



**BHEL EVALUATION REPORT
FOR SUB-SUPPLIER NO.
ANNEXURE - VI**

FICHTNER

PACKAGE & PROJECT :

EQUIPMENT / ITEM :

GENERAL INFORMATION

**1. PROPOSED SUB-SUPPLIER'S :
NAME & WORKSHOP ADDRESS**

**2. CONTACT PERSON :
TELEPHONE (LAND LINE/MOB.) :
FAX :
E-MAIL :**

**3. BRIEF SPEC. OF EQUIPMENT
ITEM / MODEL / TYPE / RANGE / CAPACITY:**

**4. REFERENCE LIST (LIST OF PROJECTS THE EPC HAS PERFORMED TOGETHER WITH THE
PROPOSED SUB-SUPPLIER FOR THE PROPOSED EQUIPMENT / ITEM / MODEL / RATING)**

CUSTOMER / LOCATION WITH ADDRESS AND CONTACT PERSON	TYPE, RATING & CAPACITY	DATE OF COMMISS- IONING.	NO. OF YRS. IN OPERA- TION	PERFORMANCE FEEDBACK

5. COMPLIANCE WITH RESPECT TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**CLAUSE WISE COMPLIANCE WITH RESPECT TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF BIFPCL FOR
THE PROPOSED ITEM / MODEL INCLUDING PROVENNESS REQUIREMENT.**

6. CONCLUSION

**BHEL CONFIRMS THAT SUB-SUPPLIER FULFILLS ALL REQUIREMENTS AS REQUESTED BY
MFS AND IS DEEMED AS CAPABLE FOR ENVISAGED TASK.**

NAME _____ DESIGN _____ SIGN.: _____

List of Encl.

Date: _____



Name of the proposed Equipment / Item / Process with Model / Type / Rating / Capacity / Size / Tonnage etc. (As applicable):

1. **Name of Proposed Sub-Supplier:** _____

Website: _____

2. **Address of Regd. Office:**

Details of contact person:

Name _____

Mobile no. _____

Desig. _____

E-mail: _____

• **Country of Head Office**

• **Field of activitie**

3. **Address of Works where
Item is being manufactured**

Details of contact person:

Name _____

Mobile no. _____

Desig. _____

E-mail: _____

4. **Branch / Liaison office in Dhaka**

Details of contact person:

Name _____

Mobile no. _____

Desig. _____

E-mail: _____

**5. Details of Proposed Works:**

- a. Year of Establishment of present works: _____
- b. Year of Commencement of: _____
Manufacturing at the above works
- c. Details of change in works address in past, if any : _____
- d. Total Covered Area : _____
- e. Details of covered area like no. of sheds, : _____
Area of each shed etc.
- f. Electric power- Connected load: _____
Electric power- Stand by load & system: _____

6. **Annual Turnover & Profit in past three years** : _____
: _____

7. Do you have in-house Department for

- a) Design Yes / No
- b) Research & Development Yes / No
- c) Quality control/Inspection Yes / No
- d) After Sales Service Yes / No

If any of these items answered with “No”, an explanation shall be provided.

8. **Shift works per day** One / Two / Three
Weekly day off

9. Present Manpower Status:

Division Status	Graduate		Diploma	Skilled	Un-Skilled	Remarks
	Technical	Non-Technical				
Design						
Production						
Quality Control / Inspection						
After Sales Service						



SUB-SUPPLIER QUESTIONNAIRE

FICHTNER

- a. Enclose organization chart of the proposed works (Y / N) _____
- b. Enclose Organization chart of QA / QC Deptt. (Y / N) _____
- c. Enclose List of Qualified Welders with process etc. (Y / N) _____
- d. Enclose List of Qualified NDT personnel with area of specialization (Y / N) _____

10. **Trade Name of Product (if any)** _____

11. **Brief details of items manufactured:**

Sl. No.	Item & Material (Type / Size / Rating / Model / Tonnage, as applicable)	Installed Capacity	Annual Production Capacity	Annual Production for last Three years		
				I	II	III

12. **Details of foreign Collaboration, if any:**

Sl. No.	Product	Name & Address of Collaborator	Collaboration		
			Scope	Year	Valid upto



13. **Furnish Type Test report for the proposed product (if applicable).**
-
14. **Approval/Certification by National/International standards/accredited agency applicable for the proposed product (if applicable).**
-
15. **Furnish statutory/mandatory certification for proposed product (if applicable).**
-
16. **Furnish supply Experience list of the proposed product.**
List shall include Item description (Type / Size / Rating / Model / Tonnage, as applicable), Customer name, Quantity, Year of Supply, and Year of commissioning.
-
17. **Enclose End User's operational feedback certificate for the proposed product.**
-
18. **Enclose list of equipment & machinery specific to the proposed product.**
This should include name of equipment, capacity & nos. etc.:
-
19. **Enclose Process Flow Diagram indicating in-house & outsourced process.**
-

**20. General manufacturing facilities available:**

Sl. No.	Description of machine	Inhouse		Outsourced	
		Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.
a)	Material Handling Mobile Crane Fork Lift Over Head Cranes				
b)	Metal Cutting & Bending				
c)	Casting				
d)	Forging				
e)	Fabrication				
f)	Welding				
g)	Machining				
h)	Heat Treatment				
i)	Surface & Cleaning Sand Blasting Shot Blasting Pickling				
j)	Painting				
k)	Metal Coating				
l)	Packing				
m)	Other, if any				

21. Enclose Testing & Inspection facilities specific to the proposed product:

- a. In-house
b. Outsourced

22. Storage of finished goods (covered / open).



- 23 **Enclose list of the source / make with location of major raw material, bought out items and out sourced process** _____
24. **Furnish details regarding local service support and spare parts availability in Bangladesh. process** _____
25. **Quality management**
- 25.1 General
- 25.1.1 Work Instruction for different processes available. (Y / N) _____
if yes, furnish list.
- 25.1.2 Evaluation system for raw material / bought out item's supplier is available. (Y / N) _____
- 25.1.3 Records generated during inspection maintained & available for review? (Y / N) _____
- 25.1.4 Statistical quality control techniques used? (Y/N) If yes please furnish details. (Y / N) _____
- 25.1.5 ISO certificate for the works available? (Y / N) _____
If yes, enclose copy of the certificate.
- 25.1.6 Quality & HSE Manual for the works available (Y / N) _____
If yes, enclose copy of the manual.
- 25.2 Corrective action
- 25.2.1 Specifically confirm whether System for identifying & disposition of Non Conformity in the process / product is available (Y / N) _____
- 25.2.2 Specifically confirm whether System for Customer complains & their satisfactory disposal is available. (Y / N) _____
- 25.3. Documentation Control
- 25.3.1 Procedure available for documentation control (Y / N) _____
- 25.4. Control of Inspection, measuring & testing equipments.
- 25.4.1 Procedure for calibration of testing & measuring instrument available. (Y / N) _____

**27. Certification of sub-supplier**

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED HEREIN (INCLUDING ALL PAGES ATTACHED) IS CORRECT.

SEAL**M/S.** _____**PLACE** _____**DATE** _____**SIGNATURE** _____**NAME** _____**DESIGNATION** _____**MOBILE NO** _____**EMAIL** _____

LIST OF ENCLOSURE:

28. Certification by Main Supplier:

ABOVE INFORMATION HAVE BEEN VERIFIED AND FOUND IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION AS PER EPC-CONTRACT.

Name: _____ **Designation:** _____ **Signature:** _____ **Date:** _____**NOTE:**

- 1. COLUMN SHALL NOT BE LEFT UNFILLED. IN CASE OF NOT APPLICABLE / NOT AVAILABLE, THE SAME SHALL BE INDICTED IN THE PROVIDED SPACE.**
- 2. IN CASE PROVIDED SPACE IS NOT ADEQUATE, INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED AS AN ATTACHMENT.**
- 3. PRODUCT CATALOGUE FOR THE PROPOSED EQUIPMENT / ITEM / PROCESS, IF AVAILABLE, SHALL BE ENCLOSED**

VOLUME IIB

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR
SEAWORTHY PACKING FOR EXPORT JOBS**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-888-100-A001



**BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED
POWER SECTOR
PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NEW DELHI, INDIA**

	TITLE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR SEAWORTHY PACKING FOR EXPORT JOBS	SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-888-100-A001	
		VOLUME II B	
		SECTION D	
		REV. NO. 0	DATE 10/08/2010
		SHEET 1	OF 52

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this specification is to describe minimum packing requirements for the different items/equipment for all export Project and also to define marking and shipping requirements during transportation by ship, road and air for all export jobs.

2.0 SCOPE

For export jobs, sea worthy packing capable of performing all necessary functions like prevention of damage to the contents, sufficient to support frequent handling and lengthy period of outdoor storage in adverse weather conditions are required. Workmanship and materials used shall be of high standard meeting the technical requirements and in accordance with best commercial export packing practices. Vendor shall be responsible for sea worthy export packing, however it shall meet the minimum requirements specified herein. Equivalent or better packing methods may be deployed subject to approval of the BHEL/Purchaser. Vendor shall submit the packing procedure for its equivalent for purchaser's approval during detailed engineering.

The scope this specification is to define VENDOR's responsibilities in terms of:

- Preservation of the GOODS/items/equipments before packing.
- Packing of the GOODS for road, rail, sea and/or air transportation to desired destination i.e. project site
- Making cases/crates
- Chemical Treatment/Fumigation before packing to prevent fungus, damage due to termite, borer, rats, etc.
- Marking of cases/crates.
- Other Services required.

3.0 Application

This specification is applicable to all the goods to be transported to project site and requires to be in transit for longer duration. *However, for "Misc cable erection items", "Fire sealing system" & "Exothermic welding material", the packing requirements shall be as per the procurement specification.*

4.0 Definitions

- "BHEL" : Main EPC vendor
- "OWNER" : Customer for a particular export project.
- "VENDOR" : Company(ies)/VENDOR(s) to whom the BHEL has placed Purchase Order for GOODS/ items/system/package.
- "GOODS": means all or part of the articles, material, equipment supplies including technical documentation, as described in the Purchase Order, to be supplied by VENDOR.
- "PACKER": Packaging Company to whom VENDOR intends to sub-contract the packing in case they do not have own packing capability/facilities .
- "FREIGHT FORWARDER" : Means the Company responsible for performing freight forwarding activities.

5. General Information

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The following requirements are intended as minimum requirements, and compliance to these requirements in no way absolves or relieves **VENDOR** of any responsibility or obligation outlined in the Purchase Order. In all circumstances, the packing will be designed and constructed in order to support **GOODS** during transportation as well as to prevent the Goods from damage due to impact, extreme climatic conditions, sun and rain. It must be ensured that the delivery of the **GOODS** to the jobsite by sea, road or air, in good condition.

GOODS shall be export packed in compliance with the best-established practices for international projects, in accordance with the following instructions. In the event of any conflict between these specified requirement and the established practices, specification requirement shall govern.

Due to climatic conditions and the complex transport operation(s), it is essential that protection and packing is of the highest standard. Packing means to efficiently protect the **GOODS** during the total transport operation; from the moment they leave the factory until they are delivered to the jobsite, including handling operations (loading/unloading) and storage.

When **VENDOR** do not have packing capabilities/facilities of their own and therefore intends to sub-contract, **VENDOR** have to inform **BHEL/Purchaser** of the name and address of proposed **PACKER(s)** for approval.

6.0 Criteria for Selection of Packaging

Packages are to be made according to categories, described in articles 8.1 to 8.5, depending on the type of materials, their fragility and size.

These categories have been established for the protection of equipment and material during multi-mode transports, i.e.: combination of overland and sea transport; containerization, air transportation.

In a general manner, the **GOODS** have to be packed in such a way that crates, bundles, pallets can be stored into General Purpose containers, wherever possible.

If **VENDOR** has any doubt about the correct method of protection or packing, he should contact **BHEL/Purchaser** in order to mutually agree on the adequate type of packing to be used.

Materials can be classified in following categories

- Hazardous Material
- Non-Hazardous Material
-

Further to above categorisation, non-hazardous materials can be sub- categorised for selection of packing.

6.1 Hazardous Materials

Though handling of hazardous material may is not applicable in the scope of this specification. All hazardous material must be packed in adherence to the detailed requirement relating to packing, marking and labelling set out in the most recent report of the Board's Standard Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships for sea freight, and the Restricted Articles Regulations, laid down by the International Air Transport Association for airfreight.

6.2 Non-Hazardous GOODS

The scope of this specification is to provide necessary guidelines for packing for power plant equipment, components, Pipings & Valves, Fittings, other structural items, electrical items, spare parts and erection materials. The procedure is defined in subsequent paragraphs in details in clause no. 8.0.

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7.0 Marking Instructions & Despatch details, Storage Code

7.1 Marking Instructions & despatch details

Packages and crates will be marked with indelible black paint, resistant to seawater. Marking must be perfectly legible.

The shipping marks, which will be as per fig-13, shall be stencilled on two sides and one end in clear characters at least 5 centimetres high (where crate size permits, otherwise use optimum size for each package dimension).

When the GOODS are to be shipped in containers then marking may be stencilled on one end only. However, packages must be stowed in a manner that shows these marks.

Crates containing fragile articles must be packed with special precaution against risk of breakage and must be stencilled on all sides "FRAGILE - HANDLE WITH CARE". Where crates are not to be overturned, VENDOR must show on the crates, clear and readily visible identification as per fig-12, to ensure they are kept in the correct position.

Packages/equipment of 2,000 kg or more must be marked with slinging points on all sides, in addition to the centre of gravity marks.

Number packages consecutively i.e. 1 of 10, 2 of 10, etc. Do not duplicate package numbers. VENDOR is responsible for any loss or damage caused by incorrect marking.

All cases/crates shall also be marked with the appropriate international standard graphic symbols for handling as shown in Fig 12.

As a minimum, all cases/crates are to be marked clearly on all four sides with:

- "HANDLE WITH CARE"
- "RIGHT SIDE UP"
- "KEEP DRY"

In the case of packages with a single gross weight totalling 2,000 kg and/or a height of more than 1m, the centre of gravity shall be clearly marked with the symbol on two adjoining sides. For all items of equipment with an eccentric centre of gravity this symbol shall be marked at the bottom, side and top of the package.

The slinging and lashing points shall be marked with a chain symbol.

When packing in cases/crates, these packages shall also have metal corners at the slinging points. (Fig-11)

External front and rear sides of the boxes to be planed for writing instructions.

Dispatch details such as consigner/consignee address, contract and case details, country of origin, port of delivery, stacking instructions shall be written on one side of the boxes. An anodized aluminum plate as per details and specifications given in fig-13 shall be provided on one side of the boxes.

One copy of packing slip wrapped in polyethylene bag covered with aluminum packing slip holder to be nailed on the external surface of the box. One more copy of the packing slip wrapped in polyethylene bag is to be kept inside the box at the pertinent place.

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7.2 Storage Code

The type of storage required is required to be specified, it will be shown on each packaging in **RED colour**.

- X Crates or packages to be stored outdoor without covers
- XX Crates or packages to be stored under tarpaulin
- XXX Crates or packages to be stored in covered or enclosed premises
- XXXX Crates or packages which must be stored in air-conditioned premises

8.0 GUIDELINES FOR PACKING GOODS

8.1 In the subsequent paragraphs details of different types of packings for different types of GOODS are defined. Vendor shall make packing details/procedure based on the guidelines and submit for approval.

8.1.1 Packing for Pipe, Fittings, Flanges and Valves, Structural Steel

Particular attention should be brought to pipe, fittings, flanges, valves and structural steel. Packing categories for piping and fittings will differ according to the diameter and wall thickness of these products. VENDOR shall comply with the following established practice.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Depending on the project schedule and availability of ocean vessels, the piping and structural steel may be shipped in containers. In this event, VENDOR has to arrange the packages in such a way it allows the stuffing into Open Top in gauge containers.

8.1.2 Pipe

Where practicable, pipe lengths shall be limited to 11.8 meters.

All pipes 2" included and below shall be packed in crates. All pipes to be capped and ends sealed with waterproof tape.

Pipes over 2" up to 6", shall be bundled and banded in bundles of uniform length. Bundling is carried out with U-IRON or traversal planks, joined with threaded connecting rods with locknuts. Quantities and strapping positions depend on the lengths, with a 120 cm spacing to prevent distortion. Bundle weight shall not exceed 2,000 kg. All pipes are to be capped and ends sealed with waterproof tape (tape is not necessary if end caps are of the pre-shrunk or self-sealing type).

Pipes larger than 6" shall be shipped as single lengths with the ends capped. End caps are to be of the recessed type to enable the use of soft faced hooks, but still completely sealing the end and also protecting the weld.

All stainless steel piping must be packed separately in wooden crates. Any banding of bundles is to be with the same material.

8.1.3 Pipe Fittings, Flanges and Valves

All pipe fittings, flanges and valves up to 6", are to be packed in cases/crates. For items over 6", these may be fixed securely to a pallet base and enclosed in a crate, for protection. Where valves have actuators attached, rigidity must be ensured for the valve and actuator. The vulnerable parts of the actuator are to be completely protected within a wooden crate.

All stainless steel fittings, flanges and valves of all sizes, must be packed separately in wooden crates. Any strapping is to be with the same material.

8.1.4 Structural Steel

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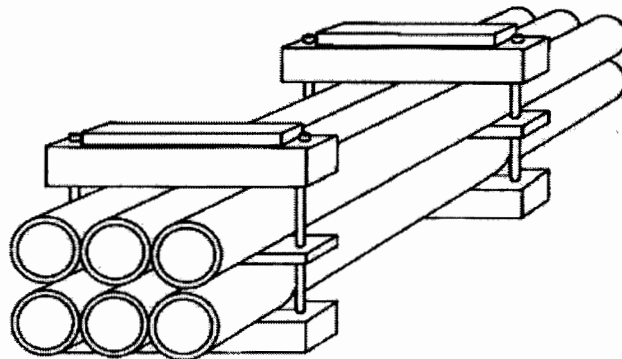
Structural Steel, reinforcing rods, bars, etc., should be packed in bundles of uniform length. Refer to articles 8.1.2, for strapping requirements. Bundle weight not normally to exceed 2,000 kg. Fabricated structures and structural steelwork, etc, should be bundled and packed using wooden beams and long bolting to secure the load.

8.2 Bundling – Packing Category I

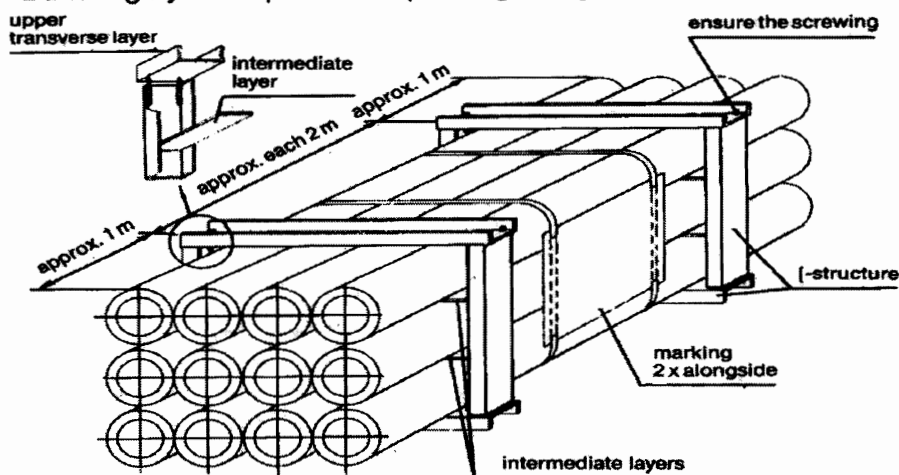
8.2.1 Type of Equipment

Equipment which is not subject to damage by corrosion or mechanical effect, i.e. pipes, piping, structural steel.

Packing category I



Bundling by U-shaped iron – packing category I A



8.2.2 Type of Construction

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- Bundling has to be effected
- By squared timber and threaded rods.
- With an intermediate layer (threaded on tightening bolts) according to the weight of the package.
- Wedge-shaped timbers must be added at the outer points of lower layer.
- Between the bolts a spacer must be nailed.
- The bolts must be secured (e.g. by locking nut).
- If single parts could protrude, an appropriate protection must be installed (flat iron or plates).
- Bundling with steel straps or PVC straps is not accepted.

8.3 Skids, Square Timber Constructions, Casings – Packing (Category II)

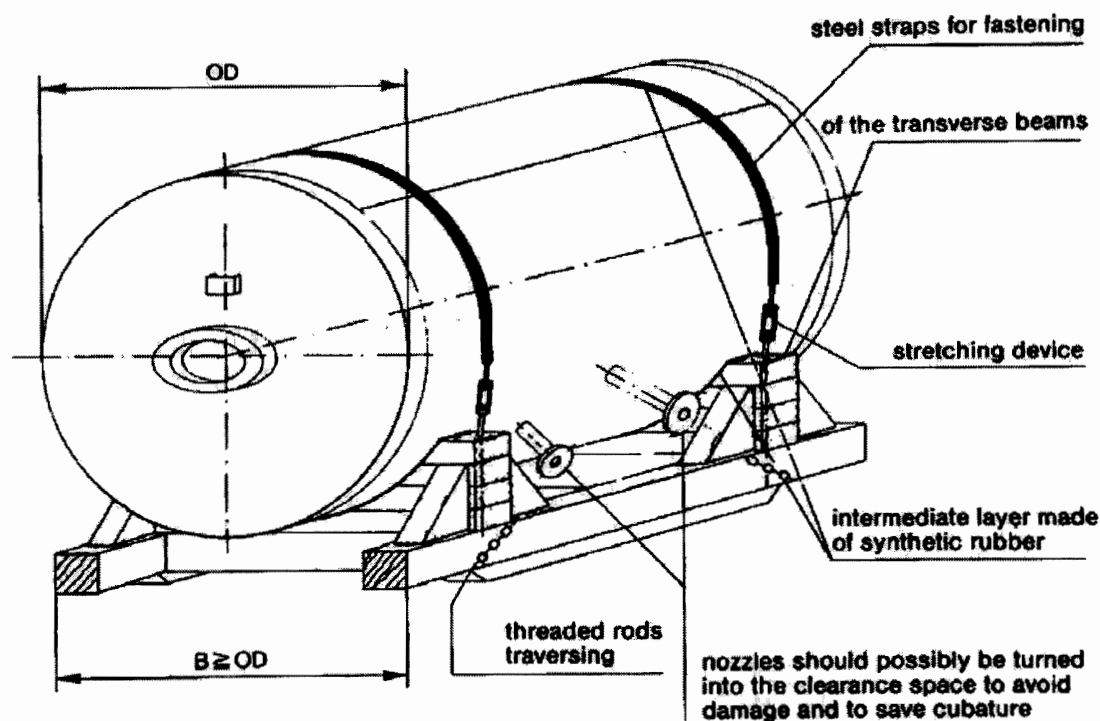
8.3.1 Type of Equipment

Voluminous apparatus, tanks and/or heavy pieces those are not vulnerable to mechanical or corrosive effects.

8.3.2 Type of Construction

- The construction skid can be made of wood or of metal.
- The fastening of the packages on the skid will be made by steel straps (flat iron) which have to be elastically lined, non-slip and securely bolted onto the skids.
- Flange openings have to be closed with gaskets and blind flanges or, if necessary, provided with cover.
- Skid constructions may not be less than the dimensions of the package in length or in width.
- Tanks and apparatus with their own support cradles must be supplied with an anti-slip lining.

PACKING CATEGORY-II



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8.4 Packing of GOODS in Wooden Crates/Cases/Boxes

The construction of wooden crate/cases/boxes shall be as per the details indicated in clause 9.0 & Fig 1 to 11. Details indicated in the sketches for different categories Packing crates/boxes are only for a typical equipment considered for illustration.

8.4.1 Packing Category III

8.4.1.1 Type of Equipment

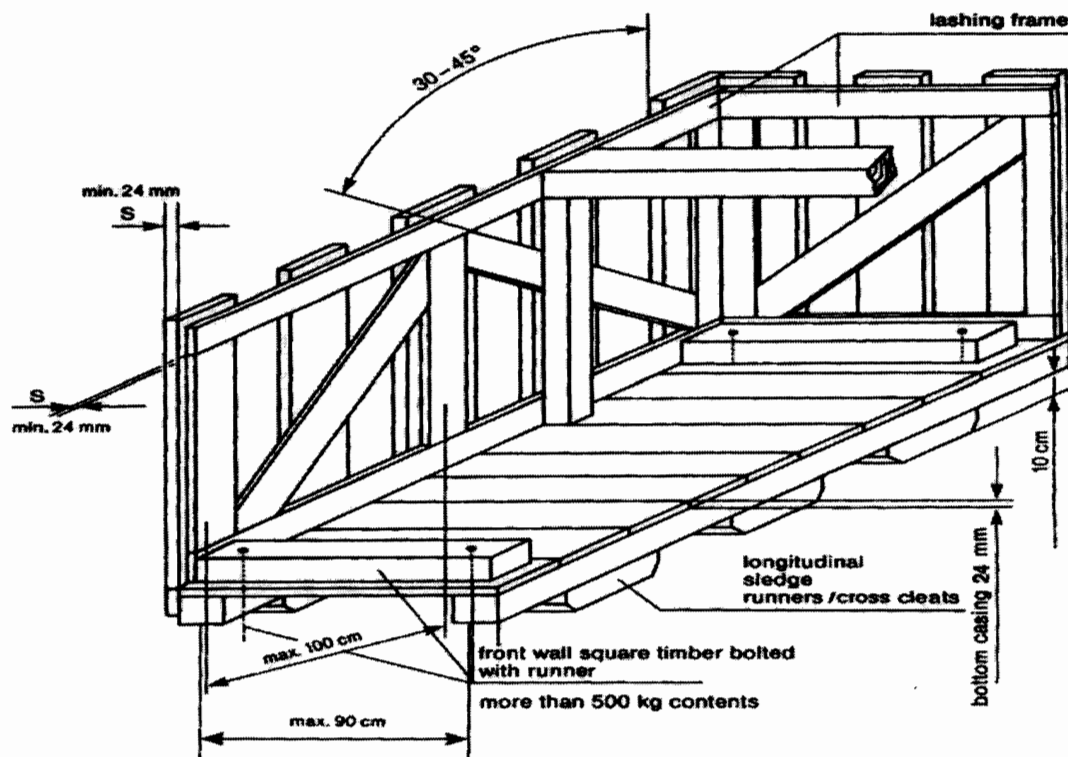
Fabricated equipment, which cannot be transported on cradles; frame-works, prefabricated piping and fittings, mechanical and electrical assemblies. *This type of packing is recommended where many parts of the equipment/component/assembly are not protruding out.*

8.4.1.2 Type of Construction

The equipment must be safely fastened to the bottom with bolts, possibly by the runners or to be spread in such a manner that no protruding parts are possible. For parts, sensitive to rainwater and/or debris, a protection has to be made by a foil cap.

