Lineal Ceiling System

Aluminium lineal ceiling system shall be "Luxalon 84C " or approved equal and the installation shall be strictly as per manufacturer's instruction/ specification subject to approval of the Engineer.



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Aluminium lineal ceiling shall comprise of plain panels, 84 mm wide and 12.5 mm deep with a 23.9 mm recessed flange, roll formed out of 0.5 mm thick aluminium alloy panels stove enamelled on both sides, fixed on roll-formed carriers made of enamelled 0.95 mm thick aluminium, 32 mm wide and 39 mm deep with prongs to hold panels in the module of 100mm, at maximum spacing 1.2 M centre to centre. The carriers shall be suspended from roof by 4 mm dia galvanised steel wire hangers with special height adjustment clips made out of spring steel at maximum spacing of 1.2 M c/c. Hangers shall be fixed to roof by 'J' hooks and nylon inserts. 25 mm thick resin bonded mineral wool (spintex 300 or equivalent) insulation bound in polythene shall be laid on top of panels. Lineal ceiling shall be fixed in pattern as per detailed drawings.

3.00.00 SAMPLES

Samples of Ceiling panels and metal suspension system components as noted below shall be submitted for Engineer's approval:

Panels : 3 samples approximately 300 mm square/long each

Suspension System : 3 samples of short length : each of main and secondary system

4.00.00 SHOP DRAWINGS

Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval as required and approval shall be obtained prior to delivery of suspended ceiling components. Shop drawings shall be co-coordinated with all related work and shall show the following information:

- A reflected ceiling plan of areas indicated to receive the ceiling showing electrical and mechanical features.
- Typical Intermediate framing for support where required.
- Hanger fastening details.
- Panels - unit support at ceiling penetrations.
- Details of splicing method for main and cross runners.
- A table indicating load bearing capacity of main and cross runner
- A note stating that the suspension system member furnished will not deflect more than $1/360$ of the span under the indicated loading.



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5.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Finished ceiling shall be at the correct plane and present a pleasing and uniform appearance, free from, sags, warps, disfigured, or damaged board. Cutouts for light fixtures, diffusers etc. shall be of exact dimensions and in exact locations.

6.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT**6.01.00 Rates**

Rates shall be for the complete item called for in the "Schedule of Items". No extra payment will be made for alignment and adjustment of lighting fixtures, air-conditioning diffusers, access panels etc. The rate shall include all cutting and wastage from standard size sheets, runners/carries etc.

6.02.00 Measurement

Actual area of work shall be measured in Sqm correct to second place of decimal. However, no deduction will be made for opening upto 0.25 Sqm. each in area.



TITLE:

**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR WATER SUPPLY,
DRAINAGE AND SANITATION**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001

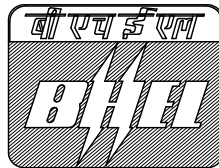
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SECTION - D

SUB-SECTION – D15

**WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE
AND SANITATION**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001



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TITLE:

**STANDARD TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION FOR WATER SUPPLY,
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3.00.00	INSTALLATION	6
4.00.00	TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	17
5.00.00	I.S. CODES	20
6.00.00	RATE AND MEASUREMENT	21



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WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND SANITATION**1.00.00 SCOPE**

This section covers supply of all materials labour and incidentals required for supply, laying and installation of under/over ground pipes for water supply, drainage and sanitation with all fittings, fixtures and jointing, construction of ancillary works like manholes, drop connections, gully chambers, septic tank, soak pits, surface drain etc.

The supply and installation of water supply/sanitation fixtures and accessories like water closets, urinals, wash basins, sinks, mirrors, shelves, towel rail, soap container etc. with all fittings, fixtures, water supply/sanitation pipes and water storage tanks etc.

2.00.00 MATERIAL

All materials, fittings, fixtures, and appliances shall be of the best quality conforming to relevant Indian Standard and shall be procured from approved manufacturers. Unless specifically allowed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall submit samples of fittings and fixtures, which will be retained by him for comparison when bulk supplies are received at the site. Ultimate choice of type, model, and manufacturer lies completely with the Engineer.

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to procure the materials selected by the Engineer. Hence orders are to be placed with the manufacturers in time, so that the materials are available at the site well ahead of their requirement.

The materials brought to the site, shall be stored in a separate secured enclosure away from the building materials. Pipe threads, sockets, and similar items shall be specially protected till final installation. Brass and other expansive items shall be kept under lock and key. Fragile items shall be checked thoroughly when received at the site and items found damaged shall not be retained at the site.

2.01.01 Pipes and Pipe Fittings

For water supply, galvanised mild steel pipe of medium grade conforming to IS: 1239 shall be used. The galvanising shall not be less than 400gm/sqm of pipe surface area. Galvanising shall be smooth and shall be subjected to testing as per IS: 2633 for uniformity of coating. The zinc coating shall be free from defects.

For Roof drainage and building sanitation works following type of pipe are coved in this Section:



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- a) Cast Iron pipe
- b) Steel pipe (lined, coated with bituminous composition, out coated with cement concrete or mortar or galvanized)
- c) Concrete pipe
- d) Asbestos cement pipe
- e) PVC pipe
- f) Stoneware pipe
- g) Vitrified pipe
- h) Lead pipe (not to be used for portable water)

2.02.01**Fixtures**

All material, fittings, fixtures, appliances, accessories shall be of approved quality and shall be procured from reputed brands like Hindustan/Pasriware/Cera or equivalent or as approved by Engineer. The bidder shall procure the fixtures from the above named reputed manufacturers and shall mention in his bid the type & make of the fixtures he intends to use.

All items brought to the site must bear the manufacturer's identification mark. Procurements shall be made well in advance and should get inspected & approved immediately by the Engineer. All fixtures shall be adequately protected, covered, and plugged till handing over.

All fittings, gratings, fasteners, unless specified otherwise, shall be chromium plated. The chromium plating shall be of grade-2 (10micron thickness) confirming to IS: 4827. Powder coating shall be of approved colour and shall have minimum thickness (DFT) of 20micron. Stainless steel accessories shall be of grade SS-304 and from reputed manufacturer (like Salem Steel) and shall be polished bright finish.

Unless specified in the contract the fixtures shall be as specified hereinafter.

Water closet**a) European type**

It shall consist of European type glazed vitreous china basin (confirming to IS: 2556, part-II), with siphon open front solid plastic seat and plastic cover, low level glazed stoneware flushing cistern with valve less fittings, supply connections and necessary fittings. All fittings shall be chromium



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plated. Colour of basin, cistern, seat and cover shall be as approved by the Engineer.

b) Squatting type

It shall consist of Orissa pattern glazed vitreous china squatting pan with integral foot rests (confirming to IS:2556, part-III) and high level cast iron flushing cistern with valve less fittings, supply connections and necessary fittings. All fittings shall be chromium plated. The flushing cistern shall be painted as specified by the Engineer.

Urinals

It shall consist of wall type glazed vitreous china urinals (conforming to IS:2556), cast iron automatic flushing cistern complete with supply connections, flush pipe, lead pipes, gratings, traps and all other necessary fittings. Frequency of automatic flushing shall be approximately once every five minutes. For every four urinals (maximum) located together may be served by one cistern of adequately capacity. All fittings shall be chromium plated.

Wash Basin

It shall be made of glazed vitreous china conforming to IS:2556, part-IV. The basin shall be flat back, wall hung by painted cast-iron brackets and complete with hot and cold CP brass faucets with nylon washers, PVC connection pipe with CP brass nuts, CP brass chain with rubber plug, 32mm dia. Chromium plated brass waste of standard pattern, 32mm dia. CP brass trap union complete with necessary fittings.

Sink

It shall be made of glazed vitreous china conforming to IS:2556, part-V. It shall be wall hung by painted cast iron brackets and complete with one CP brass faucet with nylon washers, PVC connection pipe with CP brass nuts, CP brass chain with rubber plug, 40mm dia. chromium plated brass waste of standard pattern, 40mm dia. CP brass trap union complete with necessary fittings.

Bathroom mirror

It shall be made of the best quality 6 mm thick glass and produced by a reputed mirror manufacturer. It shall be wall mounted with adjustable revolving brackets. The brackets, screws, and other fittings shall be chromium plated.

Glass shelves



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Class shelves shall consist of 6 mm thick clear glass with guardrails and shall be wall mounted with brackets. All brackets, guardrails, and screws shall be chromium plated.

Towel rail

Towel rails shall be 20 mm dia chromium plated MS pipes wall mounted with steel brackets. The brackets, screws etc. shall also be chromium plated.

Soap holder

It shall be made of chromium plated strong members. The holders shall be wall mounted with chromium-plated screws.

Liquid Soap Dispenser

It shall be round and easily revolving with removable threaded nozzle. The body, bracket for wall mounting and screws shall be chromium plated.

Toilet roll holder

It shall be made of glazed vitreous china with suitable cover cum cutter. Wall mounting screw shall be chromium plated.

Valve, cocks, Taps

All valves, stop cocks, taps etc. shall conform to relevant Indian standard specification and shall be of best quality from approved manufacturers. These shall be suitable for normal working pressures. Nominal size and material shall be as required / specified.

2.03.00**Water Storage Tank**

Water storage tank shall be PVC of approved brand and make (Syntex or equivalent). Reservoirs made of concrete masonry or fabricated steel shall be covered by respective work specifications.

3.00.00**INSTALLATION****3.01.00****General**

Basic layouts may be available in the drawings provided, the details might have to be supplemented by the Contractor and get the approval of the Engineer before installation. Special attention shall be given to economise the layout. Symmetry of layout is very important. Fittings meant for operation shall be located and oriented to allow easy reach and operation. Maintenance,



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repairs, and replacements of pipes, fittings, and fixtures must be conveniently possible. All pipe lines, locations of fittings and fixtures, etc. shall be as per drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Correctness of lines, plumb, orientation, symmetry, and levels shall be strictly ensured. All items shall be fully secured against movement in any direction and so located as to allow easy maintenance.

All pipelines, fittings, and fixtures shall be installed leak proof. When the works under scope of this specification linked up with works executed by others, the connections shall be such as to prevent any splashing or spilling or emission of foul odour and gases.

3.02.00 Portable water supply Pipe Lines**3.02.01 Laying**

In addition to fulfilling the functional requirements all pipelines shall be laid true to line, plumb and level and shall run on the surface of the walls, ceiling or in chases. Any deviation shall need approval of the Engineer. Meticulous care shall be taken to avoid chances of airlock and water hammer.

Pipes shall be laid on continuous unyielding surface or on reliable supports at least one near each joint and spacing as directed by the Engineer. The support must be strong, neat and shall have provisions for securing the pipes in every direction and easy maintenance. All pipes used for water supply should be thoroughly and efficiently disinfected before taken in to use.

3.02.02 Back Flow

The layout of pipe work shall be such that there is no possibility of back flow towards the source of supply from any cistern or appliances, whether by siphonage or otherwise. All pipe works shall be so laid or fixed and maintained as to be and to remain completely watertight, thereby avoiding waste of water, damage of property and the risk of contamination of the water conveyed.

3.02.03 Contamination

There shall be no cross connection whatsoever between a pipe/fitting for conveying or containing wholesome water and a pipe/fitting for containing impure water or water liable to contamination or of uncertain quality of water which has been used for any other purpose. No piping shall be laid or fixed so as to pass into or through any sewer, scour outlet or drain or any manhole connected therewith.

3.02.04 Underground Piping



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Underground piping shall be laid at such a depth that it is not likely to be damaged by traffic and other loads and frost, where applicable. The size and depth of the trench shall be as approved by the Engineer. Back filling shall be done with selected fine earth, unless otherwise permitted, in 150 mm layers and carefully consolidated. Special care shall be taken while filling in the vicinity of the pipe to avoid damage. Before backfilling, the laid pipe shall be fully tested and approved.

Where the pipe rests on rock it may be bedded on a layer of fine selected material or concrete to avoid local point support. The trench shall be so treated by gradient and filling in the area that it does not act as a drainage channel.

3.02.05 Concealed Piping

Where desired by the Engineer or shown on the drawings the pipes shall be concealed in masonry or concrete of the structure. The Contractor may co-ordinate with the building Contractor for leaving the chases, openings, and conduits as necessary. However, the Contractor will rectify if required the chases, openings, and conduits, supplement and make good after laying and testing of the concealed pipelines.

3.02.06 Jointing of Pipes

All G.I. pipes shall be properly thread/weld jointed and made completely water tight and durable. Burr from the joints shall be removed after screwing. Union joints shall be provided for all required location to facilitate maintenance.

3.02.07 Painting

Where required, underground G.I. pipes shall be given 2 coats of bituminous paint on the outside after laying. When painting is to be done above ground G.I. pipes shall be given one coat of red lead or zinc chromate primer and top coats shall be minimum 2 coats of best quality paint as specified.

3.03.00 RAINWATER DOWN COMERS**3.03.01 Pipes**

Rainwater down comers shall be standard Cast Iron or Asbestos Cement Pipes. In case where specifically desired, M.S. pipes may also be used. M.S. pipes shall be painted outside with two coats of anticorrosive paints under a coat of primer.

Rainwater down comers shall run along and be secured to walls, columns etc. Where desired by the Engineer these may have to be installed in chases cut in the structure. All pipes shall be well secured and supported by adequately strong brackets. The brackets may be wrought iron clevis type, split ring type,



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or perforated strap iron type as approved by the Engineer. For vertical runs each pipe shall hang freely on its brackets fixed just below the socket. Suitable spacer blocks shall be provided against the vertical surface to which the pipe is fixed.

All bends and junctions shall be supplied with watertight cleanouts.

Roof and floor drains and yard gullies shall be installed, if required, by cutting into the structure and grouted with 1:2:4 cement concrete. All gutters shall be provided with removable gratings.

All horizontal pipes shall have a minimum fall of 1 in 100.

3.03.02 Khurras

The khurras shall be constructed before the work in parapet wall is taken up and it shall be 45x45 cm in size, unless otherwise specified and shall be formed of cement concrete of M-20 grade.

3.03.03 Gutters

The gutters shall be made of G.I. or A.C and procured from reputed specialised manufacturers. Each section shall be sufficiently rigid, edges and corners straight and the slopes perfectly uniform. G.I. gutters shall have the edges strengthened by suitable means.

Unless noted otherwise the gutters shall have a minimum fall of 1 in 120. Adequate number of string supports shall be provided so that there is no sagging even when the gutter is full. Each joint must have a support. Unless otherwise specified the supports shall be fabricated M.S. brackets. All junctions shall be thoroughly watertight. The joints may be made by riveting, bolting or soldering. All joints between successive lengths of gutters shall have an overlap of at least 5 cm. The drop in the overlap shall always be in the direction of the fall of the gutter. Ends of gutters shall be closed watertight. Junction with rainwater down comers shall be made fully watertight and secured.

3.04.00 SOIL AND DRAINAGE PIPES**3.04.01 Gradients**

If not specified the minimum gradients of soil and drainage pipeline shall be as follows:

100 mm nominal dia	:	1 in 35
150 mm nominal dia	:	1 in 65
230 mm nominal dia	:	1 in 120



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300 mm nominal dia : 1 in 200

3.04.02 Relation with water supply pipelines

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

3.04.03 Laying

Each separate pipe shall be individually set for line and for level. Where lengths of sewer or drain pipes are laid in trench, properly painted sight rails shall be fixed across the trench at a height, equal to length of the boning rod to be used, above the required invert level of the drain or sewer at the point where the sight is fixed. More sight rails shall be required at manholes, change of gradient and intermediate positions if the distance for sighting is more than 50 ft. apart. The excavation shall be boned in at least once in every 6 ft. The foot of the boning rod shall be set on a block of wood of the exact, thickness of the wall of the pipe. Each pipe shall be separately and accurately boned between sight rails.

3.04.04 Support and Protection of Pipelines

All pipes shall be laid with sockets leading uphill. Preferably the pipe shall rest on solid and even foundations for the full length of the barrel. However, the pipe manufacturer's instruction as approved by the Engineer shall be followed in the matter of support and jointing.

To achieve full and continuous support, concrete for bedding and packing is the best. Where pipes are not bedded on concrete, the floor shall be left slightly high and carefully placed so that the pipe barrels rest on undisturbed ground. If anywhere the excavation has been carried too low packing shall be done in concrete. Where laid on rock or very hard ground which cannot be easily excavated to a smooth surface, the pipes shall be laid on a cradle of fine concrete floor of gravel and crushed stone over laid with concrete or on a well consolidated gravel and crushed stone bed as desired by the Engineer. PVC or similar pipes shall be laid directly on stable soil and packed with selected soil.

The minimum support and protection for glazed stoneware pipes shall be as follows:

- When cover is less than 2 metre below ground level and where pipes are unavoidably exposed above ground surface, the pipes shall be completely encased or surrounded with concrete.
- Where pipes are laid on soft soil with the maximum water table laying at the invert of the pipe, the sewer shall be bedded on concrete.



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c) Where the pipes have to be laid on soft soil with the maximum water table rising above the invert of the pipe, but below the top of the barrel, the pipe sewer shall be haunched.

d) Where maximum water table is likely to rise above the top of the barrel or wherever the pipe is laid on soft soil the pipe sewers shall be completely encased or surrounded with concrete.

Vitrified clay pipes shall be laid on a bed of 150 mm thick cement concrete (1:3:6) nominal mix by volume.

Cast iron pipes and concrete pipes may be supported on suitable concrete or brick support, where specified. The supports shall be unyielding and strong enough. At least one support shall be located close to ends. Spacing of intermediate supports shall be as decided by the Engineer. Pipes shall be secured to the supports by approved means.

Anchoring of pipes where necessary shall be achieved by suitable concrete encasing designed for the expected thrust.

3.04.05 Entry into structures

For entry of the pipe lines into any building of structure suitable conduits under the structure or sleeves shall be used. The conduits and sleeves shall be such as to allow easy repairs and replacement of the pipes. When openings or chases are required to be made in the structure for entry of pipelines, locations and sizes shall be marked and checked by the Engineer. After laying of the pipeline the openings and chases shall be mended.

3.04.06 Ducts

Where solid, waste and ventilating pipes are accommodated in ducts, access to cleaning areas shall be provided. Connection to drain shall be through a gully with sealed cover to guard against ingress of sewer gas, vermin, or backflow.

