

Chapter 27: LP PIPING, VALVES & SPECIALITIES**27.0 LP PIPING, VALVES & SPECIALITIES****27.1 Equipment sizing Criteria**

- 27.1.1 All the piping systems and equipment supplied under this package shall be designed to operate without replacement and with normal maintenance for a plant service life of 30 years, and shall withstand the operating parameter fluctuations and cycling which can be normally expected during this period.
- 27.1.2 For all LP piping system covered under this specification, sizing and system design shall be to the requirements of relevant codes and standard indicated elsewhere. In addition to this, requirements of any statutory code as applicable shall also be taken into consideration.
- 27.1.3 Inside diameters of piping shall be calculated for the flow requirements of various systems. The velocities for calculating the inside diameters shall be limited to the following.

a) Water Application**Water Velocity in m/sec**

	Pipe Size	Below 50 mm	50-150 mm	200 mm & above
a)	Pump suction	-----	1.2 - 1.5	1.2 - 1.8
b)	Pump discharge and recirculation	1.2-1.8	1.8 - 2.4	2.1 - 2.5
c)	Header	----	1.5 - 2.4	2.1 - 2.4

The pipes in CW, ACW & DMCW system shall be designed to maintain a maximum velocity of 2 m/s inside the pipelines at pump discharge.

Pipe line under gravity flow shall be restricted to a flow velocity of 1 m/sec generally. Channels under gravity flow shall be sized for a maximum flow velocity of 0.6 m/sec.

WILLIAM & HAZEN formula shall be used for calculating the friction loss in piping systems with the following "C" value.

i)	Carbon steel pipe	100
ii)	CI Pipe/Ductile Iron	100
iii)	Rubber lined steel pipe	120
iv)	Stainless steel pipe	100

For calculating the required pump head for pump selection, at least 10% margin shall be taken over the pipe friction losses and static head shall be calculated from the minimum water level of the tank/sump/reservoir from which the pumps draw water.

b) Compressed Air Application

Compressed air – 10.0 m/sec. (under Average Pressure & Temp. conditions)

- 27.1.4 The pipes shall be sized for the worst (i.e. maximum flow, temp. and pressure values) operating conditions.
- 27.1.5 Based on the inside dia. so established, thickness calculation shall be made as per ANSI B 31.1 OD and thickness of pipes shall than be selected as per ANSI B 36.10/IS-1239 Heavy grade/IS-3589/ASTM-A-53/API-5L/ANSI B 36.19 as the case may be.
- 27.1.6 Corrosion allowance of 1.6 mm will be added to the calculated thickness being considered.
- 27.1.7 Bend thinning allowance/manufacturing allowance etc. shall be as per the requirement of the design code provision.
- 27.1.8 High points in piping system shall be provided with vents alongwith valves as per the system requirement. Low points shall be provided with drains alongwith drain valves as per the system requirement. Drain lines shall be adequately sized so as to clear condensate in the lines. Material for drain and vent lines shall be compatible with that of the parent pipe material.
- 27.1.9 Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as specified elsewhere.
- 27.1.10 Compressed air pipe work shall be adequately drained to prevent internal moisture accumulation and moisture traps shall be provided at strategic locations in the piping systems.
- 27.1.11 Depending upon the size and system pressure, joints in compressed air pipe work shall be screwed or flanged. The flange shall be welded with the parent pipe at shop and shall be hot dip galvanized before dispatch to site. Alternatively, the flanges on GI pipes may be screwed-on flanges also.
- 27.1.12 Threaded joints shall be provided with Teflon sealant tapes.
- 27.1.13 Following types of valves shall be used for the system/service indicated.

System	Type of Valves					
	Butterfly	Gate	Globe	Check	Ball	Plug
Water	X	X	X	X	X	
Air		X	X	X	X	
Drains & Vents			X	X	X	
Fuel oil		X	X	X	X	X

In water service, valves above 200 NB size may be butterfly valves.

27.1.14 Recirculation pipes alongwith valves, breakdown orifices etc. shall be provided for important pumping systems as indicated in respective process and instrumentation diagrams (P&IDs). The recirculation pipe shall be sized for minimum 30% design flow of single pump operation or the recommended flow of the pump manufacturer whichever is higher.

27.1.15 All Piping 450 NB & Above shall be designated as Large dia Piping.

27.2.00 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

27.1.00 GENERAL

Specific technical requirements of low-pressure piping, fittings, supports, valves, specialties and tanks etc. have been covered under this Sub-section. It includes details pertaining to design and material of construction for piping, fittings, valves, equipment, etc. cleaning/surface preparation application of primer and painting on over ground piping. It also includes detailed technical requirement of laying underground/buried piping including water proofing/anti corrosive protection. It also covers design, engineering, manufacturing, fabrication, technical details of piping, valves, specialties, piping hangers/supports, tanks etc.

27.2.00 Pipes and fittings

27.2.1 All low pressure piping systems shall be capable of withstanding the maximum pressure in the corresponding lines at the relevant temperatures. However, the minimum thickness shall be adhered to. The bidder shall furnish the pipe sizing / thickness calculation as per the criteria mentioned above under LP piping equipment sizing criteria of this Technical Specification.

27.2.2 Piping and fittings coming under the purview of IBR shall be designed satisfying the requirements of IBR as a minimum.

27.2.3 Supporting arrangement of piping systems shall be properly designed for systems where hydraulic shocks and pressure surges may arise in the system during operation. Bidder should provide necessary protective arrangement like anchor blocks/anchor bolt etc. for the safeguard of the piping systems under above mentioned conditions. The requirement will be, however, worked out by the contractor and he will submit the detailed drawings for thrust/anchor block to the Employer. External, and internal, attachments to piping shall be designed so as not to cause flattening of pipes and excessive localized bending stresses.

27.2.4 Bends, loops, off sets, expansion or flexible joints shall be used as required in order to prevent overstressing the piping system and to provide adequate flexibility. Flexibility analysis (using software packages such as Caesar-II etc.) shall be carried out for sufficiently long piping (straight run more than 300M).

27.2.5 The hot lines shall be supported with flexible connections to permit axial and lateral movements. Flexibility analysis shall be carried out for pipelines which have considerable straight run as indicated above and necessary loops/expansion joint etc. shall be provided as may be necessary depending on layout.

- 27.2.6 Piping and fittings shall be manufactured by an approved manufacturer of repute. They should be truly cylindrical of clear internal diameter, of uniform thickness, smooth and strong, free from dents, cracks and holes and other defects.
- 27.2.7 For rubber lined ERW pipes, beads shall be removed.
- 27.2.8 Inspection holes shall be provided at suitable locations for pipes 800 NB and above as required for periodic observations and inspection purposes.
- 27.2.9 At all intersection joints, it is Contractor's responsibility to design and provide suitable reinforcements as per the applicable codes and standards.
- 27.2.10 For large size pipes/duct, at high point and bends/change of direction of flow, air release valves shall be provided as dictated by the system requirement and operation philosophy & tripping conditions of pumping system. Sizing criteria for air release valves shall be generally on the basis of valve size to pipe diameter ratio of 1:8. Requirement shall be decided as per relevant code.

Transient analysis / surge analysis wherever specified and required shall be conducted in order to determine the location, number and size of the Air-Release valve on certain long distance/high volume piping systems such as CW/ ACW/ Raw Water etc.

27.3.00 Material

- 27.3.1 Alternate materials offered by Bidder against those specified shall either be equal to or superior to those specified, the responsibility for establishing equality or superiority of the alternate materials offered rests entirely with the Bidder and any standard code required for establishing the same shall be in English language.
- 27.3.2 No extra credit would be given to offers containing materials superior to those specified. Likewise no extra credit would be given to offers containing pipe thickness more than specified.
- 27.3.3 All materials shall be new and procured directly from the manufacturers. Materials procured from traders or stockiest are not acceptable.
- 27.3.4 All materials shall be certified by proper material test certificates. All material test certificates shall carry proper heat number or other acceptable reference to enable identification of the certificate that certifies the material.
- 27.3.5 Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as follows:

1	Intake Water, Raw water, Ash water, Circulating Water (CW), Aux. Cooling water (ACW), clarified Water, CW blow down, *Effluent disposal, service water, AHP Seal Water, Air Pre-Heater Wash water, Passivated DM Water and clarifier sludge.	IS-2062 Gr. B/ASTM-A-36/ASTM A-53 type 'E' Gr. B/IS-3589 Gr. 410/IS-1239 Heavy. Buried CW pipes shall be encased in 500 mm thk RCC. At road crossings live loads should be considered and this encasing thickness shall vary accordingly. 150 NB & above pipes shall be spiral welded.
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2	Dematerialized water, (condenser Make up water, Boiler fill and Deaerator Fill water) & DMCW overhead tank make-up water	Stainless steel to ASTM A-312, Gr. 304 welded for sizes above 50mm NB Stainless steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 sch. 40 Seamless for sizes 50 mm and below
3.	*Drinking (potable) water	ASTM A-53 type E Gr. B galvanized /IS 1239 heavy galvanized/IS 3589 Gr 410 Galvanized to IS-4736 or equivalent.
4.	Instrument air & plant air.	ASTM A-53 type E Gr. B galvanized /IS 1239 heavy galvanized/IS 3589 Gr 410 Galvanized to IS-4736 or equivalent.
5.	Fuel Oil piping	API5L

NOTE: Bidder to note that for Effluent disposal system and potable water system for colony (* marked) Ductile Iron (DI) pipes conforming to IS 8329 and for fittings IS 9523 can be offered as an alternate to the mild steel/ galvanized mild steel pipes as specified above for standalone or outside plant boundary stretches. Various design aspects of DI piping has been discussed later in Annexure-I.

