

combination. Minimum reinforcement shall be provided as per IS:456-2000 and IS:2974 (Part-III), if the calculated reinforcement is less than the minimum.

Block Foundations:

- a) Block foundation resting on soil shall be analyzed using elastic half space theory. In case the foundation is supported over piles, Novak's approximation shall be used for determining the spring constant and damping ratio of pile groups. The mass of the RCC block shall be at least three times the mass of machine and the CG of the combined mass of foundation and equipment should pass through the CG of the base area with tolerance not more than 5%. Free vibration analysis of the foundation shall be carried out to evaluate the natural frequencies. The fundamental natural frequency shall be kept at least 20% away from the operating frequency (speed). Forced vibration analysis shall be carried out if the dynamic forces are made available by the machine supplier in which case the amplitude limits stipulated by the machine supplier and VDI 2056, whichever is lower, shall be satisfied.

Reinforcement design shall be done by working stress method as per IS:456-2000 and IS:2974 (Part-IV).

- b) For the foundations supporting minor rotating equipment weighing less than one ton or if the mass of the rotating parts is less than one hundredth of the mass of the foundation, no dynamic analysis is necessary. However, if such minor equipment is to be supported on building structure, floors, etc., suitable vibration isolation shall be provided by means of springs, neoprene pads, etc., and such vibration isolation system shall be designed suitably.

Steel Helical Springs And Viscous Dampers

General Requirement

This part of the specification covers the requirement for the manufacturing, testing, supply, transport to site, pre-stressing erection, supervision of erection by the vendor, release of prestress, alignment, commissioning, etc. of Steel helical springs and viscous dampers.

The Steel helical springs and viscous dampers supplied should be of proven make.

Codes and Standards

Some of the relevant applicable Indian standards and codes, etc, applicable to this section of the specification are listed below:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| DIN | : | 4024 Machine foundations; Flexible supporting structures for machine with rotating masses. |
| DIN | : | 2089 Helical compression springs out of round wire and rod : calculation & design. |
| DIN | : | 2096 Helical compression springs out of round wire and rod; Quality requirements for hot formed compression springs. |

VDI : 2056 Criteria for assessing mechanical vibrations of machine.
VDI : 2060 Criteria for assessing the state of balance of rotating rigid bodies.

Design & Supply of Material

j) Supply

Steel helical springs and viscous dampers and associated auxiliaries shall consist of:

- (a) Steel helical spring units and viscous dampers along with viscous liquid including associated auxiliaries for installation of the spring units and dampers like steel shims, adhesive pads, etc.
- (b) Frames for pre-stressing of spring elements.
- (c) Suitable hydraulic jack system including electric pumps, high pressure tubes etc. required for the erection, alignment etc., of the spring units. One set of extra hydraulic jacks, and hand operated pumps shall also be provided.
- (d) Any other items which may be required for the pre-stressing, erection, release of pre-stress, alignment, and commissioning of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers.

ii) Design

The spring units should have stiffness in both vertical and horizontal directions with the horizontal stiffness not less than 50% of vertical stiffness. The stiffness should be such that the vertical natural frequency of any spring unit at its rated load carrying capacity is not more than 3 Hz. The damper units or spring-cum-damper units should be of viscous type offering velocity proportional damping. The damper units should be suitable for temperatures ranging from 0 to 50°C. The damping resistance of individual damper units should be such that the designed damping can be provided using reasonable number of Units.

The Steel helical springs and viscous dampers shall be designed for a minimum operating life of 30 years.

Manufacturing & Testing

Complete manufacturing and testing of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers shall be done at the manufacturing shop of the approved sub vendor / supplier. For this purpose the contractor / sub vendor shall submit the detailed quality plan for approval of engineer and take up the manufacturing / testing after approval of such quality plan. The quality plan shall include

- (a) Manufacturing schedule and quality check exercised during manufacturing.
- (b) Detail of test to be carried out at the manufacturing shop with their schedule.
- (c) Special requirements, if any, regarding concreting of top deck.
- (d) Complete step-by-step procedure covering the installation and commissioning of the spring system.

- (e) Manuals for erection, commissioning, testing and maintenance of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers.
- (f) A checklist for confirming the readiness of the civil fronts for erection of Steel helical springs and viscous dampers.
- (g) Checklist for equipment required at each stage of erection.
- (h) Bill of materials and data sheet of various elements such as spring units, viscous dampers, with their rating, stiffness etc. included in the supply.
- (i) Bill of material and data sheet for frames for pre stressing, hydraulic jack including electric pump, high pressure tubes, hand operated pump etc., with their rating and umbers.
- (j) Any other details which may be necessary to facilitate design and construction of the foundations / structures.

The Springs shall conform to codes DIN 2089 and DIN 2096. The quality assurance and inspection procedure shall be finalised on the basis of the above codes and the quality plans be drawn accordingly.

Transportation

Steel helical springs and viscous dampers shall be suitably protected, coated, covered, boxed and crated to prevent damage or deterioration during transit, handling and storage at site till the time of erection.

Erection and Commissioning

Complete erection and commissioning of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers including pre-stressing of elements, placing of elements in position, checking clearances on the shuttering of the RCC top deck, releasing of pre-stress in spring elements, making final adjustments and alignments etc. shall be carried out by a specialist supervisor of vendor.

The contractor shall guarantee the performance of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers for 24 months from the date of commissioning of each machine which shall be termed as Guarantee Period”.

Supervision

The supervision of installation of Steel helical springs and viscous dampers including prestressing, placing, releasing and alignment of spring units shall be done by a specialist supervisor of sub vendor / supplier, trained for this purpose.

Realignment of Spring System

If any realignment of the Steel helical springs and viscous dampers is required to be done for aligning the shaft or for any other reasons during the first one year of operation from the date of commissioning of the machine, the same shall be done by the contractor.

Acceptance Criteria

Stiffness values shall be checked. The permissible deviations shall be as per DIN 2096.

Following acceptance criteria shall be followed:

General workmanship is being good as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Engineer.

Tolerances are within the specified limit.

Material test certificate (MTC) is in compliance with the applicable codes / standards.

Bought out material is from the approved manufacturer / vendor.

Bought out material is matching with the approved sample.

10.8 Increase in Stresses

10.8.1 Where stresses due to wind (or seismic) and temperature are combined with those due to other loads, the allowable stresses in concrete and reinforcement steel shall be increased by 33.33% in case of working stress design.

10.8.2 Bearing capacity of the soil / pile capacity shall be allowed to increase by 25% under seismic / wind load condition except for chimney where increase in bearing capacity/pile capacity is not considered.

10.9 Minimum thickness of structural elements:

The following minimum thickness shall be followed:

Flat roof slab	:	125 mm
Suspended floor / slab / walkways / canopy slabs etc.	:	150 mm
Ground floor slab (non-suspended)	:	150 mm
Water retaining slabs / walls	:	200 mm
Cable / pipe trenches / underground pits / Launder walls and base slab	:	125 mm
All footings (including raft foundations)	:	300 mm
Parapets	:	125 mm
Sunshades at edge	:	75 mm
Pre-cast louvers / fins	:	50 mm
Pre-cast trench cover slabs / floor slabs / louvers	:	75 mm
Paving	:	150 mm
Basement walls and base slab	:	200 mm
Silo / bin walls	:	150 mm

Underground reservoir	:	
Below ground	:	200 mm
Above ground	:	150 mm

From fire resistance point of view minimum thickness of reinforced concrete members shall be as per fig. 1 or table 16a of IS:456.

10.10 **Minimum Concrete Clear Cover and Minimum Diameter of Reinforcement :**

10.10.1 The minimum concrete clear cover to Reinforcement bars in all RCC structures shall be as per Fig 1 of Table 16 & 16 A of IS 456.

However in no case the clear cover shall be less than that stipulated below:

	Top	Bottom	Side	Ends
Sub Structure Works:				
i) Foundation	50	50	50	-
ii) Columns, Pedestals			50	50/75*
iii) Grade Beam/Tie Beam	40	40	40	-
iv) Trenches & pits etc. in contact with earth or/and water	30	30	30	-
v) Slab-on-Grade	30	30	50	-
vi) Base Raft	50	75	50	-
vii) Others	30	30	40	-
viii) Pile Cap	50	100	50	-
Super Structure Works:				
i) Columns	-	-	40	50
ii) Beams	25	25	25	50
iii) Slabs	20	20	30	-
iv) Lintel, Bands etc.	25	25	25	-
v) Precast Concrete	20	25	25	-
vi) Others	25	25	25	-

10.10.2 Minimum diameter of main and distribution Reinforcement bars in different structural elements shall be as follows::

Sl. no.	Structural Element	Main Reinforcement	Distribution Reinforcement/ Anchor Bars
a)	Foundation	16 mm	12 mm
b)	Pile Cap	16 mm	12 mm
c)	Beams	12 mm	10 mm
d)	Columns	12 mm	--
e)	Pits/Trenches	12 mm	10 mm

Suitable shrinkage reinforcement shall be provided at top face of foundations. Minimum shrinkage reinforcement shall be 10 mm dia. @ 200mm c/c.

10.11 Minimum Height for Pedestals / Encasement of Steel Columns / Wall Beams

10.11.1 Pedestals to steel columns for building structures

In case the top of pedestal is kept at a lower level so that the column base plate together with gussets and stiffeners remain below finished floor level (FFL) the column bases as well as the column sections shall be encased in concrete above FFL as per following:

- a. Open area : 300 mm above paved level
- b. Covered area : 300 mm above FFL

Stair and ladder pedestal shall be kept 200 mm above the finished floor level.

All wall beams shall be provided with gunniting of 50 mm thick around with nominal reinforcement and chicken mesh.

10.11.2 Pedestals to steel columns for equipment structure:

- a. Equipment in open area : As required (300 mm min.)
- b. Equipment in covered area : As required (150 mm min.)
- c. Structures and equipment supplied by vendor : As per vendor's data subject to minimum as specified above.

10.12 The number of construction joints in the columns of steam turbine foundation shall be restricted.

Construction joints at the following two (2) locations shall be provided:

- a) At the meeting points of the columns and the raft.

- b) At the meeting points of the column and the top deck.

Additional reinforcement and shear keys shall be provided at the construction joints.

The base raft for steam turbine and GT foundation and table top for steam turbine shall be cast in single pour.

10.13 Concrete Mix

The following minimum grades of concrete as per IS:456 shall generally be used for the type of structures noted against each grade.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| a. | Grade M15 | : | Fill concrete |
| b. | Grade M10 | : | Foundation below brick wall, blinding layer below foundations, trenches and underground structures, minimum thickness of the layer shall be 75 mm. |
| c. | Grade M25 | : | Base plate encasement, pavement around building including plinth protection work, encasement of structural steel work, grade slab & grade beams etc. |
| d. | Grade M25 | : | All RCC members, e.g. foundation and superstructure of all plant and non-plant buildings, pedestals, roof slabs, cable and pipe trenches, |
| e. | Grade M30 | : | TG foundation, Chimney raft, Shell & Superstructure, Pre-cast plank, RCC road, Natural Draft Cooling Tower, Ash silo including foundation, Crusher foundation including top deck, all fan foundations, Mill foundations, all water / liquid retaining structures / pits / sumps / basins including Pump Houses, cooling water channel, CWPB forebay, raft & sump etc.. |
| f. | Grade M35 | : | TG top deck |

For superstructure of RCC chimney and induced draft cooling towers richer mix may be used as per design requirement. However, requirement of Table-4 & 5 of IS: 456 shall be satisfied as per the exposure condition. As per IS:456, exposure condition will be “**severe**” for all structures under the civil scope of work.

10.14 Allowable Settlement

The total permissible settlement and differential settlement of the foundations will be governed by IS: 1904, IS: 13063 and from functional requirements whichever is more stringent.

Maximum allowable total settlement should be restricted to 25 mm for foundations of all plant structures like cooling towers, CW pump house, DM

plant, crusher house, transfer house, Power House, TG foundation, Mill foundations, Fan foundations, Crusher foundation etc.,

Maximum allowable total settlement should be restricted to 40 mm for all other foundations.

All foundations shall be so designed that the settlements are within permissible limits as per relevant Indian Standard or from consideration of safe equipment / machine operation whichever is critical. In case of open foundations without piles, Ground improvement methods opted by contractor, like sand drains / stone columns etc. to reduce settlement and increase the rate of settlement, detail methodology of such installation supported by calculation based on relevant field data shall be furnished for approval of Owner / Consultants before execution. However, type of foundations (open type or pile) shall be as per approved soil investigation report and the specific requirements mentioned Chapter-5 of this Specification. Similarly, ground improvement shall also be as per recommendation of approved soil investigation report. In the event, the contractor adopts any patented method of ground improvement or retain any specialized agency for such purpose, the same can be done subject to prior approval of owner.

Boiler and ESP support structures shall be checked for differential settlement of foundations which shall be restricted to 1 in 1000 of span or 8 mm whichever is less.

10.15 AFTER AWARD OF WORK ACTIVITIES

- a) This part covers the requirements for general use of Plain and Reinforced Cement Concrete work in structures at all locations, cast-in-situ or precast , including all incidental items of work not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the completion of the work. The special requirements of structures covered in latest IS:456 should also be complied with.
- b) The works to be provided by Contractor :
 - i) Furnish all labour, supervision services including facilities as required under statutory labour regulations, materials, forms, templates, supports, scaffolds, approaches, aids, construction equipment, tools and plant, transportation etc. required for the work.
 - ii) Prepare progressively detailed drawings and bar bending schedules for reinforcement bars showing the positions and details of spacers, supports, chairs, hangers etc.
 - iii) Submit shop drawings for various inserts, anchors, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, embedment, hangers, openings, frames etc.
 - iv) Submit detailed drawings of supports, templates, hangers etc. required for installation of various embedment like inserts, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, joint seals, hangers, openings, frames etc.
 - v) Submit detailed schemes of all operations required for executing the work e.g. material handling, concrete mixing, placement of concrete, compaction, curing, services, approaches etc.

- vi) Design and submit concrete mix designs required to be adopted on the job.
- vii) Provide all incidental items necessary for successful completion of the work in accordance with the drawings, specifications and schedule of Items.
- ix) Supply of specialized materials as directed by the Engineer with a guarantee in approved performance for satisfactory performance.
- x) Furnish samples and submit for approval the results of various properties of the following materials :
 - a. The various ingredients of concrete including concrete
 - b. Embedments.
 - c. Joint seals.

The following information and data including samples where necessary shall be submitted by the bidder progressively during the execution of contract

a) Programme of execution and Requirement of Materials

Within 15 days of the award of contract ,the Contractor will submit a Master Programme for completion of the work giving month wise requirements of materials , particularly mentioning in details the materials which are to be supplied by the Owner and for the procurement of which the help of the Owner is required as per the terms and conditions of the contract.

The master Programme may have to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor quarterly or at more frequent intervals as may be directed by the engineer depending on the emergency of the work.

b) Samples

Materials supplied by the Contractor have to be tested for physical, chemical and other properties in the reputed labs at their cost. If found unsuitable, the same shall be removed from the site. Samples of the following materials & any other materials proposed to be used, shall be submitted as directed by the Engineer in Charge, in sufficient quantities free of cost for approval. Approved samples will be preserved by the Engineer in Charge for future reference. The approval of the Engineer in Charge shall not, in any way, relieve the Contractor of his responsibility of supplying materials of specified qualities :-

- i) Coarse and fine aggregates.
- ii) Cement
- iii) Reinforcement
- iv) Admixtures
- v) Plywood for formwork
- vi) Embedded & anchorage materials as may be desired by the Engineer in Charge.

- vii) Joint sealing strips and other waterproofing materials.
- viii) Joint filling compounds
- ix) Foundation quality Rubber Pads.

c) Design Mix

Design mix as per the specification giving proportions of the ingredients, sources of aggregates & cement, along with test results of trial mixes as per relevant I.S. is to be submitted to the Engineer in Charge for his approval before it can be used on the works.

- a. Detailed drawings & designs of formworks to be used.
- b. Detailed drawings for templates & temporary supports for embedments.
- c. Test reports for cement, reinforcement steel and formwork including inspection reports.
- d. Any other data as per specification.

d) Test Reports

Following reports are to be submitted by Contractor :

- i) Mill Test Reports for Cement and Reinforcing Steel in case these materials are supplied by the Contractor.
- ii) Inspection Reports in respect of Formwork and Reinforcement and any other item of work as may be desired by the Engineer
- iii) Reports of tests of various materials and concrete.

e) Conformity with Design

The contractor should prepare check lists in approved performa which will be known as "Pour Cards" listing out all items of work involved. The contractor should inform the Engineer, sufficiently in advance, whenever any particular pour is ready for concreting. He shall accord all necessary help & assistance to the Engineer for checking required in the pour. On satisfying himself that all details are in accordance to the drawings & specifications, the Engineer will give written permission allowing the contractor to commence placement of concrete. Details of all instructions issued by the Engineer and the records of compliance by the contractor; deviations allowed by the Engineer and any other relevant information should be written on accompanying sheets attached to the Pour Cards. These sheets, termed as "Progress Cards" shall be prepared by the contractor on approved performa. The Pour Cards alongwith accompaniments shall be handed over to the Engineer before starting placement of concrete. One of mix designs developed by the contractor as per the I.S. specifications and established to the satisfaction of the Engineer by trial mixes shall be permitted to be used by the Engineer, the choice being dictated by the requirements of designs and workability. The methods of mixing, conveyance, placement, vibration, finishing, curing, protection and testing of concrete shall be to Engineer's approval.

10.16 Materials to be Used / Supplied by Contractor

All materials whether to be incorporated in the work or used temporarily for the construction shall conform to the relevant IS Specifications unless stated otherwise and be of best approved quality.

a. Cement

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) Grade 43 shall be used for all structures.

For mix design, water cement ratio would not exceed 0.45. Chloride free sulphonated melamine based super plasticizer conforming to IS:9103 shall be added as per mix design and manufacturer's instructions to improve workability.

b. Coarse Aggregate

Aggregate of sizes ranging between 4.75 mm & 150 mm shall be termed as Coarse Aggregate. Only Coarse Aggregate from approved quarries & conforming to IS: 383 shall be allowed to be used on the works. Aggregates shall be washed to make it free from deleterious materials, if necessary.

c. Fine Aggregate

Aggregate smaller than 4.75 mm and within the grading limits and other requirements set in IS: 383 is termed as Fine Aggregate or Sand. Only Fine Aggregate from approved sources and conforming to the above IS Specification shall be allowed to be used on works.

In certain cases crushed stone sand may be added to natural sand in order to achieve the required grading with prior approval of the Owner.

Crushed stone sand alone may be used only with the prior approval of the Engineer for filling and PCC works only.

d. Water

Water for use in Concrete shall be clear and free from injurious oils, acids, alkalis, organic matter, salt, silts and other impurities. Normally potable water is found to be suitable. Generally, IS: 3550 shall be followed for routine tests. In case of doubt, the acceptance test for water shall be as per IS: 3025 and Table-I of IS: 456.

f. Admixture

Only admixtures of approved quality shall be used when directed or permitted by the Engineer in Charge. The admixture shall conform to IS: 9103.

g. Reinforcement

The reinforcement used shall be cold worked steel high strength deformed bars of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS:1786- latest.

10.17 Storage of Materials

- a. All materials shall be so stored as to prevent deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter and to ensure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Any material, which has deteriorated or has been damaged or its otherwise considered defective by the Engineer, shall not be used for concrete and shall be removed from site immediately. The contractor shall maintain up-to-date accounts of receipt, issue and balance (stack wise) of all materials. Storage of materials shall conform to IS: 4082.
- b. Cement shall be stored off the ground in dry, leak proof, well-ventilated ware-house at the works in such a manner as to prevent deterioration due to moisture or intrusion of foreign matter. Sufficient space of storage with open passages should be arranged between stacks. Cement shall be stored in easily countable stacks with consignment identification marks arranged in the order of their receipts at site. Sub standards or partly set cement shall not be used; and shall be removed from the site, as soon as it is detected.
- c. Aggregates shall be stored on planks or on steel plates or on concrete or masonry surface. Each size shall be kept separated with wooden or steel or concrete or masonry bulk-heads or in stockpiles stacks and sufficient care shall be taken to prevent the material at the edges of the stockpiles from getting intermixed. Stacks of fine & coarse aggregate shall be kept sufficiently apart with proper arrangement of drainage. The aggregates shall be stored in easily measurable stacks of suitable depths.
- d. Reinforcing shall be stored consignment –wise and size wise off the ground & under cover. It shall be protected from rusting, oil, grease and distortions. The stacks shall be easily measurable. Steel needed for immediate use shall only be removed from storage.

10.18 Concrete Mix Requirements

Concrete mix requirements shall be in accordance with IS:456 and as supplemented and modified herein or by other best possible standards.

- a. Washing & Screening of coarse and fine aggregates shall be carried out to remove fines, dirt and other deleterious material.
- b. Admixture: All concrete shall be designed for normal rate of setting and hardening at normal temperature and humidity under different climatic conditions. Admixtures shall be used in accordance with IS:456 to modify the rate of hardening, to improve workability or an aid to control quality. The Engineer reserves the right to order for laboratory test or use test data or other satisfactory reference before granting approval. The admixture shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and/or as desired by the Engineer.
- c. Concrete grades to be used in different parts of work shall be as shown on the drawings or as per the Engineer's instructions. In case of liquid retaining structures, IS:3370 shall be followed.
- d. Proportioning of ingredients of concrete shall be made either with preliminary test by designing the concrete mix ["Design Mix Concrete"] or without preliminary test adopting nominal concrete mix. Design mix

concrete shall be used on all concrete works while nominal mix concrete, as per IS:456, may be used as shown on drawings and approved by the Engineer. In all cases, the proportioning of ingredients and works control shall be in accordance with IS:456 and its adequacy after obtaining Engineer's approval.

e. Mix Design Concrete

Concrete mixes shall be designed by the contractor to achieve the strength, durability and workability economically with various ingredients. In general the design will keep in view the following considerations :

- i) Consistent with the various other requirements of the mix, the quantity of water should be kept at the lowest possible level.
- ii) The nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate shall be as large as possible within the limits specified.
- iii) The various fractions of coarse and fine aggregates should be mixed in such a proportion as to produce the best possible combined internal grading giving the densest and most workable mix.
- iv) Chemical admixtures may be used to modify the rate of hardening and improve workability.
- v) The finished concrete should have adequate durability in all conditions, to withstand satisfactorily the weather and other destructive agencies which it is expected to be subjected to in actual service.

vi) Concrete Mix Design and Strength requirements

Concrete mix design shall be as per IS: 10262 and SP: 23. The strength requirements of both design mix and nominal mix concrete where ordinary Portland cement or Portland slag cement is used shall be as per Table-2 of IS: 456. All other relevant clauses of IS: 456 shall also apply.

f. Minimum cement content

The minimum cement content for each grade of concrete shall be as per Table 1.

TAB L E - I MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENT & MAX. W / C RATIO SPECIFIED FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF CONCRETE

Sl. no	Conc Grade	Min cement content (kg / cum)	Water, Cement ratio	Slump (mm)
1	M 10	-	-	-
2	M 15	250	0.5	-
3	M 20	320	0.55	80+/-20
4	M 25	365	0.50	Do

5	M 30	365 - 400	0.45	Do
6	M 35	425	0.45	Do
7	M 40	425	0.40	Do

The Engineer will always have the unquestionable right to revise the minimum cement content as decided above, if, in his opinion, there is any chance of deterioration of quality on account of use of lower cement content or any other reason.

g) Water-Cement Ratio

The choice of water-cement ratio in designing a concrete mix will depend on

- i) The requirement of strength.
- ii) The requirement of durability.

i) Strength Requirements of Concrete Mix

In case of 'Design Mix Concrete', the water-cement ratio of such value as to give acceptable test results as per IS: 456 will be selected by trial and error. The values of water- cement ratios for different grade and mix designs will have to be established after conducting sufficiently large number of preliminary tests in the laboratory to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Frequent checks on test will have to be carried out and the water-cement ratios will be revised if the tests produce unsatisfactory results. Notwithstanding anything stated above the Contractor's responsibility to produce satisfactory test results and to bear all the consequences in case of default remains unaltered.

In case of nominal mix concrete, the maximum water-cement ratio for different grades of concrete is specified in Table-9 of IS: 456 and no tests are necessary. The acceptance test criteria for nominal mix concrete shall be as per IS: 456.

ii) Durability

Tables 4 of IS:456 give the maximum water-cement ratio permissible from the point of view of durability of concrete subjected to adverse exposure to weather, sulphate attacks and contact with harmful chemicals. Impermeability may also be an important consideration.

Whenever the water-cement ratio dictated by durability consideration is lower than that required from strength criterion, the former shall be adopted.

In general the water cement ratio between 0.4 and 0.45 will be desirable to satisfy the durability requirement and from the consideration of Impermeability of concrete. The contractor may propose lower water cement ratio as mentioned above by addition of a suitable plasticizer / super-plasticizer.

h. Workability

The degree of workability necessary to allow the concrete to be well consolidated and to be worked into the corners of formwork and around the reinforcement and embedment's and to give the required surface finish shall depend on the type and nature of structure and shall be based on experience and tests. The limits of consistency for various types of structures as per Table – I

With the permission of the Engineer. For any grade of concrete, if the water has to be increased in special cases, cement shall also be increased proportionately to keep the ratio of water to cement same as adopted in trial mix design for each grade of concrete. No extra payment will be made for this additional cement.

The workability of concrete shall be checked at frequent intervals by slump tests. Alternatively where facilities exist or if required by the Engineer, the compacting factor test in accordance with IS: 1199 and Clause 7 of IS: 456 shall be carried out.

i. Size of Coarse Aggregates

The maximum size of coarse aggregates for different locations shall be as follows unless otherwise directed by the Engineer:

Very narrow space	-	12 mm
Reinforced concrete except foundation	-	20 mm
Ordinary Plain concrete and RCC foundations	-	40 mm
Mass concrete	-	80 mm
Mass concrete in very large structure	-	150 mm

Grading of coarse aggregates for a particular size shall conform to relevant I.S. Codes and shall also be such as to produce a dense concrete of the specified proportions, strength and consistency that will work readily into position without segregation.

Coarse aggregate will normally be separated into the following sizes and stacked separately in properly designed stockpiles 40 mm to 20 mm and 20 mm to 5 mm.

In certain cases it may be necessary to further split the 20 mm to 5 mm fraction into 20 mm to 10 mm and 10 mm to 5 mm fractions.

This separation of aggregates in different size fractions is necessary so that they may be remixed in the desired proportion to arrive at a correct internal

j Mixing of Concrete

Controlled concrete only in batching plant shall be used for all major and minor works including power house column foundation, TG, boiler foundation, ID, FD, PA, BFP foundations, chimney cooling tower & other important structure.

The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before the ingredients for the next batch are fed into the drum. No partly set or remixed or excessively wet concrete shall be used. Such concrete shall be immediately removed from site. Each time, the work stops, the mixer shall be thoroughly cleaned & when the next mixing commences, the first batch shall have 10% additional cement at no extra cost to the Purchaser to allow for loss in the drum.

Regular checks on mixer efficiency shall be carried out as per IS: 4634 on all mixers employed at site. Only those mixers whose efficiencies are within the tolerances specified in IS: 1791 should be allowed to be employed. Batching Plant where used shall conform to IS: 4925.

Hand mixing if permitted shall be carried out on a water-tight platform and care shall be taken to ensure that mixing is continued until the mass is uniform in colour and consistency. In case of hand-mixing, 10% extra cement shall be added to each batch at no extra cost to the Purchaser.

Crushed ice shall be used in concrete mixing water so as to maintain temperature in the concrete in the top decks of the machine foundations. Arrangements for standby weight batching plant and equipment shall also be made available by the contractor for continuous pour of concrete.

k. Conveying Concrete

Concrete shall be handled and conveyed from the place of mixing to the place of laying as rapidly as practicable by approved means, concrete shall be placed and compacted in the final position before the initial setting of the cement starts. Concrete should be conveyed in such a way preventing segregation or loss of any of the ingredients. For long distance haulage, agitator cars of approved design should be used. If, inspite of all precautions, segregation does occur during transport, the concrete shall be properly remixed before placement. During very hot weather, concrete shall be transported in deep container to reduce the rate of loss of water by evaporation or loss of heat. If necessary, the container should be covered. Conveying equipment for concrete shall be well maintained and thoroughly cleaned before commencement of concrete mixing. Such equipment shall be kept free from set concrete.

l. Placing and Compacting of Concrete

- i) Relevant I.S. Code should be followed for the procedure of surface preparation, placement, consolidation, curing, finishes, repairs and maintenance of concrete. Concrete shall be placed against the surfaces of formwork or construction joint in concrete or masonry. The surface against which concrete is placed shall be cleaned thoroughly. Old construction joint has to be roughened by wire brushing, chipping sand blasting or any other approved means for proper bond. All cuttings, dirt, oil, foreign and deleterious material, laitance, etc. shall be removed by air water jetting or water at high pressure.

Concrete shall be placed in the formwork by approved means, and shall not be dropped from a height or handled in a manner which may cause segregation.

- ii) Construction joint shall be kept moist for atleast 72 hours prior to placement.

Concrete shall be placed always against moist surface but never on pools of water. In case the foundation cannot be dewatered completely, special procedure and precaution shall be adopted. Formwork shall be cleaned thoroughly and smeared lightly with form oil or grease of approved quality just prior to placement.

- iii) 12 mm thick mortar with less w/c ratio as that of the concrete being placed and cement slurry shall be spread thoroughly on the construction joint just prior to placement of concrete. The concrete shall be spread, and thoroughly compacted without segregation and thoroughly worked around shape. Vibrators shall not be used for pushing concrete into adjoining areas. Vibrators must be operated by experienced workmen and the work carried out as per relevant IS. In thin members with heavy congestion of reinforcement of other embedments, where effective use of internal vibrator is, doubtful, in addition to immersion vibrators, the contractor should employ form vibrators conforming to IS: 4656. For slabs and other similar structures, the contractor should employ screed vibrator as per IS: 2506. Care must be taken to ensure that the inserts, fixtures, reinforcement and formwork are not displaced or distorted during placing and consolidation of concrete.

- iv) The rate of placement of concrete shall be such that no cold joint is formed; and fresh concrete is placed always against green, plastic and workable concrete. No concrete shall be placed in open during rains. During rainy season, no placement in the open should be attempted unless sufficient tarpaulins or other similar protective arrangement for completely covering the still green concrete from rain is kept at site of placement. If there has been any sign of washing of cement and sand, the entire affected concrete shall be removed immediately. Suitable precautions shall be taken in advance to guard against rains before leaving the fresh concrete unattended. No accumulation of water shall be permitted on or around freshly laid concrete.

- v) Slabs, beams and similar members shall be poured in one operation. Moulding, throating, drip course, etc., shall be poured as per the drawings. Holes shall be provided and bolts, sleeves, anchors, fastenings or other fixtures shall be embedded in concrete as per drawings. In case the forms or supports get displaced during or immediately after the placement and bring the concrete surface out of alignment beyond tolerance limits, the Engineer may direct to remove the portion and reconstruct or repair the same.

The Engineer shall decide upon the time interval between two placements of concrete of different ages coming in contact with each other, taking in consideration the degree of maturity of the older concrete, shrinkage, heat dissipation and the ability of the older concrete to withstand the load imposed upon it by the fresh placement. Once the concrete is deposited, consolidated and finished in its final position, it shall not be disturbed.

10.19**a) Construction Joints**

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Concrete structure shall be completed by continuous pouring in one operation. However, due to practical limitation of methods and equipment and certain design considerations, construction joints are formed by discontinuing concrete at certain predetermined stages. These joints shall be formed as per drawings. Vertical construction joints shall be made with rigid stop-board forms having slots for allowing passage of reinforcement rods and any other embedments and fixtures that may be shown. For water retaining structures and leak proof buildings suitable and approved water stops shall be installed at the construction joints as per clause 12.4 of IS:456. Where the location of the joints are not specified, it shall be in accordance with the following :-

- i) In a column, the joint shall be formed 75 mm below the lowest soffit of the beam framing into it.
- ii) Concrete in a beam shall preferably be placed without a joint, but if provision of a joint is unavoidable, the joint shall be vertical and at the middle of the span.
- iii) A joint in a suspended floor slab shall be vertical and at the middle of the span and at right angles to the principal reinforcement.
- iv) Feather-edges in concrete shall be avoided while forming a joint.
- v) A construction joint should preferably be placed in a low stress zone and at right angles to the direction of the principal stress.
- vi) In case the Contractor proposes to have a construction joint anywhere to facilitate his work, the proposal should be submitted well in advance to the Engineer for study and approval without which no construction joint will be allowed.

b. Cold Joint

An advancing face of a concrete pour, which could not be covered by fresh concrete before expiry of initial setting time (due to an unscheduled stoppage or delay on account of breakdown in plant, inclement weather, low rate of placement or any other reason), is called a cold joint. The contractor should always remain vigilant to avoid cold joints. If however, a cold joint is formed due to unavoidable reasons, the following procedure shall be adopted for treating it :-

- i) If the concrete is so green that it can be removed manually and if vibrators can penetrate the surface without much effort, fresh concrete should be placed directly against the old surface. The old concrete should be covered by fresh concrete as quickly as possible, and the joint thoroughly and systematically vibrated.
- ii) In case concrete has hardened a bit more than (a) but can still be easily removed by a light hand pick, the surface shall be raked thoroughly and the loose concrete removed completely without disturbing the rest of the concrete in depth. A rich mortar layer 12 mm in thickness, shall be placed on the cold joint, fresh concrete shall be placed on the mortar layer and the joint shall be thoroughly and systematically vibrated penetrating the vibrator deep into the old layer of concrete.

- iii) In case the concrete at the joint has become so stiff that it cannot be remolded and mortar or slurry does not rise inspite of extensive vibration, the joint shall be left to harden for atleast 12 to 24 hrs. It shall then be treated as a regular construction joint, after cutting the concrete to required shape and preparing the surface as indicated above.

c. Expansion And Isolation Joints

- i) Expansion and isolation joints in concrete structures shall be provided at specific places as shown on the drawings with materials and types of joints as specified. In case of liquid retaining structures, additional precautions shall be taken to prevent leakage of liquids as specified on the drawings. All materials should be procured from reliable manufacturers to the approval of the Engineer. Test certificates for the materials should be furnished. Joints shall be formed true to line, level, shape, dimension and quality as per drawings and specifications. Prior approval from concerned engineer of the method of forming the joints should be obtained.

- ii) Duraboard HD or its equivalent of approved manufacturer shall be used as filler for expansion joints. It must be durable and waterproof. It shall be compressible and possess a high degree of rebound. The dimensions of the board should be equal to that of the joint being formed. It should, preferably be manufactured in one piece, matching the dimension of the joint and not prepared by cutting to size smaller pieces from larger boards at site. At the exposed end, the joint shall be sealed with approved sealing compound to a depth of at least 25 mm after application of an approved primer. The sealing compound and the primer shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer.

Commercial quality of expanded polystyrene products commonly used for thermal insulation can also be used as filler material in expansion joints. The thickness may vary from 12 mm to 50 mm. The material should be procured from reliable manufacturers as approved by the Engineer. The method of installation shall be similar to that recommended by the manufacturer for fixing on walls. A coat of bitumen paint shall be applied on the board against which concrete is placed.

- iii) Joint sealing strips shall be provided at the construction, expansion and isolation joints as a continuous diaphragm to contain the filler material and/ or to exclude passage of water or any other material into or out of the structure. General strips shall be of PVC or otherwise as specified. Sealing strips shall not have any longitudinal joint; and shall be procured and installed in largest practicable lengths having a minimum number of transverse joints. The material shall be procured from reputed manufacturers having proven records of satisfactory supply of joint strips of similar make and shape for other jobs. The jointing procedure shall be as per the manufacturer's recommendations. The contractor should supply all labour and materials for installation including the material and tools required for jointing, testing, protection, etc. The joints in rubber seals shall be vulcanised as needed.

- iv) The minimum thickness of P.V.C. sealing strips shall be 3 mm and the minimum width 100mm. The actual size and shape shall be as shown in drawings. The material should be of good quality Polyvinyl Chloride highly resistant to tarring, abrasion and corrosion as well as to chemicals likely to come in contact with during use. The physical properties shall generally be as follows:
- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| i) | Specific Gravity | : | 1.3 to 1.35 |
| ii) | Shore Hardness | : | 60A to 80A |
| iii) | Tensile Strength | : | 10 to 15 N/Sq.mm |
| iv) | Maximum Safe Continuous Temperature | : | 70 Deg.C |
| v) | Ultimate Elongation | : | Not less than 275% |
- v) Bitumen Compound: When directed, the gap in expansion joints shall be thoroughly cleaned and bitumen compound Manufacturer's recommendation. The compound to be used shall be of approved manufacture and shall conform to the requirements of IS: 1834.
- vi) Isolation Joints: Strong and tough alkathene sheet or equivalent, about 1 mm in thickness shall be used in isolation joints. It shall be fixed by an approved adhesive compound on the cleaned surface of the already set concrete, to cover it fully. Fresh concrete shall be laid against the sheet, care being taken not to damage the sheet in any way.
- vii) Rubber Pad: Hard foundation quality rubber pads of required thickness and shapes shall be put below machine or other foundations as shown on the drawings. The rubber shall have a unit weight of 1500 kg/cum, shore hardness – 65A to 70A and be of best quality of approved manufacture, durable, capable of absorbing vibration and must be chemically inert in contact with moist or dry earth or any other deleterious material expected under normal conditions.
- viii) All foundation structures in contact with soil shall be coated with two coats of Bituminous coating.

10.20

Repairs, Finishes and Treatment of Concrete Surfaces

- a. Adequate and sound concrete surfaces, whether formed or unformed, should be obtained by employing a concrete mix of proper design, competent formwork, appropriate methods of handling, placing and consolidation by experienced workmen.
- b. Unsound concrete resulting from improper mix design, incompetent methods, equipment and form work, poor workmanship and protection shall not be accepted and shall be dismantled, removed and replaced by sound concrete at the contractor's cost. All concrete work shall be inspected by the contractor immediately after the forms are removed and he should promptly report of occurrence of any defects to the Engineer. All repair works should be carried out as per the instructions and in the presence of the Engineer. Generally, repair work shall consist of any or all of the following operations :

- i) Sack rubbing with mortar and stoning with carborundum stone.
- ii) Cutting away the defective concrete to the required depth and shape.
- iii) Cleaning of reinforcement and embedments.
- iv) Roughening by sand blasting or chipping.
- v) Installing additional reinforcement/ welded mesh fabric.
- vi) Dry packing with stiff mortar.
- vii) Plastering, guniting, hotcreting etc.
- viii) Placing and compacting concrete in the void left by cutting out defective concrete.
- ix) Grouting with cement sand slurry of 1:1 mix.

c. Finishing Unformed Surface

The requirement of finishes of formed surfaces are specified hereunder separately. The contractor should include for concrete, the provision of normal finishes in unformed surfaces which can be achieved by screeding, floating, trowelling etc. A few typical and common cases of treatment of concrete surface are cited below :

- i) Floor: For non-integral floor finish, the surface of reinforcement concrete slab shall be struck off at the specified levels and slopes and finished with a wooden float fairly smooth removing all laitance. No over trowelling, to obtain a very smooth surface, shall be done as it will prevent adequate bond with the subsequent finish. The surface shall be scored and marked to provide better bond.

For monolithic finish, concrete shall be compacted and struck off at the specified levels and slopes with a screed, preferably a vibrating type; and then floated with a wooden float. Steel trowelling should then started after the moisture film & shine disappeared from the surface; and after the concrete has hardened enough to prevent excess of fines and water to rise to the surface but not hard enough to prevent proper finishing of aberrations. Steel trowelling properly done should flatten and smoothen sandy surface left by wooden floats and produce a dense surface free from blemishes, ripples and trowel marks. A fine textured surface that is not slick and can be used where there is likelihood of spillage of oil or water should be obtained by trowelling the surface lightly with a circular motion after initial trowelling keeping the steel trowel flat on the surface. To provide a better grip, the floor should be marked in a regular geometric pattern after initial trowelling.

- ii) Beams, Columns & Walls: If on any other concrete structure, it is intended to apply plaster or such concrete surfaces against which brick- work or other allied works are to be built, the contractor shall hack the surface adequately as soon as the form is stripped off so that proper bond can develop.

- d. Protection and Curing of concrete: Newly placed concrete shall be protected from rain, sun and wind. Concrete placed below the ground level shall be protected against contamination from falling earth during and after placing. Concrete placed in ground containing deleterious substances, shall be protected from contact with such ground, or with water draining from such ground, during placing of concrete and for a period of at least three days. Steps shall be taken to protect immature

concrete from damage by debris, excessive loadings, vibration, abrasion, mixing with earth or other deleterious materials, etc. that may impair the strength and durability of the concrete. As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently, it shall be covered either with sand, hessian, canvas or similar materials and kept continuously wet for at least 14 (fourteen) days after final setting. Curing by continuous sprinkling of water shall be allowed if the Engineer is satisfied with the adequacy of the arrangements made by the contractor.

The contractor shall remain extremely vigilant and employ proper equipment and workmen under able supervision for curing. In case any lapse on the part of the contractor is noticed, the Engineer will inform the contractor verbally or in writing to correct the deficiency in curing. If no satisfactory action is taken by the contractor within 3 hours of issuance of such instruction, the Engineer will be at liberty either to employ sufficient means through any agency to make good the deficiency and recover the cost thereof from the contractor.

10.21 Reinforcement

The reinforcement used shall be cold worked steel high strength deformed bars of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS:1786 – latest.

a.) All steel for reinforcement shall be free from loose scales, oil, grease, paint or other harmful matters immediately before placing the concrete.

b.) Bar Bending Schedules

The contractor shall submit to the Engineer bar bending schedules with working drawings showing clearly the arrangements proposed by the contractor. Upon receipt of the Engineer's final approval of the bar bending schedule and drawings, the contractor shall submit the final drawings with one reproducible print after incorporating necessary modifications or corrections, for final record and distribution. Approval of such detailed drawings shall not relieve the contractor of his responsibility for correctness nor of any of his obligations to meet the other requirements of the contractor.

c.) Bending

Reinforcing steel shall be bent in accordance with the procedure specified in IS:2502. Bends and shapes shall comply strictly with the dimensions corresponding to the approved bar bending schedules which shall be rechecked by the contractor before any bending is done.

No reinforcement shall be bent when already in position in the work, without approval of the Engineer, whether or not it is partially embedded in concrete. Bars shall not be straightened in a manner that will injure the material. Re- bending can be done only if approved by the Engineer. Reinforcing bars shall be bent by machine or other approved means producing a gradual and even motion. All the bars shall be cold bent.

d.) Placing in position

All reinforcements shall be accurately fixed and maintained in position as shown on the drawings. Bars at crossing points, shall be securely tied together by # 20G annealed soft iron PVC coated wire or by tack welding in case of bar larger than 25 mm dia. binders shall tightly embrace the bars with which they are intended to be in contact and shall be securely held. The vertical distance between successive layers of bars shall be maintained with FBEC spacer bars. They should be spaced such that the main bars do not sag perceptibly between adjacent spacers. Before actual placing, the contractor shall study the drawings thoroughly and inform the Engineer in case he feels that placement of certain bars is not possible due to congestion. In such cases, he should not start placing any bar before obtaining clearance from the Engineer.

e.) Welding

Normal bond laps in reinforcement should be placed by lap or butt welding reinforcement bars. The work should be done with suitable safe guards as per IS for welding of mild steel bars used in reinforced concrete construction as per IS: 2751 and IS: 456. Welded mesh fabrics to IS:566 shall also be as per drawings.

f.) Control

The placing of reinforcements shall be completed well in advance of concrete pouring. Immediately before pouring, the reinforcement shall be examined by the Engineer for accuracy of placement and cleanliness. Necessary corrections as directed by him shall be carried out. Laps and anchorage lengths of reinforcing bars shall be as per IS: 456. If the bars in a lap are not of the same diameter, the smaller will guide the lap length. The laps shall be staggered as far as practicable. Arrangements for placing concrete shall be such that reinforcement in position do not have to bear extra load and get disturbed.

The cover for concrete over the reinforcements shall be as shown on the approved drawings. Where concrete blocks are used for ensuring the cover and positioning reinforcement, they shall be made of mortar not leaner than 1part cement to 2 parts sand by volume and cured in a pond for at least 14 days. The type, shape, size and location of the concrete blocks shall be as approved by the Engineer.

g.) Cold Weather Concreting

When conditions are such that the ambient temperature may be expected to be 4.5 Deg.C or below during the placing and curing period, the work shall conform to the requirements of clause 13 of IS: 456 and IS: 7861.

h.) Hot Weather Concreting

When depositing concrete in very hot weather, the contractor shall take all precautions as per IS: 7861 and stagger the work to the cooler parts of the day to ensure that the temperature of wet concrete used in massive structures does not exceed 38oC while placing.

10.22

Form Work



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- a. The contractor shall prepare, before commencement of actual work, designs and working drawings for formwork and centering. The formwork shall conform to the shape, grade, lines, levels and dimensions as shown on the drawings. Materials used for the formwork inclusive of the supports and centering shall be capable of withstanding the working load and remain undistorted throughout the period it is left in service. All supports and scaffolds should be manufactured from structural or tubular steel.
- b. The centering shall be true to vertical, rigid and thoroughly braced both horizontally and diagonally. Rakes shall be used where forms are to support inclined members. The forms shall be sufficiently strong to carry without undue deformation, the dead weight of the concrete as a liquid as well as the working load. Where the concrete is vibrated, the formwork shall be strong enough to withstand the effects of vibration without appreciable deflection, bulging, distortion or loosening of its components. The joints in the formwork shall be sufficiently tight to prevent any leakage of slurry or mortar.

To achieve the desired rigidity, tie bolts, spacer blocks, tie wires and clamps shall be used but they must in no way impair the strength of concrete or cause stains or marks on the finished surface. Where there are chances of these fixtures being embedded, only mild steel or concrete of adequate strength shall be used. Bolts passing completely through liquid retaining walls/ slabs for the purpose of securing and aligning the formwork shall not be used.

- c. The formwork shall be such as to ensure a smooth uniform surface free from honeycombs, air bubbles, bulges, fins and other blemishes. Any blemish or defect found on the surface of the concrete must be brought to the notice of the Engineer immediately and rectified as directed by him.

For exposed interior and exterior concrete surfaces of beams, columns and wall, plywood or other approved form shall be thoroughly cleaned and tied together with approved corrosion-resistant devices. Rigid care shall be exercised in ensuring that all column forms are plumb and true and thoroughly cross braced to keep them so. All floor and beam centering shall be crowned not less than 8 mm in all directions for every 5 meters span. Bevelled forms 25 mm x 25 mm shall be fixed in the form-work at all corners to provide chamfering of the finished concrete edges. The formwork should lap and be secured sufficiently at the lift joints to prevent bulges and offsets.

Temporary openings for cleaning, inspection and for pouring concrete shall be provided at the base of vertical forms and at other places as necessary. The temporary openings shall be so formed that they can be conveniently closed when required, during pouring operations without leaving any mark on the concrete.

- d. Cleaning and Treatment of Forms

All parts of the forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of old concrete, wood shavings, saw dust, dirt and dust sticking to them before they are fixed in position. All rubbish, loose concrete, chippings, shavings, saw dust

etc. shall be scrupulously removed from the interior of the forms before concrete is poured. Compressed air jet and/ or water jet along with wire brushes, brooms etc. shall be used for cleaning. The inside surface of the formwork shall be treated with approved non-staining oil or other compound before it is placed in position. Care shall be taken that oil or other compound does not come in contact with reinforcing steel or construction joint surfaces. They shall not be allowed to accumulate at the bottom of the formwork.

e. Design

The formwork shall be so designed and erected that the forms for slabs and the sides of beams, columns and walls are independent of the soffits of beams and can be removed without any strain to the concrete already placed or affecting the remaining formwork. Removing any props or repropping shall not be done except with the specific approval of the Engineer. If formwork for column is erected for the full height of the column, one side shall be left open and built up in sections, as placing of concrete progress. Wedges, spacer bolts, clamps or other suitable means shall be provided to allow accurate adjustment and alignment of the formwork and to allow it to be removed gradually without jarring the concrete.

f. Inspection of Forms

Casting of concrete shall start only after the formwork inspection and approval by the Engineer. The concreting shall start as early as possible within 3 days after the approval of the formwork; and during this period, the formwork shall be kept under constant vigilance against any interference. In case of delay beyond three days, a fresh approval from the Engineer shall be obtained.

g. Removal of Forms

Before removing any formwork, the contractor must notify the Engineer well in advance to enable him to inspect the concrete if he so desires. The contractor shall record the date on which concrete is placed in each part of the work; and the date on which the formwork is removed there from. The contractor shall be responsible for the safe removal of the formwork; and any work showing signs of damage through premature removal of formwork or loading shall be rejected and entirely reconstructed by him. Forms for various types of structural components shall not be removed before the minimum periods as detailed below:-

Schedule of Removal of Form Work

Part of Structure	Ordinary Portland Cement Concrete				Rapid Hardening Portland Cement			
	Temperature (°C)				Temperature (°C)			
	Above 40oC	40o-C to 20oC	20o to 5oC	Below 5oC	Above 40oC	40o-C to 20oC	20o to 5oC	Below 5oC
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days

a) Columns & Walls	2	1	1	Do not remove forms until site cured test specimen	1	1	1	Do not remove
b) Beam sides	3	2	3		2	1	1	
c) Slabs, 125 mm	10	7	8		7	4	5	
d) Slabs 125 mm	18	14	16		12	8	9	
e) Soffit of main beams	24	21	22		14	10	12	

Wherever exposed surfaces of concrete can be effectively sealed to prevent loss of water, the periods specified for temperature above 40oC can be reduced to those of the temperature range of 20oC to 40oC.

ints in beams shall be located at the middle of span. In such cases, however, entire span of beam shall have to be kept supported by formwork till its removal for the portion of beam, cast at a later date.

h. Tolerance

The formwork shall be so made as to produce a finished concrete, true to shape, lines, levels, plumb and dimensions as shown on the drawings subject to the following tolerances :-

- i) Sectional dimension - +/- 5 mm
- ii) Plumb - 1 in 1000 of height
- iii) Levels - +/- 3 mm before any deflection has taken place

The above tolerance shall be for local aberrations in the finished concrete surface, and should not be taken as tolerances for the entire structure taken as a whole or for the setting and alignment of formwork, which should be as accurate as possible. Any error, within the above tolerance limits if noticed in any lift of the structure after stripping of forms, shall be corrected in the subsequent work to bring back the surface of the structure to its true alignment.

i. Re-use of Forms

Before re-use, all forms shall be thoroughly scraped, cleaned, joints and planes examined and when necessary repaired and inside surface treated as specified hereinbefore. Formwork shall not be used / re-used if declared unfit or unserviceable by the Engineer.

- j. Generally, the "ordinary" class formwork shall be used in places where ordinary surface finish is required and shall be composed of steel and/or approved good quality partially seasoned timber. Plywood formwork shall be used in exposed surfaces, where a specially good finish is required and shall be made of approved brand of heavy quality plywood to produce a perfectly uniform and smooth surface conforming to the shape described in the drawing with required grain texture on the concrete. Re-use may only be permitted after special inspection and approval by the Engineer. He may also permit utilization of used plywood for the "ordinary" class, if it is still in good condition. Ornamental formwork shall be used where ornamental and curved surfaces are required and shall be made of selected best quality well seasoned timber or plywood, which can be shaped correctly. The contractor shall leave all openings, grooves, chases, etc. in concrete work as shown on the drawings.

10.23 Anchor Bolts, Anchors, Sleeves, Inserts, Hangers / Conduits / Pipe and Other Misc.Embedded Fixtures

The contractor shall build into concrete work all the items as noted below; and shall embed them partly or fully as directed and secure the same as may be required. The materials shall be as specified and be of best quality available according to relevant IS and of approved manufacture to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Exposed surfaces of embedded materials shall be painted with one coat of approved anti-corrosive paint and/or bituminous paint. If welding is to be done subsequently on the exposed surfaces of embedded material, the paint shall be cleaned off the member to a minimum length of 50 mm beyond each side of the weld line. Necessary templates, jigs, fixtures, supports etc. shall be used as required items to be embedded shall be as follows:

- i) Inserts, hangers, anchors, frames around openings, manhole covers, Frames, floor clips, sleeves conduits and pipes.
- ii) Anchor bolts and plates for machinery, equipment and for structural steel work.
- iii) Dowel bars, etc. for concrete work
- iv) Lugs or plugs for door and window frames occurring in concrete work.
- v) Flashing and jointing in concrete work.
- vi) Any misc. embedments and fixture as may be required.
- vii) Convextra-GP2, SIKA grout or equivalent grouting material shall be used as per manufacturer's specification.

Correct location and alignment, as per drawings/instructions of all these embedded items shall be entirely the responsibility of the contractor.

10.24 Precast Concrete

The precast concrete shall be similar as for the cast-in-place concrete described herein. All precast work shall be carried out in a yard which shall be dry, properly levelled and having a hard and even surface. It shall be paved

with concrete or masonry as needed; and provided with a layer of plaster (1:2 proportion) with smooth neat cement finish or a layer of M.S. sheeting. Casing shall be done on suitable vibrating table. The yard, lifting equipment, curing tank, finished material storage space etc. shall be designed such that the units are not lifted from the mould before 7 days of curing and can be removed for erection after 28 days of curing. The moulds shall be of steel or of timber lined with G.I. sheet metal.

Lifting hooks as necessary shall be embedded in correct position of the units to facilitate erection, even though they may not be shown on the drawings, and shall be burnt off and finished after erection. Precast concrete units, when ready, shall be transported to site by suitable means. Care shall be taken to ensure that no damage occurs during transportation. All adjustments, levelling and plumbing shall be done as per instructions of the Engineer. The contractor shall render all help with instruments, materials and men to the Engineer for checking the proper erection of the precast units.

10.25 Grouting under Machinery or Structural Steel Bases

If required, grouting under base plates of machines or structural steel etc. shall be carried out by the Contractor. In general, the mix shall be 1 (one) part cement and 1 (one) part sand and just enough water to make it flow as required. The areas to be grouted shall be cleaned thoroughly with compressed air jet and/or with water in locations where accumulated surplus water can be removed. Where directed by the Engineer, 6 mm down stone chips may have to be used in the mix. Surface to be grouted shall be kept moist for at least 24 hours in advance. The grout shall be placed under expert supervision, so that there is no locked up air. Edges shall be finished properly. Finished grout shall be cured to ensure proper strength. If desired by the Engineer, admixtures like Aluminium powder, 'Ironite' etc. may have to be added with the grout in proportions to be decided by the Engineer. Admixture, if directed to be added, without any extra cost to the owner.

Alternatively non-shrink, free flow, cementitious grout like "Sikagrout 214 / Ankor NSG" / Masterflow 918 or approved equivalent specifically selected for the type of equipment to be located (vibrating, static etc.) may also be used for grouting as per manufacturer's specification with necessary approval of the Engineer.

10.26 Waterproofing of Concrete Structure

a) General

Waterproofing of concrete structures shall be done by either suitable extraneous treatments like applying waterproofing paints like "Sikatop Seal" or approved equivalent, fixing bitumen felts etc. or internally by suitable design of the concrete mix, addition of suitable admixtures conforming to IS: 2645 and equivalent American or British codes in the concrete or mortar at the time of mixing and/or installing water bars at the joints.

The design, material and workmanship shall conform to the relevant I.S. Codes where applicable. The Engineer's approval of the materials shall be obtained by the Contractor before procurement. If desired by the Engineer, test certificates for the materials and samples shall be submitted by the Contractor free of charge. The materials shall be of best quality available indigenously, fresh clean and suitable for the duties called upon.

b) Water Bar/Seal/Special Treatment of Construction Joint

Water bearing structures and underground structures may have water bar/seals installed at the joints. They may be rubber or P.V.C. The materials and installation will be as described under Clause 3.23.3. Construction joint should be provided as per clause 3.13.1 with or without water bar / Seal as shown on the drawing. In case of water bars being used at the construction Joint, fixing of the same has to be done carefully so that the water bar is not disturbed during concreting. The construction joint shall also be treated by any one of the following methods:

Method 1: A surface retarder in the form of a thixotropic gel shall be applied on the joint surface of the previous pour in case of joint on the wall and in case of floor the same shall be applied on the formwork against which previous pour of concreting shall be done. The retarder may be liquid or paste form depending on the type of formwork. The formwork shall be removed within 24 hours after concreting. Within 2 hours of striking of the formwork the retarder shall be washed off with strong water jet to make surface rough and clean. Then a rich cement mortar using cement, sand and aggregates (maximum size 8 mm) along with synthetic rubber emulsion type water resistant bonding agent shall be applied for a depth of 50 mm just before pouring the next stage of concreting in case of walls. The above bonding agent will be mixed with water which will be used for making the cement mortar. The proportion of mixing of this bonding agent with water shall be as per manufacturer's specification. In case of floor joint, however, after washing of retarder a solvent free two component epoxy resin bonding agent will be used at the joint before the next pour of concrete. The above bonding agent shall have the following properties after 28 days:

Compressive strength	- 55 to 60 N / Sq. mm
Flexural Strength	- 25 to 30 N / Sq. mm
Tensile strength	- 15 N / Sq. mm (approx)
Bonding strength to concrete	- 3 N / Sq. mm (approx)
Bonding strength to steel	- 20 N / Sq. mm (approx)

The whole operation shall be done as per manufacturer's specification. The contractor shall provide manufacturer's supervision at no extra cost to owner.

Method 2 : One row of threaded nozzles at regular intervals not exceeding 1.5 m centre to centre shall be placed in concrete along the construction joint during casting. Injection of cement water together with a suitable waterproof expanding grouting admixture of approved quality shall be done through the nozzles after the construction joint in walls and slabs. The injection shall be done under pressure of approximately 2 to 4 Kg/Sq cm. The nozzles shall be sealed off with suitable admixture after the injection is over. The whole operation shall be carried out as per manufacturer's specification and supervision. The cost of such manufacturer's supervision shall be borne by the contractor.

c) Waterproofing Admixtures

The waterproofing admixture for concrete and cement mortar / plaster shall conform to relevant IS code. The admixture shall not cause decrease of

strength of concrete / plaster at any stage and it is free from chlorides and sulphates. The admixture shall not affect the setting time by more than 5 %.

The maximum permissible dosage of admixture will be 3 % (three percent) by weight of cement but a lower dosage will always be preferred.

The product shall be stored in strong moisture proof packings.

However, in case of important structures where M25 or higher grade concrete is specified, the use of melamine based, high range water resistant concrete admixture shall be used as per manufacturer's specification to provide a waterproof concrete.