3.04.07 Traps and Ventilating Pipes

Pipes are carrying off the waste from water closets and waste water and overflow water from baths, wash basins, sinks to drains shall be trapped immediately beneath such fixtures. Traps shall have minimum water seal of 50 mm and shall be ventilated whenever such ventilation is necessary to maintain water seal of the trap. Ventilating pipes shall be carried up vertically from the drain to a height of at least 600 mm above the outer covering of the roof of the building or as shown on drawings. All vertical ventilating, anti-syphonage and similar pipe shall be covered on top with a cowl. The cowl shall be made of C. I. unless desired otherwise by the Engineer.



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3.04.08 Manhole & Inspection Chambers

At every change of alignment, gradient or diameter there shall be a manhole or inspection chamber. The maximum distance between manholes shall be 30 meter unless specially permitted otherwise. However, for truck route (for pipes above 900 mm dia.) this distance can be increased to 45 M. The distance between manhole or inspection chamber and gully chamber shall not exceed 6 metres unless desired otherwise provision of IS: 4111 (Part-1) shall be followed for construction of a manhole. Manhole shall be constructed so as to be watertight under test. The change in alignment shall be carried out in such a manner as to provide no lodgement for any splashings in case of accidental flashing of the chamber. 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 smooth flow.

Connecting to existing sewer lines shall be through a manhole.

Unless otherwise specified, 560 mm dia. circular cast iron manhole cover with frame, heavy-duty, conforming to IS: 1726 shall be provided. The covers shall be close fittings so as to prevent gases from coming out.

3.04.09 Cutting of Pipes

Manufacturer's instructions shall be followed for cutting of pipes where necessary. Suitable and approved tools shall be used for the cutting so as to leave surface clean and square to the axis of the pipe.

3.04.10 Jointing

Jointing of pipes shall be so planned as to avoid completely any movement or strain to the joints already made. If any joint is suspected to be damaged it shall be opened out and redone.

All joints between pipes, pipes and fittings and manholes shall be gas-tight when above ground and watertight when underground. Method of jointing shall be as per instructions of the pipe and fittings manufacturer and as approved by the Engineer. However, in the absence of any instruction available from the manufacturer the methods as detailed hereunder shall be used.

a) Cast Iron Pipes

Socket and spigot pipes shall be jointed by the cast lead joints. The spigot shall be centred in the socket of the pipe by tightly caulking in sufficient turns of tarred gasket or hemp yarn to have unfilled half the depth of socket. When the gasket or hemp yarn has been caulked tightly a jointing shall be placed round the barrel and tightened against the face of the



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socket to prevent airlock. Molten lead shall then be poured in to fill the remainder of the socket and caulked with suitable tools right round the joint to make up for shrinkage of the molten metal on cooling and shall be finished 3 mm behind the socket face.

Joints in cast iron pipes with special jointing arrangements like 'Tyton' Joints etc. shall follow the instructions of the manufactures.

In special cases if flanged joints are accepted by the Engineer the joints shall be made leak proof by inserting approved type of rubber gaskets. The bolts shall be secured in stages to avoid uneven strain.

b) Concrete Pipes

Jointing of concrete pipes shall be generally of rigid type. Unless otherwise stated collar type joint shall be provided. IS: 783 shall be followed for general guidance.

The two adjoining pipes shall be butted against each other and adjoined in correct position. The collar shall then be slipped over the joint, covering equally both the pipes. The angular space shall be filled with stiff mixture of cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement : 2 sand) which shall be rammed with caulking tool. After a day's work, any extraneous material shall be removed from the inside of the pipe and the newly made joint shall be cured for 7 days.

c) Glazed Stoneware Pipes

Tarred gasket or hemp yarn soaked in thick cement slurry shall first be placed round the spigot of each pipe and the spigot shall then be placed into the socket of the pipe previously laid. The pipe shall then be adjusted and fixed in the correct position and the gasket caulked tightly so as not to fill more than 1/4 of the total depth of the socket. The remainder of the socket shall be filled with a stiff mixture of cement mortar 1:1 (1 cement : 1 sand). A fillet shall be formed round the joint with a trowel, forming an angle of 45 deg. with the barrel of the pipe. The newly made joints shall be protected, until set and shall be cured by covering with damp cloth or other suitable materials.

d) Vitrified clay pipes

The vitrified clay pipe shall be made from refractory clay mixed with crushed pottery and stone and burnt at a high temperature. These shall be hard, compact, and glazed to make them acid resistant and impervious, and shall be obtained from approved manufacturer.

Special care shall be taken in handling these pipes. The pipes shall not be



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jointed until the earth has been partly refilled over the portion of the pipe between the joint holes. Before laying the second pipe, the socket of the first pipe laid shall be thinly painted all round on the inside with cement slurry (1 part of cement and 2 parts of clean, sharp sand). A ring of rope yarn (closely twisted hemp or jute) dipped in neat cement paste or tar or bitumen, shall be inserted in the socket of pipe and driven home with caulking tools. The rope shall fully encircle the spigot with a slight overlap and shall not occupy more than one-fourth of the total depth of the socket. Where the spigot end of the pipe is made for receiving the gasket, it shall be wrapped with two or three turns of tarred spun, as close to the end as possible, before inserting into the socket. The joint shall then be completely filled with cement mortar (1:1), which shall have very little water. A fillet shall be formed round the joint with trowel, forming an angle of 45 degrees with the outside pipe. Special care shall be taken so that any excess mortar etc. left inside the pipe joints is neatly cleaned off immediately after each joint is made. A semi-circular wooden scrapper or a rubber disc to which a long handle is fixed could be used for this purpose.

e) Lead Pipes

The joints in lead pipes shall be made as wiped solder joint. The minimum and the maximum length of the wiped solder joints shall be 8 cm. and 9 cm. respectively. The solders shall generally consist of two parts of lead and one part of tin.

f) Polyethylene Pipes

The joints shall be thermo welded or bolted as per manufacturer's instructions.

g) Jointing Cast Iron Pipes with Stoneware Pipes

Where any cast iron drain pipe, ventilating pipe or trap is connected with a stoneware or semi-vitrified waste pipe, the beaded spigot end of such cast iron drain pipe, waste or ventilating pipe or trap shall be inserted into a socket of such stoneware pipe and the joint made with mortar consisting of one part of cement and one part of clean sand after placing a ratted gasket or hemp yarn soaked in neat cement slurry round the joint and inserted in it by means of a caulking tool.

h) Jointing Stoneware with Cast Iron Pipes

Where any water closet pan or earthware trap connected to such a pan is to be jointed with a cast iron soil pipe, the joint between the stoneware spigot and the cast iron socket shall always be of a flexible nature. Such joint shall be made with a mixture of bitumen and chopped asbestos fibre.



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3.04.11 Trenches and other excavations

Width of the trench at the bottom shall be such as to provide 200 mm clearance on either side of the pipe for facility of laying and jointing.

Excavated material shall be stacked sufficiently away from the edge of the trench and the side of the spoil bank shall not be allowed to endanger the stability of the excavation. Spoil may be carted away and used for filling the trench behind the work.

Turf, top soil or other surface material shall be set aside, turf being carefully rolled and stacked for use in reinstatement.

All excavation shall be properly timbered, where necessary.

Efficient arrangements for dewatering during excavation and keeping it dry till backfilling shall be made to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Sumps for dewatering shall be located away from the pipe layout.

Where the excavation proceeds through roads necessary permissions shall be secured by the Contractors from the appropriate authorities.

Special care shall be taken not to damage underground services, cables etc. These when exposed shall be kept adequately supported till the trench is backfilled.

The backfilling shall be done only after the pipeline has been tested and approved by the Engineer. Special care shall be taken under and sides of the pipe during hand packing with selected material. At least 300 mm over the pipe shall also be filled with soft earth or sand. Consolidation shall be done in 150 mm layers. The surface water shall be prevented from getting into the filled up trench. Traffic shall not be inconvenienced by heaping up unduly the backfilling material to compensate future settlement. All future settlements shall be made good regularly to minimize inconvenience of traffic where applicable.

3.04.12 Protection

Open end of each pipe shall be protected during installation by suitable covers or plugs so that the ends, threads, sockets, or spigot are not damaged and no foreign material can find its way into the pipeline. Fittings and fixtures liable to be misused or stolen during the construction phase shall be fitted only before testing and handing over.

3.05.00 WATER STORAGE TANKS



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Overhead/loft type water storage tank shall be made of PVC. These tanks shall be provided for each toilet block and placed on the roof/loft of the building. Tank shall be installed with proper supports and anchorage for applicable wind and seismic condition. Installation of tank shall be carried out according to the recommendation of IS: 12701. These tanks shall rest preferable on flat surface so as to distribute the load evenly. The tank shall be leakproof and water tight.

The outlet pipe shall be 50 mm above the bottom of the tank and provided preferably with strainers. The wash out or draining pipe shall be connected at the lowest point and flush with bottom of tank.

Tank shall be provided with all fittings for inlet, outlet, overflow pipes and ball valves.

3.06.00 SEPTIC TANK AND EFFLUENT DISPOSAL**3.06.01 Septic tank**

Septic tank shall consist of the tank itself with inlet and outlets there from complete with all necessary earthwork and backfilling. The details of septic tank shall be as shown on drawings. This item shall also include ventilating pipe of at least 100 mm dia whose top shall be provided with a suitable mosquito proof wiremesh and cowl. Ventilating pipe shall extend to a height of about 2 meter when the septic tank is at least 15 meter away from the nearest building and to a height of 2 meter above the top of building when it is located closer than 15 meter. Ventilating pipes can be connected to the normal soil ventilating system of the building where allowed.

3.06.02 Effluent Disposal

The effluent from the septic tank shall be disposed by allowing it into an open channel or a body of water if the concerned authority approves or into a soak pit for absorption by soil or shall be allowed to be absorbed by soil through open jointed SW pipes laid in a trench filled with broken bricks.

3.06.03 Soak pit

The soak pit shall be complete. It shall consist of a 900 mm dia pit 1000 mm in depth below the invert level of the inlet pipe. The pit shall be lined with stone; brick or concrete blocks set in cement mortar (1:6) and filled with brickbats. Inlet pipe shall be taken down to a depth of 900 mm from the top as an anti-mosquito measure.

3.06.04 Open jointed SW Pipe/dispersion trenches

Minimum dia of the SW pipes shall be 150 mm nominal. The trench for laying



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the pipes shall be a minimum 600 x 600 mm. The joints of the pipes shall be left unsealed. The entire length of the pipe within the trench shall be buried in a 250 mm layer gravel or crushed stone of uniform size. On top of gravel/crushed stone layer is a 150 mm bed of well-graded coarse aggregate. Ordinary soil is used for filling the top of trench.

3.06.05 Commissioning septic tank

After the septic tank has been proved watertight and the sewage system is checked the tank shall be filled with water to its outlet level before the sewage is let into the tank. It shall be seeded with well digested sludge obtained from septic tank or sludge digestion tank. In the absence of digested sludge a small quantity of decaying organic matter such as digested cow-dung may be introduced.

3.07.00 Related Works

All works, like earthwork, masonry, concrete, steelwork, cutting holes, chases, repairs and rectification associated directly with installation of water supply and sanitation systems shall come under scope of the Contractor unless specifically excluded. These works are not detailed out in this Section.

3.08.00 Regulation

The work which is required to be carried out under this section, shall be executed by a licensed Plumber only (engaged by the Contractor) and he shall obtain all necessary sanctions, permissions, certificates etc., from Municipal and/or other Local Authorities and shall abide by all the rules of such Authorities.

4.00.00 TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**4.01.00 Inspection Before installation**

All pipes, fittings, and appliance shall be inspected, before delivery at the site to see whether they conform to accepted standards. The pipes and fittings shall be inspected on site before laying and shall be sounded to disclose cracks. Any defective items shall be clearly marked as rejected and forthwith removed from the site.

4.02.00 Testing of Water Supply pipe line**4.02.01 Testing of Mains After Laying**

After laying and jointing, the main shall be slowly and carefully charged with water, so that all air is expelled from the main by providing a 25 mm inlet with a stop-cock, allowed to stand full of water for a few days if time permits, and



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then tested under pressure. The test pressure shall be 5 Kg/sq.cm or double the maximum working pressure, whichever is greater. The pressure shall be applied by means of a manually operated test pump, or in the case of long mains or mains of a large diameter, by a power driven test pump, provided that the pump is not left unattached. In either case due precaution shall be taken to ensure that the required test pressure is not exceeded. Pressure gauges shall be accurate and shall preferably have been recalibrated before the test. The pump having been stopped, the test pressure shall maintain itself without measurable less for at least five minutes. The end of the main shall be closed by fitting a watertight expanding plug and the plug shall be secured by struts to resist the end thrust of the water pressure in the mains.

4.02.02 Testing of Service Pipes and Fittings

The service pipes shall be slowly and carefully charged with water allowing all air to escape avoiding all shock or water hammer. The service pipe shall then be inspected under working conditions of pressure and flow. When all draw-off taps are closed, the service pipes shall be absolutely watertight. All piping, fittings, and appliances shall be checked for satisfactory support and protection from damage, corrosion, and frost.

4.03.00 Testing of Drain and Sewerage Pipelines

All soil pipes, waste pipes, ventilating pipes and all other pipes, when above ground, shall be gas tight. All sewers and drainpipes laid below ground shall be tested water tight. The method of actual tests shall be decided by the Engineer. All test data shall be recorded and submitted to the Engineer for review and instruction. The Engineer's discretion regarding tolerance shall be final.

General guidance for the tests are given below:



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a) Smoke test

All soil pipes, waste pipes and vent pipes and all other pipes when above ground shall be approved gastight by a smoke test conducted under a pressure of 25 mm of water and maintained for 15 minutes after all trap seals have been filled with water. The smoke is produced by burning oily waste or tarpaper or similar material in the combustion chamber of a smoke machine. Chemical smokes shall not be used.

b) Water test

The pipes shall be subjected to a test pressure of at least 1.5 m head of water at the highest point of the section under tests. The tolerance figure of two litres per centimetre of diameter per kilometre may be allowed during a period of 10 (ten) minutes. The test shall be carried out by suitably plugging the low end of the drain and the ends of connections, if any, and filling the system, with water. A knuckle bend shall be temporarily jointed in at the top end and a sufficient length of the vertical pipe jointed to it so as to provide the required test head or the top end may be plugged with a connection to a hose ending in a funnel which could be raised or lowered till the required head is obtained and fixed suitably for observation.

Subsidence of test water may be due to one or more of the following cases:

- a) Absorption by pipes and joints
- b) Sweating of pipes or joints
- c) Leakage at joints or from defective pipes
- d) Trapped air.

Allowance shall be made for (a) by adding water until absorption has ceased and after which the test proper should commence. Any leakage and the defective part of the work shall be cut out and made good.

c) For straightness

- i) By inserting at the high end of the sewer or drain a smooth ball of a diameter 13 mm less than the pipe bore. In the absence of obstruction, such as yarn or mortar projecting through the joints, the ball will roll down the invert of the pipe and emerge at the lower end; and
- ii) By means of a mirror at one end of the line and lamp at the other. If the pipeline is straight, the full circle of light may be observed. The mirror will also indicate obstruction in the barrel if the pipeline is not straight.



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4.04.00 Fittings and Fixtures etc.

All fittings and fixtures shall be connected by water tight joints. No dripping of water shall be acceptable.

4.05.00 Testing Septic Tank

The septic tank shall be tested for water tightness. It shall be filled up with water and allowed to soak for 24 hours. Then, it shall be topped up and allowed to stand again for 24 hours and loss of level recorded. The fall shall not be more than 15 mm in 24 hrs.

5.00.00 I.S. CODES

Important relevant IS Codes for this specification are listed below:

Latest editions shall always be consulted.

IS: 404	:	Lead pipes.
IS: 407	:	Brass tubes for general purposes.
IS: 458	:	Concrete pipes (with or without reinforcement)
IS: 783	:	Code of Practice for laying of concrete pipes.
IS: 1172	:	Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage and sanitation.
IS: 1200 (Pt.XVI)	:	Laying of water and sewer lines, including appurtenant items.
IS: 1230	:	Cast iron rain water pipes and fittings.
IS: 1239 (Pt.I & III)	:	Specification for Mild Steel Tubes and Mild Steel Tubulars and other wrought steel pipe fittings (10 mm to 15 mm nominal diameter).
IS: 1536	:	Specification for centrifugally cast (Spun) iron pressure pipes for water gas and sewage.
IS: 1537	:	Specification for vertically cast iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
IS: 1592	:	Asbestos cement pressure pipes,

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	IS: 1626 : Asbestos cement pressure pipes, gutters and fittings (Spigot and Socket types). IS: 2065 : Code of Practice for Water Supply in buildings. IS: 2501 : Copper tubes for general engineering purposes. IS: 2556 : Specification for vitreous sanitary appliances (vitreous china) Part – I - General requirement IS: 2633 : Method of testing, uniformity of coating on zinc coated articles. IS: 3076 : Low density polyethylene pipes for portable water supplies. IS: 3486 : Specification for Cast iron spigot and socket drain pipes (80 mm to 250 mm nominal diameter). IS: 3589 : Specification for Electrically welded steel pipe for water, gas and sewage (200 mm to 2000 mm nominal diameter). IS: 4827 : Specification for electro plated coatings of nickel and chromium on copper and copper alloy. IS: 4964 : High-density polyethylene pipes for portable water supplies. IS: 12701 : Rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tanks				
6.00.00	RATE AND MEASUREMENT				
6.01.00	RATE				
6.01.01	G.I. Pipes For Water Supply				
	Rate shall include providing and fixing of the pipes including all specials and fittings, such as tees, bands, elbows, clamps, drain heads, cleanouts etc. with cutting, making chases and jointing of pipes, making good the walls.				
6.01.02	Rainwater Down-comers				
	Rate shall include providing and fixing of the pipes including all specials and fittings, such as tees, bands, elbows, clamps, drain heads, cleanouts etc. The rate also include cost of jointing and making good the opening in structure.				