If it is possible that single part could protrude through the front/back side wall, they shall be closed completely. The marking of the package shall be done on plywood plates at the prescribed sides.

Packing Category III



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8.4.2 Cases with Lining – Packing Category IV

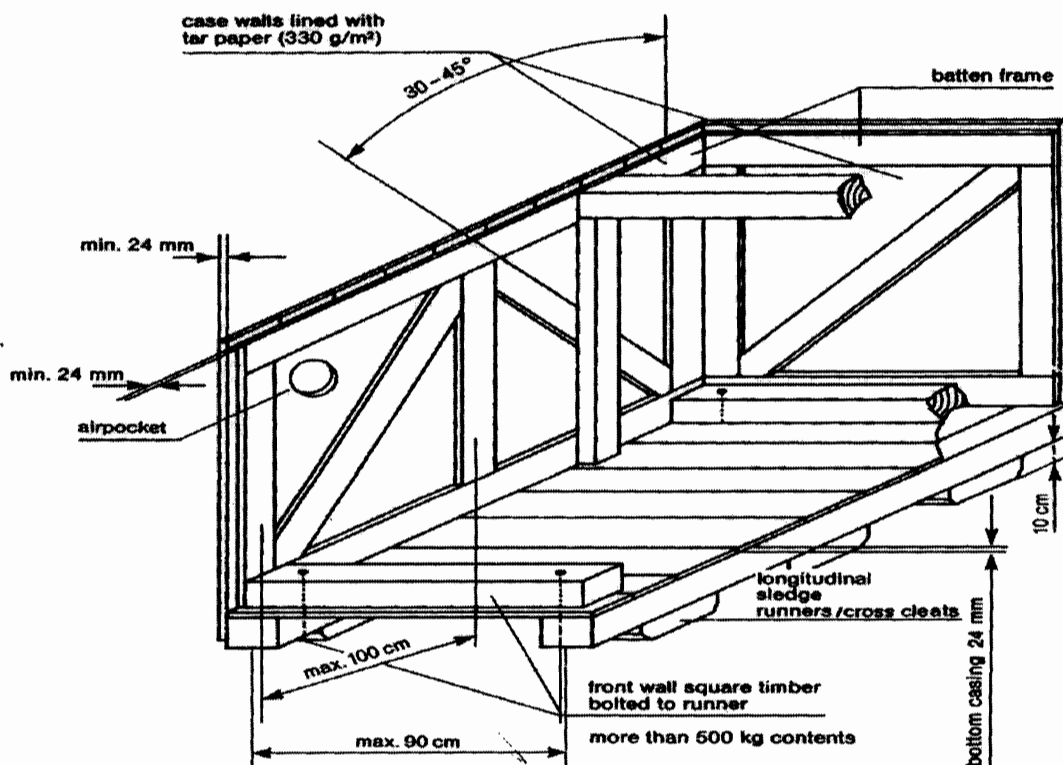
8.4.2.1 Type of Equipment

Recommended for equipment and mechanical parts Equipment sensitive to mechanical damage or parts and components that are particularly at risk of theft or loss; pumps, elbows, flanges, fittings, tools, erection materials, etc.

8.4.2.2 Type of Construction

The same type of construction as article 8.4.1.2, but with all sides completely boarded without space between the boards. Sides to be provided with waterproof lining; fabric-reinforced waterproof tar paper or polyethylene-foils resistant to ultraviolet rays can be used. Polyethylene-foil shall be fixed under the lid cover to avoid penetration of water. At weights of more than 500 kg the longitudinal runner must be bolted to the front all square timber. For ventilation inside the case, an opening in the waterproof lining must be placed between the diagonal battens and diagonal joists.

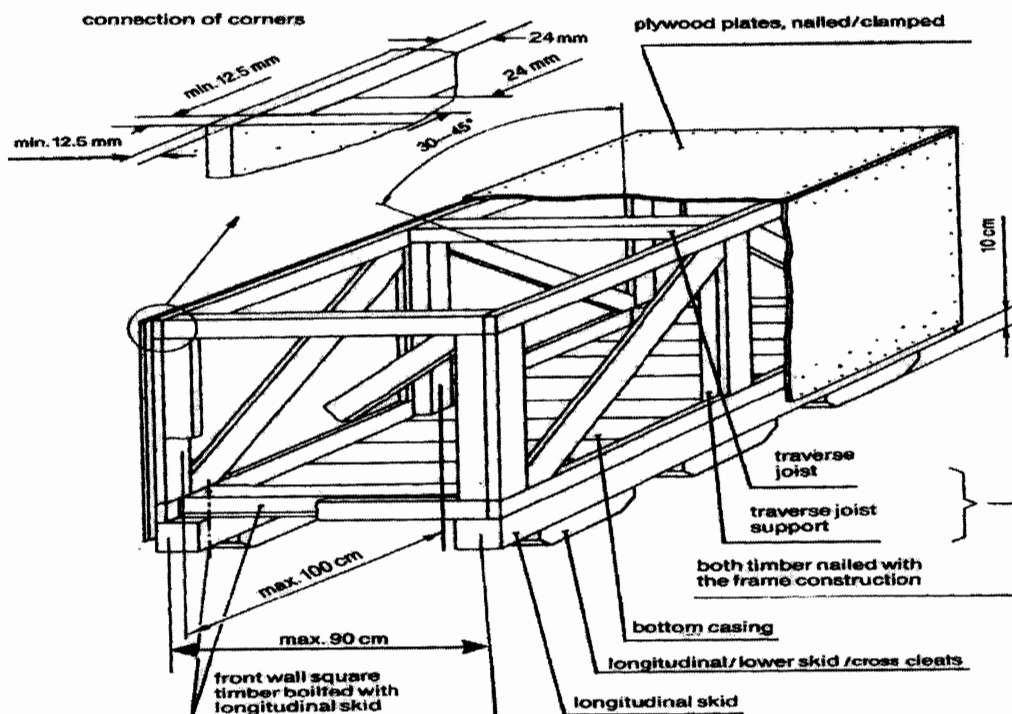
Packing Category IV



8.4.3 Cases with Alternative Surface Materials

8.4.3.1 Plywood Box – Packing Category IV A

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Case constructed of 5 layers of watertight, glued plywood with a total thickness of 12.5 mm. The frame must be constructed from minimum 24 mm timber or as per guide lines given above against clause 8.0, Fig 1 to 11 and must be suitable for the weight and nature of the parts to be packed. Planed square timber must be bolted with longitudinal skid and covered with diagonal joists. If applicable, construction of the cover and sides is to include diagonal bracing. Covers consisting of several layers of plywood are to be sealed with durable elastic putty or additional water-resistant sheets to be fixed.

8.4.4 Case with Barrier Material – Polyethylene Foil – Packing Category V

8.4.4.1 Type of Equipment

Sensitive equipment, simple electrical equipment, insulation materials, fire-resistant materials, with non-corrosion- guarantee for a period up to twelve (12) months.

8.4.4.2 Type of Construction

Preservation by welding in polyethylene-foil with addition of desiccants and if necessary, application of non-corrosive contact agents, otherwise, type of construction as indicated in article 8.4.2.2.

Additional marking:

- Case with desiccants.

8.4.5 Case with Barrier Material – Aluminium Compound Foil – Packing Category VI

8.4.5.1 Type of Equipment

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Electrical equipment such as, switchboards, electric motors, sensitive equipment, with non-corrosion guarantee, for a period up to twelve (12) months.

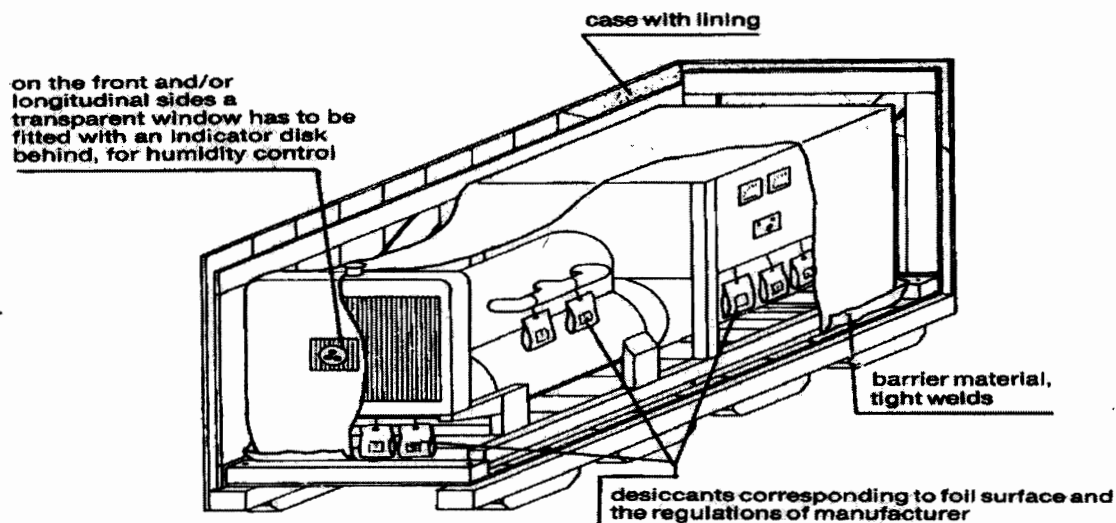
8.4.5.2 Type of Construction

Type of construction as indicated in article 8.4.2.2. Preservation by sealing an aluminium compound foil, with the addition of desiccants. Humidity indicators, if required and installed in the barrier wrapping, shall allow easy control from the outside.

Additional marking:

- Case with desiccants.

Packing Category V/VI



8.4.6 Double Case – Packing Category VII

8.4.6.1 Type of Equipment

GOODS which are of high sensitivity to shock, impact and vibration, for instance, special electrical equipment like computers, switchboards, laboratory instruments

8.4.6.2 Type of Construction

Case construction as indicated in article 8.4.2.2, with additional floating inner packing (case-in-case principle), padding corresponding to weight and sensitiveness. Preservation by sealing in aluminium compound foil with the addition of desiccants. The inner case has to be made of plywood or equivalent material with a thickness of 8-12 mm, depending on the weight of the GOODS to be packed. The inner buckles and/or frame borders have to be dimensioned so that the full stability of the inside case will be reached and no twisting is possible. The inner sides of the inside case will be lined with bituminous kraft paper on all sides (except bottom).

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8.4.7 Cable Drum – Packing Category VIII

8.4.7.1 Type of Equipment

All type of cables, wires, ropes, hoses.

8.4.7.2 Type of Construction

For all type of cables refer clause no. 11.1. For other items (wires, ropes, hoses) new or practically new drums are to be used. Planking of the e drums by use of boards, thickness minimum 20 mm, with additional double steel strapping, nailed, and carefully preserved/protected cable ends prior to packing.

8.4.8 Hazardous Materials – Packing Category IX

8.4.8.1 Type of Equipment

Hazardous materials according to the law are explosives, compressed gases, liquefied gases dissolved under pressure or deeply refrigerated, flammable liquids, flammable solids: substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances which, on contact with water, emit flammable gases, oxidizing substances, organic peroxides, poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances; radioactive materials, corrosives, miscellaneous dangerous goods.

8.4.8.2 Type of Construction

Hazardous materials shall always be packed and documented separately from any other material. Selection of packaging materials, execution of packing and marking as well as documentation shall always be in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Any certificates required for transportation or for authorities to be supplied before shipment of the GOODS.

8.4.9 Wooden Floor as a Transport Support – Packing Category X

8.4.9.1 Type of Equipment

Any materials to be stuffed in containers or on flat racks and that are not stowed on standard pallets or otherwise suitably packed

8.4.9.2 Type of Construction

- Longitudinal internal square timbers bolted to the front wall runners, longitudinal skid.
- Maximum distance between longitudinal runners 90 cm (middle to middle of the runner).
- Full boarding of the floor.
- Attaching of lifting lugs and/or iron ropes for lifting/pulling the units off the transport equipment.
- If applicable, preservation of the equipment by sealing in polyethylene-foil or aluminium compound foil and the addition of desiccants.

8.5 Air Transport Packing

8.5.1 General

Certain types of material may have to be shipped by air from their country of origin. This means of transport will be exceptional, and will be used only:

- For GOODS, which are highly sensitive to shock or vibrations, such as computers, electronic instruments, or those of small dimensions and weight.
- For GOODS urgently required at the module yard(s) and/or jobsite.

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8.5.2 Type of Packing

Depending on the goods to be packed, VENDOR may use one of the following types:

- A triple-corrugated cardboard container made with waterproofed glue and a barrier layer of polyethylene on the outsides to keep out humidity.
- Wooden/cardboard packing cases: the wood being used for the framework and base of the cases, waterproofed triple-corrugated cardboard being used for the sides and top. These cases are of the "Bell" type, and used for material of small or medium dimensions.
- For larger dimensions, plywood cases are acceptable. The timber characteristics, cross-sections and thickness will be systematically determined by the nature of the loads to be packed.

8.5.3 Dimensions

In order to optimize the existing transport facilities (passenger or cargo aircraft), the dimensions of:

- Triple-corrugated containers.
 - Wooden/cardboard packing cases.
 - Plywood cases.
- Are to be adapted to pallets used for air transportation.

9.0 Detailed specification for Wooden Crates/Boxes/Cases and other packing materials

9.1 Technical specification for wood

The wood shall be Fir, Chir, Silver Oak (Gravillea Robusta), chemically treated mango and Pinewood with moisture content not exceeding 50%. The wood shall have flexural and compressive strength, stiffness, shock absorption and nail retention properties. The wood shall be free from common defects such as warp, bone, twist, knot, cracks, splits, end splits, bend, visible sign of infection and any kind of decay caused by insects or fungus, etc. Surface cracks with maximum depth of 3mm are permissible. A continuous crack of any depth all along the length is not allowed.

9.2 Chemical Treatment of Wood:

The wood shall be chemically treated to provide protection against deterioration due to fungi and attack by termites, borers, marine organism and any other kind of infection. It shall be treated only after final processing like cutting, planning, joint grooving, etc.

9.3 TYPE, DESIGN & DIMENSION OF WOODEN PACKING CASES:

9.3.1 PACKING OF EQUIPMENTS

Various mechanical, electrical and C&I equipment e.g. Pumps, motors, equipment skids, heat exchangers, control panels, switch gears, transformers, etc. shall be wrapped in weather proof packing and then secured in wooden packing cases. The construction of wooden packing cases/crates shall be as per details given below and also given in figure 1 to 11.

9.3.1.1 Bottom Frame

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The construction of bottom frame shall be as per Fig-2. The No. of slides/runners for bottom frames shall be selected depending upon the weight and overall dimensions of the load to be carried. The equipment shall be secured by fixing their base frame/plate with the help of bolt and nuts etc. to bottom frame of the wooden packing cases/crates. The equipment not provided with base frame/plate like cylindrical vessels, etc to be secured to the bottom frame of the wooden cases with "C" clamps fabricated from steel channels/ angle iron.

9.3.1.2 TOP FRAME

The construction of top frame shall be as per fig-3.

9.3.1.3 END PANELS

The dimension of the end and lateral panels shall be calculated according to overall dimensions of the items to be packed. Diagonal braces shall be used for packing cases having height exceeding 500mm. Details of bracings shall be as per fig 5 to 9.

9.3.1.4 Sling Plate

To facilitate lifting of cases, longitudinal under slide boards shall be fixed. To avoid damage to the box while lifting sling plates shall be provided. Refer fig-11.

9.3.1.5 Angle Iron Cleats

Angle iron cleats shall be used for strengthening the joints as indicated in fig-10

9.3.1.6 Other Requirements

- The thickness of planks for top, bottom, side and end panels shall be at least 25mm. Planks used for this purpose shall be joined with each other by tongue and groove joint. The groove dimension shall be such that tongue fits tightly into groove to make the joint.
- Runners/slides, traverse bars, etc shall be of single length i.e. without any joint. Planks for sheathing, diagonal bracing etc shall also be of single length up to 2400mm, proper jointing is permitted for planks for sheathing and diagonal bracings.
- Each equipment to be individually covered with double polyethylene petticoat. Sheet thickness of polythene sheet shall not be less than 0.175 mm (175 microns). The sealing shall be such so as not to allow moisture inside.
- The inner surface of 4 sides of shooks shall be nailed with bituminized water proof craft paper. Wherever 2 pieces of kraft paper are used, joint shall have an overlap of minimum 20 mm.
- All the inner sides of the box shall be nailed with bitumen coated HESSIAN POLYTHYLENE KRAFT PAPER. For top frame it shall project on all sides by 100mm and shall be nailed on sides. Wherever 2 pieces of kraft paper are used, joint shall have an overlap of minimum 20 mm.
- For delicate equipment like control panels and switchgears, lighting panels and lighting transformers, suitable cushioning material like rubberised coir (min. 50 mm thick and 100 mm wide) shall be provided on their bottom support and the gap between the panel and casing

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shall be filled with rubberized coir with distance between consecutive supports less than 500 mm (ref fig15). For other equipment suitable support from sides of the casing shall be provided.

- Switchgear cubicles, control panels and control desks shall be packed and shipped in separate convenient sections. The components e.g. circuit breakers relays and instruments etc. which are removed from panels for shipping purpose and shall be separately packed and shipped as per packing instructions in clause 10.4.
- Packing case for control panels and switchgear panels shall be finally covered with GI sheet of minimum thickness of 0.4mm.
- Packing cases shall be bound at edges by nailing MS clamps/brackets at sufficient intervals. Further heavier boxes shall be strapped with C clamps (ref fig-4) fabricated from steel channels/angles and lighter boxes shall be strapped with hoop iron strips.
- Silica gel is used for this purpose to protect contents over sufficiently long time from corrosion. Silica gel shall be indicating type confirming to IS-304 (1979) packed in cotton bags placed at different positions inside the packing for absorbing moisture and shall not come into directly contact with equipment/material inside the package. The quantity of silica gel shall be adequate for storage period of one year, however it shall not be less than 4 gm. per ltr. Volume of case subject to minimum 400 gm. Per case.



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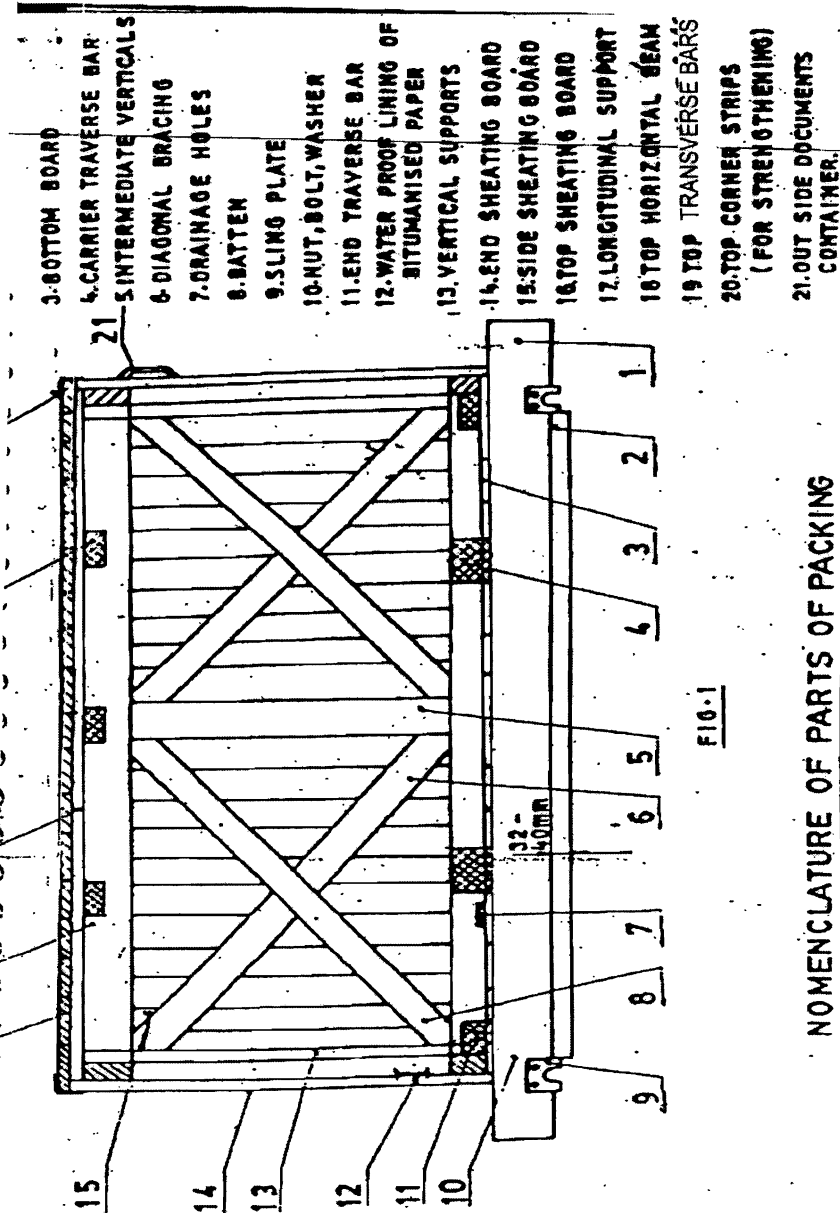
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BOTTOM FRAME ARRANGEMENTS

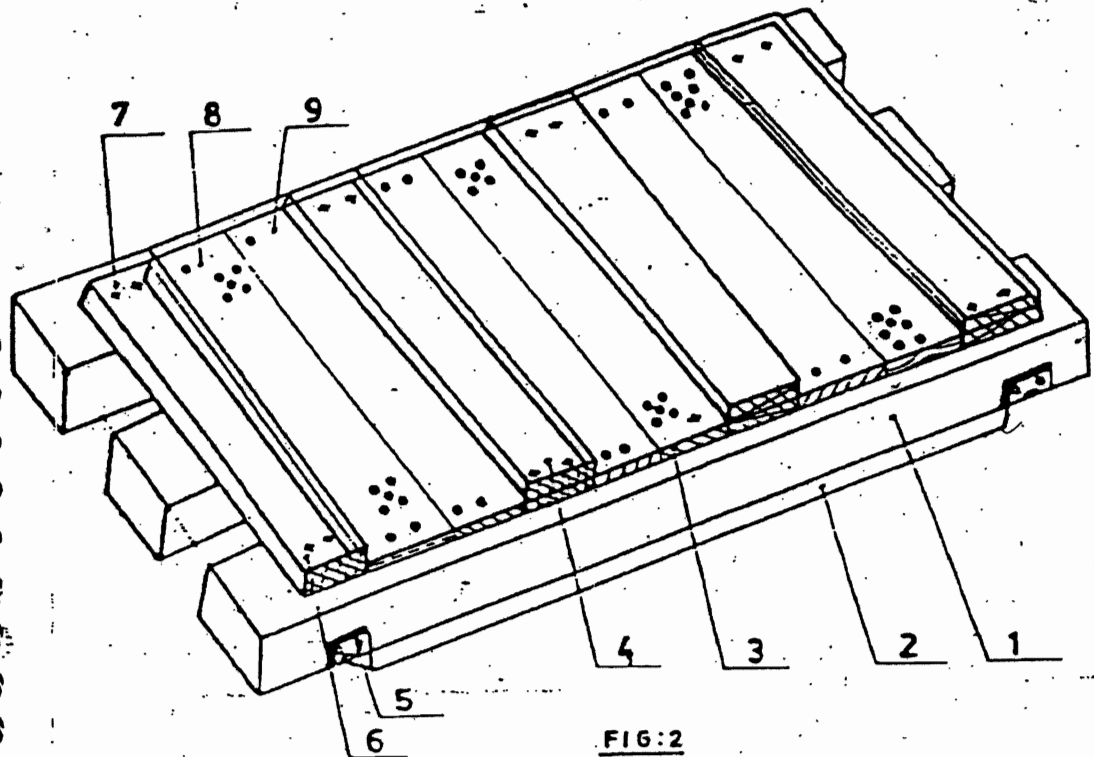


FIG:2

Nos. of slides: Minimum 2 Nos.
For length more than 1800 mm or
load more than 1000kg, Nos. of
slides shall be minimum 3 Nos.
For dimensions of slides, refer Table 1
Cross section of end traverse bar; 100x100 mm.
(minimum)

1. SLIDE
2. UNDER SLIDE BOARD
3. BOTTOM BOARD
4. CARRIER TRAVERSE BAR
5. SLING PLATE
6. TRAVERSE BAR
7. BOLT, NUT & WASHER
8. DRAINAGE HOLES
9. NAILS

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TOP FRAME ARRANGEMENT

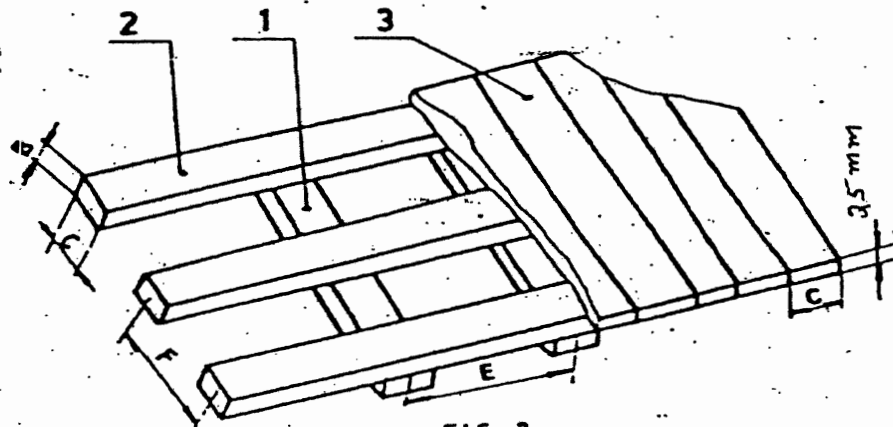
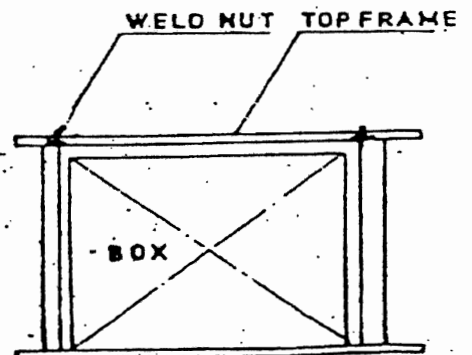
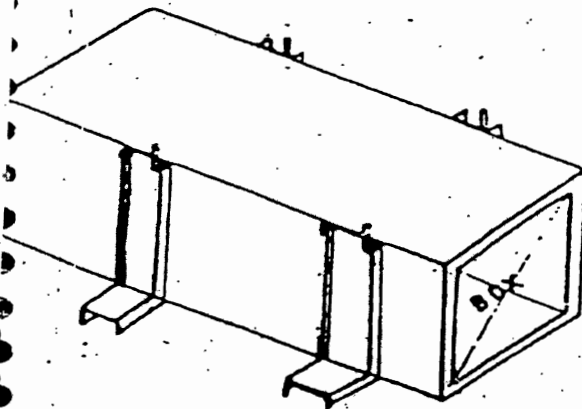


FIG-3

F : 700 to 1000 mm
E : 500 to 900 mm
30 x 100 mm.