- i) In concrete : The approved admixture shall be based on modified lignosulphonate like "Plastocrete - N/Super" or approved equivalent. The method of application and other details shall conform to the manufacturer's specification and/or as instructed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall have the services of the manufacturer's supervisor at no extra cost to the Owner to supervise the work, if desired by the Engineer.
- ii) In Plaster : The concrete surface, to be plastered, shall be hacked to Engineer's satisfaction, cleaned thoroughly and kept wetted for 24 hours. The plaster shall be in cement sand mortar mixed in proportion varying from 1:1 to 1:4 by volume along with the approved waterproofing admixture like "No leek CP/ Sika Latex" or approved equivalent and laid in appropriate thickness and in layers not exceeding 15 mm/layer or as per manufacturer's specification. The additive shall be of quality and type approved by Engineer. If desired by the Engineer, the Contractor shall have the work supervised by the manufacturer's supervisor at no extra cost to the Owner. On completion, the plastered surface shall be cured continuously for a minimum period of 14 days like concrete.

d) Bituminous or Tar Coating on External Surface

The surface to be waterproofed shall be rendered absolutely dry, clean and dust free. The surface shall be sand papered, cleaned and completely coated with hot coal tar pitch of approved manufacturer and quality as per IS: 216 (not heated above 375 Deg.F) using not less than 2 Kg. per Sq.M. or with hot asphalt i.e., bitumen according to IS:73 (not heated above 400 Deg.F) using not less than 1.5 kg. per Sq.M. When the first coat has completely dried up and approved by the Engineer, the second coat shall be applied in the same manner using not less than 1.25 Kg. per Sq.M. in case of coal tar and 1 Kg. per Sq.M. in case of asphalt. Immediately after application of the second coat and before it is dried up, sand shall be spread on the surface to cover it completely. Sufficient time shall be allowed after spreading of sand before backfilling is done in order to allow the final coat to dry up completely. In place of hot application by coal tar / asphalt the coating of the outside

surfaces of walls may be carried out using a ready to use liquid, bituminous emulsion/ rubber protective coating of approved manufacturer.

e) Protective Coating on Inside Surface

Two coats of cement based two-components polymer modified flexible protective and waterproofing slurry having 1 mm thickness for each coat shall be applied on the walls/ floor after proper surface preparation as per manufacturer's specification. The slurry shall be applied by brush.

f) Bitumen Felt : Application for Tanking

This specification shall cover laying the waterproof course on the outside and inside of the walls and bases of structures.

The materials shall conform to IS: 1322, and the workmanship to IS: 1609. The bitumen felt shall be hessian base and/or fibre base as specified in Drawing/Schedule of Items. If required by the Engineer, tests as specified in relevant IS Codes shall be arranged by the Contractor without charging any extra to the Owner.

The Contractor shall execute this work in direct collaboration with one of the well known □pecialized firm approved by the Engineer.

Cleaning the surface, keeping it dry, providing necessary corner fillets and cement rendering and cutting chases, etc. shall be included in the rate for this item. If any protective brickwork on/against concrete sub-bases or walls is required, these will be paid extra under suitable items in the contract. A 10 (ten) years' guarantee for satisfactory performances shall be given by the Contractor as well as his specialist sub-contractor jointly and severally, for this item of work. Free rectification of any defects noted in the work within this guarantee period will be carried out by the Contractor even if it is beyond the specified maintenance period of the contract as a whole.

g) Polyethylene Films : Application in Walls or Base of Structures

Waterproof treatment shall be applied as outlined and as per sequence given hereunder:

- i) the concrete surface shall be made smooth with 12 mm cement plaster 1:6
- ii) apply hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS:73-1961) @ of 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum
- iii) lay black polyethylene film 250 micron (IS:2508-1977) with cut back bitumen adhesive in overlaps over hot bitumen surface, gently pressed, taking care not to puncture the film.

Alternatively, the overlaps shall be heat sealed by an electric iron having three parallel sealing bars. A long piece of plywood is to be placed below the polyethylene film to be heat sealed. On the plywood a rubber gasket is to be laid to provide a cushion for better welding of the film. On the rubber padding, a cellophane tape is to be spread and on this the LDPE film, with 100 mm overlap, is to be stretched. On the overlapped film another cellophane tape is to be placed to prevent the

heat sealer from sticking to the LDPE film. After this, the electric iron is to be pressed on the overlap joint for sufficient time so as to allow perfect welding. The operation is to be repeated for subsequent lengths of joints. After heat sealing, the cellophane tape is to be removed and the joints are to be tested for leaks.

- iv) Lay 100 gm brown craft paper laminated with a layer of straight run bitumen
- v) Lay hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS:73-1961) at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum.
- vi) Lay 250 micron polyethylene film as second layer similar to (iii) above.
- vii) Lay second layer of 100 gm. Brown craft paper laminated as (iv) above.
- viii) Apply hot bitumen (straight run grade) to IS:73-1961 at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m dusted with fine sand.
- ix) Protecting with a layer of 75 mm plain cement concrete M10 or a layer of brick laid in cement mortar 1:6. In case of wall apply a 12 mm thick plaster as shown on the drawing or a protective brick wall in 1:6 cement mortar as shown on the drawing.

10.27 Protective coating on Concrete Surface

3.27.01 On Foundation

The outside faces of foundation of important structures will be protected from adverse effect of soil/ underground water, if shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer, by using rubber / bitumen emulsion protective coating of approved manufacturer.

10.28 Waterproofing by Pressure / Chemical Grouting

Where required, waterproofing for underground concrete structure shall be done by injecting high polymer based non- shrink waterproof grouting compound through nozzle under pressure as per manufacturer's recommendation. The pressure during injection shall not be less than 2.5 kg/Sq.m and the thickness of epoxy resinous emulsion / waterproof paint (to be applied on the external surface of walls/ slabs) shall not be less than 700 microns.

10.29 Sampling and Testing

The contractor shall carry out all sampling and testing as per IS for the following items:

- a. Cement
Representative samples shall be taken from each consignment of cement received from the manufacturer / supplier for carrying out the tests for fineness (by hand sieving), setting time and compressive strengths as per IS:269. Soundness Tests shall also be carried out as

required. No cement from a particular consignment / batch shall be used on the works unless satisfactory 3 days and 7 days test results for compressive strength are known. These tests shall be of great importance as their results shall have bearing on the acceptance of concrete or otherwise.

b. Aggregates

The contractor shall carry out any or all the tests of aggregates as required as per IS:2386 Parts-I to VIII. The acceptance criteria of the samples tested shall be as per the relevant IS.

c. Water

Water for concrete works shall be tested as per IS: 3550 by the contractor at regular intervals and whenever directed by the Engineer. The final acceptance criteria in case of doubt shall be as per IS: 3025 & IS: 456.

d. Admixture

Air Entraining Agents (AEA): Initially, before starting to use A.E.A., relationship between the percentage of air entrained and the cylinder cube crushing strength vis-à-vis quantity of A.E.A. used for all types of concrete shall be established by the contractor by carrying out sufficiently large number of tests. After than, at regular intervals and whenever directed by the Engineer, the contractor should check up, the actual percentages of air entrained and corresponding crushing strengths to correlate with the earlier test results. Tests for establishing the various properties of any other admixtures which may be required to be added shall be carried out by the contractor.

e Concrete

The sampling of concrete, making the test specimens, curing and testing procedure etc. shall be as per IS:516 and IS:1199 with the size of specimen being 15 cm cubes. Normally, only compression tests shall be performed apart from other tests as per IS:516. Sampling procedure, frequency of sampling and test specimen shall conform to clause 15 of IS: 456. To control the consistency of concrete from every mixing plant, slump tests and / or compacting factor tests in accordance with IS:1199 and as per clause 7.3.7(f) above shall be carried out by the contractor every 2 hours. Slumps corresponding to the test specimens shall be recorded for reference. The acceptance criteria of concrete shall be in accordance with clause 16 of IS:456. Concrete work found unsuitable for acceptance shall have to be dismantled and replacement shall be done as per specification by the contractor. In the course of dismantling, if any damage is done to the embedded items or adjacent structures, the same shall be made good by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

f. Concrete for Equipment or Steel Structures Foundations

Concrete for equipment foundation, whether principal or auxiliary, shall be poured continuously so that the structure becomes monolithic, particular care being exercised to see that the base slabs, if any, are of

compact impervious construction. Tunnels, passages apertures and so forth shall be provided in accordance with the drawings for the installation of mechanical and electrical equipment, pipes or cables. The top elevation of the equipment foundations or parts shall be accurately cast to 20/50 mm (or more as may be specified on the drawings) above the level required for grouting and it shall be pneumatically chiseled of and well roughened just prior to the erection of the equipment concerned. All embedded anchor bolts or bolt sleeves shall be accurately and firmly set with the aid of approved templates, steel supports and / or other accessories. For holding the embedded bolts or sleeves in the correct position during concreting, template shall have to be of steel of suitable section approved by the Engineer in Charge. Two (2) sets of templates shall have to be provided, one to hold the bottom and the other the top of the bolts or sleeves. The bottom template shall be securely and rigidly fixed by providing anchorage arrangement and by welding to the lowest part of the steel reinforcement and other structural supports. The top templates shall be securely fixed by tying with guy wires and turn buckle arrangement to firm and rigid adjoining structures and stagings.

Bolt pockets, where required, shall be cast with wooden taper wedges. These shall be withdrawn at an appropriate time when the concrete has set, the pockets cleaned roughened and then covered or blocked thoroughly to prevent debris getting into these. The exposed portions of bolts and embedded parts shall be kept well greased and adequately protected from damage throughout construction. Any damages found shall have to be corrected at the contractor cost. The Purchaser shall have the right to use the foundations, pads, piers, slabs, floors and all concrete work as needed for other works or equipment erected prior to its "Taking over"

10.26 Special Conditions For Construction of TG Foundation

a) Scope

- i) The work to be performed under this contract consists of providing all materials except those supplied by the Purchaser, shuttering, staging, inserts, construction equipment, labour and all incidental items not shown or specified but reasonably implied or necessary for the proper completion of the work, all in the strict accordance with the drawings, schedules and specifications and including revisions and amendments thereto and such detailed drawings as may be provided by the Consultant, during the execution of the work.
- ii) It is not the intent to specify completely herein all the details of designs and construction of the structure. However, the structure shall conform in all respects to high standards of Engineering, design and workmanship and be capable of performing in continuous commercial operation upto contractors guarantee in the manner acceptable to the Purchaser / Consultant who will interpret the meaning of drawings and specifications and shall have the power to reject any work or materials which in his judgment are not in full accordance therewith.

b) Form Work



- i) All forms shall be abundantly wetted on both sides before concrete is poured. The date of removing forms for each individual stage of construction shall be fixed by the Purchaser / Consultant.
- ii) The minimum period for striking of formwork shall be as follows:-
 - Vertical sides of beams and pedestals - 7 days
 - Bottom of beams / slabs - 28 days

However, the vertical faces shall be loosened after 24 hours of completion of concreting the supports.

- iii) Concrete surface shall not normally be patched or otherwise treated after the removal of forms. Where the surfaces exposed on stripping is not of a satisfactory nature, owing to the contractors failure to take necessary precaution before, during or after the concrete placing, such surfaces shall be worked and finished in accordance with the instructions of the Purchaser / Consultant at the cost of the contractor. The pores shall be filled in with a neat solution of cement and water applied by brush and when dry the surface shall be rubbed down with carborundum stone. The cost of the above treatment shall be deemed to be included in the unit rate entered by Contractor. The top surface of the T.G. deck shall be float-finished, unless otherwise specified to the required levels. There must be no surface grouting or treating which might draw the "fines" to the top. All shuttered surfaces shall be left as they strip without removing boards or panel markings.

Any serious honey combing will render the concrete work liable to rejection and cutting out and re-concreting wholly or partly as the Engineer in Charge directs. All costs involved in repairing defect shall be borne by the Contractor.

- iv) The arrangement and method for movement of workers during TG construction to various levels of the TG foundations shall be submitted well in the advance to the Engineer- in - Charge for his approval for taking up the work.
- v) In addition to the above paras the contractor shall also satisfy all other requirements for formwork mentioned in elsewhere in the specification.

c. Staging

- i) The entire staging for supporting the formwork, walkways and platforms for placing concreting equipments such as vibrators, etc., shall be of structural steel. The staging shall be designed for the worst combination of loading as specified hereinafter.
- ii) The Contractor shall submit 6 copies of design calculations and drawing to prove adequacy of the staging for approval of the consultant. On receipt of final approval, the contractor shall supply 20 copies of approved drawings for distribution.
- iii) The staging shall be so designed that no load from platforms are passed on to the formwork at the top.

- iv) All platforms, walkways etc. shall be clear of the formwork and at least 200 mm above it. The width of platforms and walkways shall be at least 1.2 metres for easy movement of labour both ways.
- v) The platforms shall be of planks or bamboo mats (clamped with steel strips suitably stiffened to avoid springing).
- vi) The form work and staging shall be designed for a live load of 1000 Kg/m².
- vii) Unit weight of green concrete shall be considered as 2500kg/m³ for design of form work and staging.
- viii) The staging shall be braced in both the directions.
- ix) The staging shall be supported on rigid surfaces at ground level.
- x) The staging shall be sufficiently rigid to prevent any distortion in the form work.

d. Special Precautions

- i) The contractor shall take all precautions to ensure concreting of TG Raft, columns and TG Deck in one pour each. Concreting shall be continuous and no break in concreting shall be permitted.
- ii) The Contractor shall prepare a scheme for concreting giving details of number of mixers, labour, vibrators, pouring schedule and obtain prior approval of the same from the Engineer-in-Charge before starting of concreting.
- iii) The Contractor shall ensure that at no time the temperature of the green concrete exceeds 38 degree C by taking proper precautions. If required, ice shall be added to control the temperature at no additional cost to the Purchaser.
- iv) Approved "Retarders" shall be used by the contractor in the proportions specified by the manufacturer for total concreting work of the TG foundation. The cost of the admixture shall be included in unit rates quoted by the Bidders.

e. Test for Soundness of Concrete

- i) After completion of the construction of TG foundations, the contractor shall get the Deck and column tested for soundness of concrete by "ultrasonic wave – non – destructive test method" from reputed research institutions as mentioned in Chapter-3.
- ii) If the test report calls for any rectification in the concrete works by way of pressure grouting or otherwise, the same shall be carried out by the contractor at no additional cost to the Purchaser to the satisfaction of the Purchaser / Consultant.

- iii) If require, any additional test to establish the adequacy of the rectification works carried out shall be done by the contractor at no extra cost to the Purchaser.

Quality Control Procedure.

The contractor shall establish & maintain quality control procedure for different items of works and material to ensure that all works are performed as per specification.

Contractor shall got approved field quality plan for all the works to be executed

Quality plan shall be prepared based on guide lines furnished in Volume-II of the specification.

11.0 DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND OTHER FACILITIES

11.1 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES FOR EXECUTION

11.1.1 Construction water:

The Contractor will make his own arrangement (boring, pumping etc.) for withdrawing under ground water for construction purpose without any cost implication to the owner. Location of bore hole shall be got approved from the owner / consultant before execution.

11.1.2 Temporary site building

The CONTRACTOR shall provide for at his cost the following building facilities for proper execution and quality control of the job, while meeting the provision stipulated by Factory Rules regarding staff welfare facilities. All these building shall have brick cladding, Steel / AC sheet roofing over steel roof truss with cement concrete flooring and false ceiling with A/C as required.

11.1.3 Site office

Contractor shall provide about 500 sqm of office area with A/C and false ceiling for the use of Owner / Owner's representative in addition to the Contractor's requirement. Additionally an A/C Conference room to accommodate about 70 people shall also be provided in the site office complex for the Owner's use. In addition to these, basic facilities like toilet for gents and ladies, potable water tanks, soak pit and septic tank for sewage disposal shall also be provided. Covered parking area for parking 10 cars shall also be provided for Owner's use.

11.1.4 Stores

A covered store shall be provided with brick cladding and G.I./colour coated sheeting to store at least one month requirement of cement. Cement in bags shall be stored on a raised floor well away from outer walls and insulated from the floor to avoid moisture. Not more than 15 bags shall be stacked in any tier. Each consignment of cement shall be stored separately and consumed in its order of receipt.

Covered storage area may also be provided to store other construction material which will be affected on exposure to wind, sun and rain.

Reinforcement shall be stacked on top of timber sleepers to avoid contact with ground / water.

Storage yard paved or unpaved shall be provided within the stores complex for storage of other material.

Proper fencing and security arrangement shall be provided for the stores complex.

Contractor may consider using the existing building in the site with necessary repairs and restoration for use of this facility, provided the same does not interfere with construction of Permanent works.

11.1.5 Temporary Workshop and Garage

The CONTRACTOR shall provide for a temporary workshop and garage to attend to routine maintenance and repair of the construction equipments as well as his fleet of vehicles used for construction activities.

11.1.6 Fabrication yard

Depending on the extent of fabrication envisaged at site, the CONTRACTOR shall establish a full fledged structural fabrication yard with adequate handling facility during and after the fabrication. A fully equipped testing laboratory providing radiography, ultrasonic, dye penetration, magnetic particle test facilities shall be ensured adjacent to the fabrication yard to enforce strict quality control. Portion of the yard shall have covered shed with H.O.T / E.O.T cranes so that fabrication work can proceed even during inclement weather.

11.1.7 Quality control laboratory

A fully equipped quality control laboratory shall be established at site with qualified personnel to conduct acceptance test on all construction material, weldments, concrete cubes etc. This laboratory shall be housed in a covered building with A/C facility as required by the testing facility. All testing equipment shall be periodically calibrated to the satisfaction of the OWNER. All testing shall be carried out in presence of OWNER. Finally the laboratory shall be handed over to OWNER in good condition after completion of project.

11.1.8 Fuel storage area

CONTRACTOR shall obtain necessary permission from competent authorities and establish and operate a POL outlet with proper storage, dispensing and adequate fire fighting facility.

11.1.9 Staff Welfare facility

CONTRACTOR shall provide adequate facility for his staff inside the plant boundary such as Toilets for both gents and ladies, Canteens, drinking water facility, rest places, creches etc.

Necessary approach roads to the construction facility complex and internal roads within the complex as well as proper drainage of the area shall be the CONTRACTOR's responsibility.

CONTRACTOR shall also provide for proper disposal of sewage and other wastewater to meet with the requirement of Pollution Board.

Construction and maintenance of the staff and labour colony to satisfy all statutory requirement is the sole responsibility of CONTRACTOR. Land required to construct staff & labour colony will be made available by the Owner to the Contractor within or close to plant boundary.

Contractor to establish a Fly Ash Brick Plant at site to fulfill the requirement of Fly Ash Bricks for the project.

11.2 TURBINE GENERATOR BUILDING

Turbine building (TG bay and heater bay) framing shall be of structural steel with moment connected framing in the transverse direction and bracing in the longitudinal direction.

Service and maintenance bays shall not have any intermediate floors, however a 1500 mm wide observation gallery with handrails shall be given along the wall at the operating floor level to observe the TG erection operation. Mezzanine floor, operating floor and deaerator floor shall be RCC floors over steel framing, where as the floors at any other levels may either be of RCC floors or may have chequered plate / gratings supported on structural steel frame work.

Crane capacity and crane rail level shall be fixed on the basis of the equipment to be lifted and the method of lifting generator stator. At crane girder top flange level continuous walkways shall be provided on both sides of Turbine hall. Access shall be provided to crane walkway through staircase from operating floor in addition to cage ladder at two ends. Bottom level of roof framing shall be decided by the crane clearance requirement duly taking into account clearance required for mounting light fixtures. Roofing shall consist of in-situ RCC slab of minimum 150 mm thickness laid to a slope of 1 in 100 towards transformer yard, constructed over permanently colour coated galvanized MS troughed metal sheet of approved profile supported on steel purlins and trusses. TG bay roof shall be provided with exhaust system. *Access to roof shall be provided with structural steel staircase from Deaerator floor and the same stair shall have provision for access to crane maintenance walkways provided at crane girder level.*

Within the building, the concrete pedestal for supporting the turbine generators and Boiler Feed Pumps/motors will be completely isolated from the building floors for vibration control. The foundation for Turbogenerator and Boiler Feed Pumps/motors will be completely isolated from the building floors for vibration control. The concrete operating floor will be designed for construction and maintenance loadings of Turbogenerator. Hatchways with removable chequered plates or grating floor covers will provide access to equipment on lower floor and will be within turbine hall crane access.

Permanent colour coated sandwiched insulated metal cladding system from 3m (approx) above ground floor up to roof shall be provided on gable ends and A row. Brickwork shall generally be provided from ground floor to 3m (approx) height. On other rows brickwork shall be provided upto roof level. Wall in front of transformers shall be of adequate thickness to satisfy "fire rating" as per TAC regulations. On the heater bay side the brick wall shall be provided upto 1m above deaerator floor level. Cladding beyond the above level shall of permanent colour coated sandwiched insulated metal cladding system. Permanently colour coated single metal cladding sheet (non-insulated) shall be provided over brickwork above 3M (approx) from ground floor only when brickwork is technically required and provided as mentioned above. All internal walls shall be of brickwork.

Roof over heater bay shall consist of in-situ RCC slab of minimum 150 mm thickness laid to a slope of 1 in 100 towards boiler side, constructed over permanently colour coated galvanized MS troughed metal sheet of approved profile supported on steel beams.

All floors in Turbine Hall and Heater/Deaerator bay shall preferably be constructed over permanently colour coated galvanized MS troughed metal sheet of approved profile supported on steel beams otherwise removable type shuttering shall be used except chequered plate/grating floors.

Metal decking sheet for roof shall consist of permanently colour coated galvanized M.S. sheet and silicon modified polyester paint shall be used for permanent coating on exposed surface. The galvanization shall be 275gm/sqm and DFT of permanent colour coating shall be 20 micron (approx). Primer coat shall be provided on inner side. Minimum thickness of metal deck sheet shall be 0.8 mm. Profile and trough depth of metal deck sheet shall be decided by Contractor as per design requirement.

Elevator block shall be placed in the Heater bay. Necessary provisions shall be kept as per crane manufacturer's requirement.

Stairs and platforms shall be provided as required for maximum utility and safety. Stairs shall have to be provided as per TAC regulations and any other statutory requirements.

Supporting structure for power cycle piping shall be provided as necessary.

Minimum 1.0 m high RCC parapet shall be provided on each roof.

Windows shall be side-hung steel glazed using 6mm thick wired glass generally. However in areas where cladding is of sheeting fixed glazing in anodized aluminium framework and in accessible areas sliding windows in anodized aluminium framework using 6mm thick wired glass shall be provided. All the doors on external walls shall be of double plate flush steel doors. For equipment entry into the service bay specially designed steel sliding cum / folding / rolling shutters shall be provided with appropriate operating mechanism. Rolling shutter shall also be provided in front of condenser to facilitate tube removal.

Staircase protected on all sides with fireproof enclosure shall be provided to satisfy TAC regulations. All the doors leading to the inside of the power house from staircase shall be automatically closing fire proof door satisfying TAC regulations. Access cage ladders shall be given to TG building roof.

A roof shall be provided with roof water proofing treatment using high solid content liquid applied elastomeric water proofing membrane with separate wearing course as per ASTM-C-836 & 898. Thickness of the membrane shall be 1.5mm (min.). This treatment shall include application of polymerized mastic over the roof to achieve smooth surface and primer coat. Wearing course on the top of membrane shall consist of 25 mm thick PCC (1:2:4) cast in panels of maximum 1.2x1.2m size and reinforced with 0.56mm dia galvanized chicken wire mesh and sealing of joints using sealing compound/ elastomeric water proofing membrane. However, chequered concrete tile flooring 22mm (min.) thick of approved colour and shade conforming to IS:13801 shall be provided for path way of 1m width for access of personnel and handling of equipment and for the entire area of the roof where equipment like A/C ventilation plant, cooling towers, etc. are provided in place of PCC wearing course. Equipment shall be installed on raised pedestal of minimum 30 cm height from the finished roof to facilitate maintenance of roof treatment in future. MS rain water pipe of min. 150 mm OD conforming to

IS:1239 shall be provided to drain off the rainwater from roof. They shall be suitably concealed from the façade.

All the suspended floors in Main Plant Building are elsewhere in the BOP Area (having steel structure construction) should be supported on colour coated trough shaped permanent decking on beams.

All the intermediate floors shall be provided with proper drainage. Catch pit with CI grills shall be provided near the internal column in a regular pattern and the floor shall be sloped towards the catch pit by varying the thickness of the bedding concrete for the floor finish. Catch pits shall be at the same co-ordinate for all floor levels. 100 NB galvanized MS pipes conforming to IS:1239 shall be provided to carry the drainage down. The pipes shall be clamped on to the intermediate column. Sumps shall be provided in ground floor to receive the water. Proper drainage arrangement shall be provided in the ground floor by means of RCC gravity channels with MS grills on top. The drainage shall be led to sumps from where the water shall be pumped to plant drainage, concrete kerb shall be provided to isolate the area and water shall be led through sump and channels to the floor drainage system. Oil water separator should be provided as required to isolate oil from the drainage water where the water is mixed with oil.

In operating floor the design live load shall be painted on the floors prominently showing the extent of the area where such loading is permitted.

Wherever openings are provided in the floor for handling of equipment using EOT cranes such openings shall be covered with gratings provided over removable steel beams.

Expansion joint shall be provided in the building, if required, to satisfy the requirements of IS:800 and IS:3414.

Suitable provision for future expansion shall be made by BIDDER while designing / executing the foundation system for last grid of main plant building.

In any case auxiliary columns shall not be supported on TG foundation. Preferably auxiliary columns shall be fabricated box section.

A minimum headroom of 2200 mm below beam bottom shall be given in the cable vaults. In control room false ceiling level shall be kept 3500 mm above floor level

Portion of the structural steel column projecting into the room shall be encased with brick masonry to shield it from fire hazards.

Cable vault in ground and second floor shall be provided with minimum 2 doors per unit. The doors shall be flush steel doors. No windows shall be provided on the turbine bay side

Switchgear room shall be provided with minimum two steel doors to satisfy statutory requirement. In addition a two leaf sliding doors of slush welded steel construction shall be provided to move the switchgears into the room making use of equipment lifting hatch provided in turbine building.

Main entrance to control room shall be provided with air locked lobby with automatic closing sliding glass doors. Lobby shall be formed of anodized aluminium framing with toughened sheet glass 6 mm thick. Partition between control room and adjoining rooms shall be of glazed aluminium partition with 300 mm high brick wall at bottom for toe protection. All the doors shall be single leaf glazed aluminium doors for all cabins. For movements of panels suitably sized double leaf aluminium glazed doors shall be provided. Control room wall upto the false ceiling level shall be of aluminium glazed partition on either side of air lock. In other area cladding shall be of brick wall. UPS room shall be provided with brick cladding all-round to reduce sound nuisance.

Battery room shall be provided with PVC doors in PVC framing. For Air washer room steel doors shall be used which shall be airtight. No window shall be provided in air washer room.

Control room and electronic cubicle room is to be provided with false ceiling. False ceiling shall be designed aesthetically properly arranging, supply air diffuser, return air grill, fire protection sprinklers and light fittings. Aluminium ceiling system shall be provided. Under deck insulation shall be provided on the ceiling, on the walls and beams above false ceiling. Under deck insulation shall be provided for air washer room also.

Floor above control room where APRDS and other pipes are located as well as floor below the deaerator area shall be provided with proper drains to prevent any accumulation of water. This is very important to prevent seepage of water into the control room.

All openings in floor for switchgear and other panels shall be sealed with fireproof material after cables are connected.

11.3 MILL AND BUNKER BAY BUILDING

The framing shall be of structural steel. This shall be designed as a moment connected framing in the transverse direction and braced in the longitudinal direction. These structures primarily support coalbunkers, coal feeders and tripper arrangement to feed the coal into coal bunker.

The bunker shall be circular in plan and shall have the capacity as per the requirement of steam generator.

A mill maintenance platform shall be provided at appropriate elevation to attend to routine maintenance. This platform shall be of chequered plate or gratings over steel framing with handrail all around. Above this floor a framing shall be provided to support under slung crane used for handling mill maintenance work. The crane runway girders shall extend to the full length of mill bay to enable approach to the service bay also.

Framework for supporting the circular bunker are provided above the feeder floor based on geometry of the hopper. Preferably each bunker shall be supported on minimum eight (8) numbers supports spaced equally.

Bunker shall be provided with a top steel cover with slit openings for entry of coal. On sides of the bunker necessary openings shall have to be provided for bunker ventilation / dust extraction.

Tripper floor is immediately above the bunker. This floor is of RCC supported on structural steel framework.

Tripper roof shall be of RCC supported on structural steel framework. A fall of about 300 mm is given for the roof framing to effect proper drainage. Tripper roof supports bunker ventilation / dust supporting structure. An RCC parapet shall be provided for the tripper roof. Access stair/ladder shall be provided from tripper floor to roof in each unit.

Metal deck sheet shall be used as a shuttering material for all RCC floors. Specification of metal deck sheet shall be same as 11.2 above.

In addition to the above, framing arrangement for structural steel platform at various levels around the bunker shall be provided with proper access ladder, for poking, striking and attending to air canons

Tripper floor and roof shall be given access through boiler staircase / elevators.

Bunker supporting structure is normally left uncladded up to the bottom of tripper floor. For tripper floor upto 3000 mm above finished tripper floor level, brick wall shall be provided. Above this level permanent colour coated galvanized trough sheet cladding shall be provided. Fixed steel windows with 6mm thick wired glass shall be provided in the tripper house as per requirements for conveyor gallery

Roof slab will be sloped to one side to permit easy drainage. Liquid membrane water proofing treatment is to be provided. As the roof is accessible and maintenance crew is likely to work on this floor, the entire roof shall be provided with min. 50 thick screed over the water proofing treatment.

Rainwater down take pipes shall be of MS.

One number goods cum passenger elevator and two nos. of staircase shall provide access to all floor/platforms extending upto the roof level. Requisite nos. of corridor as per operational requirements shall be provided to access steam generator building from Mill building. The Mill building and steam generator building shall have expansion gap and corridor shall be connected with sliding supports.

Stainless steel liners shall be provided in bunkers for the conical / hyperbolic as well as vertical portion of Bunker. The grade of SS liner shall be SS316L.

Metal deck sheet used below RCC floors shall be treated as shuttering material only. Uniform thickness of slab, excluding corrugations shall be min. 150mm. In this case, top of steel of beam shall be decided carefully.

11.4 STEAM GENERATOR AREA PAVING

For paving in steam generator area, refer clause No. 6.12 of chapter 6 of this specification.

11.5 TRANSFORMER YARD



Generator transformer, station transformer, unit auxiliary transformer and service transformer are located in front of the turbine building. Transformers shall be installed on RCC foundations with rails on the top and oil soak pits filled with hard stone aggregate. Burnt oil pits are provided to collect leaked oil from the soak pit through salt glazed pipes laid to slope. RCC blast wall / RCC frame with brick wall of adequate thickness and height to satisfy TAC regulations shall be provided in between transformers as fire barrier wall.

RCC foundations shall be provided with rail to transport transformers out of transformer yard during maintenance. Entire area shall be surrounded with 3m high chain link fencing with gates. Where rails cross the fencing, fencing shall be made of removable type to facilitate transport of transformer refer clause 17.6 also. Floors shall be paved with plain cement concrete and shall be sloped towards peripheral drains, which shall lead to a sump from which the drainage is led through an oil water separator. The clear water shall be led to plant drainage.

11.6 ESP Control Room

ESP panel control room buildings shall be RCC framed building with brick walls plastered on both faces, complete with drains, space conditioning, and building lighting. The building shall have a separate air-conditioned area; and a separate non air-conditioned area except as required for the contained equipment. The contractor shall ascertain the building size according to the design requirements.

11.7 SWITCHYARD STRUCTURES & CONTROL BUILDING

Extent of switchyard and number of towers and gantries and the size of switchyard control room will be as per the layout of the switchyard which has been outlined in Vol. IV of the specification. For rest of the detail, refer chapter 22 of this specification.

11.8 CIRCULATING WATER SYSTEM

The circulating water system envisaged for the plant is by using clarified water. RCC cooling water channel shall be of rectangular in shape and is to be designed as uncracked section for water face and cracked section with crack width of 0.1mm for earth face as water retaining structures as per IS:3370 Part-I to Part-IV. Depth of channel and width of channel shall match with the width and depth of the cooling water channel from cooling tower. These branch channels shall join together and form common channel leading to the forebay of the CW pump house.

Expansion joints shall be given at spacing of about 30m. Pedestrian crossover shall be given across the channel at approx. 300m centers. The channel shall smoothly diverge and form the forebay in front of the pump house.

11.9 CW PUMP HOUSE & FOREBAY

The pump house and forebay structures shall be of RCC frame. Cladding shall be of brick work. Crane girder shall be of steel. Cage ladder shall be provided for access to crane platform. Side of the pump house up to motor floor level on the pump discharge side shall be of RCC. Maintenance bay of the pump

house shall have RCC grade slab with granolithic finish and non-metallic floor hardener. Motor floor shall also have similar finish.

Pump sump, CW channel and forebay structure shall be designed as uncracked section for water face and cracked section with crack width limited to 0.1mm for earth face. Each sump shall be provided with stainless steel (SS 316L) groove for inserting coarse screen, fine screen and stop logs. Grooves for stop log shall be provided before and after the screens. The stop log shall be epoxy painted and coarse / fine screens shall have stainless steel mesh over galvanized MS frame. Number of pump sump and stop log shall be as per the requirement of mechanical design. This floor shall have openings for lowering the lifting of stop logs and screens. These openings shall be covered with epoxy coated mild steel gratings when the screens are placed in position. Provision for handling of the screens and stoplogs shall be made. Sufficient paved space shall be provided to keep the stop log when not in use and also for maintenance of screens. Galvanized MS handrails shall be provided on 3 sides of the pump floor (sump roof). Each individual pump sump shall also be provided with a drain sump to empty the sump for attending to maintenance of pump.

Vertical turbine pumps are envisaged in the Plant. Number of CW & ACW pumps shall be as per mechanical requirements and described in relevant sections of this specification.

An annex to the CW pump house shall be provided in RCC framed structure to accommodate switchgear and control room with cable vault below, chlorinator room and toilet block. Side cladding shall be of brickwork. All floor and roof shall be of RCC. Roof shall be given proper slope and heavy duty water proofing. Rain water down comers shall be of MS pipe conforming to IS:1239 with primer & paint of thickness 350 microns. Roofs shall be made accessible by MS cage ladder.

All doors shall be of flush welded steel construction. For switch gear room, the main entrance door shall be of adequate size to transport the panels. All windows shall be steel glazed side hung. Wall in front of transformer yard shall be designed to satisfy fire rating as per TAC regulations.

An auxiliary transformer yard may be required in front of the switchgear room. Civil work similar to the transformer yard in front of MCC room shall be included in the scope of work.

In the pump house support blocks for butterfly valves and pipes along with proper handling facility shall be provided.

Foundation system for CW pump House shall be designed carefully keeping in view the nature of soil. For CW forebay structure (only) PRV can be used to relieve uplift water pressure on the base slab. In this case, base slab of the CW forebay shall be designed for 50% of water uplift pressure. CW forebay shall be open at top and galvanized MS handrails shall be provided all round the CW forebay.

Suitable thrust block to hold CW pipe line at various locations as per mechanical requirement is also in the scope of BIDDER.

11.10

CW Inlet and Outlet conduits



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Cooling water conduits of adequate size shall be provided from C.W pumps to condenser and hot water conduits from condenser to cooling tower. These conduits shall be formed of structural steel conforming to IS: 2062. The pipes shall be encased in R.C.C with a minimum thickness of 500 mm as external protection. However, the actual encasement thickness shall be based on stability against uplift with highest possible ground water level. Further it has to be designed for traffic load at road crossing. Outside RCC encasing, pipe shall be provided with 3 coats of epoxy paint of minimum DFT of 350 microns over two coats of compatible primer after sand blasting. Painting of overground piping (external surfaces) shall be as per relevant clause of Volume-III of this specification. The pipes shall be tested before commissioning of the system. Following design requirements shall be met:

- a) Provide a minimum clear distance of 1.0 m between ground level and the top of RC encasement.
- b) The design pressure shall be the highest of the following:
 - (i) Pump shut off head + Static head difference between normal water level at CW sump and the lowest invert elevation of the CW conduit.
 - (ii) Maximum pressure due to surges.
- c) The conduit shall also be designed for vacuum pressure inside and overburden pressure outside. The Vacuum pressure shall be based on the surge analysis but in no case less than 0.9 Kg/sq cm for the inlet and outlet pipes from the condenser and the delivery pipes from pump discharge up to the header and 0.5 kg /sq cm for the main inlet and discharge pipes. Suitable protection devices such as air release valves shall be provided to ensure that design vacuum pressures are not exceeded.
- d) The conduit shall be designed for surcharge of 2 t/m².
- e) The design shall be checked for other loading combinations of surcharge, transformer load, ground water pressure etc.,
- f) Manholes shall be provided at a maximum spacing of 150 m in straight reach of conduit. One manhole shall be provided at all horizontal bends and one at the lowest stretch between two vertical bends.
- g) Thrust block / anchor blocks shall be provided at bends.

11.11 CLARIFIED WATER CUM FIRE WATER PUMP HOUSE AND PUMPS/ TANK & EQUIPMENT FOUNDATIONS

Clarified/ Fire Water sump shall be water tight RCC construction with covered RCC roof. Vent pipes shall be provided at the roof. The pump house shall be single storeyed flat roofed RCC / steel framed building with brick / colour coated metal sheeting as side cladding. Monorail & gantry shall be provided for handling pumps.

The building shall be complete with doors, windows and rolling shutter. Capacity shall be as per Vol. III and Composite Water Scheme.

11.12 NON PLANT BUILDING

11.12.1 Service building

The service building shall be a reinforced concrete framed building. The building shall generally not exceed four storeys and shall be directly connected to the main plant building at operating floor. The floor area shall not be less than 1000 sqm for each floor. The building shall generally be air conditioned with false ceiling. Elevators as indicated in Vol III shall be provided. A grid of concrete beams and columns shall support the reinforced concrete roof (minimum 3% slope) and the floor slabs. The walls shall be of masonry construction, plastered internally and rendered externally. The service building shall have the following provisions:

- a. Seating accommodation for senior O&M executive along with supporting staff including furnitures of latest style. For the accommodation of all Executives permanent brick wall not to be provided, instead wooden partition wall of cubicle type is to be provided.
- b. Safety and Welfare Cell, First aid room
- c. Reception, drawing hall, library, print rooms and records room/archives.
- d. Conference hall with all amenities like latest style furnitures, loud speaker systems, LCD display equipments, service room etc.
- e. Mini conference hall with furnitures near UCB.
- f. Relay testing lab, electrical lab, C&I repair lab and transmitter lab.
- g. Pantry
- h. Toilets – Ladies & Gents in each floor as per specification.
- i. Telephone Exchange of 500 lines
- j. Electrical and LAN points at each seat in the cubicle, cabins & conference rooms with wiring and fittings.

The bidder has to furnish the three dimensional architectural plans along with the colour codes for the above buildings for approval of the Purchaser for adopting one among the alternatives proposed.

11.12.2 Storage Yard

A storage yard of 25,000sq-m shall be provided with a provision of 5000m.sq. covered area. The storage yard shall have compound wall of 3m height with anti-climbing devise. Covered area shall be of RC construction with RCC roof and brick wall for side cladding. Office space and toilets shall also be provided. Entry & exit of trucks shall be through rolling shutters of adequate size. In addition, a double-leaf steel flush door shall be provided for entry of the staff. Adequate windows shall be provided. The covered sheds shall be connected with bituminous roads in side storage yards. The storage yard shall be provided with 150mm thick gravel paving along with suitable drainage arrangement connected to plant drainage system. Location of storage yard will be decided during detail engineering as per availability of space at site.

11.12.3 Parking Sheds

Parking sheds (for both four wheelers and two wheelers) shall be provided at service building, security complex, at CW pump house area etc., at all locations for operating staff. The parking sheds shall be of RCC.

11.12.4 Workshop

The building shall house electrical, mechanical workshops and shall comprise the following facilities as a minimum requirement.

- a) Mechanical workshop – consisting of carpentry, Machine shop (for lathes, drilling machines, grinding machines etc.) ,Fabrication / welding and store.
- b) Electrical room
- c) Offices, rest room and toilet
- d) Heavy vehicle shed

The workshop building area shall be based on the equipment layout during detail engineering. The building must have provision of EOT crane for handling. The building shall be of RCC/ steel framed structures with brick masonry side cladding. For other detail and finishes refer to Architectural specification.

11.12.5 Fire Station

Fire station shall be single storey RCC framed building with brick walls in office area. Provision for parking of 2 fire tenders including 1 bay for maintenance with pit, office, duty room, stores, recreating room, record room and toilet blocks shall also be made. In addition adequate space shall be provided for hose drying and drill ground. The arrangement shall satisfy the requirement of local fire brigade. Minimum area for this facility shall be 150sq.m.

11.12.6 Canteen

A canteen building shall be provided for all personnel working in the power plant area. The Canteen Building will be able to cater for minimum 300 persons with staggered meal times in four group with an interval of 30 minutes. Seating arrangement of at least 100 persons shall be made. The following facilities shall be provided in the Canteen as a minimum requirement.

- a) Kitchen
- b) Pantry
- c) Stores
- d) Space for Plate and pot wash
- e) Area for freezer / refrigerators
- f) Staff rooms and toilets
- g) General gents and ladies toilets
- h) Administrator / caretaker room
- i) Dining Hall and service counter
- j) Parking area.

An Air-conditioned VIP Dining room shall be provided for 15 people. General Dining room shall be with Desert Coolers

The building shall be of RCC framed structure and flat roof with brick masonry as side cladding. Architectural details shall be as per specification.

11.13 MISCELLANEOUS PLANT BUILDING

11.13.1 Air Washer Room

This shall be a single/double storied steel framed building adjoining to the Turbo generator bay. Roof shall be of RCC supported on colour coated trough shaped permanent decking supported on steel beams. Side cladding shall be by brick supported on concrete encased steel beams. Internal wall surfaces shall receive cement mortar plastering mixed with water proofing compound. Water tank and RCC supporting structures for louvers, filter and foundation for equipment such as fans and pumps are also included in the scope. Proper drainage of the floor has to be provided for. Doors shall be of flush welded steel and they shall be made airtight. Rolling shutter of adequate size should be provided for taking the equipment inside and truck with compressor. The roof framing shall support an underslung crane of adequate capacity. Compressor foundation shall be isolated from the grade slab. Air receiver and Air drier can be supported from RCC grade slab. All trenches shall be sloped towards drain sumps. Trenches shall be provided with chequered plate cover. Steel glazed windows shall be provided for ventilation and natural lighting. A minimum of 2 flush type steel door shall be provided for movement of personnel. Dimension of the building shall be decided by the CONTRACTOR to suit the dimension of the equipment he is supplying duly taking into account maintenance requirements.

11.13.2 Diesel Generator Cum Compressor House

This shall be a single storied RCC framed structure with electric hoist. The dimension of the building shall be decided by the CONTRACTOR to suit equipment supplied. D.G set foundation shall be isolated from the floor.

All trenches shall be of RCC and shall be designed as water retaining structure. There shall be no entry of cables / pipes to these trenches below grade level from outside. All these trenches shall be covered with chequered plate over steel framing. Adequate number of sumps shall be provided to drain these trenches.

11.13.3 Pipe racks and cable racks

All cable and pipe routing in outlying area shall be clubbed and shall run over ground on structural steel 'pipe / cable' racks at a height not less than 3000 mm clear above grade level. Where the pipes cross roads / railway clear headroom shall be 8000 mm. The racks can be multi-tiered. Cable shall normally be laid above the pipes.

Pipe racks/cable racks shall be of structural steel frame and longitudinally braced and shall be designed for worst combination of loadings. Expansion provision shall be provided wherever there is a change in direction or where length of the rack exceeds 100 metres.

Pipe racks for all connections from the existing station, existing pipe racks is to be used with necessary modification (or) new rack is to be erected.

Necessary access ladders and platforms to be provided for maintenance. Where so required chequered plate platforms shall be provided for maintenance purpose. Pipe rack columns shall be supported on RCC foundation with bottom of base plate 300mm above adjoining ground level.

11.14 FUEL OIL HANDLING SYSTEM

Unloading pump houses to unload oil from road tankers or rail wagons shall be of single storey structural steel frame structure with GI sheet roofing and Brick walls. A paved platform shall be provided between the pump house and the rail wagon / road tanker parking area with plain cement concrete over rubble soling, sloped towards a peripheral drain. The drain will be led to a sump with oil water separator. No cable trenches will be permitted in the pump house.

Fuel oil pressurisation pump house will house fuel oil pumps, heaters and MCC's. This is also single storeyed structural steel framed structure with GI sheet roofing. The pumps will be located in an R.C.C basement. Protective hand rail shall be provided all round the basement. MCC shall be located at plinth level. Proper access shall be given to the basement. Basement shall be given proper drainage facility. The oil / water mixture collected in the sump will be led to an oil water separator. The basement shall be designed as a water retaining structure. Electric hoist crane or monorail facilities will have to be provided in all the pump houses as specified in the Mechanical section of the specification.

Fuel oil tanks shall be of structural steel designed as per IS:803.

Foundation of the fuel oil storage tank shall be provided with bitumen sand mixture laid over confined river sand bedding formed with RCC ring beam. The type of foundation to be adopted will depend on the soil condition. Where soil is very poor, tank may have to be founded on concrete pad resting on piles or the bearing capacity will be improved using ground improvement technique.

The storage tanks shall be surrounded by RCC wall to prevent the spread of fire or leakage of oil from a leaking tank to other areas. Minimum 750 mm wide walkway shall be provided on the dyke wall all-round. The height of the wall, c/c spacing of tanks as well as area provided within the concrete wall are to be decided based on the statutory requirements for the type of oil stored and the quantity of oil stored. The entire area outside the tank foundation and within the tank farm shall be paved with concrete. The paving shall slope towards RCC peripheral drains which shall lead to an oil water separator. RCC crossovers shall be provided at appropriate locations for entry of personal to the tank farm. Fuel oil storage area shall be protected by chain link fencing as in the case of Transformer yard. Extent of fencing shall be to satisfy statutory requirement. Foundations for trestles and pedestals for supporting the pipes, anchor blocks etc shall be provided in RCC at appropriate locations.

11.15 RAW WATER RESERVOIR

11.15.1 Arrangement of the Reservoir

The raw water reservoir shall be partially below ground and partially above ground. The Raw Water Reservoir shall have minimum live storage capacity as

per requirements mentioned in relevant section/volume of the specification for running excluding a margin of 300 mm for silting on bed.

On the basis of area available for development of the reservoir and the required capacity of raw water storage, the storage depth shall be worked out. Minimum free board of 500 mm shall be maintained from the top and the working storage capacity of the reservoir shall be worked out leaving 300 mm clearance for deposition of silt from the highest bottom level of the reservoir and free board of 500 mm from the reservoir top.

The reservoir shall be divided in two equal compartments by means of central divide wall. Arrangement to feed each compartment of the Reservoir separately with change-over facility with the provision of adequate gates/valves for water inlet of 100% capacity for each compartment shall be made with valve chamber. The inlet for the raw water reservoir should have arrangement for reducing the inlet velocity of water in order to avoid erosion of reservoir bottom or side walls in long run. Providing stilling chamber near inlet with weir for discharge of water to the reservoir separately for each compartment shall be preferred.

Proper arrangement for isolation of the compartments during maintenance and/or sludge removal of the reservoir shall be made. While one compartment is under maintenance and empty for repairing/cleaning of accumulated silt, the other compartment shall remain in operation.

The compartments shall be interconnected with adequate capacity/size of sluice valve with extended shaft spindle.

An overflow arrangement by means of M.S. pipes of adequate diameter and thickness or overflow spillway with other necessary arrangements shall be made separately for each compartment. The capacity of overflow arrangement shall be equal to the inflow in reservoir. The overflowing water shall be connected to the nearby storm water drain and/or plant water recovery schemes by suitable means.

The overflow arrangement shall be located near the pump house so that, if any overflow takes place, it will come to the notice of the operator working at the pump house.

One meter wide walk way and working platform of adequate area for operation of isolation valve with extended shaft spindle with hand railing of 1.00 Meter height on both the side of walkway shall be provided on the central divide wall. Similarly, to facilitate inspection, a concrete pathway of 2.00 Meter wide all around the reservoir shall also be provided at reservoir wall.

Pressure relief valves of adequate capacity and in sufficient number shall be provided at the bottom raft to release uplift pressure whenever there is a difference in water levels inside and outside of the reservoir. The pressure relief valve shall be provided and installed in position as per manufacturer's recommendations with graded filter materials below the bottom slab. The joint at the junction of HDPE lining and the valve throat shall be so finished that there is no leakage of water from the joint.

The design of the pressure relief valve shall be such that it should not allow the water to leak out from the reservoir in normal working condition even without any pressure and shall remain watertight.

The pressure relief valve shall start operating even with a pressure difference of 15 cm in water level outside and inside of the reservoir.

The pressure relief valves shall have necessary arrangement for water tightness with HDPE lining and for fixing in R.C.C. panels.

11.15.2 Peripheral walls:

The peripheral walls shall be of R.C.C. construction in M30 grade concrete satisfying all checks for loading and water tightness for water retaining structures. The base slab shall have rectangular cross section. The stem may be stepped or tapered with vertical face on water side. The walls shall be designed as un-cracked sections. If the height of the reservoir above finished ground level happens to be less than 1.00 Meter then the reservoir peripheral walls shall be provided with hand railing of 1.00 Meter height.

11.15.3 Bottom of Reservoir

The bottom of the reservoir shall be of cast in situ R.C.C. panels in concrete Grade M: 20 having minimum thickness of 200 mm & with 8 mm diameter HYSD reinforcement both ways in two layers laid on 75 mm thick PCC. Below the RCC bed HDPE lining work shall be provided. HDPE lining work shall comprise of 75 thick sand bedding below lining, 75 thick sand layer on top of lining and 25 thick cement mortar (1:4) layer provided on sand layer.

The bottom raft shall be laid in alternate panels of suitable dimensions with proper water tight construction joints. The panels in the bottom flooring shall be laid at adequate slope towards the de-silting chambers.

Suitable and adequate leak proof & water tight expansion and contraction joints shall also be provided at appropriate intervals for bottom raft of the reservoir as well as for side & central R.C.C. retaining walls. The junctions of raft/foundation for peripheral wall/central divide wall with the raft shall also be rendered watertight.

11.15.4 Central Divide Wall

The R.C.C. central divide wall shall be constructed in M-30 grade concrete. The R.C.C. divide wall shall satisfy all necessary checks for loading and water tightness for water retaining structures as well as sliding and overturning criteria. The central divide wall shall also be checked for sliding when one compartment is full and other is emptied for maintenance.

The bidder shall conduct all necessary soil explorations of the reservoir area for ascertaining the characteristics of soil strata and ground water table. While designing the reservoir walls, the ground water table shall be considered at developed ground level.

11.15.5 Drainage / De-silting of the reservoir

The drain/de-silting chambers for de-silting of the reservoir during the cleaning operation and with suitable inlet and outlet arrangement shall be provided in each compartment of the reservoir. The arrangement for draining the reservoir shall lead to nearby storm water drain/plant water recovery

schemes preferably by gravity with manually operated valves, drain chambers outside the reservoir and pipeline up to storm water drain.

In case, if gravity drainage arrangement is not possible, the arrangement shall be with portable de-sludging pumps. Necessary space provision/ pump platforms and power supply arrangement near the drain chambers shall be provided to facilitate operation of de-sludging pumps.

Two numbers adequate capacity of de-sludging pumps shall be supplied and provided by the Agency.

The base raft of the reservoir shall have slope towards the inlet of the reservoir and drain chamber shall be provided on that side.

11.15.6 Outlet from the Reservoir and inlet to the Pump House

The arrangement of outlet of water from the reservoir to the inlet of sump for the raw water pump house shall be provided in such a manner that all pumps in raw water pump house will be put to work even when either of the compartments is closed for maintenance.

Similarly, the fire water pumps installed in the pump house shall always have positive suction. The reservoir shall have arrangement to provide positive suction to the fire water pumps all the time even if either of the compartments is closed for maintenance.

11.15.7 Hydro-static Effect on Lining

The HDPE lining is intended to stop loss of water from reservoir into the ground. The ground water in the adjoining area may increase due to leakages from reservoir. In such an event, the reservoir shall be subjected to buoyant forces. Similarly, whenever the inside water level in the reservoir falls below the outside water table an uplift pressure will be exerted on the bottom raft.

In the system design, rate of filling the reservoir will match the rate of withdrawal with provision of occasional increased pumping at the intake to create storage. Ideally, the water level in the reservoir will gradually fall due to other losses which will be periodically made up by increased pumping at source.

11.15.8 Pressure Relief Valves

The uplift pressure is generated only when outside water level rises higher than water level inside the reservoir and/or the reservoir is at minimum water level. The Pressure release valves should start operating as soon as the differential head becomes 15 cm.

Considering the highest water level in the area and as per specifications under IS: 4558 and manufacturer's recommendations the size, spacing and pattern of providing the valves shall be decided.

The pressure relief valves shall be tested at the manufacturer's installation as well as at site.

11.15.9 H. D. P. E. Lining



The thickness of the HDPE lining is to be provided considering its durability and strength against forces during installation etc. General Specifications for the HDPE lining shall be as below:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Minimum thickness | 1 mm |
| 2. | Density | 0.954 gm/cc |
| 3. | Yield strength | 28 N/mm and |
| 4. | Supply width of sheet | 6-7 M. |

Installation of H.D.P.E film shall be as per specification/Guidelines of approved applicator. Field test procedure and Manufacturer's test results shall be produced for verification of materials.

The contractor shall supply all the necessary information pertaining to the manufacturer of the H. D. P. E. Lining, material and characteristics of the lining

The lining material shall be got approved by the owner / consultant before placement of order to the supplier and shall be brought to site only after the inspection by the owner at factory.

The contractor shall submit FQP for laying of HDPE and placement of pressure relief valves.

11.16 RAW WATER PUMP HOUSE (INTAKE STRUCTURE) AND MAKE-UP WATER PUMP HOUSE :

11.16.1 A raw water pump house (intake structure) shall be constructed inside plant boundary near the Lower Ganga Canal to pump the Raw water through MS pipes to Raw Water reservoir. Desilting chamber adjacent to raw water pump house to remove the silt from incoming water from Lower Ganga Canal shall be provided. Size of desilting chamber and raw water pump house will be as per mechanical requirement. The Raw Water Pump House shall be made of RCC construction with RCC roof slab and brick cladding around. MCC and switchgear room and transformer foundations for this system shall be provided at suitable location as per requirement and approved layout. The substructure of pump house shall be designed as uncracked section with ground water table at finished grade level.

11.16.2 A plant water makeup pump house shall be constructed near raw water reservoir to pump the make up water through MS pipes to clarifiers located in the PT plant. Size, layout and details shall be as per functional and system design requirements described in relevant sections/volumes of this specification. This pump house shall be placed adjacent to raw water reservoir. The Plant Water Make-up Pump House shall be made of RCC construction with RCC roof slab and brick cladding around. MCC and switchgear room and transformer foundations for this system shall be provided at suitable location as per requirement and approved layout. The substructure of pump house shall be designed as uncracked section with ground water table at finished grade level.

11.17 OTHER PLANT AND NON-PLANT BUILDINGS :



All other plant and non-plant buildings except those already mentioned in this Chapter shall be made of RCC construction with RCC roof slab and brick cladding around. Type of foundation (open/pile) shall be as per approved geotechnical investigation report. Cable trenches, equipment foundations, pipe trenches, drains, pits, duct-banks, transformer foundations, fire walls etc. shall be provided as per requirements.

11.18 CONDENSATE STORAGE TANK FOUNDATION :

Foundation of the condensate storage tank shall be provided with bitumen sand mixture laid over confined river sand bedding formed with RCC ring beam. The type of foundation to be adopted will depend on the soil condition. Where soil is very poor, tank may have to be founded on concrete pad resting on piles or the bearing capacity will be improved using ground improvement technique.

16.0 RAW WATER PRE-TREATMENT, DM PLANT SYSTEM, EFFLUENT TREATMENT SYSTEM AND SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM

16.1 Raw water pre-treatment plant, DM Plant, ETP & STP will generally consist of the facilities / buildings already mentioned in Chapter 2 of this Volume. However, the bidder may add / delete / club facilities as per approved system.

The stilling chamber, flash mixer and cascade aerator shall be of RCC structure. The chambers and water channels shall be watertight structures.

The clarifier shall be of RCC construction. The watertight circular RCC structures shall have continuous platform with handrail along periphery at the top. At least 3 nos. ladder shall be provided at the outside and vertical rungs shall be provided inside for maintenance.

The sludge sump (reject sump) shall be an underground RCC pit, part of the pit shall be cover with RCC slab for supporting the vertical sludge pumps. The sludge pumps shall be housed in a pump house with RCC roof supported on RCC columns and beams. There will be hoist and monorail of required capacity for handling of pumps. Capacity of reject sump is indicated in Vol. III & Composite Water Scheme.

Clarified water reservoir shall be of water tight RCC construction having two compartments covered with RCC roof. Vent pipes shall be provided at roof. Clarified water reservoir including RCC roof shall be designed as uncracked structure as per IS:3370. The clarified water pump house structure shall be of RCC / steel framed construction with RCC flat roof. Side cladding shall be of brick masonry/ colour coated metal sheeting. Monorail or gantry shall be provided for handling pumps. The building shall be complete with doors, windows and rolling shutter. Floor and other finishes shall comply with architectural specification. Capacity of the clarified water reservoir is indicated in Vol. III & Composite Water Scheme.

Thickener shall be of RCC construction designed as uncracked section.

Pretreatment chemical house shall be a two storied concrete RCC framed building. Clear height of 5.5m (minimum) shall be provided in each floor. The building shall be complete with brick work, plastering, doors, windows, rolling shutters, flooring, plaster, painting, roofing etc. and all other items necessary for satisfactory performance of the building. The building shall have toilets and the scope shall include supply and fixing W.C.'s urinals, showers and all plumbing sanitary and other work required for satisfactory completion of the above building. The tanks and parts of floor slabs shall be lined with acid / alkali proof tile lining. Monorails of adequate capacities shall be provided as per functional requirements. The building shall be provided with adequate toilet facilities.

Near the chemical house there will be a single storeyed RCC framed building housing the chlorination plant. Hoists with monorail shall be provided for normal plant operation and for handling of equipment during erection / maintenance. The building shall be complete with brick work, plastering, doors, windows, rolling shutters, flooring and painting, roofing etc. and all

other items necessary for safety and satisfactory performance of the building. Brick masonry wall with suitable windows and doors will be provided in accordance with architectural specification.