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6.01.03 Sanitary Fixtures

Rate shall include providing and fixing of sanitary appliances & fixtures and at all elevation, including all accessories and fittings, connections pipes, waste trap and pipes all complete as per description of "Schedule of Items". Rate shall also include the jointing of waste & traps to drain pipes.

6.01.04 Drainage and Sewer Pipes

Rate shall be inclusive of providing, laying and jointing of pipes as specified. Rate also include cost of lead joints or other joint as specified, cost for painting and cutting and making good walls, floors etc.

6.01.05 Floor and Gully Traps

Rate of traps is inclusive of all excavation, filling, repair, making good of opening in floor and walls, grating, painting etc. complete as described in "Schedule of Items".

6.01.06 Manholes, Septic Tank, Soak Pit and Cover

Rate of manholes, septic tank, soak pit shall be paid under respective items of work executed like brick work, plastering, concrete, reinforcement steel etc. provided for completion of the structure as per drawing and specifications. Manhole cover shall be paid separately as per description of item.

6.01.07 Water Storage Tank

The rate for water storage tank is inclusive of supply and installation of tank with all fittings, inlets, outlets, valves etc. complete.

6.02.00 MEASUREMENTS**6.02.01 Pipe for Water Supply and Drainage**

For G.I. Pipe of water supply line, rainwater down comers, drainage and sewer pipe, the measurements shall be in running metres and shall be taken along centre line of pipe or specials.

The pipe shall be measured separately according to dia. and class of pipe.

Fixtures like bibcock, stopcocks, valves etc. shall be measured in numbers.

6.02.02 Sanitary Appliances & Fixtures and Allied Works



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All sanitary appliances & fixtures like sink, washbasin, WC, shall be measured in numbers for the complete work as described in schedule of items.

Floor and gully traps shall be measured in numbers unless otherwise specified.

Water storage tank shall be measured in numbers for the capacity as specified in "Schedule of Items".

The item of work executed for completion of manholes, septic tank & soak pit shall be measured in respective items of work like brick work, RCC, plastering etc. CI cover shall be measured in numbers as specified in "Schedule of Items".



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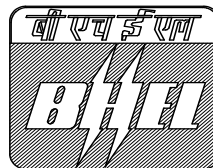
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ROAD AND DRAINAGE

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-314-600-C001



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI BLDG
NOIDA

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Standard Technical Specification For Road And Drainage 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		

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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

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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



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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

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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							

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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.



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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 skew/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.

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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	



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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.

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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 <table border="1" data-bbox="337 594 1388 877"> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th><th>Type of work/material</th><th>Field dry density as a percentage of maximum laboratory dry density as per IS : 2720, Part-VII</th></tr> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Top 0.5m portion of embankment below sub-base and shoulders</td><td>Not less than 100</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>Other portions of embankment</td><td>Not less than 95</td></tr> </table> 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			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
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									

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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.

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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	

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	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		

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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	100	100	100
63 mm	90 - 100	90 - 100	90 - 100
4.75 mm	35 - 70	40 - 90	50 - 100
75 micron	0 - 20	0 - 25	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

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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		

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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 b) Flakiness Index ***	IS : 2386 (Part IV) IS : 2386 (Part IV) or IS : 5640 ** IS : 2386 (Part I)	50 percent maximum 40 percent maximum 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



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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.



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**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



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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



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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

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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			



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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.



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**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

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The Contractor shall have the responsibility for ensuring proper proportioning of materials and producing a uniform mix. A variation in binder content upto ± 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		



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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.

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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		

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

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



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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

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

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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

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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		

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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.		



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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.

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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.



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SUB-SECTION – D 17

FABRICATION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK



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SUB-SECTION – D XVII

FABRICATION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK

1.00.00 SCOPE

This specification covers supply, fabrication, testing, painting and delivery to site of structural steelwork including supply of all consumable stores and rivets, bolts, nuts, washers, electrodes and other materials required for fabrication and field connections of all structural steelwork covered under the scope of the contract.

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 elsewhere in the contract, shall include, but not be limited to the following

- a) Preparation of complete detailed fabrication drawings and erection marking drawings required for all the structures covered under the scope of the contract based on the approved design drawings. As decided by the Engineer, some or all of these detailed drawings will have to be submitted for approval.
- b) To submit revised design with calculations and detailed fabrication drawings in case any substitution of the designed sections are to be made.
- c) To submit design calculations for joints and connections developed by the contractor along with detailed fabrication drawings.
- d) Furnish all materials, labour, tools and plant and all consumables required for fabrication and supply, all necessary rivets, bolts, nuts, washers, tie rods and welding electrodes for field connections,
- e) Furnish shop painting of all fabricated steelwork as per requirements of this Specification.
- f) Suitably mark, bundle, and pack for transport all fabricated materials.
- g) Prepare and furnish detailed Bill of Materials, Drawing Office Dispatch lists, Rivet and Bolt List and any other list of bought out items required in connection with the fabrication and erection of the structural steelwork.
- h) Insure, load and transport all fabricated steelwork field connection materials to site.
- i) Maintain a fully equipped workshop at site for fabrication, modification

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and repairs of steelwork at site as may be required to complete the works in accordance with the Contract.					
2.02.00	Work by others				
No work under this specification will be provided for by any agency other than the contractor, unless specifically mentioned otherwise elsewhere in the contract.					
2.03.00	Codes and standards				
All work under this specification shall, unless otherwise specified in the contract, conform to the requirements of the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other relevant Indian Standard specifications and codes of practice. In case any particular aspect of the work is not specifically covered by any Indian Standard specification, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer shall be followed:					
IS : 226 - Structural steel (Standard Quality)					
IS : 800 - Code of Practice for general construction in steel.					
IS : 806 - Code of practice for use of steel tubes in general building construction.					
IS : 808 - Rolled steel beams, channels, and angle sections					
IS : 813 - Scheme of symbols for welding					
IS : 814 - Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel					
IS : 815 - Classification and coding of covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steels.					
IS : 816 - Code of practice for use of metal arc welding for general construction in mild steel					
IS : 817 - Code of practice for training and testing metal arc welders					
IS : 818 - Code of practice for safety and health requirements in electric and gas welding and cutting operations					
IS : 822 - Code of practice for inspection of welds					
IS : 919 - Recommendations for limits and fits for Engineering					
IS : 961 - Structural Steel (High Tensile)					

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IS : 1148 - Rivet bars for structural purposes IS : 1149 - High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes IS : 1161 - Steel Tubes for structural purposes IS : 1200 - Method of measurement of steelwork and ironwork (Part 8) IS : 1239 - Mild Steel Tubes IS : 1363 - Black hexagon bolts, nuts and lock nuts (dia. 6 to 30 mm) and black hexagon screws (dia 6 to 24 mm) IS : 1364 - Precision and semi-precision hexagon bolts, screws, nuts and locknuts (dia, range 6 to 39 mm) IS : 1367 - Technical supply conditions for threaded fasteners IS : 1442 - Covered electrodes for the metal arc welding of high tensile structural steel IS : 1608 - Method for tensile testing of steel products other than sheet strip, wire and tube IS : 1730 - Dimensions for steel plate, sheet, and strip for structural and general engineering purposes. IS : 1731 - Dimensions for steel flats for structural and general engineering purposes IS : 1852 - Rolling and cutting tolerances for hot-rolled steel products IS : 1977 - Structural steel (ordinary quality) St-42-0 IS : 2062 - Steel for General Structural Purposes IS : 2074 - Ready mixed paint, red oxide Zinc chromate priming IS : 2595 - Code of Practice for Radiographic Testing IS : 2629 - Recommended practice for Hot-Dip Galvanizing of Iron and Steel IS : 2633 - Method for testing uniformity of coating on Zinc Coated Articles IS : 3757 - High strength structural bolts IS : 4759 - Specifications for Hot-Dip Zinc Coatings on Structural Steel					

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and other allied products IS : 7205 - Safety Code for Erection of Structural Steelwork IS : 7215 - Tolerances for fabrication of steel structures IS : 7280 - Bare wire electrodes for submerged arc welding of structural steels. IS : 9595 - Recommendations for metal arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steels. 2.04.00 Conformity with Designs The contractor shall design all connections, supply and fabricate all steelwork and furnish all connection materials in accordance with the approved drawings and/or as instructed by the Engineer keeping in view the maximum Utilization of the available sizes and sections of steel materials. The methods of painting, marking, packing and delivery of all fabricated materials shall be in accordance with the provisions of the contract and/or as approved by the Engineer. Provision of all relevant Indian Standard Specifications and Codes of Practice shall be followed unless otherwise specified in the contract. 2.05.00 Materials to be used 2.05.01 General All steel materials required for the work will be supplied by the contractor unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the contract. The materials shall be free from all imperfections, mill scales, slag intrusions, laminations, fittings, rusts etc. that may impair their strength, durability, and appearance. All materials shall be of tested quality only unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer and/or Consultant. If desired by the Engineer, Test Certificates in respect of each consignment shall be submitted in triplicate. Whenever the materials are required to be used from unidentified stocks, if permitted by the Engineer, a random sample shall be tested at an approved laboratory from each lot of 50 tones or less of any particular section. The arc welding electrodes shall be of approved reputed manufacture and conforming to the relevant Indian Standard Codes of Practice and Specifications and shall be of heavily coated type and the thickness of the coating shall be uniform and concentric. With each container of electrodes, the manufacturer shall furnish instructions giving recommended voltage and amperage (Polarity in case of D.C. supply) for which the electrodes are suitable. 2.05.02 Steel					



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All steel materials to be used in construction within the purview of this specification shall comply with any of the following Indian Standard Specifications as may be applicable:

- a) IS : 2062 - Steel for general structural purposes
- b) IS : 961 - Structural steel High Tensile
- c) IS : 1977 - Structural steel (Ordinary quality) St-42-0

In case of imported steel materials being used, these shall conform to specifications equivalent to any of the above as may be applicable.

2.05.03 Rivet Steel

All rivet steel used in construction within the purview of this Specification shall comply with one of the following Indian Standard Specifications as may be applicable:

- a) IS : 1148 - Rivet Bars for structural purpose
- b) IS : 1149 - High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes. Where high tensile steel is specified for rivets, steps shall be taken to ensure that the rivets are so manufactured that they can be driven and heads formed satisfactorily without the physical properties of steel being impaired.

2.05.04 Electrodes

All electrodes to be used under the Contract shall be of approved reputed manufacture and shall comply with any of the following Indian Standard Specifications as may be applicable

- a) IS : 814 - Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel
- b) IS : 815 - Classification and coding of covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel and low alloy high tensile steel
- c) IS : 1442 - Covered electrodes for the metal arc welding of high tensile structural steel
- d) IS : 7280 - Bare wire electrodes for submerged arc welding of structural steels

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2.05.05	Bolts and Nuts All bolts and nuts shall conform to the requirements of Indian Standard Specification IS: 1367 - Technical Supply Conditions for Threaded Fasteners. Materials for Bolts and nuts under the purview of this contract shall comply with any of the following Indian Standard Specifications as may be applicable. a) Mild Steel All mild steel for bolts and nuts when tested in accordance with the following Indian Standard Specification shall have a tensile strength of not less than 44 Kg/mm ² and a minimum elongation of 23 per cent on a gauge length of 5.6 $\sqrt{A}$, where "A" is the cross sectional area of the test specimen i) IS: 1367: Technical supply conditions for threaded fasteners ii) IS: 1608: Method for tensile testing of steel products other than sheet, strip, wire and tube b) High Tensile Steel The material used for the manufacture of high tensile steel bolts and nuts shall have the mechanical properties appropriate to the particular class of steel as set out in IS: 1367 or as approved by the Engineer. 2.05.06 Washers Washers shall be made of steel conforming to any of the following Indian Standard Specifications as may be applicable under the provisions of the Contract: a) IS : 2062 - Steel for general structural purposes b) IS : 961 - Structural Steel (High Tensile Quality) c) IS : 1977 - Structural steel (Ordinary Quality) St-42-0 d) IS : 6649 - Hardened washers 2.05.07 Paints Paints to be used for shop coat of fabricated steel under the purview of this contract shall conform to the Indian Standard Specification IS: 2074 - Ready mixed Paint, Red oxide Zinc Chromate Priming.				

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2.06.00	Coal Bin				
2.06.01	Shape of bins shall be circular, polygonal, square, or rectangular in plan. Bottom hopper portion may have be conical-cum-hyperbolic or any other profile shape as shown in the drawing. Bin shall be termed as bunkers or silos according to their shape and plane of rupture of coal.				
2.06.02	For general requirements, fabrication and construction details IS: 9178 (Pt.1 & 11) shall be followed as general guidance. The bins shall be fabricated and erected in segments.				
2.06.03	The Coal bins shall be made of mild steel plates joined together with full strength butt weld and provided with stiffeners at regular interval. Stiffeners shall be provided on the external face and it may be welded with external face.				
2.06.04	Bending of plates and rolled sections to the required shape for fabrication shall be done by plate bending machine or cold bending process Without resorting to heating, hammering, angle smithy and black smithy process.				
2.06.05	Poking hole (manual or pneumatic) and striking plate shall be provided to facilitate coal flow. Poking holes shall have circular MS pipe and cover cap as detailed in the drawing.				
2.07.00	New Erection Marks				
2.07.01	Additional structures involving new erection marks may be required to be added at any stage of work.				
2.07.02	All such new erection marks shall be detailed and included in marking schemes and fabrication carded out thereafter.				
2.07.03	All such new erection marks shall be considered under item of original fabrication work. As a result of additional structures becoming necessary if the work is delayed beyond the time schedule stipulated, the Engineer shall give suitable extension of time provided he is satisfied about the reasonableness of the delay involved. However, no claim for extra payments or revision of rates due to delay shall be entertained.				

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2.08.00	ELECTRO FORGED STEEL GRATINGS				
2.08.01	Factory made fabricated electro forged gratings unit with steel conforming to IS: 2062 shall be supplied, fabricated, transported, erected and aligned in floorings, platforms, drain and trench covers, walkways, passages, staircases with edge binding strips and anti skid nosing in treads etc.				
2.08.02	All grating units shall be rectangular in pattern and electro forged. The size and the spacing of the bearing bars and cross bars shall be as detailed in fabrication drawings. The contractor shall submit the grating design for different spans and load intensities along with fabrication drawings. The depth of the grating unit shall be 40 mm, unless specified otherwise.				
2.08.03	The gratings shall be made up in panel units designed to coincide with the span of the structural steel framing or openings as indicated in the design/scope drawings. Maximum possible standardization of the grating panel sizes shall be tried and designed.				
2.08.04	The grating unit shall be accurately fabricated and finished, free from wraps, twists, or any defects that would impair their strength, serviceability, and appearance.				
2.08.05	Grating work shall include cut outs and clearance opening for all columns, pipes, ducts, conduits or any other installation penetrating through the grating work. Such cut outs and clearances shall be treated as specified in subsequent clauses.				
2.08.06	The gratings shall be notched, trimmed and neatly finished around flanges and webs of the columns, moment connections, cap plates, and such other components of the steel structures encountered during the placement of the gratings. In all such cases, the trimming shall be done to follow the profile of the components encountered. After trimming, the binding strip shall be provided on the grating to suit the profile so obtained.				
2.08.07	Opening in gratings for pipes or ducts that are 150mm in size or diameter or larger shall be provided with steel bar toe plates of not less than 5mm thickness and appropriate width, set flush with the bottom of the bearing bars.				
2.08.08	Penetrations in gratings that are more than 50mm but less than 150mm in size or diameter shall be welded with plates of size shown in the detailed drawings set flush with the bottom of the grating panel.				
2.08.09	Unless otherwise indicated on the drawings, grating units at all penetrations shall be made up in split section, accurately fitted and neatly finished to provide for proper assembly and erection at the job site.				
2.08.10	Grating units shall be provided with all necessary clips, bolts, nuts and lock				

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material liable to rejection.					
2.09.05	There shall be no flaking or loosening when struck squarely with a chisel faced hammer. The galvanized steel member shall withstand minimum four one minute dips in copper sulphate solution as per IS: 2633.				
2.09.06	When the steel section is removed from the galvanizing kettle, excess spelter shall be removed by 'bumping'. The processes known as 'wiping' or 'scrapping' shall not be used for this purpose.				
2.09.07	Defects in certain members indicating presence of impurities in the galvanizing bath in quantities larger than that permitted by the specifications or lack of quality control in any manner in the galvanizing plant, shall render the entire, production in the relevant shift liable to rejection.				
2.09.08	All structural steel shall be treated with sodium dichromate or an approved equivalent solution after galvanizing; so as to prevent white storage stains.				
2.09.09	If the galvanizing of any member is damaged, the Engineer shall be shown of the extent of damage, if so directed the galvanizing may have to the redone in the similar manner as stated above at no extra cost to the Owner.				
2.10.00	STAINLESS STEEL HOPPERS				
2.10.01	Material				
	Stainless steel hopper of grade SS 4 15M as manufactured by SAIL or equivalent shall be provided in the lower portion of bunker hopper. SS 4 15M having the following chemical composition shall be used.				
	Material	%	Remarks		
	Carbon	10.03%	Max.		
	Silicon	1.60%	Max.		
	Manganese	0.80% to 1.50%			
	Phosphorous	0.03%	Max.		
	Sulpher	0.03%	Max.		
	Chromium	10.80% to 12.50%			
	Nickel	1.50%	Max.		
	Titanium	0.75%	Max.		