- 1 - Traverse Bars
- 2 - Horizontal Soans
- 3 - Top Board

ARRANGEMENT OF C-CLAMPS AROUND CASES





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ARRANGEMENT OF DIAGONAL BRACING AND HORIZONTAL SUPPORT

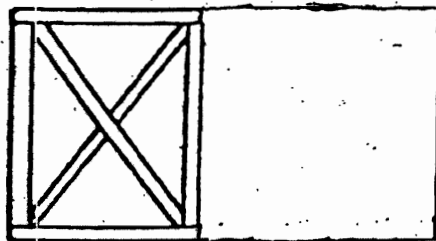


FIG:6

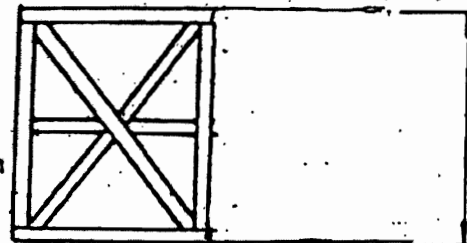


FIG:8

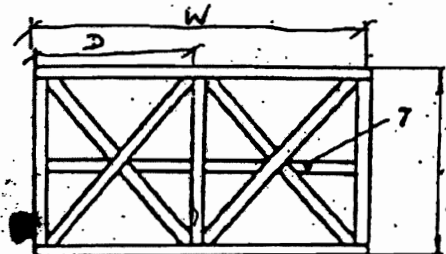


FIG:7

7- Middle Horizontal Support

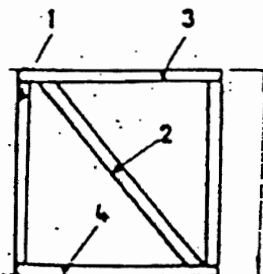


FIG:5

1- Vertical Support

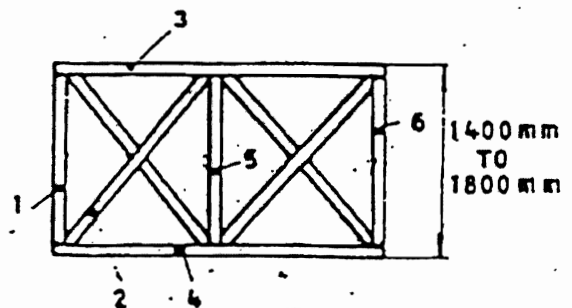


FIG:7

1, 5, 6 - Vertical Support

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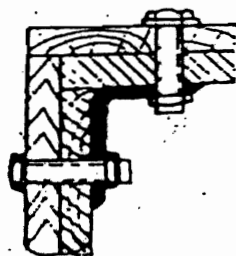
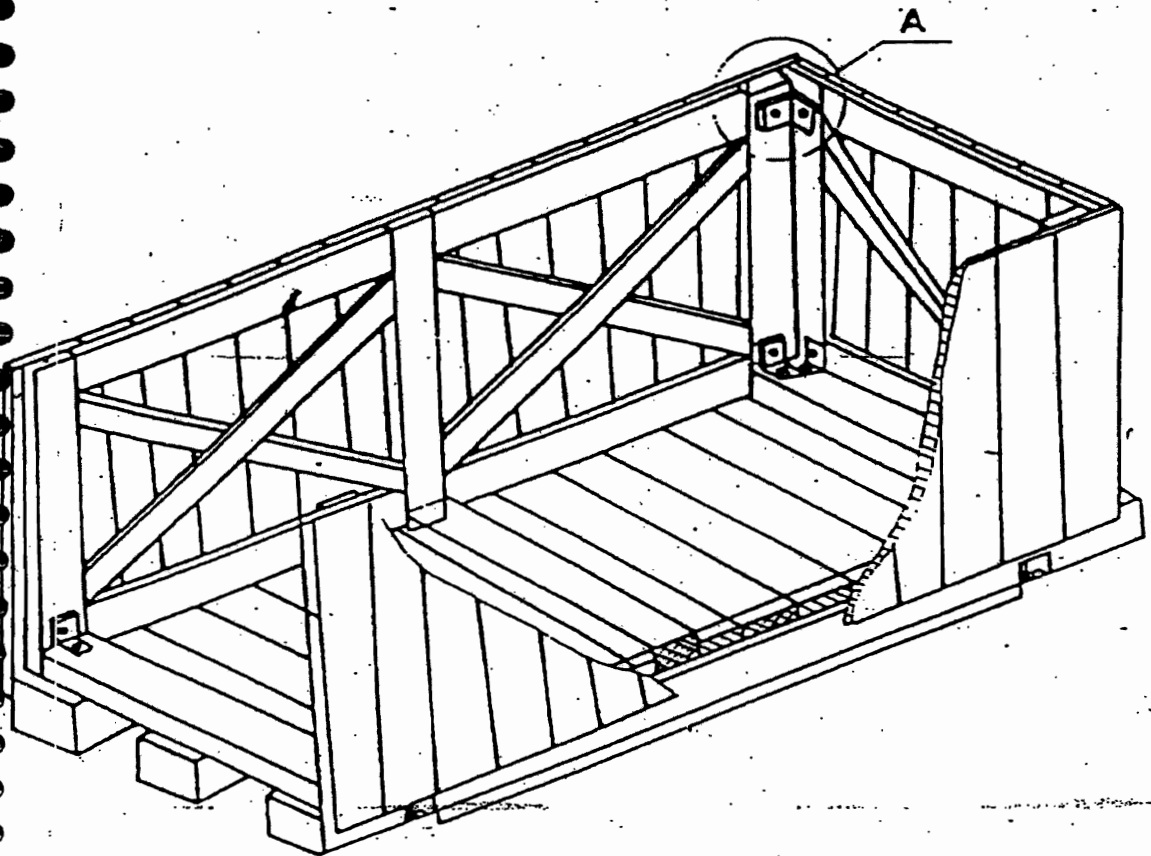
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ARRANGEMENT OF PACKING CASE



DETAIL-A

HOLE DIAMETER
MUST CONFORM
TO BOLT DIA

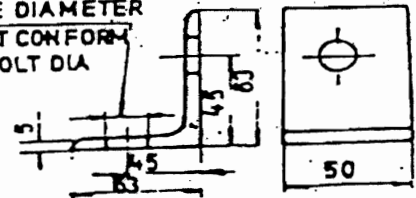


FIG:10

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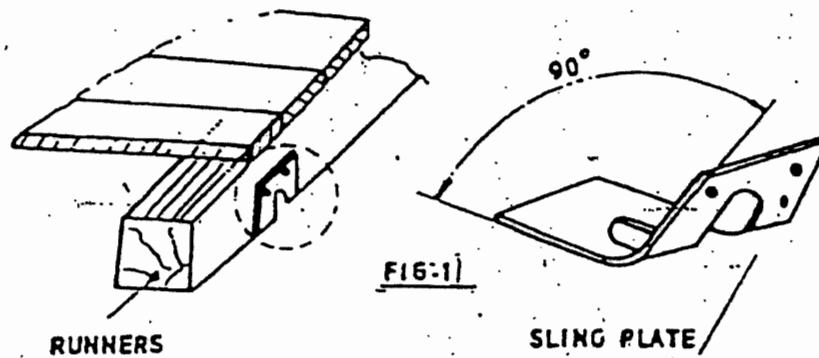
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**ARRANGEMENT OF SLING & PLATE ON
CASES**

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TABLE-1

LOADS	LENGTHS OF SLIDES						
	600	800	1000	1200	1300	1500	2000
	Cross section b x c				c b		
500	50 X 100	50 X 100	50 X 100	50 X 100	75 X 100	75 X 100	100 X 100
800	50 X 100	50 X 100	75 X 100	75 X 100	75 X 100	75 X 100	100 X 100
1000	75 X 100	75 X 100	75 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 110	100 X 150
1500	75 X 100	75 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 150	100 X 150
2000	75 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 150	100 X 150	100 X 150	150 X 150
2500	75 X 100	100 X 100	100 X 150	100 X 150	100 X 150	150 X 150	150 X 150
3000	100 X 100	100 X 150	150 X 150	150 X 150	150 X 150	150 X 150	150 X 150

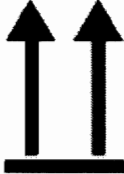
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Table-2

End and side panels	Width of the panel "W"	Distance between longitudinal support (Dimension "D")						
		600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
		Cross section b x c				Item 1 to 7		
Fig- 5 to Fig-9	600 to 1200	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1201 to 1600	100	100	100	130	130	130	130
		30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	1601 to 2000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	2001 to 3000	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	3001 to 4000	130	130	130	130	130	130	150
		40	40	40	40	40	40	40
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		150	150	150	150	150	150	150

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INDICATION MARKS ON CASES/BOXES/CRATES

Designation	Symbol	Explanation
Fragile, Handle with care		The symbol should be applied to easily broken cargoes. Cargoes marked with this symbol should be handled carefully and should never be tipped over or slung.
Use no hooks		Any other kind of point load should also be avoided with cargoes marked with this symbol. The symbol does not automatically prohibit the use of the plate hooks used for handling bagged cargo.
Top		The package must always be transported, handled and stored in such a way that the arrows always point upwards. Rolling, swinging, severe tipping or tumbling or other such handling must be avoided.
Keep away from heat (solar radiation)		Compliance with the symbol is best achieved if the cargo is kept under the coolest possible conditions. In any event, it must be kept away from additional sources of heat. It may be appropriate to enquire whether prevailing or anticipated temperatures may be harmful.
Protect from heat and radioactive sources		Stowage as for the preceding symbol. The cargo must additionally be protected from radioactivity.
Sling here		The symbol indicates merely where the cargo should be slung, but not the method of lifting. If the symbols are applied equidistant from the middle or center of gravity, the package will hang level if the slings are of identical length. If this is not the case, the slinging equipment must be shortened on one side.
Keep dry		Cargo bearing this symbol must be protected from excessive humidity and must accordingly be stored under cover. If particularly large or bulky packages cannot be stored in warehouses or sheds, they must be carefully covered with tarpaulins.

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Center of gravity		This symbol is intended to provide a clear indication of the position of the center of gravity. To be meaningful, this symbol should only be used where the center of gravity is not central. The meaning is unambiguous if the symbol is applied onto two upright surfaces at right angles to each other.
No hand truck here		The absence of this symbol on packages amounts to permission to use a hand truck on them.
Stacking limitation		The maximum stacking load must be stated as "... kg max.". Since such marking is sensible only on packages with little loading capacity, cargo bearing this symbol should be stowed in the uppermost layer.
Clamp here		Stating that the package may be clamped at the indicated point is logically equivalent to a prohibition of clamping anywhere else.
Temperature limitations		According to regulations, the symbol should either be provided with the suffix "...°C" for a specific temperature or, in the case of a temperature range, with an upper ("...°C max.") and lower ("...°C min.") temperature limit. The corresponding temperatures or temperature limits should also be noted on the consignment note.
Do not use forklift truck here		This symbol should only be applied to the sides where the forklift truck cannot be used. Absence of the symbol on other sides of the package amounts to permission to use forklift trucks on these sides.
Electrostatic sensitive device		Contact with packages bearing this symbol should be avoided at low levels of relative humidity, especially if insulating footwear is being worn or the ground/floor is nonconductive. Low levels of relative humidity must in particular be expected on hot, dry summer days and very cold winter days.

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Do not destroy barrier		A barrier layer which is (virtually) impermeable to water vapor and contains desiccants for corrosion protection is located beneath the outer packaging. This protection will be ineffective if the barrier layer is damaged. Since the symbol has not yet been approved by the ISO, puncturing of the outer shell must in particular be avoided for any packages bearing the words "Packed with desiccants".
Tear off here		This symbol is intended only for the receiver.

FIG-12

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BHEL-PEM-DELHI-INDIA	
CONSIGNEE	
MATERIAL	
CUSTOMER REF.	MO. NO.
DESPATCH ADVICE NOTE NO.	CASE NO.
DIMENSIONS(MM) LXBXH	NET WT -KGS
	GROSS WT -KGS
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	HANDLE WITH CARE -- KEEP DRY DO NOT DROP -- DO NOT TILT

FIG-13: MARKING PLATE



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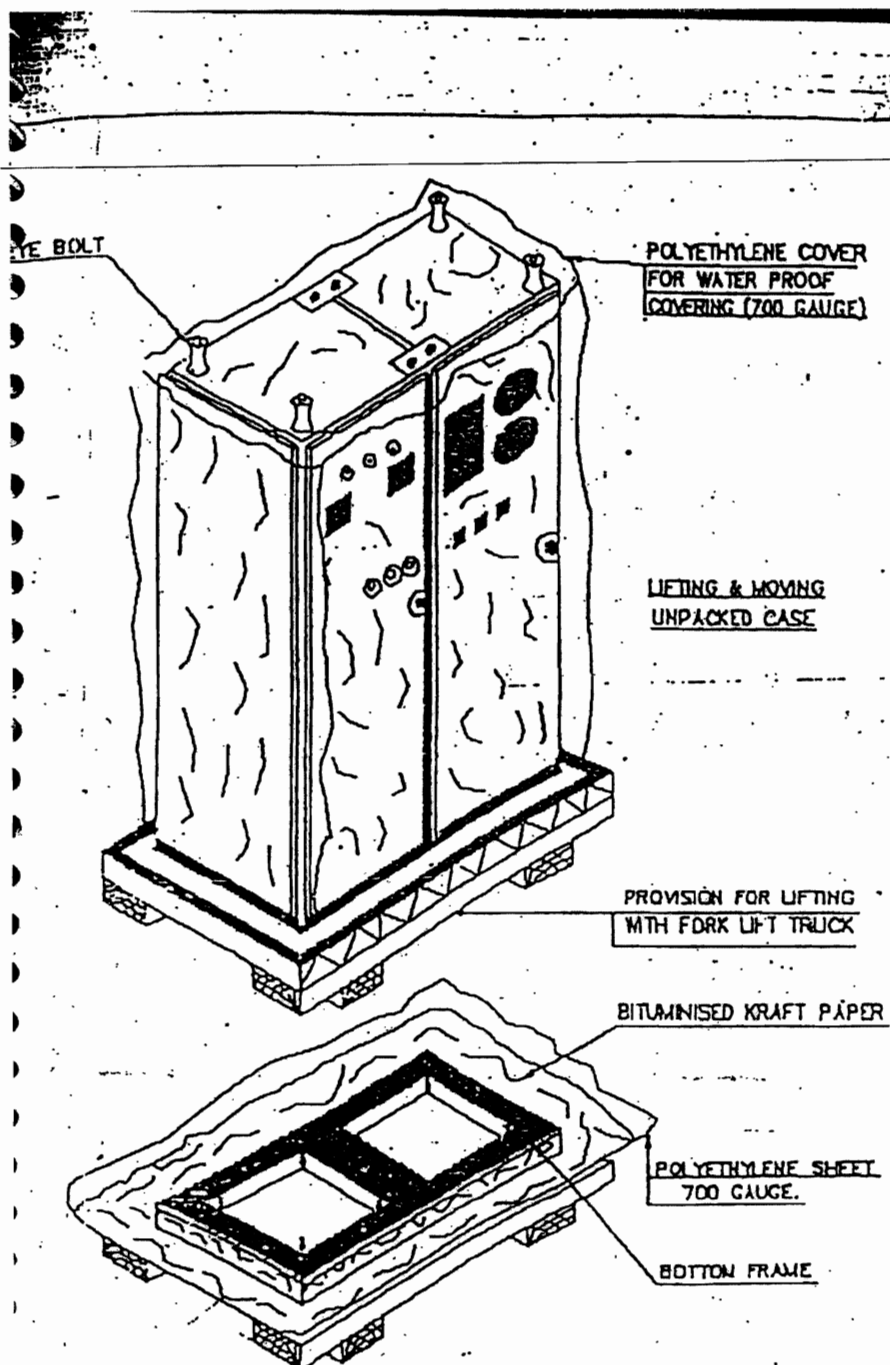


FIGURE-14



TITLE

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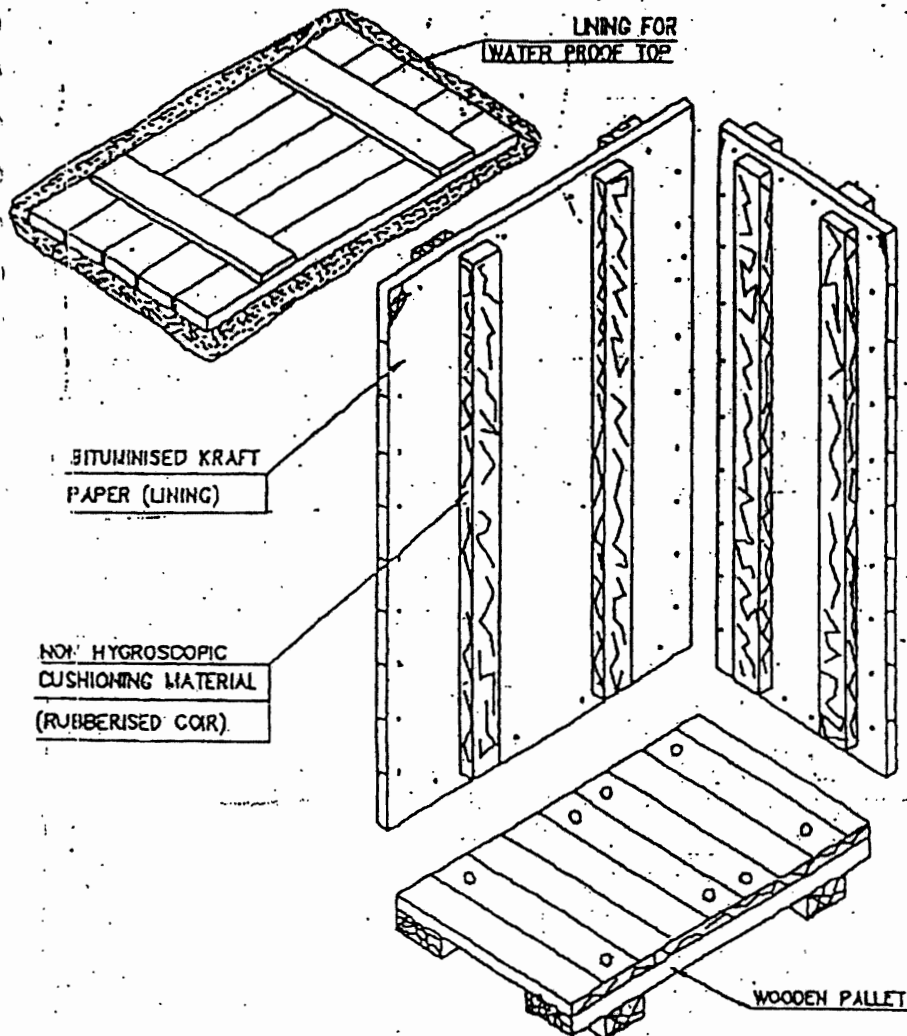
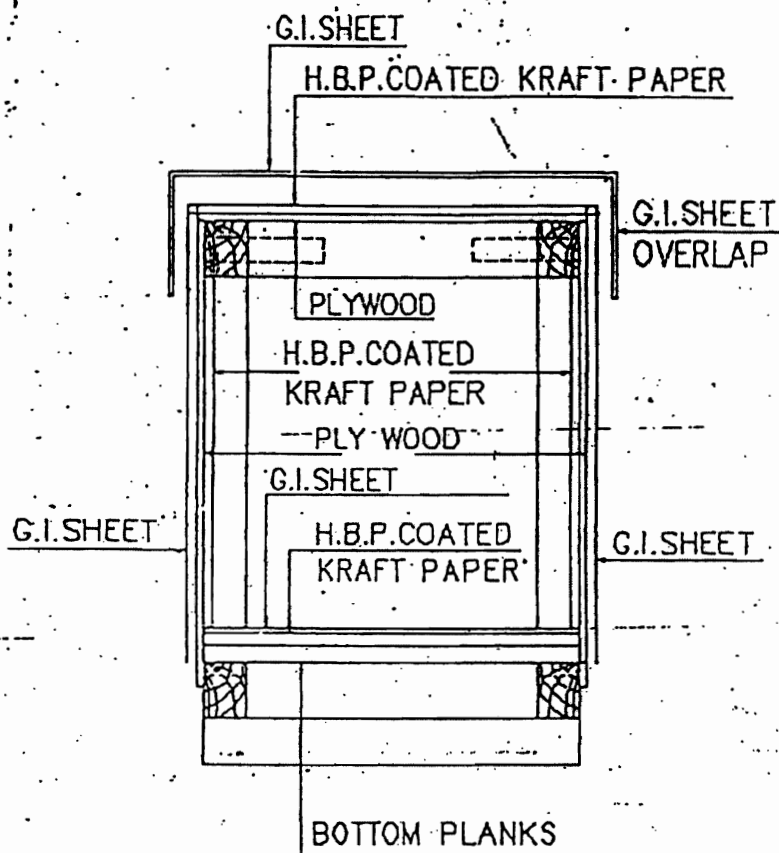


FIGURE-15

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**FIG-16 : CLOSED PACKING CASE WITH G.I.SHEET
SHOWING LAYERS OF PACKING MATERIALS.**

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10.0 TYPICAL PACKING DETAILS/PROCEDURE FOR MECHANICAL ITEMS

10.1 INSULATION MATERIAL (MINERAL WOOL MATTRESSES)

This specification covers the requirements of seaworthy packing and marking for bonded mineral (rock) wool mattresses having metallic hexagonal wire netting as facing on one or both sides.

10.1.1 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Mattress shall be packed in Polythene (of 0.2 mm thickness) all around and sealed to prevent moisture absorption during transit and storage. Further it shall be wrapped with Bitumen coated Polythene bonded/lined Hessian and stitched and then packed in 5 ply DFC carton box.

Silica gel is used for this purpose to protect contents over sufficiently long time from corrosion. Silica gel shall be of indicating type conforming to IS:304-1979 packed in cotton bags placed at different positions inside the packing for absorbing moisture and shall not come into direct contact with the material inside the package. The quantity of silica gel shall be enough for storage period of one year. However, it shall not be less than 4 gms per litre volume of case subject to minimum of 400 gms per case.

Each mattress as well as the packages shall be serial numbered. Also, printed sheets indicating the nominal thickness, density and wire netting details (i.e. material and size) shall be placed below the wire netting.

Following details shall be legibly written on the packages. The details shall also be typed on a sheet of paper & kept in a sealed Polythene cover, inside the packages

- a) Project Name
- b) Purchase Order No.
- c) Sl. No. of package
- d) Size of mattress (Thickness x Length x Width)
- e) Density
- f) Wire netting material and size
- g) Weight of the package

10.2 INSULATION MATERIAL (ALUMINIUM COIL)

Heavy Gauge Aluminium Coil Packaging are done by Eye-to-Sky packaging or by Eye to eye packaging as per the proven practice being followed by manufacturer of Aluminium sheets.

10.2.1 Type of construction for Eye to Sky packaging

- a. Strapping of coil with polyester strap around circumference at one place.
- b. Putting paper I. D. Edge protector.
- c. Wrapping the coil with VCI stretch film after putting silica gel bags (4 nos.) Inside the coil.
- d. Wrapping the coil with HDPE film.
- e. Covering the coil including its build up & bore with masonite / particle board.
- f. Putting metallic I. D on coil.
- g. Putting O.D edge protector (paper) on coil.

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- h. Putting circumferential polyester strap (3 nos.) & eye polyester strap (4 nos.).
- i. After placing the coil on coil tilter ply wood (10mm thick) of suitable size along with wooden pallet is to be put at the bottom side of the coil.
- j. Coil is to be tilted to eye-to-sky position.
- k. Final strapping with metallic strap to unit coil and skid at 2 places with top cover of plywood.
- l. Fixing the coil with wooden blocks at 4 corners.
- m. Labeling 2 nos.(one metallic & one adhesivetype) For specification, net wt. & gross wt.

10.2.2 Type of construction for Eye to Eye packaging

- a. Strapping of coil with polyester strap around circumference at one place.
 - b. Putting paper I. D. Edge protector.
 - c. Wrapping the coil with VCI stretch film after putting silica gel bags (4 nos.) Inside the coil.
 - d. Wrapping the coil with HDPE film.
 - e. Covering the coil including its build up & bore with masonite / particle board.
 - f. Putting metallic I. D on coil.
 - g. Putting O.D edge protector (paper) on coil.
 - h. Putting circumferential polyester strap (3 nos.) & eye polyester strap (4 nos.).
 - i. Placing of coil on wooden skid Coil is to be tilted to eye-to-sky position.
 - j. Final strapping of coil and skid at 2 places with steel strap. Fixing the coil with wooden blocks at 4 corners.
- Labeling 2 nos.(one metallic & one adhesive type) For specification net wt. & gross wt.

10.3 Packing Procedure for Online Tube Cleaning System and accessories

This procedure is applicable for the shipment of Onload Tube Cleaning System and accessories by sea.

10.3.1 Packing details:

- The Packing case shall be made of treated rubber wood. The design of the case shall be as per Annexure IIIA & IIIB.
- The Equipments shall be placed on the wooden base of the Packing case and fastened if required to arrest the movement of the same.
- Equipment shall be covered by Polythene sheet and inside wall surfaces of the wooden cases also shall be covered by polythene sheet.
- All Nozzles shall be closed with plywood dummies.
- All electrical components assembled or loose shall be covered with polythene sheets along with silica gel pack.
- Silica gel desiccants shall be kept inside each case in sufficient quantities in order to absorb the moisture.

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- Thermocol packing shall be made for glass items like Ball vessel sight glass, Vpiece
- sight glass & pressure gauge.
- Silica gel desiccants shall be kept inside of each case to absorb the moisture.
- A Packing list covered in a polythene envelope shall be fixed inside and outside of each packing case.
- Shipping marks and consignee address shall be painted on the outer surface of the case.
- All handling instruction required for the case like top, sling, rain, handle with care etc, shall be marked on the case as per the symbol attached.
- Machined surface will be applied with Anti rust oil and covered by polyurethane sheet to protect from external oxidation.
- All valves will be closed with dummies to protect the internals and placed in the wooden case which will covered by polyurethane sheet.