- 27.3.6 In water lines, pipes upto 150 mm NB shall conform to ANSI B36.10/ASTM-A-53, Type-E Gr. B/IS:1239 Gr. Heavy and minimum selected thickness shall not be less than IS: 1239 Grade heavy except for demineralised water, drinking water and condensate spill lines.
- 27.3.7 Pipes of above 150 mm NB shall be to AWWA-C200/ANSI B 36.10/ASTM A-53/IS 3589 Gr. 410. Pipe to be fabricated by the bidder shall be rolled and butt welded from plates conforming to ASTM A-53 type 'E' Gr. B/IS 2062 Gr. B/ASTM-A-36. However, larger pipes, i.e. 1000 mm NB and above shall be made from plates conforming to ASTM A 36/IS 2062 Gr. B and shall meet the requirements of AWWA-M-11(for deflection & buckling criteria considering water filled pipe as well as vacuum condition that may prevail during transient/ surge conditions, truck-load, rail-load and weight density for compacted soil or any other load as the case may be).
- 27.3.8 In demineralised water service, the pipes upto 50 NB shall be of stainless steel ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 sch. 40 Seamless. The size for these pipes shall be to ANSI B 36.19. These shall be socket welded. The material for pipe from 65 mm NB upto and including 400 NB shall be to ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 (welded). In no case the thickness of fittings shall be less than parent pipe thickness.
- Bidder/Contractor shall note that pipes offered as per a particular code shall conform to that code in all respects i.e. Dimension, tolerances, manufacturing methods, material, heat treatment, testing requirements, etc. unless otherwise mentioned elsewhere in the specification.
- 27.3.9 Instrument air, Plant (service) air lines and Drinking water lines shall be to ASTM A 53 type E grade B/ANSI B 36. 10/IS 3589, Gr. 410/IS: 1239 Heavy (in case thickness calculated is more than gr. Heavy, ANSI B 36.10 Schedule numbers shall be followed) and galvanized to IS 4736 or any equivalent

internationally reputed standard. The material of the pipes shall be to ASTM A 53 type 'E' Gr. B/IS: 3589, Gr. 410/IS: 1239 Gr. Heavy. The fittings shall be of either same as parent material or malleable iron to IS-1879 (galvanized).

- 27.3.10 Spiral welded pipes as per API-5L/IS-3589 are also acceptable for pipe of size above 150 NB. However minimum thickness of the pipes shall be as elaborated in above clauses.
- 27.3.11 Condensate lines shall be to ASTM A 106 Gr. B and dimension to ANSI B 36.10 schedule "standard" as minimum to be maintained.
- 27.3.12 If carbon steel plates of thickness more than 12 mm are used for manufacture of pipes, fittings and other appurtenances, then the same shall be control-cooled or normalized as the case may be following the guidelines of the governing code.
- 27.3.13 Buried CW Pipes/ headers shall be minimum 12 mm thick, encased in 500 mm thk RCC. However this thickness shall be reviewed for live loads at road crossings according to AWWA M11 and increased adequately, if required.

27.4.0 Piping Wall Thickness

- 27.4.1 The calculation of wall thickness required for pipelines subject to internal and/or external pressure shall be based on the formulae and recommendations as given in the applicable codes. Adequate allowances shall be made towards thinning due to bending, weakening at branch connections, threading, commercial tolerances on pipe wall thickness, corrosion and erosion, etc., and the same shall be subject to approval by Purchaser. In any case a minimum corrosion allowance of 1.6 mm shall be considered while selecting the thickness.
- 27.4.2 In case of carbon steel materials, the nominal wall thickness of pipeline shall not be less than the minimum acceptable values given below:

NB mm (inch)	15 (1/2)	30 (3/4)	25 (1)	32 (1¼)	40 (1.5)	50 (2)	65 (2.5)	80 (3)	100 (4)	125 (5)
Min. thickness, mm	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.4
NB mm (inch)	150 (6)	200 (8)	250 (10)	300 (12)	350 (14)	400 (16)	450 (18)	500 (20)	600 (24)	
Min. thickness, mm	5.4	6.35	6.35	6.35	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.0	8.0	

- > NB 600 mm to NB 900 mm - 8.0 mm
- > NB 900 mm to NB 1200 mm - 10.0 mm
- > NB 1200 mm to 1400 mm - 12.0 mm
- > NB 1400 mm to 1600 mm - 14.0 mm
- > NB 1600 mm to NB 2200 mm - 16.0 mm
- > NB 2200 mm - 18.0 mm

NOTE: For buried CW pipe with 500 mm thick RCC encasing (as detailed in cl. no. 27.3.5), the minimum acceptable thickness shall be as indicated below.

> NB 600 mm to NB 900 mm	-	8.0 mm
> NB 900 mm to NB 1200 mm	-	10.0 mm
> NB 1200 mm	-	12.0 mm

27.5.00 Piping Layout

- 27.5.1 Piping shall be grouped together where practicable and routed to present a neat appearance.
- 27.5.2 Piping routing shall be such as to provide sufficient clearance for removal and maintenance of equipment, easy access to valves, instruments and other accessories. The piping shall not encroach on the withdrawal space of various equipments.
- 27.5.3 Over head piping shall have a normal minimum vertical clearance of 2.5 meters above walkways and working areas and 8 m above roadways/railways. When several pipelines are laid parallel, flanged joints must be staggered. Welded and flanged joints should as far as possible be located at one third span from supports. If the support is situated right under the welded joints this joint must be reinforced with a strap. Flanged and welded joints must be avoided in the middle of the span. Valves should be located in such a manner so as to ensure their convenient operation from the floor or the nearest platform.
- 27.5.4 Pipelines of NB 50 size and below are regarded as field run piping. It is Bidder's responsibility to plan suitable layouts for these system insitu. Bidder shall prepare drawings indicating the layout of field run pipe work. These drawings shall be approved by Project Manager to the installation of the field run pipe work. Based on these approved layouts the Bidder shall prepare the BOQ of field run-pipe and submit to Employer for approval.
- 27.5.5 All piping shall be routed so as to avoid interference with other pipes and their hangers and supports, electrical cable trays, ventilation ducting, structural members, equipment etc.
- 27.5.6 Adequate clearance shall be ensured with respect to the above to accommodate insulation and pipe movements, if any.
- 27.5.7 Piping shall generally be routed above ground but where specifically indicated / approved by the project Manager the pipes may be arranged in trenches or buried. Pipes at working temperature above the ambient shall however not be buried.
- 27.5.8 Sufficient up stream and down stream lengths shall be provided for flow measuring devices, control valves and other specialties.
- 27.5.9 All local instruments shall be located on pipelines as to render them observable from the nearest available platforms.
- 27.5.10 Openings provided in the wall for pipelines must be closed with bricks and mortar with 10-12 mm clearance between brick work and pipe after taking care of insulation and thermal movement, if any. The clear space must be filled with felt or asbestos or approved filling compound.

27.6.00 Slope/Drains and Vents

- 27.6.1 Suitable slope shall be provided for all pipelines towards drain points. It is Bidder responsibility to identify the requirements of drains and vents, and supply the necessary pipe work, valves, fittings, hangers and supports etc. As per the system requirement low points in the pipelines shall be provided with suitable draining arrangement and high points shall be provided with vent connections where air or gas pockets may occur. Vent shall not be less than 15 mm size. Drains shall be provided at low points and at pockets in piping such that complete drainage of all systems is possible. Drain shall not be less than 15 mm for line size up to 150 mm, not less than 20 mm up to 300 mm and not less than 25 mm for 350 mm to 600 mm pipes and not less than 50 mm for 600 mm and above pipes.
- 27.6.2 Air piping shall be sloped so that any part of the system can be drained through the shut-off drain valve or drain plugs.

27.7.0 Pipe Joints

In general all water lines 65 mm NB and above, are to be joined generally by butt welding except the locations where valves/fittings are to be installed with flanged connections and 50 mm and below by socket welding unless mentioned otherwise specifically. All air lines shall be of screwed connection and rubber lined pipes of flanged connections.