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Nitrogen0.03%Max. The mechanical properties shall be as follows: <table><thead><tr><th>Description</th><th>Value</th><th>Remarks</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Hardness Rock Well B Scale</td><td>90</td><td>Max.</td></tr><tr><td>Tensile Strength</td><td>450 MPa</td><td>Min.</td></tr><tr><td>Yield Strength</td><td>300 MPa</td><td>Min.</td></tr><tr><td>Elongation</td><td>25%</td><td>Min.</td></tr></tbody></table>						Description	Value	Remarks	Hardness Rock Well B Scale	90	Max.	Tensile Strength	450 MPa	Min.	Yield Strength	300 MPa	Min.	Elongation	25%	Min.
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Elongation	25%	Min.																		
2.10.02Fabrication The fabrication, erection, alignment and welding shall be carried out as per the accepted practice and in accordance with relevant I.S. and international specification as well as stipulations contained herein. Fabrication drawings shall be prepared by the contractor on the basis of the design / scope drawings furnished by Engineer. The fabrication and erection works shall be done as per the approved fabrication drawings.																				
2.10.03Fabrication Drawings a) Fabrication drawing shall give the cutting plan for each hopper plate. Such, cutting plan shall be based on the size of the Stainless Steel plate available at store. In order to reduce the wastage and ensure the maximum utilization of stainless steel plate, the cutting plan shall take in the consideration of the reverse curvature and place the various elements of hopper plate in opposite fashion to reduce the end wastage. Similarly the hopper plate element having different radii shall be placed one inside the other, to optimize the stainless steel plate use. Such optimization may also required adjustment in the size of the each element of hopper plate and also additional weld joints. b) The bill of material of hopper plate shall indicate the inner surface area of the hopper, weight of the hopper based on the inner surface area, weight of each of the cut plate of hopper fabrication, weight of cut and scrap pieces generated. Contractor shall return to the Owner’s store all unutilized (surplus) stainless steel plates and all waste and cut pieces generated. Non return of any part of the surplus/waste steel pieces to the Owner’s store will call for the penal recovery at three (03) times the maximum procurement rate for the weight of stainless steel pieces not returned to the store.																				

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	c) In case the contractor does the cutting of the stainless steel without approved cutting plan then all the wastage (i.e. the difference between the weight of stainless steel plate cuts and the actual finished weight considered for the measurement for payment) shall be subjected to the penal recovery at the rate mentioned above. 2.10.04 Cuffing Cutting may be affected by shearing, or by using plasma. The cut edges of all plates shall be perfectly straight and uniform through out. Cutting shall be done as per the cutting plan shown in the fabrication drawing. Should the Engineer find it necessary, the edges shall be ground smooth afterwards by contractor within the unit rates quoted by him. All the edge s shall be ground smooth before they are welded. 2.10.05 Jointing Welding shall join stainless steel. All weld joints (along the inclined plane) shall be staggered. Any common welding process can weld stainless steel viz. MIG, metal arc or plasma using the covered compatible electrodes as per IS: 5206 or by inert gas arc welding as per IS: 2811. Shielding gas shall be Argon + Hydrogen mixture or Argon + Oxygen mixture. However, Argon + Oxygen mixture shall be preferred. Carbon-di-oxide mixture shall be avoided. 308L and 315L electrodes/fillers shall be used for the welding of Stainless Steel to Stainless Steel and Stainless Steel to Mild Steel respectively. However, the welding process and the type of the electrodes to be used for welding shall be as per welding procedure, as approved by the Engineer. On the basis of the welding procedure, the Contractor shall conduct qualification test. 2.10.06 Bending The stainless steel plates shall be subjected to cold forming and bending in order to get the desired shape and profile. 2.10.07 Welding sequence The type of electrodes, welding sequence, preheat and interpass temperature and post weld heat treatment shall be as approved by the Engineer. 2.10.08 Acceptance Criteria of Fabricated Structures The acceptance of the fabricated structure work shall depend upon correct dimensions and alignment, absence of distortion in the structure, satisfactory results from the inspection and testing of the welded structure joints and the test specimens, general workmanship being good meeting the tolerance requirements given in IS: 7215.	

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2.11.00 2.11.01	BEARINGS				
	PTFE (Poly tetra fluorethylene) slide bearing				
	a) General				
	The bearings shall consist of upper and lower units. The upper unit shall include a sole plate with mirror finish stainless steel facing bonded to the bottom surface of the sole plate. The lower unit shall consist of a relevant laminated elastomers pad surfaced with PTFE. A rigid confining medium substructure bonds the PTFE to the pad. When the upper and lower units are mated the stainless steel slides on the PTFE surface with an extremely low coefficient of friction. These bearings shall be designed as per the performance requirements. The bearing shall be of reputed make and manufacturer as approved by Engineer, for required vertical loads, as per the construction drawings and for a maximum displacement of ± 50 mm. b) Material PTFE bearing shall be sliding against highly polished stainless steel and the coefficient of friction between them shall be less than 0.06 at 55 kg/cm². In order to prevent cold flow in the PTFE surface it shall be rigidly bonded by a special high temperature resistant adhesive to the stainless steel sub-strata. The stainless steel surface, which slides against the PTFE, is mirror polished. The stainless steel shall be bonded to the top plate by special high strength adhesive. The thickness of the stainless steel shall be between 1.0 to 1.5mm. The resilient bearing pad shall consist of multiple layers of lightweight fabric impregnated with a high quality elastomer compound vulcanized into slabs of uniform standard thickness as per the requirement. This shall withstand vertical (compressive) load not less than 500 kg/cm² and shear loads upto 40 kg/cm². c) Installation The seating area for PTFE bearing shall be prepared accurately level and furnished with a thin layer of epoxy resin mortar. The bearing will be placed on this layer while it is still workable and the bearing is levelled. The bearing should not be displaced as the beam is lowered into position. When the mortar and adhesive are fully set and the beam slightly above the top of the bearing. The upper surface of the bearing shall then be coated with sufficient thickness of epoxy resin mortar so that when the beam is lowered on to the temporary supports it comes into full contact with the mortar and some is squeezed out. The surplus shall be troweled off and after the mortar is fully set the temporary supports removed.				

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2.12.00	Storage of material				
2.12.01	General				
	All materials shall be so stored as to prevent deterioration and to ensure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Any material, which has deteriorated or has been damaged, shall be removed from the contractor's yard immediately, failing which, the Engineer shall be at liberty to get the material removed and the cost incurred thereof shall be realised from the Contractor. The Contractor shall maintain upto date accounts in respect of receipt, use, and balance of all sizes and sections of steel and other materials. In case the fabrication is carried out in contractor's fabrication shop outside the plant site where other fabrication works are also carried out, all materials meant for use in this contract shall be stacked separately with easily identifiable marks.				
2.12.02	Steel				
	The steel to be used in fabrication and the resulting cut-pieces shall be stored in separate stacks off the ground section wise and lengthwise so that they can be easily inspected, measured, and accounted for at any time. If required by the Engineer, the materials may have to be stored under cover and suitably painted for protection against weather.				
2.12.03	Electrodes				
	The electrodes for electric arc welding shall be stored in properly designed racks, separating different types of electrodes in distinctly marked compartments. The electrodes shall be kept in a dry and warm condition if necessary by resorting to heating.				
2.12.04	Bolts, Nuts and Washers				
	Bolts, nuts and washers and other fastening materials shall be stored on racks off the ground with a coating of suitable protective oil. These shall be stored in separate gunny bags or compartments according to diameter, length, and quality.				
2.12.05	Paints				
	Paints shall be stored under cover in air tight containers. Paints supplied in sealed containers shall be used up as soon as possible once the container is opened.				
2.13.00	Quality Control				
	The Contractor shall establish and maintain quality control procedures for different items of work and materials to the extent he deems necessary to				



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ensure that all work is performed in accordance with this specification. In addition to the Contractor's quality control procedures, materials and workmanship at all times shall be subjected to inspection by the Engineer or Engineer's representative. As far as possible, all inspection by the Engineer or Engineer's representative shall be made at the Contractor's fabrication shop whether located at Site or elsewhere. The Contractor shall co-operate with the Engineer or Engineer's representative in permitting access for inspection to all places where work is being done and in providing free of cost all necessary help in respect of tools and plants, instrument, labour and materials required to carry out the inspection. The inspection shall be so scheduled as to provide the minimum interruption to the work of the Contractor.

Materials or workmanship not in reasonable conformance with the provisions of this Specification may be rejected at any time during the progress of the work.

The quality control procedure shall cover but not be limited to the following items of work

- a) Steel: Quality manufacturer's test certificates, test reports of representative samples of materials from unidentified stocks if permitted to be used.
- b) Rivets, Bolts, : Manufacturer's certificate, dimension checks, Nuts & Washers material testing.
- c) Electrodes : Manufacturer's certificate, thickness and quality of flux coating.
- d) Welders : Qualifying Tests
- e) Welding sets : Performance Tests
- f) Welds : Inspection, X-ray, Ultrasonic tests
- g) Paints : Manufacturer's certificate, physical inspection reports
- h) Galvanizing : Tests in accordance with IS 2633 - Method for testing uniformity of coating on Zinc Coated Articles and IS : 4759 - Specification for Hot-Dip Zinc coatings on Structural Steel and other allied products.

2.14.00 Standard dimensions, forms and weights

The dimensions, forms, weights and tolerances of all rolled shapes rivets, bolts, nuts, studs, washers etc. and other members used in the fabrication of



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any structure shall, wherever applicable, conform to the requirements of the latest relevant Indian Standards, wherever they exist, or, in the absence of Indian Standards, to other equivalent standards.

2.15.00

Fabrication Drawings

The contractor shall within thirty (30) days after the award of the Contract submit to the Engineer the Schedule of Fabrication and erection of structural Steelworks, for approval. Within one week after receipt of approval on design of any steel structure (part or full) based on the approved design. As decided by the Engineer, six (6) copies each of some or all of the detailed fabrication drawings will have to be submitted for approval.

The sequence of preparation of fabrication drawings shall match with the approved fabrication and erection schedule. The above-mentioned approval for fabrication drawings will be accorded only towards the general conformity with the design requirements as well as specifications. The approval of drawing however shall not relieve the contractor of his sole responsibility in carrying out the work correctly and fulfilling the complete requirements of contract documents.

The fabrication drawings shall include but not limited to the following:

- a) Assembly drawings giving exact sizes of the sections to be used and identification marks of the various sections.
- b) Dimensional drawings of base plates, foundation bolts location etc.
- c) Comparison sheets to show that the proposed alternative section, if any, is as strong as the original sections shown on the Design Drawings.
- d) Complete Bill of Materials and detailed drawings of all sections as also their billing weights.
- e) Any other drawings or calculations that may be required for the clarification of the works or substituted parts thereof.

These drawings shall give all the necessary information for the fabrication, erection, and painting of the steelwork in accordance with the provisions of this Specification. Fabrication drawings shall be made in accordance with the best modern practice and with due regard to sequence, speed and economy in fabrication and erection. Fabrication drawings shall give complete information necessary for fabrication of the various components of the steelwork, including the location, type, size, and extent of welds. These shall also clearly distinguish between shop and field rivets, bolts, and welds and specify the class of bolts and nuts. The drawings shall be drawn to a scale large enough to convey all the necessary information adequately. Notes on the fabrication

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drawings shall indicate those joints or groups of joints in which it is particularly important that the welding sequence and technique of welding shall be carefully controlled to minimize the locked up stresses and distortion. Welding symbols used shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Standard Specification. IS: 813 - Scheme of symbols for Welding, and shall be consistent throughout. Weld lengths called for on the drawings shall mean the net effective length. The Contractor shall be responsible for and shall carry out at his cost any alterations of the work due to any discrepancies, errors or omissions on the drawings or other particulars supplied by him, whether such drawings or other particulars have been duly approved or not in accordance with the Contract.					
3.00.00		WORKMANSHIP			
3.01.00		Fabrication			
3.01.01		General			
All workmanship shall be equal to the best practice in modern structural shops, and shall conform to the provisions of the Indian Standard IS: 800 - Code of Practice for general construction in steel and other relevant Indian Standards or equivalent.					
3.01.02		Straightening Material			
Rolled materials before being laid off or worked, must be clean, free from sharp kinks, bends or twists and straight within the tolerances allowed by the Indian Standard Specification on IS: 1552 - Specification for rolling and cutting tolerance for hot-rolled steel products. If straightening is necessary, it may be done by mechanical means or by the application of a limited amount of localized heat. The temperature of heated areas, as measured by approved methods, shall not exceed 600°C.					
3.01.03		Cutting			
Shearing, cropping, or sawing shall affect cutting. Use of a mechanically controlled gas-cutting torch may be permitted for mild steel only. Gas cutting of high tensile steel may also be permitted provided special care is taken to leave sufficient metal to be removed by machining, so that all metal that has been hardened by flame is removed. Gas cutting without a mechanically controlled torch may be permitted if special care is taken and done under expert hand, subject to the approval of the Engineer. To determine the effective size of members cut by gas, 3 mm shall be deducted from each cut edge. Gas cut edges, which will be subjected to substantial stress or which are to have weld metal deposited on them, shall be					

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reasonably free from gouges, occasional notches or gouges not more than 4 mm deep will be permitted. Gouges greater than 4 mm that remain from cutting shall be removed by grinding. All re-entrant corners shall be shaped notch free to a radius of at least 12 mm. Shearing, cropping and gas cutting shall be clean, reasonably square and free from any distortion.					
3.01.04		Planning of edges			
Planning or finishing of sheared or cropped edges of plates or shapes or of edges gas-cut with a mechanically controlled torch shall not be required, unless specifically required by design and called for on the drawings, included in a stipulation for edge preparation for welding or as may be required after the inspection of the cut surface. Surface cut with hand-flame shall generally be ground, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the Engineer.					
3.01.05		Clearances			
The erection clearance for cleated ends of members connecting steel to steel shall preferably be not greater than 2 mm at each end. The erection clearance at ends of beams web shall be not more than 3 mm at each end, but where for practical reasons greater clearance is necessary, suitably designed cheatings shall be provided.					
3.02.00		Riveted and bolted construction			
3.02.01		Holes			
Holes through more than one thickness of material for members, such as compound stanchions and girder flanges, shall be drilled after the members are assembled and tightly clamped or bolted together. Punching may be permitted before assembly, if the thickness of the material is not greater than the nominal diameter of rivet or bolt plus 3 mm subject to a maximum thickness of 16 mm provided that the holes are punched 3 mm less in diameter than the required size and reamed after assembly to the full diameter.					
Holes for rivets or black bolts shall be not more than 1.5 mm or 2.0 mm (depending on whether the diameter of the rivet or bolt is less or more than or equal to 25 mm) larger in diameter than the nominal diameter of the rivet or black bolt passing through them.					
Holes for turned and fitted bolts shall be drilled to a diameter equal to the nominal diameter of the shank or barrel subject to a tolerance grade of BS as specified in IS: 919. Parts to be connected shall be firmly held together by tacking welds or clamps and the holes drilled through all the thicknesses in one operation and subsequently reamed to size. Holes not drilled through all thickness in one operation shall be drilled to a smaller size and reamed out after assembly.					



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Holes for rivets or bolts shall not be formed by gas cutting process.

3.02.02

Assembly

All parts of riveted members shall be well pinned or bolted and rigidly held together while riveting. Drifting to enlarge unmatching holes shall not generally be permitted. In case drifting is permitted to a slight extent during assembly, it shall not distort the metal or enlarge the holes. Holes that must be enlarged to admit the rivets or bolts shall be reamed. Poor matching of holes shall be cause for rejection. The component parts shall be so assembled that they are neither twisted nor otherwise damaged, and shall be so prepared that the specified cambers, if any, are maintained.

Rivets shall ordinarily be hot driven, in which case their finished heads shall be approximately hemispherical in shape and shall be of uniform size throughout the work for rivets of the same size full, neatly finished and concentric with the holes. Rivets shall be heated uniformly to a temperature not exceeding 1125°C they shall not be driven after their temperature has fallen below 540°C.

Rivets shall be driven by power riveters, of either compression or manually operated type, employing pneumatic, hydraulic or electric power. Hand driven rivets shall not be allowed unless in exceptional cases specifically approved by the Engineer. After driving, rivets shall be tight, shall completely fill the holes and their heads shall be in full contact with the surface. In case of countersunk rivets, the countersinking shall be fully filled by the rivet, any proudness of the countersunk head being dressed off flush, if required.

Riveted members shall have all parts firmly drawn and held together before and during riveting and special care shall be taken in this respect for all single riveted connections. For multiple riveted connections, a service bolt shall be provided in every third or fourth hole.

All loose, burnt, or otherwise defective rivets shall be cut out and replaced and special care shall be taken to inspect all single riveted connections. Special care shall also be taken in heating and driving long rivets. The Contractor shall prove the quality of riveting by cutting some rivets chosen at random by the Engineer. No extra payment will be made to the Contractor for such cutting and replacing. Riveting work, for any particular section or group, will be considered satisfactory when at least 90% of the corresponding cut rivets is found to be sound. If the ratio is below 75%, all the rivets in the particular section or group shall be cut, removed and replaced and tested again at the Contractor's expense. For cases between 75% and 90% the engineer shall have the option to instruct cutting and replacing any number of further rivets at the Contractor's cost as he deems necessary.

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Bolted construction shall be permitted only in case of field connections if called for on the Drawings and is subjected to the limitation of particular connections as may be specified. In special cases, however, shop bolt connections may be allowed if shown on drawing or directed by the Engineer. Washers shall be tapered or otherwise suitably shaped, where necessary, to give the heads and nuts of bolts a satisfactory bearing. The threaded portion of each bolt shall project through the nut at least one thread. In all cases the bolt shall be provided with a washer of sufficient thickness under the nut to avoid any threaded portion of the bolt being within the thickness of the parts bolted together. In addition to the normal washer one spring washer or lock nut shall be provided for each bolt for connections subjected to vibrating forces or otherwise as may be specified on the Drawings.					
3.03.00		Welded Construction			
3.03.01		General			
Welding shall be in accordance with relevant Indian Standards and as supplemented in the Specification. Welding shall be done by experienced and good welders who have been qualified by tests in accordance with IS: 817.					
3.03.02		Preparation of material			
Surface to be welded shall be free from loose scale, slag, rust, grease, paint, and any other foreign material except that mill scale, which withstands vigorous wire brushing, may remain. Joint surfaces shall be free from fins and tears. Preparation of edges by gas cutting shall, wherever practicable, be done by a mechanically guided torch.					
3.03.03		Assembling			
Parts to be fillet welded shall be brought in, as close contact as practicable and in no event shall be separated by more than 4 mm. If the separation is 1.5 mm or greater, the size of the fillet welds shall be increased by the amount of the separation. The fit of joints at contact surfaces, which are not completely sealed by, welds, shall be close enough to exclude water after painting. Abutting parts to be butt-welded shall be carefully aligned. Misalignments greater than 3 mm shall be corrected and in making the correction the parts shall not be drawn into a sharper slope than two degrees (2°). The work shall be positioned for flat welding whenever practicable.					
3.03.04		Welding Sequence			
In assembling and joining parts of a structure or of built-up members, the procedure and sequence of welding shall be such as will avoid needless					



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distortion and minimize shrinkage stresses in the closing welds of a rigid assembly, such closing welds shall be made in compression elements.