The DM plant building will be RCC framed building having brickwork cladding on all four sides. Ground floor shall house MCC and control room. Control Room which shall have false ceiling and shall be air-conditioned. Central chemical laboratory and office rooms etc. shall be at first floor level, which will also have false ceiling and air condition provision. Equipment foundations & trenches in ground floor slab shall be of reinforced cement concrete. Ground floor shall have ironite flooring except at locations, which may come in contact with acid/ alkali where acid / alkali resistant tile lining with epoxy mortar shall be provided. Effluent drain trenches shall also have acid proof lining at inside surfaces of drain as well as soffit of pre-cast removable covers. The building shall be provided with adequate toilet facilities.

Floor where acid / alkali spillage are expected shall be isolated with RCC kerb. Neutralizing pit shall be of watertight RCC construction. Internal surfaces shall be lined with acid / alkali proof lining with matching epoxy mortar. Neutralization pit shall be designed as uncracked section. Ceiling as well as floor, supporting pumps shall be given epoxy lining.

Acid / alkali storage tanks shall be resting on RCC saddles on elevated RCC platform. The platform shall be supported on RCC beams, columns with RCC foundations. The saddles along with platforms shall be lined with acid/alkali proof tiles.

Acid / alkali storage and handling area shall also be lined with acid / alkali resistant tiles.

The DM storage tanks shall rest on thoroughly compacted fill of gravel, coarse sand or other stable material topped with minimum 75 mm thick compacted crushed stone, screenings, fine gravel, clean sand or similar material mixed in hot asphalt (8 to 10 percent by volume) and rolled or compacted. This filling shall be confined within a RCC ring wall with foundation. The tank shall have complete bearing with the foundation fill. Where soil is very poor, tank may have to be founded on concrete pad resting on piles or the bearing capacity will be improved using ground improvement technique. All backfilling within tank foundation shall be done by compacted sand. Degasser shall be supported on RCC framed structure. Minimum 2.5m wide RCC pavements shall be provided around each outdoor equipment.

All water/effluent retaining structures in Effluent Treatment and Sewage Treatment Plants shall be of RCC construction and designed as water-tight as per IS:3370.

17.0 ARCHITECTURE**17.1 Architectural Concepts**

- a) Layout of the plant area shall have definite hierarchy of road network depending upon its usage, aesthetic, visual sensibilities for creating road vistas, focal points, building back drops, building frames. General layout shall be evolved taking over the basis of landform & local climate & due consideration shall be given to orientation & wind direction. The resulting built mass shall present a definite image width in distinct vocabulary in the form of landmarks, nodes & skyline.
- b) Main Plant Building shall be architecturally treated in such a way that it retains a monumental scale, yet presents a pleasing composition of mass and void with suitable and functionally designed projections and recesses. The overall impact of the building shall be one of aesthetically unified architectural composition having a comprehensible scale, blending tonal values with the surroundings and taking full consideration of the climatic conditions, the building orientation and the existing structures nearby.
- c) All other buildings and structures shall be architecturally treated in such a way so as to be in complete harmony with the main plant, surrounding structures and environment. Local architectural characters and materials may be judiciously imbibed. The building shall be designed initiating an architectural control common to all buildings. The architectural control shall be clearly spelt out in terms of scale, man & form.
- d) Overall colour scheme and finish schedule of the plant and other buildings shall be designed judiciously and in a comprehensive manner taking into account the mass and void of buildings, its façade, equipments, exposed structural elements, piping, trestles, bus ducts and other service elements.
- e) Overall emphasis shall be on developing an eco-friendly architecture, merging with the nature with its own sustainable energy management systems.

The scheme shall be conceptually finalized in totality including that of equipments so that the proper coordination with other agencies can be taken up at appropriate time.

17.2 Architectural Design

- i) Natural light shall be used to the maximum extent specially in the form of north light / sky light. For adequate light & ventilation, National Building code recommendations shall be followed.
- ii) Entrance canopies, chajjas (projections, recesses) over openable windows and door openings on exterior facades shall be provided.
- iii) All the buildings shall be architecturally designed to meet the National Building Code (SP:7) norms and local building bye laws, wherever applicable.



- iv) Architectural design and detailing aspects of all the buildings shall be rendered through professional services of an Architect. Statutory requirements and any clearances from local authority may be required to be met with, wherever essential. The Architect Consultant shall be of National / International repute having experience in similar kind of works. The consultant shall evolve the design philosophy based on Employer's guidelines and shall present it in the form of presentation drawings, Prospective views, 3-D Models & detail drawings.
- v) Minimum 1000mm high (from floor / roof level) hand railing shall be provided around all floor / roof openings, projections / balconies, walkways, platforms, steel stairs, etc., All handrails and ladder pipes (except at operating floors) shall be 50mm nominal bore MS pipes (medium class) conforming to IS:1161 and shall be galvanized as per IS:4736 treated with primer and finished with suitable paint. All rungs and ladders shall also be galvanized. Minimum weight of galvanizing shall be 610 g/sqm.

All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB (polished) stainless steel pipe shall be provided.
- vi) All stairs shall have a maximum riser height of 180mm and a minimum tread width of 250mm. Minimum clear width of stair shall be 1200mm unless specified otherwise.
- vii) All buildings having metal cladding shall be provided with a 150mm high RCC toe curb at the edge of the floor along the metal cladding. 900mm high hand railing shall be provided on this RCC curb, wherever required from the safety point of view.
- viii) In all buildings, structures, suitable arrangement for draining out water collected from equipment blow downs, leakages, floor washings, fire fighting, etc., shall be provided for each floor. All the drains shall be suitably covered with grating or pre-cast RCC panels.
- ix) RCC staircase shall be provided for all RCC construction buildings and structural steel staircase for all structural steel buildings.
- x) Parapet, Chajjas over window and door heads, architectural facias, projections, etc., shall be provided with drip course in cement sand mortar 1:3.
- xi) All fire exits shall be painted with P.O red/signal red colour shade which shall not be used anywhere except to indicate emergency or safety measure. Fire safety norms shall be followed as per National Building Codes and fire safety requirements for providing fire exits, escape stairs and firefighting equipment. In detailing of all buildings, fire safety requirements conforming to IS:1641 and IS:1642 shall be followed.

17.3 Interior Design

A comprehensive interior design scheme shall be conceived with the intention of projecting a definite theme and aesthetic appearance to inside working



environment. It shall take into account the multidisciplinary engineering activities involving power plant technology, and architectural and civil engineering for a smooth control hierarchy and man machine inter face. All the design aspects such as flooring, false ceiling, furniture, colour scheme, equipment design and layout, illumination, fire fighting, acoustics and ergonomics requirements shall be detailed out so as to present an overall unified aesthetic spatial appearance. The areas to be undertaken for this interior design process shall be control room complex including common control room, computer room, conference rooms and office areas in the main plant building and the following aspects shall be reviewed and evaluated for design. Furniture to be supplied by Bidder for the control room complex shall be as specified under C&I specification.

- a) Layout, keeping in view the main-machine interface and suitable ergonomic practices.
- b) Integration of civil engineering with architecture and interior design.
- c) Illumination levels, noise levels, electromagnetic interference levels, taking into account the equipment and furniture.
- d) Comfort and safety requirements such as air conditioning, fire fighting, fire escapes etc.
- e) Microprocessors based control system to control the functional requirements.

The above design philosophy put into practice shall be detailed out through presentation drawings, perspective views, scale models, detail drawing etc.

17.4 Roof Drainage and Water Proofing

- a) Roof drainage system shall be provided for quick and efficient draining of rainwater from roof to avoid seepage and damage to roof. The runoff gradient for the roof shall not be less than 1 in 100. Roof drainage system shall consist of roof drain heads, rain water down corners and fixtures. System shall be designed to handle design rainfall for the specific site and shall be in accordance to stipulations of IS: 1742 and IS: 2527. The down corner pipes shall be suitably concealed with masonry work, cement concrete or sheeting to match with the exterior finish.
- b) Multiple drains (minimum 2) shall be provided for all roof areas. Any roof more than 8 m above grade shall have access from within the building for cleaning of roof drains.
- c) Rain water down comers shall be of M.S pipe conforming to IS: 1239.
- d) All roofs shall be provided with water proofing treatment using high solid content liquid applied elastomeric water proofing membrane with separate wearing course as per ASTM C-898. Thickness of the membrane shall be a minimum of 1.5mm. The treatment includes application of polymerized mortar over sloped roof to achieve a smooth surface and a primer coat. Wearing course shall be 40mm screed of 1:2:4 concrete as above cast in panels of 1.2m x 1.2m and reinforced with 0.56mm dia galvanised chicken wire mesh and joints sealed using sealing compound. Accessible roof shall be provided with chequered tiles as above.

17.5 Master Key System

An appropriate serviceable and functional master key system for the whole plant shall be installed. The elaboration of the system itself shall be made in close coordination with the Purchaser / Consultant and only after obtaining the Purchaser's / Consultant's approval in writing shall the order of production be placed.

The following requirements shall be met:

- The general master key shall operate all locks
- The main key shall open all locks of one building
- The single key shall open the lock of a single room.

Necessary attention shall be paid to later extensions of the master key system, which shall be suitable for the entire plant including all final stages.

The keys shall be made of material approved by the Purchaser / Consultant and shall have an engraved indication of the applicable key system and the building or door number.

Keys shall be supplied in the following numbers:

General Master Key	10	nos
Main keys	10	nos. per each building
Single keys	3	nos. per each door

17.6 Land Scaping**17.6.1 General**

This specification covers broadly the requirements for Landscaping within the Plant Area. Landscaping shall be carried out after all the underground utilities and drainage systems are in place. The entire work of Landscaping shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Engineer / Consultant and in a manner to have a beautiful appearance after completion of the work.

The Landscaping plan should be prepared by the Contractor with the help of an expert Horticulturist with due considerations for Fauna & Flora grown in the adjacent area and which can sustain in the saline climate.

The area to be landscaped shall be clearly demarcated at site and got approved by the Engineer and the work shall be divided into following sub-items.

17.6.2 Preparing Lawn

For this purpose, within the area where lawn is to be grown, about 0.3 metres of earth shall be removed. This shall be replaced by fresh garden soil and manure in 2:1 proportions spread evenly. Fresh garden soil & manure shall be mixed thoroughly, well watered and left overnight. The next morning, the variety of lawn, as per approved plan and as directed by the Engineer, shall be planted. This grass shall be maintained till well established by watering, weeding, clipping, rolling etc.

17.6.3 Preparing Clipped Hedges

Hedges made of Casuarinas or other shrubs as directed by the Engineer shall form borders between footpath and the Lawns. The shrubs shall be planted at spacing not more than 25 cms.

17.6.4 Planting Shrubs

Shrubs with coloured leaves like Crotons, Acalyphia, Oleander and Bougainvillea, Hibiscus etc. which are perennial shall be planted in clusters or over a large area at locations and in the manner as per approved layout. These shrubs shall be planted at spacing of not more than 25 cms.

17.6.4.1 Planting Trees

Trees of different category and height shall be planted as per prior approval from Owner.

17.6.5 Installation of Watering System

Contractor shall prepare and submit watering System for the Plants. Drip Irrigation and Spray System consisting of complete PVC pipe with all necessary bends, Tees, Elbows etc., valves, stop cocks, Spray nozzles, sufficient lengths of Flexible PVC pipes to reach all area of Landscaping shall be included in the watering system. Only after approval of the Engineer, the Contractor shall commence the work.

17.7 Architectural Finishes**17.7.1 Plastering**

- a.) The plastering work including the application of cement punning (Neru) or plaster of Paris treatment on brick or concrete faces with architectural features shall be executed as per in accordance with the following latest IS codes: POP shall be used only on inside surfaces of ceiling and walls for aesthetic and architectural requirement.

IS:1542	: Sand for plastering
IS:1661	: Code of practice for application of cement and cement lime plaster finishes.
IS:2333	: Plaster of Paris
IS:2402	: Code of practice for external rendered finishes
IS:2394	: Code of practice for application of lime plaster finishes.

- b.) Mortar for plastering shall be mixed in the proportion in a dry state and then wetted and mixed thoroughly to obtain the required consistency. The mortar shall be mixed in an approved manner including machine mixing in batches for its consumption within half an hour of mixing. Any mortar for partially set plaster shall be rejected and removed from site. The mix for plastering shall be as follows:
- i) Outside plaster on masonry wall: no plastering is required on outside of masonry wall. Since outside surface of brick wall will be exposed, contractor to manufacture good shape bricks to suit the exposed brick work. Silicone coating shall be provided on outside exposed face of brick wall.

- ii) Inside plaster on masonry wall: 12 mm thick (1 cement : 3 sand)
- iii) Concrete ceiling: Plaster : 6 mm thick (1 cement : 3 sand)
- c.) Before application of plaster, the surface shall be prepared as per IS:1661. In all plaster work, mortar shall be applied in a uniform layer slightly more than the required thickness and well pressed into the joint and in the surface and rubbed & levelled with a flat wooden rule to give required thickness.

Plaster, when more than 15 mm thick, shall be applied in two coats, base coat followed by the finishing coat. Thickness of base coat shall be just sufficient to fill up all unevenness in the surface; no single coat, however, shall exceed 12 mm in thickness. The under-coat shall be thicker than the upper coat. The overall thickness of the plaster shall not be less than the minimum thickness shown on the drawings.

The undercoat shall be allowed to dry and shrink before applying the second coat of plaster.

The undercoat shall be scratched or roughened before it is fully hardened to form a mechanical key. The method of application shall be "thrown on" rather than "applied by trowel". The finished surface shall be true to line & plumb; and the contractor shall make up any irregularity in the masonry/concrete work with plaster. The mortar shall adhere to the surface intimately when set; and there should be no hollow sound when struck.

All vertical edges of pillars, door jambs etc. shall be chamfered or rounded off. All corners must be finished to their true angles or rounded. Any plastering damaged shall be repaired and left in good condition at the completion of the job.

- d.) All plastered surfaces after laying and sufficiently hardened shall be cured for a minimum period of seven days and shall be protected from excessive heat and sunlight by suitable approved means.
- e.) Plaster of Paris Finish: The plaster of Paris shall be calcium sulphate hemi-hydrate variety. Its initial setting shall be less than 13 minutes. The material shall be mixed with water to workable consistency. Plaster of Paris shall be applied to the surface in the uniform layer slightly more than 2 mm thick and shall be finished to an even and smooth surface with a steel trowel. Thickness of finish shall not be less than 2 mm. All corners, arises, angle and junctions shall be carefully and neatly finished.

17.7.2 Wall Cladding

Permanent colour coated sandwiched insulated metal cladding system

- a.) Permanent colour coated sandwiched (insulated) M.S. / High tensile steel metal cladding of approved colour combination shall be provided for main plant building and any other building with metal cladding where thermal insulation is required as per thermal requirements.

- b.) Troughed zinc-aluminum alloy coated (both sides) M.S. sheet having 0.6mm minimum thickness (or high tensile steel sheet of 0.5 mm minimum thickness) shall be used on external face (outer face) of cladding system. Weight of coating shall not be less than 150mm /sq.m. The outer side ((exposed face) shall be permanently colour coated with Polyfluro Vinyl Coating (PVF2) of Dry Film Thickness (DFT) 20 microns (min) over primer. Inner side of external sheet shall be provided with suitable pre-coating of minimum 7 microns.
- c.) Galvanised M.S. sheets of minimum 0.6 mm thickness shall be used as inner liner (internal face) of cladding system. The exposed face shall be permanently colour coated with silicon modified polyester paint of DFT microns (min) over primer. Inner face of external sheet shall be provided with suitable pre-coating of minimum 7 microns. The rate of galvanization shall not be less than 180 gm/sq.m.
- d.) The permanent colour coated sheet shall meet the general requirements of IS:14246 and shall conform to class 3 for the durability.
- e.) Inner sheet shall fixed directly to side runner and Z spacers made of at least 2 mm thick galvanized sheet of grade 375 as per IS:277. Inner sheet shall be fixed at the rate not more than 1.50m centre top centre to hold the insulation and external sheeting.

17.7.3 Permanent colour coated non-insulated metal cladding system

- a.) Permanent colour coated (non-insulated) M.S / High tensile steel metal cladding of approved colour combination shall be provided for bunker building and cladding over parapet walls of buildings where metal cladding is specified.
- b.) Troughed zinc-aluminum alloy coated not less than 150 gm/sqm M.S. sheet having 0.6mm minimum thickness (or high tensile steel sheet of 0.5 mm minimum thickness) shall be used for cladding system. The outer side (exposed face) shall be permanently colour coated with with PVF2 paint of minimum DFT 20 microns over primer and the inner side (internal face) shall be coated with same paint of minimum DFT 12 microns over primer. These shall be fixed directly to runners. The sheets shall meet the general requirements of IS: 14246 and shall conform to class 3 for the durability. For roof sheeting the specification remains same as that of side cladding except the thickness and galvanization. The minimum thickness of roof sheeting shall be 0.8mm with galvanization rate of 275 gm/sqm.

17.7.4 Roof Decking And Suspended Ceiling

- a.) The roof decking includes furnishing of cold rolled formed troughed profile sheets manufactured from tested quality CR rolls conforming to IS:513 including fixing. The profile sheet section shall be obtained from feeding strips of uniform coil thickness through successive pairs of shaped rollers, each pair of rollers progressively forming the sheet until finished section is obtained

In general the troughed profile shall have minimum depth of valley 44mm and center to center of valley about 130mm. The thickness of sheet shall be 0.8 mm (minimum). To suit the spacing of purlin, the length of sheet may vary between 1.50 to 2.00 m. The overall minimum width of sheet shall be 824.20mm and covering width as 780mm i.e. side overlap shall be 22.10 mm.

- b.) **Pre-Treatment & Phosphating:** The pre-treatment process shall conform to medium class-B conforming to IS:3618. Next operation of rust removal shall be done by dipping in a tank containing highly diluted hydrochloric acid (HCL); and traces of HCL shall be removed by double rinsing in a water tank for about 5 minutes each. Subsequently sufficient conditioning shall be done by dipping in the next tank containing surface conditioner. Hot phosphating shall be accomplished in the next tank followed by water rinsing and finally passivated by heat process in the passivation tank. Thereafter traces of moisture shall be removed by hot compressed air before application of primer and final paint coating as required. In general the pre- treatment stages shall be as under:

Sl. No.	Stages	Chemicals	Processing Temp.	Processing Time
1.	Degreasing	Cleaner	55 to 75° C	3 to 10 minutes
2.	Water Rinsing	-	Room Temp	-
3.	Derusting	Rust remover	R. Temp to 60°C	1 to 10 Mts
4.	Water Rinsing	-	Room Temp	-
5.	Surface conditioning	Surface conditioner	Room Temp	15to 30 sec.
6.	Phosphating Solution	Phosphating	50 to 55° C	3 to 5 Minutes
7.	Water Rinsing	-	Room Temp	-
8.	Passivation Solution	Passivation	Room Temp.	15 to 30 sec
9.	Water Rinsing	-	Room Temp	-
10.	Defonised water	-	Room Temp	-
11.	Drying			
After pre-treatment, the sheet shall be painted with a coat of zinc chromate red oxide primer on both faces.				

17.7.5 Flooring

The nominal total thickness of floor finish shall be 50 mm including under bed and topping. The flooring shall be laid on already matured concrete base. The under bed for floors shall consist of cement concrete 1:2:4 with stone chips 12.5 mm down graded as coarse aggregates. The under bed shall be provided with appropriate slope towards catch pit for floor drainage.

a) False Flooring System

Removable type false flooring system shall be provided in computer rooms and control rooms as required. RCC floor slab shall be sunk to a

depth 800 mm which shall be height of the false floor system. The flooring shall consist of fire resistant phenol formaldehyde bonded particle board panels 600x600x35mm size, mounted on steel pedestals of adjustable height and supporting steel grid system to provide under floor space. 2 mm thick flexible anti-static pvc topping on top and pvc strip edging on sides of each panel shall be provided.

b) PVC Floor Finish

Two mm thick PVC as per IS:3462 laid as per IS:5318 over concrete under bed of 48 mm .

c) Carborandum Tiles

Polished heavy duty cement concrete tiles (carborandum) of 300x300x22 mm thick manufactured as per IS:1237 using colouring pigment and hard chips like carborandum, quartz etc shall be laid as per IS:1443 over concrete under bed to result in overall thickness of 50 mm.

d) Terrazzo Tiles

Tiles shall generally be of size 250 x 250 x 20 mm laid over concrete bedding to result in an overall thickness of 50 mm.

e) Granolithic flooring

- i. Granolithic flooring (cement concrete flooring in 1:1:2) with non metallic floor hardener topping 12 mm thick with a total thickness of 50 mm shall be provided in maintenance and unloading area of Station building, Mill and bunker bay, Workshop floors, operating floor of pump house, permanent stores and other plant building areas where heavy duty flooring is required.
- ii. Granolithic flooring without floor hardener shall be provided in all MCC and switch gear rooms which are not air-conditioned.
- iii. Granolithic flooring shall also be provided in areas which are not provided with any special finish. Areas which are likely to be subjected to oil spillage shall be provided with two coats of oil resistant painting over Granolithic flooring.

f) Ceramic Tiles

Heavy duty anti skid ceramic tiles with matt finish shall be used in toilets, pantry, dining hall of canteen, locker rooms etc. The tiles shall be 300 x 300 x 10 mm of approved colour / shade and brand. Dado in toilets and pantry, locker rooms etc shall also be of similar finish

g) Acid / Alkali resisting Tiles

Battery rooms, and other areas coming into contact with acid / alkali vapors or fumes shall be given acid / alkali resistant tiles 25 mm thick, jointed with acid / alkali resistant cement slurry. Bedding shall comprise of potassium silicate mortar conforming to IS:4832 (Part-I)

and resin based mortar like epoxy for jointing. Total thickness of flooring shall be 50 mm. Ceramic unglazed vitreous tiles conforming to IS:4457 with minimum thickness of 20 mm may also be used as acid / alkali resistant tile. The above specification do not apply to D.M. Plant.

h) Integral floor finish

For cable vaults room, floors of wagon tripler shed, reclaim hopper shed, crusher house, junction towers, pent house shall be provided with floor finish integral to the concrete base shall be provided as per IS:2571.

i) Cast-in-situ Terrazzo

Cast in situ terrazzo flooring shall be laid as per IS:2114, using white cement or cement with colouring pigment. Chequered finish shall be provided for treads. Total thickness of the finish shall be 25 mm.

j) Glazed vitrified tiles

Polished vitrified tiles shall be of 600 mm x 600 mm x 10 mm in size and shall be approved shade, brand and colour and shall be laid with CM 1:3. These are proposed in the following areas:

Operating floor, Control room area including control room, computer room, control equipment room, SWAS Room and Conference room, senior executive room – The floor shall have vitrified tiles of size 2 feet X 2 feet applicable for industrial use.

17.7.6 Acid / Alkali resistant Tiling / Brick lining in D.M Plant

- a Bitumen primer followed by 12 mm thick bitumastic layer, 6 mm thick potassium silicate mortar bedding and 38 mm thick alkali / acid resistant bricks as per IS:4860 shall be provided for CPU regeneration area, Chemical house floor, effluent drains, floors around equipment & chemical handling vessels, chemical storage area for the floor, curbs andsumps, all as per the acid / alkali proofing specialist Contractor's requirement.
- b For floor of neutralizing pit the finish shall be as follows. Bitumen primer followed by 18 mm thick bitumastic layer, 6 mm thick potassium silicate mortar bedding and 75 mm thick acid / alkali resistant brick as per IS:4860.
- c For walls of neutralizing pit, the same specification as 1.10.2 shall apply except that thickness of the brickwork shall be 115 mm with suitable pilasters at 2000 mm c/c.
- d Special instruction to be followed for acid resistant lining in neutralizing pit shall be as follows.
 - i) The structures shall be tested for water tightness.
 - ii) Surface on which lining is to be applied shall be prepared as per IS:2395.

- iii) Joints between acid resistant bricks / tiles shall be filled with resin type mortar conforming to IS:4832 (Part II). Seal coat of ready made epoxy paint shall be provided at the joints to cover up any porosity.
- iv) Acid resistant bricks shall be laid with 6 mm wide and 20 mm deep pointing. Pointing shall be with epoxy / furane / CNSL as per the requirement of the agency guaranteeing the performance of lining.
- v) Under side of all precast slabs / steel covers over effluent drains shall be given two coats of epoxy coating, 150 microns thick.
- vi) Acid / alkali resistant treatment shall extend at least 1 meter on all sides from the outermost periphery of pedestals / saddles for indoor installations and 2 meters all round for outdoor installations.

17.7.7 Skirting / Dado

- a 150 mm skirting matching with floor finish shall be provided in all areas unless specified otherwise elsewhere.
- b Toilets & locker rooms shall be provided with dado of 2100 mm high .
- c For main Control room and control equipment room minimum 5 mm thick decorative coloured ceramic tiles shall be provided upto false ceiling level.
- d For battery room and other areas coming in contact with acid / alkali spillage/ fume, dado of acid / alkali resistant tiling as per IS:4457 shall be provided to a height of 2100 mm set in potassium silicate mortar and joints pointed with resin bonded mortar.
- e Staircase wall shall be given dado of cast in situ terrazzo to a height of 2100mm. If Entrance lobby and lift area in Service building and Admin building shall be provided with granite tile dado to a height upto false ceiling level.

17.7.8 Doors, Windows, Ventilators, Louvers Etc.

Unless specified all doors, windows and ventilators of air conditioned areas, entrance lobby of all buildings and windows/ventilators provided on the outer face of all buildings shall have, electro colour coated (anodized) aluminum framework with glazing. All doors of office areas shall be of factory made pre-laminated particle board (MDF exterior grade). All other doors (unless otherwise specified) shall be of steel.

Main entrance of the control room and control equipment room shall be provided with air-locked lobby with provision of double doors / glazed panels of aluminum frame work with toughened safety double glass glazing confirming to IS 2553 hermitically sealed and separated by 12 mm thick cup for thermal insulation. Doors shall be of double swing type or sliding type.

For common control building, double glazed wall panels with aluminum frame shall be provided between air-conditioned and non air- conditioned areas and

on the side of control room and control equipment room(s) facing the operating floor to have a clear view.

Single glazed panels with aluminum frame work shall be provided as partition between two air-conditioned areas wherever clear view is necessary.

Coal conveyor galleries shall have steel windows/ventilators shall be as per IS1038

All steel doors shall consist of double plate flush door shutters. The door shutter shall be 45 mm thick with two outer sheets of 18 G rigidly connected with continuous vertical 20 G stiffeners at the rate of 150 mm centre to centre. Side, top and bottom edges of shutters shall be reinforced by continuous pressed steel channel with minimum 18 G. The door shall be sound deadened by filling the inside void with mineral wool. Doors shall be complete with all hardware and fixtures like door closer, tower bolts, handles, stoppers, aldrops, etc.

Steel windows and ventilators for coal conveyor gallery shall be as per IS:1361 and for all other areas as per IS:1038. Windows of coal galleries shall be provided with wire mesh.

Wherever functionally required rolling shutters with suitable operating arrangement Manual / Electric shall be provided to facilitate smooth operations. Rolling shutters shall conform to IS:6248.

All windows and ventilators on ground floor of all buildings located in isolated areas shall be provided with suitable anodized aluminum grill.

Fire proof doors with panic devices shall be provided at all fire exit points as per the recommendations of Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC). These doors shall generally be as per IS:3614 (Part I and Part II). Fire rating of the doors shall be as per TAC requirements. However minimum rating shall be 2 hours. These doors shall be double cover plated type with mineral wool insulation.

Hollow extruded section of minimum 3 mm wall thickness as manufactured by INDAL or equivalent shall be used for all aluminum doors, windows and ventilators.

All door sizes shall be decided carefully, keeping in view the size of the machinery/panels to be erected inside the building. In any case opening height shall not be less than maximum height of machinery/panel installed inside the building.

IS Codes

Following are some of the important IS codes (latest edition) applicable to this section:

IS:204 (Part-II) :	Tower bolts non ferrous metals
IS:208 :	Door handles
IS:2002 (Part-I) :	Flywood face panels
IS:1341 :	Steel butt hinges
IS:1868 :	Anodic coatings on aluminum and its alloys
IS:3564 :	Door closers (hydraulically regulated)

IS:5187	:	Flush bolts
IS:6315	:	Floor springs (hydraulically regulated) for heavy doors
IS:7195	:	Hold fast
IS:7452	:	Hot rolled steel sections for doors, windows and ventilators
IS:10019	:	Mild steel stays and fasteners
IS:1038	:	Steel doors, windows and ventilators
IS:1361	:	Steel windows for industrial ventilators
IS:1948	:	Aluminum doors, windows and ventilators
IS:1949	:	Aluminum windows for industrial buildings
IS:4351	:	Steel door frames
IS:3614 (Part-I)	:	Fire check doors
IS:10451	:	Steel sliding shutters (top hung type)
IS:4021	:	Timber door, window and ventilator frames
IS:1003 (Part-I)	:	Timber paneled and glazed shutters – door shutters.

17.7.9 Wall paneling

All the exposed structural steel i.e. wall, columns, bracings in STG control room and air-conditioning areas shall be provided with wooden wall paneling. The wall panel shall consist of teak wood batten grid of size 600x600 mm or as per site requirement. The size of batten shall be 2 inch x 1 inch. BWP grade plywood conforming to IS:710 shall be fixed on this grid. The Vanner of approved quality and shade shall be fixed on the plywood as exterior finish with suitable adhesive. The entire work shall be carried out to the satisfaction of engineer.

17.7.10 Glass and Glazing

All ventilators and windows on external face of turbine building, conveyor gallery, pump house, compressor house, DG set building, transfer points, workshop building, fire escape staircase and those buildings located in fire prone areas shall be provided with wired glass of minimum 6 mm thickness conforming IS:5437.

Glazing in control room between AC and Non AC areas shall be double glazing consisting of two 6 mm thick clear toughened safety glass conforming to IS:2553, hermetically sealed and separated by 12 mm thick gap for thermal insulation.

For single glazed aluminum partitions and doors, Float glass or flat transparent sheet glass of minimum 6 mm thickness shall be used.

Ground glass / frosted glass of minimum 4 mm thickness shall be used for all windows / ventilators in toilets.

Unless specified otherwise in this specification minimum thickness of plain sheet glass used for windows/ventilators shall be 4 mm.

Float glass or flat transparent sheet glass shall conform to IS:2835. All glazing work shall conform to IS:1083 and IS:3548

17.7.11 False Ceiling and Under Deck Insulation



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All air conditioned areas shall be provided with the suspended false ceiling system. Under deck insulation system shall be provided on the under side of the roof / floor slab of the air conditioned areas based on the functional requirement. Ceiling of air washer room shall also be provided with under deck insulation.

Aluminum false ceiling system shall comprise of 84 mm wide 12.5 mm deep closed type plain panels of approved colour, roll formed out of 0.5 mm thick corrosion resistant aluminum alloy AA 5050 fixed on roll formed carriers. Additional hangers and height adjustment clips shall be provided for return air grills, supply air diffusers, light fixtures, AC ducts etc.

Suitable M.S channel (minimum ISMC100) grid shall be provided above false ceiling for movement of personnel to facilitate maintenance of lighting fixtures, AC ducts etc.

CONTRACTOR shall prepare a layout of the false ceiling system incorporating light fixtures, supply air diffuser, return air grills, fire protection sprinklers etc. such that the ceiling looks aesthetically pleasing. Work shall commence only after the OWNER approves the layout.

Under deck insulation shall comprise of 50 thick PUF material of density 36 kg/cubic meter . This mat shall be backed with 0.05 mm thick aluminum foil and 24 Gx25 mm wire mesh netting. They shall be fixed to ceiling or wall as the case may be with 100x50x6 slotted mild steel plate welded to M.S. plate inserts embedded at the soffit of the slab at 600 mm c/c and 14 G steel wire drawn through slots and fixed to wire netting.

17.7.12 Painting

Details furnished here in below are the minimum acceptable standard for painting. Superior finish if any required by CONTRACTOR to enhance overall appearance will be permitted if such finish meet with the technical requirements.

Water proof cement based paint as per IS:5410 shall be provided on external faces of walls, sunshades, etc.

Inside surfaces shall be provided with Acrylic washable distemper for all areas as per IS:428 except for Control room, Control equipment rooms, all air conditioned areas for which Acrylic emulsion paint shall be provided as per IS:5411.

Inside surfaces shall be provided with Acrylic distemper as per IS:428 for plant buildings like Workshop, Permanent stores, D.G. house, Compressor house, pump houses, Ash handling pump house etc.

Walls in D.M.Plant shall be provided with chlorinated rubber based paint as per IS : 9862 over walls. Walls above Dado in battery rooms shall also be provided with similar painting.

All plastered ceilings shall be provided with acrylic washable white distemper as per IS:42.

Oil resistant paint as per IS:161 shall be provided for oil canal and oil equipment room.

All wood work shall be provided with fire resistant transparent paint as per IS : 162 over french polish as per IS:348 or flat oil paint as per IS : 137.

Painting for structural steel have been specified else where in this document. Following general instruction for painting shall be followed.

- i) For painting on concrete, masonry and plastered surfaces IS:2395 parts I and II shall be followed.
- ii) For painting on wood work IS:2338 part I & II shall be followed.
- iii) All paints shall be of brand and make to the approval of OWNER.
- iv) A minimum of two finishing coats of paint over a primer shall be provided to give a smooth uniform finish for the painted surface.
- v) All painting on masonry or concrete surfaces shall preferably be applied by rollers.
- vii) Thinner shall not be used with textured paint (sandtex matt etc) finish.
- viii) All fire exits shall be painted in Post office red colour shade which shall not be used any where except to indicate emergency or safety measure.

17.7.13 Chemical Resistant Treatment Battery Room

- a.) Battery room floors and other surfaces as required shall be provided with acid/alkali resistant tiles and treated suitably as detailed below by supplying & furnishing of all labour, materials & equipment in accordance with the following latest codes:

IS : 3384 : Specification for bitumen primer for use in water proofing & damp proofing

IS:4443 : Code of practice for use of resin type chemical resistant mortars

IS:4457 : Specification for ceramic unglazed vitreous acid resistant tiles.

IS:4832 : Specification for chemical resistant mortars (Part I to III).

IS:4971 : Recommendation for selection of Industrial floor finishes.

- b.) The surfaces to be treated against acid shall be levelled smooth, dry & clean. The entire surface shall be tapped by wooden hammer to determine hollows if any. In case hollows are found, they shall be suitably sealed with concrete or other approved materials.

- c.) The unsatisfactory surfaces shall be replaced by new concrete or other suitable material after ensuring proper bond between the new and old surface. Surface to be prepared shall be wetted for 24 hours; use of epoxy resins for bonding fresh concrete during repairs shall be permitted with Engineer's subject to its execution as per Manufacturer's instructions. All patched areas shall be properly cured by sprinkling water for a period of not less than 10 days.

17.7.14 Acid / Alkali Resistant Tiles on Floors & Walls

- a.) The surface after preparation shall be applied with a coat of bitumen primer conforming to IS:3384 (latest). The primed surface shall be subsequently applied with a uniform coat of bitumen conforming to IS:1580.
- b.) For bedding of tiles, potassium silicate based cement mortar [15 mm thick] as per IS:4832 shall be used spreading on the back & two adjacent sides of the tile. The tile shall be pressed on the floor or wall & push against floor or wall until the joint in each case of 6 mm thick & 6 mm width is maintained with spacers. Before the bedding mortar sets completely, the jointing material shall be removed to a depth of 20 mm. After the bedding mortar is properly set, the joints shall be cured with resin type mortar filling up the entire length of the joint. The excess mortar shall be trimmed off to make the joints smooth & place. Seal coat shall then be applied over the epoxy mortar to cover up porosity that may be left in mortar. Acid resistant tiles shall be provided for a height of at least upto lintel level on all the walls of battery room. The rest of the battery room walls & ceiling shall be provided with 2 coats chlorinated rubber paint. The tiles used for flooring & walls shall be 20 mm thick conforming to IS 4457. Tiles of approved quality and shade shall be used.

Acid curing shall be carried out as per manufacturer's directions using the safety precautions normally used when handling acids. The mortar joints shall be cured with 20 to 25 percent hydrochloric acid or with 30 to 40 percent sulphuric acid no sooner than 2 days and not later than 6 days after the masonry units are bonded with the mortar. The curing time shall be at least 60 minutes.

Performance guarantee: The contractor shall be responsible for the safety, suitability & efficient functioning of all the acid resistant treatment. He should guarantee for efficient performance of the treatment for a period of five years time from the date of the completion. During the guarantee period, if at any stage, it is found that any of such treatments has given way or has not been functioning satisfactorily, the same shall be made good by the contractor at his own cost.

17.7.15 Finishing Schedule



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The minimum quality of finishes used for various building areas are furnished in Table-1 in this section. The Bidder is at liberty to use superior finishes provided all specific requirements for the finish specified in this specification.

TABLE 1 : FINISHING SCHEDULE

Building / Area	Wall (Internal)	Floor Finish	Ceiling	Roof Treatment	Wall (External)
STG Building					
Ground Floor: Maintenance Bay & Unloading Areas	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic with non-metallic hardner	Acrylic distemper	--	Water proof cement based paint
Ground floor general area	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic Flooring	Acrylic distemper	--	
Cable Room	Acrylic distemper	Granolithic with non-metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Electrical Room	Acrylic distemper	Granolithic with non-metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper		
Mezzanine Floor	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic flooring	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Operating Floor Operating Area, laydown area	Acrylic washer distemper	Polished Kota Stone	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Central Control Room	Acrylic emulsion paint	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	Aluminum False Ceiling		
Electronic cubicle room & Computer room	Acrylic emulsion paint	Heavy duty ceramic tiles	Aluminum False Ceiling	--	
Conference room, senior executive room	Acrylic emulsion paint	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	Aluminum False Ceiling	--	
Switchgear room	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic with non-metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Battery Room	Acid & alkali tile dado for 2100 mm high + Chlorinated rubber based paint	Acid / alkali resistant tiles	Acid Resistant Paint	--	
SWAS room	Acrylic washable distemper	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	Acrylic Distemper	--	--

Building / Area	Wall (Internal)	Floor Finish	Ceiling	Roof Treatment	Wall (External)
General circulation and movement areas	Acrylic washable distemper	Polished Kota Stone	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Heater area	Acrylic washable distemper	Heavy duty cement concrete tiles (Carborandum)	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Office Area	Acrylic emulsion paint	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Pantry	Dado for 2100 mm high + Acrylic distemper	Heavy duty matt finish ceramic tiles	Acrylic Distemper	--	--
Toilet	Dadoing for 2100 mm high + Acrylic distemper	Heavy duty matt finish ceramic tiles	Acrylic Distemper	--	
Roof	--	--	--	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	--
Other Buildings					
Bunker Building	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Cooling Water Pump House	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Raw Water Pump House	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Filter Water Pump House	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Chemical House	Acid/Alkali resistant tiles on wall up to 1500mm height & chemical resistant paint above.	Acid/Alkali resistant Tiles	Chemical resistant paint	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
DM Plant	Chlorinated rubber based paint	Acid/Alkali Resistant Tiles	Chlorinated rubber based paint	Elastomeric water proofing	Water proof cement based paint

Building / Area	Wall (Internal)	Floor Finish	Ceiling	Roof Treatment treatment	Wall (External)
Chlorination Building	Acid / Alkali resistant tiles	Acid / Alkali resistant tiles	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
CPU Regeneration Building	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic Flooring	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Control Rooms	Acrylic emulsion paint	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	Aluminum False Ceiling	--	Water proof cement based paint
MCC Switchgear Room	Acrylic washable distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	--	Water proof cement based paint
Cable Vaults	Acrylic Distemper	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener	Acrylic Distemper	--	Water proof cement based paint
Workshop	Acrylic washable Distemper in workshop area and Acrylic emulsion paint in office area	Granolithic floor with non metallic floor hardener in workshop area and Vitrified Tiles in office area	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Canteen : General Area	Dado for 2100mm high & Acrylic Distemper above.	Heavy Duty Ceramic Tiles	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Granular finish
Kitchen	Dado for 2100mm high & Acrylic Distemper above.	Heavy Duty Ceramic Tiles	Acrylic Distemper		
Fire Station Building	Acrylic washable distemper	Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge in office, dormitory area & granolithic flooring with non metallic floor hardener in parking & equipment store area.	Acrylic Distemper	Elastomeric water proofing treatment	Water proof cement based paint
Service	Acrylic	20 mm thick	Aluminum	Elastomeric	Granular

Building / Area	Wall (Internal)	Floor Finish	Ceiling	Roof Treatment	Wall (External)
building: Ent. Lobby, Reception, Portico & Lift Area Office Area	emulsion paint Acrylic emulsion paint	polished granite stone Glazed Vitrified tiles Double Charge	False Ceiling Aluminum False Ceiling	water proofing treatment	finish (Vineratex)

18.0 PILING

18.1 The detailed design, preparation of construction drawings, installation and testing of piles forming foundations to buildings and structures are detailed below conforming to the latest IS:2911 – Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Pile Foundations : Part I Concrete Piles and IS:2911 Part : IV Load test on piles and to this Specification. The contractor shall be responsible for all aspects of the pile performance installed including demonstration of the adequacy of his design by testing. During detailed design the contractor shall submit the proposed firm to undertake piling work with details piling system, method of installation, summary of design basis, number, type and size of construction plant items to be employed for the work including crane, piling equipment, concreting equipment and proposal for installation & testing of trial piles and tests on work piles.

18.2 Prior to installation of trial piles, the contractor shall submit final details of the trial piling installation including specifications, detailed design calculations and construction drawings for the trial piling together with associated equipment to be provided for construction and testing of the same. Design report discussing the overall results of the tests on trial piles and concluding with and justifying the proposed definition of reference piles; specification, with fully detailed construction drawings, supporting calculations for the final design of the working piles, and the field control procedures the contractor intends to use to verify that pile installation satisfies the requirements of his design should also be submitted.

18.3 Design Criteria

The following shall be the design criteria for the working piles :

- a. Piles shall be designed in line with approved soil investigation report as single vertical piles acting under a design load as deemed fit.
- b. Driving formula (where relevant) may be adopted inter alia as a criteria for acceptance. But the minimum founding requirements shall be based on recognized methods of soil mechanics design, appropriate to the type of pile.
- c. The piles shall be designed for a minimum factor of safety of 2.5 against failure under the design load specified.
- d. Piles shall be designed for a limiting settlement of a single pile under vertical design load of 8 mm at the head.
- e. Piles shall be designed to resist a maximum force due to critical load combination in any direction applied to the head of the pile at cut-off level. For this design condition it shall be assumed that the pile head is effectively as a fixed-end by the pile-cap.

18.4 Tolerance

Setting out shall be carried out from the main grid lines of the proposed structure. Immediately before installation of the pile, the pile position shall be marked with suitable identifiable pins or markers. For a pile head cut-off, at or above ground level, the maximum permitted deviation of the pile head cut off

center from the center point, shown on the setting out drawing shall be 75 mm in any direction. For a pile head cut-off below ground level, an additional tolerance will be permitted as below on the assumption that the pile head would have been within tolerance if the cut-off had been at ground level. The maximum permitted deviation of the finished pile from the vertical is 1 in 75. Forcible corrections to concrete piles shall not be made.

- 18.5** The contractor shall carry out the work to minimize noise and disturbance. If during the execution of the work, damage is likely to be, caused to mains, services or adjacent structures, the contractor shall submit proposal for repair or avoidance of such damage. The contractor shall ensure that damage does not occur to completed piles.

18.6 Records

The contractor shall keep records as below of the installation of each pile and shall submit record to the Engineer.

Table 1.0

a)	Piles reference number (location)	*
b)	Piles cut off level	*
c)	Pile type	*
d)	Nominal cross-sectional dimensions or diameter	*
e)	Pile design capacity	*
f)	Standing groundwater level	*
g)	Date and time of driving, red riving or boring	*
h)	Date of concreting	*
i)	Ground level at commencement of installation of piles	*
j)	Working level	*
k)	Depth from working level to pile toe	*
l)	Toe level	*
m)	Depth from working level to pile head level	*
n)	Length of temporary / permanent casing	*
o)	Type weight, drop and mechanical condition of hammer	*
p)	Number of type of packings used and type and condition of	*
q)	Record of blows per 300 mm over complete drive	*
r)	Set of pile or pile tube in mm per 10 blows or number of	*
s)	Temporary compression of ground and pile from time of marked increase in driving resistance until pile reaches	*
t)	Length and details of reinforcement	*
u)	Grade and slump of Concrete mix and control test	*
v)	Volume of concrete installed in pile	*
w)	Method of placing concrete	*
x)	Number of blows to form bulb where appropriate	*
y)	Level of water or drilling fluid at commencement of placing concrete	*
z)	All information regarding obstructions delays and other interruptions to the sequence of work	*

18.7 Driven Cast-in-situ Concrete Piles

- a.) Installation of piles shall be carried out as per layout construction drawings in accordance with latest IS codes as below:
- i.) IS:456-2000 : Code of practice for plain and Reinforced Concrete
 - ii.) IS:2911-Part I : Code of Practice for Design and Section-I Construction of pipe foundation
 - iii.) IS:2911-Part IV : Test load on piles
- b.) The sequence of installation of piles shall be to the approval of the Engineer.
- c.) The equipment and accessories required for the pile driving shall be standard type. The capacity of the pile frame shall be selected after considering the size and weight of the casing to be handled, the location of the work and the hardness of driving. The steel casing used for installing the piles shall be straight and shall have sufficient wall thickness and strength to prevent damage, distortion etc. Detachable shoes used with the temporary steel casing shall be fabricated steel or cast iron, double rimmed and of requisite strength, and of the standard sizes used with the respective steel casing. The shoe shall be co-axial with the steel casing. Casings distorted from true uniform shape whether caused by driving or earth and water pressure resulting in a reduction of the cross sectional area of the pile in excess of 10 percent shall not be used in the works. The nominal casing size shall be 500 mm diameter.
- d.) The pile shall be driven to a set proposed by the contractor. The final set values shall be repeated thrice before terminating the pile at that level. All relevant data with back up, computations pertaining to "set" shall be submitted before commencing piling work for Purchasers approval. Any sudden change in rate of penetration shall be brought to the notice of the Engineer.
- e.) **Control of Pile Driving**
- Protection of pile heads and selection of pile hammer shall be as per IS:2911 Part I. The pile shall be driven as accurately as possible to the vertical. Piles shall be installed with due consideration for the safety of adjacent structures by a method leaving their strength unimpaired and which develops and retains the required load bearing capacity. In the case of piles close to existing plant and structures, the Engineer may specify suitable precautions which may call for additional working hours for the rig. The equipment and methods for installing piles shall be such that the loss of energy is limited to a minimum. Should the deviation of the installed pile be greater than the specified tolerances, the Engineer may at his discretion order the installation of additional piles after checking the design load on the pile group of which the particular pile forms part. Care shall be taken not to damage the piles by over driving. Any sudden change in the rate of penetration shall be noted and informed to the Engineer. Jetting of Pile by means of water shall not be permitted.
- f.) After complete installation of the casing before concreting, the contractor shall inform the Engineer to inspect the casing for proper plumb location and other

conditions. Only after approval concreting should proceed. Level readings shall be taken on each pile after driving and again after all the piles in a group are driven. Piles which are found to have resin shall be driven to the original depth and set.

- g.) The main longitudinal reinforcing bars in piles shall be in one continuous length. In long piles, joints shall be permitted in main longitudinal bars but these shall be kept to a minimum. Joints in adjacent bars shall be staggered at least 1 meter part along the length of the pile. Joints in reinforcement shall be such that the full strength of the bar is effective across the joint.

Longitudinal reinforcement shall be provided for the full length of the pile extending above pile cut off level to provide adequate bond length into the pile cap. The minimum area of longitudinal reinforcement within the pile shaft shall be 0.4 percent of cross-sectional area of the pile on the basis of the nominal casing diameter. Longitudinal reinforcement shall be formed into a rigid cage to resist deformation during handling and installation by the use of links or helical reinforcement. The minimum diameter of links and helical reinforcement shall be 6 mm spaced at 150 mm and not more than 300 mm. The longitudinal reinforcement shall project 52 times its diameter; above the cut off level of the pile to ensure adequate bond length inside the pipe cap. Minimum 6 Nos. of longitudinal reinforcement shall be provided. Reinforcement provided in pile shall be symmetrical about any axis on the pile cross section. The diameter of longitudinal reinforcement shall not be less than 12 mm. Lap or splice joints shall be provided with sufficient link bars to resist eccentric forces. Minimum cover to main reinforcement in the pile shall be 75mm.

- h.) The method of placing and the workability of the concrete shall be such that continuous monolithic concrete shaft of the full cross-section is formed. Mechanical vibrators shall not be used to compact concrete. Concrete in piles shall be of design- mix with minimum grade M25 with minimum cement of 400 kg/cum water cement ratio within 0.45 to 0.55 using super plasticized Sikament 170 or equivalent. Generally the slump of the concrete shall be within the range 100 to 150 mm. The contractor shall ensure the minimum specified strength in accordance with IS:456, IS:10262 & SP. 23 shall be followed as guidance for mix design. Compaction of test cubes shall be done under same condition as followed for concreting of piles.
- i.) In soft clays or loose sands ,or where there is likelihood of danger to green concrete due to driving of adjacent piles, the designed reinforcement should be provided up to the full pile depth, regardless of whether or not it is required from uplift and lateral load considerations. Refer clause 5.11.2 of IS : 2911 (Part I / Sec-1)

- j.) **Cleaning out of casing**

Before placement of concrete ,it shall be ensured that the inside of the casing is free from sludge or any foreign matter. The contractor shall ensure that water does not enter the casing tube/pile shoe at the end of driving & during the concreting operations. The existence of water inside casing tube after driving and before executing the concrete operation, if any shall be checked by the contractor by suitable probe & concreting of pile work shall be allowed to proceed if water level is less than 15 cm measured above the inner surface at the top of the shoe. If the water level is more than 15 cm, contractor shall take remedial measures viz. bailing or pumping to reduce the depth of water

before concreting & if it is not possible to do so then the contractor shall re-drive the casing at no extra cost to the Purchaser.

k.) Concrete Level – finishing of pile head

The cut-off level shall be as shown on the construction drawings. Concrete shall be cast to minimum of 500 mm above the cut-off level, or local ground water level, whichever is higher. Withdrawal of temporary casing shall be carried out in stages during the concrete placing operation with utmost care maintaining an adequate head of concrete above the bottom of casing at each stage of withdrawal so as to prevent the inflow of soil and water into the bore. Section of empty hole remaining above the head of the pile shall be temporarily backfilled with sand or other approved material prior to excavation for pile cap construction.

l.) Trimming of pile heads

Following excavation subsequently for pile cap construction, the contractor shall carefully remove excess concrete above specified cut-off level, without damaging the remainder of the pile including the projection reinforcement. Any cracked or defective concrete occurring below specified cut-off level shall be cut away and made good with new concrete properly bonded to the old. Piles that are defective shall be pulled out or left in place as judged by Engineer without affecting performance of adjacent piles. Also the contractor shall be bound to install additional piles to substitute the defective ones as per the directions of the Engineer.

m.) The dynamic cone penetration tests shall be carried out for a depth of at least 2 meters from the termination depth. The number of such tests shall be as follows :

- a. One number dynamic cone penetration test for each pile group consisting of more than four piles.
- b. For TG and Chimney pile groups the number of dynamic cone penetration tests shall be one per cent of the total number of piles.

18.8 Load Tests on Piles

- a) Load test shall be in accordance with IS:2911 Part IV (latest revision) Initial load tests on “Trial Piles” shall be executed in advance of works pile construction and shall comprise vertical load tests at locations as directed. Load test on trial piles shall also include lateral load test and uplift load tests as directed by the Engineer. 6 number of trial piles shall be tested from each capacity of the pile. Out of the six (6) nos. of piles to be tested for two (2) nos. each capacity shall be tested for vertical load, two (2) nos. for lateral load and two (2) nos. for uplift load.

Routine load tests on “Works Piles” shall be vertical load test and lateral load tests on piles as directed by the Engineer. Number of routine tests to be conducted on work piles shall be equal to one and half (1.5) percent of the total number of piles used in the work for vertical load tests as well as lateral load tests.

- b) Load tests shall not normally be undertaken by the contractor within 28 days after the installation of the piles in position. However, the contractor may be allowed by the Engineer to use rapid hardening cement or add necessary admixtures to enable him to conduct the tests within a lesser period. Before any load test is done, the proposed arrangement for carrying out the load tests including the preparation of the structure to receive the loads and the type of loading to be adopted shall be furnished by the contractor.

c) **Vertical Load Test on Trial Piles**

Load tests to verify the contractor's design shall be carried out on piles of different capacities proposed to be used. The contractor shall commence testing as early as possible after installing the piles. The test shall be carried out by applying series of loads on RC cap over single pile. The load shall be applied by means of standard hydraulic jack reacting against a loaded platform which shall be preloaded platform which shall be preloaded to three times the estimated safe load carrying capacity of the pile. Reading of settlement and rebound shall be recorded with four dial gauges of 0.01 mm sensitively and resting on diametrically opposite ends of the pile cap. The dial gauge shall be fixed to a datum bar whose ends rest-upon non-movable supports. The supports for datum bar with reference to which the settlement of the pile is measured shall be at least 5 times diameter of pile away from the pile.

The test shall be conducted by the cyclic loading method. The test load shall be applied in equal increments of about one-fifth of the estimated safe load. Each stage of loading or unloading shall be maintained till the rate of movement of the pile cap is not more than 0.02 mm per hour. However, load shall be maintained for longer periods at 1 to 1.5 times the assumed safe capacity, and at final loads as directed by Engineer. The safe load on pile shall be the least of the following :

- i Two third of the final load at which the total settlement attains the value of 12 mm.
- ii Two third of the final load at which the net settlement attains a value of 6 mm.
- iii 50 per cent of the final load at which the total settlement equals one-tenth of the pile diameter.

d) **Lateral Load Test on Trial Piles**

The test pile shall be decided by the Engineer. The test pile shall be cut off at the proper level and provided with a cap with vertical plane sides having an adequate area for proper seating of the jack and dial gauge. The lateral load shall be applied on the pile at or approximately at cut off level and the deflection shall be measured at a point diametrically opposite to the point of load application. The loading shall be applied by the hydraulic jack of adequate capacity, abutting the pile horizontally and reacting against a suitable system. The reaction may be provided by the well of the excavated pit when the test is being conducted below ground level or by a neighbouring pile in which case thrust pieces shall be inserted on either end of the jack to make up the gap. Lateral load applied on the pile shall be measured by a calibrated pressure gauge mounted on the jack, having a least count of 500 kg. Deflection of the pile head shall be measured by four dial gauges, fixed to datum bars & having a least count of 0.01 mm. The datum bars shall be provided with rigid

supports. Loading shall be applied in increments of 500 kg. Each stage shall be maintained for a period till the rate of movement of the pile head is not more than 0.02 mm/hour or 1 hour whichever is greater .
Loading shall be continued till one of the following occurs :

- i. Deflection of pile head exceeds 12 mm.
- ii. The applied load on the pile is three times the assumed lateral load capacity of the pile.

The safe load shall be smaller of the following :

- i. Half the final load for which the total deflection is 12 mm.
- ii. Load at which the total displacement corresponds to 5 mm.

e) Pull-out Test

The test piles shall be decided by the Engineer. The test pile shall be built upto the proper length and the head provided with suitable arrangements for anchoring the load applying system. Loads shall be applied using a approved reaction system, uplift forces on the pile shall be applied directly to the test pile or through a lever system. The reaction shall be provided by neighbouring piles or blocks may be constructed for the purpose. Hydraulic jacks shall be used for load application. Load applied by the hydraulic jack shall be measured by a calibrated gauge with a least count of 100 Kg. Movement of the pile shall be measured by dial gauges, fixed to datum bar and having a least count of 0.01 mm. Four dial gauges placed diametrically opposite shall be used. Datum bars shall be provided with rigid supports. The load shall be applied along the longitudinal axis of the pile using method approved by the Engineer. Loading shall be applied to the pile top in increment of one-fifth of the expected safe capacity. Each stage shall be maintained for a period till the rate of movement of the pile head is not more than 0.02 mm per hour or four hours whichever is greater. Loading shall be continued till one of the following occurs :

- i. Yield of soil pile system occurs causing progressive movement of pile exceeding 12 mm.
- ii. The loading on the pile top equals three times the estimated safe load or as specified in the case of separate test pile.

The safe capacity of the pile should be least of the following :

- i. Two third of the load at which the total displacement is 12 mm or the load corresponding to a specified permissible uplift, and
- ii Half of the load at which the load displacement curve shows a clear break (downward trend)

f) Routine Test on Working Piles

Three tests shall be carried out on working piles upto one and half times the design load and the maximum settlement of test loading in position being not exceeding 12 mm as per IS:2911 (Part IV). In case a pit foils under or during the load test, the Engineer shall select two additional piles in lieu of each of

such foiled pipe and the contractor shall carryout load tests on such additional piles.

18.9 Cast-In-Situ Piling Bored

The following specification deals with the requirements of materials, workmanship and installation of Bore Cast-in-situ reinforced concrete piles.

The materials and workmanship shall conform with the provision of the latest IS:456, IS:2911 (Part I, Section 2) & IS:2911 (Part 4).

Care shall be taken while boring piles so that no existing foundations / sub-structures are disturbed by providing suitable arrangements like shoring etc.

a. Sequence of Piling

The sequence of piles installed shall be such that the adjacent piles already installed are not disturbed nor their carrying capacity reduced by subsequent boring operation. In a group the installation of the piles shall normally proceed from the center of the group towards the periphery.

b. Control of Alignment

Piles shall be installed as accurately as possible as per the designs and drawings either vertically or to the specified batter. Great care should be exercised in respect of installation of single pile or piles in two pile group. For vertical piles a deviation of 1.5 percent should not normally be exceeded. Piles should not deviate more than 75 mm or D/10 whichever is more in case of piles having diameter more than 600 mm from their designed positions at the working level of the piling rig. In the case of a single pile in a column, positional tolerance should not be more than 50 mm (100 mm in case of piles having diameter more than 600 mm).

For piles carried to substantial depth, the design should provide for the worst combination of the above tolerance in position and inclination. In case of piles deviating beyond these limits and to such an extent that the resulting eccentricity cannot be taken care of by a redesign of the pile cap and ties, the piles shall be replaced or supplemented by one or more additional piles, as directed by the Engineer, at no extra cost.

Any deviation from the designed location, alignment or load capacity of any piles shall be noted and brought to the attention of the Engineer and rectification and supplemental works carried out to the satisfaction of the Engineer at no extra cost.

A minimum length of one meter of temporary casing shall be inserted in each bored pile unless otherwise specifically desired. Additional length of temporary casing may be used depending on the condition of the strata etc.

Drilling mud of suitable consistency may also be used instead of temporary casings for stabilizing sides of the holes.