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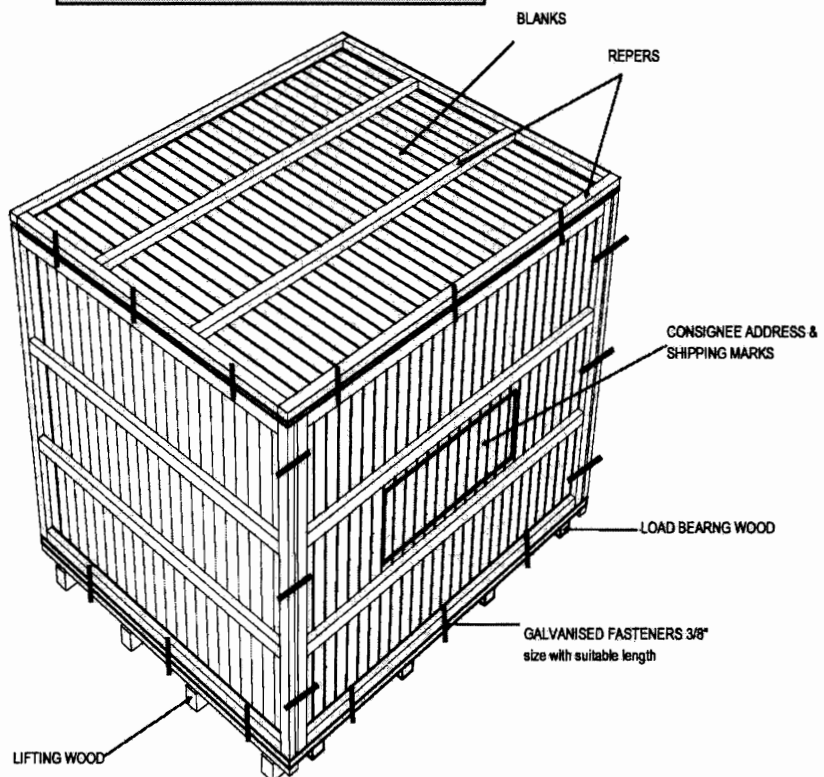
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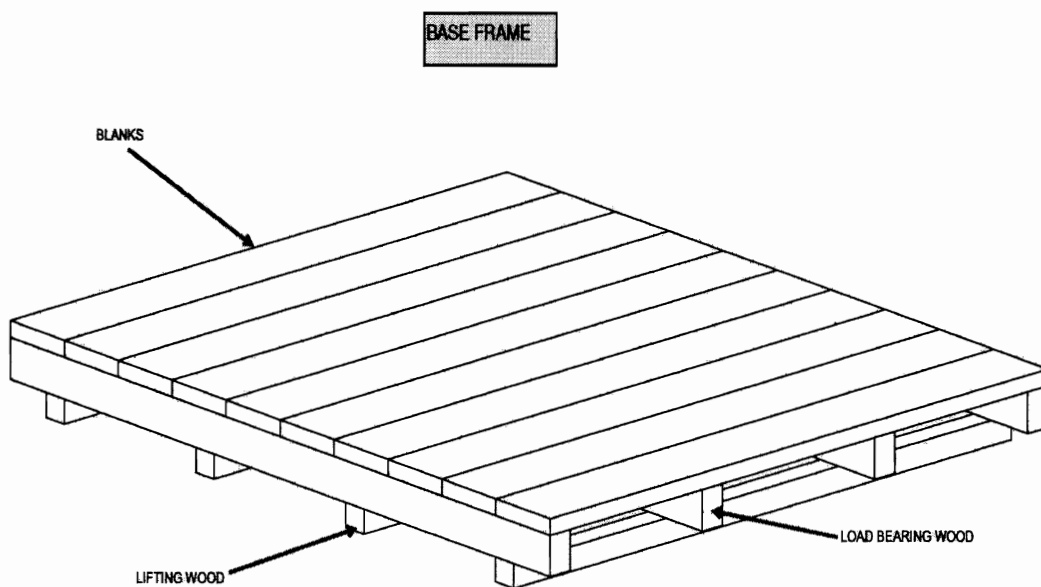
MODEL: FASTNERS TYPE (BASE, SIDE & TOP
ATTACHED WITH BOLT, NUT & WASHER)

This Type of case to be used for
following items:

1. BALL SEPERATOR
2. BALL COLECTOR SKID



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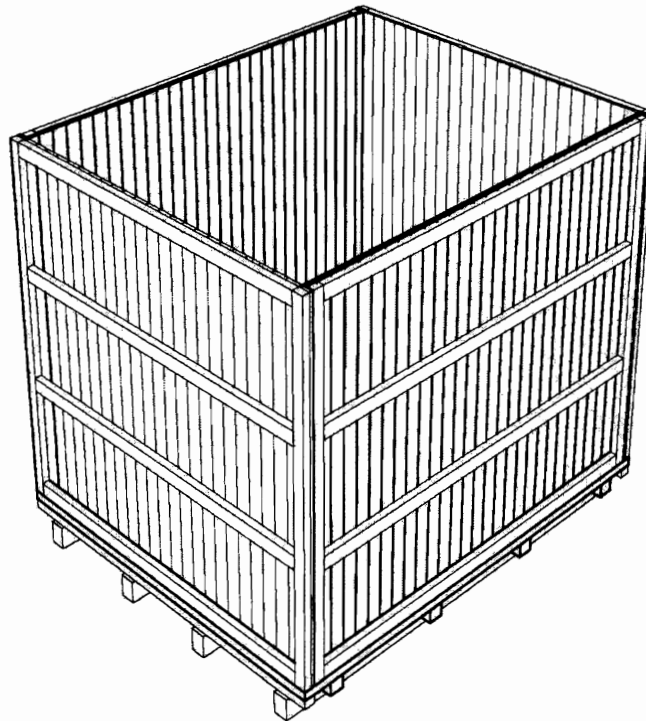
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MODEL: FASTNERS TYPE - WITHOUT TOP





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MODEL: NAILING TYPE
(FRAME & INSIDE REEPER NAILED)

- THIS TYPE OF CASE TO BE USED FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:
1. PUMP SKID
 2. CONTROL PANEL
 3. LOOSE ITEMS, TOOLS & TACKLES
 4. DPMS, BRM
 5. SPARES
 6. CLEANING BALLS
 7. CABLES & ACCESSORIES

Shipping marks & Consignee
Address

BLANKS

LIFTING WOOD

BLANKS

REEPERS

BLANKS

REEPERS

LOAD BEARING WOOD

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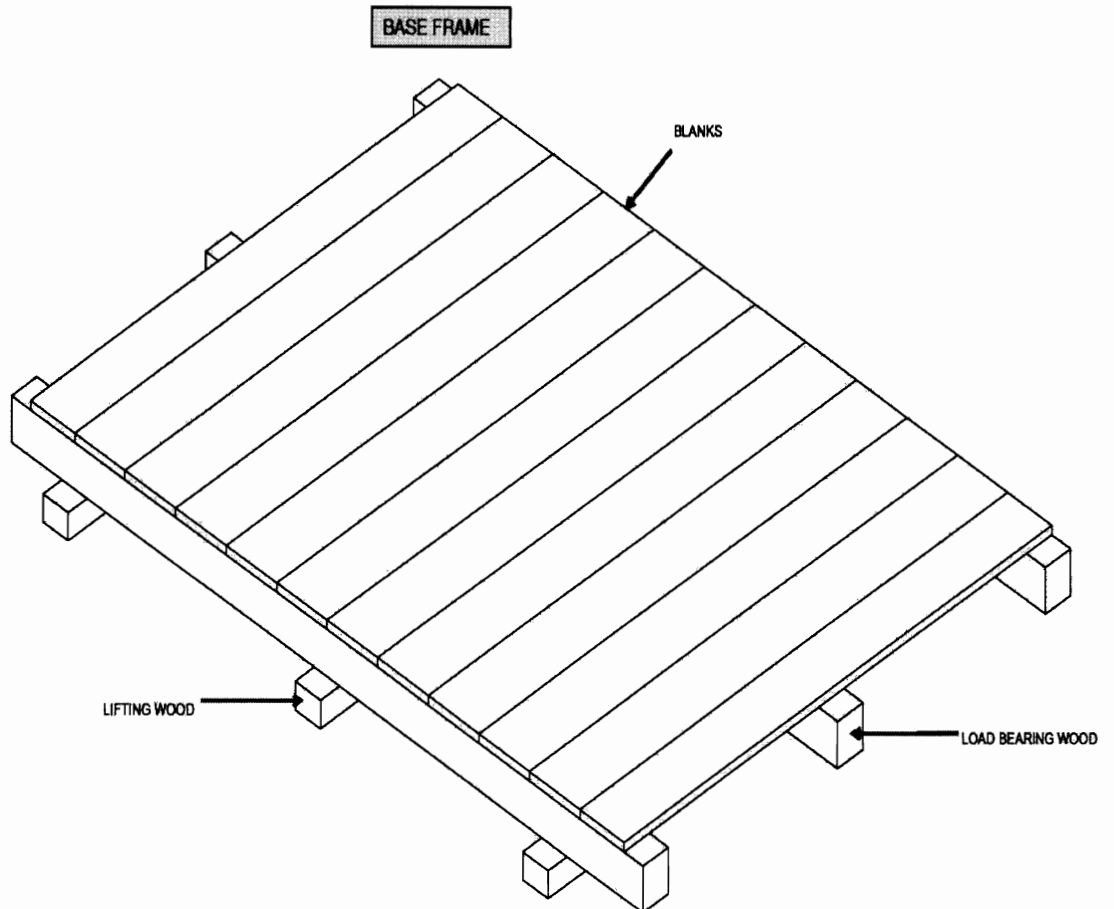
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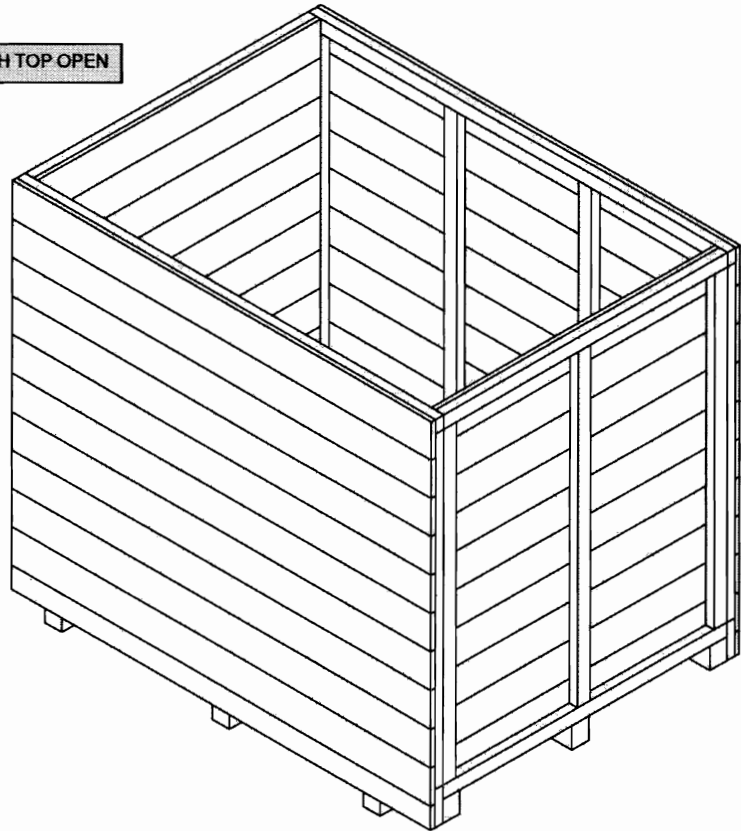
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NAILING TYPE MODEL WITH TOP OPEN



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10.4 PACKING OF LOOSE ITEMS

Loose mechanical, electrical and C&I items e.g. valves, fittings, pressure/temperature gauges/switches, circuit breakers, relays etc shall be individually wrapped using polyethylene sheets/U foam/ thermocol sheets/air bubble sheets depending upon the items and then packed in wooden boxes. The left out spaces and top of the boxes shall be filled with rubberized coir to get proper cushioning effect, Special attention shall be paid to relays, instruments etc for arresting the movements of their operating mechanism during transportation.

The construction of wooden packing cases shall be as per clause 9.3.1 retaining its all features concerning strength of the box. The construction of wooden packing case for electrical and C&I items shall be as per fig-16.

Inner surface of 6 sides of the box shall be lined with bitumen coated hessian polyethylene kraft paper. Rubberized coir of min. 25mm thickness and 100 mm width shall be nailed to inner surfaces of bottom and 4 sides of the boxes.

11.0 PACKING OF ELECTRICAL ITEMS

11.1 CABLES

11.1.1 Type of Equipment
All type of cables..

11.1.2 **Type of Construction**

New or practically new cable drums made of steel and painted with epoxy resin paint are to be used. Cable ends are carefully protected before packing. Over the cables polyethylene sheet shall be wrapped and then sealed properly. Cable drum can be put in wooden crates for ease in transportation and handling. (Wooden cable drum is also acceptable, however vendor to furnish constructional details for approval).



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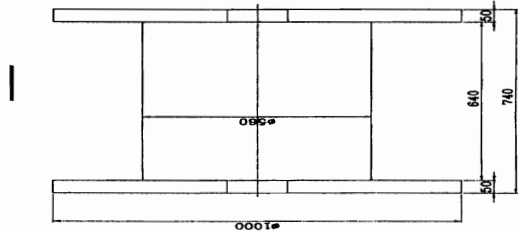
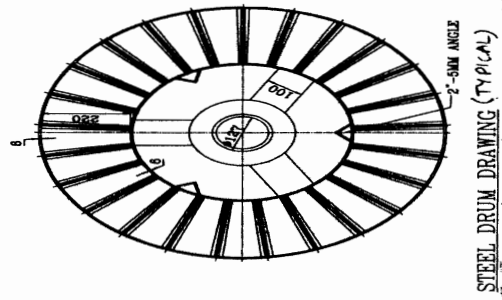
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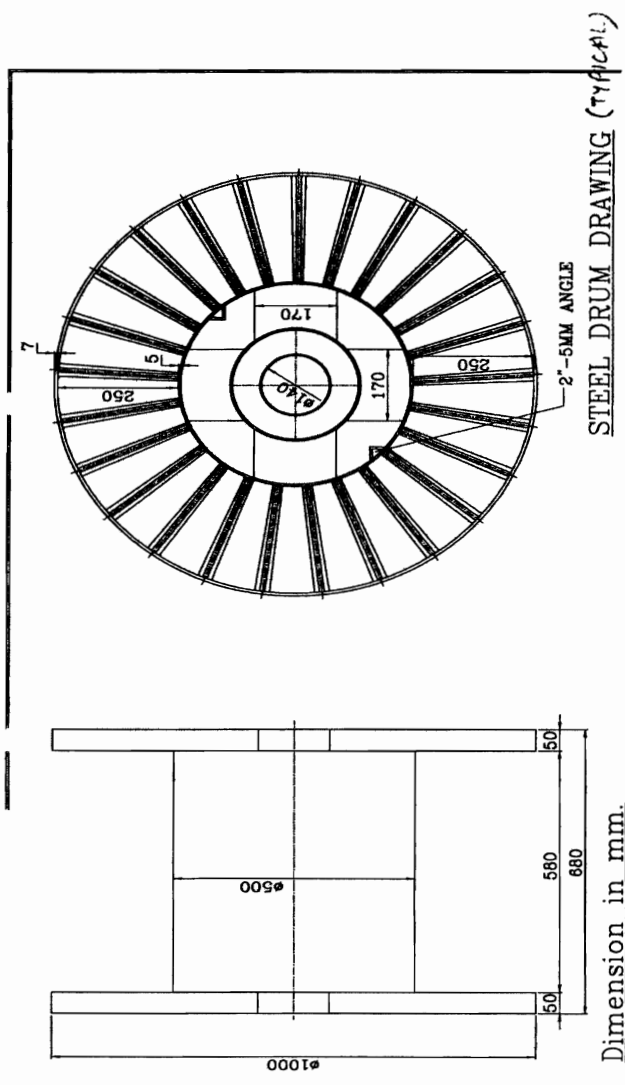
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11.2 PACKING OF CABLE TRAYS & ACCESSORIES AND CABLE TRAY SUPPORT MATERIAL

11.2.1 Cable trays can be packed in wooden boxes as per fig 1 to 11 or in steel boxes. Details of steel box construction is as indicated below.

- 1) All Dimensions are in "mm" unless otherwise stated.
- 2) Packing Box shall be fabricated using 50x50x6mm MS Angle, 50x3mm Flat, 2.5 mm thick C Channel, 1mm & 1.6mm Thick sheet.
- 3) Finish of Packing Box Shall be Galvanized.
- 4) Angle & Channel Section forming part of the Main frame shall be welded thoroughly with each other to give a rigid structure.
- 5) Sheet Section and Flat section shall be bolted/ Riveted/ Welded suitably to the Main frame stated in '4' above.

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- 6) Welding Portion on galvanized surfaces shall be painted with Zinc Rich Paint.
- 7) Dispatch details such as consignor/consignee address, contract and case details, 'country of origin, port of delivery, stacking instructions shall be written on one of the side of boxes. An anodized aluminium plate as per details and specifications given in page 3 of 5 shall be provided on the boxes
- 8) One copy of packing slip wrapped in polythylene bag covered with suitable aluminium .packing slip holder to be nailed on the external surface of the box. One more copy 9f the packing Slip wrapped in polythylene bag to be kept inside the box at the prominent place.
- 9) **INDICATION MARKS ON THE BOXES:** Markings shall be provided on the boxes indicating position of Boxes for handling, storage and nature of consignment. For guidelines referred page 4 of 5. The ink issued for this purpose as well as for marking dispatch instruction shall be indelible/non-washable marking ink.
- 10) Each item as mentioned in BOQ shall be packed & supplied as a set comprising of required numbers of associated fasteners & hardware etc

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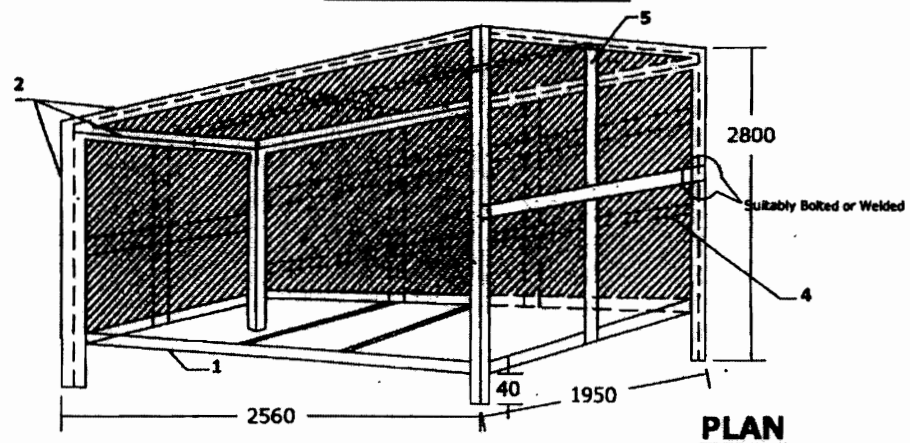
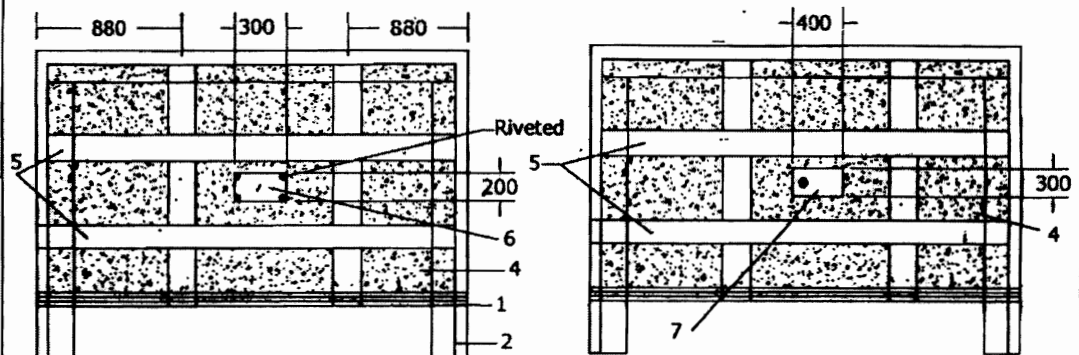
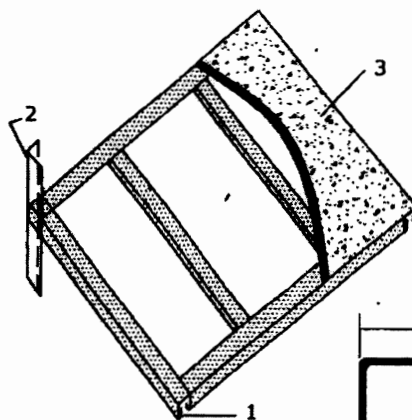
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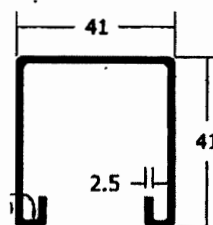
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STEEL PACKING (TYPICAL DETAILS)**PLAN****FRONT SIDE OF BOX****BACK SIDE OF BOX****BOTTOM FRAME ARRANGEMENT****Note:**

1. "C" Channel to be used on Bottom Frame.
2. 50x50x6 Angle to be used Vertically on four sides of the Box and Horizontally on four sides on the top Frame.
3. 1.6mm thick sheet (plain) on Bottom Plate.
4. 1.0mm thick sheet to cover top & four sides of BOX.
5. 50x3 Flat as additional cross members to be used Horizontally & Vertically on top & Four Sides of Box.
6. Anodised Aluminium Plate for Marking.
7. Hinged Inspection Window.

**DETAILS OF "C" CHANNEL**

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11.3 PACKING FOR STATION LIGHTING SYSTEM

Aspects of packing specific to equipments / items of station lighting system are given here. All other instructions / aspects as per the main specification of export packing which are not covered here shall also be applicable.

11.3.1 For LIGHTING TRANSFORMER, DISTRIBUTION BOARDS, LIGHTING PANELS,

- Construction of packing case for LIGHTING DISTRIBUTION BOARDS, LIGHTING PANELS, TRANSFORMER . shall be EITHER as per FIGURE 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 OR FIGURE 14,15,16.
- Each Panel/Transformer shall be individually covered with double polythene sheet of thickness 175 microns minimum.
- All the 6 inner surfaces of packing shall be nailed with bitumen coated hessian polythene craft paper. Wherever 2 pieces of craft paper are used, the joint shall have minimum overlap of 20mm.

For the top frame it shall be project on all sides by 100mm and shall be nailed on sides .

- The gap between the panels and packing case shall be filled with rubberized coir of thickness 50mm minimum and width 100mm. The distance between two consecutive supports of rubberized coir shall be less than 500mm.
- Silica get packed in cotton bags shall be placed at different positions inside the packing.
- Packing case shall be finally covered with GI sheet of thickness 0.4mm minimum.

11.3.2 For LUMINARIES, RECEPTACLES. EMERGENCY LIGHT, 240/24V TRANSFORMER, CEILING FAN, SWITCH BOARDS, FLEXIBLE CONDUIT, WIRES, EARTH WIRE. JUNCTION BOXES, ERECTION COMMISSIONING SPARES, RECOMMENDED SPARES , ERECTION MATERIAL AND CONSUMABLES

- Construction of packing case for THE ABOVE MATERIAL shall be as per FIGURE 1to11.
- Items placed inside the case shall be covered with double polythene sheet of thickness 175 microns minimum.
- All the 6 inner surfaces of packing shall be nailed with bitumen coated hessian craft paper. wherever 2 pieces of craft paper are used, the joint shall have minimum overlap of 20mm. For the top frame it shall be project on all sides by 100mm and shall be nailed on sides.
- Silica get packed in cotton bags shall be placed at different positions inside the packing.

11.3.3 For CONDUIT PIPE

As per international practice pipes are shipped in open bundles with metal strapping. Packing as per attached figure A shall be provided which is described as following:

- Each bundle shall be wrapped with 2 layers of 175 microns thick polythene sheet.
- Then bundle will be wrapped with bitumen coated hessian craft paper.
- Bundle shall be strapped with steel straps.
- An anodized aluminium packing description plate as per Figure No. 13 shall be provided.

11.3.4 For POLES

Poles will be wrapped with 2 layers of minimum 175 microns thick polythene sheet and then with bitumen coated hessian craft paper, packed as per Figure – C i.e. bundling.

11.3.5 For STRUCTURAL STEEL

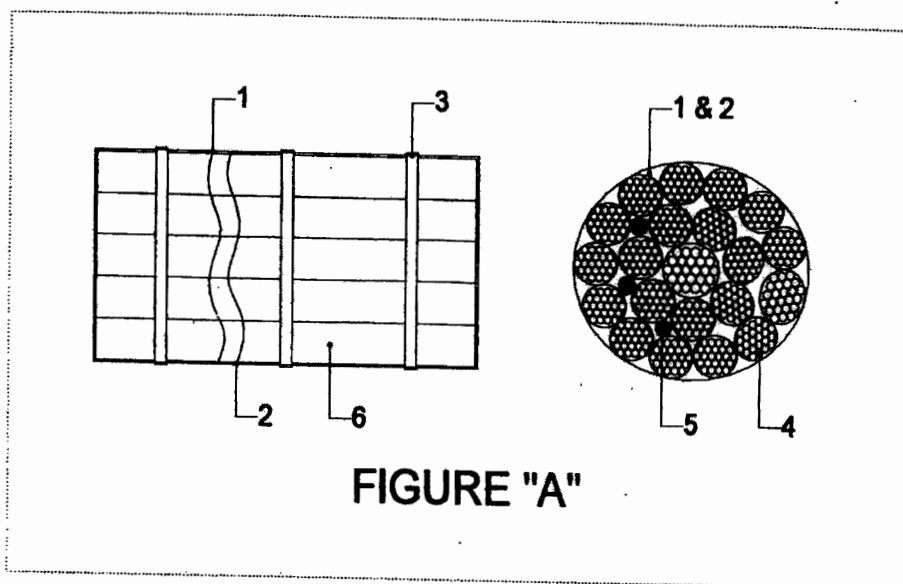
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Structural steel will be different sizes and shapes. Hence it will be packed as per Figure No. B and described as following :

- a) Each bundle shall be wrapped with 2 layers of 175 microns thick polythene sheet.
- b) Then bundle will be wrapped with bitumen coated hessian craft paper.
- c) Bundle shall be strapped with steel straps.
- d) An anodized aluminium packing description plate as per Figure No. 13 shall be provided.