In the fabrication of cover-plated beams and built-up members, all shop splices in each component part shall be made before such component part is welded to other parts of the member. Long girders or girder sections may be made by shop splicing not more than three sub-sections, each made in accordance with this paragraph.

When required by the Engineer, welded assemblies shall be stress relieved by heat-treating in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Indian Standard or any other Standard approved by the Engineer.

3.03.05 Welding technique

All complete penetration groove welds made by manual welding, except when produced with the aid of backing material not more than 8 mm thick with root opening not less than one-half the thickness of the thinner part joined, shall have the root of the initial layer gouged out on the back side before welding is started from that side, and shall be so welded as to secure sound metal and complete fusion throughout the entire cross-section. Groove welds made with the use of the backing of the same material, as the base metal shall have the weld metal thoroughly fused with the backing material. Backing strips need not be removed. If required, they may be removed by gouging or gas cutting after welding is completed, provided no injury is done to the base metal and weld metal and the weld metal surface is left flush or slightly convex with full throat thickness.

Groove welds shall be terminated at the ends of a joint in a manner that will ensure their soundness. Where possible, this should be done by use of extension bars or run-off plates. Extension bars or run-off plates need not be removed upon completion of the weld unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the contract.

To get the best and consistent quality of welding, automatic submerged arc process shall be preferred. The technique of welding employed, the appearance and quality of welds made, and the methods of correcting defective work shall all conform to the relevant Indian Standards.

3.03.12 Temperature

No welding shall normally be done on parent material at a temperature below (-) 5°C. However, if welding is to undertaken at low temperature, adequate precautions as recommended in relevant Indian Standard shall be taken. When the parent material is less than 40 mm thick and the temperature is between (-) 5°C and 0°C, the surface around the joint to a distance of 100 mm or 4 times the thickness of the material, whichever is greater, shall be preheated till it is hand warm. When the parent material is more than 40 mm thick, the

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temperature of the area mentioned above shall be in no case be less than 20°C. All requirements regarding preheating of the parent material shall be in accordance with the relevant Indian Standard.					
3.03. 13 Peening					
Where required, intermediate layers of multiple-layer welds may be peened with light blows from a power hammer, using a round-nose tool, peening shall be done after the weld has cooled to a temperature warm to the hand. Care shall be exercised to prevent scaling or flaking of weld and base metal from over peening.					
3.03. 14 Equipment					
These shall be capable of producing proper current so that the operator may produce satisfactory welds. The welding machine shall be of a type and capacity as recommended by the manufacturers of electrodes or as may be approved by the engineer.					
3.04.00 Finish					
Column splices and butt joints of compression members depending on contact for stress transmission shall be accurately machined and close-butt over the whole section with a clearance not exceeding 0.1 mm locally at any place. In column caps and bases, the ends of shafts together with the attached gussets, angles, channels etc; after welding/riveting together, should be accurately machined so that the parts connected butt over the entire surfaces of contact. Care should be taken that those connecting angles of channels are fixed with such accuracy that they are not reduced in thickness by machining by more than 1.0 mm.					

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3.05.00

Slab bases and caps

Bases and caps fabricated out of steel slabs, except when cut material with true surface, shall be accurately machined over the bearing surface and shall be in effective contact with the end of the stanchion. A bearing face, which is to be grouted direct to a foundation, need not be machined if such face is true and parallel to the upper face.

To facilitate grouting, holes shall be provided, where necessary, in stanchion bases for the escape of air.

3. 12.00

Lacing bars

The ends of lacing bars shall be neat and free from burns.

3. 13.00

Separators

Rolled section or built-up steel separators or diaphragms shall be required for all double beams except where encased in concrete, in which case, pipe separators shall be used.

3.14.00

Bearing Plates

Provision shall be made for all necessary steel bearing plates to take up reaction of beams and columns and the required stiffeners and gussets whether or not specified in Drawings.

3.15.00

Floor Grating

All grating units shall be rectangular in pattern and of pressure locked assembly. The size and spacing of bearing bars and cross bars shall be as approved in detailed drawings. Alternatively diamond pattern grating if approved may be used.

The grating shall be made in panel units designed to span as indicated in structural steel framing drawing or as directed by the Engineer.

The grating units shall be finished free from warps, twists, or any other defects. Grating work shall include cutouts and clearance openings for all columns, pipes, ducts, conduits etc. The gratings shall be notched, trimmed, and neatly finished around components of the steel structures encountered. Binding strip shall be provided on the grating to suit the profile. Openings in gratings shall be provided with steel bar toe plates of not less than 5 mm thickness and 100 mm width.

Unless otherwise indicated on drawings, all penetrations of grating units shall be made up in split section, accurately fitted, and neatly finished. Grating units

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		shall be provided with all necessary clips, bolts, lock washers etc. for proper assembly and installation on supporting steel members. Maximum deviation in linear dimension shall not exceed 12 mm.			
3.10.00	Chequered Plates Minimum thickness of chequered plate floorings, covers etc. shall be 6 mm O/P. Chequered plate shall be accurately cut to the required sizes and shapes and the cut edges properly ground. Stiffeners shall be provided wherever required from design consideration.				
3.11.00	Architectural Clearances Bearing plates and stiffener connections shall not be permitted to encroach on the designed architectural clearances.				
3.11.00	Shop connections a) All shop connections shall be otherwise riveted or welded as specified on the Drawings. b) Heads of rivets on surfaces carrying brick walls shall be flattened to 10 mm thick projection. c) Certain connections, specified to be shop connections, may be changed to field connections if desired by the Engineer for convenience of erection and the contractor will have to make the desired changes at no extra cost to the exchequer.				
3.13.00	Castings Steel castings shall be annealed.				
3.14.00	Shop erection The steelwork shall be temporarily shop-erected complete or as directed by the Engineer so that accuracy of fit may be checked before dispatch. The parts shall be shop-erected with a sufficient number of parallel drifts to bring and keep the parts in place. In case of parts drilled or punched using steel jigs to make all similar parts interchangeable, the steelwork shall be shop erected in such a way as will facilitate the check of interchange ability.				

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3.15.00	Shop painting				
3.15.01	General				
	Unless otherwise specified, steelwork, which will be concealed by interior building finish, need not be painted; steelwork to be encased in concrete shall not be painted. Unless specifically exempted, all other steelwork shall be given one coat of shop paint, applied thoroughly and evenly to dry surfaces which have been cleaned, in accordance with the following paragraph, by brush, spray, roller coating, flow-coating or dipping as may be approved by the Engineer. After inspection and approval and before leaving the shop, all steelwork specified to be painted shall be cleaned by hand-wire brushing or by other methods of loose mill scale, loose rust, weld slag or flux deposit, dirt and other foreign matter. Oil and grease deposits shall be removed by the solvent. Steelwork specified to have no shop paint shall, after fabrication, be cleaned of oil or grease by solvent cleaners and be cleaned of dirt and other foreign material by trough sweeping with a fibre brush.				
3.15.02	Inaccessible parts				
	Surfaces not in contact, but inaccessible after assembly, shall receive two coats of shop paint, Positively of different colours to prove application of two coats before assembly. This does not apply to the interior of sealed hollow sections.				
3.15.03	Contact surfaces				
	Contact surface shall be cleaned in accordance with sub-clause 3.13.1 before assembly.				
3.15.04	Finished surfaces				
	Machine finished surfaces shall be protected against corrosion by a rust inhibiting coating that can be easily removed prior to erection or which has characteristics that make removal unnecessary prior to erection.				
3.15.05	Surfaces adjacent to field welds				
	Unless otherwise provided for, surfaces within 50 of any field weld location shall be free of materials that would prevent proper welding or produce objectionable fumes while welding is being done.				

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3.16.00	Galvanizing				
3.16.01	General				
	Structural steelwork for switchyard or other structures as may be specified in the contract shall be hot dip galvanized in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials Specification ASTM-A 123 or IS: 2629 - Recommended practice for Hot-Dip Galvanizing of Iron and steel. Where the steel structures are required to be galvanized the field connection materials like bolts, nuts and washers shall also be galvanized.				
3.16.02	Surface Preparation				
	All members to be galvanized shall be cleaned, by the process of pickling of rust, loose scale, oil, grease, slag and spatter of welded areas and other foreign substances prior to galvanizing. Pickling shall be carried out by immersing the steel in an acid bath containing either sulphuric or hydrochloric acid at a suitable concentration and temperature. The concentration of the acid and the temperature of the bath can be varied, provided that the pickling time is adjusted accordingly. The pickling process shall be completed by thoroughly rinsing with water, which should preferably be warm, so as to remove the residual acid.				
3.16.03	Procedure				
	Galvanizing shall be carried out by hot dip process in a proper and uniformly heated bath. It shall meet all the requirements when tested in accordance with IS: 2633 - Method for testing uniformity of coating on Zinc Coated Articles and IS: 4759 - Specification for Hot-dip zinc coatings on Structural Steel & other allied products. After finishing the threads of bolts, galvanizing shall be applied over the entire surface uniformly. The threads of bolts shall not be machined after galvanizing and shall not be clogged with zinc. The threads of nuts may be tapped after galvanizing but care shall be taken to use oil in the threads of nuts during erection. The surface preparation for galvanizing and the process of galvanizing itself, shall not adversely affect the mechanical properties of the materials to be galvanized. Where members are of such lengths as to prevent complete dipping in one operation, great care shall be taken to prevent warping. Materials on which galvanizing has been damaged shall be acid stripped and re-galvanized unless otherwise directed, but if any member becomes damaged after leaving been dipped twice, it shall be rejected. Special care shall be taken not to injure the skin on galvanized surfaces during transport, handling, and				

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		erection. Damages, if occur, shall be made good in accordance or as directed by the Engineer.			
4.00.00		INSPECTION, TESTING, ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND DELIVERY			
4.01.00		Inspection			
		Unless specified otherwise, inspection to all, work shall be made by the or Engineer's representative at the place of manufacture prior to delivery. The Engineer or his representative shall have free access at all reasonable times to those parts of the manufacturer's works which are concerned with the fabrication of the steelwork under this Contract and he shall be afforded all reasonable facilities for satisfying himself that the fabrication is being done in accordance with the provisions of this Specification. The Contractor shall provide free of charge, such labour, materials, electricity, fuel, water, stores, tools and plant, apparatus and instruments as may be required by the Engineer to carry out inspection and/or tests in accordance with the Contract. The Contractor shall guarantee compliance with the provisions of this Specification.			
4.02.00		Testing and Acceptance Criteria			
4.02.01		General			
		The Contractor shall carry out sampling and testing in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards and as supplemented herein for the following items at his own Cost. The Contractor shall get the specimens tested in a laboratory approved by the Engineer and submit to the Engineer the test results in triplicate within 3 (three) days after completion of the test.			
4.02.02		Steel			
		All steel supplied by, the Contractor shall conform, to the relevant Indian Standards. Except otherwise mentioned in the contract, only tested quality steel having mill test reports shall be used. In case unidentified steel materials are permitted to be used by the Engineer, random samples of materials will be taken from each unidentified lot of 50 M.T or less of any particular section for tests to conform to relevant Indian Standards. Cost of all tests shall be born by the contractor. All material shall be free from all imperfections, mill scales, slag intrusions, laminations, fittings, rusts etc. that may impair their strength, durability, and appearance.			
4.02.02		Welding			

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a) The weld surface shall be cleaned with steel wire brush to remove spatter metal, slag etc. and 100% of welds shall be inspected visually for size, length of weldment and external defects. Weld gauges shall be used for checking weld sizes. The surface shall be clean with regular beads and free from slags, cracks, blow-holes etc. b) Non-destructive examination shall be carried out to determine soundness of weldments as follows: i) 10% at random on fillet-joints. ii) 100% on all butt-joints. c) Should the ND tests indicate defects like improper root penetration, extensive blowholes, slag intrusion etc., such welds shall be back gauged, joints prepared again and rewelded. All defects shall be rectified by the Contractor at no extra costs. d) All electrodes shall be procured from approved reputed manufacturers with test certificates. The correct grade and size of electrode, which has not deteriorated in storage, shall be used. The inspection and testing of welding shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Indian Standards or other equivalents. For every 50 tones of welded fabrication, the Engineer may ask for 1(one) test-destructive or non-destructive including X -ray, ultrasonic test or similar, the cost of which shall be borne by the Contractor.					
4.02.04		Rivets, bolts, nuts and washers			
All rivets, bolts, nuts, and washers shall be procured from M/s. Guest Keen William Ltd. or equivalent and shall confirm to the relevant Indian Standards. If desired by the Engineer, representative samples of these materials may have to be tested in an approved laboratory and in accordance with the procedures described in relevant Indian Standards. Cost of all such testing shall have to be borne by the Contractor. In addition to testing the rivets by hammer, 2% (two per cent) of the rivets done shall have to be cut off by chisels to ascertain the fit, quality of material and workmanship. The removal of the cut rivets and re-installing new rivets shall be done by the Contractor at his own cost.					
4.02.05		Shop painting			
All paints and primers shall be of standard quality and procured from approved manufacturers and shall conform to the provisions of the relevant Indian Standards.					
4.02. 12		Galvanizing			
All galvanizing shall be uniform and of standard quality when tested in					

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accordance with IS: 2633 - Method for testing uniformity of coating on Zinc Coated Articles and 15: 4759 - specification for Hot-Dip Zinc Coatings on Structural Steel & other allied products.					
4.03.00	Tolerance	The tolerances on the dimensions of individual rolled steel components shall be as specified in IS: 1852 - specification for rolling and Cutting Tolerances for Hot-rolled Steel Products. The tolerances on straightness, length etc. of various fabricated components (such as beams and girders, columns, crane gantry girder etc.) of the steel structures shall be as specified in IS: 721 - Tolerances for Fabrication of Steel Structures.			
4.04.00	Acceptance	Should any structure or part of a structure be found not to comply with any of the provisions of this specification, the same shall be liable to rejection. No Structure or part of the structure once rejected, shall be offered again for test, except in cases where the Engineer considers the defects rectifiable. The Engineer may, at his discretion, check some of the tests at an appropriate laboratory at the contractors cost. When all tests to be performed in the Contractor's shop under the terms of this contract have been successfully carried out, the steelwork will be accepted forthwith and the Engineer will issue acceptance certificate, upon receipt of which, the items will be shop painted, packed and dispatched. No item to be delivered unless an acceptance certificate for the same has been issued. The satisfactory completion of these tests or the issue of the certificates shall not bind the Owner to accept the work, should it, on further tests before or after erection, be found not in compliance with the Contract.			
4.05.00	Delivery of materials				
4.05.01	General	The Contractor will deliver the fabricated structural steel materials to site with all necessary field connection materials in such sequence as will permit the most efficient and economical performance of the erection work. The Owner may prescribe or control the sequence of delivery of materials, at his own discretion.			

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4.05.02

Marking

Each separate piece of fabricated steelwork shall be distinctly marked on all surfaces before delivery in accordance with the markings shown on approved erection drawings and shall bear such other marks as will further facilitate identification and erection.

4.05.03

Shipping

Shipping shall be strictly in accordance with the sequence stipulated in the agreed Programme. Contractor shall dispatch the materials to the e worksite securely protecting and packing the materials to avoid loss or damage during transport by rail, road or water. All parts shall be adequately braced to prevent damage in transit.

Each bundle, bale or package delivered under this contract shall be marked on as many sides as possible and such distinct marking (all previous irrelevant markings being carefully obliterated) shall show the following:

a)

Name and address of the consignee

b)

Name and address of the consignor

c)

Gross weight of the package in tonnes and its dimensions

d)

Identification marks and/or number of the package

e)

Custom registration number, if required

All markings shall be carried out with such materials as would ensure quick drying and indelibility.

Each component or part or piece of material when shipped, shall be indelibly marked and/or tagged with reference to assembly drawings and corresponding piece numbers.

Each packing case shall contain in duplicate in English a packing list pasted on to the inside of the cover in a water-proof envelope, quoting especially -

a)

Name of the Contractor

b)

Number and date of the Contract

c)

Name of the office placing the contract

d)

Nomenclature of stores

e)

A schedule of parts or pieces, giving the parts or piece number with

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reference to assembly drawings and the quantity of each.

The shipping dimensions of each packing shall not exceed the maximum dimensions permissible for transport over the Indian Railways/Roads.

After delivery of the materials at site, all packing materials shall automatically become the property of the Owner.

Notwithstanding anything stated hereinbefore, any loss or damage resulting from inadequate packing shall be made good by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Owner. When facilities exist, all shipments shall be covered by approved Insurance Policy for transit at the cost of the Contractor.

The contractor shall ship the complete materials or part on board a vessel belonging to an agency approved by the Owner or on rail and/or road transport as directed. The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ensure correct appraisal of freight rates, weights and volumes and in no case will the Owner be liable to pay any warehouse, wharfage, demurrage and other charges.

If, however, the Owner has to make payment of any of the above-mentioned charges, the amount paid will be deducted from the bills of the Contractor.

Necessary advise regarding the shipment with relevant details shall reach the Engineer at least a week in advance.

5.00.00 INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

5.01.00 With Tender

The following information is required to be submitted with the Tender:

a) Progress Schedule

The Contractor shall quote in his Tender a detailed schedule of progress of work and total time of completion, itemizing the time required for each of the following aspects of work.

i) Preparation and approval of fabrication drawing

ii) Procurement of Materials

iii) Fabrication and shipping of all anchor bolts

iv) Fabrication and shipping of main steelwork.

v) Fabrication and shipping of steelwork for bunkers, tanks and/or silos as applicable.



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vi) Fabrication and shipping of all other remaining steelwork including miscellaneous steelwork.

vii) Final date of completion of all shipments.

b) Shop

Location of the Tenderer's fabrication workshop giving details of equipment, manpower, the total capacity, and the capacity that will be available exclusively for this contract shall be submitted.