27.7.1 Screwed Joints

- (a) Threading of pipes shall be carried out after bending, heat treatment etc. If not possible, threading may be done prior to these operations but proper care should be taken to protect them from damage. Threads shall be to ANSI B 2.1 (taper) NPT/IS:554 unless specified otherwise.
- (b) Galvanized pipe shall generally be joined by screwing into sockets. The exposed threaded portion on the outside of the pipes shall be given a zinc silicate coating. Galvanized pipes shall not be joined by welding. Screwed ends of GI pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a mixture of red and white lead before jointing. For galvanized pipe sizes above 150 mm NB, screw & socket jointing as per ASTM-A-865 shall be employed for both pipe-to-pipe and pipe-to-fitting jointing. For pipe to fitting connection since no direct threading can be done on the fittings (supplied as per ASTM-A-234 Gr. WPB and ANSI B-16.9) necessary straight pipe lengths acting as match pieces shall be welded to the fitting at both ends and subsequently the free ends of the straight lengths shall be threaded as per ASTM A-865 for jointing with main pipe. Once welding of fittings with match pieces and threading of free ends of match pieces are over, the entire fabricated piece shall be galvanized, or in case match pipes and fittings are already galvanized before the above mentioned fabrication then suitable application of Zinc-Silicate paste adequately at the welded surface (both in side & out side) after welding with zinc rich electrode, alongwith the nascent threaded metal portion at both free ends given the same application of Zinc Silicate paste. Alternatively flanged jointing may be employed for pipe sizes 100 NB and above. However, the bidder shall ensure the galvanized pipe joints do not fail during hydro test.

- (c) Teflon tapes shall be used to seal out screwed joints and shall be applied to the male threads only. Threaded parts shall be wiped clean of oil or grease with appropriate solvent if necessary and allowing proper time for drying before applying the sealant. Pipe ends shall be reamed and all chips shall be removed. Screwed flanges shall be attached by screwing the pipe through the flange and the pipe and flange shall be refaced accurately.
- (d) For pipe sizes from 350 mm NB to 550 mm NB (including 350 NB & 550 NB) the GI pipes shall be of flanged connection. However, the pipes after welding of flanges shall be completely galvanized. Any site welding done on galvanized pipes shall be done with zinc-rich special electrodes and the welded surfaces whether inside or outside shall be coated with zinc-silicate pastes. Seal welding of flanges with zinc-rich electrode will be permitted only when any flange is leak-prone during hydro testing.
- (e) For pipe sizes 600 mm NB and above, the GI pipes shall be of welded connection (with zinc-rich special electrodes) followed by application of zinc silicate coating at welded surfaces both inside and outside the pipe, except for the last blank/blind flange, or, equipment connection where application of zinc-silicate paste after welding cannot be done due to inaccessibility of the inside welded surface and where galvanic protection has been impaired due to welding of pipe-to-pipe joint. Thus the last erection joint shall be flanged joint.

27.7.2 Welded Joints

- (a) For making up welded joints (butt weld or socket weld) the welding shall be performed by manual shielded metal arc process in accordance with the requirements specified elsewhere in the spec. Any welder employed for carrying butt welding shall be qualified as per ASME section IX for the type of joints he is going to weld. Jointing by butt weld, or socket weld shall depend upon the respective piping material specifications.

27.7.3 Flanged Joints

- (a) Flanged connections for pipes are to be kept to the minimum and used only for connections to vessel, equipments, flanged valves and other fittings like strainer/traps/orifices etc. for ease of connection and maintenance etc. Rubber lined pipes shall be flange joined only.
- (b) All flanged valves intended for installation on steel piping system, shall have their flanges drilled to ANSI B 16.5 (or equivalent) and according to the pressure class stated in their respective piping material specification.
- (c) Drilling on flanges of flanged valves must correspond to the drilling of flanges on the piping system on which the valves are installed.

27.8.00 Bends/elbows/mitre bends/Tees/Reducers & other fittings

27.8.1 Unless otherwise specified elbows shall be of long radius type.

- 27.8.2 For pipe sizes up to 65 Nb, long radius forged elbows or seamless pipe bends shall be used. Pipe bends, if used, shall be cold bent to a radius measured to the centre line of pipe of 3 to 5 times the pipe diameter.
- 27.8.3 For steel pipes 80 Nb and above, seamless long radius forged elbows shall be used. For pipe size 250 Nb and above mitre bends may be used for all pipes except rubber lined pipes. The bend radius shall be 1½ times the nominal pipe diameter. 90 deg. Bends (mitre) shall be in 4 pieces (3 cuts) and 45 deg. mitre bends shall be in 3 pieces 22½ deg. Fabrication of mitre bends shall be as detailed in BS 2633/BS534.
- 27.8.4 Mitre bends are not acceptable in case of rubber lined mild steel pipes.
- 27.8.5 For pipe fittings such as reducers and tees, the material shall be to ASTM-A-234 gr. WPB up to 300 NB. For pipe reducers and tees above 300 NB, the fittings may be fabricated conforming to parent pipe material. Provision of compensation pads shall be kept as per ANSI B 31.1. The fittings shall conform to the dimensional standard of ANSI B-16.9.
- However, for pipes upto 150 NB, pipe fittings may be supplied with material and dimension conforming to IS 1239 in case parent pipes also conform to IS 1239.
- For pipes, above 1200 NB, reducer and tees shall be to dimensional standard of AWWA-C-208.
- 27.8.6 Stainless steel fittings shall conform to either ASTM-A-182, Gr. 304 (316 for Sea water application, if any) or ASTM-A-403, Gr. WP 304 (316 for Sea Water application, if any) Class-S, for sizes upto and including 50 mm NB, i.e. the fitting shall be of seamless construction.
- However, for stainless steel fittings above 50mm NB, the same shall conform to ASTM-A-403, Gr. WP 304 (316 for Sea water application, if any), Class W i.e. the fittings shall be of welded construction strictly in accordance with ASTM-A-403.
- 27.8.7 In no case, the thickness of fittings shall be less than the thickness of parent pipe, irrespective of material of construction.

27.9.00 Flanges

- 27.9.1 Flanges shall be slip on type. Welding of flanges in tension is not permitted.
- 27.9.2 All flanges and flanged drilling shall be to ANSI B 16.5/BS EN-1092 of relevant pressure/temperature class. Flanges shall be fabricated from steel plates conforming to ASTM A 105/IS 2062 Gr. B. However stainless steel flanges shall be fabricated from SS plates to ASTM-A-240, Gr. 304 (316 for Sea water application, if any) or equivalent.

27.10.00 Specific technical requirement of laying buried pipe with anti corrosive treatment

The pipe in general shall be laid with the top of the pipe minimum 1.0 (one) meter below finished general ground level.

27.10.1 Trenching

- (a) The trench shall be cut true to the line and level and shall follow the gradient of the pipeline. The width of the trench shall be sufficient to give free working space on each side of the pipe. Trenches shall conform to IS 5822 or any international standard.
- (b) Free access shall be provided for the welding of the circumferential joints by increasing the width and depth of the trench at these points. There should be no obstruction to the welder from any side so that good welded joint is obtained.
- (c) The free working space shall conform to IS: 5822. The trench shall be excavated so as to provide minimum cover of 1000 mm between the top of the pipe and finished grade.
- (d) Prior to lowering and laying pipe in any trench, the bidder shall backfill and compact the bottom of the trench or excavation in accordance with IS: 5822 to provide an acceptable bed for placing the pipe.
- (e) Coating and Wrapping shall be done as under.

27.10.2 Preparation and cleaning of piping

- (a) The pipeline shall be thoroughly cleaned of all rust, grease, dirt, weld scales and weld burrs etc. moisture or other foreign matter by power cleaning method such as sand blasting, power tool cleaning, etc. Grease or heavy oil shall be removed by washing with a volatile solvent such as gasoline. Kerosene will not be permitted for cleaning. This cleaning operation shall be immediately followed by priming with the mechanical priming machine.
- (b) Certain inaccessible portions of the pipeline (which otherwise not possible to be cleaned by power cleaning methods) may be scrubbed manually with a stiff wire brush and scrapped where necessary with specific permission of the Project Manager.
- (c) On the internal surface for pipes 1000 NB and above, a coat of primer followed by a hot coal-tar enamel or coal tar epoxy painting (cold) shall be applied.
- (d) The cleaning and priming operation shall be carried out at site. The entire pipe length shall be cleaned but the ends of the pipes shall be left without coating for a distance of 230 mm for joints, which shall be coating manually at site after laying, welding and testing the pipe.

27.10.3 Coating and wrapping/ Anti corrosive Protection Coal tar tape

- a. Buried piping shall be coated and wrapped, as per specification, after completion of welded and/or flanged connections, and after completion and approval of Hydro testing. Materials to be used for coating and wrapping of underground pipelines are:

- (1) Coating primer (coal tar primer)
- (2) Coating enamel (coal tar enamel)
- (3) Wrapping materials.

All primer/coating/wrapping materials and methods of application shall conform to IS: 10221 except asphalt/bitumen material. Materials (primer/coating/wrapping) as per AWWA-C-203 are also acceptable.