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PACKING PROCEDURE FOR CONDUIT PIPE



- 1) LAYER OF BITUMEN COATED HESSIAN KRAFT PAPER.
- 2) LAYER OF POLYTHENE SHEET.
- 3) METAL STRAPPING.
- 4) CONDUIT PIPES.
- 5) SILICA GEL POUCHES.
- 6) BUNDLES OF CONDUIT PIPES.

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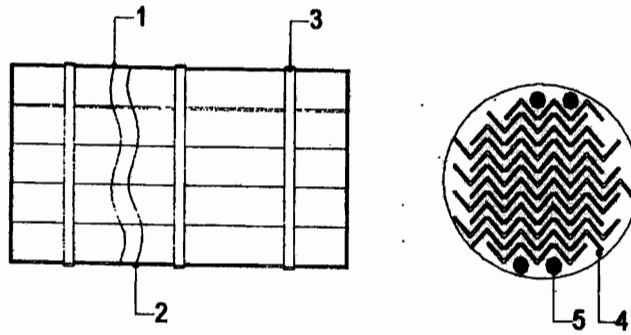
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PACKING PROCEDURE FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL**FIGURE "B"**

- 1) LAYER OF BITUMEN COATED HESSIAN KRAFT PAPER.
- 2) LAYER OF POLYTHENE SHEET.
- 3) METAL STRAPPING.
- 4) STRUCTURAL STEEL.
- 5) SILICA GEL POUCHES.



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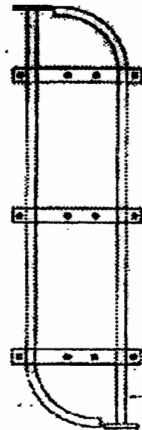
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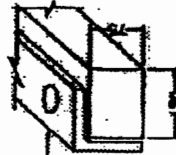
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packing procedure for poles



POLES WRAPPED WITH POLYTHENE SHEET &
EXTRUDING COATED HESSIAN CLOTH



TOP WOODEN BATTEN TO BE
FIXED WITH L50x80x6 MM ON TOP
OF IT FOR TIEING THE ROD
25 MM DIA



BOTTOM WOODEN BATTEN TO BE
FIXED ON L50x80x6 MM ANGLE

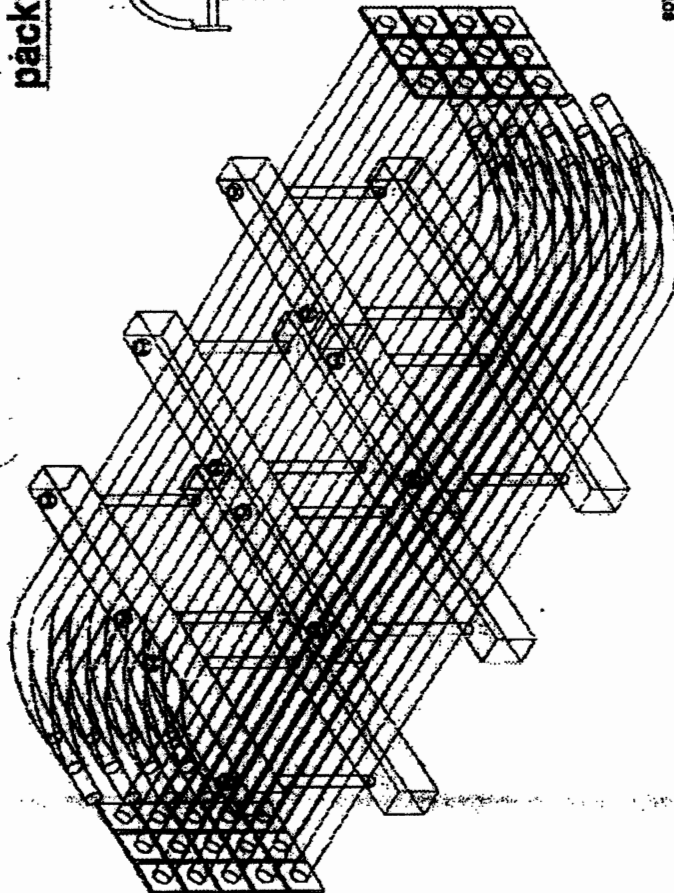


FIGURE "C"

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11.4 PACKING FOR DC BATTERY

The packing procedure for seaworthy packing of DC Battery is defined below, which is capable of withstanding impacts, compression, vibration, toppling, sea water spray, prevention against rust, temperature and extreme atmospheric conditions. Aspects of packing specific to equipments / items of DC Battery are given here. All other instructions / aspects as per the main specification of export packing which are not covered here shall also be applicable.

The packing procedure consists of various stages namely primary packing, cushioning, securing, desiccant, outside packing box, Runners/ sliders/ transverse bars of plywood, etc., provided for each movement.

- a) The packing boxes shall be made up of plywood boxes (thickness 9mm min.) with blocks at the bottom of the box for provision for handling the boxes using the forklift. The packing boxes sizes are generally standardized to half-euro size (capable of handling equipment's weight).
- b) Rubberized coir of 25mm thickness shall be provided as cushioning material at the bottom and thermocole of 20mm shall be provided inside on all four sides. Other than this polyethylene film wrap or cover also will be provided. Left out spaces to be filled with rubberized coir/ thermocol to get cushioning effect.
- c) Silica gel in dust free air permeable cotton/paper bag shall be placed in the packing boxes for storage period of 1 year as per IS 304 (1979)
- d) While packing the cells, transit caps (polypropylene) of red and blue shall be used for big size cells for ensuring that cells does not get damaged during the transport due to vibrations etc.
- e) The battery accessories shall be packed with suitable precautions as follows:
 - i) Copper connectors shall be packed after making bunches with lead wire seals to avoid misplacement.
 - ii) Hardware items shall be packed in polyethylene bags (Thickness $\geq 0.175\text{mm}$) with item slip
 - iii) Battery rack shall be packed in dismantled condition, wrapped with polyethylene sheet
 - iv) For Ni-Cd type battery, electrolyte in solid form for dry cells shall be packed in cans with KOH, LiOH being packed separately.
 - f) Galvanized Steel straps are provided for binding the packing box sides.
 - g) The handling instructions shall be marked in indelible/ non-washable ink, indicating the upright position.

11.5 PACKING OF SERVICE TRANSFORMERS(OIL FILLED) & ACCESSORIES

This instruction is applicable for packing of transformers (oil filled), its accessories and components so as to ensure safe delivery to end user. Aspects of packing specific to equipments / items of transformers(oil filled) are given here. All other instructions / aspects as per the main specification of export packing which are not covered here shall also be applicable.

11.5.01 PACKING DETAILS :

- a) Items shall be packed in case / crates as per the shipping list.
- b) All fragile items and small items shall be packed in cases and to be marked as "Fragile, handle with care Fragile items".
- c) Fragile accessories are to be first packed in their original boxes (VENDOR's packing). Very

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- d small / delicate items such as glass thermometer, door keys shall be packed in separate box.
- d In case original box is found damaged, suitable alternate box or packing method using felt or foam sheet and polythene wrap to be used.
- e These boxes are then placed in identified wooden boxes. Inside of such boxes are lined with a layer of polythene sheet, packing wool / grass and another layer of polythene sheet before placing the boxes. All boxes are then wrapped with this polythene sheet before closing the box. Fragile items shall not be placed loose, one above the other inside the case.
- f All wiring cables, connection flats of non-ferrous materials, CTs, valves bellows shall also be packed.
- g Items like CTs, Oil communicating bushings, insulators, wired equipments and housings such as RTCC Panel, M. Box, Drive Mechanism, thermometers, gauges shall be wrapped in polythene from all around.
- h Buchholz relay and OSR relay openings will be blanked using covers, before putting them in the box
- i Items shall be carefully lowered and arranged inside the crate / case and each item shall be locked from all sides in such a way to avoid its movement in any way. Wooden stoppers and separators shall be provided for this and nailed to the crate / case wood.
- j Wooden planks and batons in contact with fragile items shall be provided with kit foam at the locations of contact.
- k Oil communication bushings shall be packed in separate case on V or U shape wooden felted supports, as in case of condenser bushings.
- l While placing and arranging the items inside the crates / cases, these shall be verified for correctness and then the packing note shall be signed. The cover top of the crate / case shall then be closed.
- m The main equipment like transformer tank shall be packed suitably to prevent any damage during transit / storage. Support structures like frame, header supports etc. shall be crated. Conservator headers shall also be crated. Radiators pipe work and other instruments & components shall be packed in cases. All the cases shall be lined with polythene from inside.

11.6 ALTERNATIVE PACKING CASES FOR CONTROL PANELS AND SWITCH GEARS

For Control and switch gear panels, construction of wooden packing cases may be provided as per fig 14 & 15 and as detailed below.

Thickness of planks for all sides, binding and jointing battens shall be at least 25 mm. Width of the plank shall be at least 125mm and that of binding and jointing planks shall be at least 100mm.

Top frame shall be suitable so that it does not collapse due to sandwiching between slings while lifting. Longitudinal and traverse bars for the bottom wooden pallet to be suitably selected.

Diagonal bracings shall be as per cl 9.3.1.3 and all other requirements shall be as per clauses 9.3.1.4 to 9.3.1.6.

12.0 Containerization

As required by BHEL, the VENDOR shall stuff the GOODS into 20 or 40 foot containers (dry, open top, flat racks, etc.).

The maximum inside dimensions of containers are to be considered:

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- 40 foot containers: 11.80 m x 2.20 m x 2.05 m
- 20 foot containers: 5.80 m x 2.20 m x 2.05m
-

The present definition of containerization is valid for sea containers only. Vendor to check the size of containers before start of packing of equipment.

12.1 Protection of Cases/Crates

Since shipping containers are in general not water tight, packing in contact with the floor of the container shall be raised in order to prevent it from being damaged by the accumulation of water.

12.2 Mechanical Constraints

The mechanical constraints for "general use" closed containers are of a different nature (height of "stacking" being limited inside the containers), the packing for the GOODS may be of a lighter structure. However, it is necessary that the packing be appropriate so as to protect the GOODS on site during the storage period, as required after discharging of the GOOD'S from the containers.

Note:

It is the responsibility of the VENDOR to ensure that the cases/crates are stowed, secured and fastened inside the container. The VENDOR will take all necessary precautions to conform to the maximum weight allowed and the centre of gravity of the container. The securing and fastening of the cases/ crates can be carried out by nailing timbers on the bottom or on the vertical sides of the container.

13.0 Other Services to be provided by Vendor

In addition to the packing and shipping documents, VENDOR must also carry out the following services, which shall be included in his quotation:

Carriage of VENDOR's sub-contracted equipment and material, which must be re-grouped in VENDOR's or PACKER's workshops, whilst waiting for packaging.

BHEL reserves the right to postpone the shipping of the GOODS. In this event, any storage and insurance costs during the first ninety (90) days shall be borne by the VENDOR.

Loading, including lifting, securing, lashing, and stowing, of all cases, crates, or packages onto means of transportation such as, but not limited to, trailers, containers, etc.

14.0 Responsibilities and Guarantees

VENDOR is responsible for the choice of category for packing according to the transport facilities used, and on the basis of the present document. In case of doubt or disagreement regarding the choice, VENDOR must inform BHEL prior to packing and await BHEL's approval. All phases of packaging, marking, loading, etc. will be subject to BHEL inspection.

BHEL reserves the right to reject the packing when the packing does not conform to these instructions and/or when the packing does not ensure perfect protection of the GOODS. VENDOR is responsible for the weights and dimensions declared, and the marking of the packages.

The documents must be in strict conformity with the packing contents.

The packing specified in these "Packing, Marking and Shipping Instructions" is guaranteed for a twelve (12) months storage period after delivery on site.

VENDOR is responsible for providing storage recommendation adapted to the GOODS. According to this guarantee, VENDOR is held responsible in the event of goods becoming

	TITLE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR SEAWORTHY PACKING FOR EXPORT JOBS	SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-888-100-A001	
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useless, damaged or broken, as a result of poor packing and/or stowing, or due to corrosion, subsequent to insufficient or inadequate protection. All direct or indirect costs resulting thereof, will be back-charged to VENDOR.

Sufficient factory manufactured patch cords with suitable colour coding shall be provided.

Fiber optic connectors shall be standardized for ease of maintenance.

B0.6.19.19 Instrument and measuring impulse piping

Instrument impulse piping shall be supported at intervals as defined in BS 6739. The correct size of tube clips shall be used to suit the tube outside diameter.

The Contractor shall fabricate and erect all mounting brackets for control and monitoring apparatus including all pressure switches and miscellaneous instrumentation. If it is found after commissioning that any mounting frame vibrates excessively under operating conditions, instruments within the frames shall be isolated with vibration dampers by the Contractor or moved to areas of low vibration.

Impulse lines shall have venting, draining and blowdown facilities. Impulse lines between process and sensor shall be as direct as possible and shall include allowance for vibration and vertical and horizontal movement. Joints in impulse lines shall be kept to a minimum.

All pneumatic instrument lines shall be soap tested and any leakage shall be rectified.

While process instrument lines are being pressure tested all instruments shall be completely isolated or disconnected.

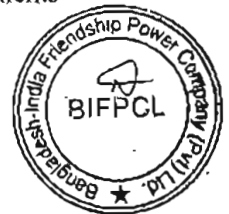
B0.7 Inspection and Testing

B0.7.1 General

This Section contains general requirements for inspection of material, parts, equipment and workmanship of the Plant during manufacture, assembling and erection and upon completion to demonstrate compliance with specification, codes and standards and to ensure overall reliability of Plant operation and performance.

Development and implementation of test procedures for the construction inspection, start-up and performance testing and capacity demonstration of the Plant shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing all supplies required for carrying out such tests, except to the high speed diesel and coal used during Reliability Test Run and Performance Tests.



The overall testing program for the Project shall consist of the following:

- workshop inspections and testing
- construction inspections, and testing
- mechanical completion
- pre-commissioning tests
- tests on completion
- reliability test run and performance tests.

The Employer shall have the right to have their representatives present during inspections and tests of Plant equipment and systems in the workshops and during construction. The presence of the Employer's representatives during any inspection or test shall in no way relieve the Contractor of its responsibility for supplying the equipment or systems in accordance with the milestone dates.

The Employer will be notified by the Contractor in writing at least ten (10) days prior to such testing and inspection at workshop and two (2) days for test at site.

Three (3) months after effective date of Contract, the Contractor shall submit to the Employer all relevant test documents, which shall include:

- inspection and test program
- test standards
- type of inspection and tests
- tests which are to be witnessed by third parties.

Six (6) months prior to the proposed start of commissioning the Contractor shall submit to the Employer:

- commissioning test program
- commissioning procedures
- tests on completion.



Six (6) months after effective date of Contract the Contractor shall submit to the Employer for the Performance Tests:

- test program
- test standards
- manpower and deployment schedule of the Contractor for performing the tests forms of test records and report
- description of instrumentation to be used, including accuracy, and calibration test results
- method of data recording
- method and equations/correction curves used for adjustment of recorded data to the design conditions.

The results of all tests shall be certified by the manufacturer, Contractor or independent agency as appropriate.

Document files containing material certificates, welding procedures, test report etc. shall be compiled for each item of plant and shall be suitably identified (including equipment classification reference) and bound.

B0.7.2 Testing during manufacturing

B0.7.2.1 Material tests

Major steel forgings

Purchase specifications shall clearly state the quality and inspection requirements and should include:

- a. Chemical composition range
- b. Heat treatment
- c. Mechanical test specimen locations
- d. Mechanical properties
- e. Magnetic properties (when applicable)
- f. Non-destructive testing
 - methods and procedures
 - stage and extent of application
 - recordable indication size
 - allowable indication size
- g. Thermal stability test (HP and reheat turbine shafts only).

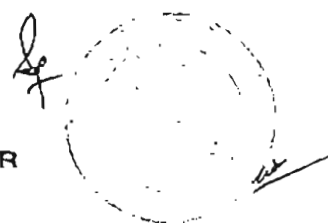
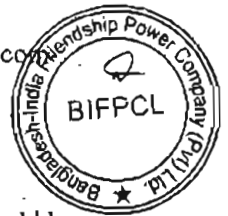
Each forging shall be suitably marked with an identification number which shall transfer throughout all machining stages. The identification number shall be indicated on all documents relating to the forging.

Repair welding will not be permitted on rotating parts and on other components the proposal will be subject to approval by the Employer's Representative.

Rotor forgings

The profile of forgings at the stage of final ultrasonic inspection should be such as to minimize the regions where complete coverage is not possible. Ultrasonic indications should be measured by the equivalent flat bottomed hole or AVG (DGS) method.

The toughness of rim and core (where applicable) material shall be evaluated by testing Charpy V impact specimens over a range of temperatures and thus determining the 50% fibrosity fracture appearance temperature (FATT).



Allowable indication size and material toughness are interdependent design related criteria and the Contractor must be prepared, if requested by the Employer's Representative, to justify his proposals by reference to fracture mechanics calculations.

Bores, when provided, shall be magnetic particle inspected and a suitable intrascope used for examination.

Residual stress measurement shall be provided for rotor forgings.

Major steel castings

Purchase specifications shall clearly state the quality and inspection requirements and should include:

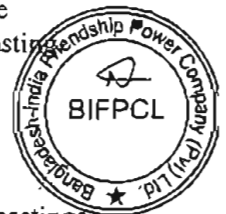
- a. Chemical composition range
- b. Heat treatment
- c. Mechanical test specimen locations
- d. Mechanical properties
- e. Non-destructive testing
 - methods and procedures
 - stage and extent of application
 - recordable indication size
 - allowable indication size
- f. Other tests
- g. Standard weld repair-procedure

Each casting shall be identified by hand stamped or cast-on reference numbers which shall be indicated on all documents relating to the casting.

Non-destructive testing

Minimum requirements are as follows:

- a. Crack detection of critical areas of castings which in the case of castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure shall consist of 100% of all accessible areas. Magnetic particle inspection shall be used for ferritic steel castings.
- b. Ultrasonic inspection of all surfaces of castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure.
- c. Ultrasonic thickness check of critical areas.
- d. Radiographic examination adjacent to future butt weld regions (Acceptance Standard Level 1 of ASTM E446 or E186 as appropriate).
- e. Radiographic examination shall also be used to assist in defining defects indicated by ultrasonic inspection.
- f. Blue matching on the parting plane between upper half and lower of the turbine casing
- g. Creep test shall apply for high chrome casting and forging, in particular when used for more than 540°C.



In addition to being applied as necessary quality control on as cast items, inspections outlined in a) and b) above shall be applied to the finally heat treated casting.

Prior to non-destructive testing all surfaces shall be satisfactorily prepared and visually examined.

Either colour matching of casting by putting two halves together or feeler gauge thickness check from outside to ensure required contact area and joint tightness are acceptable.

Repair Welding

Unacceptable defects observed by visual examination or indicated by non-destructive testing shall be excavated by chipping or thermal gauging and grinding and their complete removal proved by crack detection.

In the case of excavations which penetrate more than 25 mm or 50% of the wall thickness or cover more than 10,000 mm² area the Employer's Representative written approval of the proposed repair must be obtained.

Only welders qualified by performance tests on similar cast materials shall be used.

On completion of repair welded areas shall be ground smooth and carefully blended into the surrounding material. The repaired areas shall be surface crack detected; magnetic particle inspection being used for ferritic steel castings and in addition ultrasonic inspection shall be used on castings to operate at high temperature or high pressure.

After repair weldings hardness shall be checked.

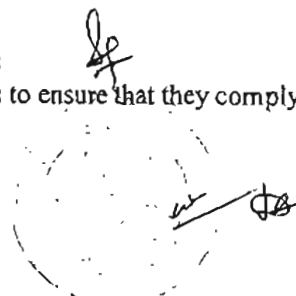
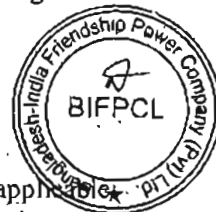
Steel Plates and Sections

The following requirements, which may be supplementary to the applicable material standards, shall be considered when selecting material grades:

- impact testing of plate or Sections over 50 mm thick (impact requirements to be dependent on application).
- ultrasonic testing of plate where the presence of non-metallics may interfere with the interpretation of ultrasonic testing of future welds;
- ultrasonic testing and through thickness ductility measurement, where the application involves the risk of lamellar tearing in the material at regions of high restraint (e. g. at set-on nozzle locations or cruciform joints);
- ultrasonic testing clad materials to detect lack of bonding. (Proposed rectification procedures shall be submitted for the approval of the Employer's Representative).

Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Pipes

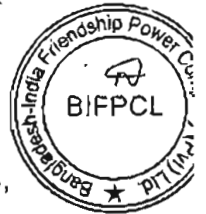
Checks shall be made on all raw materials to ensure that they comply with the relevant ASTM Standard.



All deliveries of resin shall be checked for consistency by viscosity and reactivity. Any resins deviating from the manufacturer's published figures shall not be used.

Testing of reinforced thermosetting resin pipes:

- Long term hoop strength (type test for pressure pipes only)
- In accordance with ASTM D2992 Procedure B with the exception that the test results shall be extrapolated to determine the stress which the pipe can withstand for a period of 60 years without failure. The lower 95 % confidence limit at 60 years shall also be calculated.
- Hydraulic test
- 100 % of the pipes shall be subjected to an internal hydraulic pressure test at the manufacturer's works prior to delivery. The test shall be applied to a pressure equal to 1.5 times the maximum working pressure stated for each classification of pipe. The test pressure shall be applied for a minimum period of 5 minutes without signs of leakage. In addition to the above the first pipe and every thirtieth thereafter of each class and diameter shall be maintained at test pressure for a minimum of 4 hours without signs of leakage.
- Each pipe and fitting shall be subjected to an internal low pressure air test at the manufacturer's works prior to delivery. The test pressure shall be an overpressure of 0.1 bar and this shall be applied for a minimum period of 5 minutes without signs of leakage or distress. Fittings which are of mitred construction shall be manufactured from pipes which have successfully passed the tests defined above.
- Dimensions
The dimensions and tolerances of all pipes shall be determined in accordance with the relevant standards (e.g. DIN 16965, DIN 16964, DIN 16867, DIN 16868, DIN EN 14364)
- Stiffness
A minimum of one pipe for every 30 pipes manufactured shall be tested for stiffness in accordance with AD 2000 HP110R and N1. A minimum of one pipe of each class and diameter of pipe shall be tested.
- Longitudinal and hoop tensile strength
- The tensile strength properties of a minimum of one pipe for every 100 pipes manufactured shall be measured in accordance with AD 2000 HP110R and N1. A minimum of one pipe of each class and diameter of pipe shall be tested.
- Cure
Curing, to be tested by the Barcol Hardness test determined in accordance with DIN EN 59: 100% of the produced pieces. Minimum acceptable hardness is 90% of the value recommended by the resin manufacturer of the particular resin used, when non-reinforced.
The sample pipe shall also withstand a commercial acetone test on the internal portion of the laminate.



- Loss on ignition
A minimum of one pipe for every 30 pipes manufactured shall be tested in accordance with ASTM-D 2584 "Standard Method of Test for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins".
- Joint tests
A minimum of two pipes in every 100 pipes manufactured shall be jointed and tested in accordance with the requirements of Section 7.2 of ASTM-D 3262.
- Visual inspection
Each pipe and fitting shall be subjected to a complete visual inspection before shipment in accordance with ASTM-D 2563.
- Vacuum test
Vacuum test for those piping Sections being operated under vacuum shall be carried out for each diameter once at beginning of production. The vacuum to be applied shall be equivalent to the condition which occurs during full vacuum. The corresponding derated vacuum for this test shall be proved by the pipe manufacturer.
- Failure of tests on completed pipes
In the event of a specimen not fulfilling the minimum requirements for strain corrosion resistance, all pipes of that class and diameter which have been manufactured shall be rejected and shall be replaced entirely.

Any pipe or fitting which fails any of the quality control tests which are to be carried out on each and every pipe or fitting shall be rejected. In the event of any pipe failing any of the remaining tests outlined above that pipe shall be rejected and the relevant test shall be carried out on a further ten pipes of that class and diameter. If any one of these ten pipes fails then the manufacture of pipes of that class and diameter shall cease and the Employer reserves the right to reject all the pipes of that class and diameter.

Thermal insulating materials

Materials shall be tested for bulk density, specific heat, compressive strength, fire resistance under pressure, service temperature limit in accordance with VDI 2055 or equivalent standards.

HP Piping

Ultrasonic inspection of all HP piping shall be performed at manufacturers place and proven by certificates.

B0.7.2.2 Manufacturing tests.

RT is not carried out for pulverizer component.

B0.7.2.2.1 Welding tests

Non destructive examination of pressure and vacuum containment welds

Welds shall be non-destructively tested in accordance with the construction



standard applicable to the item of plant. In addition the requirements of the following Table 1 shall be observed. Table 1 shall also apply in cases where the standards used for design and construction of an item of plant does not specify the quality requirements for welds. Fault limitations to be subject of agreement with the Employer's Representative prior to fabrication. Hardness testing shall determine the hardness for welds and heat affected zone according to all scale i.e Vickers (HV10) , HRC and HB.

Non destructive examinations of steam turbine internal piping will be performed by Radiographic examinations.

The Bidder/Contractor has to fulfil the requirements specified in ASME B31.1 and the stricter requirements of the VGB Guideline R 503. For turbine internal piping 15% of welds will be checked by radiographic testing. If failures are detected the intensity of testing will be increased which means even more than 15% of the welds will be tested.

Hydraulic tests for steam turbine internal prefabricated pipe systems must not be executed, in case equivalent non destructive examinations of steam turbine internal piping are performed by radiographic examinations. The requirements specified in ASME B31.1 and the stricter requirements of the VGB Guideline R 503 shall be fulfilled.

The test procedure ISO 6507-1 or equivalent shall be used. Minimum 3 hardness locations shall be tested for the weld. On circumferential welds the test locations shall be located at 120° distance. Hardness tests shall be conducted after PWHT.

Following percentages of welds shall be hardness tested.