In case, a bored pile is stabilized by drilling mud the bottom of the hole shall be cleaned very carefully before concreting work is taken upon. The cleaning of the hole shall be ensured by careful operation of boring tool and / or

flushing of the drilling mud through the bottom of the hole. Flushing of bore holes before concreting with fresh drilling fluid/ mud is preferred.

In case a hole is bored by use of drilling mud, the specific gravity of the mud suspension near about the bottom of the hole shall, wherever practicable, be determined by suitable interval of piles and recorded. Consistency of the drilling mud suspension shall be controlled throughout the boring as well as concreting operations in order to keep the hole stabilized as well as to avoid concrete getting mixed up with the thicker suspension of the mud.

The concreting operations should not be taken up when the specific gravity of bottom slurry is more than 1.2. Concreting shall be done by tremie method in all such cases.

The top of concrete in a pile shall be brought above the cut-off level as per cl. 7.8 of IS: 2911 (Part 1/sec.2).

In case, defective piles are formed, they shall be removed or left in place, if so directed by the Engineer, if these do not affect the performance of the adjacent piles or the cap as a whole. Additional piles shall be provided to replace them as directed by the Engineer.

Any deviation from the designed location alignment or load capacity of any pile shall be noted and adequate measures taken well before the concreting, of the pile cap and plinth beam if the deviations are beyond the permissible limit.

During chipping of the pile top manual chipping may be permitted after three days of pile casting, pneumatic tools for chipping shall not be used before seven days after pile casting.

After concreting the actual quantity of concrete shall be compared with the average obtained from observations actually made in the case of a few piles initially cast. If the actual quantity is found to be considerably less, special investigations shall be conducted and appropriate measures taken.

The bentonite suspension used for piling work shall satisfy the following requirements:

- i. The liquid limit of bentonite when tested in accordance with IS:2720 (Part V) shall be more than 300 percent and less than 450 percent.
- ii. The sand content of the bentonite powder shall not be greater than 7 percent.
- iii. Bentonite solution should be made by mixing it with fresh water using pump for circulation. The density of the freshly prepared Bentonite solution should be between 1.034 and 1.10 gm/ml depending upon pile dimensions and type of soil in which the pile is to be installed. However, the density of bentonite solution after mixing with deleterious materials in the pile bore may be up to 1.25 gm/ml.
- iv. The marsh velocity when tested by a Marsh cone should be about 37 seconds.
- v. The differential free swell shall be more than 540 percent.

- vi. The PH value of the bentonite suspension shall be between 9 & 11.5.

18.10 Codes and Standards

The following Indian Codes and Standards (Latest) shall be used for design of the structural elements:

IS:456: Code of Practice for plain and Reinforced concrete

IS:875: Code of Practice for Design loads (other than earthquake) for Buildings and structures.

IS:2911: Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Pile Foundations – Bored Cast-in-situ Piles (Part 1/sec. 2)

IS:2911 : Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Pile Foundation – Load Test on Piles (Part 4)

IS:1786 : Code of Practice for HYSD bars

IS:2751 : Code of Practice for welding of mild steel bars used for reinforced concrete construction

IS:2062 : Steel for general structural purposes

SP:16 : Design Aids for Reinforced Concrete to IS:456.

19.0 SURVEYING WORKS

19.1 Site survey shall be carried out to establish the ground levels and to determine any existing structures, roads etc. The site survey shall be carried out before the commencement of the work and if required during the progress of the work. The site survey shall be carried out at a grid spacing of 5-10 meters and at every change of level of the existing ground to produce contour drawings at 0.25 meter intervals. Scale of the contour drawings shall be as directed by the Consultant. A specialized firm approved by the Consultant shall carry out the site survey.

A single grid pillar will be given by the client with coordinates in plant area. Necessary grids shall be made by EPC contractor including demarcating the structures, buildings and jungle clearance including Cutting, uprooting and removing of trees and dispose the same away from the site etc.

19.2 Survey points (reference points and bench marks) : The contractor shall construct adequate number of reference points and bench marks for marking the setting out lines and levels. The reference points shall consist of suitable metal plates set in 400 mm x 400 mm x 500 mm precast concrete plinth (grid pillars) and inscribed with the exact level. All levels of the benchmarks shall be related to the agreed datum. The exposed numbers, locations, co-ordinates and level of the reference points and bench marks shall be plotted on drawings and approved by the consultant prior to the commencement of the work. Survey points in solid walls shall be stainless steel plates or cast iron, fixed firmly and sufficiently deep in the walls.

19.3 Safeguard of survey points: The survey points shall not be removed from their position without the permission of the Consultant. If any of the survey points are damaged or lost due to any work carried out near their location, the contractor shall be responsible for replacing such survey points.

19.4 Surveying during the progress of work : The contractor shall assist the consultant at any time when checking survey points, setting out, checking construction items and erection parts. The contractor shall provide and arrange the following:

- i.) Provision and maintenance of survey instruments and accessories.
- ii.) Provision of skilled personnel, supply of all material required for the survey exposing covered survey points.
- iii.) Shifting of any machinery used for construction out of the sight lines.
- iv.) Stopping all drilling, blasting, driving and any other works.
- v.) Causing soil vibrations and stopping during instrument observations
- vi.) Removing all obstructive accumulation of water
- vii.) Taking all necessary safety precautions
- viii.) Furnishing any marking material requested by the Consultant in connection with control surveys
- ix.) Providing additional survey points in accordance with the consultant's instruction.

20.0 EXCAVATION AND FILLING

20.1 The works to be provided by the bidder in respect of excavation in all types of soils including shoring, dewatering, filling around foundations and to grade, compaction of fills and approaches, protective fencing, lighting, etc. relevant to structures and locations shall be as detailed below:

- a. Furnish all labour, supervision, services including facilities as required under statutory labour regulations, materials, equipment, tools and plants, transportation etc. required for the work.
- b. Prepare and submit working drawings showing the approaches, slopes, beams, shoring, sumps for dewatering including drains and outfall for drainage, space for temporary stacking of spoils, disposal area, fencing etc. and all other details as may be required by the Engineer.
- c. To carryout sampling and testing and submit to the Engineer, results of soil compaction tests if required by the Engineer to assess the degree of compaction.

20.2 All works should conform to the requirements of the latest revision of relevant ISS.

IS: 3764 : Indian Standard for Safety Code for excavation work.
IS:1200 (Part I): Indian Standard Methods of Measurement of Building and Civil Engineering work, Part-I: Earthwork.

20.3 The bidder should carryout the work as per the approved drawings. All materials required for the work shall be of best commercial variety. Borrow materials for back- filling shall be excavated from approved locations and shall consist of material, free from roots, vegetation, decayed organic matter, harmful salts and chemicals free from lumps and clods. If specified, clean graded sand free from harmful and deleterious material from approved quarries, shall be used as fill material.

20.4 **Quality Control:** The bidder shall get approved the field quality plan, for maintaining the quality control for which, he shall establish and maintain quality control lab for the various aspects of the work, method, material and equipment used. The quality control operation shall include but not be limited to the following items of work:

a. Lines, Levels and Grades	:	i. Periodic surveys. ii. Establishment of markers, boards etc.
b. Back-filling	:	i. Checking the quality of fill material ii. Checking moisture content of the backfill iii. Checking the degree of compaction.

Guide lines for quality control is attached in Vol-II of the specification.

20.5 Excavation

- a. **Setting out :** The contractor should submit to the Engineer, detailed drawings of the excavation work to be executed by him showing the dimensions as per drawings and specification adding his

proposals of slopes, shoring, approaches, dewatering sumps, beams etc. Upon Engineer's approval the contractor should set out the work from the control points furnished by the Engineer and fix permanent points and markers for ease of future checking. These permanent points and markers shall be fixed at intervals prescribed by the Engineer. The contractor should proceed with the work after Engineer's approval. It should be noted that this checking by the Engineer prior to start of the work shall in no way absolve the contractor of his responsibility of carrying out the work to true lines, levels and grades as per drawing and subsequent corrections, if necessary, should be carried out by the contractor free of cost to the Purchaser.

- b. Clearing and Grubbing etc.: The area to be excavated shall be cleared out of fences, trees, logs, stumps, bush, vegetation, rubbish, slush etc. and leveled up. Trees upto 300mm girth shall be uprooted. Trees above 300mm girth to be cut, shall be approved by the Engineer and then marked. Felling of trees shall include taking out roots upto 600mm below ground level or 150mm below formation level whichever is lower. After the tree is cut and roots taken out, the pit-holes formed shall be filled with good earth in 250 mm layers and consolidated. The trees shall be cut in suitable pieces as instructed by the Engineer.

Before earthwork is started, all the spoils/ unserviceable materials and rubbish shall be burned or removed from the site to approved disposal areas as specified. Useful materials, saleable timber, firewood etc. shall be the property of the Purchaser and shall be stacked properly at the work site in a manner as directed by the Engineer.

- c. Excavation in all kinds of soil: The excavation in all kinds of soil including old (from demolished structures) underground RCC / CC / brick masonry shall be carried out as per the approved proposal, modified and corrected where necessary by the Engineer. The work shall be carried out in a workman like manner without endangering the safety of nearby structures/ services or works and without causing hindrances to other activities in the area. As the excavation reaches the required dimensions, lines, levels and grades, the work shall be checked by the Engineer thoroughly and the balance work shall be carried out carefully to avoid any over-excavation. On completion, the work shall be finally checked and approved by the Engineer. In certain cases, where deterioration of the ground, upheaval, slips etc. are expected, the Engineer may order to suspend the work at any stage and instruct the contractor to carryout the balance work just before the foundation work of the structure can be started.
- d. Disposal: The excavated soils shall be disposed of within 8 km crow fly distance from site as directed by the Engineer-in-charge in any or all the following manners:
- i) By using it for backfilling straightway.
 - ii) By stacking it temporarily for use in backfilling at a later date during execution.
 - iii) By either spreading or spreading and compacting at designated disposal areas.

- iv) By selecting the useful material and stacking it nearly in areas designated by the Engineer for use in backfilling by some other agency.
- e. Disposal of Surplus: The surplus material from excavation shall be carried away from the excavation site to designated disposal area selected by the Engineer. All goods excavated from the pits and all assorted materials of dismantled structures shall be the property of the Purchaser.
- f. Protection : The Engineer shall be notified by the Contractor as soon as the excavation is expected to be completed within a day so that it may be inspected by him at the earliest. Immediately after approval of the Engineer, the excavation must be covered up in the shortest possible time. But, in no case the excavation shall be covered up or worked on before approval and measurement by the Engineer. Excavated material shall be placed beyond 1.5 metres from the edge of the pit or trench or half the depth of the pit or trench whichever is more or further away if directed by the Engineer.

Excavation shall not be carried out below the foundation level of structure close by until required precautions have been taken.

Adequate fencing is to be made enclosing the excavation.

The Contractor shall protect all under-ground services exposed by excavation. The Contractor shall also divert all surface drains, etc. affected by the excavation to maintain the working area neat and clean.

- g. Dealing with surface water : All working areas shall be kept free of surface water as far as reasonably practicable. Works in the vicinity of cut areas shall be controlled to prevent the ingress of surface water.

No works shall commence until surface water streams have been properly intercepted , redirected or otherwise dealt with.

Where works are undertaken in the monsoon period, the Contractor may need to construct temporary drainage systems at his own cost to drain surface water from working areas.

- h. Dewatering : All excavations shall be kept free of water and slush. Grading in the vicinity of excavations shall be controlled to prevent surface water running into excavated areas. The Contractor shall remove by pumping or other means approved by the Engineer any water inclusive of rain water and subsoil water accumulated in excavation and keep the trench dewatered until the construction of foundation structure and backfilling are complete in all respects. (except where such dewatering would need installation of well points or deep wells for which separate payment will be made) Sumps made for dewatering must be kept clear of the foundations. Method of pumping shall be approved by the Engineer but in any case, the pumping arrangement shall be such that there shall be no

movement of subsoil or blowing in due to differential head of water during pumping.

If necessary, the Engineer may direct the Contractor to continue dewatering beyond his original or extended contract period in which case he will be paid separately for dewatering as per terms mentioned elsewhere under payment and measurement, provided the Contractor has completed all the work satisfactorily.

- j. Timber shoring : Timber Shoring made out of approved quality of timber shall be 'close' or 'open' type, depending on the nature of soil and the depth of pit or trench and the type of timbering shall be determined by the Engineer. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to take all necessary steps to prevent the sides of trenches and pits from collapsing.
- k. Treatment of slips : The Contractor will take all precaution to avoid high surcharges and provide proper surface drainage to prevent flow of water over the sides. These precautions along with proper slopes, berms, shoring and control of ground water should cause no slips to occur. If however slips do occur due to causes beyond the control of the Contractor, the same shall be removed by him and payment shall be made to him on appropriate item rate of earthwork. Slips caused due to negligence of the Contractor will be cleared and back-filled later by him at his own expenses.

20.6 Back-filling

- a. The backfilling material shall consist of materials, approved by the Engineer obtained directly from nearby areas where excavation work by the same agency is in progress, from temporary stacks of excavated spoils or from borrow pits from selected areas designated by the Engineer. The material shall be free from lumps and clods, roots and vegetations, harmful salts and chemicals, organic materials, etc. In certain locations, the Engineer may direct sand fillings. The sand should be clean, well graded and be of quality normally acceptable for use in concrete.
- b. Filling and compaction in pits and trenches around structures: As soon as the work in foundations has been accepted and measured, the space around the foundation structures in pits and trenches shall be cleared of all debris, brick bats, mortar droppings etc. and filled with earth in layers not exceeding 250 mm in loose thickness; each layer being watered, rammed and properly compacted to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Earth shall be rammed with approved mechanized compaction machine. Usually, no manual compaction shall be allowed unless specifically permitted by the Engineer. The final surface shall be trimmed and leveled to proper profile as desired by the Engineer. Since the degree of compaction depends on the moisture content of the soil, a close watch should be kept on it and corrections done to optimize the moisture content.

The backfilling shall be carried out at optimum moisture content to achieve 95% of Proctor's Maximum Dry Density.

- c. Plinth filling: The plinth shall be filled with earth in layers not exceeding 250 mm in loose thickness, watered and compacted with approved compaction machine or manually, if specifically permitted by the Engineer. When the filling reaches the finished level, the surface shall be flooded with water for at least 24 hours, allowed to dry and then rammed and compacted, in order to avoid any settlement at a later stage. The finished level of the filling shall be trimmed to the slopes intended to be given to the floor.
- d. Filling in trenches for water pipes and drains: Earth used for filling shall be free from salts, organic or other foreign matter. All clods of earth shall be broken or removed. Where excavated material is mostly rock, the boulders shall be broken into pieces not bigger than 150 mm size in any direction, mixed with fine material consisting of disintegrated rock, moorum or earth as available, so as to fill up the voids as far as possible and then the mixture used for filling. Filling in trenches for pipes and drains shall be commenced as soon as the joints of pipes and drains have been tested and passed. Where the trenches are excavated in soil, the filling shall be done with earth on the sides and top of pipes in layers not exceeding 150 mm, watered, rammed and compacted taking care that no damage is caused to the pipe below.
- e. Filling in disposal area: Surplus material from excavation which is not required for backfilling shall be disposed of in designated disposal areas within the lead for disposal as 8 km crow fly distance from the site. The spoils shall not be dumped haphazardly but should be spread in layers approximately 250 mm thick when loose and compacted with the help of compacting equipment. In wide areas, rollers shall be employed and compaction done to the satisfaction of the Engineer at the optimum moisture content which shall be checked and controlled by the contractor.

In certain cases, the Engineer may direct disposal without compaction which can be done by tipping the spoils from a high bench neatly maintaining always a proper level and grade of the bench.

20.7 Approaches and Fencing : The contractor should provide and maintain proper approaches for workmen and for inspection. The roads and approaches around the excavated pits should be kept clear at all times so that there is no hindrance to the movement of men, material and equipment of various agencies connected with the plant. Sturdy and elegant fencing shall be provided around the top edge of the excavation as well as the bottom of the fill at the surplus disposal area where dumping from a high bench is in progress.

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

20.9 Testing and Acceptance Criteria

- a. Excavation: On completion of excavation, the dimensions of the pits shall be checked as per the drawings. After the pits are completely dewatered,

the work shall be accepted after all undercuts have been set right and all over excavations filled back to required lines, levels and grades by placing ordinary concrete of M10 proportion and/ or richer and/ or by compacted earth, as directed by the Engineer. Over excavation of the sides shall be made good while carrying out the back-filling. The excavation work shall be accepted after the above requirements are fulfilled and all temporary approaches encroaching inside the required dimension of the excavation have been removed.

- b. Back-filling: The degree of compaction required shall be as per IS standards and the actual method of measuring the compaction achieved shall be as decided by the Engineer. The work of back-filling shall be accepted after the Engineer is satisfied with the degree of compaction achieved.

21.0 WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

21.1 The technical details of surface drainage, storm water drainage, sewerage disposal system, sanitary appliances and water supply required for proper supply, drainage, disposal and completion of buildings are detailed below:

21.2 Surface Drainage

- a) All the paved and unpaved areas shall be adequately drained. The surface drainage system shall be designed for surface washings and / or rain / fire water as the case may be. Unpaved open areas shall be drained through RCC drains and connected to main storm drains.
- b) The paved area shall be sloped towards the drains with a minimum slope of 1 in 100. The maximum drainage travel extent shall be limited to 10 metres.
- c) The surface drainage from uncontaminated area shall be connected to nearest open storm water drains through rectangular drains. Contaminated area surface drainage shall be collected through separate network.
- d) The interconnecting pipes and rectangular drains shall be sized for carrying the design discharge when running full.
- e) The rectangular drains shall be minimum 450 mm wide of RCC construction. For minimum width of RCC rectangular drains along major roads refer Chapter 23 of this Specification. The pipes for water drainage system shall be of RCC class NP2 conforming to IS:458 with minimum size of 150 mm NB. However, for road crossings etc., pipe of class NP3 SHALL BE PROVIDED. For rail crossings, pipes conforming to railway loading standards shall be provided. If sufficient clearance cannot be provided between the top of the pipe and road top, the pipes shall be encased in RCC.
- f) The maximum velocity for pipe drains and open drains shall be limited to 2.4m/sec and 1.8m/sec respectively. However, minimum velocity for self cleansing of 0.8m/sec shall be ensured. Slope of drain shall not be milder than 1 in 1000.
- g) Minimum earth cover of 450 mm shall be provided over drainage pipes in paved areas.
- h) Garland drains minimum 300mm wide shall be provided allround the building to lead away roof drainage to plant drainage system. Plinth protection in PCC grade 1:2:4 shall be provided between brick wall and drain with appropriate slope.
- i) The drainage system shall be designed for precipitation intensity of 80mm per hour. Run-off coefficients shall be considered as 0.6 and 0.9 for unpaved and paved areas (including roof, roads etc.) respectively.

21.3 Storm Water Drainage System



- a) The plant storm water drainage system shall take into account the topography of the plant area, area drainage patterns and intensity of rainfall etc. The drainage system shall be designed for a precipitation intensity equal to hourly rainfall for a return period of 1 in 50 years. However, storm frequency of 100 years return period shall be applied for Coal Storage area. These values shall be based on the recommendations of Indian metrological department (IMD).
- b) All storm water drainage shall preferably be through open storm water drains. These shall be provided on both sides of the roads and shall be designed to drain the appropriate catchment area including road surface, open and covered area etc. The drains shall be minimum 300 mm wide at the base if trapezoidal sections are adopted and minimum 450 mm wide in case of RCC rectangular drains.
- c) For open trapezoidal drains, brick masonry lining on sides and bottom shall be provided. Bricks shall be laid in cement mortar and joints pointed flush. The thickness of lining shall be minimum 115mm. The lining shall be with fly ash bricks of class designation 150 laid in cement sand mortar 1:4 and flush pointed with cement sand mortar 1:2. The side slopes upon which lining has to rest shall be made such that no earth pressure is exerted upon lining in any conditions. However, the side slope shall not be steeper than 2 vertical to 1 horizontal. Alternatively, open drains trapezoidal in cross section may be provided in PCC lining of M15 grade. The thickness of PCC lining shall be minimum 100mm or as per design requirements whichever is higher.
- d) All open drains rectangular in cross section shall be in RCC. In the main plant block, rectangular section RCC drains in minimum M25 grade concrete shall be provided. The thickness of side and bottom shall be minimum 125 mm or as per design considerations whichever is higher.
- e) The pipes for water drainage system shall be concrete pipes of class NP2 conforming to IS:458. However, for road crossings etc. higher strength pipe of class NP3 shall be provided. Diameter of pipes used for drainage / culverts shall be between 300 mm to 600mm. Beyond 600mm, box drains / culverts shall be provided.
- f) Surface drains shall normally have a bed slope not milder than 1 in 1000 along longitudinal direction and RCC pipes shall have such slopes so as to have effective discharge. The maximum velocity for pipe drains and open drains shall be limited to 2.4 m/sec and 1.8 m/sec respectively. However, minimum velocity for self cleansing of 0.8m/sec shall be ensured at peak flow condition (i.e. 3 times average flow) for pipes flowing at half full.
- g) Suitable manholes shall be provided to piped drainage lines at every 30m intervals, at junctions and at change of gradient, alignment and diameter of pipe and shall be of masonry or RCC construction. Minimum size of manholes shall be 1.0m x 1.0m. All manholes shall be designed considering maintenance, inspection and cleaning of pipes. Easy accessibility and safety shall also be given due consideration.
- h) The cushion over the pipes for storm culverts shall be minimum 600mm. Where less cushion is available, pipe shall be cased in RCC m-15. Suitable RCC or masonry structures shall be provided at drops / falls to prevent scouring or damage to surface.

- i) Invert of drainage pipe / drain shall be decided in such a way that the water can easily be discharged above the high water level in water course outside the plant boundary to which the storm water is to be led.

The storm water drainage for the contaminated area such as coal stack pile, fuel oil area, oil skids etc. shall be designed separately and the discharge shall be led separately for treatment and disposal.

21.4 Waste Water Treatment and Drainage System

Waste water treatment plant will receive plant waste water and CT blow down. The treated water and the solid waste will be used within the plant.

The cooling tower blow down shall be pumped to CMB/Ash water sump.

All necessary civil / structural works for waste water treatment plant shall be under scope of contractor. The major source of plant waste water are Boiler blow down, coal mill area drainage, PH and boiler area oily effluent drain, F.O. pump house oil drainage, boiler and ESP area floor washing drains, water pre-treatment plant effluent, fly ash silo area effluent, transformer yard waste water etc. Civil/structural work for all other structures as per waste water system design requirement as described in relevant sections/volumes of this Specification shall also be provided by Bidder. Design and construction of all channels / settling pits / sumps / pipe lines / separators shall be done by the Bidder.

The description of some of the major structures / components covered under the waste water system package is given below:

Coal pile area run-off will be led to settling pond. R.C.C settling pond with two (2) compartments will be provided. Top of pond shall be 500 mm above surrounding finished grade level to restrict ingress of storm water from adjacent areas. Capacity of pond shall be determined on the basis of inlet drain invert. At the downstream of pond, RCC overflow weir and sump shall be provided. Design and detailing of pond shall be as per good engineering practice so as to satisfy functional requirement as specified in the specification. Necessary sluice gates with hoisting arrangement shall be provided in inlet drain carrying coal pile area run-off so that one settling pond can be operative while the other one under maintenance.

The Power House and boiler area service water waste shall be collected in a RCC underground oily waste sump pit. Necessary pumps and supporting floor / maintenance area shall be provided. This effluent will finally be treated in TPI (tilted plate interceptor).

Oil storage and handling area run-off will be collected to a conventional baffled oil water separator. This oil water separator will be an underground RCC structure having RCC baffle wall and overflow sump for collecting water at outlet end. An oil collection pit shall be provided on sidewall of oil water separator. This structure shall be designed as un-cracked section as per IS:3370. The structure shall project at least 300 mm above finished grade level. Handrail shall also be provided around the pit. The overflow sump shall be covered at top over which pumps will be installed.

RCC sump for collecting boiler blow down and ESP area floor washing is included in scope of bidder. Civil work for outlet of this effluent shall also be under scope of this package.

The Waste of DM plant and CPU will go to CMB, through neutralization pit.

All other structures not mentioned above but required as per waste water system design requirement shall be made of RCC (minimum grade M25) construction.

21.5 Sanitary Sewerage System

Sanitary Sewerage System shall be carried out as specified in VOL – III (Mechanical Spec.).

The treated water to be provided with necessary pumps and distribution lines for reutilization for Horticulture / Green belt development.

The sewerage system of foul water from toilet shall include layout and laying of sewers up to a sewage treatment plant together with all fittings and fixture and inclusive of ancillary works such as connections, installation of man-hole and inspection chambers. The construction of a sewage treatment plant of adequate capacity including settling tank, lifting stations, pump house and all other necessary provisions shall be made for treating the sewage water by using the latest CAACO technology developed by M/s. Central Leather Research Institute, Taramani, Chennai.

The domestic effluent from the plant shall be collected and treated in proper STP to meet the prescribed BIS standard before being discharged or reutilized for green belt development.

21.5.1 Sanitary Sewer Drains

- a) Sanitary sewers shall be designed for a minimum self cleansing velocity of 0.75 m/sec. and the maximum velocity shall not exceed 2.5m/sec.
- b) Very hot (over 60°C) water shall be first cooled down to less than 60°C in collecting basin by mixing with cold water before connecting to storm drainage system.
- c) The maximum temperature, quality, quantity and location of drain water of individual equipment shall be tabulated and furnished to the Owner's representative.
- d) All underground piping below concrete slab shall be cast iron of minimum 100mm dia and for outdoors it shall be reinforced concrete pipe of minimum 200mm diameter. In buried piping system manholes shall be placed at every change in direction and at every 30M (max.) interval in straight run. Suitable clean outs shall be provided for buried piping under floor slab.
- e) Following minimum drainage slope shall be provided:

- Pipes of diameter less than 200mm : 1 (vertical) : 100 (horizontal)
- Pipes of diameter 200mm & more: 1 (vertical): 200 (horizontal).

21.6 Sewerage Pipes

a) Glazed Stoneware Pipes

Glazed stoneware pipes of diameter not exceeding 150 mm can be used in localized areas not subjected to any traffic loads. The glazed stoneware pipes with spigot and socket ends shall conform to IS: 651 Grade "A" or "AA" as specified. These shall be sound, free from visible defects such as fine cracks or hair cracks. The glaze of the pipe shall be free from erasing. The pipes shall give a sharp clear note when struck with a light hammer. There shall be no broken blisters. The pipes shall be handled with sufficient care to avoid damage to them.

b) HDPE soil, waste, vent pipes and fittings

- i) HDPE soil, waste, vent pipes and fittings shall be of "Approved make" conforming to I.S. 4984-1995. The outer and inner surfaces of the pipes and fittings shall be smooth and clean and shall in all respects be free from cracks, pin holes, laps or other imperfections, which may impair the strength and durability of the pipes and fittings. The ends of the pipes shall be reasonably square to their axes.
- ii) The clamps for fixing the pipes to the external wall shall be of approved design and shall fit closely round the pipe or accessory directly beneath the socket.
- iii) The HDPE. soil, waste and vent pipes shall normally be fixed externally to the wall or in suitably designed shafts as per alignment shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The pipes shall be fixed and kept in position by means of brackets or holder clamps which shall be securely embedded in the wall. For vertical runs, each pipe shall hang freely on its own brackets fixed just below the socket. For horizontal runs, an additional clamp shall be provided at the centre. The brackets or clamps should be of such a design so as to maintain a minimum distance of 50 mm between the surface of the pipe and the wall.
- iv) The soil, waste or vent pipes shall be carried up, above the roof by a least 1.5 m and shall have a cowl of suitable design at the upper end.

c) RCC Pipes

- i) RCC pipes shall be used below ground level for sewage disposal. Pipes connecting toilet facilities to manholes shall be minimum 100 mm diameter NB. Pipes connecting various manholes shall be minimum 150 mm diameter NB. RCC Hume pipes shall be supplied and laid as required as per latest editions of the following IS codes:

IS : 458	:	Concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement)
IS : 783	:	Code or practice for laying of concrete pipes
IS : 4111(Part-1)	:	Code of practice for ancillary structure in sewerage system

- ii) The contractor shall supply the RCC hume pipes [class NP3/NP2] of various diameters along with fittings required for carrying out the work. The contractor should furnish manufacturer's test certificates from recognized authorities. PCC encasement shall also be provided whenever required as per design requirement.

iii) Alignment, Levels and Grade

The work shall be carried out in conformance to the alignments, levels and grades specified. The layout and levels shall be made by the contractor from one reference grid and bench mark given by the Engineer with the assistance of instruments, materials and men for checking the detailed layout and levels as and when required. Making of reference layout and level pillars along the pipeline route and maintaining them upto completion of the work shall be the Contractor's responsibility.

iv) Laying of Pipes

The laying of RCC pipes shall conform to IS:783. To suit the site conditions, the pipes should be laid as per drawings and instructions of the Engineer. Under the culvert condition, the pipe shall be laid under embankment and may project wholly or partly above the original ground surface.

Under trench condition, the pipe shall be laid in the excavated trench which shall be refilled with thoroughly tamped earth after laying and jointing of pipes in an approved manner. Adequate sand field cushioning shall be provided below pipes. Minimum depth of cushion shall be 600 mm.

Under open condition, the pipe shall laid such that it projects wholly or partly above original ground surface, there being no super imposed over burden on the pipe.

v) Bedding and Supports

Under culvert and trench condition, the pipes shall be laid generally on "First Class bedding" as per IS:783. If shown on the drawing or so instructed by the Engineer, the pipes can be laid on concrete cradles, conforming to IS:783. Minimum crushing strength shall be 140 Kg/sqm. Under open condition, the pipes shall be supported over rigid C.C. pedestals constructed at intervals not greater than the length of one individual piece of pipe, as per drawings and instructions of the Engineer. In no case shall the joint between two pieces of pipe shall lie at center of the span between the supports. The pedestal shall be of plain/reinforced concrete with a properly shaped out top to receive the pipe. Manholes shall be provided as per latest IS:4111 (Part-I) for pipe drains at the change of diameter of pipe, alignment and direction at a max. spacing of 30 m c/c upto 900 mm diameter and 45 m c/c for higher diameters of the pipe. Each manhole shall be provided with a heavy duty C.I. cover as per IS:1726.

d) Jointing

i) Glazed Stoneware Pipes

The cement mortar for jointing shall be 1:3 (1 cement: 3 fine sand) with spun yarn in neat cement. Tarred gasket or hemp/ spun yarn soaked in thick cement slurry shall first be placed round the spigot of each pipe and the spigot shall then be placed well into the socket of the pipe previously laid. Then pipe shall be adjusted and fixed in the correct position and gasket/ spun yarn caulked tightly so as to fill not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total depth of the socket.

The remainder of the socket shall be filled with stiff mixture of cement mortar in the proportion of 1:1 (1 cement: 1 fine sand). When the socket is filled, a fillet shall be formed round the joint with a trowel forming an angle of 45 Degree with the barrel of the pipe. After a day's work any extraneous material shall be removed from the inside of the pipe. The newly made joints shall be cured.

ii) Jointing of RCC pipes

IS : 783 provisions shall be followed for jointing of pipes; and every possible care shall be taken to ensure that the joints made are leak proof. Curing of joints shall be done for a period of 10 days.

e) Testing of Joints

i) Stone Ware Pipes

Stone ware pipes used for sewers shall be subjected to test pressure of 1.5M head of water at the highest point of the section under test. The test shall be carried out by suitably plugging the low end of the drain and the ends of the connection if any and filling the system with water. A knuckle bend shall be temporarily jointed in at the top end and a sufficient length of vertical pipe jointed to it so as to provide the required test head. Or this may be plugged with a connection to a hose ending in a funnel which could be raised or lowered till the required head is obtained and fixed suitably for observation.

ii) RCC pipes

All RCC pipe joints shall be checked for water tightness as per relevant IS code.

21.7 Water Supply

- a) All water supply pipes for internal plumbing of buildings shall be of GI pipe of medium class conforming to IS : 1239 of approved make. Galvanizing of pipes shall conform to IS : 4736.
- b) The pipes and sockets shall be cleanly finished, well galvanized in and out and free from cracks, surface flaws, laminations and other defects; all screw threads shall be clean and well cut. The ends shall be cut cleanly, and square with the axis of the tube. The thickness and weight of pipes and sockets shall be in accordance with IS : 1239.

All screwed tubes and sockets shall have pipe threads conforming to latest IS:554. Screwed tubes shall have taper threads while the sockets shall have parallel threads.

- c) The pipe fittings shall be of malleable cast iron or mild steel tubes complying with all the appropriate requirements of clause No.3 or as specified. The fittings shall be designated by the respective nominal bores of the pipes for which they are intended. The fittings shall have screw threads at the ends conforming to IS: 554 (latest edition). Female threads on fittings shall be parallel and male threads (except on running nipples and collars of unions) shall be taper.

d) Cutting, Laying and Jointing

Where the pipes have to be cut or rethreaded, the ends shall be carefully filled out so that no obstruction to bore is offered. The ends of the pipes shall then be threaded conforming to IS: 554 (latest edition) with pipe dies and tapes carefully in such a manner as well not result in slackness of joints when the two pieces are screwed together. The tapes and dies shall be used only for straightening screw threads which have become bent or damaged and shall not be used for turning of the threads so as to make them slack, as the later procedure may not result in a water tight joints. The screw threads of pipes and fittings shall be protected from the damage until they are fitted.

The pipes shall be cleaned and cleared of all foreign matter before being laid. In joining the pipes, the inside of the sockets and the screwed end of the pipes shall be oiled and rubbed over with white lead; and a few turns of spun yarn wrapped round the screwed end of the pipe. The end shall then be screwed in the sockets, tee etc. with the pipe wrench. Care should be taken that all the pipes and fittings are properly jointed so as to make the joints completely water-tight; and pipes are kept at all times free from dust and dirt during fixing. Bore from the joint shall be removed after screwing. After laying, the open ends of the pipes shall be temporarily plugged to prevent access of water, soil or any other foreign matter.

Any threads exposed after joining shall be painted or in case of underground piping thickly coated with approved anticorrosive paint to prevent corrosion.

e) Fitting

- (i) For internal work, the galvanized pipes fittings shall be done by means of standard pattern holder bat clamps, keeping the pipes about 1.5 cm. clear of the wall. When it is found necessary to conceal the pipes chasing may be adopted or pipes fixed in the ducts or recesses etc. provided there is sufficient space to work on the pipes with the usual tools. The pipes shall not be buried in walls or solid floors, where unavoidable pipes may be buried for short distances provided adequate protection is given against damage and where so required joints are not buried. Where directed by the Engineer, a steel tube sleeve shall be fixed at a place a pipe is passing through a wall or floor for reception of

the pipe and to allow freedom for expansion and contraction and other movements. In case the pipe is embedded in wall or floors, it should be painted with anticorrosive bitumastic paint of approved quality. The pipe should not come in contact with lime mortar or lime concrete as the pipe is affected by lime. Under the floors the pipes shall be laid in layer of sand filling done under concrete floors.

- ii) All pipes and fittings shall be fixed truly vertical and horizontal unless unavoidable. The pipes shall be fixed to walls with standard pattern holder bat clamps of required shape and size so as to fit tightly on the pipes when tightened with screw bolts. The clamps shall be embedded in brick work in cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement : 3 coarse sand) and shall be spaced at regular intervals in straight lengths as indicated below :-

Size of pipe (mm)	L E N G T H S	
	Horizontal runs (m)	Vertical runs (m)
15	2	2.5
20	2.5	3
25	2.5	3
32	2.5	3
40	3	3.5
50	3.5	3.5
65	3.5	5
80	3.5	5

The clamps shall be fixed at shorter lengths near the fittings as directed by the Engineer.

- iii) For G.I. Pipes 15mm to 25 mm dia, the holes in the walls and floors shall be made by drilling with chisel or jumper and not by dismantling the brick work or concrete. However, for bigger dimension pipes, the holes shall be carefully made of the smallest size as directed by the Engineer. After fixing the pipes, the holes shall be made good with cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement and 3 coarse sand) and properly finished to match the adjacent surface.

21.8 Trenches and Other Excavations for Pipe Laying.

Width of the trench at the bottom shall be such as to provide 200 mm clearance on either side of the pipe for facility of laying and jointing.

Excavated material shall be stacked sufficiently away from the edge of the trench and the side of the spoil bank shall not be allowed to endanger the stability of the excavation. Spoil may be carted away and used for filling the trench behind the work.

Turf, top soil or other surface material shall be set aside, turf being carefully rolled and stacked for use in reinstatement.

All excavation shall be properly timbered, where necessary.

Efficient arrangements for dewatering during excavation and keeping it dry till backfilling shall be made to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Sumps for dewatering shall be located away from the pipe layout.

Where the excavation proceeds through roads necessary permissions shall be secured by the Contractors from the appropriate authorities.

Special care shall be taken not to damage underground services, cables etc. These when exposed shall be kept adequately supported till the trench is backfilled.

The backfilling shall be done only after the pipeline has been tested and approved by the Engineer. Special care shall be taken under and sides of the pipe during handpacking with selected material. At least 300 mm over the pipe shall also be filled with soft earth or sand. Consolidation shall be done in 150 mm layers. The surface water shall be prevented from getting into the filled up trench. Traffic shall not be inconvenienced by heaping up unduly the backfilling material to compensate future settlement. All future settlements shall be made good regularly to minimise inconvenience of traffic where applicable.

21.9 a.) Water Closet

- (i) Minimum one number main toilet block for Gents & Ladies separately, with required facilities shall be provided on each floor of Service building Administration building and Canteen building. Toilets for physically handicapped shall be provided as mentioned. All other buildings shall have minimum one toilet block each. The facilities to be provided shall be as stipulated in subsequent clause. IS:1172 shall be followed for working out the basic requirements for water supply, drainage and sanitation. In addition, IS:2064 and IS:2065 shall also be followed.

Each Toilet block shall have the following minimum facilities. Unless specified all the fittings shall be of Chromium plated brass (fancy type)

- (ii) The water closet shall be of Orissa pan/European type of approved make, Vitreous China conforming to IS: 2556 Part- III. The closet shall be of size as specified. The flushing rim shall be integral with the pan and shall be Self draining type. The closet shall be provided with a self cleaning trap of the same material as the pan. The trap shall be either a "P" or "S" outlet and with a vent hole. The effective depth of the water Seal shall not be less than 50 mm.
- (iii) The pan shall be fixed in position as shown on the drawing. It shall be embedded on a suitably prepared surface rendered smooth with neat cement or cement plaster so that uniform support is provided to the pan. The pan shall normally be at the floor level unless otherwise specified. The WC pan shall be fixed to the trap by means of a cement mortar joint as in the case of SW pipes; and the entire job carried out so that the effective seal is always kept maintained the vent of the trap being connected to Anti siphonage pipe.
- (iv) While laying flooring, a section about 1 x 1.5 m or less of the part of the floor where WC is to be fixed shall be left out. This shall be finished only after the pan has been fixed and laid in position. The pan shall be kept suitably protected against all damages. It shall include both pan and trap, as well as fixing materials as needed.

b.) Flushing Cisterns for Water Closets

The flushing cistern for water closet shall be of PVC low level type of 10 Ltr. capacity (IS 2556 mark) with PVC bend of approved make. The cistern shall be secured on wall or supported on steel brackets which shall be well embedded in the wall. The height of the bottom of the cistern from the top of the pan shall be 30 cm for low level cistern. The cistern shall be provided with brass balcock with ball to IS:1703. It shall include brackets, screw, flush pipes, brass ball cock with ball as needed.

c.) The Urinal shall be of first quality, White Glazed Vitreous china flat back conforming to IS 2556 of size as specified and of approved make. The urinal shall be fixed in position by means of four plugs embedded in wall and screws, the top of urinal lip being 65 cm from the floor level. Urinal bring a soil fitment should be connected to soil pipe. Each urinal shall be provided with 25 mm dia B Class GI Waste pipe connected to the pan by suitable joint and shall discharge in to a drain connected to a soil pipe through a trap. The flushing of urinal shall be with all fittings including photovoltaic control flushing system as per IS:2556 (Part-6 Section-1).

d.) The wash basin (oval shape) with all fittings as per IS:2556 made of vitreous China clay to be fixed on a concrete plat form finished with 12 mm thick polished granite stone. The basin shall be provided with single tap connection. The washbasin shall have an integral soap holder recess or recesses which shall drain into the bowl.

Each Wash Basin shall be provided with :

- i) 32 mm Ø CP brass waste fitting with CP brass chain and 32 mm dia plug.
 - ii) 25 mm Ø galvanized waste pipe "B" class discharging into a drain suitably connected to waste fitting by means of brass check nuts.
 - iii) 15 mm Ø CP pillar taps of superior quality to IS-8994 of approved make.
- e.) All toilets shall have at least one No. of exhaust fan. The No. of exhaust fan shall be decided as per ventilation requirements to maintain the high hygienic conditions in the toilet.
- f.) One number looking mirror 600 x 900 x 6mm, edge mounted with teak beading and minimum 12mm thick plywood backing, one number stainless towel rail 600 x 20mm, one number liquid soap dispenser.
- g.) One toilet with required facilities shall be provided for physically challenged persons as per National Code requirements in GRIHA rated buildings.
- h.) In addition to the facilities stipulated elsewhere Bathroom with rotating type chromium plated shower including all fitting and fixtures shall also

be provided in toilet at ground and operating floor of main plant and any other building as per functional requirement.

- i.) Janitor Space & Space for drinking water cooler.
- j.) Electric operated hand dryer with photo voltaic control.
- k.) The pantry shall consist of one number stainless steel pantry sink, as per IS:13983, of size 610 x 510mm, bowl depth 200mm with drain board of at least 450mm length with trap, hot and cold water mixer, one number geyser of 25 liters capacity, with inlet and outlet connections, one number HDPE loft type / over head water storage tank, as per IS:12701 and of 500 liters capacity, complete with float valve, overflow drainage pipe arrangement, GI concealed water supply pipe of minimum 12mm dia of medium class, cast iron sanitary pipe (with lead joints) of minimum 75mm diameter, floor trap with Stainless.

Steel grating, inlet and outlet connections for supply and drainage, with all bends, tees, junctions, sockets, etc., as are necessary for the commissioning and efficient functioning of the pantry (all sanitary fittings shall be heavy duty chrome plated brass, unless noted otherwise)

- l.) Laboratory sink shall be of white vitreous china of size 600x400x200mm conforming to IS:2556 (Part-5)
- m.) In addition, adequate number of portable toilet units with adequate plumbing and sanitary arrangement, shall be provided during construction state.

23.0 CONCRETE ROAD AND RIGID PAVEMENT

23.1 Plant Roads

Access within the plant site shall be provided by a system of roadways.

All building shall be approached by access road, which shall either be single or double lane road depending upon the functional requirement. Access roads shall also be provided to areas such as transformer areas, steam generator area and other equipment area shown in the plot plan, where access is necessary for inspection, operation and maintenance.

Roads shall be three types: Type I, Type II and Type III. All the roads inside the plant area shall be of reinforced cement concrete of minimum 25 cm thick.

Type I roads shall consist of minimum 10.0 metres wide RCC paved carriageway with 2.0m wide hard shoulders. The main plant access road and a portion of the main plant complex circumferential road shall be Type I. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual width and layout/location of Type-I roads.

Type II roads shall consist of minimum 4.5 metre wide RCC paved carriageway with 1.5m wide hard shoulders with drains on either side. A turning area at blind ends shall be provided. Plant areas where infrequent access is needed shall be served by Type II roads. Examples of Type II roads are the lay-down area roads. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual width and layout/location of Type-II roads.

Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual layout of Type-III roads.

A 4.0 m wide RCC road with 1m shoulder on both sides shall be bild/constructed all along the outside of the boundary wall of the plant.

All the roads shall be constructed before start of construction activities for power house and shall again be repaired / made good after completion of construction of activities i.e at the time of handover / project.

Road leading to main gate of power house shall be double lane road with suitable berm. Minimum thickness of road shall be 25 cm and width of 7.5m each.

All Type I roads shall have a minimum turning radius of 10 meters and for Type II and Type III roads shall have a minimum turning radius of 7 meter.

Boulders shall be provided along side of all type of roads near equipment which requires protection. Spare duct bank shall be provided under all type roads spaced at 100m intervals.

Modification / repair of existing 4.0m wide road with 1m shoulder on both sides all along the existing ash dyke shall be in Bidder's scope. The existing road should be modified to RCC road.

Signs shall be provided for vehicle management and shall meet the Indian standards. All signs shall be dual worded in both English and the local Indian language. Finished top (crest) of roads shall be as per CEA guide lines. Geometric design of road shall be in accordance with IRC:73. The ruling gradient for roads in longitudinal direction shall not exceed 1 in 25.

The shoulder shall be laid with slope of 1 in 30.

Top level of parking area shall be flushed with crown connecting roads with cross slope. Parking area shall be provided rigid pavements & shall be provided with anti skid tiles.

On either side of type I and type II roads and on one side of type III roads, open drains shall be provided. Minimum clear width of drains shall be 600mm. The drains shall be designed and built using RCC. Drainage lines and other underground services shall be located at least 1m clear from the edge of the roads. All service and utility lines crossing the roads shall be taken through NP3 class RCC pipe designed for impact loading. All culverts carrying storm water shall be cast in place RCC box culverts. No underground service piping except for drainage and sewage system shall run directly below the road (including upto 1 m. from edge of road) along its longitudinal direction.

Surface drainage of roads shall be provided by giving proper longitudinal slopes and cross falls.

The Roads must be designed for the heaviest equipment of the plant and before designing the CBR test to be carried out. Road shall be designed as per IRC & MOST standards. (MORTH)

The Cross section for road shall be as follows:

- i The Sub-grade shall be 250 mm thick Granulated Sub-base compacted to 95% dry density.
- ii 250 mm thick metal finish.
- iii 100mm thick dry lean concrete
- iv A separation membrane shall be used between concrete slab and the sub base. Membrane shall be impermeable plastic sheeting of 125 microns thick laid flat without creases
- v Pavement 250 mm thick M30 mix, with single mat reinforcement of 12 tor @ 300 c/c both ways.
- vi The drainage system shall be designed for precipitation intensity of 80mm per hour.
- vii. Necessary expansion joints and contraction joints including details shall be provided in RCC roads as per relevant IRC Codes & Standards.

The specified is minimum and indicative and the contractor has to provide roads as per functional requirements.

The detailed specification may be prepared including construction and Expansion Joint

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Note: -

Bidder to note that equipment / valves / instruments / analysers indicated in P&ID / flow schemes is minimum. However any other additional requirements regarding quantities & type of equipment / valves / instruments / analysers shall be finalized by Owner / Consultant during detailed engineering as per process & redundancy requirements as stipulated in NIT/Technical specification.



EPC Package for 1x660 MW Panki TPS Extension Project
CLARIFICATIONS TO PRE-BID QUERIES OF BHEL Annexure- 1D (PEM)

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	COMMENTS / CLARIFICATIONS	OWNER'S REPLY
	VOL./ PART	SEC/ CHAPTER	PAGE NO.	CLAUSE NO.			
AC & Ventilation							
1.	Vol III	Chapter 25	3 of 40	25.3.7	The occupancy for general area shall be minimum one person per 3 Sq. M and for conference room the same shall be one per 1.5 Sq. M. In the control rooms, control equipment rooms etc, the occupancy may be one PER- SON PER 20 SQ. M rooms, control equipment rooms etc, the occupancy may be one PER- SON PER 20 SQ. M (MINIMUM). may be one PER- SON PER 20 SQ. M (MINIMUM).	The occupancy figures mentioned are on very higher side. As a standard practice occupancy for general area is considered as one person per 10 Sq. M, 3 Sq.M for one person in conference room, and one person per 25 Sq. M in control rooms, control equipment rooms etc,	We have reviewed the requirement. However BHEL is to strictly follow the specification as no deviation is acceptable.
2.	Vol III	Chapter 25	4 of 40	25.3.14	Underdeck insulation of 50 mm nominal of glass wool (32 kg/cu. M) or rock wool 8 kg/cu.m) shall be provided if: i) Non A/C area is located just above the A/C area .In this case underdeck insulation shall be provided underneath the ceiling of A/C area. ii) None A/C area is located just below the A/C area. In this case, underdeck insulation shall be provided underneath of the ceiling of non A/C area.	Customer is requested to review the requirement and confirm acceptance. Bidder proposes to provide Underdeck insulation underneath of the ceiling of AC areas/AHU/PAC room which are directly exposed to sun. Please confirm acceptance.	
3.	Vol III	Chapter 25	7 of 40	25.4.1 (vii)	DG set room-45 Air Changes per hour	Customer is requested to review the requirement of 45 ACH in DG set room. As a standard practice air changes in DG set room is considered as 30 Air Changes per hour. Please confirm acceptance.	

7.	VI/ 2	Scope of Work	2 of 8	24	Raw water reservoir (storage capacity shall be as described elsewhere in this specification) for running of 1x660MW unit during canal closing period is in the scope of bidder.	Referred clauses 4.1.3 III/4 on capacity of raw water reser- voir (10 day capacity), UPRVUNL to Please confirm the same.	Confirmed.
8.	VI/ 02	Scope of Work	6 of 8	2.6.75	Rain Water Harvesting should be im- plemented as per the scheme/design approved. Central ground water Au- thority/Board or State ground water authority or MOEF authorized agency shall be consulted for finalization of	Rainwater Harvesting scheme shall be furnished to UPRVUNL / Consultant by bidder for approval. UPRVUNL may further get approval of scheme by any authorized agency. Please confirm	Requirement of specification shall prevail.
9.	III/ 13	Rain Water Harvesting	1 of 3	13	Rain Water harvesting pond capacity shall be minimum 50,000 cum.	The capacity of rainwater harvesting pond seems to be on higher side. However if required, the location of same may please be specified.	Refer Plot Plan.
10.	VI/07	Material	1 of 1	7.2	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) Grade 43 shall be used for all struc- tures.	Usage of Portland pozzolana cement (PPC) may also be allowed in some areas. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow specification.
11.	VI/ 11	Building Description	Sheet 16 of 19	11.15.3	RAW WATER RESERVOIR....The bot- tom of the reservoir shall be of cast in situ R.C.C. panels in concrete Below the RCC bed HDPE lining work shall be provided.....	HDPE lining work in RCC raw water reservoir is not required. Please confirm.	Bidder should adhere to requirement of specification.
12.	VI/ 11	Building Description	15 of 19	11.15.1	RAW WATER RESER- VOIR.....Pressure relief valves of ade- quate capacity and in sufficient number shall be provided	We are considering pressure relief valves at the bottom raft of RCC raw water reservoir as per clause no 11.15.1. Please confirm.	Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) is allowed at base raft of RCC Raw water Reservoir and CW forebay basin only. PRV not allowed in any other structure under this package as per Cl. No. 10.3 e
13.	VI/ 10	RCC Struc- ture& Founda- tions	1 of 43	10.3.e	In all liquid retaining structures, pvc water bar shall be provided at each construction / expansion joint. No pres- sure reliving devices shall be permitted in underground structures except fore bay.		

19.	VI/ 02	Scope of Work	4 of 8	2(55)	Minor Site grading and levelling upto 500 mm is in the scope of bidder. Finish ground level of entire plant area will be RL....m above mean sea level. FFL of all other buildings, roads and drains will be	FGL and HFL to be confirmed by customer. The same is not mentioned in the Plot Plan. Please confirm.	Plant FGL. RL. (+) 126.0 M Ref. Vol.-II Book 1 of 2 Ch. 02; CI No. 1.0; Page No. 1 of 7.
20.	VI/ 06	General Requirement of Building & Structure	8 of 11	6.13	The road near the main entrance to be widened additionally by 7.5 m on either sides of the road for parking of vehicles for security check.	Please provide the length of road which has to be widened additionally by 7.5m on either side.	Please refer Plot Plan for additional information.. Bidder may visit site.
21.	VI/ 23	Concrete Road & Rigid Pavement	1 of 3	23.1	Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance....A 4m wide RCC road with 1m wide shoulder on both side shall be constructed all along the outside of the boundary.....	The road (Type-III) outside along the plant boundary shall be constructed as per this clause. No patrol road along inside boundary shall be constructed as the same has neither been indicated in the specification nor cleared in plot plan. Further leveling and grading for this road shall be provided by Customer. Please confirm.	Type-III road (3.0 m wide RCC road) is the patrol road along inside of plant boundary for access for security & maintenance. 4 m wide RCC road around outside of the boundary is in addition to patrol road inside boundary.

22.	VI/ 12	Reinforced Concrete Chimney	5 of 22 & 13 of 22	12.3.10 (10) & 12.13	As per Cl. 12.3.10 (10) "Embedment to support the stair case shall be provided in the shell", it is implied that staircase is supported on shell. However, as per Cl. 12.13 "The stair-case shall be supported by a structural steel framework supported from platform to platform independently of the wind shield."	The referred clauses are contradictory. Staircase provided directly on platform as per clause 12.13, would result in large platform girders, consequently large openings in windshield, which would be zone of weaknesses in the windshield. Further platforms are placed with sliding connections in windshield; placing stair- case of around 40m on platform would result in stability issues under earthquake and other dynamic conditions. Therefore the standard practice of staircase erected on brackets supported from windshield may be followed as mentioned in clause 12.3.10 (10). Please Confirm.	Stairs should be supported between platform as per Cl. No. 12.3.10 (10). However, some minor connections may be taken wind shield if required.
23.	VII/ 12	RCC Chimney	16 of 22	12.23	"The laser scanning of chimney shell after every 70 m height and on completion should be performed". "	Kindly clarify whether this laser scanning is for verticality check only, or it is for entire shell surface profiling check.	Cl. No. 12.23 is very clear in this regard.
24.	VI/8	Loading	4 of 5	8.6	Basic wind speed at project site is 39 m/sec. as per IS:875 -1987 Part-3	There is contradictory over Basic wind speed as per clause 8.6 (39 m/s) & 12.3.7 (47m/s). Changing basic wind speed from 39m/s to 47m/s would lead to an increase of 45% pressure. Please clarify.	Basic wind speed shall be considered as 47 m/sec.
	VI/12	RCC Chimney	3 of 22	12.3.7	Wind parameters to be considered for calculating design wind speed and pressure shall be as follows. Basic wind speed = 47 m/s (upto 10m above normal ground level) as per IS: 875 (Part-3): 1987.		
25.	VI/13	IDCT	1 of 25	-	Chapter name is IDCT, but inside the details are of NDCT.	Chapter name is IDCT, but inside the details are of NDCT. Please clarify.	NDCT should be considered instead of IDCT.
26.	VI/6	General requirement of Building & Structures	8 of 11	6.12	Suitable drains shall be provided... The paving shall be provided with slope of 1:500 to dispose the surface water/wash water to the nearest drain.	Disposal point of Plant Storm water drain to be confirmed. It is understood that this storm water drain shall be connected to the nearest existing main drain inside plant. Please Confirm.	Disposal point shall be intimated during detail engineering. Bidder may visit site to have better idea & collecting relevant data

27.	VI/17	Architectural Works	2 of 21	17.2 (v)	All handrails and ladder pipes (except at operating floors) shall be 50mm nominal bore MS pipes (medium class) conforming to IS: 1161 and shall be galvanized as per IS: 4736 treated with primer and finished with suitable paint.	As per mentioned clause, handrails pipe dia shall be 50mm NB (Except at operating floors) whereas as per clause Ch.06, 6.8, page 3 of 11, all handrails shall be of 32mm NB. Bidder understands that clause Ch. 06, 6.8 page 3 of 11 shall prevail i.e. all handrails shall be of 32mm NB. Please confirm.	Noted.
28.	VI/17	Architectural Works	2 of 21	17.2 (v)	All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB (polished) stainless steel pipe shall be provided.	All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB MS Galvanized pipes shall be provided.	Noted.
29.	VI/17	Architectural Works	7 of 21	17.7.4(a)	To suit the spacing of purlin, the length of sheet may vary between 1.50 to 2.00 m.	The length of sheet shall be as per manufacturer standard.	Requirement of specification prevails. However, this shall be finalized during detail engineering.
30.	VI/21	Water Supply, Drainage & Sanitation	1 of 12	21.2(b)	The paved area shall be sloped towards the drains with a minimum slope of 1 in 100. The maximum drainage travel extent shall be limited to 10 Meters.	For a drain slope of 1 in 1000 (min), paving slope shall be fixed in detailed design as per Storm water quantity. Further, the network & spacing of drain shall be decided in detailed engg. Please confirm.	Confirmed. However, requirements of spfn. must be satisfied during detail engineering.
31.	VI/2	Scope of work	4 of 8	2.6 (57)	Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout...	The customer shall furnish to the bidder the obstacle free area which shall be suited for construction. Also the length for which security wall has to be made may please be mentioned. Height of the security wall needed may also be indicated.	Bidder may visit site to collect the data.
32.	VI/2	Scope of work	2 of 8	2.6 (14)	Modification (if required) of existing return channel...	Owner to clarify the length and layout of return channel on Plot Plan to be modified.	During detail engineering.
33.	VI/2	Scope of work	2 of 8	2.6 (22)	raw water pump house (intake structure) to be constructed inside plant boundary near the Lower Ganga Canal to pump the make-up water through MS pipes to Raw Water reservoir. Desilting chamber adjacent to raw water pump house to remove the silt from incoming water from Lower Ganga Canal is also in the scope of Bidder	All necessary statutory clearance required to construct raw water pump house (intake structure) near the lower ganga canal shall be in Owner scope. Further, the removal of minimum silt size to be confirmed. The size of the desilting chamber may also be informed.	Obtaining statutory clearances under Bidder's scope. During detail engineering.

34.	VI/17	Architectural Works	17 of 21	17.7.9	All the exposed structural steel i.e. wall, columns, bracings in STG control room and air-conditioning areas shall be provided with wooden wall paneling.	As wood is prone to fire hazards, bidder understands that portion of the structural steel column projecting into the room in STG control room and air conditioned area shall be encased with brick masonry to shield it from fire hazards. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow specification. Necessary precaution for fire prevention shall be taken care by bidder.
35.	VI/11	Building Description	7 of 19	11.3	Bunker supporting structure is normally left uncladded up to the bottom of tripper floor. For tripper floor up to 3000 mm above finished tripper floor level, brick wall shall be provided. Above this level permanent color coated Galvanized trough sheet cladding shall be provided.	As per Bidder's standard practice, permanent color coated galvanized trough sheet cladding shall be provided from tripper finished floor level up to tripper roof. Please confirm.	Requirement of specification to be followed by the bidder.
36.	VI/1	Code & Standard	9 of 11	1.15	IS: 800 Code of practice for use of structural steel in general building construction.	Design of steel structures shall be as per IS 800: 1984. Please confirm	Confirmed.
37.	VI/14	CHP	18 of 25	14.2	The steel structures using tubular sections shall be designed and fabricated as per IS:806-"code of practice for use of steel tubes in general building Construction."	Bidder requests that tubular / hollow section shall be allowed in BOP buildings, Truss & Pipe racks. The minimum thickness for tubular/hollow section shall be as per IS 806 -1968. Please confirm.	Not acceptable. Tubular section should only be provided in structures as specifically mentioned in specification, if any.
38.	VI/11	Building Structure	7 of 19	11.3	Roof slab will be sloped to one side to permit easy drainage. Liquid membrane water proofing treatment is to be provided. As the roof is accessible and maintenance crew is likely to work on this floor, the entire roof shall be provided with min. 50 thick screed over the water proofing treatment.	To avoid high temperature and heat inside tripper floor, it is suggested to provide insulated cladding sheet in bunker roof instead of RCC over that sheet. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow specification.
39.	VI/10	RCC Structure foundation	26 of 43	10.19	Hard foundation quality rubber pads of required thickness and shapes shall be put below machine or other foundations as shown on the drawings	For which machine foundation Rubber pad is required to be clarified.	As per mechanical specification & approved GA drawings.