Protective coating shall consist of coal tar primer, coal tar enamel coating, glass fiber, tissue inner wrap followed by glass fiber or coal tar impregnated Kraft outer wrap or finish coat.

Number of coats and wraps, minimum thickness for each layer of application shall be as per IS-10221. Number of Coats and wraps shall be decided based on soil corrosivity/resistivity as indicated in IS-10221. Soil data-for this purpose shall be made available.

Total thickness of completed coating and wrapping shall not be less than 4.0 mm.

- b. Alternatively, the anti-corrosive protection for buried pipes can consist of anti-corrosive protection Coal-tar tapes. Material and application of tapes shall conform to IS 15337 or equivalent. These-tapes shall be applied hot over the cold coal tar primer in steps of 2 mm thickness so as to cover the spiral edges of the first tape by the application of second tape. The total thickness of the finished protective coating shall be 4.0 mm min.

27.10.4 Trench bed preparation and back filling

Prior to lowering and laying pipe in any excavated trench, the bottom of the trench may require to be back filled and compacted (or as the case may be) to provide an acceptable bed for placing the pipe. Bed preparation in general shall be as per IS: 5822.

27.10.5 Laying of galvanized steel (GI) pipes

All the joints shall be screwed with socket or flanged. Screwed ends of GI pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a mixture of red and white lead before jointing. Threaded portion on either side of the socket joints shall be applied with Zinc silicate paste.

All the provisions for trenching' bed preparation' laying the pipe application of primer' coating' wrapping with tapes and back filling etc. as indicated for "laying of buried piping" and "anti corrosive protection for buried piping" are applicable for buried galvanized steel (GI) pipes also.

27.11.00 Cleaning and Flushing

- 27.11.1 All piping shall be cleaned by the Bidder before and after erection to remove grease, dirt, dust, scale and welding slag.
- 27.11.2 Before erection all pipe work, assemblies, sub-assemblies, fittings, and components, etc. shall be thoroughly cleaned internally and externally by blast cleaning or by power driven wire brushes and followed by air-blowing. The brushes shall be of the same or similar material as the metal being cleaned. Cleaning of Galvanized pipes shall be done in such a manner that the coating on MS pipe is not affected.
- 27.11.3 After erection, all water lines shall be hydro tested at 1.5 times the design pressure.
- 27.11.4 All compressed air pipe work shall be cleaned by blowing compressed air.

27.12.00 Painting of Pipes**27.12.1 Buried Piping****Internal surfaces**

- (i) Surface cleaning by sand blasting.
- (ii) Two (2) coats of epoxy primer coats. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.
- (iii) Finish coat-Two (2) coats of high build epoxy paint. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.

The total dry film thickness of 150 microns.

Tests to be carried out after application : Bond/ Adhesion test, Holiday test

External surfaces

- (i) Surface cleaning by Sand Blasting.
- (ii) Coal tar primer compatible with coal tar enamel grade. The number of coats shall be two with a DFT of 35 microns each.
- (iii) Coal tar enamel shall be applied. A single spiral inner wrap of glass fibre tissues shall be applied overlapping at least 25 mm ensuring impregnation of glass fibre tissues in the first coat. The second coat of enamel and second outer wrap of glass fibre felt, Type – I to IS: 7193-1974 will be applied in the same way confirming to Table – 10 of IS – 10221 – 1982.

The total thickness of the coating will not be less than 4.0 mm

- (iv) Alternatively Wrapping with coal tar based anticorrosion tape conforming to IS 15337: 2003 is also acceptable in lieu of s.no. (iii) above. Wrapping thickness shall be 4.0 mm.

NOTE : CW piping shall be encased in 500 mm thk RCC.

Tests to be carried out after application : Bond/ Adhesion test, Holiday test

27.12.2 Overground Piping

Internal surfaces

- (i) Surface cleaning by sand blasting.
- (ii) Two (2) coats of epoxy primer coats. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.
- (iii) Finish coat-Two (2) coats of high build epoxy paint. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.

The total dry film thickness of 140 microns (min).

External surfaces

- (i) Surface cleaning by Sand Blasting.
- (ii) Two (2) coats of epoxy primer coats. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.
- (iii) Finish coat-Two (2) coats of high build epoxy paint. The minimum DFT of each coat shall be 35 microns.

The total dry film thickness of 140 microns (min).

27.12.3 Other requirements

- (a) Paint manufacturers instructions shall be followed in method of application, handling, drying time etc.
- (b) The color of the finish paint shall be as per approved color-coding.
- (c) If finish paint was applied in shop, one coat of finish paint shall be applied at site.
- (d) The dry film thickness of paint shall not be less than 0.15 mm.

27.12.4 Color code for identification

The pipes shall be color painted/banded for identification as per the approved color-coding scheme and shall be generally as per IS-9404.

27.13.00 Specification for hangers and supports

27.13.1 All supports and parts shall conform to the requirement of power piping code ANSI B 31.1 or approved equivalent.

27.13.2 While designing supports for rubber lined pipes special consideration should be given. Any kind of welding on these pipes is not allowed after rubber lining.

- 27.13.3 Hanger for piping 65 mm Nb and larger and all spring support assemblies regardless of size shall be completely engineered in conformance with the provisions of power piping code ANSI B 31.1.
- 27.13.4 Hangers, saddles, supports etc. shall be fabricated from plates/pipes sections conforming to ASTM A 53/IS: 2062/IS:226/ or equivalent. They shall be designed to provide the required supporting effects and allow pipeline movements as necessary. The structural steel work shall be as per IS: 800/BS:4360. Insulation protection saddles shall be used at support point of all insulated piping.
- 27.13.5 The support shall be so interspaced as to minimize sagging of the pipes and to keep them within permissible limits where pipes are full with the conveying media.
- 27.13.6 The maximum spans of the supports of straight length shall not exceed the recommended values indicated in ANSI B 31.1.
- 27.13.7 All pipe supports shall be designed to provide an absolute minimum head room of 2.5 m from floor in passages/walkways.
- 27.13.8 At all sliding surfaces of supports suitable arrangement is to be provided to minimize sliding friction.
- 27.13.9 All components of hangers/support shall be provided with two coats of primer (red oxide paint) at shop before dispatch to site. After erection they shall be given finish coat of Long Oil Synthetic enamel to IS: 2932 of total DFT 100 to 140 microns. CLH & VLH will be primed with Epoxy Zinc rich primer of 50 micron followed by finish painting of Aliphatic Acrylic Polyurethane or equivalent of DFT 65 microns.

27.14.00 Design/Construction/Material Particulars of Gate/Globe/Check Valves/Globe Stop Valve/Butterfly Valve

27.14.1 GENERAL

- (a) All valves shall be suitable for the service conditions i.e. flow, temperature and pressure, at which they are required to operate.
- (b) General requirement of valves are as indicated below:
- (1) The valves as well as all accessories shall be designed for easy disassembly and maintenance.
 - (2) Valves to be installed outside shall be required to have the stem properly protected against atmospheric corrosion.
 - (3) All rising stem valves shall be provided with back seat to permit repacking (of glands) with valves in operation. All valves shall preferably be of outside screw and yoke type.
 - (4) All valves shall be closed by rotating the hand wheel in the clockwise direction when looking at the face of the hand wheel. In case where the hand wheel is not directly attached to the valve spindle suitable gearing shall be introduced.

- (5) All valves shall have indicators or direction clearly marked on the hand-wheel so that the valves opening/closing can be readily determined.
- (6) Special attention shall be given to operating mechanism for large size valves with a view to obtaining quick and easy operation ensuring that a minimum of maintenance is required. For valves of size 350 mm and above either bevel or spur gearing shall be provided to facilitate manual operation.
- (7) The valves coming in vacuum lines shall be of extended gland type and / or water sealed.
- (c) The actuator-operated valves shall be designed on the basis of the following:
 - (1) The internal parts shall be suitable to support the pressure caused by the actuators.
 - (2) The valve-actuator unit shall be suitably stiff so as not to cause vibrations, misalignments, etc.
 - (3) All actuator-operated valves shall be provided with hand operated gearing mechanism also.
 - (4) All actuators operated valves shall open/close fully within time required by the process.
- (d) Valves coming under the purview of IBR shall meet IBR requirements.
- (e) Gate/sluice valves shall be used for isolation of flow. Gate valves shall be provided with the following accessories in addition to other standard items:
 - (1) Hand wheel
 - (2) Position indicator (for above 50 mm NB valve size)
 - (3) Draining arrangement wherever required.
- (f) Globe valves shall be used for regulation purposes. They shall be provided with hand wheel, position indicator, draining arrangement (wherever required) and arrow indicating flow direction.
- (g) Check valves shall be used for non-return service. They shall be swing check type or double door (Dual plate) check type with a permanent arrow inscription on the valve body indicating the fluid flow direction. In long distance pipes lines with possibility of surge-occurrence, dual plate check valves are preferable for its spring controlled opening/closing of flaps/doors against flow reversals. However, dual plate check valves shall not be used for sizes more than 600 mm NB.
- (h) All gate and globe valves shall be provided with back seating arrangement to enable on line changing of gland packing.