Carbon steels or low alloy steels (<2%Cr)	10%
2.5% Cr steels	50%
9 - 12% Cr steels	100%
Austenitic steels	

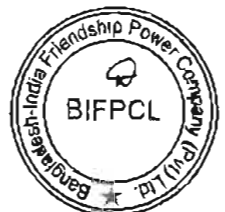


TABLE 1

Type of Steel	Design factor (shell)	Wall thickness (mm)	Inside diam (mm)	Type and Extent of non destructive testing			Remarks
				Butt	Nozzle	Fillet	
C and C-Mn steels with C content not exceeding 0.25%	≤ 0.85	≤ 10	all	-	-	-	Only applicable to: Atmospheric systems (excluded systems, which handle chemicals, toxics or inflammable media).
		40 ≤	all	20% F	-	-	
		> 40	all	100% R	10% M	10% M	
	> 0.85	≤ 40	≤ 100	20% R	-	-	
		> 40	> 100	100% R	10% M	10% M	
		> 40	all	100% R	100% M	100% M	Test after stress relief
		≤ 30	all	20% R	10% M	10% M	
C-Mn steels with C content 0.25 to 0.35%, CrMoV steels, C 1/2 Mo steels, low alloy steels, and CrMo steels except 12% Cr steels							
	all	> 30	all	100% R	100% M	100% M	Test after stress relief
Low alloy steels except CrMoV and 2 CrMo	all	all	all	100% R	100% U**	100% M	Test after stress relief
12% Cr ferritic/martensitic steels	all	all	≤ 100 > 100	100% R 100% R 100% U	100% M 100% M 100% U	100% M 100% M	Test after stress relief Test after stress relief

* Radiographic examination may be omitted if done on as-welded joint

** If feasible, otherwise 100% M

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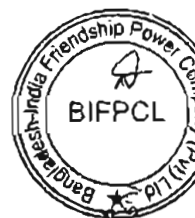
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Type of Steel	Design factor (shell)	Wall thickness (mm)	Inside diam (mm)	Type and Extent of non destructive testing			Remarks
				Butt	Nozzle	Fillet	
Austenitic Stainless Steels	≤ 0.85	≤ 15	all				Not applicable to Butt welds made from one side only Operating temperatures exceeding 200 °C
		≤ 30	all	20% R			
		> 30	all	20% R	10% D	10% D	
	> 0.85	≤ 30	≤ 100	20% R			
			> 100	100% R	10% D	10% D	
		> 30	all	100% R	100% D	100% D	

Legend: R = Radiographic examination
U = Ultrasonic examination
M = Magnetic particle examination
D = Dye penetrant examination

Note:

- Where 10% examinations are shown for pipework under 100 mm diam bore this shall be the circumference of 10% of the welds by each welder selected at random with a minimum of one per welder.
- Where 10% examinations are shown for vessels or large diameter pipework this shall be 10% of each weld length and must include all intersections of longitudinal and circumferential welds.
- Where partial examinations reveal rejectable defects, adjacent welds or areas of weld shall be examined. In the event of rejectable defects being found welds shall be subject to 100% examination.
- Welds in clad materials shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of the base material and the surface of the overlaid welds shall be dye penetrant tested throughout their length.



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Non-destructive examination of structural welds

Welds shall be non-destructively tested in accordance with the construction standard applicable to the item of plant. Where appropriate, the following requirements shall also be observed:

- magnetic particle testing of the tension side welds in major fabricated girders and Sections,
- ultrasonic examination of heavily restrained welds (e. g. cruciform joints) where there is a risk of lamellar tearing in the parent material.

Weld Repairs

Unacceptable defects observed by visual examination or indicated by non-destructive testing shall be completely removed by chipping or thermal gouging and grinding. The resulting excavation shall be crack detected prior to rewelding.

Details of the original defects and repair shall be recorded.

Repaired welds shall be subjected as a minimum requirement to the same inspection requirements as the original welds and test records should indicate that a repaired weld is referred to.

B0.7.2.2.2 Pressure testing

All items subjected in service to internal pressure or vacuum shall, unless otherwise agreed, be pressure tested in the manufacturer's works and at site and prior to any internal or external coating.

In case pressure test can't be executed at site NDT checking of welding shall be 100%.

Pulverizer assembly shall be excluded from Pressure testing, Required NDT will be carried out during manufacturing stage to ensure quality. (RT will not be carried out for Pulveriser Component)

Hydrostatic testing

Suitable water shall be used as the test media unless otherwise agreed. The test pressures shall be in accordance with ASME.

The test pressure shall be no less than the greater of

- the pressure corresponding to the maximum loading to which the pressure equipment may be subject in service, taking into account its maximum allowable pressure and its maximum allowable temperature multiplied by the coefficient 1.25

$$p_{test} = 1.25 * PS * f_{test}/f$$

- maximum allowable pressure, multiplied by the coefficient 1.43,



$$p_{test} = 1.43 * PS * f_{test}/f$$

Where:

- p_{test} test pressure (hydrostatic)
- PS design pressure
- f_{test} nominal design stress for design conditions at test temperature
- f nominal design stress for design condition at design temperature

The design pressure shall be in any case not less than 3.5 bar overpressure.

Test pressure of vacuum containment items shall be agreed with the Employer's Representative. Any local legal requirement prevails.

The test pressure shall be maintained for sufficient time to permit complete visual examination of all surfaces and joints and in no cases less than specified in the applicable construction standard.

The chloride content of water used for testing austenitic stainless steel items shall not exceed 30 ppm unless immediate flushing with water of this quality is done after the test.

Pneumatic testing

The Contractor shall apply pneumatic testing in cases where hydrostatic testing is impractical or undesirable (e.g. oil pipes). Safety precautions, test pressures/duration and degree of prior non-destructive examination of the subject items shall be agreed with the Employer's Representative.

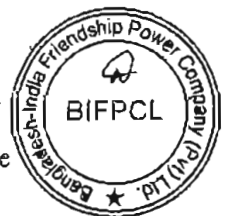
Pneumatic or gas leak testing supplementary to hydraulic testing shall be applied in appropriate cases where specified by the applicable construction standard.

B0.7.2.2.3 Testing of corrosion protection

Surface coatings

Following tests have to be performed before, during and after coating:

- visual inspection of blasted surfaces according to ISO 12944
- test the blast profile with a profile gauge
- checking of coating material
- measurement of air humidity, air temperature and coating substrate temperature and determination of dew point
- visual inspection of coating
- checking of dry film thickness (DFT); All zinc rich paint used for such repairs must contain a minimum of 81% by mass of zinc in the dry film.



- checking of adhesion with a dolly pull adhesion tester in accordance with ASTM D4541-09 type A1

Galvanized zinc coatings

Surfaces shall be visually inspected. Bare patches, lumps blisters or inclusions of foreign matter shall be cause for rejection.

Zinc coating thickness shall be determined non-destructively in accordance with ISO 2178 or coulometrically in accordance with ISO 2177 (or ASTM equivalent). For coatings with a weight exceeding 900 g/m² the coulometric test method specified in ISO 2177 shall be used.

Hard rubber linings

Surfaces shall be visually inspected. Uneven surfaces, splits, blisters or inclusion of foreign matter shall be cause for rejection.

The thickness of linings shall be measured in accordance with EN 14879 or equivalent. A tolerance of + 10 % is permitted for rubber coatings of 3 mm nominal thickness.

Hardness tests shall prove compliance with the rubber manufacturer's standards.

The absence of pores shall be proved by the induction sparking test method. The potential used shall be 5000 Volts for each mm of thickness plus an additional 5000 Volts (i. e. potential of 20,000 Volts for 3 mm thick lining).

B0.7.2.2.4 Testing of pressure part assembly

Trial assembly shall be checked at the manufacturing place before shipment.

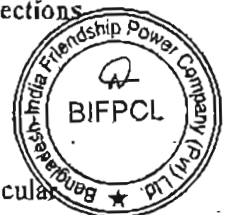
B0.7.2.2.5 Testing of auxiliary and ancillary systems

The Contractor shall provide in his ITPs the specialised checks for various equipments like idlers, pulleys, conveyor belts, coal crusher, stacker reclaimer, coal unloaders, vacuum pumps, air compressors, bottom ash handling equipments, pumps, valves, pipes, EOT & hoists, inert gas system, deluge valves, foam system

The Contractor shall also follow the requirements for testing in the Sections B1 to B12.

B0.7.2.2.6 Hangers

Load Test for hangers (in particular spring type) and supports in particular for HP piping shall be executed. All hangers shall be pre-loaded at the manufacturing place.



B0.7.2.3 Mechanical equipment

Rotating units

Balance testing of rotating units

Each rotating unit shall be first statically balanced and then dynamically balanced according to ISO 1940 (in the case of impellers this shall be done before and after mounting of the service rotor shaft). However, Generator rotor will be dynamically balanced according to ISO 11342. A check balance of items that have undergone overspeed test shall also be made.

Vibration testing of rotating units

The vibration characteristics of rotating units shall be measured during performance tests. Locations of measurement and standards to be achieved shall, on request, be subject to agreement by the Employer's Representative.

Pumps

Running tests and performance tests shall be conducted on all pumps: Performance tests shall be conducted through the full operation range of the pump to closed valve conditions. Graphs indicating flow/head, flow/ power absorbed, flow/ efficiency, flow/NPSH and speed shall be produced. Results for feedpumps shall be assessed with reference to ISO 9906 class 1 (without construction tolerances), and results for other pumps to class II or III as agreed. No negative tolerance on head, capacity and efficiency and no positive tolerance on power are accepted.

The lubricating oil used in the test shall be of the same brand and grade as that recommended by the manufacturer for service use.

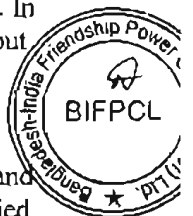
Dismantling of the pump for visual examination of parts for damage following test shall be done when required by the inspection standard, when considered necessary by the manufacturer, or when requested by the Employer's representative witnessing the running or performance tests. Replacement of parts following test shall necessitate repeat testing.

Clearance check of the pumps and balancing test of the impeller (acc. to VDI 20160 or eq.) shall be conducted before pump commissioning.

Pump tests shall be carried out with the motor, as supplied with the pump. In case several pumps of same size and type are supplied, test can be carried out with the same motor.

Pumps under the scope of auxiliary package/systems shall be tested with calibrated shop motor. The high energy pumps including turbine lube oil and control oil pumps shall be tested with job motor (with the motor, as supplied with the pump).

Full load full speed/back to back locked rotor torque test for one gearbox shall be ensured.



No-load mechanical run test for boiler feed pump drive turbine as per API 612 / ISO 10437 to be ensured.

Steam turbines

The turbines shall be completely assembled with their control; on a suitable erection rig at the manufacturer's works and shall be carefully inspected and measured for manufacture and assembly tolerances.

Stop and governing valves shall be delivered and installed separately. Therefore stop and governing valves will be inspected and measured for manufacture and assembly tolerance separately.

Functional tests shall be performed on the safety equipment (running with steam is not requested).

Important items of turbine control equipment which cannot be adequately tested during the main tests shall be separately bench tested.

Furthermore, testing shall be in accordance with IEC 60953-1 and comprise:

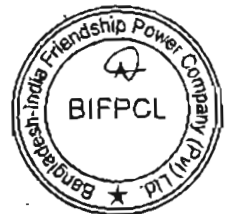
- balancing and overspeed test of the assembled rotor,
- measurement of radial and axial clearances,
- assembling inspection.

Minimum clearances between shaft seal casing and shaft seal ring, radial and axial blade clearances in blading section, axial and radial alignment of rotor in respect of shaft seals, alignment of overspeed governor etc. shall be ensured and verified by Bidder/Contractor.

Testing of free standing blades natural frequency and moment weight shall be performed for IP & LP blades.

All moving blades over 225 mm of active length shall be moment weighed and assembled on shaft in a prescribed sequence to ensure optimum balancing of rotor. Natural frequency of LP turbine blades shall be determined before mounting on rotors to ensure that the same are outside operating frequency range.

 No load run test or a rig test at the workshop as per Bidder's/Contractor's/OEM's practice for the two main turbines is acceptable.



Air compressors

 Air compressors shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of ISO 1217 or equivalent standards. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard. Tolerances will be allowed according to ISO 5167-1.

Cooling towers

One Cooling Tower per unit shall be tested on site to an appropriate CTI standard. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard.

In addition performance testing to be carried out for the whole system (all cells).

Cranes and hoists

Where size permits cranes and hoists shall be completely assembled at the manufacturers works and functional tests without load conducted.

Flue gas (IDF) and air fans (IDF, PAF, SAF)

Axial and radial fans shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14694 or equivalent standards for vibration. ISO 12499 shall also apply. Any request for deviation from the test conditions shall be accompanied by the manufacturers' proposals for the adjustment of the correction factors contained in the standard.

Performance tests shall follow VDI 2044, ISO 5801 or equivalent standard.

Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly of casing, blue matching, and clearances.

Dampers and Gates

Large dampers and valves shall be leakage / tightness tested (type test) in the workshop and at site the whole system shall be tested.

Rotary air preheater (RAPH)

Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly of casing, blue matching, and clearances.

Coal Pulverizer

Before commissioning, the following tests shall be conducted: NDT, trial assembly, blue matching, and clearances. The tests will be carried out during manufacturing stage wherever possible.

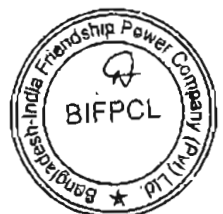
B0.7.2.4 Electrical equipment

Electrical equipment and material which is not covered by the tests specified elsewhere in this document shall be inspected and tested in accordance with the latest edition of standards listed hereafter. Alternatively, equivalent standards approved by the Employer's Representative may be used. Type tests shall be carried out if type test certificates certified by an independent test authority are not available.

Installation Material

IEC 60130

Connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz



IEC 60364 Low voltage electrical installations/ Electrical installations of buildings
IEC 60423 Conduits for electrical purposes

Materials for earthing and lightning protection

IEEE 80 Guide for safety in AC Substation Grounding
IEEE 81 Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance and Earth Surface potentials for Ground system
NFPA 780 Installation of lightning protection systems

Insulators and Bushings

IEC 60383 Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1000 V
IEC 60507 Artificial pollution tests on high voltage insulators to be used on AC systems
IEC 60137 Insulating bushings for AC voltages above 1000 V

Surge Protection Equipment

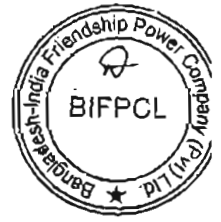
The surge protection equipment shall be tested in accordance with IEC 60099.

AC Switchgear for voltages above 1 kV

IEC 62271 High-voltage switchgear and control gear
IEEC37.013 IEEE standard for AC-High-Voltage generator circuit breakers on a symmetrical current.

At least the following tests shall be performed in the manufacturer's workshop on the individual apparatus and on the complete installation, respectively, all in accordance with IEC Standards:

- Visual inspection
- Power frequency HV tests
- Dielectric tests of the auxiliary circuits
- Measurement of the main contacts resistance with dc
- Temperature rise test on circuit breakers (type test certificate)
- Test of mechanical endurance (type test certificate)
- Measurement of the contact opening period (type test certificate)
- Functional tests of the control circuits
- Check of the operational sequence
- Measurement of the instrument transformer's angle and ratio errors (according to IEC-standards 60044)
- Check of the denominations.



Note 1: All MV switchgear shall be type tested according IEC 62271-1, IEC62271-100 and IEC 62271-200 including internal arc classification IAC

= AFLR. Related type test certificates shall be provided with the Tender. If the test has already been carried out on similar type switchgear, type test certificates may also be accepted.

Note 2: All GIS above 52 kV shall be tested according IEC 62271-1, IEC 62271-203.

Type tests shall be carried out, at the expense of the Contractor and without any impact on the projects overall time schedule, if type test certificates certified by an independent test authority are not available.

Note 3: Generator circuit breakers shall be tested according IEEE Std C37.013.

High voltage fuses

IEC 60282 High voltage fuses

IEC 60644 Specification for high voltage fuse links for motor circuit applications

Oil-immersed power transformers

IEC 60076 Power transformers

IEC 60214 On-load tap-changers

IEC 60404-2 Magnetic materials

a) Tanks

- Inspection of weld preparations, approved crack detection of major strength welds.
- Hydraulic test and vacuum test
- Visual and dimensional checks
- Certification of test results.

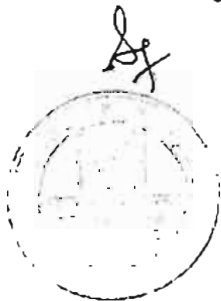
b) Cores

• Material

- Checks on flatness
- Checks for absence of burrs such as may be caused by slitting, cropping and punching
- Electrical insulated tests
- Visual and dimensional checks.

• Assembly

- Inspection during assembly stage, whilst core is still horizontal
- Visual and dimensional checks on complete core
- Checks on straightness of clamps
- Checks on clamp welding
- High voltage tests between core packets, clamps and belts in all relevant combinations
- Check actual weight of core steel in magnetic circuit against design weight
- Check that all block and sheet insulation and all spacers are in position
- Check earthing of core packets to clamps.



c) Windings

- Windings
 - Copper checks
 - Fewest possible number of welds
 - Quality of weld and finishing
 - Insulation on copper
 - Check for correct material
 - Check correct application to conductor
 - Visual and dimensional checks
- Winding of turns
 - Checks during winding of different Sections of winding
 - Checks on positions of starts and finishes of Sections
 - Checks on correct directions of windings of turns (Polarity)
 - Visual checks
- Assembly of windings together
 - Check on relative positions and numbers of leads
 - Check that vertical and horizontal coolant ducts are clear and to full design dimensions
 - Visual checks
- Assembly of windings on core
 - Visual and dimensional checks.

d) Leads

- Checks on disposition, insulation and support of tapping leads
- Checks on insulation support and positioning of bushing leads and provision for connection to bushings
- Checks on lead connections (crimping, brazing etc.)
- Checks on interphase connections
- General visual checks.

e) Insulation

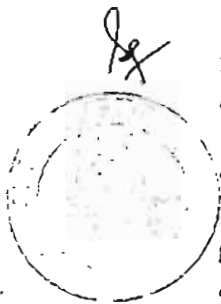
- Checks on arrangement of petalling
- Checks on inter-phase and earth barriers
- Checks on shields
- Checks on clearance and creepage distances
- General visual checks.

f) Coolant flow ducts

- Check that vertical and horizontal passages are clear and to full design dimensions
- General visual checks.

g) Current transformers, links and connections

- Check that built-in current transformers are in the correct leads
- Check that the connections and alternative connections are clearly marked and that the marked ratios are correct.



h) Assembly of transformer in Tank

- Check insulation between transformer and tank
- Check security of fixing of transformer in tank and of any packing used
- Check electrical clearances between tank and leads and windings
- Checks for cleanliness and freedom from debris of inside of tank
- General visual check.

i) Valves

- Check action of valves after welding into position (especially butterfly valves)
- Checks for leaks under pressure.

j) Paint work

- Checks for preparation of surfaces
- Checks for use of correct paint system
- Visual checks on general finish.

k) Conservator

- Check for leakage
- Check capacity
- Visual checks.

l) Bushings

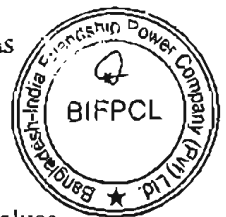
- Check against standards
- Check that routine tests have been done
- Checks for leakage when mounted on transformer
- Checks for distortion, flaws and chips.

m) Tap-changers (on-load and off-circuit as appropriate)

- Inspection on completion of manufacture, including a review of manufacturer's stage test records and procedures
- Mechanical and electrical checks in the manufacturer's works
- Tests in accordance with the appropriate IEC or other standard as applicable
- Check ten complete cycles from end to end of the range
- Check five cycles on full current
- Check five cycles at full voltage
- Check transmitters for correct number of steps and impedance values
- Check interlocks
- Check warning, alarm and trip contacts
- Visual and dimensional checks.

n) Pumps and fans

- Checks for direction of rotation against motor terminal markings



- Visual and dimensional checks.

o) Heat exchangers

- Checks on radiators for leaks
- Checks on radiators for paint finish and inner cleanliness
- Checks on oil-to-water heat exchangers for leaks at manufacturer's works
- Checks on oil-to-water heat exchangers for cleanliness of oil chambers and passages
- General visual and dimensional checks.

p) Processing

- Checks on pressures and temperatures with manufacturer's process charts available.

q) Control cubicles, kiosks and terminal boxes

- Checks on functioning of contactors, overloads isolators and general operation of control circuits for cooling gear
- Checks on operation of circuits for thermometers, thermal images, pressure relief valves, oil and gas operated relays, flow detectors, heaters, lights and power output sockets
- Checks on wiring arrangements and terminal boards
- Checks on weather sealing of doors, cable glands and other external features
- Visual and dimensional checks.

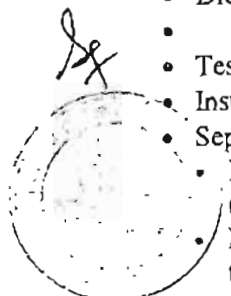
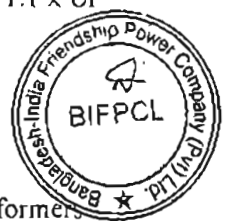
r) Workshop tests on complete transformer

The following routine test in accordance with IEC 60076:

- Measurement of winding resistance
- Measurement of voltage ratio and check of voltage vector
- Measurement of impedance voltage, short circuit impedance and load loss
- Measurement of no-load loss and current at U_r , $1.05 \times U_r$ and $1.1 \times U_r$
- Dielectric routine tests in accordance with IEC 60076-3
- Test on on-load tap changers
- Insulation resistance
- Separate source voltage withstand test
 - Induced overvoltage test to be carried out on all main transformers (see item 3) acc. to IEC 60076-3, table 1 (ACLD/ACSD).
 - PD test to be carried out for all generator transformers, interconnecting transformers and start-up/standby transformer together with ACLD.
- Frequency response analysis.
- FRA test to be carried out on all main transformers (see item 3).

The above tests shall be carried out on all transformers.

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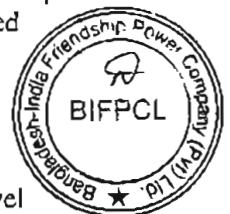



The following tests in accordance with IEC to be carried out as type tests (type tests shall not be repeated if type test certificates of an identical/ similar rated transformer issued by a recognized test laboratory are available):

- Temperature rise test including direct measurement of hot-spot temperature
- Measurement of the harmonics of the no-load current
- Dielectric type tests in accordance with IEC 60076-3
- Measurement of zero sequence impedance
- For the above type tests, test certificates may be accepted at the discretion of the Employer/Engineer, in place of tests on the first transformer of each basic type excepting the generator transformer. In the case of generator transformers the type tests must be carried out
- Noise measurements.
- The generator step-up transformer, the 400/230 kV interconnection transformer, the unit auxiliary and the auxiliary transformers shall be dynamic short circuit withstand tested according IEC 60076-1 & -5 either in the manufacturers workshop or in a recognized 3rd party test lab (as special test).

In addition to the above tests, the following tests shall be made as routine tests:

- Tangent delta measurements on the insulation, the method to be agreed with the Employer/Engineer
- Core insulation test on magnetic circuit
- On windings of 30 kV rating or above either:
 - ration influence voltage tests, the method to be agreed with the Employer/Engineer or
 - partial discharge measurements in accordance with IEC
- Transformer oil analysis according to IEC 60296, IEC 60567 and according IEC 62535 for detection of potential corrosive sulphur in mineral oils
- Transformer tanks, conservators, oil pipework and air cooled cooling plant shall withstand without leaking or permanent distortion, the application for 24 hours of a pressure which is such that the test pressure at any point in the equipment is twice the working pressure at that point or 0.7 kg/cm² plus the working pressure at the point or 0.3 kg/cm² plus the pressure exerted at that point when the pressure relief is opened slowly by oil pressure whichever is the greatest.
- Tank vacuum & pressure test
- Pressure test of radiators
- Oil leakage test
- Pressure relief device, Buchholz relay, oil, winding meters, oil level indicator, dry cool breather, dissolved gas analyzer test / check.



Fault withstand (fault versus time) curve for all transformers shall be submitted by the Contractor.

Over-excitation curves shall be provided by the manufacturers for the station transformers.

Separate type and routine tests shall be carried out for all accessories like bushings, bushings CTs, tap changers, cooling fans, control panels, etc.

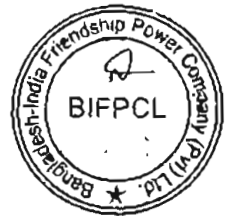
Dry type transformers

The following routine tests in accordance with IEC 60076 shall be carried out on all transformers:

- Measurement of winding resistance
- Measurement of voltage ratio and phase displacement
- Measurement of short circuit impedance and load loss
- Measurement of no-load loss and current
- Separate source AC withstand test
- Induced AC voltage test
- Lightning Impulse test
- Partial discharge measurement.

The following tests in accordance with IEC 60076 to be carried out as type tests (type tests shall not be repeated if type tests certificates of an identical transformer issued by a recognized test laboratory are available):

- Temperature rise test
- Measurement of sound level
- Short circuit test
- Environmental Test according Class E2
- Climatic test according Class C1
- Fire behaviour test according to Class F1.



Also, Lightning impulse test shall be a type test.

Fault withstand (fault versus time) curve for all transformers shall be submitted by the Contractor.

Separate type and routine tests shall be carried out for all accessories like bushings, bushings CTs, tap changers, etc.

Current and voltage transformers

The current and voltage transformer shall be tested in accordance with IEC 61869

Generators

IEC 60034, IEEE 115, ISO 1680 and ISO 10816.