5.02.00 After Award

After award of the Contract the successful Tenderer is to submit the following:

- a) Complete fabrication drawings, material lists, cutting lists, rive and bolt lists, field welding schedules based on the approved design drawings prepared by him in accordance with the approved schedule.
- b) Monthly Progress Report with necessary photographs in six (6) copies to reach the Engineer on or before the 7th day o. each month, giving the up-to-date status of preparation of detailed shop drawings, bill of materials, procurement of materials, actual fabrication done, shipping and all other relevant information.
- c) Detailed monthly material reconciliation statements relevant to the Work done and reported in the Progress Report, giving the stock at hand of raw steel, work in progress, finished materials.
- d) Results of any test as and when conducted and as require by the engineer.
- e) Manufacturer's mill test report in respect of steel materials, rivets, bolts, nuts, and electrodes as may be applicable.

6.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

6.01.00 Rates

6.01.01 The items of work in the Schedule of items describe the work in brief. The various items of the Schedule of items shall be read in conjunction with these specifications including amendments and additions, general conditions of contract, special conditions of contracts, and other tender documents, if any. For each item of Schedule of Items, the bidder's rates shall include the activities covered in the description of the item as well as all necessary operations described in the Specifications.

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6.01.02 The bidder's rates shall include cost of all minor details which are obviously and fairly intended and which may not have been included in the description in these documents but are essential for the satisfactory completion of the work. Rates shall also include for taking all safety measures.					
6.01.03 The bidder's -rates for all items of schedule of items shall include complete cost towards plant, equipment, erection and dismantling of scaffolding, men, materials and consumables, skilled and unskilled labour, levies, taxes, royalties, duties, transport, storage, repair/rectification/maintenance until handing over, contingencies, overhead and all incidental items not specifically mentioned but reasonably implied and necessary to complete the work.					
6.01.04 No claims shall be entertained, if the details shown on the `Released for Construction' drawings differ from those shown on the bid/tender drawings.					
6.01.05 Rates shall be inclusive of all leads and lifts/elevation.					
6.01.06 The bidder's rates for Structural Steel shall include for fabrication and erection, transportation to site, preparation checking collecting and distributing of the fabrication drawings and design calculations, erection scheme, alignment, welding, including preheating and post heating, testing of welders, inspection of welds, visual inspection, non destructive and special testing, rectification and correction of defective welding works, production test plate, inspection and testing, erection scheme, protection against damage in transit, stability of structures, etc. The rates shall also be inclusive of providing and installing temporary structures, transport of Owner issue material from store, return of surplus/waste steel materials including cut pieces/waste steel, provision of additional butt/weld joint to reduce the wastage and all other general, special, such requirements as may be required, for the successful completion of the work.					
6.01.07 The bidder's rates for foundation bolts assembly shall include fabrication erection, installation, and alignment of complete bolt assembly with nuts, locknuts, anchor plates, stiffener plates, protective tape, etc. This shall also include the cost of materials not issued by the Owner.					
6.01.08 The bidders rates for application of inorganic primer shall include surface preparation to near white metal surface by blast cleaning, abrasives, touch up painting, suitable enclosure to avoid contamination and the necessary statutory approval from the factory inspector/pollution control board etc. regarding the method of blast cleaning and abrasives used, and getting approval of the specialized agency supplying the zinc silicate primer.					
6.01.09 The bidder's rates for application of finish painting system shall include surface preparation, application of intermediate (under) coat, finish coat and final finish coat, and getting approval of the specialized agency supplying the					

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finish paint.

6.01.10 The bidder's rates for electro-forged gratings (if specified) shall include supply, fabrication, transportation to the site, erection and alignment of factory made electro-forged gratings, all taxes, duties thereon etc. The rates shall also include preparation of grating design for different spans and load intensifies, preparation of design and fabrication drawings, edge preparation, blast cleaning followed by finish paint.

6.01.11 The bidder's rates for galvanization of factory made electro-forged gratings (if specified) shall include the application of hot dipped galvanization as finish over the fabricated gratings and the treatment to be given for prevention of white storage stains, as per the technical Aspiration.

6.01.12 The bidder’s rates for permanent mild steel bolts, nuts and washers shall include the supply and fixing of such bolts, nuts and washers in position, for various types of Structural Steel works, as per the technical specification.

6.01.13 The bidder’s rates for high strength structural bolts, nuts and washers shall include the supply and fixing of such bolts, nuts and washers in position, for various types, of Structural Steel works, as per the technical specification.

6.01.14 The bidder’s rates for dismantling, additions to, alterations in and/or modifications shall be inclusive of all operations such as lowering of material, carriage etc., as mentioned in the technical specification. Unutilised steel pieces cut/removed shall be returned to the project stores free of charge. Non-return of unublized steel pieces to the Owner's store would be considered as wastage and recovery would be affected as per the provision of contract for structural steel consumption. This shall not include the weight of temporarily dismantled/supported members, connected member.

6.01.15 The bidder's rates for re-erection of erection marks after additions to, alterations in and/or modifications shall be inclusive of all operations mentioned in technical specification for the calculated weight of the rectified/modified erection mark rejected at site. This shall not include the weight of temporarily dismantled/supported members, connected member. All the operations mentioned above for restoring such members shall be carried out at no extra cost. The work of erection of any erection mark which has not been dismantled but have been modified/rectified before erection shall not be paid under this item but shall be paid under relevant item of fabrication and erection of steel work of Schedule of items for the modified weight.

6.01.16 The bidder's rates for PTFE shall include design, supply, transportation of the complete assembly with guides and dust protection cover and installation of bearings in position drilling, bolting, erecting aligning etc. along with any taxes, duties thereon etc.

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payment of the item of fabrication and erection of structural steel works.					
6.02.14	The measurement for the item of gratings shall be based on the actual weight in Kgs, corrected to second place of decimal, as supplied by the Contractor, and accepted by the Engineer. Nothing extra shall be payable for making cutouts, notches, openings of any profile, trimming profiles etc. in the grating units.				
6.02.15	The measurement for the item of hot dipped galvanization of gratings shall be based on the actual weight in Kgs, corrected to second place of decimal of gratings galvanized by the Contractor and accepted by the Engineer.				
6.02.16	The measurement for the item of permanent bolts with nuts and washers shall be based on the actual weight in Kgs, corrected to second place of decimal, as supplied by the Contractor and accepted by the Engineer, and as per the approved bolts and nuts schedules.				
6.02.17	The measurement for the item of High Strength Structural bolts with nuts and washers shall be based on the actual weight in Kgs, corrected to second place of decimal, as supplied by the Contractor and accepted by the Engineer, and as per the approved bolts and nuts schedules.				
6.02.18	The measurement for the item of the work of dismantling, additions, alterations, reerection etc. shall be as given below				
6.02.19	For dismantling, the unmodified weight of the actually dismantled erection marks shall only be measured.				
6.02.20	For the work of addition to, alteration in and / or modification of 'erection marks' either in erected position or in the fabrication yard, measurement of weight for payment purpose shall be calculated as the arithmetic sum of weight of steel cut and removed from the erection mark, weight of steel reutilised out of such cut and removed pieces and weight of additional new steel pieces added to the erection mark.				
6.02.21	For re-erection the weight of the modified erection mark shall only be measured.				
6.02.22	The weight shall be measured nearest to kg. and shall be arrived in a manner similar to the measurement for the item of fabrication, erection, alignment and welding of structural steel.				
6.02.23	The measurement for the item of PTFE bearings shall be based on the actual weight in MT, corrected to third place of decimal, supplied by the contractor and as accepted by the Engineer and as per the approved bearing schedule, for the total vertical load carrying capacity, for all bearings.				

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6.02.24	The measurement for the item of stainless steel hopper shall be based on the actual finished weight of hopper weight in Kgs, corrected to second place of decimal. The hopper weight shall be arrived by multiplying of the inner surface area of the hopper with the unit weight of the hopper plate.				
6.02.25	The measurement for the item of flexible open-ended bellows straps of neoprene shall be based in running meter, corrected to second place of decimal. Bellow Straps shall be supplied as per the requirement of the approved drawings. The measurement shall be done for the inner circumference of the bunker on which neoprene has been fixed and for the length supplied by the Contractor 'and as accepted by the Engineer.				
6.02.26	The measurement for the item of Stainless Steel Hand Railing shall be based in Kgs corrected to second place of decimal. The weight shall also include the weight of Stainless Steel fasteners, Stainless Steel beading, Stainless Steel cleats etc. The weight shall be the finished weight of Hand Rail, as accepted by the Engineer.				



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**SECTION - D
(PART I)**

SUB-SECTION – D 18

ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK



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SUB-SECTION – D XVIII

ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

1.00.00 SCOPE

This specification covers the erection of structural steelwork including receiving and taking delivery of fabricated structural steel materials arriving at site, installing the same in position, painting and grouting the stanchion bases all complete as per Drawings, this Specification and other provision of the Contract.

2.00.00 GENERAL

2.01.00 Work to be provided for by the Contractor, unless otherwise specified in the Contract, shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a) The Contractor shall provide all construction and transport equipment, tools, tackle, consumables, materials, labour, and supervision required for erection of the structural steelwork.
- b) Receiving, unloading, checking, and moving to storage yard at Site including prompt attendance to all insurance matters as necessary for all fabricated steel materials arriving at Site. The Contractor shall pay all demurrage and/or wharfage charges etc. on account of default on his part.
- c) Transportation of all fabricated structural steel materials from Site storage yard, handling, rigging, assembling, riveting, bolting, welding and satisfactory installation of all fabricated structural steel materials in proper location according to approved erection drawings and/or as directed by the Engineer. If necessary suitable temporary approach roads to be built for transportation of fabricated steel structures.
- d) Checking center lines, levels of all foundation blocks including checking line, level, position and plumb of all bolts and pockets. Any defect observed in the foundation shall be rectified with Engineer's approval. The Contractor shall fully satisfy himself regarding the correctness of the foundations before installing the fabricated steel structures on the foundation blocks.
- e) Aligning, plumbing, leveling, riveting, bolting, welding and securely fixing the fabricated steel structures including floor gratings, chequered plates etc. in accordance with the Drawings or as directed by the Engineer.
- f) Painting of the erected steel structures.
- g) All minor modifications of the fabricated steel structures as directed by the

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Engineer including but not limited to the following: i) Removal of bends, kinks, twists etc. for parts damaged during transport and handling. ii) Cutting, chipping, filling, grinding, etc. if required for preparation and finishing of site connections. iii) Reaming of holes for use of higher size rivet or bolt if required. iv) Refabrication of parts damaged beyond repair during transport and handling or refabrication of parts, which are incorrectly fabricated. v) Fabrication of parts omitted during fabrication by error, or subsequently found necessary. vi) Drilling of holes which are either not drilled at all or are drilled in incorrect location during fabrication. vii) Carry out tests in accordance with this specification. 2.02.00 Work 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. 2.03.00 Codes and Standards All work under this Specification shall, unless specified otherwise, conform to the latest revisions and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard Specification and codes of Practice of equivalent: IS: 800 - Code of practice for general construction in steel. IS: 456 - Code of practice for main or reinforced concrete. 2.04.00 Conformity with Designs The Contractor will erect the entire fabricated steel structure, align all the members, complete all field connections and grout the foundations all as per the provisions of this specification and the sequence and the design criteria laid down by the Engineer. All work shall conform to the provisions of this specification and /or instructions of the engineer. The testing and acceptance of the erected structures shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Specifications and/or the instructions o the Engineer. 2.05.00 Material					

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2.07.00

Quality Control

The contractor shall establish and maintain quality control procedures for different items of work and materials as may be directed by the Engineer to assure compliance with the provisions of the Contract and shall submit the records of the same to the Engineer. The quality control operation shall include but not be limited to the Following items of work :

i)

Erection: Lines, levels, grades, plumbs, joint characteristics including tightness of bolts.

ii)

Grouting: Cleaning and roughness of foundation, quality of materials used for grouting, admixtures, consistency, and strength of grout.

iii)

Painting: Preparation of surface for painting, quality of primers and paints, thinners, application and uniformity of coats.

2.08.00

Taking Delivery

The Contractor shall take delivery of fabricated structural steel and necessary connection materials from railhead/trucks as may be necessary and as directed by the Engineer. He shall check, unload; transport the materials to his stores for proper storing at his own cost. The Contractor shall submit claims to insurance or other authorities and pursue the same in case of loss or damage during transit and handling and all loss thereof shall be borne by him.

The Contractor shall also take all precautions against damage of the materials in his custody after taking delivery and till the same are erected in place and accepted. The Contractor shall salvage, collect, and deliver all the packing materials to the Owner free of charge.

3.00.00

WORKMANSHIP

3.01.00

Erection

3.01.01

Plant and Equipment

The suitability and adequacy of all erection tools and plant and equipment proposed to be used shall be thoroughly verified. They shall be efficient, dependable, in good working condition and shall have the approval of the Engineer.

3.01.02

Method and sequence of erection

The method and sequence of erection shall have the prior approval of the Engineer. The Contractor shall arrange for most economical method and



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sequence available to him consistent with the drawings and specifications and other relevant stipulations of the contract.

3.01.03 Temporary Bracing

Unless adequate bracing is included as a part of the permanent framing, the erector during erection shall install, free of cost to the Owner, temporary guys and bracings where needed to secure the framing against loads such as wind or seismic forces comparable in intensity to that for which the structure has been designed, acting upon exposed framing as well as loads due to erection equipment and erection operations.

If additional temporary guys are required to resist wind or seismic forces acting upon components of the finished structure installed by others during the course of the erection of the steel framing, arrangement for their installation by the erector shall be made free of cost to the Owner.

The requirement of temporary bracings and guys shall cease when the structural steel is once located, plumbed, levelled, aligned, and grouted within the tolerances permitted under the specification and guyed and braced to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The temporary guys, braces, false work, and cribbing shall not be the property of the Owner and they may be removed immediately upon completion of the steel erection.

3.01.04 Temporary Floors for Buildings

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide free of cost planking and to cover such floors during the work in progress as may be required by any Act of Parliament and/or bylaws of state, Municipal or other local authorities.

3.01.05 Setting Out

Positioning and levelling of all steelwork, plumbing of stanchions and placing of every part of the structure with accuracy shall be in accordance with the approved Drawings and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. For heavy columns, etc. the Contractor shall set proper screed bars to maintain proper level. No extra payment shall be made for this.

Each tier of column shall be plumbed and maintained in a true vertical position subject to the limits of tolerance under this Specification. No permanent field connections by riveting, bolting or shall be carried out until proper alignment and plumbing has been attained.

3.01.06 Field Riveting



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All rivets shall be heated and driven with pneumatic tools. Hand passing or "throwing" of rivets are desirable. Any other method of conveying hot rivets from the furnace to the driving point must be approved by the engineer. No-cold rivets shall be driven. All other requirements of riveting including quality and acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with the relevant portions of the Specification for Fabrication of Structural Steelwork of the Project.

3.01.07 Field Bolting

All relevant Portions in respect of bolted construction of the Specification for Fabrication of Structural Steelwork applicable to the Project shall also be applicable for field bolting in addition to the following:

Bolts shall be inserted in such a way so that they may remain in position under gravity even before fixing the nut. Bolted parts shall fit solidly together when assembled and shall not be separated by gaskets or any other interposed compressible materials. When assembled, all joint surfaces, including those adjacent to the washers shall be free of scales except tight mill scales. They shall be free of dirt, loose scales, burns, and other, defects that would prevent solid seating of the parts. Contact surfaces within friction type joints shall be free of oil, paint, lacquer, or galvanizing.

All high tensile bolts shall be tightened to provide, when all fasteners in the joint are tight, the required minimum bolt tension by any of the following methods.

a) Turn-of-nut Method

When the turn-of-nut method is used to provide the bolt tension, there shall first be enough bolts brought to a "snug tight" condition to ensure that the parts of the Joint are brought into good contact with each other. "Snug tight" is defined as the tightness attained by a few impacts of an impact wrench or the full effort of a man using an ordinary spud wrench. Following this initial operation, bolts shall be placed in any remaining holes in the connection and brought to snug tightness. All bolts in the joint shall then be tightened additionally by the applicable amount of nut rotation specified in Table-I with tightening progressing systematically from the most rigid part of the joint to its free edges. During this operation there shall be no rotation of the part not turned by the wrench.

TABLE-I

Bolts length not exceeding 8 times dia or 200 mm	Bolt length exceeding 8 times dia or 200 mm	Remarks



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1/2 turn

2/3 turn

Nut rotation is relative to bolt regardless of the element (nut or bolt) being turned.
Tolerance on rotation-30° over or under.

Bolts may be installed without hardened washers when tightening is done by the turn -of-nut -method. However, normal washers shall be used.

Bolts tightened by the turn-of-nut method may have the outer face of the match-marked with the protruding bolt point before final tightening, thus affording the inspector visual means of noting the actual nut rotation. Such marks can be made by the wrench operator by suitable means after the bolts have been brought up snug tight.

b) Torque Wrench Tightening

When torque wrenches are used to provide the bolt tensions, the bolts shall be tightened to the torques specified in TABLE-II (See Note below the Table). Nuts shall be in tightening motion when torque is measured. When using torque wrenches to install several bolts in a single joint, the wrench shall be returned to touch up bolts previously tightened, which may have been loosened by the tightening of subsequent bolts, until all are tightened to the required tension.

TABLE-II

Nominal Bolt Diameter (mm) (Kg.M) of IS:1367	Torque to be applied for bolt class 8.8
20	59.94
22	81.63
24	103.73

Note: The above torque values are approximate for providing tensions of 14.7 T for 20 mm dia.; and 21.2 T for 24 mm dia. bolts under moderately lubricated condition. The torque wrench shall be calibrated at least once daily to find out the actual torque required to produce the above required tension in the bolt by placing it in a tension indicating device. These torques shall be applied for tightening the bolts on that day with the particular wrench.