- (i) All gate and globe valves shall be rising stem type and shall have limit switches for full OPEN and full CLOSED indication wherever required. This will include motor-operated valves also wherever required. In such cases the limit switches shall form an integral part of the valve. Stop-gap arrangement in this respect is not acceptable.
- (j) All valves shall be provided with embossed name plate giving details such as tag number, type, size etc.
- (k) Wherever required valves shall be provided with chain operator, extension spindles and floor stands or any other arrangement approved by employer so that they can be operated with ease from the nearest operating floor. Wherever necessary for safety purpose locking device shall be provided. Further, necessary small platforms for facilitating easy valve operation shall be provided by the contractor wherever necessary in consultation with project manager within the bid price at no extra cost to employer.
- (l) All valves except those with rising stems shall be provided with continuous mechanical position indicator; rising stem valves shall have only visual indication through plastic/metallic stem cover for sizes above 50 mm nominal bore.
- (m) For CI gate, globe and check valves wherever thickness of body/bonnet is not mentioned in the valves standards, thickness mentioned in IS-1538 for fitting shall be applicable.

27.14.2 VALVE BODY MATERIAL

Valve body material for various services shall be as follows:

Valve body material for water application like circulating water, Secondary circuit auxiliary cooling water of ECW system, Raw water, Ash water make-up, service water, clarified water, DM cooling water (pH corrected) & drinking water shall be cast iron for sizes 65 NB and above; gun-metal for sizes 50 NB and below.

For compressed air application, valve body material shall be cast carbon steel or forged carbon steel for sizes 65 mm NB & above and Gun metal for sizes 50 NB and below.

DM water: SS body and disc alongwith SS internals.

Condensate: Cast Carbon Steel/Forged Carbon Steel.

- 27.14.2.1 The design, material, construction, manufacture, inspection, testing and performance of valves shall comply with all currently applicable statutes, regulations and safety codes and the locality where the valves will be installed. The valves shall conform to the latest editions of applicable codes and standards as mentioned elsewhere. Nothing in this specification shall be construed to relieve the Bidder of his responsibility. Valves in general shall conform to the requirements of the following standards.

Standards and Codes

AWWA-C-504

Rubber seated butterfly valves



BS-5155/EN-593	Cast iron and steel body butterfly valves for general purpose.
IS-778	Gun-metal gate, globe and check valves for general purpose.
BS-5154	Copper alloy globe/globe stop and check and gate valves for general purpose.
IS-780	Sluice valves for water works purpose (50-300 mm size)
IS-2906	Sluice valves for water works purpose (350-1200 mm size)
IS-5150	Cast iron wedge and double disc gate for general purpose.
BS-5152	Specification for cast iron globe valves
BS-5153	Cast iron check valves for general purpose.
IS-5312	Swing check type reflux (non-return) valves
ANSI B 16.34	Standard for valves
API-594	Standard for Dual-check valves
API-600	Steel gate valves
ANSI-B-16.10	Valves face to face and other relevant dimension
API-598	Valves inspection test

27.14.2.2 End Connections

The end connections, shall comply with the following:

Socket welding (SW) – ANSI B 16.11

Butt Welding (BW) – ANSI B 16.25

Threaded (SC) – ANSI B 2.1

Flanged (FL) – ANSI B 16.5 & AWWA-C-207 (steel flanges), ANSI B 16.1 (Cast Iron flanges)

27.14.2.3 All cast iron body valves (gate, globe and non-return) shall have flanged end connections; (screwed ends for Ductile D.2NI body valves are not acceptable).

27.14.2.4 All steel and stainless steel body valves of sizes 65 mm and above shall have flanged or butt welding ends. Valves of sizes below 65mm shall have flanged or socket welded ends. Compatibility of welding between valve body material and connecting pipe material is a pre-requisite in case of butt-welded joints.

- 27.14.2.5 All gun metal body valves shall have screwed ends.
- 27.14.2.6 All flanged end valves/specialties shall be furnished alongwith matching counter flanges, fasteners, gaskets etc. as required to complete the joints

27.15.00 Check Valves

- 27.15.1 Check valves shall comply with the following characteristics:
- (a) For bore greater than 2" the valves must be swing check type or dual plate check type suitable for installation in all positions (vertical and horizontal);
 - (b) For bore smaller than or equal to 2" the valves must be of the piston type to be installed, in horizontal position.
 - (c) In the case of swing check valves, the body seat shall be inclined at such an angle from the vertical as will facilitate closing and prevent chatter.
- 27.15.2 Drilling on flanges of flanged valves must correspond to the drilling on flanges of the piping system on which the valves are to be installed.
- 27.15.3 All flanged valves intended for installation in steel piping systems shall have their flanges drilled to ANSI B 16.5 (or equivalent) and according to the pressure class.
- 27.15.4 Counter flanges to be installed on air pipes shall be screwed-on type irrespective of size.

27.16.00 Globe Valves

- 27.16.1 The globe valves shall have the following characteristics;
- Straight conveyed flow
- Right angle
- Preferably, the valves shall be of the vertical stem type.
- 27.16.2 Globe valves shall preferably have radiused or spherical seating and discs shall be free to revolve on the spindle.
- 27.16.3 The pressure shall preferably be under the disc of the valve. However, globe valves, with pressure over the disc shall also be accepted provided (i) no possibility exists that flow from above the disc can remove either the disc from stem or component from disc (ii) manual globe valves can easily be operated by hand. If the fluid load on the top of the disc is higher than 40-60 KN, bypass valve shall be provided which permits the downstream system to be pressurized before the globe valve is opened.
- 27.16.4 For the regulating valves, valves with regulating plug & parabolic outline disc type is preferred.

27.16.5 All motorized globe valves with regulating plug for which indication of percentage (%) opening are required in the control room shall be provided with necessary position transmitter.

27.17.00 Gate valves

All gate valves shall be of the full-way type, and when in the full open position the bore of the valve shall not be constricted by any part of the gate.

Gate valves shall be of the solid/elastic or articulated wedge disc and rising stem type.

27.18.00 Air Release Valve

- (a) The air release valves shall be of automatic double air valve with two orifices and two floats. The float shall not close the valve at higher air velocities. The orifice contact joint with the float shall be leak tight joint.
- (b) The valve shall efficiently discharge the displaced air automatically from ducts/pipes while filling them and admit air automatically into the ducts/pipes while they are being emptied. The valve shall also automatically release trapped air from ducts/pipes during operation at the normal working pressure.
- (c) Body material of automatic air release valves shall comply generally with BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS:210 Gr. FG 260 and spindle shall conform to high tensile brass.
- (d) Air release valves shall not have any integral isolation device within them. Each Air release valve shall be mounted, preceded by a separate isolation gate/butterfly valve.

125# ASA cast iron body, double ball construction air release valve with flanged ends to ASA B 16.10; and bolted cover to release the air. Construction materials shall be as below:

Body, cover	:	Cast iron to IS:210 Gr.FG 260
Bolts	:	Light weight leather/wooden balls
Seats	:	Bronze to ASTM-B-62
Cover packing	:	Braided asbestos
Float	:	Wood/rubber

27.19.00 Butterfly Valves**27.19.1 Design/Construction**

- (a) The valves shall be designed for the design pressure/temperature of the system on which it is installed and in accordance with AWWA-C-504, EN-593 or any other approved equivalent standard latest edition. Fabricated steel (IS: 2062 GR. B) butterfly valves instead of cast iron body valves are also acceptable for size above 300 mm nb diameter. In such a case, however, the bidder will have to necessarily submit thickness calculations, in order to establish the integrity of the fabricated valve body under the system operating pressure condition.
- (1) The valves shall be suitable for installation in any position (horizontal/vertical etc.) and shall be generally of double-flanged construction. However for sizes 600 NB and below the valves of Wafer construction are also acceptable.
 - (2) The seals, both on the body (sleeve) and on the disc shall be of the material specified. Necessary shaft seal shall be provided and adequately designed to ensure no leakage across the seal. This seal shall be designed so that they will allow replacement without removal of the valve shaft. The sealing ring on the disk shall be continuous type and easily replaceable.
 - (3) For all types of valves, the design with shaft eccentric to the disc is preferred. The shaft shall be solid type and shall pivot on bushings. Bushings/sleeve type bearings shall be contained in the hub of valve body. The bearing shall be self-lubricated type with low coefficient of friction and should not have any harmful effect on water and on valve components.
 - (4) The design of the shaft shall be such that it will safely sustain maximum differential pressure across the closed valve. The shaft and any key (taper pin etc.) for transmitting the torque between shaft and disc shall be capable of withstanding the maximum torque required to operate the valve. However, the shaft diameter shall not be less than the minimum shaft diameter specified in relevant code. Necessary Torque Calculation and the torque class selected on the basis of the same shall be furnished to the Employer for information.
 - (5) The disc shall rotate from the full open to the tight shut position. The disc shall be contoured to ensure the least possible resistance to flow and shall be suitable for throttling operation. While the disc is in the throttled position, valve shall not create any noise or vibration.
 - (6) The operating mechanism shall be mounted directly on or supported from the valve body.
 - (7) All valves shall be complete with:
 - Position indicator (located in a visible place)
 - Arrow indicating the flow direction;

Adjustable mechanical stop limiting devices to prevent over

Travel of valve disc in open/close position.