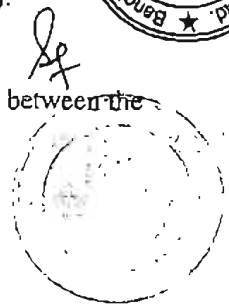
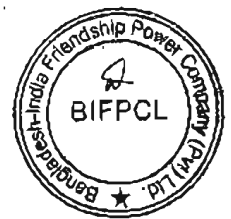
a) Generator test report

Comprehensive test reports for the generators are to be compiled and submitted by the Contractor, which shall include:

- Description of the test method, equipment used and any limitations of the test plant.
- Copies of the oscillographs recorded with appropriate calibration data
- Open circuit saturation, short circuit and loss curves for the generator
- A performance chart of the generator (being a diagram of constant stator and rotor current curves plotted on rectangular axis of MVAr and MW load) The recommended loading, stator core end heating and stability limits shall be shown on the chart.
- Calculations of full load temperature rise for the stator, rotor and exciter. Any correction factors used to allow for different voltage current and cooling conditions shall be justified by reference to published literature or to previous type tests.
- Calculations of the efficiency of the complete generator at 100%, 75% and 50% load. Any correction factors for losses that could not be measured at routine tests shall be justified by reference to published literature or to previous type tests.
- Calculations of machine parameters (according to IEC 60034-4) such as transient reactance and time constant, sub-transient reactance and time constant, short circuit ratio, synchronous reactance, negative phase sequence reactance, zero sequence reactance, capacitance and also the harmonic analysis of the neutral current.
- Calculation of full load excitation of the machine at rated power factor lagging and at unity power factor, excitation V curves.

b) Routine tests on generator

- Generator stator frame
 - hydrostatic test (if H2 cooling)
 - resistance check of temperature detectors
- Generator-rotor
 - ultrasonic examination
 - mechanical balance
 - over-speed test
 - measurement of 50 Hz rotor impedance (at 3000 RPM).
- Stator core laminations
 - Magnetization of stator core lamination layer resistance between the layers of the core
- Generator H2 cooler (if H2 cooling)
 - hydrostatic test
- Generator assembled:
 - three phase short circuit characteristic test and current balance check
 - dielectric test



- measurement of insulation resistance
- measurement of winding resistance
- open circuit characteristic test and voltage balance, phase sequence check
- segregation of mechanical loss and core loss
- segregation of stray load loss
- efficiency calculation
- unbalanced load test for negative-phase sequence and zero sequence reactance
- shaft voltage measurement
- oscillographing of verified voltage wave form and harmonic analysis
- measurement of vibration
- polarization index
- tan delta measurement of complete winding
- bearing insulation resistance.

c) Type tests on generator (as far as type test certificates are not available)

- Sudden short circuit test at reduced voltage (30%, 50% and 70% of rated voltage), extrapolated to 100% voltage
- Equivalent heat run test consisting of:
 - windage and friction heat run, open circuit heat run at 105% rated voltage, short-circuit heat run at rated line current, open-circuit heat run at rated line voltage
 - measurement of open-circuit direct-axis transient time constant
 - noise measurement
 - moment of inertia
- Measurement of excitation response time*)
 - overall characteristic coupled with generator and AVQC cubicle at no load*)

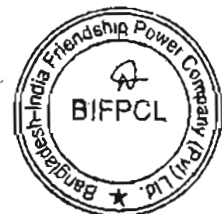
*) applicable to assembled unit consisting of generator, exciter and voltage regulator, may be carried out on site

Type tests shall be carried out if type test certificates (Not older than 5 years as on date of bid opening) certified by an independent test authority are not available.

Sudden short circuit test shall be carried out in line with IEC at voltage level to be finalized during detailed engineering.

d) Routine tests on generator exciter

- Resistance of windings
- Insulation resistance
- High voltage tests
- Short-circuit characteristic
- No-load characteristic.



Motors

IEC 60034, ISO 1680, ISO 10816

- Type tests (each motor type) as far as type test certificates are not available
 - measurement of starting (locked rotor) current and torque
 - power factor and efficiency measurement
 - heat run test
 - noise measurement
 - temperature rise measurement
- Routine tests (each motor)
 - measurement of winding resistances
 - measurement of shaft current
 - no-load and current measurement
 - no-load short circuit measurement
 - open circuit secondary induced voltage test at stand still (wound rotor)
 - dielectric test (high voltage test)
 - measurement of insulation resistance
 - overspeed tests (120% for 2 minutes)
 - check of motor vibrations
 - oscillographic measurement of starting current.

Emergency diesel sets

All relevant routine and type tests according to:

ISO 3046	Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Performance
ISO 8528	Generating sets with reciprocating internal combustion engines

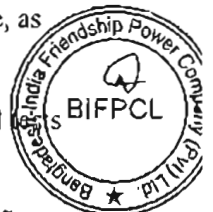
a) Type tests

The diesel generator unit (DGU) and all auxiliary equipment shall be fully type tested. These tests shall include all type tests as defined in the relevant latest IEC and ISO recommendation (as a minimum requirement).

Evidence shall be given that the DGU together with the auxiliary equipment to be provided, under these specifications, have successfully passed all type tests of design, service frequency, impulse, insulation level, dynamic operating range, and electrical and mechanical endurance performance, as appropriate and as specified.

However, if deemed necessary, the Employer shall decide if additional tests are required to be performed by the Tenderer/Contractor.

The Tenderer/Contractor shall supply certified copies of type test certificates covering the proposed DGU of similar capacity or higher, operating range, data features, design and construction.



b) Sample tests

Sample Tests shall be performed, comprising as a minimum the following tests:

- Visual checks and measurements of dimensions
- Functional tests.

c) Routine tests

The Tenderer/ Contractor is required to carry out routine tests on each assembled and finished diesel generator unit and its relevant auxiliary equipment to demonstrate the integrity of the system.

Routine test certificates shall be submitted for the Employer's review and approval before shipment of the DGU.

The DGU shall pass all the routine tests as laid down in the relevant latest revisions of IEC & ISO Standards. In addition, the visual inspection, which shall determine conformity of the DGU & the relevant equipment with the requirement, shall be part of the routine tests.

The acceptance test for the diesel engine at the Manufacturer's workshop test bed shall include the measurements, calculations and functional checks stated in ISO 3046-1 (E).

A test report in English shall be issued according to ISO 3046-1 (E) giving evidence of the following data:

- Engine model, order No., rated output, operating speed, number of cylinders, bore, stroke, compression ratio, cylinder displacement, no. of strokes, date of test, the Employer's name, inspector's name, ambient air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, fuel specific gravity, fuel net calorific value, setting data of injection pump, firing sequence, valve timings, type of fuel oil filter, type of lube oil filter, type of turbocharger and inter-cooler, type of governor, type of injectors.

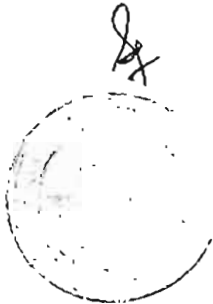
The Tenderer/Contractor shall submit together with the test report a certificate showing the emission levels of the exhaust gases: NOx, CO and PM (particulate matter).

The diesel engine shall be proven to be capable of operating in steady state condition on all above mentioned loads. If the diesel engine fails to operate in steady state condition on one or more loads, this engine type shall be not accepted for the scope of the diesel generator units.

d) Special tests

The diesel engine shall be at least tested in total for one hour at the following loads:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| • Warm-up of the diesel engine | as required |
| • 25 % load operation | 10 minutes |
| • 50 % load operation | 10 minutes |



- 75 % load operation 10 minutes
- Full load operation 20 minutes
- 110 % load operation 20 minutes
- Cool down of the diesel engine.

During the test run, temperatures, pressures and fuel consumption shall be measured and recorded.

The diesel engine shall be proven to be capable for operation in steady state condition on all above mentioned loads. If the diesel engine fails to operate in steady state condition on one or more loads, this engine type shall not be accepted.

Low voltage switchgear

The following standards and regulations or equivalent shall be used:

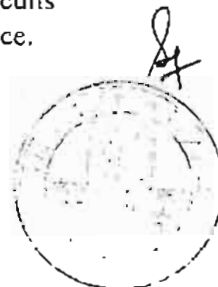
IEC 60947	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear
IEC 61439	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies
IEC 60529	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
IEC 60898	Specifications for circuit-breakers
IEC 60079	Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres
IEC 60947	Regulations for low-voltage switchgear

The "Design Verification" of all low voltage switchgears/ motor control centers shall be carried out by following methods:

- "Testing" for the Pos. No. 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 9., 10., 11., 12. and 13 of IEC 61439-1/Annex D, Table D.1
- "Assessment" for the Pos. No. 6., 7. and 8 of IEC 61439-1/Annex D, Table D.1

In addition to the above tests for which certificates shall be submitted, at least the following tests shall be performed in the manufacturer's workshop on the individual apparatus and on the complete installation, respectively, all in accordance with IEC Standards:

- Visual inspection
- Power frequency HV tests at main circuit
- Dielectric tests of the auxiliary and control circuits
- Functional test of the control circuits
- Check of the operational sequence.



Capacitors

IEC	60831	Shunt power capacitors
IEC	60871	Shunt capacitors for A.C. power systems
IEC	60931	Shunt power capacitors
IEC	60143	Series capacitors for power systems
IEC	60358	Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers
IEC	60384	Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment

Batteries, charging equipment inverters and DC/DC converters

IEC	60086	Primary batteries
IEC	60119	Recommendations for polycrystalline semiconductor rectifier stacks and equipment
IEC	60146	Semiconductor converters
IEC	60896	Stationary lead-acid batteries
IEC	61204	Low voltage power supply devices DC output

Chargers and batteries shall be tested together in the factory. Testing of chargers and batteries together at site will also be accepted. All factory tests shall be repeated at site.

Chargers

- Visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- Functional tests (to be repeated on site)
- Heat run (type-test)
- Output voltage stability measured for 25% load steps
- Ripple voltage measurement without connected battery
- Ripple measurement (voltage and current) with connected battery (at site will also be accepted)
- Insulation test (to be repeated on site).

Batteries

- Visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- Insulation test (to be repeated on site)
- Charge test and discharge tests

Fuse Box

- Visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- Functional tests (on site)
- Insulation test (on site)

Inverters and DC/DC converters

- Visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- Functional tests (to be repeated on site)
- Heat run (type test)
- Insulation test (to be repeated on site).



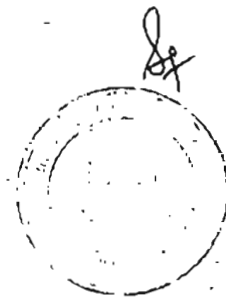
Lamps and accessories

IEC	60081	Double-capped fluorescent lamps
IEC	61347	Lamp control gear
IEC	60921	Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps
IEC	60155	Glow starters for fluorescent lamps
IEC	60598	Luminaries
IEC	60188	High-pressure mercury vapor lamps
IEC	60400	Lampholders and starter holders for tubular fluorescent lamps
IEC	60901	Single-capped fluorescent lamps
IEC	60662	High pressure sodium vapor lamps
IEC	60192	Low pressure sodium vapor lamps
IEC	60923	Auxiliaries for lamps
IEC	61347	Part 2-13: lamp control gear for LED Modules
IEC	62031	LED modules for general lighting - Safety specifications
IEC	62560	Self-ballasted LED-lamps for general lighting services by voltage > 50 V - Safety specifications
IEC	62612	Self-ballasted LED-lamps for general lighting services by voltage > 50 V - Performance requirements
IEC	62471	Photobiological safety
IEC	62384	DC or AC supplied electronic control gear for LED modules - Performance requirements
IEC	60838	Part 2-2: miscellaneous lampholders - Connectors for LED-modules
IEC/PAS	62717	LED Modules for general lighting - Performance requirements
IEC/PAS	62722	Luminaires Performance

HV-, MV- and LV-cables

All relevant routine and type tests according to:

IEC	60060	High voltage test techniques
IEC	60071	Insulation co-ordination
IEC	60230	Impulse tests on cables and their accessories
IEC	60811	Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables
IEC	60840	Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages above 30 kV up 150 kV
IEC	62067	Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages above 150 kV up 500 kV
IEC	60502	Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV up to 30 kV



a) LV-cables

LV cables shall be workshop tested as per IEC 60502-1 with the following tests as a minimum:

Type tests:

- electrical type tests acc. to: IEC 60502 - 1 Clause 17
- non electrical type tests acc. to: IEC 60502 - 2 Clause 18.

Also following additional type tests shall be carried by the Contractor at their own cost prior to the first shipment of all offered cable if no type test certificates of identical cables are available:

- Fire Resistant according to IEC 60331, BS 6387
- Flame Retardant according to IEC 60332
- Low Smoke Test according to IEC 61034
- Halogen Content Test according IEC 60754
- Water Tree Test of XLPE Insulation (accelerated)
- Test voltage = $3 \times U_0$
- Test frequency = 500 Hz
- Core environment = 400C water
- Duration of test = 4 month
- Test after 4 months: Dielectric stress withstand $>14\text{kV/mm}$.

Moreover, test certificates shall be provided, proving that each cable type to be used has successfully passed type tests as required by the applicable standards during the last 12 months before award of contract. Otherwise, these tests have to be repeated on sample Sections.

Routine tests: according IEC 60502 - 1, Clause 15

- measurements of electrical resistance of conductors according to Clause 15.2
- voltage tests according to clause 15.3.

Sample tests: according IEC 60502 - 1, Clause 16

- conductor examination according Clause 16.4
- check of dimensions according Clause 16.5 to 16.8
- hot set test for EPR, HEPR and XLPE insulations and elastomeric sheath according Clause 16.9.

b) MV-cables

MV cables shall be workshop tested as per IEC 60502-2 with the following tests as a minimum:

Type tests:

- electrical type tests acc. to: IEC 60502 - 2 Clause 18
- non electrical type tests acc. to: IEC 60502 - 2 Clause 19.



Also following additional type tests shall be carried by the Contractor at their own cost prior to the first shipment of all offered cable if no type test certificates of identical cables are available:

- Fire Resistant according to IEC 60331, BS 6387
- Flame Retardant according to IEC 60332
- Low Smoke Test according to IEC 61034
- Halogen Content Test according IEC 60754
- Water Tree Test of XLPE Insulation (accelerated)
- Test voltage = $3 \times U_0$
- Test frequency = 500 Hz
- Core environment = 400C water
- Duration of test = 4 month
- Test after 4 months: Dielectric stress withstand $> 14 \text{ kV/mm}$.

Moreover, test certificates shall be provided, proving that each cable type to be used has successfully passed type tests as required by the applicable Standards during the last 12 months before award of contract. Otherwise, these tests have to be repeated on sample Sections.

Routine tests: according IEC 60502 – 2, Clause 16

- measurements of electrical resistance of conductors according to Clause 16.2
- partial discharge test according to Clause 16.3 on cables having cores with conductor screens and insulation screens in accordance with Clause 7.1 and 7.2
- voltage tests according to clause 16.4.

Sample tests: according IEC 60502-2 Clause 17

- conductor examination according Clause 17.4
- check of dimensions according Clause 17.5 to 17.8
- voltage test for cables of rated voltages above 3.6/6 (7.2) kV according to Clause 17.9
- hot set test for EPR, HEPR and XLPE insulations and elastomeric sheath according Clause 17.10.

c) HV-cables

The 230 kV XLPE-Insulated Single-Core Underground Cables and Accessories shall be tested as per latest IEC 62067 including all subsequent amendments and relative standard. The Employer/Engineer shall witness the required Type and Sample tests.

The approval of the Employer/ Engineer or the passing of any such inspection or test will not however, prejudice the right of the Employer/ Engineer to reject the 230 kV XLPE-Insulated Single-Core Cables and accessories if it does not comply with the Specification.



Defects discovered during the type/routine/sample tests shall entitle the Employer/Engineer to reject the cables/accessories fabricated for this Project.

The Tenderer/ Contractor shall fabricate without additional cost the cable lengths and accessories necessary for the tests, over and above those required to complete the Works at Site.

For the definitions of the Type Tests, Sample Tests, Routine Tests and Tests after installation, reference shall generally be made to the relevant IEC Standards.

HV cables and accessories shall be workshop tested as per IEC 62067 with the following tests as a minimum:

Type tests on cable systems: according clause 12:

- Electrical type test according Clause 12.4
 - Check of insulation thickness acc. to Clause 12.4.1
 - Bending test on the cables acc. to Clause 12.4.4 followed by installation of accessories and a partial discharge test acc. to Clause 12.4.5
 - Tan δ measurement acc. to Clause 12.4.6
 - Heating cycle voltage test acc. Clause 12.4.7
 - Partial discharge test acc. to Clause 12.4.5 (at ambient and at high temperature)
 - Switching impulse voltage test acc. to Clause 12.4.8
 - Lightning impulse voltage test followed by a power frequency voltage test acc. to Clause 12.4.9
 - Test of outer protection for joints
 - Examination of cable system with cable and accessories after completion of tests acc. to Clause 12.4.10.
 - Testitivity of semi-conducting screen acc. to Clause 12.4.11.
- Non electrical type tests according to Clause 12.5
 - Check of dimensions acc. to Clause 12.5.1
 - Tests for determination the mechanical properties of insulation acc. to Clause 12.5.2
 - Tests for determination the mechanical properties of oversheats acc. to Clause 12.5.3
 - Aging tests acc. to Clause 12.5.4
 - Pressure test at high temperature on oversheats acc. to Clause 12.5.6
 - Other test on oversheats according to the type used.
 - Hot set test for XLPE insulation acc. to Clause 12.5.10
 - Measurement of carbon black of black PE oversheats acc. to Clause 12.5.12
 - Water penetration test acc. to Clause 12.5.14.

Also following additional type tests shall be carried by the Contractor at their own cost prior to the first shipment of all offered cable if no type test certificates of identical cables are available:

- Fire Resistant according to IEC 60331, BS 6387
- Flame Retardant according to IEC 60332
- Low Smoke Test according to IEC 61034
- Halogen Content Test according IEC 60754
- Water Tree Test of XLPE Insulation (accelerated)
 - Test voltage = $3 \times U_0$
 - Test frequency = 500 Hz
 - Core environment = 400C water
 - Duration of test = 4 month
 - Test after 4 months: Dielectric stress withstand $>14\text{kV/mm}$.

Cables and accessories shall have passed type approval tests in accordance with IEC Specifications and details of the cable designs offered shall be given in the appropriate place in the Technical Schedules. Type test reports shall include cable design details and design drawings of each jointing accessory included in the type test.

The Tenderer/Contractor shall submit certified copies of type test certificates covering the proposed Cables.

Routine tests: according Clause 9

- partial discharge test according to Clause 9.2
- voltage tests according to according to Clause 9.3
- electrical test on oversheath according to Clause 9.4

Sample tests: according to Clause 10

- conductor examination according Clause 10.4
- measurement of electrical resistance of conductor according to Clause 10.5
- measurement of thickness of insulation and oversheath according to Clause 10.6
- measurement of thickness of metallic sheath according to Clause 10.7
- measurement of diameters according to Clause 10.8
- hot set test XLPE insulations and elastomeric sheath according Clause 10.9
- measurement of capacitance according to Clause 10.10
- lightning impulse voltage test follows by a power frequency voltage test according to Clause 10.12
- water penetration test according Clause 12.5.14
- Lead alloy composition and behavior (BS 3908, BS EN 12548).



Type tests of accessories

All accessories shall be tested as per IEC 62067 and all subsequent amendments and relative standards considering Test of Outer protection for buried joints (if applicable).

Routine Tests, Insulation Joints

The insulation flange shall be designed to withstand tests voltages as specified in the Technical Data Sheets and shall be tested accordingly.

Routine Tests, Bonding/Earthing Leads

The Bonding/Earthing Leads shall be designed to withstand tests voltages and currents as specified in the Technical Data Sheets and shall be tested accordingly.

Telecommunication installations

IEC 60215 Safety requirements for radio transmitting equipment

Aerials

IEC 60169 Radio-frequency connectors

Power installations up to 1000 V

IEC 60364 Electrical installations of buildings

IEC 61439-4 Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)

Power installation above 1000 V

IEC 60060 High-voltage test techniques

IEC 62271 HV switchgear and control gear
(incl. Appendix AA "Internal Arc Test")

Protection equipment

Equipment for modular static protection systems (e.g. generator, distance, busbar, protection, etc.) pre-assembled in the relevant standardized boards/cubicles etc. shall be tested in the manufacturers' workshops according to IEC 60255 as far as wiring and proper function is concerned. Simulated inputs (binary signals, current and voltage inputs from test power supplies) shall be used.

Fire alarm system

All relevant routine and type tests according to:

NFPA National Fire Protection Association

DIN VDE 0800 Telecommunications

DIN VDE 0833 Alarm systems for fire, intrusion and hold-up



B0.7.2.5 Control and monitoring equipment

All control and monitoring equipment shall be tested at the manufacturers' works before dispatch to site. Certificates shall be issued for

- synchronizing units
- flow evaluators

On request the correct operation of equipment with specified temperature and humidity limits shall be demonstrated by tests conducted within the limits.

Electrical measuring instruments

All electrical measuring instruments shall be tested in accordance with the following rules and regulations. Alternatively, equivalent standards approved by the Employer's Representative may be used.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| IEC 60051 | Recommendations for direct-acting indicating electrical measuring instruments and their accessories |
| IEC 60258 | Direct acting recording electrical measuring instruments and their accessories |
| IEC 61036 | Alternating current static watt-hour meters for active energy |
| IEC 61010 | Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use |

Electrical remote indication

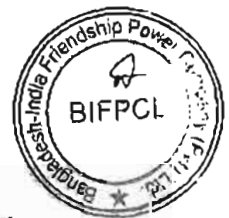
Meters for active power, reactive power and similar remote indication equipment:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| VDE 0418 | Regulations for electric integrating meters |
| IEC 60338 | Telemetry for consumption and demand |

Calibration Tests

The Contractor shall conduct calibration tests of the following instruments and equipment:

- all local indicators over the full range of the indicator
- all transmitters over the full range of the transmitter
- all binary transmitters over the full range including initial setting
- all remote indicators over the full range of the indicator
- all recorders over the full range of the recorder
- one of each type of indication loop with circuit resistance of the loop increased to a value which is equal to the highest value expected, and under worst case operating conditions
- all superheated steam thermocouples
- one of each type of thermocouple or resistance element
- all kinds of analogue transmitters over the full-measuring range



- all modules and subassemblies for measuring and control e.g. analogue limit monitors, flow evaluators, function generators
- all quantity meters
- all synchronizing units according to IEC standards
- the actual dimensions of all orifices, nozzles, Venturi nozzles have to be checked as per ISO5167.

Closed-loop control systems

All main closed-loop control systems shall be tested for polarity and function in accordance with the applicable standards. Control valves shall be tested in accordance with mechanical functional tests on control valves and shall be performed with the actuator mounted (open to closed position and vice-versa). Actuators shall be subject to mechanical and electrical function tests.

Sequence logic equipment

All sequence logic equipment shall be tested using simulated inputs.

Alarm annunciator and fault printing system

The alarm annunciator and fault printing system shall be tested using simulated inputs.

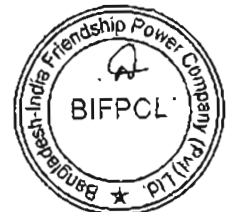
DCS system

The system shall be thoroughly tested at the manufacturers' workshops before dispatch to site. Test programs shall be devised and these shall subsequently be made available to the Employer's Representative. Tests shall be made to ensure that the system operates correctly within the ambient conditions as specified by the manufacturer and that if these conditions are exceeded, i.e. in the case of failure of the air-conditioning system, that the system will automatically fail safe and that neither hardware nor software will be damaged.

Further I&C equipment

Type test reports shall be provided for the following:

- UPS
- 24 V DC battery chargers
- Batteries
- Control valves
- Instrumentation cables
- Flow nozzle orifice plates
- Measuring instruments
- Local instrument enclosures
- Local instrument racks
- PLCs
- Etc.



Type test reports

The minimum type test reports for each of the major I&C systems shall be as follows:

1. Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) for solid state equipment/ systems
All solid state systems/ equipment shall be able to withstand the electrical noise and surges as encountered in actual service conditions and inherent in a Power Plant. All the solid state systems/ equipment shall be provided with all required protections that needs the surge withstand capability as defined in ANSI 37.90.1/ IEEE-472. Hence all front end cards which receive external signals like analogue input & output modules, binary input & output modules, etc. including power supplies, data highway, data links shall be provided with protections that meet the surge withstand capability as defined in ANSI 37.90.1/ IEEE-472. Complete details of the features incorporated in electronic systems to meet this requirement, the relevant tests carried out, the certificates etc. shall be submitted with the proposal. As an alternative to above, suitable class of EN61000-4-12 which is equivalent to ANSI 37.90.1/ IEEE-472 may also be adopted for SWC test.
2. Dry heat test as per IEC 60068-2-2 or equivalent
3. Damp heat test as per IEC 60068-2-3 or equivalent
4. Vibration test as per IEC 60068-2-6 or equivalent
5. Electrostatic discharge tests as per EN 61000-4-2 or equivalent
6. Radio frequency immunity test as per EN 61000-4-6 or equivalent
7. Electromagnetic field immunity as per EN 61000-4-3 or equivalent

Tests as listed under items number 5 to 7 as applicable for electronic cards only as defined under item 1 above.

B0.7.3 Testing at site

B0.7.3.1 Civil works testing

The Contractor shall carry out all required civil construction tests. Thereby part of the test like concrete and earthwork tests have to be carried out at site, other tests have to be performed in the manufacturer workshops.

The Contractor shall submit all test certificates of materials subject to approval and shall arrange for tests of all materials to be carried out in laboratories on site or elsewhere. The cost of all test equipment, samples, tests and transport to the laboratory shall be borne by the Contractor.

The testing operations shall be performed in accordance with the relevant codes and standards and under the supervision of the Employer.



Where in the specifications materials are specified to be approved samples shall be submitted for approval at the earliest possible date and strictly before any purchasing or delivery to the site is made. The individual tests and inspection for the materials, supply and execution shall be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the individual technical specifications. In the case of rejection, further samples of the rejected materials shall be submitted to SC until they are approved or the material is replaced. The Employer may reject any material which in his opinion is not in accordance with the approved standard. All samples shall be submitted free of charge to the Employer.

The characteristics as determined in the samples which are approved shall indicate the standard to be maintained in the materials used in the execution of the works.

The test samples of materials subject to approval by the Employer shall be kept in a safe place and protected against damage or deterioration until completion of the works.

For materials (e.g. steelwork, pipes, ducts, etc.) to be manufactured in workshops respective manufacturer test certificates including test results shall be submitted to the Employer subject to approval.

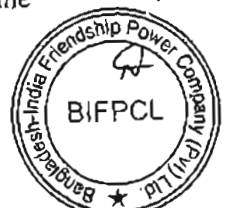
After final completion of certain civil structures/ parts to be ready for erection of further equipment individual "Civil Completion Certificates" shall be issued by the Contractor under the following conditions:

- Except for minor items of work that would not affect the safety, all civil works for applicable parts, structures or buildings have been carried out and tested
- All such civil works are in a manner that does not void any subcontractor or vendor warranties or violate any applicable law or applicable permit
- Punch List has been agreed upon by the Employer and the Contractor
- Contractor warrants that all necessary works have been undertaken and all applicable parts, structures or buildings are ready for erection.

If the Employer is satisfied that the pre-conditions for the issuance of the Civil Completion Certificate for the respective civil structures/ parts have been met the Civil Construction Completion Certificate shall be signed off by the Employer.

Further testing requirements for civil works are specified in Section B9.

An indicative field quality plan for civil works to be followed by the Contractor at site is required to be submitted with the Tender.



B0.7.3.2 Erection tests

General

During erection all required erection tests as well as final erection checks of the mechanical completion of the systems and part thereof have to be performed.

The Employer shall have the right to witness on request all tests on site and shall be informed of site test 24 hours in advance.

After successful mechanical completion of each system, Individual Erection Completion Certificates will be issued.