40.	-	General	-			It may please be informed whether any existing under- ground facility is coming below the proposed location of the power plant buildings and utilities. In case same is there, details of the same may please be furnished to the bidder.	Shall be informed during execution stage. For further detail bidder may visit site.
41.	VI	Chapter no 12	Sheet 3 of 22	12.3.7	K2 = (TABLE 2 & TABLE 33, CATEGORY = 1 , CLASS-C)	Please note that as per IS 875 PART(iii), the subject site lies in terrain category II. Terrain category I is taken as most severe category of wind force, generally taken at open sea areas, for the subject site this would lead to significant overestimation of wind forces.	Stipulation of specification should strictly be followed by bidder.
42.	VI	Chapter no 12	Sheet 3 of 22	12.3.10	The heat insulation of the liners and <u>pressurized ventilation</u> system shall be so designed that temperature in annular space between the chimney shell and flues does not exceed 45 Deg.C in peak summers.	Pressurized ventilation system is neither possible nor required in single flue steel liner with gratings platforms. Therefore, natural ventilation shall be provided. Please confirm	Confirmed. Also refer Cl. No. 10.3.9
43.	VI	Chapter no 12	Sheet 13 of 22	12.15	Lift shall be provided for the chimney <u>inside</u> the wind shield.	Lift shall be provided for the chimney outside the wind shield. This is already adopted as a standard practice for all single flue brick liner chimneys. <u>Please confirm</u>	Steel flue to be provided as per specification. Hence, lift shall be placed inside.

47.	General	-	-	-	-	Bidder understands that the transmission line crossing the proposed BTG location and Cooling tower location shall be re-routed by owner and a free land shall be provided to contractor for construction. Please confirm if bidder's understanding is correct.	Confirmed.
48.	General	-	-	-	-	Bidder understands that the sewer line and supply water system line shall be re-routed by owner for the existing colony (if required) during construction.	To be done by bidder.
49.	Sewage Treatment Plant					Customer is requested to inform if sewage treatment Plant is to be constructed by bidder or existing Sewage Treatment Plant shall cater the requirement of proposed unit.	Refer Cl. 21.5 of Ch.-21
Control & Instrumentation							
1.	V/Part-B	Ch.1	3 of 8	1.04.01	Bidder shall ensure that various C&I instruments/equipment..... are of the same make, series and family of hard- ware.	As per bidder's policy, C&I instruments /equipments, PLC systems, UPS systems shall be provided from approved Vendor list/make & OEM recommendation for BOP pack- aged sub systems. Same make/ type/ model/ manufacturer of C&I equip- ments/ instruments, PLC systems, UPS systems is not possible.	As per specification.
	V/Part-B	Ch.14	10 of 11	11	All the PLC control system shall be of same make/model/family.		
2.	V/Part-A		2 of 90	2.01.00 (viii) - 7	Automatic Unit Start-up & Shutdown	Automatic unit startup & shutdown will be performed by independent startup & shutdown sequence of various plant groups/sub groups for major equipments with minimum operator intervention.	Noted. Exact details shall be finalized during detailed engineering.
3.	V/Part-A	Ch.14	35 of 90	3.0.0	24 V DC Power Supply system shall be of continuous duty as mentioned in Subsection "Uninterruptable Power Supply System & 24 V DC systems", chapter 7, Part-B, Vol. V shall be provided on as required basis meeting the specification requirements and taking care of the	24V DC power requirement for control system shall be derived from 230V UPS supply using redundant 24V DC power packs in the panel. No separate 24V DC power system (employing separate battery & battery charger) is envisaged for DCS, PLC and microprocessor based control system as per practice widely followed. Please confirm	As per specification

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Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
1.	Vol. VI Ch. 2	2 of 8	2.6 (19)	Cooling tower switchgear and MCC Room	Clause shall be read as : 19. Raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke
2.	Volume- VI Ch. 11	2 of 19	11.1.9	Contractor to establish a Fly Ash Brick Plant at site to fulfil the requirement of Fly Ash Bricks for the project.	Clause shall be read as : Contractor to establish a Fly Ash Brick Plant at site to fulfill the requirement of Fly Ash Bricks for the project. Available Fly ash shall be provided free of cost by UPRVUNL.
3.	Volume- VI Ch. 15	1 of 3	15.1	Works shall include bottom ash hopper supports, dry silos, development of silo area (including paving, fencing, access roads, office block and watchman cabin), pump facilities required to complete the system.	Clause shall be read as : Works shall include bottom ash hopper supports, dry silos, development of silo area (including paving, 2100mm high compound wall with 600mm high fencing at top , access roads, office block and watchman cabin), pump facilities required to complete the system.
4.	Volume- VI Ch. 17	2 of 21	17.2 (V)	All handrails and ladder pipes (except at operating floors) shall be 50mm nominal bore MS pipes (medium class) conforming to IS:1161 and shall be galvanized as per IS:4736	Clause shall be read as : All handrails and ladder pipes (except at operating floors) shall be 32mm nominal bore MS pipes (medium class) conforming to IS:1161 and shall be galvanized as per IS:4736 or Cl. No. 6.8 of Chapter 06 whichever is stringent.

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5.	Volume- VI Ch. 17	2 of 21	17.2 (V)	All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB (polished) stainless steel pipe shall be provided	Clause shall be read as : All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB galvanized steel pipe shall be provided. Galvanizing shall be as per IS:4736 or Cl. No. 6.8 of Chapter 06 whichever is stringent.
6.	Volume- VI Ch. 19	1 of 1	19.1	Necessary grids shall be made by EPC contractor including demarcating the structures buildings and jungle clearance including Cutting, uprooting and removing of trees and dispose the same away from the site etc.	Clause shall be read as : Necessary grids shall be made by EPC contractor including demarcating the structures/ buildings , jungle clearance, as necessary and dispose the same away from the site etc.
7.	Volume- VI Ch. 20	1 of 4	20.3	Borrow materials for back-filling shall be excavated from approved locations and shall be used as fill material.	Clause shall be read as : Borrow materials for back-filling shall be excavated from approved locations and shall be used as fill material. Identification, acquisition and right-of-way of borrow area shall be in Bidder's scope.
8.	Vol. VI Ch. 8	4 of 5	8.5	Seismic analysis shall be carried out as per the latest edition of IS:1893 (Part 1 & 4). Zone-IV shall be considered for design.	Clause shall be read as : Seismic analysis shall be carried out as per the latest edition of IS:1893 (Part 1 & 4). Zone-III shall be considered for design.

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9.	Vol. VI Ch. 8	4 of 5	8.6	Basic wind speed at project site is 39 m/sec. as per IS:875 -1987 Part-3	Clause shall be read as : Basic wind speed at project site is 47 m/sec. as per IS:875 -1987 Part-3
10.	Vol. VI Ch. 11	1 of 19	11.1.1	The Contractor will make his own arrangement (boring, pumping etc.) for withdrawing underground water for construction purpose without any cost implication to the owner. Location of bore hole shall be got approved from the owner / consultant before execution.	Clause shall be read as : The Contractor will make his own arrangement (boring, pumping etc.) for withdrawing underground water for construction purpose without any cost implication to the owner. Location of bore hole shall be got approved from the owner / consultant before execution. Bidder shall obtain Statutory Clearances, as necessary to execute the work.
11.	Vol. VI Ch. 11	1 of 19	11.1.7	A fully equipped quality control laboratory shall be established carried out in presence of OWNER. Finally the laboratory shall be handed over to OWNER in good condition after completion of project.	Clause shall be read as : A fully equipped quality control laboratory shall be established carried out in presence of OWNER. Finally the laboratory (fully equipped with complete set of equipment and accessories) shall be handed over to OWNER in good condition after completion of project.

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12.	Vol. VI Ch. 11	5 of 19	11.2	Portion of the structural steel column projecting into the room shall be encased with brick masonry to shield it from fire hazards.	Clause shall be read as : Portion of the structural steel column projecting into the room shall be encased with brick masonry to shield it from fire hazards. Alternatively, wooden wall paneling may also be provided for encasing purpose with necessary protection against fire hazard as per Cl. No. 17.7.9 of Chapter 17.
13.	Vol. VI Ch. 17	13 of 21	17.7.9	All the exposed structural steel Carried out to the satisfaction of the engineer.	Clause shall be read as : All the exposed structural steel Carried out to the satisfaction of the engineer. Alternatively, brick enclosure may also be provided for encasing purpose (refer Cl. No. 11.2 of Chapter 11)
14.	Vol. VI Ch. 23	1 of 3	23.1	Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual layout of Type-III roads.	Clause shall be read as : Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided all along the inside of the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual layout of Type-III roads.

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15.	Vol. VI Ch. 12	15 of 22	12.18	The roof slab and the inside surfaces of the wind shield shall be lined with 20 mm thick acid proof tiles conforming to IS: 4457. Bedding mortar (of average thickness 10 mm) shall conform to IS: 4832 Part I and shall be of potassium silicate base.	Clause shall be read as : The top exposed surface of roof slab and the inside surfaces of the wind shield above roof slab shall be lined with 20 mm thick acid proof tiles conforming to IS: 4457. Bedding mortar (of average thickness 10 mm) shall conform to IS: 4832 Part I and shall be of potassium silicate base.
16.	Vol. VI Ch. 9	2 of 23	9.2	The design of steel structures shall be done by working stress method. Design shall be as per provision of IS:800 (latest) and other relevant IS standards. For design of coal bins and hopper IS:9178 (Part I to III) shall be followed.	Clause shall be read as : The design of steel structures shall be done by working stress method. Design shall be as per provision of IS:800- 1984 and other relevant IS standards. For design of coal bins and hopper IS:9178 (Part I to III) shall be followed.

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17.	Vol. VI Ch. 9	20 of 23	9.19	Loading tests shall be carried out on erected structures to check adequacy of fabrication and/or erection. Any structure or a part thereof found to be unsuitable for acceptance as a result of the test shall be dismantled and replaced with suitable member. On the basis of the tests, the Engineer will decide and his decision will be final. In course of dismantling, if any damage is done to any other parts of the structure or to any fixtures, the same shall be made good.	Clause shall be read as : Loading tests shall be carried out on erected structures, if required by the Engineer, to check adequacy of fabrication and/or erection. Any structure or a part thereof found to be unsuitable for acceptance as a result of the test shall have to be dismantled and replaced with suitable member as per the Contract of either fabrication or erection of steelwork whoever is responsible for it and no payment towards the cost of the dismantled portion and any connected work shall be made to the Contractor, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to reasons beyond the Contractor's scope. On the basis of the tests, the Engineer will decide whether the fabricator or the erector is responsible for the unacceptable member or structure and his decision will be final. In course of dismantling, if any damage is done to any other parts of the structure or to any fixtures, the same shall be made good.
18.	Vol. VI Ch. 13		Header	Ch 13 : IDCT	Header of the Chapter shall be read as : Ch 13 : NDCT

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19.	Vol. VI Ch. 10	5 of 43	10.7.1 (a) (i)	Submission of all design calculation, all loading drawings, general arrangement drawings, embedment drawings, spring arrangement drawings and reinforcement drawings for the foundations under the scope for the approval of the Owner and carrying out revisions / alterations based on the comments of the Owner. In addition to hard copies, the final soft copy of all drawings (in AutoCAD and pdf format) and documents shall also to be submitted.	Clause shall be read as : Submission of all design calculations, all loading drawings, general arrangement drawings, embedment drawings, spring arrangement drawings and reinforcement drawings for the foundations under the scope for the approval of the Owner and carrying out revisions / alterations based on the comments of the Owner. In addition to hard copies, the final soft copy of all drawings (in AutoCAD and pdf format) and documents shall also to be submitted immediately after the same being approved by Owner / Owner's consultant.
20.	Vol. VI Ch. 11	8 of 19	11.5	RCC foundations shall be provided with rail to transport transformers out of transformer yard during maintenance. Entire area shall be surrounded with 3m high chain link fencing with gates. Where rails cross the fencing, fencing shall be made of removable type to facilitate transport of transformer refer clause 17.6 also.	Clause shall be read as : RCC foundations shall be provided with rail to transport transformers out of transformer yard during maintenance. Entire area shall be surrounded with 3m high chain link fencing with gates. Where rails cross the fencing, fencing shall be made of removable type to facilitate transport of transformer.
21.	Vol. VI Ch. 12	6 of 22	12.3.10 (10)	Embedments, if required, to support the stair-case shall be provided in the shell.	Clause shall be read as : Embedments, if required, to connect minor lateral supports of the stair-case shall be provided in the shell.

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22.	Vol. VI Ch. 13,	7 of 25	13.7.1.4	The shell shall also be solar radiation effect. Nevertheless an effective temperature difference of at least 250 C across the shell thickness constant over the height shall be considered.	Clause shall be read as : The shell shall also be solar radiation effect. Nevertheless an effective temperature difference of at least 25 Degree Celsius across the shell thickness constant over the height shall be considered.
23.	Vol. VI Ch. 24	2 of 27	24.2 (p)	p) HDPE liner on the inside slope & bottom of the existing ash dyke is in the scope of Bidder.	p) HDPE liner on the inside slope of raised embankment & top surface of the existing ash pond is in the scope of Bidder.
24.	Vol. VI Ch. 9,	4 of 23	9.4 (e)	e) Chequered plates - 8 mm o/p & above	Clause shall be read as : e) Chequered plates - 6 mm o/p & above
25.	Vol. VI Ch. 2,	4 of 8	2.6 (55)	Minor site grading and levelingto Contractor of this package.	Fairly clear Land on as is where is basis after demolishing existing structures above ground and cutting trees shall be made available to the Contractor. Further work including area grading, Leveling, dressing etc. shall be under scope of the Bidder.

Note: If any clarification issued earlier found contrary to the above amendments, the amendment shall supersede the clarification.

				EPC PACKAGE FOR PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW) BIDDING DOCUMENT NO. : 14A14-SPC-G-0001		
				(L&T Clarifications- Technical - Civil)		
Volumne: VI: Civil						
Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
1	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	2 of 8	19. Cooling tower switchgear and MCC	Bidder understands that for NDCT, switchgear and MCC room is not applicable. Please confirm.	Noted.
2	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2 Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 14	2.6 14.8	4 of 8 9 of 25	54. Paving in coal stock pile area Coal stock yard: Entire area shall be excavated to...Over boulder soling, 75mm thick lean concrete (1:4:8) shall be spread. Final layer shall be minimum 200mm thick RCC slab of grade M20 having double layer reinforcement.	Bidder proposes to provide only 100 mm thick river sand cushion layer over compacted sub grade and consolidated by flooding 150 mm thick boulder soling which shall be laid over sand cushion, joints filled with river sand. Please confirm.	Bidder should strictly follow the requirements of specification
3	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	4 of 8	55. Minor site grading and leveling upto 500mm is in the scope of bidder. Finish ground level of entire plant area will be at RL m above Mean Sea Level.	Bidder requests owner to provide RL of the entire plant area.	RL. of plant area shall be decided considering existing contour and other technical requirements.
4	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	6 of 8	76. Clearing and removing the buried items if any in the whole proposed plant area and the same is to be deposited to the Client. Any infrastructure buried underground shall be demented/relocated by bidder without any additional cost.	Clearing/removal/dismantling/relocation of any underground/buried items is excluded from bidder's scope. Please confirm.	Clearing/removal/dismantling/relocation of any underground/buried items is included in bidder's scope as per specification
5	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	6 of 8	76. Clearing and removing the buried items if any in the whole proposed plant area and the same is to be deposited to the Client. Any infrastructure buried underground shall be demented/relocated by bidder without any additional cost.	Bidder requests owner to provide details/drawings of all such items. This is required to access quantum of work	Bidder may visit site and collect required data for assessment.
6	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	7 of 8	82. (xiv.) Internal/External compound wall is in the scope of bidder	Bidder requests owner to provide specifications/details/cross sectional drawings/routing of internal/external compound wall which is in bidder's scope.	a) For routing of wall refer Plot Plan. Bidder may visit site to collect additional data. b) Details of new wall shall match with existing walls of plant. Bidder may collect the data, if required, by visiting site.
7	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	7 of 8	82. (xv.) Site clearance.	All site clearance is excluded in bidder's scope. Bidder understands that site will be handed over to bidder at FGL after all clearance.	Scope of work shall be as per specification.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
72	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 12	12.8	11 of 22	32mm dia G.I. drainage spouts shall be provided in the platform for drainage of water.	As there is no drainage requirement for internal platform, Owner to check the applicability of the clause referred here.	Drainage spout shall be provided, if required, as clearly mentioned in specification.
73	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 12	12.18	15 of 22	The roof slab and the inside surfaces of the wind shield shall be lined with 20mm thick acid proof tiles conforming to IS: 4457. Bedding mortar (of average thickness 10 mm) shall conform to IS: 4832 Part I and shall be of potassium silicate base	Bidder understands from referred clause that roof slab top exposed to atmosphere & inside surface of wind shield above roof slab will be lined with 20mm thk acid resistant tiles. Alternatively inside surface of chimney shell above roof slab is provided with acid & heat resistant black bitumen paint without any tiles may also be accepted.	Bidder's understanding is correct. Bidder to follow specification requirements regarding lining.
74	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 12	12.10	11 of 22	The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing, fabricating, shop painting and delivery of ducting which shall run from the chimney liner to the flange of the boiler vendor's duct including all necessary auxiliary ducting as well as soot collecting hoppers located outside the chimney shell. Soot hoppers shall be lined with SS grade AISI 304. Suitable flange connection shall be provided at the exit of the hopper to provide SS / CI pipe connection to drain ash / condensed acid mixed water.	Owner to note that as per routine practice, ash hoppers are located below flue can. Hence, Bidder wants to proceed with same arrangement, Owner to confirm the same. Also, during removal of ash from hoppers, truck entry inside chimney will be required. Hence, the proposed access door of size 2.1x1.00m mentioned under Cl.No. 12.17.b Of chapter 12 of Section VI could be replaced by roll up door of size 4x5m. Owner to confirm.	Specification Cl. No. 12.10 clearly mentions that soot collecting hoppers shall be located below flue can. Specification Cl. No. 12.17(b) clearly mentions that a rolling shutter of size 4m x 5m shall be provided near the base of the windshield at ground level for the purposes of flue can erection ash removal from hoppers.
75	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 09	9.7.1	5 of 23	Shear connections shall be designed for 70% of section strength for rolled sections and 80% of section strength of built-up section or rolled section with cover plates.	Bidder requests Owner to confirm that the section strength mentioned in the clause is actually the shear capacity of the section.	Confirmed.
76	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 09	9.2	2 of 23	The design of steel structures shall be done by working stress method. Design shall be as per provision of IS:800 (latest) and other relevant IS standards.	As specification suggests working stress method of design for steel structures, Owner may please confirm acceptance of the provisions of IS:800 - 1984 as applicable.	Steel structures shall be designed as per provisions of IS:800 - 1984
77	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 08	8.2	1 of 5	Imposed loads in different areas shall include live loads, erection, operation and maintenance loads.	Superimposed dead load to be considered for plant building design per the provision 7.2.2 of IS :1893-2004 Part-IV may please be furnished.	The loads are to considered as per equipment specification and load data, which shall be supplied by bidder himself.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
95	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 02	2.6 (57)	4 of 8	Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site requirement. Plant boundary wall shall be RCC framed structure consisting of columns and beams at plinth level and top of wall with of Fly Ash Bricks infilled	Owner is requested to furnish the details pertaining to the existing boundary wall which is required to be demolished.	Bidder may please visit site to collect data required for bidding purpose.
96	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 02	2.6 (63)	5 of 8	Main gate, time office and security complex – The gate complex shall comprise two (2) mild steel vehicle entry gates of minimum 8.0m width and height 3.0m and shall be electrically operated. Minimum one room for security personnel shall be located at each end of the gates. Two (2) separate mild steel pedestrian gates minimum 3.0m height and 3.0m width shall be provided at the each end. Security complex shall be RCC framed 2 story building. Floor area of this building shall be of minimum 700m sq.	Bidder understand that the floor area of security complex mentioned in the clause is the total floor area of two story building including the security rooms which are required to be provided at each end of the gates. Please confirm.	Confirmed.
97	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 04	10)	1 of 3	Architectural floor plans, elevations, cross sections and perspective view in color of all buildings. For main plant building CONTRACTOR shall submit two different schemes along with a report elaborating the underlying philosophy of the proposed architectural concepts.	Owner is requested to furnish the list of the buildings for which the perspective view in color are required.	As per specification. Further details shall be discussed during detail engineering.
98	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 10	10.3 (i)	2 of 43	In case of open foundations, loss of contact of foundations (including machine foundations) at founding level shall not be allowed for any combination of loads in the design of any foundation under the scope of this package.	Bidder proposes to allow 25% uplift (loss of contact) for the foundations (excluding machine foundations). Please confirm.	Not allowed. Bidder must adhere to specification requirements.
99	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 10	10.7.1 (a) ((i))	5 of 43	Submission of all design calculation, all loading drawings, general arrangement drawings, embedment drawings, spring arrangement drawings and reinforcement drawings for the foundations under the scope for the approval of the Owner and carrying out revisions / alterations based on the comments of the Owner. In addition to hard copies, the final soft copy of all drawings (in AutoCAD and pdf format) and documents shall also to be submitted.	Bidder understands that the AUTOCAD copy of the drawings are required to be submitted as "AS BUILT" only. Please confirm.	AUTOCAD version of all civil, structural and architectural drawings shall be submitted after the same being approved by Owner/Owner's Consultant. Cl. No. 4.0 (30) in Chapter 04 of specification shall also be referred in this regard.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
100	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 10	10.1	5 of 43	Minimum Diameter of the Reinforcement	8 mm dia. reinforcement may please be allowed for stirrups, slab and also as main/distribution rebar in various misc. structures like Slab, Trenches. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow specification requirements.
101	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.5	8 of 19	RCC foundations shall be provided with rail to transport transformers out of transformer yard during maintenance. Entire area shall be surrounded with 3m high chain link fencing with gates. Where rails cross the fencing, fencing shall be made of removable type to facilitate transport of transformer refer clause 17.6 also. Floors shall be paved with plain cement concrete and shall be sloped towards peripheral drains, which shall lead to a sump from which the drainage is led through an oil water separator. The clear water shall be led to plant drainage.	Bidder understands that the clause no. 17.6 (Landscaping) is not applicable along with this clause. Please confirm.	Confirmed.
102	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.9	9 of 19	Foundation system for CW pump House shall be designed carefully keeping in view the nature of soil. For CW forebay structure (only) PRV can be used to relieve uplift water pressure on the base slab. In this case, base slab of the CW forebay shall be designed for 50% of water uplift pressure. CW forebay shall be open at top and galvanized MS handrails shall be provided all round the CW forebay.	Bidder understands that the CW channel connected to the CW forebay is open at top in line with CW forebay . Please confirm.	As per specification and system design requirement. Further details shall be discussed during detail engineering.
103	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.12.3	12 of 19	Parking sheds (for both four wheelers and two wheelers) shall be provided at service building, security complex, at CW pump house area etc., at all locations for operating staff. The parking sheds shall be of RCC.	Owner is requested to kindly furnish the area wise vehicle numbers (i.e. nos. of two and four wheelers) for the parking sheds.	Bidder to consider requirement of 660 MW unit. Further detail shall be shall be reviewed during detail engineering.
104	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.12.4	12 of 19	Workshop	Owner is requested to kindly furnish the minimum floor plan area requirement to be considered for the workshop.	Adequate information is available in specification. Bidder to consider size as per the requirement.
105	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.14	14 of 19	Fuel oil Handling System	Owner is requested to furnish the bitumen grade for the sand mixture which is required to be laid over the confined river sand beading for the fuel oil storage tank foundations.	During detail engineering.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
15	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	2 of 8	16. Construction / modification of RCC pedestals for supporting Ash disposal pipes, ash water recirculation pipe and bottom ash slurry pipes upto existing ash dyke including garlanding.	Bidder requests owner to provide details of existing pedestals for ash disposal pipes, ash water recirculation pipe and bottom ash slurry pipes upto existing ash dyke including garlanding.	Bidder may visit site to collect data required during bidding stage. Detail drawings shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution of this package.
16	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24	1 of 27	Raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke.	Specification related to raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke is given but same is not mentioned in scope under Vol VI, Ch. 02. Please clarify.	Raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke is in bidder's scope. Bidder may refer Cl. No. 15.1 of specification in this regard.
17	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24	1 of 27	Raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke.	If same is in bidder's scope, bidder requests owner to provide drawings/cross section details of existing ash dyke.	Detail shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution stage.
18	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24	1 of 27	Raising and strengthening of existing ash dyke.	Bidder requests owner to provide Geotechnical report, stability analysis report of existing ash dyke.	Detail shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution stage.
19	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	4 of 8	55. Minor site grading and leveling upto 500mm is in the scope of bidder.	Bidder requests owner to provide topographical survey drawing of NGL/UGL.	Available contour drawing is attached.
20	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	5	1 of 4	Geo Technical Investigation	Bidder requests owner to provide geotechnical investigation report for the proposed site.	Shall be provided shortly.
21	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	5	1 of 4	Geo Technical Investigation	Bidder requests owner to provide borehole location report for the proposed site.	Shall be provided shortly.
22	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	4 of 8	57. Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site requirement.	Please provide details/drawings/length of existing compound wall which is to be demolished.	Bidder may visit site to collect data required during bidding stage. Details shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution of this package.
23	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	4 of 8	57. Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site requirement.	Bidder understands that overall height of boundary wall shall be 3mt from corresponding FGL. Please confirm.	Detail of boundary wall shall match with the existing one. Bidder may please visit site to collect data.
24	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.1.9	2 of 19	Contractor to establish a Fly Ash Brick Plant at site to fulfil the requirement of Fly Ash Bricks for the project.	Bidder understands that required quantity of fly ash shall be provided free of cost by the Owner. Please confirm.	Fly ash as available shall be provided.
25	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.9	9 of 19	For CW forebay structure (only) PRV can be used to relieve uplift water pressure on the base slab.	Bidder requests to allow PRV for CW forebay and CW channel structure to relieve uplift water pressure on the base slab. Please confirm.	Use of PRV is <u>only</u> allowed in CW forebay basin satisfying requirements laid down in Cl. No. 11.9 of specification. PRV is not allowed in channel.
26	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.9	8 of 19	CW Forebay & Channel	CW forebay and channel shall be open at top and Galvanized MS handrails shall be provided all around. Please confirm.	Confirmed.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
34	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 16	16.1	2 of 2	The DM plant building will be RCC framed building having brickwork cladding on all four sides.	Bidder shall be given choice of RCC framed building or RCC framed building with steel truss supporting RCC roof with metal deck sheet.	Bidder should adhere to specification requirements.
35	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 17	17.2 (v)	2 of 21	All handrails and ladder pipes (except at operating floors) shall be 50mm nominal bore MS pipes (medium class) conforming to IS:1161 and shall be galvanized as per IS:4736 treated with primer and finished with suitable paint.	As per mentioned clause, handrails pipe dia shall be 50mm NB (Except at operating floors) whereas as per clause Ch. 06, 6.8, page 3 of 11, all handrails shall be of 32mm NB. Bidder understands that clause Ch. 06, 6.8 page 3 of 11 shall prevail i.e. all handrails shall be of 32mm NB. Please confirm.	32 NB.
36	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 17	17.2 (v)	2 of 21	All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB (polished) stainless steel pipe shall be provided.	All stairs and around all floor openings at operating floors, 1000mm high hand railing with 32 NB MS Galvanized pipes may please be accepted.	Ok.
37	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 17	17.7.1 (b) (i)	5 of 21	Outside plaster on masonry wall: no plastering is required on outside of masonry wall. Since outside surface of brick wall will be exposed, contractor to manufacture good shape bricks to suit the exposed brick work. Silicone coating shall be provided on outside exposed face of brick wall.	Bidder suggests to provide 18 mm thick water proof plaster in two layers on outside surface of masonry in cement mortar 1:6 with suitable proportion of integral water proofing compound in place of exposed brickwork with silicone coating. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow specification.
38	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 17	17.7.1 (b) (i)	5 of 21	Outside plaster on masonry wall: no plastering is required on outside of masonry wall. Since outside surface of brick wall will be exposed, contractor to manufacture good shape bricks to suit the exposed brick work. Silicone coating shall be provided on outside exposed face of brick wall.	Bidder requests Owner to provide: 1. List of buildings where exposed brickwork is required. 2. For exposed brickwork please clarify ash brick or red brick should be considered.	Bidder to follow specification.
39	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 17	17.7.4 (a)	8 of 21	To suit the spacing of purlin, the length of sheet may vary between 1.50 to 2.00 m.	Bidder requests to accept the length of sheet as per manufacturer standard.	Bidder to follow specification.
40	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 19	19.1	1 of 1	Necessary grids shall be made by EPC contractor including demarcating the structures, buildings and jungle clearance including Cutting, uprooting and removing of trees and dispose the same away from the site etc.	Bidder understands that tree cutting/jungle clearance, uprooting and disposal of the same are not in Bidder's scope including necessary permission from statutory authorities need to be arranged by Owner. Please confirm.	Tree cutting/jungle clearance, uprooting and disposal of the same are not in Bidder's scope. Obtaining necessary permission from statutory authorities is in Bidder's scope. Owner shall assist Bidder in this regard.
41	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 20	20.3	1 of 4	Borrow materials for back- filling shall be excavated from approved locations.	Identification of borrow area, acquisition & right of way shall be in Owner's scope. The distance from plant boundary shall not be more than 5 km. Please confirm.	It will be in Bidder's scope. Bidder should visit for appraisal.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
50	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 02	2.6	2 of 6	22. A raw water pump house (intake structure) to be constructed inside plant boundary near the Lower Ganga Canal to pump the make-up water through MS pipes to Raw Water reservoir.	Bidder requests owner to provide layout of raw water pump house intake structure to be constructed near the lower ganga canal.	For location refer Plot plan. Other relevant details, if any, shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution stage.
51	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 02	2.6	2 of 6	22. Diversion and reconstruction to original width and alignment of existing road outside plant boundary is also included in Bidder's scope.	Bidder requests owner to provide details of existing road which is to be diverted and reconstructed.	Bidder may please visit site to collect necessary data for bidding purpose.
52	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 06	6.15	9 of 11	Watch Tower shall be constructed with RCC frame work.	Bidder shall be given a choice of RCC sub structure with Steel frame work super structure.	Bidder to follow specification requirements.
53	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 08 Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 12	8.6 12.3.7	4 of 5 3 of 22	Basic wind speed at project site is 39 m/sec. as per IS:875 -1987 Part-3 Basic wind speed = 47 m/s (upto 10m above normal ground level) as per IS:875 (Part-3) : 1987.	Both clauses are contradictory. As per IS: 875 Part-3: 1987, basic wind speed at project site is 47m/sec. Owner is requested to clarify.	basic wind speed shall be 47 m/s as per IS:875 (Part3)-1987.
54	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 10	10.11.1	12 of 43	All wall beams shall be provided with gunniting of 50 mm thick around with nominal reinforcement and chicken mesh.	Bidder may please be given a choice to encase all wall beam with brickwork - anchored with MS Bar/Flat and covered allround with chicken mesh for plaster.	Bidder to follow specification requirements. Deviation not allowed.
55	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 10	10.12	12 of 43	Construction joints at the following two (2) locations shall be provided:	Bidder requests to finalize location and number of construction joints during detailed engineering as per bidder's OEM standard.	Bidder to follow specification requirements.
56	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.1.1	1 of 17	Construction water: The Contractor will make his own arrangement (boring, pumping etc.) for withdrawing under ground water for construction purpose without any cost implication to the Owner. Location of bore hole shall be got approved from the Owner / consultant before execution.	Statutory clearance required for drawl of ground water for purpose of construction/drinking shall be arranged by Owner. Please confirm Bidder's understanding.	Obtaining statutory clearance is Bidder's scope.
57	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 11	11.1.7	2 of 19	Quality control laboratory: Finally the laboratory shall be handed over to Owner in good condition after completion of project.	Bidder understands that quality control laboratory shall be handed over without equipment. Please confirm. However, the location of the quality control laboratory shall be decided by the Bidder.	The laboratory shall be fully equipped.

Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of clarification sought	Owner's Reply
65	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 23	23.1	1 of 2	Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance.	As per plot plan, no road is shown along the plant boundary inside the plant area. Please confirm the requirement of Type III roads.	Type-III road shall be provided all along the inside of the plant boundary. A 4.0m wide road shall also be provided all along the outside of the boundary wall of the project as per Cl. 23.1 of specification.
66	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 02	2.6	7 of 8	82. (xiii.) Green belt development	Bidder requests owner to provide area which is to be developed as green belt under bidder's scope of work.	Green belt to be developed as per statutory requirements.
67	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 8	8.5	4 of 5	Seismic analysis shall be carried out as per the latest edition of IS:1893 (Part 1 & 4). Zone-IV shall be considered for design.	As per IS: 1893, project site falls under Zone III. Bidder requests owner to clarify.	Seismic Zone - III shall be considered.
68	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24	1 of 27	Raising and Strengthening of Ash Dyke	Owner is requested to furnish detail design drawings of existing ash dyke.	Bidder may visit site to collect data required during bidding stage. Details shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution of this package.
69	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24.2.n	2 of 27	RCC collector wells with steel approach bridges.	Owner is requested to furnish the detail drawings of collector well system in the existing ash dyke.	Bidder may visit site to collect data required during bidding stage. Details shall be furnished to successful bidder during execution of this package.
70	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 24	24.18	13 of 27	Laying of jute geo-textile 500 GSM with aperture size 100mmx100mm on the downstream slopes of ash dyke to be held in position by wooden pegs/8mm dia MS bars at 3 meter center to center followed by providing and spreading, seedlings of grass, watering etc. complete till the grass establishes itself uniformly.	Owner is requested to confirm whether it is mandatory to provide geotextile on downstream slope.	Bidder to follow specification requirements.
71	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 12	12.6.b	9 of 22	Load Bearing & Side Restraint of Flues	Bidder's preference is to use structurally built up flue support & lateral restraint assembly. This being a manufacturer's standard, owner is requested to accept it as an alternative.	Bidder to follow specification requirements.



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT NO.-2

5.	Volume-III Ch.5	1 of 15	5.1	The source of raw water is upper Ganga Canal.	The source of raw water is lower Ganga Canal.
6.	Volume-III Ch.13	1 of 3	13.1	Minimum capacity of rain water harvesting pond shall be 50,000 cum and that shall be in the construction yard area surrounded by landscaped garden.	Minimum capacity of rain water harvesting pond shall be 50,000 cum and that shall be in the construction yard area surrounded by landscaped garden. Bidder shall quote bid price considering rain water harvesting capacity of 50,000 cum as per specification. However, bidder shall quote the take out price of civil construction of (a) 50,000 cum Rain Water Harvesting Pond, (b) 20,000 cum Rain Water Harvesting Pond in Schedule-9, Section VI, Book 2 of 3, Volume.-I.
7.	Volume-III Ch.13	1 of 3	13.1		Two nos. Working and one no. Standby (2W+1S) pumps shall be considered for Rain Water Harvesting.
8.	Volume-III Ch.19	12 of 116	1.3 Sl. No. 3	Each Tippler shall operate its rated capacity of 20 tips per hour. It shall be capable of safely unloading Twenty (20) numbers of Wagons per hour on a continuous basis Including hauling, pause, decoupling and weighing time etc in conjunction with side arm charger.	Each Tippler shall operate its rated capacity of 25 tips per hour. It shall be capable of safely unloading Twenty five (25) numbers of Wagons per hour on a continuous basis Including hauling, pause, decoupling and weighing time etc in conjunction with side arm charger.
9.	Volume-III Ch.19	1 of 116	1.1.3	Conveyor stream capacity :	Conveyor stream capacity : 1500 TPH rated, 1650 TPH design

**1 X 660 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power Project****AMENDMENT-4 (Civil & Architectural)**

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
1	VOL-VI Ch. 02	5 of 8	2.6 (63)	Training center	Training centre shall be consists of minimum following requirement: a) Total area = 250 Sqm-Single storey RCC building. b) One AC Conference room for of size =90 Sqm. c) One reception of = 20 Sqm (AC area) d) One Hall for library = 50 Sqm. (AC area) e) Office Room & faculty room = 30Sqm (AC area) - f)Toilets for Ladies & Gents = 20Sqm g) Pantry = 8 sqm h) Utility area = 12 Sqm i) A Porch of size 5m x 4m will be provided. j) 2 numbers class rooms of 30 students each including the following details. The finishing of walls, floor, and other specification shall be similar to Service building

**1 X 660 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power Project****AMENDMENT-4 (Civil & Architectural)**

2.	VOL-VI Ch. 02	6 of 8	2.6 (72)	Dispensary and first aid center	Minimum size of Dispensary & first aid center shall be 14m (length) x 12m (width) x 4m (Height).
3.	Vol VI Ch 2	5 of 8	63. Auxiliary Building	Security complex shall be RCC framed 2 storey building. Floor area of this building shall be of minimum 700m sq.....	 Security complex shall be RCC framed 2 storey building. Floor area of this building shall be of minimum 700m sq..... ● Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code and other relevant code/standard to make it "Green Building" .

**1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station****AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)**

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
1.	Vol. VI, Chapter 2	4 of 8	2.6 (57)	Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site requirement. Plant boundary wall shall be RCC framed structure consisting of columns and beams at plinth level and top of wall with of Fly Ash Bricks infilled	Plant boundary : Nature and extent of work shall be as per description given in drawing no. 14A14-DWG-M-046 attached with this Amendment. The work shall include demolition of existing boundary wall including foundation and fencing as well as construction of new boundary wall and fencing in designated areas/stretches as mentioned in drawing no. 14A14-DWG-M-046. Bidder should note that tentative stretches of different types of work are furnished in the drawing mentioned above and nothing extra shall be payable in case of variation in stretch/length of any type of work w.r.t. those shown in the drawing are found during detail engineering. Bidder may pay a visit to site, if desired, to have clear understanding about the extent of work in this regard. Boundary wall shall be RCC framed structure with fly ash full brick in-fill panels. Minimum height of wall (excluding concertina) from existing ground level outside plant boundary shall be 3.0m. RCC columns with foundation at a maximum spacing of 3.0m and RCC grade beam (having top at ground level) between columns shall be provided. RCC beam at top of wall shall also be provided between columns. Debris obtained from demolition work shall be removed and stacked in designated areas identified

**1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station****AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)**

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
					by Owner during execution. Boundary wall shall be plastered on both sides with decorative waterproof painting. The cast-in-situ RCC columns shall have decorative precast heads. Plant's logo shall be used in each panel in between two concrete columns. Special textured paint shall be applied to a suitable location of the boundary wall to enhance the entrances. RCC columns shall have M. S. angle 'Y' support for 600mm high barbed wire fencing (7 strands) and 600mm diameter RBT concertina coil on top of the boundary wall. Fencing shall be provided as per the details described elsewhere in the specification and Amendments issued earlier.
2.	Vol. VI, Chapter 2	7 of 8	2.6 (82) (xiv)	Internal/External compound wall is in the scope of bidder.	Internal/External compound wall, as marked in drawing no. 14A14-DWG-M-046 is in the scope of bidder.
3.	Vol. VI, Chapter 14	9 of 25	14.8	Entire area shall be excavated to average 300mm depth and given slope of 1 in 100 in suitable directions as approved. Entire excavated area shall be	Entire area shall be excavated to suitable depth and given slope of 1 in 100 in suitable directions as approved. Entire excavated area shall be watered



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
				movement and shall be designed to sustains coal water pressure.	
4.	Vol. VI, Chapter 23	1 of 2	23.1	Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual layout of Type-III roads. A 4.0 m wide RCC road with 1m shoulder on both sides shall be build/constructed all along the outside of the boundary wall of the plant.	Type III roads shall be of R.C.C & 3.0m wide with 1.0m wide hard shoulders on either side. Type III roads shall be provided along the plant boundary for access for security and maintenance. Final approved Plot Plan shall be followed for actual layout of Type-III roads. A 4.0 m wide RCC road with 1m shoulder on both sides shall be build/constructed all along the outside of the boundary wall of the plant. For further details refer drawing no. 14A14-DWG-M-046 attached with this Amendment.
5.	Vol. VI, Chapter 10	29 of 43	10.21	The reinforcement used shall be cold worked steel high strength deformed bars of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS:1786 – latest.	The reinforcement used shall be high strength deformed TMT bars of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS:1786 – latest.
6.	Vol. VI, Chapter 23	1 of 3	23.1	A 4.0 m wide RCC road with 1m shoulder on both sides shall be bild/constructed all along the outside of the boundary wall of the plant.	A 4.0 m wide RCC road with 1m shoulder on both sides shall be build/constructed along the outside of the boundary wall of the plant as mentioned in drawing no. 14A14-DWG-M-046 attached with this Amendment.



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
7.	AMENDMENT-1 (CIVIL)	8 of 8	Sl. No. 23	p) HDPE liner on the inside slope of raised embankment & top surface of the existing ash pond is in the scope of the Bidder.	p) HDPE liner on the inside slope of raised embankment & top surface of the existing ash pond is in the scope of the Bidder. Minimum thickness of HDPE liner shall be 1 mm.
8.	Vol. VI, Chapter 24	1 of 27	24.2 (d)	Protective jute geo-textile 500 GSM with aperture of 100x 100 mm /grass turving on the outside face of the embankment.	Protective jute geo-textile 500 GSM with aperture of 100x 100 mm and grass turving on the outside face of the embankment.
9.	Vol. VI, Chapter 02	5 of 8	2.6 (63)	Main gate, time office and security complex – The gate complex shall comprise two (2) mild steel vehicle entry gates of minimum 8.0m width and height 3.0m and shall be electrically operated. Minimum one room for security personnel shall be located at each end of the gates. Two (2) separate mild steel pedestrian gates minimum 3.0m height and 3.0m width shall be provided at the each end. Security complex shall be RCC framed 2 storey building. Floor area of this building shall be of minimum 700m sq.	Main gate, time office and security complex – The gate complex shall comprise two (2) mild steel vehicle entry gates of minimum 8.0m width and height 3.0m and shall be electrically operated. Minimum one room for security personnel shall be located at each end of the gates. Two (2) separate mild steel pedestrian gates minimum 3.0m height and 3.0m width shall be provided at the each end. CISF facilities shall also to be accommodated within this building. Security complex shall be RCC framed 2 storey building. Floor area of this building shall be of minimum 800 sqm.
10.	Vol. VI, Chapter 02	5 of 8	2.6 (63)	Auxiliary Building	Add following buildings/structures : • Diesel Pump Shed for locomotives, dozers,



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
					cars etc. • Watch Towers Diesel Pump Shed shall be steel framed structure with brick wall up to window sill height and insulated double skin metal sheet cladding above it. Roof of the shed shall be insulated double skin metal sheeting on steel roof truss. The building shall provide adequate space for all functional requirements including office rooms, stores, toilet and pantry etc. Minimum size of this shed shall be 500 sqm. External finish for brick walls shall be of premium acrylic smooth paint. Door window and other internal finishes shall be as per the details of other pump houses described elsewhere in the specification and Amendments issued earlier.
11.	Vol. VI, Chapter 06	9 of 11	6.15	Watch Tower shall be constructed with RCC frame work. Floor of tower shall be at least 6m above graded level. Covered area for each tower shall be approx. 25 sqm. Number of towers shall be such that the complete periphery of the plant can be watched from the towers but in no case the number of towers shall be less than twelve.	Watch Tower shall be constructed with RCC frame work. Floor of tower shall be at least 6m above graded level. Covered area for each tower shall be approx. 25 sqm. Locations of towers shall be such that the complete periphery of the plant can be watched from the towers but in no case the number of towers shall be less than those shown in drawing no. 14A14-



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AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
					DWG-M-046 attached with this Amendment. 1m wide watch balcony around the tower shall be provided at floor level. Steel stair shall be provided to access the floor. Full length vision window on every side shall be provided. Hollow metal pressed steel doors shall be used. Windows shall be Aluminium/steel windows with 4mm thick clear float glass. Balcony railing height shall be 1200mm.
12.	Vol. VI, Chapter 07	1 of 1	7.1	Chequered plate shall conform to IS: 3502 (latest) and minimum thickness of chequered plate for floorings, covers etc shall be 8 mm O/P.	Chequered plate shall conform to IS: 3502 (latest) and minimum thickness of chequered plate for floorings, covers etc shall be 6 mm O/P.
13.	Vol. VI, Chapter 02	1 of 8	2.6	5. Foundation for steam generator / ESP / duct supporting structure.	5. Foundation for steam generator (including future installation of SCR), ESP, duct supporting structure.
14.	Vol. VI, Chapter 12	3 of 22	12.3.4	Flue gas temperature at inlet / exit 127 ⁰ C (approx.)	Flue gas temperature at inlet / exit without FGD in operation shall be 127 ⁰ C (approx.). During operation of FGD the temperature of flue gas at chimney inlet shall be 80deg C or lower.
15.	Vol. VI, Chapter 12	4 of 22	12.3.10	The heat insulation of the liners and pressurized ventilation system shall be so designed that temperature in annular space between the chimney shell and flues does not exceed 45 Deg.C in peak	The heat insulation, if required, at the outside face of the liners and ventilation system (as required) shall be so designed that temperature in annular space between the chimney shell and flues does not



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AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
				summers.	exceed 45 Deg.C in peak summers.
16.	Vol. VI, Chapter 12	7 of 22	12.5.1	General Liners shall essentially be constructed from structural steel and shall be of the hung type (i.e. of tension type). The liners shall be provided with externally wrapped thermal insulation. The portion of the liners projecting above the chimney roof shall be constructed of stainless steel. Stainless steel liner shall commence immediately above the flue supporting platform but below the roof supporting structure. The liner shall be of corrosion resistant steel type "COR-TEN B" of minimum 10 mm thick. Top 10m length or length equal to 2 times flue diameter whichever is larger shall be provided using material confirming to AISI:316L or BS:1449. The liner shall be supported atleast at five different levels, and restrained laterally at several levels, with a small length at the bottom near breach elevation supported from the bottom with a suitable expansion compensator in between. The structural steel transition inlet ducting shall be bottom supported. The transition ducting shall be	General Liners shall essentially be constructed from structural steel and shall be of the hung type (i.e. of tension type). The liners shall be provided with externally wrapped thermal insulation, if required. The portion of the liners projecting above the chimney roof shall be constructed of stainless steel. Stainless steel liner shall commence immediately above the flue supporting platform but below the roof supporting structure. The liner shall be of corrosion resistant steel type "COR-TEN B" of minimum 10 mm thick. Top 10m length or length equal to 2 times flue diameter whichever is larger shall be provided using material confirming to AISI:316L or BS:1449. Acid resistant Boro Silicate brick lining shall be provided at inside face of the flue. The liner shall be supported at least at five different levels, and restrained laterally at several levels, with a small length at the bottom near breach elevation supported from the bottom with a suitable expansion compensator in between. The structural steel transition inlet ducting shall be



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Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
				suitably profiled from a rectangular shape at the chimney inlet to a circular shape up inside the chimney where it shall be connected to the suspended circular steel liners through suitable (non-metallic) fluoroelastomeric fabric expansion compensator. Clean-out door shall be provided below the flue for removal of ash.	bottom supported. The transition ducting shall be suitably profiled from a rectangular shape at the chimney inlet to a circular shape up inside the chimney where it shall be connected to the suspended circular steel liners through suitable (non-metallic) fluoroelastomeric fabric expansion compensator. The transition ducting connecting the chimney inlet duct and flue shall be fabricated with steel S-TEN 1 . Clean-out door shall be provided below the flue for removal of ash.
17.	Vol. VI, Chapter 12	8 of 22	12.6 Insulation	(a) On exterior surface of flue. The flue shall be insulated externally. The insulation shall be semi-rigid, resin bonded type, in the form of slabs and shall conform to IS:8183. Blanket type insulation shall not be used. The density of insulation shall not be less than 100 kg/cum for resin bonded rock wool. The coefficient thermal conductivity of insulation shall be 0.52mW / cm/^o c at a mean temperature of 100°C. Insulation / wrapping over fluecan shall be done at ground level before erection. The insulation thickness shall be determined based on the maximum ambient temperature, surface air	(a) On exterior surface of flue. The flue shall be insulated externally, if required. The external insulation of the steel flue liners shall be provided, if necessary, considering the temperature profile through the wall of the flue to ensure the exposed surface temperature of borosilicate brick lining is maintained within acceptable limits (over the full range of operating conditions including possible temperature excursions during FGD bypass operation). The insulation shall be semi-rigid, resin bonded type, in the form of slabs and shall conform to IS:8183. Blanket type insulation shall not be used. The density of insulation shall not



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				velocity worked out based on the draught of ventilation air in the annular space between the flue liner and chimney shell, insulation surface emissivity of 0.3 and the insulation cold face maximum temperature not exceeding 60°C. The draught of air in the annular space shall be the natural draught by the heating of air by the flue liner and the air being vented out through the openings in the chimney shell. The increase in the annulus air temperature due to the rising heated air shall be taken into account while calculating the insulation thickness. However, a minimum of 50 mm thick (2 layers of 25 mm) insulation shall be provided on the external face of flue. The insulation shall be tightly secured to the exterior surface of the liner by impaling them on studs welded to the surface at 450mm c/c both horizontally and vertically. The studs shall be galvanized plated and be of a minimum thickness of 10 gauge and 75 mm wide. The studs shall extend a minimum of 25 mm beyond the thickness of insulation. Circular or square metal plate speed washers of standard thickness shall be placed on the extended portion of the studs to hold the impaled insulation material well in place. Further, 20 gauge galvanized wire mesh with a 25	be less than 100 kg/cum for resin bonded rock wool. The coefficient of thermal conductivity of insulation shall be 0.52mW/cm/°C at a mean temperature of 100°C. Insulation / wrapping over flue can shall be done at ground level before erection. The insulation thickness shall be determined based on the maximum ambient temperature, surface air velocity worked out based on the draught of ventilation air in the annular space between the flue liner and chimney shell, insulation surface emissivity of 0.3 and the insulation cold face maximum temperature not exceeding 60°C. The draught of air in the annular space shall be the natural draught by the heating of air by the flue liner and the air being vented out through the openings in the chimney shell. The increase in the annulus air temperature due to the rising heated air shall be taken into account while calculating the insulation thickness. However, insulation where provided within windshield shall be in double layers as minimum. The insulation shall be tightly secured to the exterior surface of the liner by impaling them on studs welded to the surface at 450mm c/c both horizontally and vertically. The studs shall be



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				mm hexagonal pattern conforming to IS:3150 shall be wrapped around. Where the wire mesh is jointed, a minimum 150 mm overlap shall be provided. The mesh shall be bound and tied in place with a 16 gauge GI wire at 300 mm centers. Any form of lacing the mesh fibres together will not be permitted. Insulation for the exposed portion of flue at the top shall consist of 6 layers of insulation material each of a minimum thickness of 25 mm and all joints shall be staggered. The material shall have a minimum density of 200 kg/cum. This shall be protected from the elements by means of a stainless steel cladding, flashing and hood of grade 316 L stainless steel. Testing of insulation material to satisfy the specific requirements and properties as outlined in this specification IS: 8183 and in the relevant drawings by the contractor shall be carried out. Insulation materials shall be added to walls where necessary to reduce cooling loads. Also, insulation shall be used for sound absorption on walls which enclose equipment that has been determined as generating excessive noise. This sound insulation shall be provided in interior concrete block, sound	galvanized plated and be of a minimum thickness of 10 gauge and 75 mm wide. The studs shall extend a minimum of 25 mm beyond the thickness of insulation. Circular or square metal plate speed washers of standard thickness shall be placed on the extended portion of the studs to hold the impaled insulation material well in place. Further, 20 gauge galvanized wire mesh with a 25 mm hexagonal pattern conforming to IS:3150 shall be wrapped around. Where the wire mesh is jointed, a minimum 150 mm overlap shall be provided. The mesh shall be bound and tied in place with a 16 gauge GI wire at 300 mm centers. Any form of lacing the mesh fibres together will not be permitted. Insulation for the exposed portion of flue at the top shall consist of 6 layers of insulation material each of a minimum thickness of 25 mm and all joints shall be staggered. The material shall have a minimum density of 200 kg/cum. This shall be protected from the elements by means of a stainless steel cladding, flashing and hood of grade 316 L stainless steel. Testing of insulation material to satisfy the specific requirements and properties as outlined in this specification IS: 8183 and in the relevant drawings



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				block, or insulated metal wall panel liners as appropriate. The liner panels shall be as described above, except they shall include perforations and insulation enclosed in plastic bags. The overall noise Reduction Coefficient shall be 0.80 or better.	by the contractor shall be carried out. Insulation materials shall be added to walls where necessary to reduce cooling loads. Also, insulation shall be used for sound absorption on walls which enclose equipment that has been determined as generating excessive noise. This sound insulation shall be provided in interior concrete block, sound block, or insulated metal wall panel liners as appropriate. The liner panels shall be as described above, except they shall include perforations and insulation enclosed in plastic bags. The overall noise Reduction Coefficient shall be 0.80 or better.
18.	Vol. VI, Chapter 12	11 of 22	12.10	Design of Transition Ducting The number, size and location of flue opening in the shell shall be as per the requirement of boiler supplier. The Contractor shall make arrangement for the proper support of ducting on the shell and provision of restraint / support arrangement as required. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing, fabricating, shop painting and delivery of ducting which shall run from the chimney liner to the flange of the boiler vendor's duct including all necessary	Design of Transition Ducting The number, size and location of flue opening in the shell shall be as per the requirement of boiler supplier. The Contractor shall make arrangement for the proper support of ducting on the shell and provision of restraint / support arrangement as required. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing, fabricating, shop painting and delivery of ducting which shall run from the chimney liner to the flange of the boiler vendor's duct including all



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Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
				auxiliary ducting as well as soot collecting hoppers located below flue can. Soot hoppers shall be lined with SS grade AISI 304. Suitable flange connection shall be provided at the exit of the hopper to provide SS / CI pipe connection to drain ash / condensed acid mixed water. The duct work profile and the guide vanes shall be so configured and sized to achieve the desired flue gas flow characteristic and to minimize flue gas pressure losses. The plate thickness of the ducts shall be arrived at from minimum (i.e. codal) requirements, structural considerations and corrosion allowances. Material of construction shall be COR-TEN steel conforming to IS:2062. Minimum thickness shall be 10 mm. The duct work shall be insulated with 75 mm thick insulation (3 layers of 25 thick sheets) as per requirements of clause 18.11 and protected with aluminium foil of minimum 1mm thickness. Access doors shall be provided for the ducting where required for inspection and cleaning. The duct work and its supporting structures shall be	necessary auxiliary ducting as well as soot collecting hoppers located below flue can. Inside face of Soot hoppers shall be lined with Acid resistant Boro Silicate brick. Suitable flange connection shall be provided at the exit of the hopper to provide SS / CI pipe connection to drain ash / condensed acid mixed water. The duct work profile and the guide vanes shall be so configured and sized to achieve the desired flue gas flow characteristic and to minimize flue gas pressure losses. The plate thickness of the ducts and hopper shall be arrived at from minimum (i.e. codal) requirements, structural considerations and corrosion allowances. Material of construction shall be S-TEN 1 steel. Minimum thickness shall be 10 mm. The duct work shall be insulated with 75 mm thick insulation (3 layers of 25 thick sheets) and protected with aluminium foil of minimum 1mm thickness. Access doors shall be provided for the ducting where required for inspection and cleaning. The duct work and its supporting structures shall be

**1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station****AMENDMENT-5 (CIVIL, STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL)**

Sl. No.	Volume / Chapter	Page No.	Clause No.	Bid Specification	AMENDMENT
				designed for the most severe of the possible combinations of gravity loading (accounting for ash accumulation), seismic loading, wind loading, flue gas pressure loading and thermal loading.	designed for the most severe of the possible combinations of gravity loading (accounting for ash accumulation), seismic loading, wind loading, flue gas pressure loading and thermal loading.

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UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)

TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.			
73.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER 02	Scope of Civil & Structural Works	5 of 8	2.6 (63)	Training center.	Since the Training centres is non plant building and the layout of Training centre depends on customer requirement, customer is requested to inform the size of building to be considered by all bidders for estimation. In absence of data regarding covered area & floor details etc. in specification. Bidder considered following for Training centre. a) Total area = 250 Sqm-Single storey RCC building. b) One AC Conference room for of size =90 Sqm. c) One reception of = 20 Sqm (AC area) d) One Hall for library = 50 Sqm. (AC area) e) Office Room & faculty room = 30Sqm (AC area) f) Toilets for Ladies & Gents = 20Sqm g) Pantry = 8 sqm h) Utility area = 12 Sqm i) A Porch of size 5m x 4m will be provided. The finishing of walls, floor, and other specification shall be similar to Service building. No Furniture, furnishing, office equipment, partition/paneling for office, etc. is considered in the scope of bidder. Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment or confirm the size considered.	Additionally bidder should consider at least 2 numbers class rooms of 30 students each including the following details.



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TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.			OWNER'S REPLY
77.	VOL-III/ CHAP- TER -25	Air Condi- tioning & Venti- lation System	4 of 40	25.3.19	Air conditioning system for Service Building, Adminis- tration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code to make it "Green Building".	Customer is requested to clarify the follow- ing: A. As per tender specification Only Air conditioning system for Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be de- signed with ECBC code or B. Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code to make it green building. If so cus- tomer is requested to inform the GRIHA rating or only Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment in case B is to be followed	Bidder to follow specification.