All valves shall be "tight shut off"

(8) Hand operated valves shall have the following

Local hand controls

The hand controls shall close the valve with clockwise rotation.

The hand controls shall be dimensioned to guarantee an easy maneuver under most severe conditions.

The hand controls shall be provided with locking systems suitable to avoid the disc assuming a non-desirable position during the operation.

Hand wheel shall be made of malleable iron with arms and rims of adequate strength. The hand wheel of diameters 300 mm or less shall be provided with handles for ease of operation. The pulling force required on the hand wheel rim shall not exceed 25 Kgf when operating the valve under full flow and operating pressure.

Valves-350 Nb and above shall have pressure equalizing bypass valves, wherever system parameters warrant the same.

Valves-350 Nb and above shall also be provided with gear operator arrangement suitable for manual operation. Manual operation of valve shall be through worm and gear arrangement having totally enclosed gearing with hand wheel diameter and gear ratio designed to meet the required operating torque. It shall be designed to hold the valve disc in intermediate position between full open and full closed position without creeping or fluttering. Adjustable stops shall be provided to prevent over travel in either direction.

Limit and torque switches (if applicable) shall be enclosed in water tight enclosures alongwith suitable space heaters for motor actuated valves, which may be either for On-Off operation or inching operation with position transmitter.

27.19.2 Material of Construction (Butterfly Valves)

Materials and other design details shall be as indicated below:

(a) Cast Iron Butterfly valves

Body & Disc	ASTM A48, Gr. 40 with 2% Ni/ IS: 210. Gr. FG-260, with 2% Ni and epoxy coated
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Shaft	BS 970 431 S: 291/EN 57, or AISI-410 or AWWA-permitted shaft material equivalent to EN-57/AISI-410 or better.
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Seat ring Seal	18-8 Stainless steel Nitrile Rubber
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(b) Stainless Steel Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc	ASTM A 351, Gr. CF8M/ASTM-A-182-Gr. 304
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Shaft	ASTM A 182, Gr. 316/ASTM-A-479 Gr. 316/Equivalent
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Disc & Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene
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(c) Carbon Steel Butterfly Valves

Body & Disc Shaft	ASTM A 216, Gr. WCB ASTM A 182, Gr. 304/ASTM-A-479 Gr. 304/Equivalent
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Disc & Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene
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27.19.3 Proof of Design Test (Type Test) for Butterfly Valves

Proof of Design (POD) test certificates shall be furnished by the bidder for all applicable size-ranges and classes of Butterfly valves supplied by him, in the absence of which actual POD test shall be conducted by the bidder in the presence of Employer's representative.

All valves that are designed and manufactured as per AWWA-C-504 shall be governed by the relevant clauses of POD test in AWWA-C-504. For Butterfly valves designed and manufactured to EN-593 or equivalent, the POD test methods and procedures shall generally follow the guidelines of AWWA-C-504 in all respect except that Body & seat hydro test and disc-strength test shall be conducted at the pressures specified in EN-593 or the applicable code. Actuators shall also meet requirements of POD test of AWWA-C-504.

27.20.00 MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (GATE/GLOBE/CHECK VALVE)

(a) The materials shall generally comply with the following:

(1) Cast Steel Valves

Body & bonnet	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105
Disc for non-return Valves	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105
Trim.	ASTM A 182 Gr. F6 or Equivalent

(2) Stainless Steel Valves

Body & Bonnet	ASTM A 351 Gr. CF 8M/
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ASTM A 182 Gr. 304

Disc -do-

Trim. ASTM 182 Gr. F. 316
/ASTM-A-479 Gr. 316 or Integral
with body**(3) Cast Iron Valves**

Body & bonnet BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS-210 Gr. FG 260

Seating surfaces and rings 13% chromium steel/13% Chrome
overlay

Disc for non-return valves BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS-210 Gr FG 260

Hinge pin for non-return valves AISI 316

Stem for gate globe valves 13% chromium steel or Equivalent

Back Seat 13% chromium steel / 13%
Chrome overlay**(4) Gun Metal Valves**

Body and bonnet IS 318 Gr. 2/Equivalent Standard

Trim -do-

- (b) Cast iron body valves shall have high alloy steel stem and seat.
- (c) Material for counter flanges shall be the same as for the piping.

27.21.00 Float Operated Valves

- (a) Valve shall automatically control the rate of filling and will shut off when a predetermined level is reached and close to prevent over flow on pre-set maximum water level. Valve shall also open and close in direct proportion to rise or fall of water level.
- (b) **DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES**
The following design and construction feature of the valve shall be the minimum acceptable.
- (c) Valves shall be right-angled or globe pattern.
- (d) Valves shall be balance piston type with float ball.
- (e) Leather liner shall not be provided.
- (f) The body and cover material shall be cast iron conforming to ASTM-A 126 Grade 'B' or Is: 210 Grade 200 or equivalent, and float shall be of copper with epoxy painting of two (2) coats.
- (g) Valves shall be suitable for flow velocities of 2 to 2.5m/sec.
- (h) The valves shall have flanged connections.

27.22.00 PAINTING OF VALVES:

Two (2) coats of primer followed by three (3) coats of epoxy of approved color code/shade (usually same as that of connected piping) shall be applied to all exposed surfaces except stainless steel surface, Galvanized steel surface and gun metal surface at shop as required to prevent corrosion, before dispatch. The use of grease/oil other than light grade mineral oil, for corrosion protection is prohibited. The total DFT of painting shall be 150 micron (minimum). If during transport, unloading/unpacking or erection at site any part of the painted surface gets damaged, the same shall be made good by the contractor by repainting with compatible painting primer and enamel to the satisfaction of the project manager.

27.23.00 RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS

- 27.23.1 All parts of expansion joints shall be suitably designed for all stresses that may occur during continuous operation and for any additional stresses that may occur during installation and also during transient condition.
- 27.23.2 The expansion joints shall be single bellow rubber expansion joints. The arches of the expansion joints shall be filled with soft rubber.
- 27.23.3 The tube (i.e. inner cover) and the cover (outer) shall be made of natural or synthetic rubber of adequate hardness. The shore hardness shall not be less than 60 deg. A for outer and 50 deg. A for inner cover.
- 27.23.4 The carcass between the tube and the cover shall be made of high quality cotton duck, preferably, square woven to provide equal strength in both directions of the weave. The fabric plies shall be impregnated with age resistant rubber or synthetic compound and laminated into a unit.
- 27.23.5 Reinforcement, consisting of solid metal rings embedded in carcass shall be provided.
- 27.23.6 Expansion joints shall be complete with stretcher bolt assembly. The expansion joints shall be suitable to absorb piping movements and accommodate mismatch between pipelines.
- 27.23.7 The expansion joints shall be of heavy duty construction made of high grade abrasion-resistant natural or synthetic rubber compound. The basic fabric for the 'duck' shall be either a superior quality braided cotton or synthetic fibre having maximum flexibility and non-set characteristic.
- 27.23.8 The expansion joints shall be adequately reinforced, with solid steel rings, to meet the service conditions under which they are to operate.
- 27.23.9 All expansion joints shall be provided with stainless steel retaining rings for DM water application and IS 2062 Gr. B galvanized steel retaining rings for ordinary water for use on the inner face of the rubber flanges, to prevent any possibility of damage to the rubber when the bolts are tightened. These rings shall be split and beveled type for easy installation and replacement and shall be drilled to match the drilling on the end rubber flanges and shall be in two or more pieces.

- 27.23.10 The expansion joints shall have integral fabric reinforced full-face rubber flanges. The bolt on one flange shall have no eccentricity in relation to the corresponding bolt hole on the flange on the other face. The end rubber flanges shall be drilled to suit the companion pipe flanges.
- 27.23.11 All exposed surfaces of the expansion joint shall be given a 3 mm thick coating of neoprene. This surface shall be reasonably uniform and free from any blisters, porosity and other surface defects.
- 27.23.12 Each control unit shall consist of two (2) numbers of triangular stretcher bolt plates, a stretcher bolt with washers, nuts, and lock nuts. Each plate shall be drilled with three holes, two for fixing the plate on to the companion steel flange and the third for fixing the stretcher bolt.
- 27.23.13 Each joint shall have a permanently attached brass or stainless steel metal tag indicating the tag numbers and other salient design features.
- 27.23.14 Bidder to note that any metallic part which comes in contact with DM / Corrosive water shall be of stainless steel material.