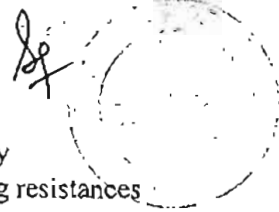
The activities necessary for mechanical completion shall include but not be limited to following testing:

- visual inspection after unloading at site
- checking of completion of relevant systems
- completion of buildings and civil works
- test of ventilating and air-conditioning units
- alignment of rotating equipment coupled on site
- safety audit
- testing of site welds (non-destructive examinations)
- pressure testing, leak tests, tightness tests
- checking of pipe hangers, supports, guides, etc.
- pipe line and equipment flushing and cleaning
- chemical protection of piping systems
- checking of coating
- testing of cranes and hoists.

Electrical equipment tests

The following tests or measurements must be made during and after erection but before any item of equipment is put on trial operation:

- design and visual checks
- screwed connections for correct assembly
- terminals and terminal connections for correct assembly
- checking of earthing connections and testing of earthing resistances
- measurement of insulation values (didactic tests)
- verification of earthing conditions
- fire-proof partitioning
- marking, inscription, provision of designation plates
- rotating-field measurement
- phase coincidence with 2 half-busbars
- voltage checks
- polarity checks in the case of DC voltages
- fuses, overcurrent trips, short circuit trips, time settings, relay settings
- oil levels



- status indication, alarm and trip signals
- checks on wiring and cabling for conformity with the constructional circuit drawings and plans
- high voltage tests
- current and voltage transformer circuits
- functional test of all protection relays including winding and oil temperature monitoring as well as Buchholz protection etc.
- interface with the DCS and SCADA.

The tests shall be carried out according to relevant standards.

The Contractor shall submit for each test of all equipment a method statement, with relevant diagrams explaining the procedure of the tests and test criteria supported by relevant standards and test methods.

All major equipment shall have a separate test package.

All high voltage tests shall be carried out at 50 Hz. Equipment for which DC tests is proposed shall be justified and approved by Employer/Engineer. HV tests of switchgears shall be carried out with the relevant circuit-breakers in open and closed positions.

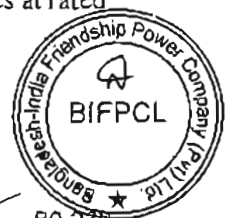
Unless otherwise agreed, all erection and civil works related to the equipment shall be completed before starting any site tests.
All switchgears shall be verified by primary injection in addition to secondary injection.

Generators

This Section covers the specific requirements for the site tests and performance tests requirements in the turbine plant.

These tests shall include:

- Routine tests as per IEC 60034 - as far as practicable under site condition comprising of:
 - testing of running behaviour (overspeed)
 - determination of temp. rises of coolants and lubricants for bearing and shaft seals
 - determination of friction losses
 - recording of no-load saturation characteristics and determination of core losses
 - measurement of shaft voltage
 - verification of phase sequence and appropriate terminal marking
 - measurement of excitation current and determination of losses at rated current on short circuit
 - calculation of efficiency from sum of individual losses
 - winding insulation measurement
 - HV test on windings
 - functional test of accessories and attachments



- measurement of excitation response time – GTG: measuring will be carried out at site during commissioning
- overall characteristics coupled with generator and AVR cubicle at no load (applicable for the assembled unit consisting of generator, exciter and voltage regulator) – GTG: measuring will be carried out at site during commissioning.

The Contractor has to provide a detailed test procedure subject to approval by the Employer/Engineer.

Motors

Tests at Site (with motor coupled):

- measurement of insulation resistance
- measurement of shaft current
- measurement of motor vibrations
- at motors rated 47 kW or higher, in addition:
 - oscillographic measurement of starting current (if not performed during workshop testing)
 - measurement of starting period,

Switchgear for Voltages above 1 kV

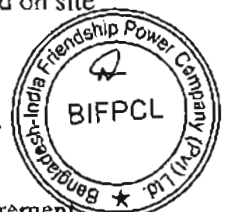
The complete installation shall be tested at site as follows:

- dielectric test
- visual inspection
- contact resistance/torque test of bus bar joints
- CT's, VT's ratio, magnetisation characteristic and burden measurement
- HV test
- mechanical functioning test
- test of the functional sequence
- testing of all interlocks
- testing of all protection relays and circuits by primary/secondary injection and functional tests of the arc protection
- testing of high speed transfer systems
- testing of all alarms (local and remote).

LV switchgear (AC and DC)

The complete switchgear and the individual apparatus shall be tested on site as follows:

- visual inspection
- dielectric test
- contact resistance/torque test of bus bar joints
- CT's, VT's ratio, magnetisation characteristic and burden measurement
- testing of all interlocks
- setting and testing of all protection relays and circuits by primary/secondary injection. Test kit of adequate rating to be provided



- testing of automatic change over devices
- testing of all alarms (local and remote)
- functional test
- test of the functional sequence.

Setting and functional test of protection devices (primary injection method). However, test plugs and socket facilities for secondary injection tests shall also be made available. Tests kits of adequate ratings shall be made available for the tests.

Batteries and chargers

Chargers and batteries shall be tested together in the factory. All factory tests are to be repeated at site.

Chargers

- visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- functional tests (to be repeated on site)
- heat run (type test)
- output voltage stability measured for 25% load steps
- ripple voltage measurement without connected battery
- ripple measurement (voltage and current) with connected battery
- insulation test (to be repeated on site).

Batteries

- visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- insulation test (to be repeated on site)
- charge test and discharge tests (100%).

Fuse Box

- Visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- Functional tests (on site)
- Insulation test (on site).

Inverters & DC/DC Converters

Following test shall be carried out:

- visual inspection (to be repeated on site)
- functional tests (to be repeated on site)
- insulation test (to be repeated on site).



Earthing and lightning protection

The complete earthing and lightning protection systems shall be tested as follows:

- The earthing system as a whole shall be tested and verified before putting any major equipment into operation.
- visual inspection of exposed elements
- Measurement of the earth electrode potential UE by the voltmeter/ammeter method, test current 100 300 A or an equivalent, approved method if above will be proved to be not feasible,
- measurement of the touch potential UB,
- measurement of step potential.

Diesel generator units

The diesel generator units (DGU) shall be thoroughly tested at site. The acceptance tests shall be performed according to the Technical Specifications and acc. to ISO 8528 6:1993 (E) and ISO 3046-1:1995 (E) and -3:1989 (E) for the diesel engine. At site the diesel engine shall be measured and documented according to the stipulations made in Clause 7.6.20. The exhaust gas shall be invisible when the Unit is operating at loads between 50 and 110%. The diesel engine's filter smoke number shall be measured according to BOSCH Index No. 3 or better within a load range from 60 to 100%. A test report in English language shall be issued according to ISO 8528:1993 (E). Upon full satisfaction of the Employer/Engineer after the successful operation tests, in every respect, and that all components are working properly, the DGU with all ancillaries shall be operated at 100% output for 48 hrs without failure or interruption whatsoever. The performance test measurements of the DGU shall be performed according to ISO 8528 6:1993 (E) for the diesel generator unit, ISO 3046-1:1995 (E) and -3:1989 (E) for the diesel engine and latest issue of IEC 60034-2 for the Generator. All guaranteed values shall be assumed to include all necessary tolerances for accuracy of testing, sampling, instrumentation, notwithstanding the performance test code standard. No further tolerances of any kind shall be permitted.



230 kV XLPE Cables

Test after laying is to be recommended by the manufacturer considering the following minimum requirements and recommendations from CIGRE WG.21.9 (Electra No.173 August '97), IEC 62067 and other applicable standards to Employer/ Engineers approval.

- visual and function test of bonding/earthing system
- phase Identification Test
- conductor and screen/sheath Continuity Test
- primary connection check
- cable connection bolt tightness check
- cable supporting check
- cable fixing check
- insulation resistance test before and after installation
- DC conductor resistance test (IEC 60228)
- contact resistance test of connecting bars in link boxes
- capacitance test
- earthing measurements
- positive/negative and zero sequence impedance measurements
- testing of SVL
- cross bonding check, primary injection Subsequent repeat tests (after guarantee period)
- DC sheath test according Clause 5 of IEC 60229 between metallic sheath/screen/armouring including cross bonding system, etc. and ground.
- AC voltage test according IEC 62067 Section 14.2.
- measurements of induced voltages on pilot/telephone cables installed in parallel with the power cables.

Tests accord the Electricity Transmission Code of Bangladesh and Great Britain

Any other tests required to demonstrate compliance with the above indicated Grid Codes.

B0.7.3.3 Pre-commissioning tests

Preconditions for the pre-commissioning are:

- the issue of the individual Erection Completion Certificates;
- the rectification of all relevant erection punch points; and
- the availability of the accepted commissioning test program and commissioning procedures.



The pre-commissioning tests shall cover mainly the functional tests of the individual items of all mechanical, electrical and I&C systems including their alarm and tripping systems. Following tests shall be included, but not limited to:

Mechanical equipment

- Individual pre-commissioning runs of all rotating equipment such as pumps, compressors, dosing equipment etc.
- Functional tests of the mechanical equipment
- Testing and adjustment of safety devices

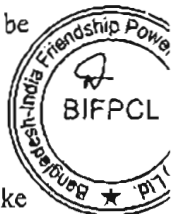
Electrical equipment

As far as not already covered by the erection tests the pre-commissioning tests shall cover:

- Voltage tests
- Generator and transformer protection system checks
- Automatic voltage and reactive power control (AVQC), governor setting and adjustment and response to grid system signals
- Trip tests
- Functional tests of the equipment e.g.:
 - Motor checks
 - Circuit breakers. LV, MV, HV cabling and switchgears checks for operability
 - Batteries, chargers and UPS checks for operability
- Remaining tests on turbine generator: In addition, a repetition of winding resistance and insulation resistance measurement, as well as dielectric tests shall be carried out in any case on each turbine generator.

Control equipment

- Comprehensive loop tests shall be performed for all measuring loops at least for 0, 50% and 100% value.
- Closed loop control checks up to DCS (for all functions like indication, control, alarms, etc.):
 - Polarity and function test in accordance with the applicable standards.
 - Control valves shall be tested in accordance with mechanical functional tests on control valves and shall be performed with the actuator mounted (open to closed position and vice-versa)
 - Actuators shall be subject to mechanical and electrical function tests.
- All sequence logic equipment shall be tested using simulated inputs.
- The alarm annunciation and sequence of event recording system shall be tested using simulated inputs.
- Binary field contact circuit fault detection.
- Functional tests of control equipment, interlocks, inter-tripping, protection inputs, etc.
- Test of signal exchange with other systems (also with third parties – like LDC, etc.)
- Archiving system (capacity, consistency, redundancy, access times).



- Reports generation
- Emission analyser calibration and emission evaluation tests
- Calibration of metering system (accuracy shall be proven by certificates)

B0.7.3.4 Tests on Completion (Commissioning tests)

Preconditions of the Tests on Completion are:

- the successful completion of the individual erection checks of all items of the whole system;
- the issuing of the Final Erection Completion Certificate; and
- the successful completion of all pre-commissioning test.

Should the Employer decide that the preconditions for the Tests on Completion have not been adequately met, the Employer will advise the Contractor accordingly and withhold the commencement of the the Tests on Completion until the outstanding work is completed.

The Tests on Completion shall prove that the Plant is prepared and adjusted to ensure the correct functioning of the individual components and of the complete Plant.

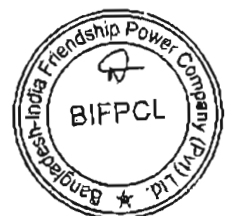
The Tests on Completion shall cover at least following tests:

- Protection tests
 - Operation of selected turbine train protection devices including the following as a minimum:
 - fire protection
 - boiler protection
 - steam turbine protection
 - generator protection
 - transformer protection.

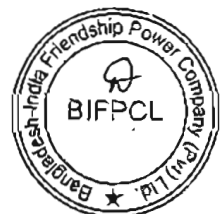
Method of alarm/ trip condition reset for subsequent starting.

- Operation of auxiliary systems:
Method of changeover of main equipment to stand-by equipment prior to Plant starting (see start-up tests) and during normal operation for fuel oil, coal handling, ash handling, oil lube and cooling systems
- Operation of fire protection systems.

- Isolation procedures
 - Method of isolation of plant equipment for safe shut-down and maintenance procedures including as a minimum:
 - HV station and unit supplies
 - LV supplies
 - fuel oil systems
 - coal handling systems
 - ash handling systems



- fire protection systems.
- Protection systems/ settings, in accordance with agreed design and the requirements of the transmission system.
- Start-up tests
 - normal semi-automatic start to preset load
 - staged semi-automatic including start to synchronous speed, manual synchronizing (including synchro-check), automatic synchronizing, manual and automatic loading
 - starting with stand-by auxiliaries
 - operation of all auxiliaries.
- Verification of start-up times and loading rates of power unit and steam generator at various downtime conditions.
- Power unit(s)/Plant, to test partial and full load rejection to demonstrate
 - full load rejection tests to measure transient maximum speed and steady state speed at normal governor droop setting
 - method of resynchronism to be demonstrated steam turbine bypass operation capability.
- Power unit(s)/Plant, to verify and check
 - operating stability when operated between 30% and 100% nominal load conditions with load variations by increasing or decreasing the electric load
 - start-up/main fuel change-over:
 - semi-automatic change-over from fuel oil operation to coal operation
 - semi-automatic change-over from coal operation to fuel oil operation.
- Demonstration of the capabilities of the power unit to operate at rated voltage and frequency, at power factors and reactive conditions between 0.85 (lag) and 0.95 (lead).
- Start-up tests of the Plant equipment, facilities and systems including checking of automatic change-over of standby facilities as well as fuel.
- Verification of vibration guarantees.
- Environmental monitoring equipment; water quality monitoring equipment, functioning tests and verification of guarantees.
- Demonstration of the teledispatching and telemetering systems.
- Verification of Active Power Response and Voltage Control Response according to the requirements specified in the Network Connection Conditions.
- Demonstration of proper controlling, monitoring and recording according to the requirements of the Grid Code, including but not limited to the following tests:
 - Reactive Power
 - Fault Detection and Clearing Limits
 - Load Following Capability
 - Black Start (if applicable)
 - Voltage Following Capability (AVQC)
 - Excitation System and Power System Stabiliser
 - Primary, Secondary and High Frequency MW Response



- Unit Start
- Despatch Ramp Rate
- Protection System
- House Load Operation
- Underfrequency Relay
- Loss of AC Power Supply
- Minimum Load
- Site Test for Validation
- Verification of completeness of scope of supply.

B0.7.3.4.1 Additional test in accordance with the PPA

Tests prior to synchronisation of each generating unit of the Plant According to the requirements of the BPDB which are part of the PPA, the Contractor shall carry out the following additional tests prior to synchronisation of each generating unit of the Plant:

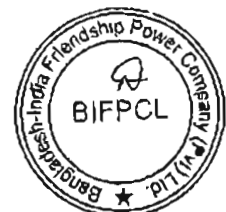
- automatic voltage regulator setting and adjusting in stand-still condition and with the generator running at no load
- turbine governor control checks, including (but not limited to) a steam governor overspeed test (This test may be performed after a specified period of running of the Unit on load as per the manufacturer's recommendation)
- open circuit and short circuit tests on the generator
- functional testing and timing of high voltage switchgear in the substation of the Facility
- The Company and BPDB shall verify that the protection level settings for switchyard protection equipment are as agreed by the Joint Coordinating Committee
- Voltage phasing checks will be carried out between the Grid System and the Facility; and

All inter-tripping circuits between the Plant and BPDB equipment shall be proved.

Tests for commissioning of each generating unit of the Plant

In addition to the above specified tests and according to the requirements of the BPDB which are part of the PPA, the following tests shall be carried out by the Contractor for commissioning of each generating unit of the Plant after completing the tests set out before:

- Dependable Capacity Test**
Refer to Section 0.7.4.
- Reliability Run**
Refer to Section B.0.7.5



c. Automatic Voltage Regulator ("AVR") Droop Test

The AVR will be demonstrated to control the steam turbine generator voltage over its entire set range.

d. Steam Turbine Governor Operation Test

The operation of the steam turbine speed governor will be demonstrated.

e. Reactive Capacity Test

This test will demonstrate the capability of the Plant to operate at rated voltage and frequency at power factors and under reactive conditions in accordance with the manufacturer's generator rating curves to be provided by the Contractor, insofar as these tests can be accommodated within the grid system.

f. Minimum Load Capability Test

This test will demonstrate the capability of each Unit to be operated at minimum stable load while the steam turbines, and auxiliaries remain in a stable and controlled condition, see also

B0.7.3.4.2 72h Full Load Continuous Test Run

After successful completion of the Tests on Completion and availability of the Commissioning Completion Certificate (CCC), signed by the Employer and the Contractor, the "Authorization to Start the 72 h Full Load Continuous Test" shall be signed.

No trip is admitted during these 72 h. Should the Plant or a Unit, as the case may be, not follow the requested load during the 72 h test, the test shall be restarted.

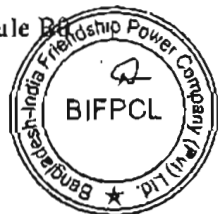
B0.7.4 Performance Tests

Performance Tests of the Unit(s)

After successful completion of the 72h Full Load Continuous Test Run and after relevant test protocols have been accepted by the Employer for the Unit(s) and Common Facilities, the Contractor shall be allowed to prepare the Unit(s) for the Performance Tests.

For the Unit(s) following guarantees given in the Technical Schedule B0 shall be tested during the related Performance Test; this includes:

- Performance guarantees of the Unit(s)
- Operating guarantees
- Emission guarantees
- Guarantees of steam generator(s), steam turbine generator(s), flue gas treatment systems etc.



Performance Test of the Plant

After completion of the Performance Tests of the Unit(s), the guarantees of the Plant and the common facilities shall be tested in a separate Performance Test; this includes:

- Performance guarantees of the Plant
- Emission guarantees of the Plant
- Emission guarantees of the auxiliary boiler
- Noise guarantees
- Guarantees of the water and waste water treatment systems
- Effluent and water outfall guarantees.

Dependable Capacity Test according to the PPA

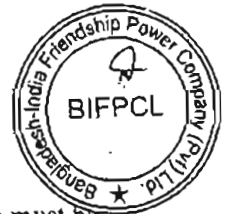
Dependable Capacity means- means at any given time the net amount of capacity at the tariff metering; either for the first generating unit or for the Plant, as the case may be, as determined by the most recent dependable capacity test which shall comply with ASME standards and shall be carried out as part of the Reliability Run. The Dependable Capacity of the Plant is measured at the Delivery Point. It equals the average Export Power Output, corrected to Reference Site Conditions using correction factors, delivered during twelve continuous thirty (30) minute periods divided by six (6) hours.

Dependable Capacity is the power output/capacity of a unit or the plant which can be reliably evacuated to the grid and which shall be verified by the "Dependable Capacity Test according to PPA". In addition refer to the definition under B0.2.9.2

The Dependable Capacity Test and the Performance Testing in general will be carried out under the actual prevail conditions. The measured power output and other guaranteed performance data shall be corrected to the reference conditions using the correction curves to be provided by the Bidder/Contractor.

Performance Tests shall be conducted in accordance with following standards:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| • the Plant | ASME PTC 46 |
| • steam generator | ASME PTC 4 |
| • steam turbine | ASME PTC 6 |
| • cooling tower | ASME PTC 23 |
| • FGD plant | ASME PTC 40. |



As for supercritical steam power plants operation without make-up must be possible for a defined time period, the guarantee figures shall not include make-up.



The curves required for the correction of the power output and specific heat rate to the site specified ambient conditions shall be listed in the technical schedules of the Plant performance and steam generator and steam turbine performance, and shall be submitted with the Tender. These curves shall be conclusive and no extra correction shall be given.

The margins required for instrument inaccuracies and for all other reasons shall be deemed to be included in the guarantee figures. The actual figures determined during performance tests shall hence be not corrected with any margins due to instrument inaccuracies prior to comparison with the guarantee figures.

Degradation and fouling during commissioning and other operation prior to Provisional Acceptance shall be deemed to be included in the guarantee figures. The actual figures determined during performance tests shall hence be not corrected for any degradation or fouling effect prior to comparison with the guarantee figures.

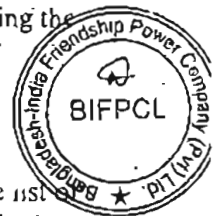
Degradation curves for the Plant and Unit(s) performance shall be submitted by the Contractor with bid. The curves shall show the equipment's degradation in power output and heat rate versus equivalent operating hours. The curves shall be applicable up to and including final major overhaul.

Test program

In due time prior to the tests a detailed procedure covering the testing to be undertaken and the methods to be employed shall be provided by the Contractor. The test procedure shall also detail areas of responsibility and the items that specifically require preparation and agreement before the tests can be carried out.

The test program shall cover the following documents but not be limited to:

- test procedure and standards (including proposed formulae / curves and standards)
- test schedule
- type of test
- manpower and deployment schedule of the Contractor for performing the tests forms of test records and report
- description of instrumentation to be used, including accuracy, and calibration test results
- method of data recording
- list of all auxiliary loads that will be operating during the tests. The list of auxiliary loads shall be provided with the test program and agreed in the Test Procedure.
- method and equations/correction curves used for adjustment of recorded data to the design conditions.



Test responsibility

All tests shall be prepared and conducted by the Contractor. The Plant shall be operated by Contractor's operation personnel.

The Employer and/or an independent third party, awarded by the Employer, shall have the right to witness the tests.

Contractor's personnel appointed to carry out the tests shall be adequately skilled and experienced. Information on these personnel shall be provided to the Employer as part of the test program for review.

Test instrumentation

The Contractor shall supply and install all test instrumentation needed to conduct the tests. Temporary instrumentation installed for test purposes only and shall be retained at Site upon the satisfactory conclusion of all tests and shall be then removed.

All instruments to be used for the test shall be strictly dedicated calibrated measurement equipment. Each measuring instrument used shall be according to controlled and provided with a valid calibration certificate.

The calibration of PG Test instrument shall be carried out as per PTC-6 by an independent authorised company, which shall have appropriated quality standards and which shall be to be approved by the Employer, except for instruments which are calibrated and certified at a certified laboratory and holding the authorized traceability certificate. The certificate shall not be older than six (6) months.

Test Duration

The test shall begin after the Plant or a Unit including common facilities, as the case may be, has established stable operation, as judged by the Employer and/or an independent third party, awarded by the Employer.

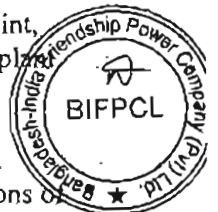
The test duration shall be in accordance with the standards and codes.

One 60-minute test run shall be conducted for each guaranteed load point, during which the operating conditions shall remain within the defined plant stability criteria.

Test conditions

Performance tests shall be conducted at conditions close to the conditions of the Guarantees. Thereby the boiler and steam turbine cycle shall be adjusted to the conditions of the corresponding heat balance diagram.

Since the accuracy of the test results highly depend on the exact water-steam cycle arrangement respective cycle isolation is required to avoid any unknown cycle leakages. The valve position list has to be provided by the Contractor prior to the performance test. This cycle arrangement shall fully remain during the whole testing period. Any changes of the performance



conditions during the tests are not allowed.

Test evaluation

The Contractor shall submit for the acceptance of the Performance Test all detailed measurements, calculations and individual test results (such as, but not limited to turbine efficiency calculations, generator and transformer details, condenser performance, feedwater heaters and deaerator details, boiler efficiency calculations, pulverizing fineness and other results, air-heater temperature traverses and leakage results, coal handling system performance, ash characteristics and ash handling systems performance, ESP and FGD performance and emissions, individual auxiliary power consumption figures, major consumers performance, noise and effluents etc.) and the corrections made based on the correction curves.^o

The Performance Test report shall be submitted by the Contractor. This report shall include, as a minimum, the following:

- description of the test procedures
- instrumentation details and calibrations (not older than six months)
- full process flow diagrams for fuel; air and flue gas and water and steam with indication of instrument position
- standards that were used
- test logs and summary (arithmetic average) of test readings used for performance calculations
- full set of correction curves
- calculations
- instrument calibration certificates
- list of all auxiliary loads that were operated during the tests
- performance tests results for the "As-run" condition and for the "Corrected as-run conditions"
- conclusions of performance tests: test passed or not.

B0.7.5 Reliability test run

After successful completion of all Performance Tests the Plant or a Unit including common facilities, as the case may be, shall start the 30 (thirty) days Reliability Test Run.

During the Reliability Test Run the Contractor shall demonstrate that the Plant or a Unit including common facilities, as the case may be, is fit for commercial operation.

During the specified periods, the Plant shall be operated continuously and in accordance with the prevailing power requirements of the Transmission System/BPDB or as required by the Employer.

During the Reliability Test Run the Employer's operation personnel shall operate the Plant under the full supervision and the responsibility of the



Contractor's Personnel and according to the O&M manual as supplied by the Contractor.

For the successful completion of the Reliability Test Run, a maximum of 4 trippings of not more than combined outage of 24 hours are allowed, otherwise the Reliability Test Run will be considered as failed and a new Reliability Test Run will have to be executed until the test has been completed.

At the conclusion of the Reliability Test Run the Contractor shall request from the Employer the issuing of the Provisional Acceptance Certificate (PAC).

A list of minor pending items, which are at the judgment of the Employer do not jeopardize the trouble-free operation of the Plant or a Unit including common facilities, as the case may be, could be attached to that certificate. The envisaged completion date for each item shall be stated in it.

With the issuing of the PAC the Employer takes legal possession of the Plant or a Unit including common facilities, as the case may be, and the Warranty Period will begin.

During the Warranty Period the Contractor has to keep at site at least three Warranty Engineers at Site. Part of their duty shall be inter alia to complete in time the works for the minor punch items mentioned in the PAC. They shall issue, together with the Employer, special reports, should any damages occur to any equipment. Moreover they shall assist the Employer during the daily plant operation and issue additional operational instructions, if requested. They shall assist the Maintenance Superintendent in his work organization and spare part handling procedure.

At the successful conclusion of the Warranty Period, the Contractor shall request the Employer to issue the Final Acceptance Certificate (FAC).

Additional requirements as per the PPA The Facility shall operate continuously (without interruption) for Seventy two (72) continuous hours at then demonstrated Dependable Capacity. For ninety six (96) hours the output shall be as requested by BPDB in accordance with the Dispatch provisions as outlined in the PPA.

Abbreviations

(Please refer also to relevant Sections "Standards and Codes" and "Units of measurement")



AASHTO

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

AC

Alternating Current

AGC

Automatic Grid Control