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TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.			
78.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER 02	Scope of Civil & Struc- tural Works	6 of 8	72.0	Dispensary and first aid center.	Since the dispensary and first aid centres are non-plant buildings, customer is requested to inform the size of building to be considered by all bidders for estimation. In absence of size we have considered the size of Dispensary Bldg. has been considered as below 14m (length) x 12m (width) x 4m (Height). Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment or confirm the size considered..	Noted
79.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER -07	Material	1 of 1	7.1	Complete hopper including vertical and conical portion of the bunker in mill building shall be provided with lining of at least 6mm thick SS plate grade SS 316L	SS 304 provides better finish profile inside bunker. Bending and stitching of plate inside bunker with higher thickness of plate (6mm) is very difficult, and technically not required. To reduce the friction inside conical hopper with SS 304 plate of thickness 3.15mm is having excellent advantage. Bidder advice to use SS plate in hopper portion only, and it is also the current practice in case of circular bunker design. Customer is requested to review the requirement and confirm acceptance.	Bidder should strictly follow Specification.



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TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.			
88.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER - 2	Scope of work	2 of 8	2.6 (14)	Modification (if required) of existing return channel...	Length, location & layout of return channel is not clear as per Plot Plan. Therefore, no length has been considered for dismantling/construction. Kindly Accept.	Modification (if required) of existing return channel shall be under scope of this package. Bidder should assess the quantum of work and follow specification.
89.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER - 13	Civil Design Basis	6 of 25	13.7.1.2	For coefficient 'K2', Terrain category '1' and class 'C' as per table 2 of IS: 875 (Part-3) – 1987 (Latest) shall be considered.	As per site condition/location & IS: 875 (Part-3), Terrain category '2' shall be considered for proposed plant including cooling tower & chimney. Please accept.	Bidder should follow Specification.
90.	VOL-VI/ CHAP- TER - 21	Water closet	11 of 12	21.9 g.)	One toilet with required facilities shall be provided for physically challenged persons as per National Code requirements in GRIHA rated buildings.	As per Specification there is no GRIHA rated building, however one toilet for physically challenged persons shall be provided as per this clause.	Noted. Also note that Administrative Building shall be designed as GREEN Building.
91.	DWG NO.14A 14-DWG-M-001	PLOT PLAN			Plot Plan (Item No.-43)	In the Plot plan township has been marked. As per specification bidder understand that township construction is not in bidder's scope. Please confirm.	Noted

 Larsen & Toubro Limited EPC Power Business Unit		EPC PACKAGE FOR PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW) BIDDING DOCUMENT NO. : 14A14-SPC-G-0001				
		TECHNICAL DEVIATION / CLARIFICATION				
Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of Deviations / Variations / Exceptions/Clarification	Owner s Reply
2.16 Civil Deviations						
1	Vol-II Chapter-2	1.13	1 OF 7	Amendment 1 to TS: Station Graded Level Elevation from Mean Sea Level (MSL) : Plant FGL : ● Plant FFL : Plant FGL+0.500M– EI (+/-	With reference to additional clarifications to queries raised by one of the bidders vide e-mail dated 16.07.2015, UPRVUNL's reply on Sr. No. 9 query, HFL mentioned is RL (+) 124.827m. Based on this data, bidder will consider FGL as RL (+) 125.500 m.	PI refer to UPRVUNL response to bidder (BHEL) Query vide no 2208 dt 09.09.2015. However this shall be finalised during detail engineering on survey to be done by EPC contractor.
2	Ch. 10	10.12	12 of 43	The number of construction joints in the columns of steam turbine foundation shall be restricted.	Bidder will consider Location and number of construction joints based on bidder's standard practice and construction point of view. This practice is widely accepted in similar power projects of NTPC and SEBs.	Bidder should strictly follow stipulations of specification. Location of additional construction joints, if required, shall be decided during detail
3	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	7 of 8 4 of 8	82. (xiv.) Internal/External compound wall is in the scope of bidder 57. Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site requirement.	Bidder's PBQ: Bidder requests owner to provide specifications/details/cross sectional drawings/routing of internal/external compound wall which is in bidder's scope. UPRVUNL reply: a) For routing of wall refer Plot Plan. Bidder may visit site to collect additional data. b) Details of new wall shall match with existing walls of plant. Bidder may collect the data, if required, by visiting site Bidder's clarification: Bidder had been to site in order to collect data pertaining to existing compound walls of plant, However, no information could be collected from the site office. Bidder requests owner to provide the existing compound drawings/layout to assess quantum of work. Also, please provide layout/drawings for new boundary wall to be constructed.	Data, if available with UPRVUNL, shall be furnished to bidder during detail engineering.

 Larsen & Toubro Limited EPC Power Business Unit		EPC PACKAGE FOR PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW) BIDDING DOCUMENT NO. : 14A14-SPC-G-0001				
		TECHNICAL DEVIATION / CLARIFICATION				
Sr. No.	Section / Part / Chapter / Volume	Clause No.	Page no.	Bid Specification Stipulation	Statement of Deviations / Variations / Exceptions/Clarification	Owner s Reply
2.16 Civil Deviations						
7	Vol. VI / Civil / Ch. 2	2.6	2 of 6	22. Diversion and reconstruction to original width and alignment of existing road outside plant boundary is also included in Bidder's scope.	Bidder's PBQ: Bidder requests owner to provide details of existing road which is to be diverted and reconstructed. UPRVUNL reply: Bidder may please visit site to collect necessary data for bidding purpose. Bidder's clarification: Bidder had been to site in order to collect data pertaining to existing roads of plant, however, Bidder could not obtain any necessary data/drawings pertaining to diversion and reconstruction to original width and alignment of existing road outside plant boundary from the site office. Hence bidder will not consider the same in his scope.	Scope of work should strictly be as per specification. Bidder must assess the quantum of work.
8	Volume VI Ch 2	2 of 8	24	Raw water reservoir (storage capacity of 10 days without ash water recovery) for running of 1x660MW unit during canal closing period is in the scope of bidder.	Bidder understands that as per tender WBD, tentative water requirement will be about 7,44,240 cum/day. Considering average effective depth of 5m, the area requirement of raw water reservoir comes out to be 37 acres. However, the area allotted to raw water reservoir as shown in plot plan is approx. 17 acres. Hence, Bidder requests Owner to clarify on the area requirement or storage capacity.	Tentative area for Raw Water Reservoir is already shown in Plot Plan attached with the Tender document. Bidder should design the structure/system accordingly. Further discussion, if required, on this issue shall be taken up during detail engineering.

EPC PACKAGE OF 1X660 MW PANKI THERMAL POWER EXTENSION PROJECT

ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATIONS TO QUERIES RAISED BY M/s BHEL VIDE E-MAIL DATED 16.07.2015

SL. NO.	BID DOCUMENT REFERENCE	BIDDER'S QUERRY	UPRVUNL'S REPLY
1	VOL VI; CHAPTER:05; Pg. 1 OF 4	Report of Preliminary soil investigation work available with UPRVUNL within proposed Power Plant area covering major structures/facilities tentatively located shall be provided to the bidders.	Shall be provided shortly.
2	VOL VI; CHAPTER:03; Pg. 3 OF 5	Map indicating all crossings like high ways / railways / nala / river and bridges etc. may be collected from owner's office.	Soft copy of full map of Panki TPS is attached. The information provided in the map is tentative. For detail information bidder has to visit the Panki site.
3	General	AUTOCAD drawing of Plot Plan, Site Plan, E-SLD & Contour Map.	AUTOCAD drawing shall be provided to selected bidder during detail engineering.
4	Vol.-II Mandatory spares	Editable copy of Datasheets, mandatory spares and schedules.	Soft copy of Editable copy of Datasheets, mandatory spares and schedules is attached herewith.
5	General	Topographical survey Drawing/ Report	Already provided with L&T queries.
6	General	Area Drainage Study Report	Area drainage for proposed plant is in EPC bidder's scope. Study of drainage for overall area shall be carried out by EPC contractor only. However, full map of Panki TPS indicating drains attached.
7	General	The drawing of existing transmission lines routed from proposed cooling tower area as well as ash slurry.	Soft copy of hand sketch of existing transmission lines routed from proposed cooling tower area is attached. For detail information bidder has to visit the Panki site.
8	General	AWRS piping layout (which is going to existing ash pond).	Soft copy of hand sketch of AWRS piping layout (which is going to existing ash pond) marked on plot plan is attached. For detail information bidder has to visit the Panki site.
9	Vol.-III Ch. 4 page 1 of 13 cl. 4.1.1	Please clarify the 'minimum & maximum water level' of the Lower Ganga canal to be considered for intake system design purpose.	Details of Lower Ganga Canal:- Ground Level =124.338m Bed Level =122.727m Bed Width = 17.10m Water Depth =2.10 m HFL = 124.827 m

1x660 MW PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION EXTN.

CLARIFICATIONS ON AMENDMENT-5 (Part-1)

Sl. No.	Volume/ Chapter	Tender Specification	Clarifications/Deviations	Remarks by customer
1.	Amendment 5 (Site Plan)	Plot plan: 14A14-DWG-M-029,R4	Kindly note that Legend for the rail track as shown in the Site plan drawing are as follows: - proposed - existing - to be dismantled Bidder is not able to clearly identify the legends shown in the plot plan PDF Format given as per Amendment-5. Hence, request customer to furnish AUTO CAD copy of the plot plan.	Railway is not in scope of EPC contractor. However coloured PDF copy of drawing is enclosed.
2.	Amendment 5 (Site Plan)	Plot plan: 14A14-DWG-M-029,R4 1. "Proposed ash silo" is shown in the plot plan on BC 5A/B,(Near JT 4)	Kindly note that "Proposed ash silo" location as shown in the plot plan is interfering with BC5A/B. We request customer to clarify that ash silo on BC-5A/B, (Near to JT 4) as shown in the latest plot plan is proposed or existing as this silo has nothing to do with this tender requirement. If it is existing silo & it is interfering with BC 5A/B. in view of this, whether bidder has to dismantle the silo or not. If it is proposed ash silo for this project, kindly specify the purpose of the same and furnish its capacity.	"Proposed ash silo" as shown is not in scope of EPC contractor nor it is existing.
3.	Amendment 5 (Site Plan)	Plot plan: 14A14-DWG-M-029,R4 1. Wagon sick line and Empty Track line No.1 CSR 750M are going inside JNT 4 2. Gallery of BC 4A/B is shown above wagon sick line.	We once again request customer to review layout as railway tracks are going inside the JT 4 and interfering with trestles of BC 4A/B and its foundation. If bidder has to follow same layout, we request customer to obtain necessary approvals form railways during detailed engineering.	EPC contractor to take care in detail engineering.
4.	Amendment 5 (Site Plan)	Plot plan: 14A14-DWG-M-029,R4 1. LOCO Shed (24M X 30 M)	Loco shed of 24MX30M is shown in the latest plot plan.(This Was not shown in earlier plot plan) In view of this, we request customer to confirm whether it is to be included in the bidder's scope or not.	Loco shed is not in EPC contractor's scope.

1x660 MW PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION EXTN.

CLARIFICATIONS ON AMENDMENT (PEM) (Part-2)				
S. No.	Vol/Sec/Cls./Sheet Nos.	Amendment-5 Requirement	Clarification	Remarks by Customer
1.	Amendment 5 (Mechanical System) Sl. no. 12, page 5 of 70.	On installation of FGD the Temp of Flue Gas at chimney inlet shall be 80 degC or lower.....temp of flue gas	Due to Lower temperature specified for FGD, customer may inform the flue exit velocity (and the corresponding load) to be considered for chimney sizing.	The optimum range of velocity may be taken as 15 to 20 m/sec. However, velocity will not exceed, under any circumstances, 30 m/sec
2.	Amendment 5 (Mechanical System) Sl. no. 15, page 7 of 70.	Temperature rise in circulation water across the condenser – Not exceeding 10 deg C against VWO , 1% makeup and 33 deg C inlet water temperature.	Customer to note that there is a contradiction in the amendments regarding DM Make up water requirement to be considered for Cycle Make up. Customer is requested to review and clarify.	1.5% shall be considered for DM water plant sizing and DM water make up system. 1% is specified for identifying the guarantee condition of turbine cycle.
	Amendment 5 (Mechanical System) Sl. no. 19, page 7 of 70.	DM water normal make up to thermal cycle is 1.5% of the throttle steam flow.		
3.	Amendment -5. DWG no- 14A14-DWG-M-014 (Sht 1 of 2). Point no- 10 of NOTES.	10. Bidder will design Plant considering the above water scheme as of minimum requirement. However, Bidder to ensure & demonstrate that plant operate at optimized condition as per latest MOEFF norms.	The minimum requirement of Raw water shown in Composite Water scheme (2484 M3/hr without Recovery, i.e 3.76 M3/Hr/MW and 2080 M3/hr with recovery i.e 3.17 m3/Hr/MW) does not meet the latest MOEF norms of 2.5 M3/Hr/MW along with ZLD (Zero Liquid Discharge). Please review the same. Customer to mention optimized condition of plant operation to demonstrate as per MOEFF norms.	For design purpose, Bidder will follow composite water scheme (14A14-DWG-M-014) as of minimum requirements. However, For MOEF compliance plant shall be considered to run with bottom ash in lean slurry with water recovery and fly ash in HCSD as being presented to MOEF.

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

EPC Package for 1x660 MW Panki TPS Extension Project

PRE-BID CLARIFICATIONS/ DEVIATIONS

S. No.	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	BHEL's COMMENTS / CLARIFICATIONS	UPRVUNL's REPLY
	Vol /Ch	Chapter Name	Sheet No.	Clause No.			
CIVIL							
1	III/25	Air Conditioning & Ventilation System	Page 4 of 40	25.3.19	Air conditioning system for Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code to make it “Green Building”.	Customer is requested to note that no green building requirement has been envisaged in the specifications. Only AC system for Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building has been asked to be designed with ECBC code. As such bidder understands that only AC system for these buildings shall be supplied as per ECBC code. Please confirm if bidder understanding is correct.	Bidder to follow specification.
2	File name 1D_PEM_Part IV:					Customer to note that there are contradiction in the various replies of pre bid queries raised by bidder. As per contour map provided by owner, Plant area is at RL (+) 97.5m (approx.). However	All levels mentioned in contour drawing may be adjusted for +27.5 m. in respect to MSL. However, the FGL will be decided during
	1.	II/Chapter 2	General Project Information	1 of?	1.13	Plant FGL at EL (-) 0.5m and RL (+) 126m As per tender drawing No. 111-29-0100 (PLOT PLAN) Contours in BTG Plant area are not shown. However in nearby areas contour is at HL (+) 96.0m. Therefore, there is a large difference between contour level and FGL, of this area. Customer is requested to provide BTG contour levels and confirm FGL. Bidder's observation is correct. However, the FGL will be decided during detail engineering based on existing contour and other technical requirement. Contour map has already been provided with the clarifications of L&T	

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

EPC Package for 1x660 MW Panki TPS Extension Project

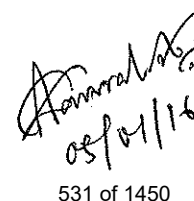
PRE-BID CLARIFICATIONS/ DEVIATIONS

S. No.	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	BHEL's COMMENTS / CLARIFICATIONS	UPRVUNL's REPLY
	Vol /Ch	Chapter Name	Sheet No.	Clause No.			
	File name 1D_PEM:						
19.	VI/02	Scope of Work	4 of 8	2(55)	Minor Site grading and levelling upto 500 mm is in the scope of bidder. Finish ground level of entire plant area will be RL.....m above mean sea level. FFL of all other buildings, roads and drains will be	FGL and HFL to be confirmed by customer. The same is not mentioned in the Plot Plan. Please confirm.	Plant FGL RL. (+) 126.0 M Ref. Vol.-II Book 1 of 2 Ch. 02; Cl No. 1.0; Page No. 1 of 7.
Contour Map Provided Along with Pre bid replies						as per another reply to Bidder's query (Sl. No. 19; 1D_PEM) FGL is at RL. (+) 126.0. Bidder understands that FGL is at RL (+) 97.5m (as per contour map provided by owner) and only Minor site grading and leveling up to 500mm is in the scope of bidder (Cl. No. 55; Sheet no. 4 of 8; Vol VI (civ- il)). Please confirm if bidder under- standing is correct.	detail engineering based on existing contour and other technical re- quirement.

UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)

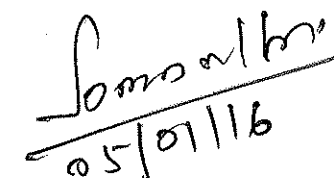
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY	RESOLUTION IN MEETING BETWEEN UPRVUNL, DCPL & BHEL ON 05.01.2016 AT DCPL, KOLKATA OFFICE
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
CIVIL								
72.	VOL-III/CHAPTER 13	Rain Water Harvesting	1 of 3	13.1	Minimum capacity of rain water harvesting pond shall be 50,000 cum and that shall be in the construction yard area surrounded by landscaped garden.	Earthen reservoir without lining has been considered for rain water harvesting. Kindly accept.	Bidder to follow specification and submit rainwater harvesting scheme.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
73.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER 02	Scope of Civil & Structural Works	5 of 8	2.6 (63)	Training center.	Since the Training centres is non plant building and the layout of Training centre depends on customer requirement, customer is requested to inform the size of building to be considered by all bidders for estimation.In absence of data regarding covered area & floor details etc. in specification. Bidder considered following for Training centre. a) Total area = 250 Sqm-Single storey RCC building. b) One AC Conference room for of size =90 Sqm. c) One reception of = 20 Sqm (AC area) d) One Hall for library = 50 Sqm. (AC area) e) Office Room & faculty room = 30Sqm (AC area) f) Toilets for Ladies & Gents = 20Sqm g) Pantry = 8 sqm h) Utility area = 12 Sqm i) A Porch of size 5m x 4m will be provided. The finishing of walls, floor, and other specification shall be similar to Service building. No Furniture, furnishing, office equipment, partition/paneling for office, etc. is considered in the scope of bidder. Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment or confirm the size considered.	Additionally bidder should consider at least 2 numbers class rooms of 30 students each including the following details.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
74.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER 06	General Requirement of Building & Structure	8 of 11	6.13 (SECURITY GATE)	The road near the main entrance to be widened additionally by 7.5 m on either sides of the road for parking of vehicles for security check.	30m length of road is considered by bidder for parking of vehicles for security check. Please confirm.	It is presumed that Bidder had already visited site and collected required data. Length of road shall be decided during detail engineering as per approved Plot Plan. Bidder must confirm that any change in length of road during detail engineering shall be accommodated by him without any implication to Owner (UPRVUNL).	Bidder agreed. ISSUE CLOSED.

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UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY	RESOLUTION IN MEETING BETWEEN UPRVUNL, DCPL & BHEL ON 05.01.2016 AT DCPL, KOLKATA OFFICE
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
75.	VOL-VI/ CHAPTER 06	General requirement of Building & Structures	8 of 11	6.12 (PAVING)	Suitable drains shall be provided... The paving shall be provided with slope of 1:500 to dispose the surface water/wash water to the nearest drain.	Disposal point of Plant Storm water drain has been considered near the existing disposal point (near state highway junction opposite to proposed chimney of 1x660MW TPP)	Final location of disposal/outfall of plant storm water drainage shall be decided during detail engineering. Bidder should note that nothing extra shall be payable due to change in location of disposal/outfall during detail engineering.	Specification prevails. Bidder has withdrawn the deviation. ISSUE CLOSED.
76.	VOL-VI/ CHAPTER 02	Scope of Civil & Structural Works	2 of 8	2.6(57)	Plant boundary. Existing plant boundary has to be demolished in designated areas and new security wall with concertina fencing at top to be constructed as per layout of proposed 1x660 MW plant and site Requirement.	After site Visit bidder understands the following: - Boundary Wall along the existing Ganga canal and along the state Highway shall not be dismantled nor strengthened. - Boundary wall along the switchyard (west side of plant) shall be constructed in the proposed plant area only. - Boundary wall along the road opposite to ash dyke which comes in the proposed plant area shall be strengthened. - Raw water Reservoir shall not be covered within proposed plant boundary wall. Please confirm if bidder's understanding is correct.	Bidder's assumption not acceptable Tender specification shall prevail.	Amendment shall be issued.
77.	VOL-III/ CHAPTER -25	Air Conditioning & Ventilation System	4 of 40	25.3.19	Air conditioning system for Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code to make it "Green Building".	Customer is requested to clarify the following: A. As per tender specification Only Air conditioning system for Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code or B. Service Building, Administration Building & Training Centre Building shall be designed with ECBC code to make it green building. If so customer is requested to inform the GRIHA rating or only Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment in case B is to be followed	Bidder to follow specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
78.	VOL-VI/ CHAPTER 02	Scope of Civil & Structural Works	6 of 8	72.0	Dispensary and first aid center.	Since the dispensary and first aid centres are non-plant buildings, customer is requested to inform the size of building to be considered by all bidders for estimation. In absence of size we have considered the size of Dispensary Bldg. has been considered as below 14m (length) x 12m (width) x 4m (Height). Customer is requested to issue suitable amendment or confirm the size considered..	Noted	ISSUE CLOSED.

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UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY	RESOLUTION IN MEETING BETWEEN UPRVUNL, DCPL & BHEL ON 05.01.2016 AT DCPL, KOLKATA OFFICE
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
79.	VOL-VI/CHAP-TER -07	Material	1 of 1	7.1	Complete hopper including vertical and conical portion of the bunker in mill building shall be provided with lining of at least 6mm thick SS plate grade SS 316L	SS 304 provides better finish profile inside bunker. Bending and stitching of plate inside bunker with higher thickness of plate (6mm) is very difficult, and technically not required. To reduce the friction inside conical hopper with SS 304 plate of thickness 3.15mm is having excellent advantage. Bidder advice to use SS plate in hopper portion only, and it is also the current practice in case of circular bunker design. Customer is requested to review the requirement and confirm acceptance.	Bidder should strictly follow Specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
80.	VOL-VI/CHAP-TER - 11	description of buildings, structures and other facilities	7 of 19	11.3	The grade of the SS liner shall be SS316L	The SS-316L generally provides glossy finish and used mainly in architectural work to improve esthetic look. SS304 is best to achieve minimum friction on the conical hopper with better finish therefore, bidder suggest to adopt SS-304 plate in place of SS-316L plate. Customer is requested to review the requirement and confirm acceptance.	Bidder to follow specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
81.	VOL-VI/CHAP-TER - 07	Material	1 of 1	7.2	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) Grade 43 shall be used for all structures.	OPC shall be used for TG, BFP, FANS, MILLS, MILL BAY and BOILER FDN and for other areas pozzolana cement (PPC) may also be allowed. Please confirm.	Bidder to follow Specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
82.	VOL-VI/CHAP-TER - 17	Architectural Works	17 of 21	17.7.9	All the exposed structural steel i.e. wall, columns, bracings in STG control room and air-conditioning areas shall be provided with wooden wall paneling.	As wood is prone to fire hazards, bidder understands that portion of the structural steel column projecting into the room in STG control room and air conditioned area shall be encased with brick masonry and painting as per specification to shield it from fire hazards and improve esthetic look. Please accept.	Bidder to follow specification. Necessary precaution for fire prevention shall be taken care by bidder.	AMENDMENT-1 already issued.

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UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

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	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
83.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 11	Building Description	7 of 19	11.3	Bunker supporting structure is normally left uncladded up to the bottom of tripper floor. For tripper floor up to 3000 mm above finished tripper floor level, brick wall shall be provided. Above this level permanent color coated Galvanized trough sheet cladding shall be provided.	Above the brick wall permanent color coated Galvanized trough single sheet cladding shall be provided with thickness of sheet similar to power house as per current practice of bidder. Kindly accept.	Bidder must comply Specification requirements.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
84.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 11	Building Structure	7 of 19	11.3	Roof slab will be sloped to one side to permit easy drainage. Liquid membrane water proofing treatment is to be provided. As the roof is accessible and maintenance crew is likely to work on this floor, the entire roof shall be provided with min. 50 thick screed over the water proofing treatment.	Slope on the RCC roof shall be provided either by slope in the structural member of roof or by screed concrete over the RCC slab with a minimum thickness of screed 25mm on the edge of roof and a slope of 1:200. Kindly accept.	Bidder to follow Specification.	Structural slope of roof of Mill Building not acceptable. Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
85.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 12	Reinforced Concrete Chimney	5 of 22	12.3.10 (10)	"Embedment to support the stair case shall be provided in the shell", it is implied that staircase is supported on shell.	Platform girder are supported as sliding support, while staircase support is firmly fixed at ground and is a continuous structure from level 0.0m to top of chimney. Interconnection of platform with structure of staircase will prevent platform from sliding which may be detrimental for chimney platform and liner. So it is proposed that staircase should be firmly supported on the chimney shell with MS- inserts.	Please refer AMENDMENT-1, CIVIL PART, Sl. No. 21.	ISSUE CLOSED.
			13 of 22	12.13	"The staircase shall be supported by a structural steel framework supported from platform to platform independently of the wind shield."		Bidder should follow Specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
86.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 12	Reinforced Concrete Chimney	16 of 22	12.23	"The laser scanning of chimney shell after every 70 m height and on completion should be performed".	Kindly clarify that Laser screening is for verticality check during construction only.	Specification clause is self-explanatory. Bidder to follow specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.

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UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

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	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
87.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 12	Reinforced Concrete Chimney	3 of 22	12.3.10	The heat insulation of the liners and pressurized ventilation system shall be so designed that temperature in annular space between the chimney shell and flues does not exceed 45 Deg.C in peak summers.	Pressurized ventilation system is neither possible nor required in single flue steel liner with gratings platforms. Therefore, natural ventilation shall be provided. Kindly Accept.	Bidder must confirm that temperature in annular space between the chimney shell and flues does not exceed 45 Deg.C in peak summers.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
88.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 2	Scope of work	2 of 8	2.6 (14)	Modification (if required) of existing return channel...	Length, location & layout of return channel is not clear as per Plot Plan. Therefore, no length has been considered for dismantling/construction. Kindly Accept.	Modification (if required) of existing return channel shall be under scope of this package. Bidder should assess the quantum of work and follow specification.	Bidder agreed. Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
89.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 13	Civil Design Basis	6 of 25	13.7.1.2	For coefficient 'K2', Terrain category '1' and class 'C' as per table 2 of IS: 875 (Part-3) – 1987 (Latest) shall be considered.	As per site condition/location & IS: 875 (Part-3), Terrain category '2' shall be considered for proposed plant including cooling tower & chimney. Please accept.	Bidder should follow Specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
90.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 21	Water closet	11 of 12	21.9 g.)	One toilet with required facilities shall be provided for physically challenged persons as per National Code requirements in GRIHA rated buildings.	As per Specification there is no GRIHA rated building, however one toilet for physically challenged persons shall be provided as per this clause.	Noted. Also note that Administrative Building shall be designed as GREEN Building.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
91.	DWG NO.14A 14-DWG-M-001	PLOT PLAN			Plot Plan (Item No.-43)	In the Plot plan township has been marked. As per specification bidder understand that township construction is not in bidder's scope. Please confirm.	Noted	ISSUE CLOSED.

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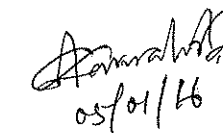
UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)
TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

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	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
92.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 10	RCC Structure & Foundation	13 of 43	10.14	The total permissible settlement and differential settlement of the foundations will be governed by IS: 1904, IS: 13063 and from functional requirements whichever is more stringent. Maximum allowable total settlement should be restricted to 25 mm for foundations of all plant structures like cooling towers, CW pump house, DM plant, crusher house, transfer house, Power House, TG foundation, Mill foundations, Fan foundations, Crusher foundation etc., Maximum allowable total settlement should be restricted to 40 mm for all other foundations...	Total permissible settlement and differential settlement of foundations shall be per IS: 1904, IS: 13063 and from functional requirements whichever is more stringent. Accordingly total permissible settlement for CW pump house, DM plant, crusher house, transfer house, ESP foundation/ESP control room and other structures related to BOP shall be 40mm and 75mm (raft foundation) and for Power House, TG foundation, Mill foundations, Fan foundations etc, total permissible settlement shall be 25mm.	Bidder should comply Specification requirement.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
93.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 10	RCC Structure & Foundation	29 of 43	10.21	Reinforcement: The reinforcement used shall be cold worked steel high strength deformed bars of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS: 1786 – latest.	The reinforcement used shall be high strength deformed TMT bar of grade Fe 500 conforming to IS: 1786 – latest.	As per specification.	Amendment shall be issued.
94.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 18	Piling	5 of 10	18.8	Load Tests on Piles...	Load test and evaluation of the safe load on pile for vertical compression, Pull out & lateral shall be as per IS 2911- part-IV: 2013.	As per Specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.
95.	VOL-VI/CHAPTER - 12	Reinforced Concrete Chimney	13 of 22	12.15	Lift shall be provided for the chimney inside the wind shield.	Lift shall be provided for the chimney outside the wind shield. Kindly Accept.	Not acceptable. Bidder should follow specification.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.

UPRVUNL, PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION (1 X 660 MW)

TECHNICAL CLARIFICATIONS & DEVIATIONS

SL. NO	ENQUIRY SPECIFICATION				SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT	DEVIATION	OWNER'S REPLY	RESOLUTION IN MEETING BETWEEN UPRVUNL, DCPL & BHEL ON 05.01.2016 AT DCPL, KOLKATA OFFICE
	Vol / Sec	Sub Sec	Page No.	Clause No.				
96.	VOL-VI / CHAP-TER - 10	RCC Structure & Foundation	14 of 43	10.14	In case of open foundations without piles, Ground improvement methods opted by contractor, like sand drains / stone columns etc. to reduce settlement and increase the rate of settlement, detail methodology of such installation supported by calculation based on relevant field data shall be furnished for approval of Owner / Consultants before execution. In the event, the contractor adopts any patented method of ground improvement or retain any specialized agency for such purpose, the same can be done subject to prior approval of owner.	As per tender specifications Ground improvement, is not considered when pile foundation is adopted. Type of foundations (open/pile) for various buildings and structures shall be adopted as per approved geo technical investigation report during execution stage. In building and structures open foundation shall be adopted with/without ground improvement as per approved geo technical investigation report during execution stage for various areas. Please accept.	During bidding stage Bidder must assess the type of foundation to be adopted for different structures/buildings/systems. However, actual type of foundation (pile/footing/raft etc.) shall be decided during detail engineering on the basis of geotechnical investigation to be carried out by successful Bidder and approved by UPRVUNL. Bidder must note that nothing extra whatsoever on account of variation between type of foundation assumed by Bidder at this stage and that found by detailed geotechnical investigation to be carried out by Bidder shall be payable.	Owner's Reply Prevails. ISSUE CLOSED.


**UTTAR PRADESH RAJYA VIDYUT
UTPADAN NIGAM LIMITED
[UPRVUNL]**



1 x 660MW PANKI TPS EXTN.

VOLUME II-B

**CIVIL, STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
WORKS**

SECTION D

GENERAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301**

SECTION – D comprises of sub-sections as mentioned below:

Sub-section D1: Earthwork in excavation and backfilling

Sub-section D2: Cement concrete (Plain and reinforced) and formwork

Sub-section D3: Carpentry and joinery

Sub-section D4: Roof and underground structures water proofing, insulation and allied works

Sub-section D5: Metal doors, windows, ventilators, louvers etc.

Sub-section D6: Glass and Glazing

Sub-section D7: Rolling Steel Shutter and Grills

Sub-section D8: Miscellaneous Metal

Sub-section D9: Masonry and allied works

Sub-section D10: Finish to masonry and concrete

Sub-section D11: Painting, Whitewashing, polishing

Sub-section D12: Floor finish and allied works

Sub-section D13: Sheet work in roof and siding

Sub-section D14: Suspended ceiling

Sub-section D15: Water supply, drainage & sanitation

Sub-section D16: Road & drainage

Sub-section D17: Fabrication of structural steelwork

Sub-section D18: Erection of structural steelwork

Sub-section D19: Roof decking

Sub-section D20: False flooring

Sub-section D21: Bored cast-in-situ RCC piles

Sub-section D22: Site levelling & grading works

Sub-section D23: Anti-termite treatment



TITLE:
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION AND
BACKFILLING

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C001			
VOLUME - II B			
SECTION - D		SUB-SECTION - D1	
REV.NO.	00	DATE	09/04/2018
SHEET	1	OF	21

VOLUME: II B

SECTION - D

SUB-SECTION – D1

EARTHWORK IN EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING

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



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



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

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C001
VOLUME - II B
SECTION - D | SUB-SECTION - D1
REV.NO. 00 DATE 09/04/2018
SHEET 2 OF 21

C O N T E N T

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**STANDARD TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR EARTHWORK IN
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1.0.0 SCOPE

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

2.0.0 GENERAL

2.1.0 Work to be provided for by the Contractor

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

- a) Supplying and providing all labour, supervision services, earth moving machineries, surveying instruments including facilities as required under statutory labour regulations, materials, scaffolds, equipment, tools and plants, transportation, etc. required for the work.
- b) Preparation and submission of working drawings showing the approaches, slopes, berms, shoring, sumps for dewatering including drainage, space for temporary stacking of soils, disposal area, fencing etc and all other details as may be required by the engineer.
- c) To carry tests and submit to the Engineer, test results of fill materials and degree of soil compaction of fill whenever required by the Engineer to assess the quality of fill.
- d) Design, construction and maintenance of Magazine of proper capacity for storage of explosives for blasting work and removal of the same after completion of the work etc. including procurement of necessary licenses from proper authorities.

2.2.0 Work to be provided by others

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



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2.3.0 Codes and Standards

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

IS-1200	Method of measurement of building and civil engineering works, Part-I: Earthwork
IS-2720	Method of test for soils (Relevant parts)
IS-3764	Excavation work - Code of safety
IS-4081	Safety code for blasting and related drilling operations
IS-4701	Indian Standard Code of Practice for earthwork on Canals
IS:6922	Criteria for safety and design of structures subject to underground blasts

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

2.4.0 Conformity with Designs

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

2.5.0 Materials

2.5.1 General

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

2.5.2 Material for Excavation

For the purpose of identifying the various strata encountered during the course of excavation, refer clause no. 3.4.0 for the classification of earth strata.

2.5.3 Material for Filling

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

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in any direction and mixed with fine materials consisting of decomposed rock, moorum or any approved earth to fill the voids as far as possible and the mixture shall then be used for filling.

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

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

2.6.0 Quality Control

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

Sl. No.	Activity	Check
1	Lines, levels & grades	a) By periodic surveys b) By establishing markers, boards etc
2	Back filling	(a) On quality of fill material (b) On moisture content of back fill (c) On degree of compaction achieved

2.7.0 Information regarding site conditions

Surface and Sub-surface data regarding the nature of soil, rock, sub-soil water etc. shown on drawing or otherwise furnished to the Contractor shall be taken as a guidance only and variation therefrom shall not affect the terms of the contract. The Contractor must satisfy himself regarding the character and volume of all work under this contract and expected surface, sub-surface and / or sub-soil water to be encountered. He must also satisfy himself about the general conditions of site and ascertain the existing and future construction likely to come up during the execution of the contract so that he may evolve a realistic programme of execution.



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3.0.0 EXECUTION

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

3.1.0 Setting out

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

3.2.0 Initial Levels

Initial levels of the ground either in a definite grid pattern or as directed by the Engineer will be taken by the Contractor jointly with the Engineer over the original ground prior to starting actual excavation work and after setting out. These initial levels will be used for preparing cross-sections for volume measurement or for cross-checking the depths obtained from tape measurements. All records of levels, measurements etc. and also any drawing, cross-section etc. made therefrom, shall be jointly signed by the authorised representative of the contractor and the Engineer before the commencement of work and they shall form the basis of all payments in future.

3.3.0 Clearing and Grubbing

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

area(s) as specified by the engineer. Useful materials, saleable timber, fire woods etc shall be the property of the owner and shall be stacked properly at the worksite in a manner as directed by the engineer.

3.4.0

Classification

All earthwork shall be classified under the following categories:

No distinction will be made whether the material is dry or wet.

a) **Ordinary Soil**

This shall comprise vegetable or organic soil, turf, sand, silt, loam, clay, mud, peat, black cotton soil, soft shale or loose moorum, a mixture of these and similar material which yields to the ordinary application of pick and shovel, rake or other ordinary digging implement. Removal of gravel or any other nodular material having diameter in any one direction not exceeding 75 mm occurring in such strata shall be deemed to be covered under this category.

b) **Hard Soil**

This shall include :

- i) stiff heavy clay, hard shale, or compact moorum requiring grafting tool or pick or both and shovel, closely applied ;
- ii) gravel and cobble stone having maximum diameter in any one direction between 75 and 300 mm ;
- iii) soling of roads, paths, etc., and hard core ;
- iv) macadam surfaces such as water bound, and bitumen/tar bound;
- v) lime concrete, stone masonry in lime mortar and brick work in lime/cement mortar, below ground level ;
- vi) soft conglomerate, where the stones may be detached from the matrix with picks ; and
- vii) generally any material which requires the close application of picks, or scarifiers to loosen and not affording resistance to digging greater than the hardest of any soil mentioned in (i) and (vi) above.

c) **Soft and Decomposed Rock**

This shall include :

- i) limestone, sandstone, laterite, hard conglomerate or other soft or disintegrated rock which may be quarried or split with crowbars ;
- ii) unreinforced cement concrete which may be broken up with crowbars or picks and stone masonry in cement mortar below ground level ;
- iii) boulders which do not require blasting having maximum diameter in any direction of more than 300 mm, found lying loose on the surface or embedded in river bed, soil, talus, slope wash and terrace material of dissimilar origin ; and



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iv) any rock which in dry state may be hard, requiring blasting, but which when wet becomes soft and manageable by means other than blasting.

d) Hard Rock (requiring blasting)

This shall include :

- i) any rock or cement concrete for the excavation of which the use of mechanical plant or blasting is required ;
- ii) reinforced cement concrete (reinforcement cut through but not separated from the concrete) below ground level; and
- iii) boulders requiring blasting.

e) Hard Rock (blasting prohibited)

Hard rock requiring blasting as described under (d) but where blasting is prohibited for any reason and excavation has to be carried out by chiselling, wedging or any other agreed method.

In case of any dispute regarding classification, the decision of the Engineer shall be final.

3.5.0 Excavation for Foundations and Trenches

3.5.1 General

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

Method of excavation shall in every case be subject to the approval of the engineer. The contractor shall ensure the stability and safety of the excavation, adjacent structures, services and works etc including the safety of the workmen. If any slip occurs, the contractor shall remove all the slipped materials from the excavated pit without any extra cost to the engineer/owner. All loose boulders and semi detached rocks which are not inside but so close to the area to be excavated and may liable to fall or otherwise endanger the workmen, equipment of the work etc during excavation in the opinion of the engineer shall be stripped off and removed away from the area of excavation.



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The method to be used for removal shall be such that it should not shatter or render unstable or unsafe the portion which was originally sound and safe. In case any material not required to be removed initially but later to become loose or unstable in the opinion of the engineer shall also be promptly and satisfactorily removed.

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

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

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

3.5.2

Excavation in All Type of Soil and in Soft Rock

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



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engineer may order to suspend the work at any stage and instruct the contractor to carry out the protection works before the excavation will be restarted.

3.5.3 Excavation in Hard Rock

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

3.5.4 Blasting

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

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

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



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3.5.4.1 Materials

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

3.5.4.2 Storage of Explosives

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

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

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

Magazine shoes without nails shall be used while entering the magazine. The persons entering the magazine must put on the magazine shoes which shall be



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provided at the magazine for this purpose and should be careful

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

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

The mallets, levers, wedges etc for opening the barrels or cases shall be of wood. The cases of explosives are to be carried by hand and shall not be rolled or dragged inside the magazine. Explosives which have been issued and returned to the magazine are to be issued first; otherwise those which have been stored long in the store are to be issued first. Neither the magazine shall be opened nor any person shall be allowed in the vicinity of the magazine during any dust storm or thunderstorm. All magazines shall be officially inspected at definite intervals and a record of such inspections shall be kept.

3.5.4.3 Carriage of Explosives

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

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

3.5.4.4 Use of Explosives

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



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responsibilities.

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

The authorized shot firer himself shall make all the connections. The shot firing cable shall not be dragged along the ground to avoid any damage to the insulation. The shot firing cable shall be tested each time for its continuity and possible short circuiting. The shot firer shall always carry the exploder handle with him until he is ready to fire shots. The number of shots fired at a time shall not exceed the permissible limits. Before any blasting is carried out it shall be ensured that all workmen, vehicles and equipment on the site are cleared from an area of minimum 300m radius from the firing point or as required by the statutory regulations at least 10 minutes before the time of firing by sounding a warning siren and the area shall be encircled by red flags.

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

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



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

3.5.4.5 Restrictions in Blasting

- a) Blasting which may disturb or endanger the stability, safety or quality of the adjacent structures/foundations shall not be permitted.
- b) Blasting within 200m of a permanent structure or construction work in progress shall not be permitted.
- c) Progressive blasting shall be limited to two third of the total remaining depth of excavation.
- d) No large scale blasting operations will be resorted to when the excavation reaches the last one metre and only small charge preferably black powder may be allowed so as not to shatter the parent rock.
- e) The last blast shall not be more than 0.50 m in depth.
- f) In rocky formations, at locations where specifically indicated or ordered in writing by the engineer, the use of explosives shall be discontinued and excavation shall be completed by chiselling or any other suitable method as approved by the engineer.

3.5.5 Disposal

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

- a) By using it straightway for backfilling.
- b) By stacking it temporarily to use for backfilling at a later date during execution of the contract.
- c) i) By either spreading
or
ii) By spreading and compacting at designated disposal areas.
- a) By selecting the useful material and stacking it neatly in designated areas as indicated by the engineer for use in backfilling by some other agency.

3.5.6 Disposal of Surplus Materials

All surplus material from excavation shall be removed and disposed of from the excavation site to the designated disposal area indicated by the engineer.



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

3.5.7 Protection

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

3.5.8 Dealing with Surface Water

All working areas shall be kept free of surface water as far as reasonably practicable. Works in the vicinity of cut areas shall be controlled to prevent the ingress of surface water.

No works shall commence until surface water streams have been properly intercepted , redirected or otherwise dealt with.

Where works are undertaken in the monsoon period, the Contractor may need to construct temporary drainage systems to drain surface water from working areas.

3.5.9 Dewatering

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

Sumps made for dewatering must be kept clear of the foundations. The engineer's prior approval on the method of pumping to be adopted shall be



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taken; but in any case, the pumping arrangement shall be such that there shall be no movement or blowing in of subsoil due to the differential head of water during pumping.

3.5.10 Timber Shoring

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

3.5.10.1 Close Timbering

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

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

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

3.5.10.2 Open Timbering

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



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3.6.0 Treatment of Slips

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

3.7.0 Backfilling

3.7.1 General

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

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

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

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

3.7.3 Plinth Filling

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



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3.7.4 Filling in Trenches for Water Pipes and Drains

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

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

3.7.5 Filling in Disposal Area

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

3.8.0 Approaches and Fencing

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

3.9.0 Lighting

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



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4.0.0 TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

4.1.0 Excavation

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

4.2.0 Backfilling

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

5.0.0 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

5.1.0 Rates

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

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

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

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



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5.2.0

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

Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

6.0.0

INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE BIDDER

6.1.0

With Tender

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



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6.2.0

After Award

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

a) Within 30 days of the award of contract, the contractor shall submit a detailed programme of the work as proposed to be executed giving completion dates of excavation for the various foundations and the time required for backfilling and compaction after completion of foundation for the structures. The earthwork programme shall be planned in accordance with the foundation programme. The programme should also show how the excavation and backfilling quantities will be balanced minimizing the temporary stacking of spoils. It is to be noted that the engineer even after initial approval of the programme may instruct the contractor to enhance or to retard the progress of work during the actual execution in order to match with the progress of foundations. The initial programme being submitted by the contractor should have sufficient flexibility to take care of such reasonable variations.

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



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GENERAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

CEMENT CONCRETE (PLAIN & REINFORCED)



**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301**



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SUB-SECTION – D2

CEMENT CONCRETE (PLAIN & REINFORCED)

1.00.00 SCOPE

1.01.00 General

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

1.02.00 IS: 456 shall form a part of this specification and shall be complied with unless permitted otherwise. For any particular aspect not covered by this Code, appropriate Code, specifications and/or replacement by any International code of practice as may be specified by the Engineer shall be followed. All codes and Standards shall conform to its latest revisions. A list of IS codes and Standards is enclosed hereinafter for reference. However, should the list be not exhaustive and does not cover any aspect of the work, then relevant Indian and, in its absence, relevant International code shall apply.

2.00.00 General

2.01.00 Work to be provided for by the Contractor

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

- a) Furnish all labour, supervision, services including facilities as may be required under statutory labour regulations, materials, forms, templates, supports, scaffolds, approaches, aids, construction equipment, tools and plants, transportations, etc. required for the work.
- b) Prepare Bar bending Schedules for reinforcement bars showing the positions and details of spacers, supports, chairs, hangers etc.
- c) Prepare working drawings of formworks, scaffolds, supports, etc.
- d) Prepare shop drawings for various inserts, anchors, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, embedments, hangers, openings, frames etc.
- e) Prepare detailed drawings of supports, templates, hangers, etc. required for



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installation of various embedments like inserts, anchor bolts, pipe sleeves, frames, joint seals, frames, openings etc.

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

- f) Submit for approval detailed schemes of all operations required for executing the work, e.g. material handling, Concrete mixing, Placement of concrete, Compaction, curing, services, Approaches, etc.
- g) Design and submit for approval concrete mix designs required to be adopted on the job.

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

- i) The various ingredients of concrete
- ii) Concrete
- iii) Embedments
- iv) Joint seals
- i) Provide all incidental items not shown or specified in particular but reasonably implied or necessary for successful completion of the work in accordance with the drawings and specifications.
- j) For supply of certain materials normally manufactured by specialist firms, the Contractor may have to produce, if directed by the Engineer, a guarantee in approved Performa for satisfactory performance for a reasonable period as may be specified, binding both the manufacturers and the Contractor, jointly and severally.

2.02.00 Work by others

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

2.03.00 Information to be submitted by the Tenderer

2.03.01 With Tender

The following technical information's are required with the tender:

- a) Source and arrangement of processing of aggregates proposed to be adopted.

- b) Type of plant and equipment proposed to be used.
- c) Names of firms with which association is sought for to execute the special items of work in the contract.
- d) Types of formwork proposed to be used.

2.03.02

After Award

The Contractor shall submit the following information and data including samples where necessary, progressively during the execution of the contract.

a) Programme of Execution

Within 30 days of the award of contract, the Contractor will submit a Master Programme for completion of the work.

This Master Programme may have to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor, quarterly or at more frequent intervals as may be directed by the Engineer depending on the exigencies of the work.

Detailed day-to-day Programme of every month is to be submitted by the Contractor before the end of the previous month.

b) Samples

Samples of the following materials and any other materials proposed to be used shall be submitted as directed by the Engineer, in sufficient quantities free of cost, for approval. The Engineer for future reference will preserve approved samples. The approval of the Engineer shall not, in any way, relieve the Contractor of his responsibility of supplying materials of specified qualities:

- i) Coarse and fine aggregates.
- ii) Admixtures.
- iii) Plywood for Formwork.
- iv) Embedded and anchorage materials as may be desired by the Engineer.
- v) Joint sealing strips and other*waterproofing materials.
- vi) Joint filling compounds.
- vii) Foundation quality Rubber Pads.

c) Design Mix

Design mix as per specification giving proportions of the ingredients, sources of aggregates and cement, along with test results of trial mixes as per relevant I.S., is to be submitted to the Engineer for his approval before it can be used on the works.

d) Bar Bending Schedules

Bar Sending Schedules in accordance with Clause 2.01.00 (b) and 3.16.01 of this specification.

e) Detailed Drawings and Designs of Formworks to be used

Detailed design data and drawings of standard formworks to be used as per clause 2.01.00 (c).

f) Detailed Drawings for Templates & Temporary Supports for embedment
As per Clause 2.01.00 (e).

g) Mill Test Reports for Cement & Reinforcing Steel.

h) Inspection Reports

The Engineer in accordance with Clause 2.04.00 of this specification may desire inspection Reports in respect of Formwork and Reinforcement and any other item of work as.

i) Test Reports

Reports of tests of various materials and concrete as required under Clause 4.0: SAMPLING & TESTING of this specification or as directed by the Engineer.

j) Any other data, which may be required as per this specification or as directed by the Engineer.

2.04.00

Conformity with Design

The Contractor will prepare checklists in approved Performa, which will be called "Pour Cards". These Pour Cards will list out all items of work involved. The Contractor will inform the Engineer, sufficiently in advance, whenever any particular pour is ready for concreting. He shall accord all necessary help and assistance to the Engineer for all checking required in the pour. On satisfying himself that all details are in accordance to the drawings and specifications, the engineer will give written permission on the same Pour



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Cards allowing the contractor to commence placement of concrete. Details of all instructions issued by the Engineer and the records of compliance by the Contractor, deviations allowed by the Engineer and any other relevant information will be written on accompanying sheets attached to the Pour Cards. The Pour Cards along with accompaniments will be handed over to the Engineer before starting placement of concrete. One of the mix designs developed by the Contractor as per the I.S. Specifications and established to the satisfaction of the Engineer by trial mixes shall be permitted to be used by the Engineer, the choice being dictated by the requirements of designs and workability. The methods of mixing, conveyance, placement, vibration, finishing, curing, protection and testing of concrete will be as approved or directed by the Engineer.

2.05.00 Materials to be used

2.05.01 General Requirement

All materials whether to be incorporated in the work or used temporarily for the construction shall conform to the relevant IS Specifications unless-stated otherwise and be of best approved quality.

2.05.02 Cement

Ordinary Portland cement of grade-43 as per IS:8112/fly ash based Portland puzzolona cement conforming to IS:1489 (Part-1) shall preferably be used in reinforced/plain cement concrete works for all areas other than for the critical structures identified below. However, other types of cement such as ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS:269, Portland slag cement conforming to IS:455 respectively can be used under special circumstances. Cement used in all concrete mixes shall be in general of grade 33/43 unless design requires a higher grade. Ordinary Portland cement shall be used for following structure.

- a) TG foundation top deck and sub structures including raft.
- b) Spring Supporting decks of all machine foundations.
- c) Structures requiring grade of concrete of M30 and above.

In special cases, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, Low Heat Cement, Sulphate resistant cement, high strength Ordinary Portland Cement etc. may be permitted or directed to be used by the Engineer.

For Brickwork, plaster, flooring and other finishing works, ordinary Portland cement of 33/43 grade shall be used.

2.05.03 Coarse Aggregate

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



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Coarse Aggregate. Coarse aggregate for concrete shall be chemically inert, hard, strong durable against weathering, of limited porosity, and free from deleterious materials. It shall be properly graded. Coarse aggregates shall be either crushed gravel or stone. All aggregates shall meet the requirement of IS:383:1970. Only Coarse Aggregate from, approved quarries and conforming to IS-383 will be allowed to be used on the works. Petrographic test shall be carried out by the contractor free of cost for checking the quality of rock from quarry. This test shall be repeated by the Contractor free of cost for change in quarry or as directed by the Engineer. The results shall be checked for reactivity of silica in aggregate with alkalis of cement.

2.05.04 Fine Aggregate

Aggregate smaller than 4.75 mm and within the grading limits and other requirements set in IS: 383 are termed as Fine Aggregate or Sand. Only Fine Aggregate from approved sources and conforming to the above IS Specification will be allowed to be used in works. Sand shall be hard, durable, clean and free from adherent coatings or organic matter and clay balls or pellets. Sand when used as fine aggregate in concrete shall conform to IS:383. For plaster, it shall conform to IS:1542 and for masonry work to IS:2116.

2.05.05 Water

Water for use in Concrete shall be clear and free from injurious oils, acids, alkalis, organic matter, salt, silts, or other impurities. Generally, IS: 3550 will be followed for routine tests. Acceptance of water shall be as per IS: 456.

2.05.06 Admixture

Only admixtures of approved quality will be used when directed or permitted by the Engineer. The different types of admixtures, which may be necessary to satisfy the concrete mix and the design requirement, shall be as per IS-9103 and may be one of the followings:

- a) Accelerating admixture
- b) Retarding admixture
- c) Water reducing admixture
- d) Air entraining admixture
- e) Water proofing admixture

The contractor shall inform the Engineer about the type of admixture which he is planning to use in different areas within the scope of work for the approval

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	of the Engineer. The admixture shall be of proven make and from a reputed manufacturer. It should not have any adverse effect on strength, durability of concrete and reinforcement. Super plasticizers conforming to IS: 9103 or ASTM C-494 shall only be used as admixture having the above properties either individually or in a combination as per the direction of the Engineer. 2.05.07 Reinforcement Reinforcement shall be as per relevant IS Specification as mentioned in the Contract/Drawing/Instructions. All bars shall be of tested quality. 2.06.00 Storage of Materials 2.06.01 General All materials shall be stored so as to prevent deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter and to ensure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Any material, which has deteriorated or has been damaged or is otherwise considered defective by the Engineer, shall not be used for concrete and shall be removed from site immediately, failing which, the Engineer shall be at liberty to get the materials removed and the cost incurred thereof shall be realised from the Contractor's dues. The Contractor shall maintain upto-date accounts of receipt, issue and balance (stack wise) of all materials. Storage of materials shall conform to IS: 4082. 2.06.02 Cement Sufficient space for storage, with open passages between stacks, shall be arranged by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Cement shall be stored off the ground in dry, leak proof, well-ventilated warehouses at the works in such a manner as to prevent deterioration due to moisture or intrusion of foreign matter. Cement shall be stored in easily countable stacks with consignment identification marks. Consignments shall be used in the order of their receipts at site. Sub-standard or partly set cement shall not be used and shall be removed from the site, with the knowledge of the Engineer, as soon as it is detected. 2.06.03 Aggregates Aggregates shall be stored on raised surface constructed by providing planks or steel plates or on concrete or brick masonry pavement. Each size shall be kept separated with wooden or steel or concrete or masonry bulkheads or in separate stacks and sufficient care shall be taken to prevent the material at the	



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edges of the stock piles from getting intermixed. Stacks of fine and coarse aggregates shall be kept sufficiently apart with proper arrangement of drainage. The aggregates shall be stored in easily measurable stacks of suitable depths as may be directed by the Engineer.

2.06.04 Reinforcement

Reinforcing steel shall be stored consignment-wise and size-wise off the ground and under cover, if desired by the Engineer. It shall be protected from rusting, oil, grease, and distortions.

If necessary, the reinforcing steel may be coated with cement wash before stacking to prevent scale and rust at no extra cost to the Owner. The stacks shall be easily measurable. Steel needed for immediate use shall only be removed from storage.

2.07.00 Quality Control

Contractor shall establish and maintain quality control for different items of work and materials as may be directed by the Engineer to assure compliance with contract requirements and maintain and submit to the Engineer records of the same. The quality control operation shall include but not be limited to the following items of work:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a) Admixture: | Type, quantity, physical, and chemical properties that affects strength, workability, and durability of concrete.

For air entraining admixtures, dosage to be adjusted to maintain air contents within desirable limits. |
| b) Aggregate: | Physical, chemical and mineralogical qualities. Grading, moisture content and impurities. |
| c) Water: | Impurities tests. |
| d) Cement: | Tests to satisfy relevant IS Specifications. |
| e) Formwork: | Material, shapes, dimensions, lines, elevations, surface finish, adequacy of form, ties, bracing and shoring and coating. |
| f) Reinforcement: | Shapes, dimensions, length of splices, clearances, ties and supports. Quality and requirement of welded splices. |



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Material tests or Certificates to satisfy relevant IS Specification.

- g) Grades of Concrete: Usage and mix design, testing of all properties.
- h) Batching & Mixing: Types and capacity of plant, concrete mixers and transportation equipment.
- i) Joints: Locations of joints, water stops and filler materials. Dimension of joints, quality, and shape of joint material and splices.
- j) Embedded and Anchorage Items: Material, shape, location, setting.
- k) Placing: Preparation, rate of pouring, weather limitations, time intervals between mixing and placing and between two successive lifts, covering over dry or wet surfaces, cleaning and preparation of surfaces on which concrete is to be placed, application of mortar/slurry for proper bond, prevention of cold joint, types of chutes or conveyors.
- l) Compaction: Number of vibrators, their prime mover, frequency and amplitude of vibration, diameter and weight of vibrators, duration of vibration, hand-spreading, rodding and tamping.
- m) Setting of base & Bearing plates: Lines, elevations, and bedding mortar.
- n) Concrete Finishes: Repairs of surface defects, screening, floating, steel trowelling and brooming, special finishes.
- o) Curing: Methods and length of time.

Copies of records and tests for the items noted above, as well as, records of corrective action taken shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval as may be desired.

3.00.00

INSTALLATION

All installation requirements shall be in accordance with IS: 456 and as supplemented or modified herein or by other best possible standards where the specific requirements mentioned in this section of the specification do not



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cover all the aspects to the full satisfaction of the Engineer.

3.01.00 Washing and Screening of Aggregates

Washing and screening of coarse and fine aggregates to remove fines, dirt, or other deleterious materials shall be carried out by approved means as desired by the Engineer.

3.02.00 Admixture

All concrete shall be designed for normal rate of setting and hardening at normal temperature. Variations in temperature and humidity under different climatic conditions will affect the rate of setting and hardening, which will, in turn, affect the workability and quality of the concrete. Admixtures including plasticisers of approved make may be used with the Engineer's approval in accordance with IS-456 to modify the rate of hardening, to improve workability or as an aid to control concrete quality. The Engineer reserves the right to require laboratory test or use test data, or owner satisfactory reference before granting approval. The admixture shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and/or as directed by the Engineer.

3.03.00 Grades of Concrete

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

3.04.00 Proportioning and Works Control

3.04.01 General

“Design Mix Concrete” and “Nominal Mix Design” is defined as follows for use in this specification:

- a) Proportioning of ingredients of concrete made with preliminary tests by designing the concrete mix. Such concrete shall be called "Design Mix Concrete".
- b) Proportioning of ingredients of concrete made without preliminary tests adopting nominal concrete mix. Such concrete shall be called "Nominal Mix Concrete".

As far as possible, design mix concrete shall be used on all concrete works. Nominal mix concrete, in grades M-15 or lower only may be used if shown on drawings or approved by the Engineer. In all cases the Proportioning of ingredients and works control shall be in accordance with IS: 456 and shall be



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adopted for use after the Engineer is satisfied regarding its adequacy and after obtaining his approval in writing.

3.04.02 Mix Design Criteria

Concrete mixes will be designed by the Contractor to achieve the strength, durability, and workability necessary for the job, by the most economical use of the various ingredients. In general, the design will keep in view the following considerations

- a) Consistent with the various other requirements of the mix, the quantity of water should be kept at the lowest possible level.
- b) The nominal maximum size of coarse aggregate shall be as large as possible within the limits specified.
- c) The various fractions of coarse and fine aggregates should be mixed in such a proportion as to produce the best possible combined internal grading giving the densest and most workable mix.
- d) The finished concrete should have adequate durability in all condition, to withstand satisfactorily the weather and other destruction agencies, which it is expected to be subjected to in actual service.
- e) The mix design shall have required workability and characteristic strength as per IS: 456. The quantity of cement, aggregates, and admixtures shall be determined by mass.