27.24.00 STRAINERS**27.24.1 Simplex type**

The strainers shall be basket type and of simplex construction. The strainer shall be provided with plugged drain/blow off and vent connections. The free area of the strainer element shall be at least four (4) times the internal area of the connecting pipe lines. The strainer element shall be 20 mesh. Pressure drop across the strainers in new condition fitted with a removable plug. The material of construction of various parts shall be as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|
| (a) | Body | IS: 318, Gr. 2 up to 50 mm Nb, and IS: 210 Gr. FG 260 above 50 mm Nb. (For DM water/ -Body: AISI 316 or equivalent) |
| (b) | Strainer Element | Stainless steel (AISI 316) |
| (c) | End connection | Screwed upto 50 mm Nb, and flanged above 50 mm Nb |

27.24.2 Duplex type

- (a) The strainers shall be basket type and of duplex construction. The strainer shall be provided with plugged drain/blow off and vent connections. The free area of the strainer element shall be at least four (4) times the internal area of the connecting pipe. The mesh of strainer element shall be commensurate with the actual service required. Pressure drop across the strainer in new condition shall not exceed 4.0 MWC at full flow.
- (b) Wire mesh (if applicable) of the strainers shall be suitably reinforced. The material of construction of various parts shall be as follows.

- | | |
|------|---|
| Body | IS: 318, Gr. 2
Up to 50 mm Nb, and IS:210, |
|------|---|

Gr. FG 260 of ASTM-A-515 Gr. 75/IS-2062
Gr. B and internally epoxy-painted above 50 mm NB.

Strainer element Stainless steel (AISI 316)

End connection Screwed up to 50 mm Nb, and
Flanged above 50 mm Nb.
Gasket shall be of full face type

- (c) The strainer will have a permanent stainless steel tag fixed on the strainer body indicating the strainer tag number and service and other salient data.
- (d) The size of the strainer and the flow direction will be indicated on the strainer body casting.
- (e) Thickness of the strainer element should be designed to withstand the pressure developed within the strainer due to 100% clogged condition exerting shut-off pressure on the element.

27.24.3 Three shop coats of paint preceded by two coats of primer shall be applied to all exposed surfaces as required to prevent corrosion. All parts shall be adequately protected for rust prevention. The use of grease or oil other than light grade mineral oils for corrosion protection is prohibited

ANNEXURE-I**SPECIFICATION FOR DUCTILE IRON (DI) PIPES, FITTINGS & SPECIALS****1.00.00 GENERAL**

This specification covers the specific requirement of design, material, manufacture / fabrication, constructional features, inspection & testing, transportation, handling, laying, site testing and annual maintenance contract of Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes, Joints, fittings and specials.

2.00.00 CODES AND STANDARDS

The material, design, manufacture, dimensions, tolerances, mechanical properties, internal cement mortar lining, external zinc coating along with bituminous finished layer, inspection and testing of DI water pipes shall comply with the latest Indian Standard, "IS 8329 (Centrifugally cast (spun) ductile iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage – specification)" or equivalent international standard unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this Technical Specification.

Sl. No.	Code No.	Code Title
1	IS 8329	Centrifugally cast (spun) ductile iron pressure for water, gas and sewage - specification
2	IS 9523	Ductile iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage - specification
3	IS 5382	Rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers
4	IS 638	Specification for Sheet Rubber Jointing and Rubber Insertion Jointing
5	IS 12288	Code of practice for use and laying of Ductile Iron pipes
6	IS 11606	Methods of sampling of Cast Iron pipes and fittings
7	IS 455	Portland slag cement
8	IS 12330	Sulphate resisting Portland cement
9	IS 6452	Specification for high alumina cement for structural use
10	IS 6909	Specification for supersulphated cement
11	IS 8112	43 grade ordinary Portland cement
12	IS 1387	General requirements for supply of metallurgical materials
13	IS 1500	Methods for Brinell hardness test for metallic materials
14	IS 1608	Mechanical testing of metals – tensile testing
15	ISO 2531	Ductile iron pipes, fittings, accessories and their joints for water applications
16	ISO 4179	Ductile iron pipes and fittings for pressure and non-pressure pipelines – Cement mortar lining
17	ISO 4633	Rubber seals – Joint rings for water supply, drainage and sewerage pipelines – Specification for materials

18	ISO 8179	Ductile iron pipes – External zinc-based coating – Part 1: Metallic zinc with finishing layer
19	ISO 8179	Ductile iron pipes – External zinc coating – Part 2: Zinc rich paint with finishing layer
20	ISO 8180	Ductile iron pipelines – Polyethylene sleeving for site application
21	ISO 10802	Ductile iron pipelines – Hydrostatic testing after installation
22	ISO 10803	Design method for ductile iron pipes
23	ISO 16132	Ductile iron pipe and fittings – seal coats for cement mortar linings
24	AWWA M 41	Ductile iron pipe and fittings (guideline code for design, manufacturing, testing, jointing, laying & installation etc.)
25	BS EN 545	Ductile iron pipes, fittings, accessories and their joints for water pipelines – Requirements and test methods

3.00.0 DUCTILE IRON (DI) PRESSURE PIPES:

3.01.01 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline shall be sized considering C value as 140 and velocity 2-3m/sec.

3.01.01 Classification:

The class of DI pipes to be provided shall be as specified in the data sheet attached with this sub-section. The external diameter and wall thickness of socket and spigot pipes for the specified Class shall be as per IS 8329 or equivalent international standard.

3.02.00 Joints:

3.02.01 Generally push-on flexible joints shall be provided for pipe to pipe connection as per IS 8329 or equivalent international standard. However mechanical joints, flange joints and restrained joints can also be used.

3.02.02 Rubber gaskets

Rubber gasket used with push-on flexible joints shall conform to the requirements of IS: 5382 or equivalent international standard. Rubber gaskets for use with flanged joints shall conform to IS 638 or approved equivalent international standard.

4.00.00 DI FITTINGS & SPECIALS

4.01.0 Design Requirements

4.01.01 Classification

The DI fittings shall be as per IS 9523 or equivalent international standard.

4.02.00 External layer:

The DI fittings supplied shall be provided with external protection of metallic zinc coating or zinc rich paint coating with finishing layer of bituminous paint as per IS 9523 or equivalent international standard.

4.03.00 Internal lining:

The fittings shall be provided with suitable cement mortar internal lining as per IS 9523 or equivalent international standard.

4.04.00 Joints between pipe and fittings:

4.04.01 Generally , Push-on flexible joints shall be provided for pipe to fitting connection as per IS 9523 or equivalent international standard. Flange joints, wherever required, shall conform to the requirements of IS 9523 or equivalent international standard.

4.04.02 Rubber gaskets

All the DI fittings shall be provided with rubber gaskets for each socket. Rubber gasket used with push-on flexible joints shall conform to the requirements of IS: 5382/ IS 9523 or equivalent international standard.

Rubber gaskets for use with flanged joints shall conform to IS 638 or equivalent international standard.

5.00.00 TYPE TESTS

5.01.00 The contractor / manufacturer shall carry out the type tests as listed in this specification on the pipes to be supplied under this contract.

5.02.00 The type tests shall be carried out in presence of the Employer's representative, for which minimum 15 days notice shall be given by the contractor. The contractor shall obtain the Employer's approval for the type test procedure before conducting the type test. The type test procedure shall clearly specify the test set-up, instruments to be used, procedure, acceptance norms, recording of different parameters, interval of recording, precautions to be taken etc. for the type test(s) to be carried out.

5.03.00 In case the contractor / manufacturer has already conducted such specified type test(s), he may submit the type test reports to the Employer during detailed engineering for consideration of waiver of conductance of such type test(s) or otherwise as deemed fit by Employer. Such test(s) should have been either conducted at an independent laboratory or duly approved by accredited third party agency. The Employer reserves the right to waive conducting of any or all the specified type test(s) under this contract.

5.04.00 The type test shall be performed whenever a significant change is made in the design, material or process of manufacture or a new size or size range of the product is being supplied by the manufacturer.

5.05.00 THE FOLLOWING TYPE TESTS SHALL BE CARRIED OUT:

5.05.01 Joint Leak Tightness Test:

- a) Tests for joints (push-on flexible joints) shall be conducted as per the guidelines of ISO 2531 to establish adequate joint performance with respect to internal pressure, external pressure and vacuum pressure under both normal alignment of joints and deflected alignment of joints as dictated in ISO 2531.
- b) Tests for Leak tightness and mechanical resistance of flanged joints shall be conducted as per ISO 2531.

5.05.02 Cement Lining Smoothness Type Test:

The contractor / manufacturer should have carried out Cement Lining Smoothness test to establish C value (Hazen & William's constant) of the offered DI pipe as 140. Necessary certificate for the same shall be furnished to the employer.

In case the contractor / manufacturer has not carried out the test, the same shall be carried out by the contractor / manufacturer within the scope of this contract.

5.05.03 Ring bend test:

Ring bend test for 3% deflection with respect to external diameter of DI pipe offered shall be conducted by contractor / manufacturer to prove that internal cement mortar lining does not come off the substrate surface of Ductile Iron on random basis for each manufacturing lot.