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In either of the above two methods, if required, for bolt entering and wrench operation clearances, tightening may be done by turning the bolt while the nut is prevented from rotating. Impact wrenches if used shall be of adequate capacity and sufficiently supplied with air to perform the required tightening of each bolt in approximately ten seconds. Holes for turned bolts to be inserted in the field shall be reamed in the field. All drilling and reaming for turned bolts shall be done only after the parts to be connected are assembled. Tolerances applicable in the fit of the bolts shall be in accordance with relevant Indian Standard Specifications. All other requirements regarding assembly and bolt tightening shall be in accordance with this sub clause. 3.01.08 Field Welding All field assembly and welding shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the specification for fabrication work applicable to the project, excepting such provisions therein which manifestly apply to shop conditions only. Where the fabricated structural steel members have been delivered painted, the paint shall be removed before field welding for a distance of at least 50 mm on either side of the joints. 3.01.09 Holes, Cutting and Fitting No cutting of sections, flanges, webs, cleats, rivets, bolts, welds etc. shall be done unless specifically approved and /or instructed by the Engineer. The erector shall not cut, drill, or otherwise alter the work of other trades, unless such work is clearly specified in the Contract or directed by the Engineer. Wherever such work is obtain specified the Contractor shall obtain complete information as to size, location and number of alterations prior to carrying out any work. The Contractor shall not be entitled for any payment on account of any such work. 3.02.00 Drifting Correction of minor misfits and reasonable amount of reaming and cutting of excess stock from rivets will be considered as permissible. For this, light drifting may be used to draw holes together and drills shall be used to enlarge holes as necessary to make connections. Reaming, that weakens the member or makes it impossible to fill the holes properly or to adjust accurately after reaming, shall not be allowed. Any error in shop work which prevents the proper assembling and fitting of parts by moderate use of drift pins and reamers shall immediately be called to the attention of the Engineer and approval of the method of correction obtained. The use of gas cutting torches at erection site is prohibited.					



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3.03.00

Grouting of stanchion bases and bearings of beams and girders on stone, brick or concrete (Plain or reinforced)

Grouting shall be carried out with Ordinary Cement grout as described below:

The mix shall be one (1) part cement and one (1) part sand and just enough water to make it workable. The positions to be grouted shall be cleaned thoroughly with compressed air jet and wetted with water and any accumulated water shall be removed. These shall be placed under expert supervision, taking care to avoid air locks. Edges shall be finished properly. If the thickness of grout is 25 mm or more, two (2) parts of 6 mm down graded stone chips may be added to the above noted cement-sand grout mix, if required, by the Engineer or shown on the drawings.

No grouting shall be carried out until a sufficient number of bottom lengths of stanchions have been properly lined, leveled, and plumbed and sufficient floor beams are tied in position.

Whatever method of grouting is employed, the operation shall not be carried out until the steelwork has been finally levelled and plumbed, the stanchion bases being supported meanwhile by steel wedges, and immediately before grouting, the space under steel shall be thoroughly cleaned.

If required by the Engineer, certain admixtures like aluminium powder, "ironite" or equivalent, may be required to be added to the grout to enhance certain desirable properties of the grout. Approved non-shrink pre-mixed grout having required flowability and compressive strength may also be used with Engineer's approval.

3.04.00

Painting after Erection

Field painting shall only be done after the structure is erected, levelled, plumbed, aligned and grouted in its final position, tested and accepted by the Engineer. Normally, final painting shall be done only after the floor slabs are concreted and masonry walls are built. However, touch up painting, making good any damaged shop painting and completing any unfinished portion of the shop coat shall be carried out by the Contractor free of cost to the Owner. The materials and specification for such painting in the field shall be in accordance with the requirements of the specification for fabrication of structural steelwork applicable for the project.

Painting shall not be done in frosty or foggy weather or when humidity is such as to cause condensation on the surfaces to be painted. Before painting of steel, which is delivered unpainted, is commenced, all surfaces to be painted shall be dried and thoroughly cleaned from all loose scale and rust.

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All field rivets, bolts, welds, and abrasions to the shop coat shall be spot painted with the same paint used for the shop coat. Where specified, surfaces, which will be in contact after site assembling, shall receive a coat of paint (in addition to the shop coat, if any) and shall be brought together while the paint is still wet. Surface, which will be inaccessible after field assembly shall receive the full, specified protective treatment before Bolts and fabricated steel members who are galvanized or otherwise treated and steel members to be encased shall not be painted. The final painting shall be of tow coats of Synthetics Enamel painting or Aluminium paint of approved manufacture as per the approved “Schedule of Painting”. The shades shall also be as per the approved schedule. Synthetic enamel paint shall conform to IS: 2932. 3.05.00 Final cleaning up Upon completion of erection and before final acceptance of the work by the Engineer, the contractor shall remove free of cost all false work, rubbish and all Temporary Works resulting in connection with the performance of his work. 4.00.00 TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA 4.01.00 General Loading tests shall be carried out on erected structures, if required by the Engineer, to check adequacy of fabrication and/or erection. Any structure or a part thereof found to be unsuitable for acceptance as a result of the test shall have to be dismantled and replaced with suitable member as per the Contract and no payment towards the cost of the dismantled portion and any connected work shall be made to the contractor. In course of dismantling, if any damage is done to any other parts of the structure or to any fixtures, the same shall be made good free of cost by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Cost of the tests specified hereinafter shall be borne by the Owner; but if the structure fails to pass the tests, the cost of the tests shall be recovered from the Contractor. Any extra claim due to loss of time, idle labour, etc. arising out of these testing operations shall not be entertained, however, only reasonable and appropriate time extensions will be allowed. The structure or structural member under consideration shall be loaded with its actual dead load for as long a time as possible before testing and the tests shall be conducted as indicated in the following sub-clauses 4.01.01, 4.01.02 and 4.01.03. The method of testing and application of loading shall be as approved by the Engineer.					



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4.01.01 Stiffness Test

In this test, the structure or member shall be subjected, addition to its actual dead load, to a test load equal to 1.5 times the specified superimposed load, and this loading shall be maintained for 24 hours. The maximum deflection attained during the test shall be within the permissible limit. If, after removal of the test load, the member or structure does not show a recovery of at least 80 per cent of the maximum strain or deflection shown during 24 hours under load, the test shall be repeated. The structure or member shall be considered to have sufficient stiffness, provided that the recovery after this second test is not less than 90 per cent of the maximum increase in strain or deflection recorded during the second test.

4.01.02 Strength Test

The structure or structural member under consideration shall be subjected, in addition to its actual dead load, to a test load equal to the sum of the dead load and twice the specified superimposed load, and this load shall be maintained for 24 hours.

In the case of wind load, a load corresponding to twice the specified wind load shall be applied and maintained for 24 hours, either with or without the vertical test load for more severe condition in the member under consideration or the structure as a whole. Complete tests under both conditions may be necessary to verify the strength of the structure. The structure shall be deemed to have adequate strength if, during the test, no part fails and if on the removal of the test load, the structure shows a recovery of at least 20 per cent of the maximum deflection or strain recorded during the 24 hours under load.

4.01.03 Structure of same design

Where several structures are built to the same design and it is considered unnecessary to test all of them, one structure, as a prototype, shall be fully tested, as described in previous Sub-clauses, but in addition, during the first application of the test load, particular note shall be taken of the strain or deflection when the test load 1.5 times the specified superimposed load has been maintained for 24 hours. This information is required as a basis of comparison in any check test carried out on samples of the structure.

When a structure of the same type is selected for a check test, it shall be subjected, in addition to its actual dead load, to a superimposed test load, equal to 1.5 time the specified live load, in a manner and to an extent prescribed by the Engineer. This load shall be maintained for 24 hours, during which time, the maximum deflection shall be recorded. The check test shall be considered satisfactory, provided that the maximum strain or deflection recorded in the check test does not exceed by more than 20% of the maximum strain or deflection recorded at similar load in the test on the prototype.



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4.01.04 Repair for subsequent test and use after strength tests

An actual structure which has passed the “Strength Test” as specified in Sub-clause 4.1.2 hereinbefore and is subsequently to be erected for use, shall be considered satisfactory for use after it has been strengthened by replacing any distorted members and has subsequently satisfied the 'Stiffness Test' as specified in Sub-clause 4.01.01 hereinbefore.

4.02.00 Tolerances

Some variation is to be expected in the finished dimensions of structural steel frames. Unless otherwise specified, such variations are deemed to be within the limits of good practice when they are not in excess of the cumulative effect of detailed erection clearances, fabricating tolerances for the finished parts and the rolling tolerances for the profile dimensions permitted under the Specifications for fabrication of structural steel work applicable to this Project and as specified below:

I. For Buildings Containing Cranes

Component	Description	Variation Allowed
1.	2.	3.
Main columns	a) shifting of column axis at foundation level with respect to building line	
	i) In longitudinal direction	i) ± 3.0 mm
	ii) In lateral direction	ii) ± 3.0 mm
	b) Deviation of both major column axis from vertical between foundation and other member connection levels:	
	i) For a column upto and including 10M height	i) ± 3.5 mm from true vertical
	ii) For a column greater than 10M but less than 40M height	ii) ± 3.5 mm from true vertical for any 10 M length measured between connection levels, but not more

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than ±7 mm per 30m length. c) For adjacent pairs of columns across the width of the building prior to placing of truss ± 9.0 mm on true span. d) For any individual column deviation of any bearing or resting level from levels shown on drawings. ± 3.0 mm e) For adjacent pairs of columns either across the width of building or longitudinally level difference allowed between bearing or seating 3.0 mm Trusses a) Deviation at centre of span of upper chord member from vertical plane running through least. 1/1500 of the span or greater than 10mm whichever is the centre of bottom chord. Trusses b) Lateral displacement of top chord at center of span from vertical plane running through center of supports. 1/250 of depth of truss or 20 mm which ever is the - least. Crane Cirders a) Difference in levels of crane rail measured between adjacent columns. 2.0 mm. b) Deviation to crane rail-gauge ± 3.0 mm c) Relative shifting of ends of adjacent crane rail in plan and elevation after thermite welding. 1.0 mm. d) Deviation of crane rail axis from centre line of web. ± 3.5 mm Setting of Expansion gaps At the time of setting of the expansion gaps, due regard shall be taken of					

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the ambient temperature above or below 30°C. The coefficient of expansion or contraction shall be taken as 0.000012 per °C per unit length.

iv) For Building without Cranes

The maximum tolerances for line and level of the steel work shall be ±3.0 mm on any part of the structure. The structure shall not be Out of Plumb more than 3.5 mm on each lox section of height and not more than 7.0 mm per 30 m section.

These tolerances shall apply to all parts of the structure unless the drawings issued for erection purposes state otherwise.

4.03.00

Acceptance

Structures and members have passed the tests and conform to all requirements specified in the foregoing Sub-clause 4.01.00, 4.01.01, 4.01.02, 4.01.03 and 4.01.04 and other applicable provisions of this specification and are within the limits of tolerances specified in Sub-clause 4.02.00 and/or otherwise approved by the Engineer shall be treated as approved and accepted for the purpose of fulfillment of the provisions of this contract.

5.00.00

INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

5.01.00

Before Tender

5.01.01

Tentative Programme

The Tenderer shall submit a tentative programme based on the information available in the Tender Document and visit to site indicating the structure-wise erection schedule proposed to be maintained by the Contractor to complete the job in time in accordance with the Contract.

5.01.02

Constructional Plant and Equipment, Tools, Temporary works & manpower

A detailed list Of all constructional plant and equipment like cranes, derricks, winches, welding sets, erection tools etc. along with their make, model, present condition and location available with the Tenderer which he will be able to employ on the job to maintain the progress of work in accordance with the Contract shall be submitted along with the Tender. The total number of each category of experienced personnel like fitters, welders, riggers etc. that he will be able to employ on the job shall also be indicated.

5.01.03

Erection Yard

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A site plan showing the layout and location of the erection yard proposed to be established by the tenderer shall also be attached with the tender indicating the storage space for fabricated steel materials, site-fabrication and repair shop, covered stores, offices, locations of erection equipments and other facilities. The Engineer shall have the right to modify the arrangement and location of the proposed yard to suit site conditions and the Contractor shall comply with the same without any claim whatsoever.					
5.02.00		After award of the Contract			
After award of the contract, the Contractor shall submit the following:					
5.02.01		Detailed Programme			
The Contractor shall submit a detailed erection programme within a month of the award of the Contract for completion of the work in time in accordance with the Contract. This will show the target programme, with details of erection proposed to be carried out in each fortnight, details of major equipment required, and an assessment of required strength of various categories of workers in a proforma approved by the Engineer.					
5.02.02		Fortnightly Progress Report			
The Contractor shall submit fortnightly progress reports in triplicate to the Engineer showing along with necessary photographs, 125 mm x 90 mm size, and all details of actual achievements against the target programme specified in Sub-clause 5.02.01 above. Any shortfall in the achievement in a particular fortnight must be made up within the next fortnight. Along with this report, the Contractor shall also furnish details of fabricated materials in hand at site and the strength of his workers.					



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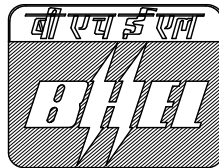
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ROOF DECKING

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Project Engineering Management

Power Sector, BHEL House

Asian Games Village Complex

Siri Fort, New Delhi-110049



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ROOF DECKING**1.00.00 Scope**

This section of the specification covers the supply, fabrication and erection of profiled light gauge Metal Decks (coated and painted) as roof decking to the main plant building and any other area as indicated in the drawings.

2.00.00 Material

2.01.01 Roof of main plant TG and Deareator bay and bunker building consists of permanently colour coated (on exposed face) galvanized MS trough metal sheet decking plate of approved colour over roof purlins for cast-in-situ roof slab as per IS: 14246 and conform to class 3. Thickness of deck plate shall be minimum 0.8mm and minimum trough depth of 44 mm and centre to centre of the valley shall be 130mm with minimum yield strength of 250 Mpa. Silicon modified polyester paint shall be used for permanent coating over galvanized surface with minimum rate of galvanization 275 gm/sqm. DFT of permanent colour coating shall be 20 microns. It shall serve as permanent shuttering for cast-in-situ roof slab. It should have adequate strength to support weight of green concrete and imposed load during construction. The thickness of the deck plate shall however be designed suitably according to the spacing of roof purlins.

3.00.00 INSTALLATION

The Contractor shall furnish all labour, equipment and materials as required for the design, fabrication, coating, erection and fixing of the decking over purlins, painting and for the complete performance of the work in accordance with the construction drawings and as described herein.

The description, which follows, gives a general indication of the nature and extent of the work but is not necessarily exhaustive and does not purport to cover all the details/operations which will be necessary in order to carry out the work.

3.01.00 Detailed Design of Roof Decking

The Contractor, in conjunction with the manufacturer, shall be responsible for the detailing of the profiled decking, fittings and fixtures and shall submit with his tender particulars of the proposed manufacturer and of the particular product proposed for use. The detailing is to be based on typical details furnished by the Engineer. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, two copies of the general arrangement and detailed working drawings for the proposed design, together with all calculations necessary to verify the adequacy and completeness of the design & detailing of decking sheets, fixtures, flashings



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and trims. After approval he shall supply further eight copies.

The Engineer will verify the correct interpretation of his requirements but may not necessarily check the design and details, and the Contractor shall be entirely responsible for the accuracy of the drawings and the correctness of the design and the suitability of the details. Manufacture of roof decking sheets shall not commence until the necessary approval of the Engineer has been obtained.

3.02.00 Erection & Fixing**3.02.01 Sequence of Manufacture/Erection**

Cutting Schedules, delivery to site and stacking arrangements in store shall ensure that sheets are erected in a sequence which follows that for the manufacture. The decking sheets shall be erected using an arrangement of sheets and joints to conform with the requirements of this specification. Decking erection for each elevation or feature shall commence at one end only and proceed towards the other end, in order to ensure tight fitting laps.

3.02.02 Position and Location of Laps

Side and end laps of roof decking sheets shall be located and positioned in such a manner as to provide the maximum weather protection taking into account the direction of the prevailing wind.

The lines formed by horizontal laps and fixing shall where possible, be continuous and coincide with the edges of large openings in the roof.

3.02.03 Alignment of Sheets and Fixings

All roof decking sheets shall be fixed plumb and level with all fixings evenly spaced and accurately lined. All dirt and grease shall be removed from the surfaces of the sheets as the work proceeds.

3.02.04 Site Cutting

Approval must be obtained before the roof decking sheets are cut at site. Generally cutting of sheets to length will not be permitted, only special cutting and trimming for small openings shall allowed. Where possible, site cut edges shall be concealed at laps.

3.02.05 Damaged Sheets

Distorted, blemished or water stained sheets and any other fittings shall not be used.

3.02.06 Laps



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End laps and side laps to roof decking sheets shall be sufficiently large to ensure that the decking complies with the weather tightness and other requirements of this specification. The length of each decking sheet shall be adjusted so that the end laps shall bear on the purlins. In no case end laps shall not be less than 150 mm and side laps shall not be less than 53 mm.

3.02.07 End Lap Fixings

End lap fixings shall be located at least 25 mm from the end of each sheet.

3.02.08 Side Lap Fixings

The spacing of side lap fixings shall ensure compliance with this specification regarding tightness. The spacing of these fixing screws shall not exceed 500mm. The fixing shall be located in the bottom flat of the corrugation.

3.02.09 Holes

Holes in MS decking sheets shall be punched. In case holes are drilled holes, it is to be ensured that the holes do not go oversize due to the small thickness of the sheeting. All drilling swarf shall be removed from the surfaces of decking, supporting steel work, purlins etc.

3.02.10 Location and Spacing of Fixings

Fixings shall be accurately located in position in the centre of the corrugations to ensure that the heads of bolts, nuts and washers bear squarely down on the surface of the sheeting and are not located at the edge or on the joints in supporting purlins.

3.02.11 Fixings

The tenderer shall submit with his tender details of the proposed method for securing the roofing sheets to the metal purlins. The roof decking sheets are to be fixed to the roof purlins with hex washer head white zinc plated heat treated carbon steel self drilling / self tapping screws of minimum thread diameter of 5.6mm. These self drilling screws shall be drilled through the roofing sheets and purlins supporting the roofing sheets. These purlins shall be suitably spaced as per the requirement of roofing sheets and the roofing sheets shall not sag more than span/250 for the loads likely to be imposed during concreting and in future. The self-drilling screws are to be spaced at a maximum distance of 390mm centre to centre along the length of the purlins and top chord of truss. The screws are to be located preferably in the valley only and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations using tools approved by the manufacturer which do not damage the coating of the decking sheets.