The requirement of adequate structural strength is catered for by the choice of proper grade of concrete in structural design. The Contractor will strictly abide by the same in his design of concrete mix installation. Various trials shall be given by the contractor with specific cement content on each trial. In some cases, plasticizers and other admixtures may be necessary to achieve the desired results.

3.05.00 Strength Requirements

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

3.06.00 Minimum Cement Content

The minimum cement content for each grade of concrete shall be as per IS: 456. Contractor has to consider actual environmental exposure condition at



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site. Based on various tests results and as per Engineer, the environment condition shall be adopted for which minimum cement content shall be considered. No extra payment shall be made on account of any variation in environment condition.

- a) Sufficient number of trial mixes (to be decided by the Engineer) will be taken at the laboratory for the various designs and graphs of w/c ratio Vs crushing strengths at various ages will be plotted.
- b) All tests will be done in presence of the Engineer who shall be the final authority to decide upon the adoption of any revised minimum cement content. The Contractor will always be responsible to produce quality concrete of the required grade as per the acceptance criteria of IS: 456.
- c) The Engineer will always have the unquestionable right to revise the minimum cement content as decided above, if, in his opinion, there is any chance of deterioration of quality on account of use of lower cement content or any other reason.

3.07.00 Water-Cement Ratio

The choice of water-cement ratio in designing a concrete mix will depend on:-

- a) The requirement of strength.
- b) The requirement of durability.

3.07.01 Strength Requirement

In case of "Design Mix Concrete" the water-cement ratio of such value as to give acceptable test results as per IS: 456, will be selected by trial and error. The values of water-cement ratios for different grade and mix designs will have to be established after conducting sufficiently large number of preliminary tests in the laboratory to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Frequent checks on test will have to be carried out and the water-cement ratios will be revised if the tests produce unsatisfactory results. Notwithstanding anything stated above the Contractor's responsibility to produce satisfactory test results and to bear all the consequences in case of default remains unaltered.

In case of nominal mix concrete, the maximum water-cement ratio for different grades of concrete is specified in Table-5 of IS: 456 and no tests are necessary. The acceptance test criterion for nominal mix concrete shall be as per IS: 456.



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3.07.02

Durability Requirement

Tables 4 & 5 of IS: 456 give the maximum water-cement ratio permissible from the point of view of durability of concrete subjected to adverse exposure to weather, sulphate attacks, and contact with harmful chemicals. Impermeability may also be an important consideration.

Whenever the water-cement ratio dictated by Durability consideration is lower than that required from strength criteria, the former should be adopted.

In general the water cement ratio between 0.4 and 0.45 will be desirable to satisfy the durability requirement and from the consideration of impermeability of concrete. The contractor may propose lower water cement ratio as mentioned above by addition of a suitable plasticizer/super-plasticizer. Trial mix shall be carried out accordingly. However, the contractor has to propose specifically along with field trials in the event of lower cement content if found suitable along with a plasticizer.

3.08.00

Workability

The degree of workability necessary to allow the concrete to be well consolidated and to be worked into the corners of formwork and around the reinforcement and embedments and to give the required surface finish shall depend*on the type and nature of structure and shall be based on experience and tests. The usual limits of consistency for various types of structures are given below:

TABLE-V

LIMITS OF CONSISTENCY

Degree of workability	Slump in mm with Standard Cone as per IS: 1199		Use for which concrete is suitable
	Min.	Max.	
Very low	0	25	Large Mass concrete structure with heavy compaction equipments, roads
Low	25	50	Uncongested wide and shallow R.C.C. structures
Medium	50	100	Deep but wide R.C.C. structures with congestion of reinforcement and inserts
High	100	150	Very narrow and deep R.C.C. structures with congestion due to reinforcement and inserts.

Note: Notwithstanding anything mentioned above, the slump to be obtained for work in progress shall be as per direction of the Engineer.

With the permission of the Engineer, for any grade of concrete, if the water has to be increased in special cases, cement shall also be increased proportionately to keep the ratio of water to cement same as adopted in trial mix design for each grade of concrete. No extra payment will be made for this additional cement.

The workability of concrete shall be checked at frequent intervals by slump tests.

3.09.00 Size of coarse Aggregates

The maximum size of coarse aggregates for different locations shall be as follows unless otherwise directed by the Engineer

Very narrow space - 12 mm

Reinforced concrete
Except foundation - 20 mm



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Ordinary Plain concrete and Reinforced
concrete foundations - 40 mm

Mass concrete - 80 mm

Lean concrete - 40 mm

Grading of coarse aggregates for a particular size shall conform to relevant I.S. Codes and shall also be such as to produce a dense concrete of the specified proportions, strength and consistency that will work readily into position without segregation.

Coarse aggregate will normally be separated into the following sizes and stacked separately in properly designed stockpiles

80 mm to 40 mm, 40 mm to 20 mm and 20 mm to 5 mm. In certain cases it may be necessary to further split the 20 mm to 5 mm fraction into 20 mm to 10 mm and 10 mm to 5 mm fractions.

This separation of aggregates in different size fractions is necessary so that they may be remixed in the desired proportion to arrive at a correct internal grading to produce the best mix.

3.09.01 Temperature control of concrete in top decks of machine foundations (i.e. of TGs, BFPs, Fans and Mills) as extra payable over RCC item of BOQ:

The temperature of fresh concrete shall not exceed 23°C when placed. A suitable measuring device for measuring the temperature of concrete as approved by the Engineer shall be used. For maintaining the limiting temperature of the 23°C, crushed ice shall be used as mixing water. The ice shall be formed of water conforming IS: 456. The Contractor shall establish the quantity of crushed ice to be mixed in order to achieve the limiting temperature of 23°C.

3.09.02 Base raft of Turbo Generator foundations and top decks of all machine foundations shall be cast in a continuous operation without any construction joint.

3.10.00 Mixing of Concrete

Ingredients of the concrete mix shall be measured by weight. Concrete shall always be mixed in mechanical mixer. Water shall not normally be charged into the drum of the mixer until all the cement and aggregates constituting the batch are already in the drum and mixed for at least one minute. Mixing of each batch shall be continued until there is a uniform distribution of the materials and the mass is uniform in colour and consistency, but in no case



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shall mixing be done for less than 2 (two) minutes and at least 40 (forty) revolutions after all the materials and water are in the drum. When absorbent Aggregates are used or when the mix is very dry, the mixing time shall be extended as may be directed by the Engineer. Mixers shall not be loaded above their rated capacity as this prevents thorough mixing.

The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before the ingredients for the next batch are fed into the drum. No partly set or remixed or excessively wet concrete shall be used. Such concrete shall be immediately removed from site. Each time the work stops, the mixer shall be thoroughly cleaned & when the next mixing commences, the first batch shall have 10% additional cement at no extra cost to the Owner to allow for loss in the drum.

Regular checks on mixer efficiency shall be carried out as directed by the Engineer as per IS: 4634 on all mixers employed at site only those mixers whose efficiencies are within the tolerances specified in IS: 1791 will be allowed to be employed.

Batching Plant shall conform to IS: 4925. The measuring gauges of batching plant shall be periodically calibrated for which the contractor shall provide standard weights. The accuracy of all gauges shall be within limits prescribed by the Engineer.

When hand mixing is permitted by the Engineer, for unimportant out of the way locations in small quantities, it shall be carried out on a water-tight platform and care shall be taken to ensure that mixing is continued until the mass is uniform in colour and consistency. In case of hand-mixing, 10% extra cement shall be added to each batch at no extra cost to the owner.

3.11.00 Conveying Concrete

Concrete shall be handled and conveyed from the place of mixing to the place of laying as rapidly as practicable by approved means and placed and compacted in the final position before the initial setting of the cement starts. Concrete should be conveyed in such a way as will prevent segregation or loss of any of the ingredients. For long distance haulage, agitator cars of approved design will be used. If, in spite of all precautions, segregations does occur during transport, the concrete shall be properly re-mixed before placement. During very hot or cold weather, if directed by the Engineer, concrete shall be transported in deep containers, which will reduce the rate of loss of water, by evaporation or loss of heat. If necessary, the container may have to be covered and insulated. Conveying equipments for concrete shall be well maintained and thoroughly cleaned before, commencement of concrete mixing. Such equipments shall be kept free from set concrete.

3.12.00 Placing and Compacting Concrete

Where specifically covered, the relevant I.S. Code will be followed for the procedure of surface preparation, placement, consolidation, curing, finishes, repairs and maintenance of concrete. If, however, there is no specific provision in relevant I.S. code for any particular aspect of work, any other standard code of practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, will be adopted. Concrete may have to be placed against the following types of surfaces:

- a) Earth foundation
- b) Rock foundation
- c) Formwork
- d) Construction joint in concrete or masonry

The surface on or against which concrete is to be placed has to be cleaned thoroughly. Rock or old construction joint has to be roughened by wire brushing, chipping, sand blasting or any other approved means for proper bond. All cuttings, dirt, oil, foreign and deleterious material, laitance, etc. are to be removed by air water jetting or water at high pressure. Earth foundation on which direct placement of concrete is allowed, will be consolidated as directed by the Engineer such that it does not crumble and get mixed up with the concrete during or after placement, before it has sufficiently set and hardened.

Formwork, reinforcement, preparation of surface, embedments, joint seals etc., shall be approved in writing by the Engineer before concrete is placed. As far as possible, concrete shall be placed in the formwork by means approved by the Engineer and shall not be dropped from a height or handled in a manner which may cause segregation. Any drop over 1500 mm shall have to be approved by the Engineer.

Rock foundation or construction joint will be kept moist for at least 72 hours prior to placement. Concrete will be placed always against moist surface but never on pools of water. In case the foundation cannot be dewatered completely, special procedure and precaution, as directed by the Engineer will have to be adopted.

Formwork will be cleaned thoroughly and smeared lightly with form oil or grease of approved quality just prior to placement.

A layer of mortar of thickness 12 mm of the same or less w/c ratio and the same proportion as that of the concrete being placed or cement slurry will be spread thoroughly on the rock Foundation or construction joint just prior to

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placement of concrete.

After concrete has been placed, it shall be spread, if necessary & thoroughly compacted by approved mechanical vibration to maximum, subsidence without segregation and thoroughly worked around shape. Vibrators shall not be used for pushing concrete into adjoining areas. Vibrators must be operated by experienced workmen and the work carried out as per relevant IS Code of Practice: In thin members with heavy congestion of reinforcement or other embedments, where effective use of internal vibrator is, in the opinion of the Engineer, doubtful, in addition to immersion vibrators the contractor may have to employ form vibrators conforming to IS: 4656. For slabs and other similar structures, the contractor will additionally employ screed vibrator as per IS: 2506. Hand tamping may be allowed in rare cases, subject to the approval of the Engineer. Care must be taken to ensure that the inserts, fixtures, reinforcement, and formwork are not displaced or distorted during placing & consolidation of concrete.

The rate of placement of concrete shall be such that no cold joint is formed and fresh concrete is placed always against green Concrete, which is still plastic and workable. No concrete shall be placed in open, during rains. During rainy season, no placement in the open is to be attempted unless sufficient tarpaulins or other similar protective arrangement for completely covering the still green concrete from rain is kept at the site of placement. If there has been any sign of washing of cement and sand, the entire affected concrete shall be removed immediately. Suitable precautions shall be taken in advance to guard against rains before leaving the fresh concrete unattended. No accumulation of water shall be permitted on or around freshly laid concrete.

Slabs, beams, and similar members shall be poured in one operation, unless otherwise instructed by the Engineer. Mouldings, throating, drip course, etc., shall be poured as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Holes shall be provided and bolts, sleeves, anchors, fastenings, or other fixtures shall be embedded in concrete as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. Any deviation there from shall be set right by the Contractor at his own expense as instructed by the Engineer.

In case the forms or supports get displaced during or immediately after the placement and bring the concrete surface out of alignment beyond tolerance limits, the Engineer may direct to remove the portion and reconstruct or repair the same -at the Contractor's expense.

The Engineer shall decide upon the time interval between two placements of concrete of different ages coming in contact with each other, taking in consideration the degree of maturity of the older concrete, shrinkage, heat dissipation and the ability of the older concrete to withstand the load imposed upon it by the fresh placement.

Once the concrete is deposited, consolidated and finished in its final position, it shall not be distributed.

3.13.00 Construction Joints and Cold Joints

3.13.01 Construction Joints

It is always desirable to complete any concrete structure by continuous pouring in one operation. However, due to practical limitation of methods and equipment and certain design considerations, construction joints are formed by discontinuing concrete certain predetermined stages. These joints will be formed in a manner specified in the drawings/Instruction.

Vertical construction joints will be made with rigid stop-board forms having slots for allowing passage of reinforcement rods and any other embedments and fixtures that may be shown. Next stage concrete shall be placed against construction joint as per clause 3.12.

Where the location of the joints are not specified, it will be in accordance with the following:

- a) In a column, the joint shall be formed 75 mm below the lowest soffit of the beam framing into it.
- b) Concrete in a beam shall preferably be placed without a joint, but if Provision of a joint is unavoidable, the joint shall be vertical and at the middle of the span.
- c) A joint in a suspended floor slab shall be vertical and at the middle of the span and at right angles to the principal reinforcement.
- d) Feather-edges in concrete shall be avoided while forming a joint.
- e) A construction joint should preferably be placed in a low-stress zone and at right angles to the direction of the principal stress.
- f) In case the Contractor proposes to have a construction joint anywhere to facilitate his work, the proposal should be submitted well in advance to the Engineer for study and approval without which no construction joint will be allowed.

3.13.02 Cold Joint

An advancing face of a concrete pour, which could not be covered by fresh concrete before expiry of initial setting time (due to an unscheduled stoppage or delay on account of breakdown in plant, inclement weather, low rate of

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placement or any other reason), is called a cold joint. The Contractor should always remain vigilant to avoid cold joints.

If, however, a cold joint is formed due to unavoidable reasons, the following procedure shall be adopted for treating it:

- a) If the concrete is so green that it can be removed manually and if vibrators can penetrate the surface without much effort, fresh concrete can be placed directly against the old surface. The old concrete should be covered by fresh concrete as quickly as possible and the joint thoroughly and systematically vibrated.
- b) In case concrete has hardened a bit more than (a) but can still be easily removed by a light hand pick, the surface will be raked thoroughly and the loose concrete removed completely without disturbing the rest of the concrete in depth. A rich mortar layer 12 mm in thickness, will be placed on the cold joint fresh concrete shall be placed on the mortar layer and the joint will be thoroughly and systematically vibrated penetrating the vibrator deep into the old layer of concrete.
- c) In case the concrete at the joint has become so stiff that it cannot be remoulded and mortar or slurry does not raise inspite of extensive vibration, the joint, will be left to harden for at least 12 - 24 hrs. It Will then be treated as a regular construction joint, after cutting the concrete to required shape and preparing the surface as described under clause 3.12.

3.14.00 Repairs, Finishes, and Treatment of Concrete surfaces

3.14.01 Adequate and sound concrete surfaces, whether formed or unformed, can be obtained by employing a concrete mix of proper design, competent formwork, appropriate methods of handling, placing, and consolidation by experienced workmen.

Unsound concrete resulting from improper mix design, incompetent methods, equipment and formwork, poor workmanship and protection will not be accepted and will have to be dismantled, removed and replaced by sound concrete at the Contractor's cost. The Engineer may, at his sole discretion, allow to retain concrete with minor defects provided the Contractor is able to repair it by approved methods at no extra cost to the Owner, All concrete work shall be inspected by the Contractor immediately after the forms are removed & he will promptly report occurrence of any defects to the Engineer. All repair works will be carried out as per the instructions and in the presence of the Engineer or his representative. Generally, repair work will consist of any or all of the following operations:

- a) Sack rubbing with mortar and stoning with carborundum stone.

- b) Cutting away the defective concrete to the required depth shape.
- c) Cleaning of reinforcement & embedments. It may be necessary to provide an anti-corrosive coating on the reinforcement.
- d) Roughening by sand blasting or chipping.
- e) Installing additional reinforcement/welded mesh fabric.
- f) Dry packing with stiff mortar.
- g) Plastering, guniting, shotcreting etc.
- h) Placing and compacting concrete in the void left by cutting out defective concrete.
- i) Grouting with cement sand slurry of 1:1 mix.
- j) Repairing with a suitable mortar either cement or resin modified mortars.
- k) Polymer modified patching and adhesive repair& mortar for beams & columns.

3.14.02 Finishing unformed Surface

The contractor shall provide normal finishes in unformed surfaces which can be achieved by screeding, floating, trowelling etc. A few typical and common cases of treatment of concrete surface are cited below

a) Floor

Whenever a non-integral floor finish is indicated, the surface of reinforced concrete slab shall be struck off at the specified levels and slopes and shall be finished with a wooden float fairly smooth removing all laitance. No over trowelling, to obtain a very smooth surface, shall be done, as it will prevent adequate bond with the subsequent finish. If desired by the Engineer, the surface shall be scored and marked to provide better bond.

Where monolithic finish is specified or required, concrete shall be compacted and struck off at the specified levels and slopes with a screed, preferably a vibrating type and then floated with a wooden float. Steel trowelling is then started after the moisture film and shine have disappeared from the surface and after the concrete has hardened enough to prevent excess of fines and water to rise to the surface but not hard enough to prevent proper finishing of aberrations. Steel trowelling properly done will flatten and smoothen sandy surface left by wooden floats and produce a dense surface free from blemishes,

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ripples, and trowel marks.

A fine textured surface that is not slick and can be used where there is likelihood of spillage of oil or water can be obtained by trowelling the surface lightly with a circular motion after initial trowelling keeping the steel trowel flat on the surface.

To provide a better grip the Engineer may instruct marking the floor in a regular geometric pattern after initial trowelling.

b) Beans, Columns & Walls

If on such or any other concrete structure it is intended to apply plaster or such concrete surfaces against which brickwork or other allied works are to be built, the Contractor shall hack the surface adequately as soon as the form is stripped off so that proper bond can develop. Pattern, adequacy, and details of such hacking shall meet with the approval of the Engineer, who shall be informed to inspect such surfaces before they are covered up.

3.15.00 Protection and Curing of concrete

Newly placed concrete shall be protected by approved means from rain, sun, and wind. Concrete placed below the ground level shall be protected against contamination from falling earth during and after placing. Concrete placed in ground containing deleterious substances, shall be protected from contact with such ground, or with water draining from such ground, during placing of concrete and for a period of at least three days, or as otherwise instructed by the Engineer. The ground water around newly poured concrete shall be kept to an approved level by pumping out or other adequate means of drainage to prevent floatation or flooding. Steps, as approved by the Engineer, shall be taken to protect immature concrete from damage by debris, excessive 'Loadings, vibration, abrasion, mixing with earth or other deleterious materials, etc. that may impair the strength and durability of the concrete.

As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently, it shall be covered either with sand, hessian, canvas, or similar materials and kept continuously wet for at least 14 (fourteen) days after final setting. Curing by continuous sprinkling of water will be allowed if the Engineer is satisfied with the adequacy of the arrangements made by the Contractor. Quality of water for curing shall be as per IS: 456.

If permitted by the Engineer, liquid curing compound may be used for prevention of premature water loss in concrete and thereby effecting curing of concrete. This type of curing compound shall be sprayed on newly laid concrete surfaces to form a thin film barrier against premature water loss without disturbances to normal setting action. The curing compound shall be emulsified paraffin based and shall comply with ASTM requirements for

acceptance.

The curing compound shall be applied following the final finishing operation and immediately after disappearance of water from concrete surface. It is important not to apply the curing compound when standing water is still present on concrete.

The contractor shall arrange for the manufacturer's supervision at no extra cost.

The Contractor shall remain extremely vigilant and employ proper equipment and workmen under able supervision for curing. The Engineer's decision regarding the adequacy of curing is final. In case the Engineer notices any lapse on the part of the Contractor, he will inform the Contractor or his supervisor verbally or in writing to correct the deficiency in curing. If no satisfactory action is taken by the Contractor within 3 (three) hours of issuance of such instruction, the Engineer will be at liberty either to employ sufficient means through any agency to make good the deficiency and recover the cost thereof from the Contractor, or deduct certain amount from contractor's payment for the part where inadequate curing was noticed entirely at the discretion of the Engineer.

3.16.00 Reinforcement

Mild steel round bars, TMT bars, Hot rolled deformed bars or cold twisted deformed bars as medium tensile or high yield strength steel, plain hard drawn steel wire fabric etc, will be used as reinforcement as per drawings and directions. In an aggressive environment an anti-corrosive coating on the reinforcement may be provided as per IS: 9077, as shown on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer.

3.16.01 Bar Bending Schedules

The Contractor shall prepare Bar Bending Schedules showing clearly the arrangements proposed by the Contractor to match available stock of reinforcing steel, progressively, starting within one week of receipt of approval on corresponding design of RCC structure. As decided by the Engineer, some or all the detailed drawings and schedules will have to be submitted for approval. Approval of such detailed drawings by the Engineer shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for correctness nor of any of his obligations to meet the other requirements of the contract. The contractor for record and distribution shall submit six prints of the final drawings & schedules with one reproducible print.

3.16.02 Cleaning

All steel for reinforcement shall be free from loose scales, oil, grease, paint or

other harmful matters immediately before placing the concrete.

3.16.03 Bending

Unless otherwise specified, reinforcing steel shall be bent in accordance with the procedure specified in IS: 2502 or as approved by the Engineer. Bends and shapes shall comply strictly with the dimensions corresponding with the final Bar Bending Schedules. Bar Bending Schedules shall be rechecked by the Contractor before any cutting, bending is done.

No reinforcement shall be bent when already in position in the work, without approval of the Engineer, whether or not it is partially embedded in concrete. Bars shall not be straightened in a manner that will injure the material. Rebending can be done only if approved by the Engineer. Reinforcing bars shall be bent by machine or other approved means producing a gradual and even motion. All the bars shall be cold bent unless otherwise approved. Bending hot at a cherry-red heat (not exceeding 845°C) may be allowed under very exceptional circumstances except for bars whose strength depends on cold working. Bars bent hot shall not be cooled by quenching.

3.16.04 Placing in Position

All reinforcements shall be accurately fixed and maintained in position as shown on the drawings by such approved and adequate means like mild steel chairs and/or concrete spacer blocks. Bars intended to be in contact at crossing points, shall be securely tied together at all such points by No. 20 G annealed soft iron wire or by tack welding in case of Bar larger than 25 mm dia., as may be directed by the Engineer. Binders shall tightly embrace the bars with which they are intended to be in contact and shall be securely held. The vertical distance between successive layers of bars shall be maintained by provision of mild steel spacer bars. They should be spaced such that the main bars do not sag perceptibly between adjacent spacers. Before actual placing, the Contractor shall study the drawings thoroughly and inform the Engineer in case he feels that placement of certain bars is not possible due to congestion. In such cases he should not start placing any bar before obtaining clearance from the Engineer.

3.16.05 Welding / Coupler for Splicing

Lapping shall normally do splicing of reinforcement. For M.S. reinforcement bars, butt-welding may be done, if permitted by the Engineer, under certain conditions. The work should be done with suitable safeguards in accordance with relevant Indian Standards for welding of mild steel bars used in reinforced concrete construction as per IS: 2751 and IS: 456. For High yield strength deformed bars, lap welding may be done, if permitted by the Engineer, under certain conditions. The work should be done with suitable safeguards in accordance with relevant Indian Standards as per IS: 9417.

Welding of High yield strength deformed bar shall not be allowed.

Splicing of reinforcement using mechanical coupler may be done, if permitted by the Engineer, under certain conditions. The work should be done with suitable safeguards in accordance with relevant Indian standards for “Reinforcement couplers for mechanical splices of bars in concrete” as per IS: 16172. Corrosion test in the coupler-bar connections exposed to marine or severe environmental conditions to rule out any risk of galvanic corrosion will be done by the contractor at no extra cost. Proper fitting & fixing of mechanical coupler to rebar shall be ensured at site for each coupled joint as per inspection testing plan developed at site in consultation with manufacturer of coupler. If so required at site, coupler/ threading on rebar shall be such that two bars can be coupled by moving couplers not rebar (as being heavy reinforcement weight and L shaped, it is not feasible to rotate the rebar for fixing up the coupler) at no extra cost.

3.16.06 Control

The placing of reinforcements shall be completed well in advance of concrete pouring. Immediately before pouring, the reinforcement shall be examined by the Engineer for accuracy of placement and cleanliness. Necessary corrections as directed by him shall be carried out. Laps and anchorage lengths of reinforcing bars shall be in accordance with IS: 456, unless otherwise specified. The laps shall be staggered as far as practicable and as directed by the Engineer. Arrangements for placing concrete shall be such that reinforcement in position does not have to bear extra load and get disturbed. The cover for concrete over the reinforcements shall be as shown on the approved drawings unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. Where concrete blocks are used for ensuring the cover and positioning reinforcement, they shall be made of mortar not leaner than 1 (one) part cement to 2 (two) parts sand by –volume and cured in a pond for at least 14 (fourteen) days. The type, shape, size and location of the concrete blocks shall be as approved by the Engineer.

3.17.00 Cold Weather Concreting

When conditions are such that the ambient temperature may be expected to be 5°C or below during the placing and curing period, the work shall conform to the requirement of IS: 456 and IS: 7861.

3.18.00 Hot Weather Concreting

When depositing concrete in very hot weather, the Contractor shall take all precautions as per IS: 7861 and stagger the work to the cooler parts of the day to ensure that the temperature of wet concrete used in massive structures does not exceed 38°C while placing. Positive temperature control by precooling, post cooling or any other method, if required, will have to be done by the



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contractor at no extra cost.

3.19.00 Concreting under water

When it is necessary to deposit concrete under water it shall be done in accordance with the requirements of IS: 456.

3.20.00 Form Work

3.20.01 General

If it is so desired by the Engineer, the contractor shall prepare, before commencement of actual work, designs and working drawings for formwork and centring and get them approved by the Engineer. The formwork shall conform to the shape, grade, lines, levels and dimensions as shown on the drawings.

Materials used for the formwork inclusive of the supports and centring shall be capable of withstanding the working load and remain undistorted throughout the period it is left in service. All supports and scaffolds should be manufactured from structural or tubular steel except when specifically permitted otherwise by the Engineer.

The centring shall be true to vertical, rigid and thoroughly braced both horizontally and diagonally. Rakers are to be used where forms are to support inclined members. The forms shall be sufficiently strong to carry without undue deformation, the dead weight and horizontal pressure of the concrete as a liquid as well as the working load. In case the contractor wishes to adopt any other design criteria, he has to convince the Engineer about its acceptability before adopting it. Where the concrete is vibrated, the formwork shall be strong enough to withstand the effects of vibration without appreciable deflection, bulging, distortion or loosening of its components. The joints in the formwork shall be sufficiently tight to prevent any leakage of slurry or mortar.

To achieve the desired rigidity, tie bolts, spacer blocks, tie wires and clamps as approved by the Engineer shall be used but they must in no way impair the strength of concrete or cause stains or marks on the finished surface. Where there are chances of these fixtures being embedded, only mild steel and concrete of adequate strength shall be used. Bolts passing completely through liquid retaining walls/slabs for the purpose of securing and aligning the formwork shall not be used.

The formwork shall be such as to ensure a smooth uniform surface free from honeycombs, air bubbles, bulges, fins and other blemishes. Any blemish or defect found on the surface of the concrete must be brought to the notice of the Engineer immediately and rectified as directed by him.

For exposed interior and exterior concrete surfaces of beams, columns and wall, plywood or other approved form shall be thoroughly cleaned and tied together with approved corrosion-resistant devices. Rigid care shall be exercised in ensuring that all column forms are in true plumb and thoroughly cross-braced to keep them so. All floor and beam centring shall be crowned not less than 8 mm in all directions for every 5 metres span. The formwork should lap and be secured sufficiently at the lift joints to prevent bulges and offsets.

Temporary openings for cleaning, inspection and for pouring concrete shall be provided at the base vertical forms and at other places, where they are necessary and as may be directed by the Engineer. The temporary openings shall be so formed that they can be conveniently closed when required, during pouring operations without leaving any mark on the concrete.

3.20.02 Cleaning and Treatment of Forms

All parts of the forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of old concrete, wood shavings, saw dust, dirt and dust sticking to them before they are fixed in position. All rubbish, loose concrete, chippings, shavings, sawdust etc. shall be scrupulously removed from the interior of the forms before concrete is poured. Compressed air jet and/or water jet along with wire brushes brooms etc. shall be used for cleaning. The inside surface of the formwork shall be treated with approved non-staining oil or other compound before it is placed in position. Care shall be taken that oil or other compound does not come in contact with reinforcing steel or construction joint surfaces. They shall not be allowed to accumulate at the bottom of the formwork. The oiling of the formwork will be inspected just prior to placement of concrete and redone wherever necessary.

3.20.03 Design

The formwork shall be so designed and erected that the forms for slabs and the sides of beams, columns, and walls are independent of the soffits of beams and can be removed without any strain to the concrete already placed or affecting the remaining formwork.

Removing any props or repropping shall not be done except with the specific approval of the Engineer. If formwork for column is erected for the full height of the column, one side shall be left open and built up in sections, as placing of concrete progress. Wedges, spacer bolts, clamps or other suitable means shall be provided to allow accurate adjustment and alignment of the formwork and to allow it to be removed gradually without jarring the concrete.

3.20.04 Inspection of Forms

Casting of Concrete shall start only after the formwork has been inspected and approved by the Engineer. The concreting shall start as early as possible within 3 (three) days after the approval of the formwork and during this period the formwork shall be kept under constant vigilance against any interference. In case of delay beyond three days, a fresh approval from the Engineer shall be obtained.

3.20.05 Removal of Forms

Formwork shall be kept in position after casting of concrete for a minimum period as mentioned in IS: 456, however the period of retaining form in position can be extended as per drawing, instruction of Engineer or as required for satisfactory completion of work without any extra cost. Before removing any formwork, the Contractor must notify the Engineer well in advance to enable him to inspect the concrete if the Engineer so desires.

The Contractor shall record on the drawing or in any other approved manner, the date on which concrete is placed in each part of the work and the date on which the formwork is removed there from and have this record checked and countersigned by the Engineer regularly. The Contractor shall be responsible for the safe removal of the formwork and any work showing signs of damage through premature removal of formwork or loading shall be rejected and entirely reconstructed by him without any extra cost to the Owner, The Engineer may, however, instruct to postpone the removal of formwork if he considers it necessary.

If any other type of cement other than ordinary Portland cement and Rapid hardening cement is used, the time of removal of forms shall be revised such that the strength of this cement at the time of removal of forms match with strength of Portland cement at the time of removal of form.

3.20.06 Tolerance

The formwork shall be so made as to produce a finished concrete, true to shape, lines, levels, plumb and dimensions as shown on the drawings subject to the following tolerances unless otherwise specified in this specification or drawings or directed by the Engineer:-

- For -
- a) Sectional dimension - ± 5 mm
 - b) Plumb - 1 in 1000 of height
 - c) Levels - ± 3 mm before any deflection has taken place

The tolerance given above are specified for local aberrations in the finished concrete surface & should not be taken as tolerances for the entire structure



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taken as a whole or for the setting and alignment of formwork, which should be as accurate as possible to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer. Any error, within the above tolerance limits or any other as may be specially set up by the Engineer, if noticed in any lift of the structure after stripping of forms, shall be corrected in the subsequent work to bring back the surface of the structure to its true alignment.

3.20.07 Re-use of Forms

Before re-use, all forms shall be thoroughly scraped, cleaned, joints and planes examined and when necessary repaired, and inside surface treated as specified hereinbefore. Formwork shall not be used/re-used if declared unfit or unserviceable by the Engineer.

3.20.08 Classification

Generally, the "ordinary" class formwork shall be used unless otherwise specified.

- a) **Ordinary:** These shall be used in places where ordinary surface finish is required and shall be composed of steel and/or approved good quality partially seasoned timber.
- b) **Plywood:** These shall be used in exposed surfaces, where specially good finish is required and shall be made of approved brand of heavy quality plywood to produce a perfectly uniform and smooth surface conforming to the shape described in the drawing with required grain texture on the concrete. Re-use may only be permitted after special inspection and approval by the Engineer. He may also permit utilization of used plywood for the "ordinary" class, if it is still in good condition.
- c) **Ornamental:** These shall be used where ornamental and curved surface are required and shall be made of selected best quality well seasoned timbers or of plywood, which can be shaped correctly.

3.21.00 Opening, Chases, Grooves, Rebates, Blockouts etc.

The Contractor shall leave all openings, grooves, chases, etc. in concrete work as shown on the drawings or as specified by the Engineer.

3.22.00 Anchor Bolts, Anchors, Sleeves, Inserts, Hangers/Conduits/Pipe and other misc. Embedded Fixtures

The Contractor shall build into concrete work all the items noted below and shall embed them partly or fully as shown on drawings and secure the same as may be required. The materials shall be as specified and be of best quality available according to relevant Indian Standards of approved manufacture and



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to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Exposed surfaces of embedded materials are to paint with one coat of approved anti- corrosive paint and/or bituminous paint without any extra cost to the Owner. If welding is to be done subsequently on the exposed surface of embedded material, the paint shall be cleaned off the member to a minimum length of 50 mm beyond each side of the weld line.

Necessary templates, jigs, fixtures, supports etc. shall be used as may be required or directed by the Engineer.

Items to be embedded

- a) Inserts, hangers, anchors, frame around openings, manhole covers, frames, floor clips, sleeves conduits and pipes.
- b) Anchor bolts and plates for machinery, equipment and for structural steel work.
- c) Steel structurals to be left embedded for future extension, special connection etc.
- d) Dowel bars, etc. for concrete work falling under the scope of other contractors.
- e) Lugs or plugs for door and window frames occurring in concrete work.
- f) Flashing and jointing in concrete work.
- g) Any misc. embedments and fixture as may be required.

Correct location and alignment, as per drawings/instruction of all these embedded items shall be entirely the responsibility of the Contractor.

3.23.00 Expansion and Isolation Joints

3.23.01 General

Expansion and isolation joints in concrete structures shall be provided at specific places as per details indicated on the drawings. The materials and types of joints shall be as specified hereinafter. In case of liquid retaining structures, additional precautions shall be taken to prevent leakage of liquids as may be specified on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. All materials are to be procured from reliable manufacturers and must have the approval of the Engineer. Where it is the responsibility of the Contractor to supply the material, the Engineer may demand test certificates for the materials and/or instruct the Contractor to get them tested in an approved

laboratory free of cost to the Owner. Joints shall be formed true to line, level, shape, dimension, and quality as per drawings and specifications. Prior approval of the method of forming the joints should be obtained from the Engineer before starting the work.

3.23.02 Bitumen Board/ Expanded Polystyrene Board

a) Bitumen Board

Bitumen impregnated fibreboard of approved manufacturer as per IS: 1838 may be used as fillers for expansion joints. It must be durable and waterproof. It shall be compressible and possess a high degree of rebound. The dimensions of the board should be equal to that of the joint being formed. It should, preferably be manufactured in one piece, matching the dimension of the joint and not prepared by cutting to size smaller pieces from larger boards at site. At the exposed end, the joint shall be sealed with approved sealing compound to a depth of at least 25 mm after application of an approved primer. The sealing compound and the primer shall be applied as specified by the manufacturer.

b) Expanded Polystyrene Boards

If required, commercial quality of expanded polystyrene products commonly used for thermal insulations may also be used as filler material in expansion joints. The thickness may vary from 12 mm to 50 mm. The material will have to be procured from reliable manufacturers as approved by the Engineer. The method of installations will be similar to that recommended by the manufacturers for fixing on cold storage walls. A coat of Bitumen paint may have to be applied on the board against which concrete will be placed.

3.23.03 Joint sealing strips

Joint sealing strips may be provided at the construction, expansion, and isolation joints as a continuous diaphragm to contain the filler material and/or to exclude passage of water or any other material into or out of the structure. The sealing strips will be either metallic like G.I., Aluminums, or Copper, or non-metallic like rubber or P.V.C.

Sealing strips will not have any longitudinal joint and will be procured and installed in largest practicable lengths having a minimum number of transverse joints. The material is to be procured from reputed manufacturers having proven records of satisfactory supply of joint strips of similar make and shape for other jobs. The jointing procedure shall be as per the manufacturer's recommendations, revised if necessary, by the Engineer. The Contractor is to supply all labour and material for installation -including the material and tools required for jointing, testing, protection, etc. If desired by

the Engineer, joints in rubber seals may have to be vulcanized.

a) Metal Sealing Strips

Metal sealing strips shall be either G.I., Aluminium or Copper and formed straight, U shaped, Z shaped or any other shape and of thickness as indicated in the drawing. The transverse joints will be gas welded using brass rods and approved flux and will be tested by an approved method to establish that it is leak proof. If required, longer lap lengths and different method of brazing which will render it leak proof, will be adopted by the Contractor. The edges shall be neatly crimped and bent to ensure proper bond with the concrete.

i) G.I. Strips

G.I. strips shall be minimum 1.5 mm thick and 150 mm in width unless specified otherwise. The standard of Galvanizing shall be as per relevant Indian Standards for heavy-duty work. At the joints, the overlapping should be for a minimum length of 50 mm.

ii) Aluminium Strips

Aluminium strips shall be minimum 18 SWG thick and 300 mm wide unless specified otherwise and shall conform to IS: 737 of 19000 grades or 31000 grade (Designation as per IS: 6051). A minimum lap of 50 mm length is required at the joints.

iii) Copper Strips

The Copper strips shall be minimum 18 SWC in thickness and 300 mm width unless specified otherwise and shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards. It should be cleaned thoroughly before use to expose fresh surface, without any reduction in gauge. A minimum lap of 50 mm in length is required at the joints.

b) Non-metallic Sealing Strips

These will be normally in Rubber or P.V.C. Rubber or P.V.C. joint seals can be of shape having any combination of the following features:

i) Plain

ii) Central bulb

iii) Dumb-bell or flattened ends

iv) Ribbed and Corrugated Wings

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v) V shaped

As these types of seals can be easily handled in very large lengths unlike metal strips, transverse joints will be allowed only under unavoidable circumstances and with the specific approval of the Engineer. The method of forming these joints, laps etc. shall be as specified by the Manufacturer and/or as approved by the Engineer taking particular care to match the central bulbs & the edges accurately.

c) Rubber Sealing Strips

The minimum thickness of Rubber sealing strips shall be 3 mm and the minimum width 100 mm. The actual size and shape will be as shown in drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The material will be natural rubber and be resistant to corrosion, abrasion, and tear and also to attacks from the acids, alkalis and chemicals normally encountered in service. The physical properties will be generally as follows. The actual requirements may be slightly different as decided by the Engineer:

Specific Gravity	:	1.1 to 1.15
Shore Hardness	:	65A to 75A
Tensile Strength	:	25 - 30 N/Sq.mm
Maximum Safe Continuous Temperature	:	75°C
Ultimate Elongation	:	Not less than 350%

b) P.V.C., Sealing Strips

The minimum thickness of P.V.C. sealing strips will be 3 mm and the minimum width 100 mm. The actual size and shape will be as shown in drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The material should be of good quality Polyvinyl Chloride highly resistant to tearing, abrasion, and corrosion as well as to chemicals likely to come in contact with during use. The physical properties will generally be as follows. The actual requirements, which will be directed by the Engineer, may vary slightly

Specific Gravity	:	1.3 to 1.35
Shore Hardness	:	60A to SOA
Tensile Strength	:	10 - 15 N/Sq.mm



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Maximum Safe Continuous
Temperature : 70 Deg.C

Ultimate Elongation : Not less than 275%

3.23.04 Bitumen Compound

When shown in drawing or directed, the gap in expansion joints shall be thoroughly cleaned and bitumen compound laid as per manufacturer's specifications. The compound to be used shall be of approved manufacture and shall conform to the requirements of IS: 1834.

3.23.05 Isolation Joints

Strong and tough alkathene sheet or equivalent, about 1 mm in thickness and as approved by the Engineer shall be used in isolation joints. It shall be fixed by an approved adhesive compound on the cleaned surface of the already set concrete to cover it fully. Fresh concrete shall be laid against the sheet, care being taken not to damage the sheet in any way.

3.23.06 Pad

Hard foundation quality rubber pads of required thickness and shapes shall be put below machine or other foundations as shown on the drawings. The rubber shall have a unit weight of 1500 Kg/Cu.m, a shore hardness - 65A to 70A and be of best quality of approved manufacture, durable, capable of absorbing vibration and must be chemically inert in contact with moist or dry earth or any other deleterious material expected under normal conditions.

3.24.00 Grouting under Machinery or Structural Steel Bases

If required, grouting under base plates of machines or structural steel etc. shall be carried out by the Contractor. In general, the mix shall be 1 (one) part cement and 1 (one) part sand and just enough water to make it flow as required. The areas to be grouted shall be cleaned thoroughly with compressed air jet and/or with water in locations where accumulated surplus water can be removed. Where directed by the Engineer, 6 mm down stone chips may have to be used in the mix. Surface to be grouted shall be kept moist for at least 24 hours in advance. The grout shall be placed under expert supervision, so that there is no locked up air. Edges shall be finished properly. If specified on drawings, admixtures like Aluminium powder, "Ironite" etc. may have to be added with the grout in required proportions. Premixed non-shrink grout of approved manufacture having proper strength shall be used with Engineer's approval for important machineries.



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3.25.00

Precast Concrete

The Specification for precast concrete will be similar as for the cast-in-place concrete described herein and as supplemented in this section. All precast work shall be carried out in a yard made for the purpose. This yard shall be dry, properly levelled and having a hard and even surface. If the ground is to be used as a soffit former of the units, it shall be paved with concrete or masonry and provided with a layer of plaster (1:2 proportion) with smooth neat cement finish or a layer of M.S. sheeting. Where directed by the Engineer, casting will have to be done on suitable vibrating table. The yard, lifting equipment, curing tank, finished material storage space etc. shall be designed such that the units are not lifted from the mould before 7 (seven) days of curing and can be removed for erection after 28 (twenty-eight) days of curing. The moulds shall preferably be of steel or of timber lined with G.I. sheet metal. The yard shall preferably be fenced.

Lifting hooks, where necessary or as directed by the Engineer, shall be embedded in correct position of the units to facilitate erection, even though they may not be shown on the drawings, and shall be burnt off and finished after erection.

Precast concrete units, when ready, shall be transported to site by suitable means approved by the Engineer. Care shall be taken to ensure that no damage occurs during transportation. All adjustments, levelling, and plumbing shall be done as per instructions of the Engineer. The Contractor shall render all help with instruments, materials, and men to the Engineer for checking the proper erection of the precast units.

After erection and alignment, the joints shall be filled with grout or concrete as per drawings. If centrings have to be used for supporting the precast units, they shall not be removed until the joints have attained sufficient strength and in no case before 14 (fourteen) days. The joint between precast roof planks shall be pointed with 1:2 cement: sand mortar where called for in the drawings.

3.26.00

Waterproofing of Concrete Structure

3.26.01

General

Where required, waterproofing of concrete structures shall be ensured internally by suitable design of the concrete mix, addition of suitable admixtures in the concrete or mortar at the time of mixing and/or installing water bars at the joints. In addition to the above measures, the structures shall be made watertight by adopting "structural waterproofing" as per specification. The design, material, and workmanship shall conform to the relevant I.S. Codes where applicable. The Engineer's approval of the materials shall be obtained by the Contractor before procurement. If desired by the

Engineer, test certificates for the materials and samples shall be submitted by the Contractor free of charge. The materials shall be of best quality available indigenously, fresh clean and suitable for the duties called upon.

3.26.02

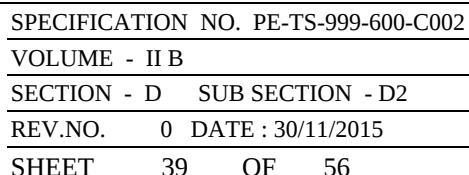
Water Bar/Seal/Special Treatment of Construction Joint

Water bearing structures and underground structures may have water bar/seals installed at the joints. They may be metallic, rubber, or P.V.C. The materials and installation will be as described under Clause 3.23.3. Construction joint shall be provided as per clause 3.13.1 with or without water bar/seal as shown on the drawing. In case of water bars being used at the construction joint, fixing of the same has to be done carefully, so that the water bar is not disturbed during concreting. The construction joint shall also be treated by any one of the following methods.

Method 1: A surface retarder in the form of a thixotropic gel shall be applied on the joint surface of the previous pour in case of joint on the wall and in case of floor the same shall be applied on the formwork against which previous pour of concreting shall be done. The retarder may be liquid or paste form depending on the type of formwork. The formwork shall be removed within 24 hours after concreting. Within 2 hours of striking of the formwork the retarder shall be washed off with strong water jet to make surface rough and clean. Then a rich cement mortar using cement, sand and aggregates (maximum size 8 mm) along with synthetic rubber emulsion type water resistant bonding agent shall be applied for a depth of 50 mm just before pouring the next stage of concreting. In case of walls, the above bonding agent will be mixed with water, which will be used for making the cement mortar. The proportion of mixing of this bonding agent with water shall be as per manufacturer's specification. In case of floor joint, however, after washing of retarder a solvent free two-component epoxy resin-bonding agent will be used at the joint before the next pour of concrete. The above bonding agent shall have the following properties after 28 days

Compressive strength	-	55 to 60 N/Sq.mm
Flexural strength	-	5 to 30 N/sq.mm
Tensile strength	-	15 N/Sq.mm (approx.)
Bonding strength to concrete	-	3 N/Sq.mm (approx.)
Bonding strength to steel	-	20 N/Sq.m (approx.)

The whole operation shall be done as per manufacturers specification. The contractor shall provide manufacturer's supervision at no extra cost to the owner.





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into surfaces to be rendered watertight. Non-shrink cement grout with waterproofing compound as per manufacturers specifications shall be injected under pressure to seal all voids. Special care shall be taken at joints by providing additional nozzles. The pressure grouting shall be done on the internal surface.

b) External Treatment

Two layers of (1:4) plaster of 12 mm thick each with waterproofing compound as per manufacturer's specification shall be provided on outer surface of concrete underground structures.

3.26.05 Protective coating on Inside Surface.

Two coats of cement based two components polymer modified flexible protective and waterproofing slurry having 1 mm thick for each coat shall be applied on the walls/floor after proper surface preparation as mentioned above. The slurry shall be applied by brush.

3.26.06 Bitumen Felt: Application for Tanking

This specification shall cover laying the waterproof course on the outside and inside of the walls and bases of structures.

The materials shall conform to IS: 1322, and the workmanship to IS: 1609. The bitumen felt should be hessian base and/or fibre base as specified in Drawing. If required by the Engineer, tests as specified in relevant IS Codes shall be arranged by the Contractor without charging any extra to the Owner.

The Contractor shall execute this work in direct collaboration with one of the well-known specialized firm approved by the Engineer.

Cleaning the surface, keeping it dry, providing, necessary corner fillets and cement rendering and cutting chases, etc. shall be done as per drawings and/or instructions. If any protective brickwork on/against concrete sub-bases or walls are required, the same shall be provided. A twenty (20) years guarantee for satisfactory performances shall be given by the Contractor as well as his specialist sub-contractor jointly and severally, for this work. Free rectification of any defects noted in the work within this guarantee period will be carried out by the Contractor even if it is beyond the specified maintenance period of the contract as a whole.

3.26.07 Polyethylene Films: Application in Walls or base of structures

Waterproof treatment shall be applied as outlined and as per sequence given hereunder

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- i) the concrete surface shall be made smooth with 12 mm cement plaster 1:6.
- ii) apply hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS: 73-1961) at the rate of 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum
- iii) lay black polyethylene film 250-micron (IS: 2508-1977) with cut back bitumen adhesive in overlaps over hot bitumen surface, gently pressed, taking care not to puncture the film.

Alternatively, the overlaps shall be heat sealed by an electric iron having three parallel sealing bars. A long piece of plywood is to be placed below the polyethylene film to be heat-sealed. On the plywood a rubber gasket is to be laid to provide a cushion for better welding of the film. On the rubber padding, a cellophane tape is to be spread and on this the LDPE film, with 100 mm overlap, is to be stretched. On the overlapped film another cellophane tape is to be placed to prevent the heat sealer from sticking to the LDPE film. After this, the electric iron is to be pressed on the overlap joint for sufficient time so as to allow perfect welding. The operation is to be repeated for subsequent lengths of joints. After heat-sealing, the cellophane tape is to be removed and the joints are to be tested for leaks.

- iv) Lay 100 gm brown craft paper laminated with a layer of straight run bitumen,
- v) Lay hot bitumen 80/100 grade (IS: 73-1961) at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m minimum.
- vi) Lay 250-micron polyethylene film as second layer similar to (iii)above.
- viii) Lay second layer of 100 gm. brown craft paper laminated similar to (iv) above.
- ix) Apply hot bitumen (straight run grade) to IS: 73-1961 at 1.0 Kg/Sq.m dusted with fine sand.
- x) Protecting with a layer of 75 mm plain cement concrete M-10, or a layer of brick laid in cement mortar 1:6 in case of wall apply a 12 mm thick plaster as shown on the drawing or a protective brick wall in 1:6 cement mortar as shown on the drawing.

3.27.00 Protective Coating on Concrete Surface

3.27.01 On Foundation

The outside faces of foundation of important structures will be protected from adverse effect of soil/underground water, if shown on drawing by using rubber/bitumen emulsion protective coating of approved manufacturer.

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4.00.00	SAMPLING AND TESTING	
4.01.00	General	
	The Contractor shall carry out all sampling and testing in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards and as supplemented herein for the following items at his own cost unless otherwise specified in this specification. The Contractor shall get the specimens tested in a laboratory approved by the Engineer and submit to the Engineer the test results in triplicate within 3 (three) days after completion of the test.	
4.02.00	Cement	
	Representative samples will be taken from each consignment of cement received from the manufacturer/supplier for carrying out the tests for fineness (by hand sieving), setting time and compressive strengths as per guidelines of IS: 269. Soundness Tests may also be required to be carried out if required by the Engineer. The Contractor shall carry out the tests without any expense to BHEL. No cement from a particular consignment/batch will be used on the works unless satisfactory 3 (three) days and 7 (seven) days test results for compressive strength are known. The Engineer and Contractor will jointly associate themselves with the tests irrespective of whether they are carried out by the BHEL or the Contractor. These tests are of great importance, as their results will have a bearing on the acceptance of concrete or otherwise as per the terms and conditions of the Contract.	
4.03.00	Aggregates	
	The contractor shall carry out any or all the tests on aggregates as may be required by the Engineer in accordance with IS: 2386 PARTS-I to VIII. The acceptance criteria of the samples tested shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Indian Standards.	
4.04.00	Water	
	Sampling and Testing of water being used for concrete works as per IS: 3550 will be carried out by the Contractor at regular intervals and whenever directed by the Engineer. The acceptance criteria will be as per IS: 456.	
4.05.00	Admixture	
4.05.01	Air Entraining Agents	
	Initially, before starting to use A.E.A., relationship between the percentage of air entrained and the cylinder cube crushing strength vis-a-vis quantity of A.E.A. used for all types of concrete will be established by the Contractor by carrying out sufficiently large number of tests. After that, at regular intervals	

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	and whenever directed by the Engineer, the Contractor will check up the actual percentages of air entrained and corresponding crushing strengths to correlate with the earlier test results. 4.05.02 Other Admixtures Tests for establishing the various properties of any other admixtures, which may be required to be added, shall be carried out by the Contractor. 4.06.00 Concrete The sampling of concrete, making the test specimens, curing and testing procedure etc. shall be in accordance with IS: 516 and IS: 1199, the size of specimen being 15 cm cubes. Normally, only compression tests shall be performed but under special circumstances the Engineer may require other tests to be performed in accordance with IS: 516. Sampling procedure, frequency of sampling and test specimen shall conform to IS: 456. To control the consistency of concrete from every mixing plant, slump tests shall be carried out by the Contractor every two hours or as directed by the Engineer. Slumps corresponding to the test specimens shall be recorded for reference. The acceptance criteria of concrete shall be in accordance with IS: 456. Concrete work found unsuitable for acceptance shall have to be dismantled and replacement is to be done as per specification by the Contractor at his own cost. In the course of dismantling, if any damage is done to the embedded items or adjacent structures, the same shall be made good, free of charge by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. 5.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA 5.01.00 Standard Deviation Standard deviation shall be based on test results and determination of Standard deviation shall conform to IS: 456. 5.02.00 Acceptance Criteria The strength requirements and acceptance criteria shall conform to IS: 456. 5.03.00 Inspection and Core Tests Inspection of concrete work immediately after stripping the formwork and core test of structures shall conform to IS: 456. 5.04.00 Load Test Load tests of structural members as per IS:456 may be required by the Engineer, when the strength of test specimen results falls below the required	



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strength.

If the member shows evident failure, the Contractor shall make the structure adequately strong free of cost to BHEL.

The entire cost of load testing shall be borne by the Contractor. If a portion of the structure is found to be unacceptable, it shall be dismantled and replaced by a new structure as per specification. The entire cost of dismantling and replacement and restoration of the site being borne by the Contractor.

If, in the course of dismantling, any damage is done to the embedded items and or other adjacent structures, the same will be made good, free of charge by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

6.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

6.01.00 Cast-in-situ Concrete

6.01.01 Rates

- a) The unit rates shall include the cost of labour, materials, equipment, handling, transporting, botching, mixing, placing in position, vibrating, compacting, finishing, curing, testing, etc. at all elevations. This shall include the cost of curing by regular wetting or by using curing compound.
- b) The unit rates shall include for all working conditions including at locations under water, liquid, mud, in or under foul positions and extreme weather conditions.
- c) The unit rates for exposed concrete works (including machine foundations) shall include all incidentals, rendering, smoothening with carborandum stone, finishing with a paste of cement sand mortar, curing, etc.
- d) The unit rates shall include all arrangement for maintaining stability of structure during execution.
- e) Nothing extra shall be payable for the handling/mixing of extra cement on account of any reason or pouring of second stage concrete.
- f) Nothing shall be payable to the Contractor on account of facilities and arrangement provided by him for conducting ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV) tests or other relevant tests to ascertain grade and quality, etc. of the concrete in case the concrete quality is in doubt and contractor has to establish the quality by further tests. In case of any defects, the Contractor shall rectify the same by cement/epoxy grout at his own cost.

However, mandatory UPV test as specified in the drawings shall be carried out including arrangement of all its facilities, staging, etc. and shall be

payable to the contractor as per BOQ item.

- g) The unit rates for controlling of the temperature of concrete shall include storing and mixing of ice, water, cooling of aggregate etc.
- h) The quoted rate shall include the cost of MIX design, making of all trial mixes using admixtures and mixing in concrete etc. complete.

6.01.02 Measurements

- a) Actual volume of concrete work as executed or as per drawings issued, whichever is less shall be measured in cubic metres to the nearest two decimals.
- b) No deductions shall be made for the following:
 - i) Ends of dissimilar materials embedded inside for example, beams, posts, girders, rafters, purlins, trusses, corbels and steps upto 500 sqcm in cross section;
 - ii) Opening upto 0.1 sq.m.
 - iii) Volume occupied by reinforcement, sleeves, anchor bolts, and similar items.
 - iv) Volume occupied by pipes, conduits, sheathing, etc. not exceeding 100 sq.cm. each in cross sectional area.
- c) The concrete works of different grades; below and above ground floor finished level shall be measured separately, unless otherwise specified in the schedule of items. Accordingly rates shall be applied for concrete in foundation for concrete below ground floor finished level and concrete in superstructure for concrete above ground floor finished level.
- d) For temperature control measures, measurement shall be done in terms of quantity of concrete in cum. in concreting of which the ice have been used or cooling of aggregates has been done to keep the temperature of freshly laid concrete to less than 23⁰C.

6.02.00 Reinforcement

6.02.01 Rates

- a) The unit rates shall include for cover block, providing binding wire, welding, separator pieces between two or more layers of reinforcement required for keeping the steel in position, etc. at all elevations.

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- b) No extra will be paid for transportation from stores, cleaning, straightening of steel, cutting, bending, binding with annealed wire, welding, tack welding, placing the reinforcement modification of already embedded reinforcement, if required, due to faulty fabrication or placement and other cost of tools and plants, materials, labours, return of unused steel to the store, etc.
- c) However, lap welding of reinforcement steel if permitted shall be paid under separate item as provided in the BOQ and no deduction for labour and binding wire saved for not providing lap length shall be made. Similarly, splicing of reinforcement bars using mechanical couplers if permitted shall be paid under separate item as provided in the BOQ and no deduction for labour and binding wire saved for not providing lap length shall be made.
- d) No extra shall be paid for preparing and getting approved bar bending schedules (including all revisions).
- e) Generally members are straight and have straight edges. However, for bending, binding, placing of reinforcement in any curved member in length or cross section or both, no extra payment shall be made.

6.02.02 Measurements

- a) Bar or any other type of reinforcement used like hard drawn steel wire fabric etc. for reinforced concrete shall be measured by weight in tonnes. The weight shall be arrived at by multiplying the actual or theoretical length measured alongwith standard hooks, cranks, bends, authorized laps, etc. whichever is less by the sectional weights. Claims for payment for this item shall be submitted with supporting documents giving the schedule of bars with sketches. The sectional weight to be adopted shall be IS Section weight. Nothing extra will be payable to the Contractor on account of, difference in weight, if any, due to different methods adopted for issue and measurement.
- b) Standard hooks, cranks, bends, authorised laps, supports, hangers and chairs which are covered in approved bar bending schedule shall be measured in tonnes.

6.03.00 Formwork and Staging

6.03.01 Rates

- a) The unit rates shall be inclusive of all staging, scaffolding, making the formwork watertight, etc. for all elevations and in all types of works.