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3.03.00 Protection during Construction

Precautions shall be taken during the erection of the roof decking to ensure that partially erected decking are protected during inclement weather and damage at all times.

3.04.00 Damage

Any damage to coating & primer during transportation is to redone with the similar type of coating as per the manufacturer's specification at no extra cost to the Owner.

4.00.00 Acceptance Criteria

The installation shall present a neat appearance and shall be checked for water tightness. The following shall be checked :

- a) Side and end laps
- b) Absence of damage in the sheeting.
- c) Conformity of fixings with the approved design.

5.00.00 IS Codes

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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

- IS : 513 - Specification for cold rolled carbon steel sheets.
- IS : 3618 - Specification for phosphate treatment of iron and steel for protection against corrosion.
- IS : 4431 - Specification for carbon & carbon manganese free cutting steel.
- IS : 1573 - Electroplated Coatings of zinc on iron and steel.

6.00.0 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS**6.01.00 Rates**



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Rates shall be unit rate for complete item described in the Schedule of Items and shall include all wastage.

6.02.00

Method of Measurement

Roofing shall be measured for net area of the work done. Profiled sheeting (coated & painted) shall be measured in plan area of sheets and not girthed. No deduction shall be made for openings measuring up to 0.1 sq.m. in area. No extra shall be paid for extra labour in cutting and for wastage etc. in making opening and cutting to size.

No payments shall be made for laps.



TITLE:

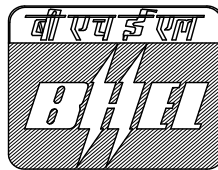
**STANDARD TECHNICAL
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SECTION - D
SUB-SECTION – D20
FALSE FLOORING

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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI BLDG
NOIDA



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FALSE FLOORING**1.00.00 General**

This section of the specification covers the supply, fabrication and installation of false flooring system having PVC top finish particle board, GI supporting system, painting etc. as per schedule of items in the main plant building and any other area as indicated in the drawings.

The scope of contractor covers supply of all materials, fabrication & installation works required to be carried out for completion of false flooring in the area specified in the drawings.

2.00.00 MATERIAL**2.01.00 Supporting structure**

Supporting pedestals shall be made of steel and will be of height as required. Supporting pedestal shall be truly vertical and located at distances to conform with size of floor panels and shall be equipped with locking devices to prevent disturbances of finished elevation. Base of pedestal shall have integral load dispersion plate of size 100x100x8mm to transmit the load evenly to the base floor. Adjustment of pedestal shall be provided by threaded vertical rod of 25mm diameter and elevating nut. The pedestal head shall provide positive interlocking of the steel grid channels supporting system and shall prevent lateral shifting.

The grid channels shall be made of galvanised steel of 40mm x 40mm x 3.15mm thick and shall be placed at 610mm centre to centre both ways to support floor panels in uniform levelled elevations. Nominal height of the false flooring system shall be 600 mm unless otherwise indicated. Pedestal head shall be equipped with conducting grounding pad if so desired by the Engineer

2.02.00 Floor Panels

The floor panels shall be made of fire resistant particle board, phenol formaldehyde bonded. Size of each panel shall be 610mm x 610mm with all panel edges finished to a tolerance of ± 0.2 mm. Floor panel shall have 2mm thick non-static PVC on top, 2mm thick hard PVC strip lipping on four edges and 26 G aluminium sheet fixed with araldite at bottom. Minimum thickness of the panel shall be 35mm, unless otherwise noted. All panels shall be completely interchangeable and easily removable with a suction lift tool. Panels shall be square within a tolerance of ± 0.25 mm on the diagonal. The floor panels shall be cut, wherever required for providing suitable outlets for cables and edges shall be lipped with hard PVC sheets.



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2.02.01 Strength

Each 610mm x 610 mm floor panel must be capable of withstanding the designed service load. The ultimate strength shall provide a safety factor of 3. The false flooring shall be capable of carrying a axial load of 800 kg and uniform load of 2000 kg/sq.m with maximum deflection of 1/350. If required by the Engineer, the samples shall be accepted only after carrying out load tests. The Engineer may relax the test requirements with concentrated load in case cabinets are not handled with castor fitting arrangement.

One additional pedestal shall be provided under floor stringer along front panel area of each control board for taking possible additional load that may occur from time to time.

2.02.02 Surface finish

All removable panels shall have the top surface finished with 2 mm thick flexible PVC flooring conforming to IS:3462 and shall be fixed to the surface with compatible high-creep resistant adhesive. The PVC floor tile shall be in single piece for each floor panel. Under side of panels shall also be painted with suitable epoxy or oil based paint.

2.02.03 Damaged Floor Panels

Distorted, blemished or stained floor panels shall not be used.

2.03.00 Skirting

Skirting shall be 150 mm high and 2 mm thick, completely matching with false flooring surface finish materials and shall be fixed to the wall surface as per manufacturer's installation instructions.

3.00.00 INSTALLATION**3.01.00 Base**

The system shall be placed over a base of RCC floor slab and beams. Any grouting etc. that is necessary to fix the supporting structure shall be done.

The concrete sub floor shall be sealed with two coats of polyurethane paint to prevent moisture from coming in contact with cables and to minimise dust problem.

The floor panels and channels shall be completely interchangeable and remain in position without screwing or bolting under working/imposed loadings.

Any damage to the sub floor during installation of the false flooring system



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shall be made good by the contractor without any extra cost to the Owner. All steel surfaces are to be protected by two coats of polyurethane paint over a compatible primer and any damage to the paint during installation shall be made good. In case the loads exerted by the weight of machines are above the stated characteristics of floor finish material, the floor shall be protected by overlaying hard board during installation of machine or equipment.

All installation work of the false flooring system shall be supervised by the manufacturer's authorised representative.

3.03.00 Painting

After fixing the false flooring supporting system the sub floor shall be given a coat of polyurethane paint.

3.04.00 Protection during Construction

All precautions shall be taken during the erection of the false flooring to ensure that partially erected flooring are protected and shall not be damaged before handing over to owner.

3.05.00 Damage

Any damage of coating to supporting system caused during transportation is to be redone with the similar type of coating as per the manufacturer's specification at no extra cost to the Owner.

4.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The false flooring system shall only be accepted after completion of following checks :

- a. Level
- b. Alignment of joints
- c. Thickness of joints
- d. Surface finish
- e. Colour and texture
- f. Details of edges, junctions etc.
- g. Performance
- h. Criteria specified for strength.



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5.00.00 IS CODES

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. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

IS:5318 Laying of flexible sheet and flooring.

IS:3462 Flexible PVC flooring

IS:3087 Wood particle boards (medium density) for general purposes.

6.00.0 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS**6.01.00 Rates**

Rates shall be unit rate for complete item described in the Schedule of Items and shall include, but not limited to, supply & installation of floor panels, supporting systems, paintings etc.

6.02.00 Method of Measurement

False flooring shall be measured in Sq.M for net area of the work done. No deduction shall be made for openings measuring up to 0.4 sq.m. in area. No extra shall be paid for extra labour in cutting and for wastage etc. in making opening and cutting to size.



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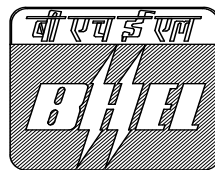
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SITE LEVELLING AND GRADING

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**STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR
SITE LEVELLING AND GRADING**

1.00 GENERAL

This specification cover the works to be carried out for **“Site Levelling and Grading Works including Slope Protection”** etc for the entire plant and associated areas. The specified formation level(s) shall be achieved either by excavation or by raising with controlled fill with excavated/borrowed earth as the case may be.

2.00 SCOPE

2.01 The scope include all works involved in levelling the site to the lines, grades, cross sections and dimensions as shown on the approved drawings and/or as directed by the engineer including site clearance, setting out, earth work in excavation, stacking, loading, transportation, unloading, dewatering, drainage, filling, watering, compaction, turfing on slopes (if required), lighting, disposal of residual/surplus earth etc. It also include supplying and providing all labour, materials, supervision, services, equipments, tools and plants, testing and all incidental items of work not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the completion of the work etc.

2.02 All tools and plants, equipments and machineries to be used in this work shall be of standard quality and manufactured by reputed concerns conforming to Indian Standard (IS) codes or equivalent thereof.

2.03 Work 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) Supplying and providing all labour, supervision, services including as required under statutory labour regulations, materials, equipments, tools and plants, approaches, transportation etc required for the completion of the work.

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

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.



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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.

2.04 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.

2.05 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 Methods of measurement of building and civil engineering works,
Part-1: Earthwork

IS: 2720 Method of test for soils (Relevant parts)

IS: 3764 Excavation work- Code of safety

IS: 4081 Safety code for blasting and related drilling operations

IS: 4701 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 the specification or/and by the IS codes, any other standard practice as may be specified by the engineer shall be followed.

2.06 Conformity with Designs

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

3.00 MATERIALS

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



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3.01 Materials for Excavation

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

a) Soil

It include all type of soil including laterite, 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** 3.01 (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 includes 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.

3.02 Materials for Filling

Any coarse grained or fine grained low plastic soil free from vegetation, roots, shingle, salts, organic matters, sod and any other harmful chemicals shall be used for filling. The contractor shall test the fill material to establish its suitability and submit the results to the engineer for approval. Fill material shall be got approved by the engineer. The following type of materials shall not be used for filling.

- a) Materials from swamps, marshes and bogs
- b) Expansive clays
- c) Peat, logs, sod and perishable materials
- d) Materials susceptible to combustion
- e) Any material or industrial and domestic produce which will adversely affect other materials of work
- f) Materials from prohibited areas



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The earth available by cutting the high grounds within the project site and the materials (if) available from the road excavation or any other excavation under the same contract shall be used for filling depending upon its suitability as fill material. Filling with excavated rock (in the project site) shall be done only with the written permission of the engineer 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 far as possible and the mixture shall then be used for filling. In case the earth required for filling 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. He shall obtain and submit the necessary clearances/permissions from the concerned authorities to the engineer for the borrow areas/materials acquired.

4.00 QUALITY CONTROL

All works shall conform 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	Filling	(a) On quality of fill material (b) On moisture content of fill material (c) On degree of compaction achieved

5.00 EXECUTION

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

5.01 Site Clearance

Before the commencement of earthwork, the entire area of cutting and filling shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, bushes, grasses, vegetation etc with their roots, fences, logs, rubbish, water, slush etc. It is not necessary to remove all the



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soil containing fine hair like roots but only the rather heavy mats are to be removed. Cutting of trees shall include trees having girth of any size and removing roots upto a depth of 600mm below the existing ground level or 300mm below the 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 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 off to the approved disposal area(s) as specified by the engineer. Useful materials, saleable timbers, fire woods etc shall be the property of owner and shall be stacked properly at the worksite in a manner as directed by the engineer.

5.02 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 the 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 contractor at his own risk and cost shall rectify the same. The contractor shall take spot levels of the area (with respect to the bench mark/ available source as provided by the engineer) to be excavated or to be filled at an interval of not more than 10m or as directed by the engineer before starting any earth work and shall be submitted to the engineer for prior approval.

5.03 Excavation

Levelling by excavation shall be carried out where the existing ground levels are higher than the specified formation level. Excavation shall include removal of all materials whatever nature as may be and whether wet or dry shall be carried out exactly in accordance with the line, levels, grades and curves shown on the approved drawings and/or as directed by the engineer. All excavations shall be done to the minimum dimensions as required. The contractor shall obtain prior approval of the engineer for the method he proposes to adopt for excavation in different types of strata including dimensions, side slopes and dewatering if any, stacking or 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. 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



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

The rough excavation may be carried up to a maximum depth of 150mm above the final formation level. The balance shall be excavated with special care and the final surface shall be compacted by rolling with 6 passes of 8 to 10 tonne roller. If directed by the engineer, soft and undesirable spots shall be removed even below the final level. The extra excavation shall be filled up with good earth in 250mm layers (loose thickness) and compacted unless otherwise directed by the engineer. The contractor shall be paid for the extra excavation and filling at the appropriate items of work.

If the excavation is done to a depth greater than that shown on the drawing or as directed by the engineer due to the contractor's fault, the excess depth shall be filled up to the required level with good earth in 250mm layers (loose thickness) and compacted unless otherwise directed by the engineer at the own risk and cost of the contractor.

Suitable slope in cutting as per the requirements and as directed by the engineer shall be adopted to withhold the face of earth. The contractor shall be held responsible for any damage to any part of the work caused by the collapse of the side of excavations.

5.03.01 Excavation in Hard Rock

Excavation in hard rock shall normally be done with 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.

5.03.02 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



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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



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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



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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



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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.

5.03.04 Restrictions on 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.

5.04 Sorting of Excavated Materials

The excavated material shall be carefully sorted for use in filling the areas in the project site by removing roots, grasses, organic matters and other objectionable materials and be sorted out into different types of materials for use and as directed by the engineer. The excavated material which is not considered fit for filling purpose shall be immediately removed and disposed at such a place and in such a manner as will be directed by the engineer. The material found unusable should be got approved by the engineer before actually disposing it off. The



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useful materials that cannot be used directly shall be heaped in separate area as stock piles. Stockpiles shall be of regular size as far as possible for ease of measurement. The materials heaped shall be utilised as and when required and as directed by the engineer. The cost of complete item of earthwork includes the cost of rehandling of the materials and temporarily heaped and reused.

5.05 Disposal of Surplus/ Waste Materials

Surplus and other waste materials shall be removed and disposed of from the construction site to the area demarcated by the engineer. No material shall be wasted unless approved by the engineer.

5.06 Earth Work in Filling

Levelling by raising with controlled fill of approved excavated/borrowed earth shall be carried out where the existing ground levels are lower than the specified formation level. After clearing site as per clause 5.01, the original ground shall be compacted by rolling subject to a minimum 6 passes of 8 to 10 tonne roller. The approved earth/fill material shall then be spread in horizontal layers not exceeding 300mm in compacted thickness. Each layer shall be watered and thoroughly compacted with proper moisture content and such equipments as may be required to obtain a minimum of 95% of its maximum dry density as determined by standard Proctor's test as per IS: 2720, part-VII. Moisture content of the fill material shall be controlled near optimum moisture content during compaction

The fill material shall be tested for its optimum moisture content and maximum dry density as per IS: 2720, part-VII. Moisture content shall be checked at the source of supply in accordance with IS:2720 part- II and if found less than that required for proper 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 the hose line or from the truck-mounted water tank etc making due allowance for evaporation losses and the fill material be thoroughly mixed by means of harrows, rotary mixers or by any other suitable approved method until the layer is uniformly wet. **Flooding shall not be permitted for watering purpose under any circumstances.** If the material delivered is too wet, it shall then be dried by aeration and exposure to the sun till the moisture content is suitable for compaction. Should circumstances arise 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. Clods or hard lumps of earth shall be broken to have a maximum size of 150mm when being placed in the layers before compaction. For each of the above tests on the fill material, one sample for every 10,000cu.m shall be tested. Additional samples shall be tested whenever there is a change of source or type of material.



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Before start of filling, the contractor shall submit the engineer his proposal for the methodology to be adopted for compaction. The compaction equipments as approved by the engineer shall only be employed to compact the different type materials encountered during construction. If directed by the engineer, the contractor shall demonstrate the efficacy of the plant he intends to use by carrying out compaction trials. Moisture content of the fill material shall be controlled near optimum moisture content during compaction.

The compacted layer shall be tested for its dry density as per IS:2720, part-XXVIII or XXIX as directed by the engineer. Samples shall be taken at the rate of one sample for every 10,000sq.m area of each compacted layer. In addition random checks shall be carried out in compacted layers by means of Proctor needle penetration test. Contractor shall submit all the test results to the engineer immediately after completion of the tests. A sample shall be deemed to have passed the test when the dry density of the compacted fill is equal to or more than 95% of its maximum dry density. When field density measurements reveal any soft areas in the fills, 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 areas shall be replaced with approved material compacted to the density requirements and satisfaction of the engineer.

Subsequent layers shall be placed only after the finished layer has been tested and accepted by the engineer.

Where the filling is to be done across 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 of a thickness not greater than that necessary to support the hauling equipment while placing subsequent layers.

5.07 Dewatering and Drainage

It shall be ensured that the area to be excavated/filled shall be free from water. The contractor shall remove the water (if any) by pumping or by any other means as approved by the engineer. At all times, the surface of cutting/filling during execution shall be maintained at such a cross fall as will shed water and prevent ponding. All existing drains/channels (if any) in the work area shall be suitably diverted by the contractor before taking up any excavation or filling. These diversions shall be such that it shall ensure effective disposal of water without any accumulation or flooding within the project site and in adjoining areas.

5.08 Finishing Operations

Finishing operation shall include the work of shaping and dressing the excavated/filled ground to the required grades, levels, lines, side slopes, cross-



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sections and dimensions as shown on the approved drawings or as directed by the engineer.

5.09 Turfing

Turfing shall be provided at the slopes and other locations as shown on the drawings or as directed by the engineer. The turf shall be of approved quality of grass. 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 or other undesirable matter. The grass on the sod shall have a length of approximately 50mm and the sod shall be free of any debris. Thickness of the sod shall be as uniform as possible with 50 to 80mm of soil covering the grass roots depending on the nature of the sod so that all the dense root system of the grasses are retained in the sod strip. The sods shall be cut in rectangular strips of uniform width not less than about 300mm x 250mm size but not so large so that it is convenient to handle and transport without damage.

The area to be sodded shall be previously constructed to the required slope and cross section. Prior to placing the sods, the slopes shall be **roughened** and wetted in order to have a satisfactory bond. The strips of sod shall be laid in close contact with each other and be tamped firmly in place so as to fill and close the joints between them. The turfing so laid shall be well watered and protected until final acceptance.

5.10 Approaches

The contractor shall provide proper approaches for workmen and inspection.

5.11 Lighting

Full scale lighting are 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 edges of excavations and fills.

6.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

6.01 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 sections 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.



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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.

a) 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.

6.02 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 numericals 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 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 cutting 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 rocks so arrived shall be taken as soil.

e) For earth work in filling, the actual measurements of fill shall be calculated by taking levels of the original ground before start of the work but after site



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clearance and after compaction of fills. The quantity of earth work in filling shall be computed from these levels in cubic meter.

f) For turving, the measurement shall be made on the finished work in square meter.