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	b) No separate payment shall be made for providing fillets, for rounding or chamfering at junctions, comers, etc. c) The unit rates shall include the cost of labour, materials etc. and the extra time, which shall be required for the removal of shuttering/ support for satisfactory completion of work. d) No extra payment shall be made on account of difficulty, wastage etc. for placement/removal of formwork between the network of closely placed steel beams or for the lacing/bracing portions and ribbed slab constructions. e) Payment for curved shuttering shall be made for curved members/wall whose centerline radius in plan is less than 6m. f) If the contact surface area in pockets is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case, payment shall be done under item for providing formwork in pockets. 6.03.02 Measurements a) Formwork for different classes (types) shall be measured separately as the actual surface in contact with the concrete and paid on area basis unless included in the rate for concrete. The unit of measurement shall be in sq.m. b) Openings upto 0.1 sq.m or boxing left for inserts etc. for facility of Contractor's work, shall be neglected as if nonexistent for the purpose of formwork measurement of surface in which the openings occur. For suspended floor, no deduction shall be made for flange area of secondary steel beams. d) No measurement shall be taken for the formwork in pockets, openings, chases, blockouts, etc. in concrete, the contact surface area is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case. e) For pockets, if the contact surface area is less than or equal to 0.1 sq.m. in each case, measurement shall be done under item for providing formwork in pockets. e) Formwork, if required, for joints shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer, shall be paid for the 'leading side' only. 6.04.00 Embedded Parts 6.04.01 Rates a) The unit rate for erection of embedded steel parts, supplied by Engineer	

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	shall include transportation from Owner's store to the place of work, erection & installation including setting material in concrete, etc. complete. b) The unit rate for MS pipe embedments and PVC pipe embedments shall include cutting, welding, fabrication, erection, embedding, and transportation to site. Unit rate shall also include the cost of the pipes. c) Rate for expansion fasteners shall include cost of fasteners, installation, and fixing including cost of washers and nuts and site testing if required. 6.04.02 Measurements a) The measurement of the embedded steel parts fabricated and installed by the Contractor shall be based on the calculated weight of steel sections in tonne corrected to second place of decimal. b) Embedded steel parts supplied by Owner and installed by Contractor Measurement shall be done for the net weight of the embedments installed in tonnes correct to second place of decimal. c) For PVC pipes/conduits, measurements shall be in quintals correct to second place of decimal for the net weight. d) For mild steel pipes, measurement shall be in quintals, correct to second place of decimal, for the net weight of the steel pipe supplied, fabricated, and installed. e) The lugs shall be measured in Kg. correct to second place decimal for the net weight. f) The expansion fasteners shall be measured in number according to tension capacity. g) The rails shall not be treated as embedded steel part and the track shall be measured in running metres along the centre line and paid for under separate item of work as specified in schedule of items. Other related civil items associated with the laying of track shall be measured separately and paid under respective items of works. 6.05.00 Groutings 6.05.01 Rates Rate shall include the cost of surface preparation, admixtures, and curing. 6.05.02 Measurements:	

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- a) Measurement shall be in cubic decimeters.
- b) Measurement for grouting shall be by volume of the block out, pockets or bolt hole upto the top surface of foundation concrete and shall be calculated from the dimensions shown on the drawings.
- c) Measurement for underpinning shall be by volume between the top surface of the foundation concrete and the underside of the base plate, the plan dimensions being as indicated on the drawings.
- d) No deduction shall be made for shims, bolts, shear keys and such other embedments.
- f) Pressure injection grouting with cement based grout if required as per drawing shall be applied at appropriate spacing to cover the desired surface area and measurement shall be made for the surface area grouted in sqm as per BOQ item. However in water retaining structures, the structural grouting if required to ensure water tightness shall not be payable separately as deemed to be covered in water retaining concrete item of BOQ.

6.06.00 Joints

6.06.01 Rates

The unit rate shall include all the activities described in the schedule of items.

6.06.02 Measurements

- a) Bitumen Board/Expanded polystyrene.

The measurement for bitumen board shall be based on actual finished surface area in square meters nearest to second decimal, for the specified thickness.

- b) Water Stops

The measurement for water stops shall be in running metres of actual length of the joint covered, for specified thickness, width, and shapes. No separate measurement shall be made for laps/splices for cross-joints and mitered joints.

- c) Metal Cover Strips

The measurement for Metal Cover Strips shall be based on actual finished surface area in square metres for the specified thickness.



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d) Vibration Damping Resilient Pads

The measurement for this item shall be in square metres for the specified thickness, measured correct to the second place of decimal, of the actual finished surface area.

6.07.00 Dismantling/Demolishing Work – RCC and PCC and Chipping of Concrete

6.07.01 Rates

The unit rates shall include the cost of all necessary propping, shoring, underpinning scaffolding, safety measures, temporary enclosures, disposal/stacking of serviceable/unserviceable materials, etc. for all types of work and for all grades of concrete.

In the case of dismantling/demolishing work, the cutting of reinforcement shall also be included in the rate.

In the case of chipping work, the cutting of reinforcement shall be paid separately.

If the serviceable material including reinforcement steel from dismantled structure is allowed to be used/taken out by bidder, suitable rebate shall be given by bidder.

6.07.02 Measurements

- a) Dismantling of PCC and RCC work shall be measured in cu.m separately. Measurement of all work, except hidden work shall be taken before execution of work and no allowance for increase in bulk shall be allowed. Specifications for deductions of voids, openings etc, shall be done on the same basis as that applied for construction work.
- b) Chipping of concrete, making holes/pockets etc. shall be measured in cubic decimeters (i.e. 0.001 cu.m.).
- c) Cutting of reinforcement in chipping work for making of pockets and openings shall be measured in sq. cm. of cross-sectional area.

6.08.00 Precast Concrete

This clause shall be read in conjunction with relevant provisions specified elsewhere for cast in-situ Concrete.

6.08.01 Rates



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- a) The unit rate shall include cost of preparation of casting yard, formwork, concrete and its casting, finishing as specified, setting filling of gaps between adjacent pre-cast concrete units with concrete, or cement mortar, curing, handling, erection, grouting, welding, preparation of supporting surface, etc.

6.08.02 Measurements

The measurement of pre-cast concrete members shall be on the basis of volume of concrete in cubic metres nearest to second place of decimal. No deduction shall be made for volume occupied by reinforcement/inserts/sleeves and for openings up to 0.1 sq.m. The setting of element with cement mortar shall not be measured separately The filling of concrete cement mortar between the gaps of adjacent precast units shall be considered while computing the volume of pre-cast concrete work and shall be paid for under this item itself.

7.00.00 LIST OF IS CODES AND STANDARDS FOR REFERENCE

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

- IS: 73 - Indian Standard Specification for Paving Bitumen
- IS: 216 - Indian Standard Specification for Coal Tar Pitch
- IS: 383 - Indian Standard Specification for Coarse and Fine Aggregates from Natural Sources for Concrete
- IS: 432 - Indian Standard Specification for Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars and Hard Drawn Steel Wire for concrete Reinforcement
- IS: 455 - Indian Standard Specification for Slag Cement
- IS: 456 - Indian Standard Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete
- IS: 457 - Indian Standard Code of Practice for General Construction of Plain and Reinforced Concrete for Dams and other Massive

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	Structures IS: 516 - Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Test for Strength of Concrete IS: 702 - Indian Standard specification for industrial bitumen. IS: 1199 - Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Sampling and Analysis of Concrete IS: 1322 - Indian Standard Specification for Bitumen Felts for Waterproofing and Damp-proofing IS: 1489 - Indian Standard Specification for Portland Pozzolona Cement IS: 1566 - Indian Standard Specification for hard drawn steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement. IS: 1609 - Code of Practice for Laying Damp-proof Treatment using Bitumen Felts IS: 1786 - Indian Standard Specification for High Strength Deformed Steel Bars and Wires for Concrete Reinforcement. IS: 1791 - Indian Standard Specification for Batch Type Concrete Mixers. IS: 1838 - Indian Standard Specification for preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete pavements and structures (non-extruding and resilient type). IS: 2185 - Indian Standard Specification for Hollow Cement Concrete Blocks IS: 2210 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete shell Structures and Folded Plates IS: 2386 - Indian Standard Specification for Methods of Test for Aggregates for Concrete - Part-I to VIII IS: 2502 - Indian Standard Code of Practice for Bending and Fixing of Bars for Concrete Reinforcement IS: 2505 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Vibrators, Immersion Type IS: 2506 - Indian Standard Specification for Screed Board Concrete Vibrators	



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- IS: 2514 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Vibrating Tables
- IS: 2571 - Code of practice for laying in-situ cement concrete floors.
- IS: 2645 - Integral cement water proofing compound
- IS: 2722 - Indian Standard Specification for Portable Swing Weigh Batchers for Concrete (Single and Double Bucket type)
- IS: 2750 - Indian Standard Specification for steel scaffoldings.
- IS: 2751 - Code of Practice for Welding of Mild Steel Bars used for Reinforced Concrete Construction
- IS: 2770 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Testing Bond in Reinforced Concrete
- IS: 3025 - Indian Standard specification for Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for Water used in Industry
- IS: 3067 - Code of practice for general design details and preparatory work for damp proofing and water proofing of building.
- IS: 3201 - Indian Standard Specification for Design and Construction of Precast Concrete Trusses
- IS: 3370 - Indian Standard Specification for Code of Practice for Concrete Structures for Storage of Liquids
- IS: 3414 - Code of practice for design and installation of joints in buildings.
- IS: 3550 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Routine Control for Water used in Industry
- IS: 3558 - Code of Practice for use of Immersion vibrators for Consolidating Concrete
- IS: 3696 - Safety Code for Scaffolding and Ladders
- IS: 3812 - Indian Standard Specification for Fly Ash for Use as Admixture for Concrete
- IS: 4014 - Code of practice for steel tubular scaffolding.
- IS: 4031 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Tests for

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Hydraulic Cement IS: 4082 - Indian Standard Specification for Recommendation on Stacking and Storage of Construction Materials at site IS: 4090 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete Arches IS: 4634 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Testing Performance of Batch-type Concrete Mixes IS: 4656 - Indian Standard Specification for Form Vibrators for Concrete IS: 4925 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Batching and Mixing Plant IS: 4926 - Indian Standard Specification for Ready Mixed Concrete IS: 4990 - Indian Standard Specification for Plywood for Concrete Shuttering work IS: 4991 - Indian Standard Specification for Blast Resistant Design of structure for Explosion above ground IS: 4995 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Part-I & II Reinforced Concrete Bins for the Storage of Granular and Powdery Materials IS: 4998 - Indian Standard Specification for Design of Reinforced Concrete Chimneys. IS: 5256 - Code of practice for sealing joints in concrete lining on canals. IS: 5512 - Indian Standard Specification for Flow Table for use in Tests of Cement and Pozzolan materials IS: 5513 - Indian Standard Specification for vacate Apparatus. IS: 5515 - Indian Standard Specification for Compaction Factor Apparatus. IS: 5525 - Recommendation for detailing of reinforcement in reinforced concrete works. IS: 5624 - Indian Standard Specification for foundation bolts. IS: 5751 - Indian Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Coping		

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	Blocks. IS: 5816 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Splitting Tensile strength of Concrete Cylinders. IS: 5891 - Indian Standard Specification for Hand operated Concrete Mixers. IS: 5892 - Indian Standard Specification for transit mixer and agitators. IS: 6452 - Indian Standard Specification for High Alumina Cement for Structural Use IS: 6909 - Indian Standard Specification for Super sulphated Cement IS: 6923 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Performance of Screed Board Concrete Vibrators. IS: 6925 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Test for Determination of Water Soluble Chloride in Concrete Admixtures. IS: 7242 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Spreaders. IS: 7246 - Indian Standard Specification for Table Vibrators for Consolidating Concrete. IS: 7251 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Finishers. IS: 7293 - Safety code for working with construction machinery. IS: 7320 - Indian Standard Specification for Concrete Slump Test Apparatus. IS: 7861 - Indian Standard Specification for Recommended Practice Part-I&II for Extreme Weather Concreting. IS: 7969 - Safety Code for Storage and Handling of Building Materials. IS: 8041 - Indian Standard Specification for Rapid Hardening Portland cement. IS: 8112 - Indian Standard Specification for high strength Ordinary Portland Cement. IS: 8142 - Indian Standard Specification for Determining Setting time of concrete by Penetration Resistance.	



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- IS: 8989 - Safety Code for Erection of Concrete Framed Structures.
- IS: 9012 - Recommended method for shortcreting.
- IS: 9013 - Indian Standard Specification for Method of Making, Curing, and determining compressive Strength of Accelerated-cured Concrete Test Specimens.
- IS: 9077 - Code of Practice for Corrosion Protection of Steel Reinforcement in RB and RCC Construction.
- IS: 9103 - Indian Standard Specification for Admixtures for Concrete.
- IS: 10262 - Recommended Guidelines for Concrete Mix Design.
- IS: 13311 - Non-destructive testing of concrete.
- SP: 34 - Handbook of concrete, reinforcement and detailing.



**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
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CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

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**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301**



**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
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JOINERY**

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CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.00.01 Materials

a) Timber

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

b) Plywood

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

c) Decorative Laminated Plastic Sheets

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

d) Flush Doors

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

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e) Panel Doors

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

f) Windows, Ventilators

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

g) Fixtures

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

2.02.00 Workmanship

2.02.01 General

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

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

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

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2.02.02 Finish

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

2.02.03 Surface Treatment

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

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

3.00.01 Door and Window Frames

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

3.02.00 Door and Window Shutters

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

3.03.00 Partitions, Paneling, Pelmet, Furniture, etc.

3.03.01 General

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

3.03.02 Partition

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



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3.03.03 Pelmets

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

3.03.04 Cupboard Shutters

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

3.03.05 Drawers

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

3.03.06 Loose Furniture

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

4.00.00 IS CODES

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

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

IS: 1003 - Timber panelled and glazed shutters.

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

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

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

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00 Rates

Rates shall include of all activities mentioned in "Schedule of Item" for completion of the work. No separate payment shall be made for fixing, caulking, application of primer coat, polishing, providing of butt hinges,



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holdfasts, sliding/tower bolts, door stoppers, door closers and other fittings and fixtures.

5.02.00

Measurement

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

Measurement for wooden frame shall be in CuM.

Pelmets shall be measured in RM.



**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
ROOF AND UNDERGROUND
STRUCTURES WATER PROOFING,
INSULATION AND ALLIED WORKS**

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**ROOF AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES WATER
PROOFING, INSULATION AND ALLIED WORKS**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C004



**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301**



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

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 GRADING UNDERBED

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

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

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

2.01.01 Cement Mortar Underbed

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

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

2.01.02 Cement Concrete Underbed

The underbed cement concrete shall be used where the subgrade is more than average 25 mm thick. It shall consist of cement concrete 1:2:4 nominal mix

by volume with 12 mm down stone chips and coarse sand. The aggregate shall be mixed dry and minimum quantity of water shall be added to make the mix workable.

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

2.02.00 INSULATION

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

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

2.02.01 Foam Concrete

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

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

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

2.02.02 Expanded Polystyrene Blocks

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



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The Contractor shall lay the expanded polystyrene block as per manufacturer's approved specification. Only specifically experienced workers shall be used for this work. If the Engineer is not satisfied about the efficiency of the workers the Contractor shall secure manufacturers supervision at no extra cost to the Owner.

2.03.00 Fillets

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

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

2.04.00 Waterproofing Treatment

2.04.01 Bitumen Felt Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Normal Treatment - Five courses

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

b) Heavy Treatment - Seven Courses

With Hessian base felt

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

or

With fiber base felt

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

6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (Min.)

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

c) Extra Heavy Treatment – Nine courses

With fiber based felt

1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.

2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)

3) Fiber-base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.

4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sq.m (min.)

5) Fibre base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.

6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)

7) Fibre base self-finished felt type 2, grade 1.

8) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)

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

or

With Hessian base felt

1) Primer coat conforming to IS:3384 applied at the rate 0.27lits/sqm min.

2) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)

3) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.

4) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. (min.)

5) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.

6) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. min.

7) Hessian base self-finished felt, type 3, grade 1.

8) Hot applied bitumen at the rate of 1.2 kg/sqm. min.

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

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

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

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

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

2.04.02

Elastomeric Membrane

a) Material

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

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

b) Primer coat

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

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

c) Finishing coats :

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

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

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

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

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

d) Surface Finish :

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

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



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2.04.03 Waterproofing By Epoxy Resin Based Application

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

2.04.02 Flashing

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

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

2.05.00 WATER-PROOFING OF UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water proofing/damp proofing treatment:

A) Heavy Treatment (Two layers of felt)

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

B) Extra Heavy treatment (Three layers of felt)

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

vii) Hessian base bitumen felt type 3 grades 2

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

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

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

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

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

3.00.00

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND GUARANTEE

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

The contractor shall give a guarantee in writing for all works executed under this specification supplemented by a separate and unilateral guarantee from the specified agency for the roof waterproofing treatment work. The guarantee shall be for materials and workmanship as under:

For Bitumen Felt Treatment under clause no. 2.04.01: 5 years in case of normal treatment, 10 years for heavy treatment and 20 years for extra heavy treatment.

For Elastomeric Membrane under clause no. 2.04.02: 10 (ten) years

In case guarantee is more stringent in owner specification, more stringent guarantee shall be applicable. The mode of execution of the guarantee shall be such, which shall be acceptable to the Owner.



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4.00.00

I.S. CODES AND STANDARDS

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

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

5.00.00

RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00

Rates

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

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

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

5.02.00

Measurement

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



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



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FOR METAL DOORS, WINDOWS,
VENTILATORS, LOUVERS ETC.**

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METAL DOORS, WINDOWS, VENTILATORS, LOUVERS ETC.

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C005



**Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301**



TITLE:
**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR METAL DOORS, WINDOWS,
VENTILATORS, LOUVERS ETC.**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C005
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TITLE:

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

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION**2.01.00 Materials**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

b) Double Plate Flush Door Shutters

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

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

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

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	c) Single Sheet Door Shutters Single sheet doors shall be made from best quality 18 G mild steel sheets, and shall present a flush surface on the outside. The inside shall be stiffened with semi tubular edge and central stiffening rail, which shall convey the lock and other fixture. The frames shall be made from best quality, 16 G mild steel sheets. Wherever required, provisions for fixing glass panes, louvers etc. shall be made. The manufacturing shall be done as specified in 2.02.01 (b) “Double Plate Flush Door Shutters.” d) Sliding Door Sliding doors shall be either double plate or single plate Construction made out of 18 gauge steel sheets with adequate stiffeners. The contractor shall specify the weight of the door in his shop and submit the manufacturer's catalogue of the sliding gear he proposes to use. Where called for the Contractor shall make provision for openings to the door for monorail beams. Doors shall close positively to exclude rainwater from seeping in. When called for, sliding doors shall withstand specified wind loads without buckling or jamming. The door shall slide freely under all ambient conditions. e) Door Threshold Door threshold shall be provided. Doors without threshold shall have bottom tie of approved type. f) Steel Windows, Sashes, and Ventilators etc. These shall conform in all respects to IS: 1038 and IS: 1361 latest editions. The details as called for in the above codes shall be applicable for coupling mullions, transoms, weather bars, and pivot arrangements for ventilators, etc. or as called for. All welds shall be dressed flush on all exposed and contact surfaces. Where composite unit openings are required the individual window units shall be joined together with requisite transoms and mullions. All windows shall be outside glazed, fixed with putty or metal glazing beads as specified. Where aluminium glazing beads are specified, they shall be extruded aluminium channel 9.5 mm x 9.5 mm x 1.6 mm (Indal Section No. 2209) unless otherwise shown on drawings. Aluminium beads shall be given one coat of zinc chromate primer before fixing to windows.	



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2.02.02 Aluminium Door, Windows, and Frames

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

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

2.03.00 Shop Coat or Paint

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

Where called for, all steel doors, windows, etc. shall be hot dip galvanized to give a coating weight of 1½ - 2 oz. per sqft. One coat zinc chromate primer coat shall then be applied as shop paint.

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

2.04.00 Handling & Storage of Fabricated Material

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

When taking delivery of items supplied by Owner, the Contractor shall satisfy



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himself that the items supplied are up to the specified standard. Any defect detected shall promptly be brought to the notice of the Engineer.

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

2.05.00 Assembly & Erection at Site

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

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

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

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

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

2.06.0 Fire proof Door

Fire proof doors shall be provided at all fire exit points as specified and also to restrict the spread of fire within buildings whether from internal fire or from external fire. The construction details of door shall conform to the

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	requirements stipulated in IS:3614(Part-1). Doors shall comply with the testing requirement mentioned in IS:3614 (Part-2). The doors shall be approved by Tariff Advisory Committee and shall have minimum 2 hrs. fire rating. Metal covered (on both sides) Doors having insulating core filled up with mineral wool shall be used at all fire exit points and shall open out side. All necessary accessories and hardware shall also be supplied along with doors. Fire proof door shall be provided with zinc silicate primer (minimum DFT 75 micron) after blast cleaning the surface to near white metal surface and shall be finished painted with epoxy based painting. 3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA 3.01.00 For fabricated Items a) Overall dimensions shall be within ± 1.5 mm of the size shown on drawings. b) Mullions, transoms etc. shall be in one length and permissible deviations from straightness shall be limited to ± 1.5 mm from the axis of the member. c) Door and window shutters shall operate without jamming. The clearance at head and jamb for door shutters shall not exceed 1.5 mm for double leaf doors; the gap at the meeting stiles shall not be more than 1.5 mm. d) Door leaves shall be undercut where shown on drawings. e) Doors, windows, frames, etc. shall be on a true planes, free from warp or buckle. f) All welds shall be dressed flush on exposed and contact surfaces. g) Correctness of location and smoothness of operations of all shop installed hardware and fixtures h) Provision for hardware and fixtures to be installed at site. i) Glazing beads shall be cut with mitered corners. j) Glazing clips, fixing devices etc. shall be supplied in adequate numbers. k) Shop coats shall be properly applied. l) Exposed aluminum surfaces shall be free from scratches, stains, and discoloration. Anodized surfaces shall present a uniform and pleasing look.	

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3.02.00	For installed Items a) Installations shall be at correct location, elevation and in general, on a true vertical plane. b) Fixing details shall be strictly as shown on drawings. c) Assembly of composite units shall be strictly, as per drawings with mastic caulking of transoms and mullions, gaskets, weather strips etc. complete. d) All frames on external walls shall be mastic caulked to prevent leakage through joint between frames and masonry. e) All openable section shall operate smoothly without jamming. f) Locks, fasteners etc. shall be engage positively. Key shall, be non-interchangeable. g) Cutting to concrete or masonry shall be made good and all abrasions to shop paint shall be touched up with paint of same quality as shop paint. h) Aluminium doors, windows, etc. shall be free from scratches stain or discoloration.	
4.00.00	INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED	
4.01.00	With Tender a) Names of manufacturers for Doors, windows etc. b) Manufacturer's catalogue for all hardware and fixtures proposed to be used.	
4.02.00	After Award a) Before starting fabrication of all metal doors, windows, etc. the Contractor shall submit detailed fabrication drawings to the Engineer for approval. The fabrication shall be started only after approval of drawings. b) He shall submit a programme of work to be done for the approval of the Engineer. c) Before bulk supply, he shall submit for the approval of the Engineer samples of all bought out items and samples of each type of fabricated items. The samples shall be retained by the Engineer for comparison of bulk supply and returned to the Contractor towards the end for final incorporation in the job.	

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



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

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

6.02.00

Measurement

Supply and installation of doors, windows, and ventilators shall be measured in Sqm or Kg as per BOQ item. If measured in sqm, it shall be for net outer to outer (excluding frame) area of doors, windows, and ventilators of each type used as described in "Schedule of Items". Frame for steel or aluminium shall be measured in Kgs. Wooden frames shall be measured in Cum. Measurement for aluminium partition frames shall be in Kg. Panelling and glazing shall be paid separately if not covered in BOQ item description.

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



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ANNEXURE-A

SCHEDULE OF FIXTURES

A. TIMBER DOORS

1. For single leaf panel/flush doors
 - i) 100 mm brass butt hinges with screws - 3 Nos.
 - ii) 150 mm brass tower bolts with screws - 1 No.
 - iii) 100 mm x 225 mm clear plastic push Plate with counter sunk brass screws - 1 No.
 - iv) 30 mm brass ring pull handle with Plates and screws - 1 No.
 - v) 150 mm brass coat hook with screws - 1 No.
 - vi) Heavy duty, cylinder looks on active leaf - for flush door. For door-closure, see "Door Schedule".

B. ALUMINIUM DOORS

1. For double leaf door
 - i) Concealed hanging arrangement for door leaves.
 - ii) Concealed two points bolt encasing simultaneously at head and threshold on inactive leaf, operable from inside.
 - iii) Heavy duty, cylinder look on active leaf.
 - iv) Pull handle of approved design on both leaves.
 - v) Doors stops for both leaves.
 - vi) Overhead door closure for both leaves.



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ANNEXURE-A

C. STEEL DOORS AND WINDOWS

1. Doors

a) Double leaf doors

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

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

b) Single leaf doors

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

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

2. Windows, Ventilators, etc.

a) Side Hung Windows

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



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ANNEXURE-A

- iii) 2 point handles - 1 No. per leaf
 - b) Top Hung Ventilators (Projecting Out)
 - i) Hinges - As per standard Practice of the Manufacturer, but minimum two hinges Per leaf.
 - ii) Adjustable sliding fabrication assemblies - 2 Nos. per leaf.
 - iii) 2 point handles - 1 No. per leaf.
 - c) Bottom Hung Ventilators (Projecting in)
 - i) Hinges - As per standard Practice of the Manufacturer, but minimum two hinges Per leaf.
 - ii) Concealed side arms for opening adjustment. - 2 Nos. per leaf.
 - iii) Spring Catch - 1 No. per leaf.



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ANNEXURE-A

D. ALUMINIUM WINDOW, VENTILATORS, ETC.
 (As per IS-1948 latest editions)

a) Side Hung Windows

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

b) Top Hung Ventilators (Projecting out)

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

c) Bottom Hung Ventilation & (Projecting In)

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



TITLE:

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR GLASS AND GLAZING**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C006

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SECTION - D SUB-SECTION – D6

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GLASS AND GLAZING

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C006



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



TITLE:

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<u>GLASS AND GLAZING</u> 1.00.00 SCOPE This section covers supplying and fixing of all glass and glazing including all clips, putty, mastic cement etc. wherever required as per specifications. 2.00.00 INSTALLATION 2.01.00 General The Contractor shall supply and install all glass and glazing as required for various doors, windows, sashes, ventilators and fixed louvers, miscellaneous glazing and partitions, from approved manufacturer like Hindustan Pilkinton or equivalent, having uniform refractive index and free from flaws, specks, and bubbles. The glass shall be brought to site in the original packing from the manufacturer and cut to size at site. Materials a) Glare reducing or heat absorbing glass shall be "Calorex" of Hindustan Pilkinton or approved equivalent and special care shall be taken to grind smooth and round off the edges before fixing. b) Clear glass shall be flat draw sheet glass and shall be at least 4 mm thick. Sheet glass for doors shall be minimum 5.5 mm thick. c) Wired glass shall be thick- rolled glass with centrally embedded 42g wire mesh of Georgian type. This may be of clear or coloured glass, as required. d) Obscure glasses shall have a cast surface in one side. e) Coloured and figured glass shall be as per approved sample. f) In general, the putty shall conform to IS: 400 and be of best quality from approved manufacturer. It shall be brought to site in the manufacturer's original packing. g) Neoprene gaskets with snap-fit glazing beads shall be fixed as per manufacturer's instructions and shall sit snugly against glass to give a leak proof installation. 2.03.00 Glazing, Setting, and Finish All glazing clips, bolts, nuts, putty, mastic cement etc. as required shall be supplied by the Contractor.		

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	All glass shall be thoroughly cleaned before putting in position. Each glass pane shall be held in place by special glazing clips of approved type. As specified in relevant I.S. Codes, four glazing chips shall be provided per glass pane, except for large panes where six or more clips shall be used as per engineer's instructions. All holes that may be necessary for holding the clips glazing heads and all other attachments shall be drilled by, the Contractor. Glass panes shall be set without springing, and shall be bedded in putty and back puttied, except where mouldings or gasket are specified, putty, mastic cement etc. shall be smoothly finished to the even line and figured glass shall be set with smooth side out. Where owner will supply glass, the Contractor shall cut it to size and fix them in the same as specified above. The Contractor shall supply necessary glazing clips, putty, mastic cement etc. After completion of glazing, the Contractor shall remove all dirt stains, excess putty etc. clean glass panes and leave the work in perfectly acceptable condition. All broken cracked or damaged glass shall be replaced by new ones at the contractor's own cost. 3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA a) All installation shall be free from cracked, broken, or damaged glass. Edges of large panes of thicker glass and heat absorbing glass shall be inspected carefully for chipped, cracked, or underground edges. b) Glazing shall be carefully done to avoid direct contact with metal frames. c) All glass shall be embedded in mastic or fixed by neoprene gaskets to give a leak proof installation. d) At completion, the panes shall be free from dirt, stains, excess putty etc. to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer. 4.00.00 I.S. CODES Following are some of the important I.S.Codes relevant to this Section: IS: 3548 - Code of practice for glazing in building. IS: 1081 - Code of practice' for fixing and glazing metal doors, windows ventilators.	

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5.00.00	RATES Rates of glass and glazing if not included in respective items for supply and installation of window, ventilator, and partitions shall be paid separately as per BOQ items provided. No separate payment shall be made for glazing clips, mastic cement, putty, screws; rails, etc. nor for drilling holes in frames for inserting glazing clips.	



TITLE:

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND
GRILLS**

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C007

VOLUME - II B

SECTION - D SUB-SECTION – D7

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VOLUME: II B

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ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS

SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C007



Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



TITLE:
**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND
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ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 Components

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

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	i) Power unit shall be suitable for 3 phase, 50 cycles, 400-volt A.C. power supply and be either floor or wall mounted unit. The motor shall be of sufficient capacity, to move the shutter in either direction at a speed of 0.3 metres per second. In addition to the gear motor each standard power unit shall include a magnetic brake, a reversing starter with built-in overload protection, a geared limit switch and one push button station located inside the building unless otherwise stated in drawing. It is desirable that the bottom bar of motor operated doors shall be provided with a sensitive edge, electrically connected to stop the travel of the door on meeting an obstruction. j) Operating chains shall be of tested quality, heavily galvanized and with all ends rounded to assure smooth operation and hand protection. k) Reduction gears shall be high strength grey cast iron, machine moulded from machine out patterns. 2.02.00 Manually Operated Shutters/Grills Manually operated shutters shall be easily operable by one person. The speed of operation shall be about 1.3 metres per second. In general, manually operated shutters shall be push pull type for opening up to 9 Sq. metre in area. Larger shutters shall, be either chain and gear operated or crank and gear operated. The crank handle shall be removable. All shutters shall be lockable from one or both sides as desired by the Engineer. 2.03.00 Power operated Shutters/Grills These shall be operable from a push button station conveniently located beside the door. One emergency hand chain/crank operation shall also be provided for use in case of failure of the electric system. Where called for, externally mounted shutters shall be operated by control mechanism located inside the building. 2.04.00 Shop Coat Shutters shall be painted with one coat of red lead or zinc chromate primer. Where specified, doors shall be galvanized and subsequently painted one coat of zinc chromate for adhesion of field coat. 2.05.00 Erection Door shall be installed by the manufacturer or his authorized representative and all work shall be as per manufacturer's instructions. Any drilling or cutting to concrete, masonry etc. shall be made good after erection of shutters and all abrasion to shop coat shall be touched up. All electrical work shall be	

 BHEL Maharatna Company	TITLE: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR ROLLING STEEL SHUTTERS AND GRILLS	SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-999-600-C007 VOLUME - II B SECTION - D SUB-SECTION – D7 REV.NO. 00 DATE 30/11/2015 SHEET 5 OF 5
	in strict accordance with the latest Indian Electricity Rules. 3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND GUARANTEE 3.01.00 Shop Inspection After completing the manufacture of the different components of the rolling shutter, an arrangement for shop inspection by the Engineer shall be made to check the conformity with approved shop drawings. 3.02.00 Field Inspection After installing the shutters, the Contractor shall test the performance of the shutter in the presence of the Engineer. The doors shall be smoothly operable under all ambient conditions. All control and locking devices shall give fault free performance. 3.03.00 Guarantee The Contractor shall give one year's guarantee for the successful operation of the shutters. This shall be supported by a separate and unilateral guarantee from the manufacturer of the shutters. 4.00.00 I.S. CODE IS: 6248 - Metal rolling shutters and rolling grills. 5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT 5.01.00 Rates Rates for rolling shutters and grill shall include the cost of the locks, guide channels, cost of drive as specified. In case of electrically operated rolling shutters, the rate shall also include the mounting of controls, wire and wiring from the nearest junction box, conduit and other electrical connections and cost of electric motor. 5.02.00 Measurement Supply and installation of rolling shutter and grill shall be measured in Sqm in net outer to outer (including frame) area of each type used as described in "Schedule of Items".	



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MISCELLANEOUS METAL

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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



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MISCELLANEOUS METAL

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 Fabrication/casting

2.01.01 General

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

2.01.02 Shop Connections

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

2.01.03 Shop Coat

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



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2.02.00 Erection

2.02.01 Bracing

The Contractor shall provide all necessary temporary guys and braces to ensure alignment and stability of the members and to take care of all loads to which the structure may be subjected, including erection of equipment and operation of the same.

2.02.02 Temporary Bolting-Up

As erection proceeds the Contractor shall plum up and level all members and shall securely bolt up to take care of all dead load, wind load and erection stresses. Wherever erection equipment or other loads are carried by members during erection, proper provision shall be made to take care of the stresses resulting from the same.

2.02.03 Turned Bolt

For field connections where bolting is specified, holes for the turned bolts may be reamed in the field, if required. All drilling or reaming for turned bolts shall be done after the parts to be connected are assembled.

2.02.04 Welding

Where specified on drawings, welding shall be done in accordance with IS: 816 for steel and IS: 2812 for Aluminium & Alloys.

2.02.05 Cutting and Fitting

No cutting of sections, flanges, webs of angles shall be done without the approval of the Engineer. Where indicated on the drawings holes, cuttings, etc. shall be provided as required for installation, to the work by the other Contractors. No additional holes or cuttings, than those shown on drawings, shall be made without the approval of the Engineer.

2.02.06 Drifting

Correction minor misfits and a reasonable amount of reaming and cutting of excess stock from rivets may be permitted. For this, light drifting may be allowed to draw holes together. Twist drills shall be used to enlarge as necessary to make connections, reaming that weakness the members or make it impossible to fill the holes properly or to adjust accurately after reaming shall not be allowed.

Any error in shop work which prevents the proper assembling and fitting of parts by moderate use of drift pins or a moderate amount of reaming and slight



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

2.02.07 Spot Painting

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

2.02.08 Good

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

2.02.09 Grouting

All bearing plates, loose, lintels and beams, etc. shall be set to proper grade and level by the Contractor and the Engineer's approval obtained before proceeding with the grouting. Grouting shall be done in 1:1½:3 concrete with 6 mm down stone chips or as specified in schedule of items.

2.02.10 Anchor Fasteners

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

Heavy Duty Anchor Fasteners

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

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



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

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

Light Duty Anchors

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

2.02.11 Pipe Joints

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

2.03.0 FENCING

2.03.01 Chain Link Fencing

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

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

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

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

The bottom of fencing shall be treated as follows:

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

2.03.02

Barbed Wire Fencing

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

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



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to the wire so that they could not be bunched together. Droppers for barbed wire shall be of mild steel of not less than 25 x 4.75 mm thick with 38 x 4.85 mm half round staples for fastening the barbed wire to them. Bracing for the rows of barbed wire shall be approved by the Engineer.

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

- a) All items shall be correct shape, size, weight etc. shown on drawings and schedule of items.
- b) For installed items, the tolerances shall be as follows
 - i) Permissible deviation from, straightness – 1 in 1000.
 - ii) Seats, stiffener connections etc. shall be as per approved drawings and shall not interfere with architectural clearances.
- c) All castings shall be free from blowholes, cracks, and other blemishes.
- d) All MS wire fencing shall be in true vertical plain, and shall not bulge.

4.00.00 IS CODES

- | | |
|---------|---|
| IS:278 | Specification for Galvanised Steel Barbed wire for fencing. |
| IS:816 | Code of practice for use of Metal Arc welding for general construction in mild steel. |
| IS:1367 | Industrial Fasteners – Threaded steel fasteners - Technical supply condition. |
| IS:2721 | Specification for Galvanised Steel Chain Link fence fabric. |
| IS:2812 | Arc welding of Aluminum and Alloy |

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

5.01.0 Rates

Rates shall include supply, fabrication and installation for misc. metals works as required for completion of works like gates, fencing, handrails, ladders, hangers, anchors etc., unless otherwise specified in Schedule of Items. Rate for fencing shall also include excavation, concreting and supply, erection & fabrication of post (post made of either structural steel or reinforced cement concrete), unless any specific item is excluded.



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5.02.0

Measurements

Measurement for MS gates shall be in MT.

Measurement for galvanised MS wire fencing shall be in Sqm.

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

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



**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
MASONRY AND ALLIED WORKS**

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MASONRY AND ALLIED WORKS

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Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR MASONRY AND ALLIED WORKS

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MASONRY AND ALLIED WORKS

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

2.00.00 MATERIALS

a) Brick

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

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

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

b) Stone

All stones shall be obtained from approved quarries, hard, tough, durable compact grained, uniform in texture and colour and free from decay, flaws, veins, cracks and sand holes. The surface of a freshly broken stone shall be bright, clean, and sharp and shall show uniformity of texture, without

loose grains and free from any dull, chalky, or earthy appearance. Stone showing mottled colours shall not be used for face work. A stone shall not absorb more than 5 per cent of its weight of water after 24 hours immersion. The type of stone shall be as specified on drawings and/or instructed by the Engineer. Samples shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved samples shall be retained by the Engineer for comparison of bulk supply.

c) Cement

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

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

d) Coarse Aggregate

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

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

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

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

segregation.

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

Aggregate of different size shall be kept in separate stacks. If so desired by the Engineer aggregate from different sources shall be stacked separately with proper care to prevent intermixing.

e) Sand

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

f) Water

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

g) Reinforcement

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

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

3.00.00 INSTALLATION

3:01.00 Soling

3.01.01 Brick Soling

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

3.01.02 Stone Soling

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

3.02.00 Brick-on-Edge

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

3.03.00 Masonry

3.03.01 General

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

3.03.02 Cement Mortar

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

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

3.03.03 Brick Masonry

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

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

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

3.03.04 Exposed Brickwork

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

3.03.05 Reinforced Brickworks

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

3.03.06 Stone Masonry

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

3.03.07 Exposed Stone work

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

3.03.08 Composite Masonry

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

3.03.09 Expansion & Separation Joints

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

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

3.03.10 Mouldings, Cornices, Drip Course

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

3.03.11 Curing

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

3.03.12 Embedding of fixtures

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

3.03.13 Encasing of Structural Steel

This shall be done by building masonry work round flanges, webs etc., and filling the gap between steel and masonry by minimum 12 mm thick mortar. Encased members shall be wrapped with chicken wire mesh when shown on drawings or instructed by the Engineer. The minimum lap in chicken wire mesh shall be 50 mm.

3.04.00 Damp Proof Course (DPC)

Unless otherwise specified Damp-proof course shall be 40 mm thick 'artificial stone' in proportion 1:1½:3 cement sand stone-chips (10 mm down) with admixture of a waterproofing compound as approved by the Engineer. The percentage of admixture shall be as per manufacturer's specifications but not less than 2% by weight of cement. The top surface shall be double chequered and cured by ponding for seven days.

3.05.00 Damp Proof Membrane

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

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

3.05.00 Plinth Protection

Plinth of buildings shall be protected with brick-on-edge paving of minimum 750mm width unless otherwise shown on the drawings. The treatment shall

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.00.00 I.S. CODES

Some of the important relevant codes for this section are:

- IS: 1127: Recommendations for dimensions and workmanship of natural building stones for masonry work.
- IS: 1597: Code of Practice for Construction of stone Masonry.
- IS: 1609: Code of Practice for laying Damp proof treatment using bitumen felts.
- IS: 2212: Code of Practice for Brickwork.
- IS: 2250: Code of Practice for preparation and use of masonry Mortar.
- IS: 5134: Bitumen Impregnated Paper & Board.

5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENTS

5.01.00 Rates

Unit rate for masonry work shall include the following:

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

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

5.02.00 Measurement

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

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

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

- Opening upto 0.1 Sqm each in area. In calculating the area of the opening lintels or sills shall be included along with the size of the opening.

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- b) Drainage holes and recesses for cement blocks to embed holdfasts for doors, windows etc.
- c) Pipe and fixtures upto 300mm dia. and nothing extra shall be paid for the mortar used for fixing.
- d) Ends of dissimilar materials (i.e. joists, beams, lintels, posts, girders, rafters, purlins, trusses, corbels, steps, etc); up to 0.1 sqm in section;
- e) Chases of section not exceeding 50 cm in girth;
- f) Iron fixtures, such as wall ties and hold fasts for doors and windows;
- g) Cement concrete blocks as fcr hold fasts and holding down bolts;
- h) Wall plates, bed plaros, and bearing of slabs, CHAJJAS and the like, where thickness does not exceed 10 cm and bearing does not extend over the full thickness of wall;

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

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

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



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Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



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FINISH TO MASONRY AND CONCRETE

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

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

2.00.01 INSTALLATION

2.01.00 Preparation of Surface

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

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

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

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

2.02.00 PLASTERING

2.02.01 Mortar

Mortar for plastering shall be as specified.

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

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

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

2.02.02 Application of Plaster

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

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

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

2.02.03 Finish

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

a) Standard Finish

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

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b) Neat Cement Finish

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

c) Coloured Plaster Finish

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

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

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

d) Pebble-dash Finish

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

e) Rough-cast Finish

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

f) Scraped Finish

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

Engineer.

g) Textured Finish

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

h) Sand Faced Plaster

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

2.02.04

Curing

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

2.03.00

Pointing to masonry

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

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

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

2.04.00 Plaster with Metal Lath

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

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

2.05.00 Lime Punning

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

2.06.00 Plaster of Paris Punning

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

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

2.07.00 Stone Facing

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



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

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

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

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

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

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

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

4.00.00 I.S. CODE

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

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

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



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5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT

5.01.00 Rates

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

5.02.00 Measurement

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

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

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

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



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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



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PAINTING, WHITE WASHING, POLISHING, ETC.

1.00.00 SCOPE

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

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

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

2.00.00 INSTALLATION

2.00.01 Materials

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

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

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

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



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a) White Wash/Colour Wash

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

b) Dry distemper

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

c) Oil Bound Washable Distemper

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

d) Waterproof Cement Paint

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

e) Acrylic Emulsion Paint

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

f) Synthetic Enamel Paint



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

g) Aluminium Paint

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

h) Varnishing

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

i) French Polish

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

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

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

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

2.00.02

Storage

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

2.01.00

Preparation of surface

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

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2.01.02	Wood All surfaces shall be free from, dirt and loose or peeling paints. The surface shall be rubbed down smooth. All nails & screws shall be sunk below the surface and filled with putty after applying an under coat. Small knots that do not justify cutting and sap streaks shall be covered with minimum 2 coats of pure shellace coating applied thinly & extended 25 mm beyond the area. All large, loose, or resinous knots shall be removed and filled with sound wood. All work shall be done as per IS: 2338. 2.01.02 Masonry, Concrete, and Plastered Surface Surface shall be free from all oil, grease, efflorescence, mildew, loose paint, or other foreign and loose materials. Masonry cracks shall be cleaned out and patch filled with mortar similar to the original surface and uniformly textured. Where this type of resurfacing may lead to the finishing paint being different in shade from, the original surfaces, the resurfaces area shall be treated with minimum one coat of cement primer, which should be continued to the surrounding area for a distance of minimum 100 mm. Surface with Mildew or Efflorescence shall be treated as below: All mildewed surfaces shall be treated with an approved fungicide such as ammoniacal wash consisting of 7g of copper carbonate dissolved in 80ml liquor ammonia and diluted to water, or 2.5 percent magnesium silicofluoride solution and allowed to dry thoroughly before paint is applied. 2.01.03 Metal The surface preparation shall be done in accordance with IS:1477(Part-1) ‘Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in building’ and as directed by Engineer. All metal surfaces shall be absolutely clean, dry, and free from rust, scales, weld slag, flux deposit, wax, grease, dried soap films, foreign matters like cement mortar etc and free from existing loose red oxide zinc chromate primer and should be removed by means of wire brushes, hand scrappers, sand paper, emery cloth, emery papers, or by mechanical power tools etc. or as directed by Engineer. For exposed chemical resistant paints, surfaces shall be blast cleaned to near white metal. All galvanized iron surfaces shall be pretreated with a compatible primer according to the manufacturer's direction. Any abrasion in shop coat shall be touched up with the same quality of paint as the original coat. The actual painting work should be commenced only after obtaining clearance from the Engineer regarding proper cleaning of the surface.	



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

2.02.03 Dry Distemper

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

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

2.02.04 Oil bound washable distemper

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

2.02.05 Waterproof Cement Paint

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

2.02.06 Acrylic Emulsion Paint

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



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2.02.07 Synthetic Enamel Paint

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

2.02.08 Aluminium Paint

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

2.02.09 Clear Synthetic Varnish

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

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

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

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

2.02.10 French polish

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



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

2.02.11 Chemical Resistant Paint

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

2.03.00 Protection

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

2.04.00 Cleaning up

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

3.00.00 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND TESTING

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



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Testing

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

4.00.00

I.S. CODE

All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| IS: 348 | Specification for French polish |
| IS: 427 | Specification for Distemper, dry colour as required. |
| IS: 428 | Specification for Distemper oil emulsion, colour as required. |
| IS: 1477
(I & II) | Code of Practice for painting of ferrous metal in buildings. |

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	IS: 2338 Code of Practice for finishing of wood and wood based materials. IS: 2339 Specification for Aluminium, Paints for general purposes in dual containers. IS: 2395 Code of Practice for painting concrete, masonry, and Plaster surface. IS: 2932 Specification for enamel, exterior type-1. IS: 5410 Specification for cement paint, colour as required. 5.00.00 RATES AND MEASUREMENT 5.01.00 Rates Rates shall be unit rates for complete items described in the “Schedule of Items”. Rate shall include cleaning, preparation of surface, supply and application of primer, painting and providing all protection and scaffolding required at site. 5.02.00 Measurements Painting over the concrete/masonry/wooden surface shall be measured net (on the surface area on which it is applied) in Sqm. No deduction shall be made for opening not exceeding 0.5 Sqm and ends of beams, joints, etc. also no payment shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sill of these openings. 50% deduction shall be made for opening exceeding 0.5 Sqm but not exceeding 3.0 Sqm each and no addition shall be made for reveals, jams, soffits, sills etc. In case of opening exceeding 3.0 Sqm each, deduction shall be made for opening but jams, soffits, and reveals shall be measured and paid for. Corrugated surfaces shall be measured flat and measured area shall be increased by 15%. Painting of structural steel works shall be measured in M.T. of fabricated steel (as per section D-17 clause 6.02.00 i.e Mode of measurement of technical specification for fabrication of structural steel works) unless specified otherwise.	



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Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
Project Engineering Management
PPEI Building, Power Sector,
Plot No. 25, Sector 16A,
Noida (U.P.)-201301



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<u>FLOOR FINISH AND ALLIED WORKS</u> 1.00.0 SCOPE This section covers furnishing, installation, finishing, curing, testing, protection, maintenance till handing over various types of floor finishes, and allied items of work as listed below a) In Situ Finishes i) Integral finish to concrete base ii) Terrazzo finish iii) Granolithic finishes iv) Patent Stone v) Metallic Hardener like “Ironte”/Hardonate Finish vi) Mastic Asphalt finishes vii) Chemical Resistant finish b) Tiled Finishes i) Terrazzo tile ii) Chequered tile iii) Glazed tile iv) Tesse rae (Mosaic etc.) v) Chemical Resistant vi) Rubber, Vinyl etc. vii) Stone Slab including Kota Stone. 1.01.00 Base The base to receive the finish is covered under other relevant specifications.		



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

2.01.00 In Situ Finishes

2.01.01 Integral Finish To Concrete Base

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

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

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

2.01.02 Terrazzo Finish in Situ

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

a) Thickness

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

b) Mix

i) Underbed

The underbed for floors and similar horizontal surfaces shall consist of a mix of 1 parts cement, 1½ parts sand and 3 parts stone chips by volume. For vertical surfaces the mix shall consist of 1 part cement to



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3 parts sand by volume. The sand shall be coarse. The stone chips shall be 10 mm down well graded. Only sufficient water to be added to give a workable consistency.

ii) Topping

The mix for the topping shall be composed of cement, colour Pigment, marble dust and marble chips. Proportions of the ingredients shall be such as to produce the terrazzo of colour texture and pattern approved by the Engineer. The cement shall be white or gray or a mixture of the two to which pigment shall be added to achieve the desired colour. To 3 parts of this mixture 1 part marble powder by volume shall be added and thoroughly mixed dry. To 1 part of this mix 1 to 1½ parts of marble chips by volume shall be added and thoroughly mixed dry again.

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

c) Laying

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

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

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



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d) Curing

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

e) Grinding and Polish

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

2.01.03

Granolithic Finish

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

a) Thickness

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

b) Mix

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



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c) Laying of Monolithic Topping

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

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

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

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

d) Laying of Topping Separately on Hardened Base

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

Curing

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

f) Grinding

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

g) Finishing

Where specified, sodium, silicate or magnesium or zinc silico fluoride treatment shall be done. The number of coats to be applied shall be as per

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	approved drawings or as instructed. The concentration and method of application of the solutions shall be as specified in IS: 5491. 2.01.04 Patent Stone It shall consist of an underbed and a topping laid on an already laid and matured concrete base. a) Thickness The patent stone finish shall have thickness as stipulated under clause 2.01.02 (a) except that the topping shall be 12 mm thick. b) Mix i) Underbed The mix shall be as stipulated under clause 2.01.02 (b). ii) Topping The mix for the topping shall consist of 1 part cement and 2 part stone aggregate 6mm nominal size by volume. c) Laying The Patent Stone finish including the underbed shall be laid in alternate bays or in Chequered board pattern. No panel shall be cast in contact with another already laid till the contraction of the latter has already taken place. The maximum area of each panel shall be 3 Sq.M. of which no side shall be more than 2 M. long. A cement grout shall be applied and worked into the surface to receive the finish; the underbed then laid, compacted, and leveled to proper grade with a screed or float. The topping shall be applied evenly on the underbed while it is not fully set but firm enough and rolled and pressed to get full bond. The topping shall be trowelled to a dense finish to the satisfaction of the Engineer. All trowel marks shall be mopped out with a soft cloth to give a clean smooth surface. After the surface is sufficiently set, the finished floor shall be kept moist for 7 days for curing. If desired the finish shall be polished as directed by the Engineer.	



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2.01.05

Metallic Hardener Like 'Ironite'/'Hardonate' Finish

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

a) Thickness

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

b) Material

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

c) Mix

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

d) Laying

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

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

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



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2.01.06 Mastic Asphalt Finish

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

a) Thickness

The thickness shall be as specified in the drawing.

b) Materials

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

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

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

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

c) Composition

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

d) Laying

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

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

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2.01.07	Chemical Resistant in Situ Finish Chemical resistant in situ finish shall be as epoxy resin with suitable filler material over a primer. The minimum thickness shall be 6 mm. About its performance the Engineer shall have to be fully satisfied by test results and examination of similar treatment already in existence. The contractor shall get it done by a specialized Manufacturer and get guarantee of performance from the organization and pass it on to the Owner in addition to his own guarantee.	
2.02.00	Tiled Finish	
	These shall include finish tiles, stone slabs, and similar manufactured or natural items over already laid and matured base of concrete or masonry by means of an underbed or an adhesive layer.	
2.02.01	Terrazzo Tile Finish	
	The finish will consist of manufacture terrazzo and an underbed.	
	a) Thickness	
	The total thickness including the underbed shall be minimum 40 mm for floors 30 mm for walls unless otherwise specified.	
	The skirting, dado and similar vertical surfaces shall project out 6 mm uniformly from the adjacent plaster or other wall finishes. The necessary cutting into the surface receiving the tiled finish, to accommodate the specified thickness shall be done.	
	b) Tiles: Terrazzo	
	The tiles shall, unless specifically permitted in special cases be machine made under quality control in a shop. The tile shall be pressed hydraulically to a minimum of 140 Kg. per Sq.cm.	
	Each tile shall bear on its back permanent and legible trademark of the manufacturer. All angles of the tiles shall be right angles all arises sharp and true, colour and texture of the wearing face uniform throughout. Maximum tolerance allowance length and breadth shall be ± 1 mm and the thickness ± 3 mm. Face of the tile shall be plane, free from pinholes and other blemishes.	
	The tiles shall be composed of a backing and topping. The topping shall be of uniform thickness not less than 10 mm.	



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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Mix: Underbed

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

d) Laying

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

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

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

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	in advance and approval of the Engineer taken. At the junction of horizontal surface with vertical surface the tiles on the former shall enter at least 12 mm under the latter. After fixing, the floor shall be kept moist and allowed to mature undisturbed for 7 days. Heavy traffic shall not be allowed. If desired dividing strips as specified under Clause 2.01.02(c) may be used for dividing the work into suitable panels. e) Grinding and Polishing Procedure shall be same as Clause 2.01.02(e). Grinding shall not commence earlier than 14 days after laying of tiles. 2.02.02 Chequered Tile Finish The finish shall consist of manufactured gray or coloured cement tiles or terrazzo tiles with chequered face and an underbed laid over concrete or brick surface. a) Thickness Thickness shall be same as in clause 2.02.01 (a). b) Tiles: Chequered The tiles shall have chequers not less than 2.5 cm. c/c and not more than 5 cm. c/c. Depth of grooves shall be not less than 5 mm. The grooves shall be uniform and straight. The tiles shall conform to clause 2.02.01 (b) except that these may have the topping in terrazzo or plain gray cement or colour pigment added to cement. c) Under-bed As per clause 2.02.01 (c). d) Laying As per clause 2.02.01 (d). e) Grinding and Polishing As per clause 2.02.01 (e) except that the tiles shall be ground and polished by hand and after laying taking special care in polishing the grooves properly and uniformly.	



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2.02.03

Glazed Tiles Finish

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

a) Thickness

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

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

b) Tiles: Glazed

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

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

c) Mix: Underbed

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

c) Laying

Same as clause 2.02.01 (d).

e) Finishing

The joints shall be cleaned and flush pointed with white cement and cured for 7 days by keeping it wet. The surface shall be cleaned with soap or

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	suitable detergent, washed fully, and wiped with soft cloth to prevent scratching before handing over. 2.02.04 Tesserae Finish (Mosaic etc.) This finish consists of manufactured vitreous, glass, ceramic or similar hard small pieces set in an underbed over a concrete or masonry surface, already laid. a) Thickness The total thickness including the underbed shall be between 16 mm & 25 mm. b) Tesserae Finish These shall usually be 6 mm thick small piece of ceramic vitreous china, tinted glass, or similar hard wearing, strong, and durable material in desired shapes and sizes and patterns. The supply shall come in the desired pattern in full or sections conveniently for handling, stuck to pieces of strong thick paper on the surface to be exposed. The gum used for this purpose must be water soluble and non-staining. The sections shall be properly marked to avoid mistakes and master drawing shall be available at the site for guidance. c) Mix: Underbed Same as clause 2.02.03 (c) d) Laying The specification for laying if given by the manufacturer of the item shall be followed provided it is approved by the Engineer. Otherwise clause 2.02.03 (d) shall generally be followed. However, instead of gray cement the slurry shall be made with white cement to fix the panels. The paper-mounted patterns in sections shall be carefully placed and pressed in position true to lines and levels. Earliest possible the paper shall be peeled off and surface examined and cleaned, joints flush pointed with white cement and cured for 7 days by keeping it wet.	

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2.02.05	Chemical Resistant Tiled Finish This shall include all varieties of special tiles used for specific chemical resistance function and an underbed over already laid concrete or masonry. a) Tiles The chemical resistant tiles shall be of the best indigenous Manufacture unless otherwise specified and shall be resistant to the chemical (both acid and alkali). The tiles shall have straight edges, uniform thickness, plain surface, uniform nonfading colour, and textures. Usually the chemical resistant tiles shall not absorb water more than 2% by weight. The tiles shall have at least compression strength of 700 Kg/cm². The surface shall be abrasion resistant and durable. b) Laying The mortar used for setting or for underbed these tiles shall be durable, strong and chemical resistant epoxy mortar. The grout, which shall be to the full depth of tile, shall have equal chemical resistant properties. Joints shall be pointed if so desired. The setting and fixing shall be according to the manufacturer's specification approved by the Engineer. 2.02.06 Rubber, Vinyl, or Vinyl Asbestos Tiles Finish This shall include various types of tiles manufactured from rubber, vinyl etc. set with an adhesive on concrete or masonry base. An underbed may be required to secure desirable surface and grade. a) Thickness The thickness of the tiles shall be as incorporated in drawing. b) Tiles Unless otherwise desired the tiles shall be squares of approved dimensions. The tolerance in dimensions shall be ± 1.5 mm. The face of the tiles shall be free from porosity, blisters, cracks, embedded foreign matters or either physical defects which affect appearance or serviceability. All edges shall be cut true and square. The colour shall be nonfading and uniform in appearance, insoluble in water and resistant to alkalies, cleaning agents and usual floor polishes. Each tile shall be marked on the back legibly and indelibly with manufacturer's trademark, the thickness, sizes, batch number, and date of	

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manufacturer.

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

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

c) Mix: Underbed

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

d) Laying

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

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

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

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

e) Finishing

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



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2.02.07

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

a) Thickness

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

b) Stone Slab

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

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

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

c) Mix: Underbed

Same as clause 2.02.01 (c).

d) Laying

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

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



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e) Polishing, Finishing

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

2.02.08

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

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

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

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

3.00.00

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The finish shall be checked specially for:

- a) Level, Slope, Plumb as the case may be
- b) Pattern and Symmetry
- c) Alignment of joints, dividing strip etc.
- d) Colour, texture
- e) Surface finish
- f) Thickness of joints
- g) Details at edges, junctions etc.
- h) Performance
- i) Precautions specified for durability

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4.00.00	I.S. CODES All work shall be carried out as per this specification and shall conform to the latest revision and/or replacements of the following or any other Indian Standard (IS) Codes, unless specified otherwise. In case any particular aspect of work is not specifically covered by Indian Standard Codes, any other standard practice, as may be specified by the Engineer, shall be followed. IS: 777 : Glazed earthenware tiles IS: 1196 : Code of practice for laying bitumen mastic flooring. IS: 1197 : Code of practice for laying of rubber floors IS: 1237 : Cement concrete flooring tiles IS: 1443 : Code of practice for laying and finishing of cement concrete flooring tiles. IS: 2114 : Code of practice for laying in situ terrazzo floor. IS: 3461 : PVC asbestos floor tiles IS: 4860 : Specification for acid resistant bricks IS: 5518 : Code of practice for laying of flexible PVC Sheet and tile flooring. IS: 5491 : Code of practice for laying in situ granolithic floor topping.	
5.00.00	RATES AND MEASUREMENT	
5.01.00	Rates Rates shall be for the complete work (including dividing strips, ironite, metals, tiles etc. if any) as per the schedule of items. Rates shall be applicable for application on horizontal and vertical surfaces at all elevations and for all types of work including stairs tread and riser, laying in desired pattern and panels, cost of specials (if any) rounding of corners, mouldings etc. Rates shall be including provision of side shuttering (if required) for casting of floor in alternate panels and or without dividing strips.	