If the contractor / manufacturer of pipes do not have the facility for this type test at his own works, the same can be arranged by him to conduct and demonstrate the test.

6.00.00 LAYING AND JOINTING OF DI PIPES:

6.01.00 Laying, erection and jointing of DI pipelines at field / site shall be under the direct supervision of Manufacturer (Supplier) from whom pipe is sourced / procured.

For underground laying, Special provisions in trench shall be made for accommodating socket (Bell) of each pipe, as applicable so that barrel is uniformly rested on even trench bed surface, which is well compacted as recommended in codes / standards.

6.02.00 Pipeline anchorage

Pipeline shall be securely anchored at dead ends, tees, bends, tapers and valves to resist thrust arising from internal pressure. Suitable thrust blocks made of concrete shall be designed and cast-in-situ.

7.00.00HYDRAULIC TESTING OF PIPELINES

After laying and jointing, the pipeline shall be tested for soundness and leak tightness of pipes, fittings and joints, and soundness of any construction work. The pipeline may be tested in sections.

Water and other facilities as required for such hydro testing shall be arranged by the Contractor.

7.01.00 Hydraulic Testing of Sections

The section under test shall be filled with water, taking care that all the air is displaced either through vents at the high points or by using a pig or a sphere. After filling, the pipeline shall be slightly pressurized for a period of time to achieve stable conditions.

The pipeline is then pressurized up to the full test pressure as per the relevant standard. The test pressure shall be maintained for a period of not less than 10 minutes to reveal any defects in the pipes, joints or anchorages. The test pressure shall be measured such as to ensure that the required test pressure is not exceeded at any point in the entire pipeline.

If the test is not satisfactory, the fault shall be found and rectified. Methods employed for finding faults shall be as per IS 12288.

7.02.00 Hydraulic Testing of Complete Pipeline

After all the sections have been joined together on completion of section testing, a test on the complete pipeline shall be carried out. This test shall be carried out at a pressure as specified in the data sheet attached with this sub-section. During the test, the pressure at any point in the pipeline shall not exceed the pressure as specified in the data sheet attached with this subsection.

8.00.00 DATA SHEET FOR DI PIPES, FITTINGS & SPECIALS

Sl.No.	Description	Units	Parameters
1	Pipe Material		Ductile Iron (DI) pipe internally cement mortar lined and externally coated with metallic zinc & finishing layer of bituminous paint.
2	Applicable standards		IS/ISO/AWWA/BS as listed in technical specification
3	Hazen & William's Constant		140
4	Pipe class		K7/K9 as per IS 8329 or equivalent international standard. Compatible with system pressure requirement.
5	Pipe Joint type		Push-on flexible joints as per IS 8329 / Flanged/ Restraint

6	Pipe Joint type at valves, pumps and other piping		Flange Joints as per IS 8329 & IS 9523
7	Welded-on Flange (as applicable) pressure class		Compatible with system pressure requirement.
8	DI fittings class		Compatible with system pressure requirement.
9	DI fittings flange (as applicable) class		PN 25
10	Restrain mechanism at bends, specials etc.		Thrust Blocks
11	Maximum field hydrostatic test pressure	N/mm ²	Shut-off pressure or (operating pressure+surge pressure) whichever is higher for not less than 10 minutes
	At each section (not exceeding 1000m)		
	Complete pipeline		As per IS: 12288 Table-1
12	Other requirements		As per technical specification

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION IA

(FUNCTIONAL / PERFORMANCE / DEMONSTRATION REQUIREMENT)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM 1X660 MW PANKI TPS	SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-426-555-A001	
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1.0.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1.0 After satisfactory completion of the trial operation, the performance test shall be conducted at site by the Contractor. Any preparations required for this test shall be carried out by the Contractor. The duration of the Performance Guarantee Test of the Plant at the rated capacity shall be mutually agreed. However, a stability period of 2 hours before commencement of test and 2 hours test period followed by another 2 hours stable period shall be maintained. The PG test procedure should be submitted to the owner well in advance and got approved before the commencement of PG test. Performance Guarantee Test shall be conducted within 30 days of intimation from the Contractor about his readiness for conducting Performance Guarantee Test. These tests shall be binding on both the Owner and the Contractor to determine performance of the equipment/system with the performance guarantee data.
- 1.2.0 The tests shall be conducted at the specified load conditions or as near the specified conditions as practicable. The Owner/Contractor will apply agreed factors to compensate for deviation from the designed parameters. The suitable correction curves mutually agreed by the Owner and the Contractor shall be used.
- 1.3.0 All test instrumentation as required for the Performance Guarantee Test shall be arranged by the Contractor free of cost. Precision instruments required for Performance Guarantee Test shall, however, be arranged by the contractor. Calibration before and after test and installation of the test instrumentation for the test shall be the Contractor's responsibility. All test instrumentation shall be in accordance with the applicable code. All test instruments and calibration procedures shall be duly approved by the Owner. Batch calibration shall not be accepted. The test shall be commenced only after clearance of owner on the above vital issues.
- 1.4.0 Any special equipment, tools and tackles required for the successful completion of the performance tests shall be provided by the Contractor free of cost.
- 1.5.0 The performance guarantee figures of the equipment shall be proved by the Contractor during the Performance Guarantee Test.
- 1.6.0 Should the results of these tests show any decrease from guaranteed values, the Contractor shall modify the equipment within 90 days from the date of intimation by the owner as required to bring it to meet the guarantees. In such cases, the performance tests shall be repeated within one month from the date on which the equipment is made ready again for tests subject to grid requirements at that time. All costs of modifications including labour, material and the cost of additional testing to prove that equipment meets the guarantee shall be borne by the Contractor.
- 1.7.0 The provisions outlined in the ASME performance test code or other International and Indian approved equivalents shall generally be used as a guide for all the above test procedures unless specified otherwise in the specification. The details of all measuring/recording meters, test instrumentation such as class of accuracy, make etc. shall be covered in the trial operation/ performance test reports. All the list of equipment, accuracy class and test certificates to be submitted and got approved by the owner before the commencement of trial operation.
- 1.8.0 PG test to be witnessed by the consultant and the owner

	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM 1X660 MW PANKI TPS	SPECIFICATION NO. PE-TS-426-555-A001	
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2.0 PERFORMANCE GUARANTEES, PENALTIES & CAPABILITY TESTS:

2.1 The Contractor shall meet the Performance Guarantees as have been indicated in the Specifications.

2.2 The penalty for not meeting the performance guarantees during the Performance Guarantee Test shall be assessed and recovered from the Contractor. Such penalty shall be levied without limitations, in accordance with stipulations made in Technical Specification and shall be without prejudice to all the other conditions of the contract.

2.3 If the guarantees specified are not achieved by the Contractor within 90 days of notification by the Owner, he may at his discretion reject the equipment or accept it after levying and recovering suitable penalties.

2.4 In case there is shortfall in capability of equipment while demonstrating capability tests, the Contractor shall forth-with rectify his equipment within 90 days and re-perform the capability tests to Owner's satisfaction.

2.5 Performance parameters for compressed air system to be demonstrated are:

- Demonstration of Auxiliary power consumption for the system.
- Free air delivery at site conditions per each compressor (Nm³/min).
- Power consumption at site rated parameters per each compressor (kW).
- Max. Capacity of each air dryer at min working pressure and max. Temp at after cooler outlet (Nm³/min).
- Parallel operation of air compressors to be demonstrated at site.
- Pressure drop across Air Drying Plant, Capacity and outlet dew point of each air drying plant shall be demonstrated at site.
- Vibration level and noise level of each air compressor, blowers and any other rotating equipment of each air drying plant shall be demonstrated at site.
- Instrument air quality

3.0 PENALTY FOR POOR PERFORMANCE:

3.1 Category I Guarantees: Performance guarantees penalties.

Auxiliary power consumption - Summation of power consumption of working drives at their rated capacities for compressed air system. Base auxiliary power consumption for CAS and penalties shall be as per Section III F. Bidder to furnish its guaranteed auxiliary power consumption with its technical offer (Not in sealed price).

3.2 Category III Guarantees: Performance Guarantee under compulsory correction.

The contractor shall make every effort to practicable to correct the deficiencies. In case the Contractor fails to meet the guarantees, the equipment / system shall be replaced with the one that shall meet the guaranteed values without any time and cost implication to the Owner. The following items are under compulsory correction:

- Capacity and discharge pressure of each air compressor. (Shall be demonstrated at shop).
- Parallel operation of air compressors to be demonstrated at site.
- Dew point of air at the outlet of air drying plants of instrument air compressors to be demonstrated at site.
- Pressure drop across Air Drying Plant of air compressors to be demonstrated at site.
- Vibration level and noise level of each air compressor, blowers and any other rotating equipment of each air drying plant shall be demonstrated at site.

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION IA

(QUALITY ASSURANCE AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

CHAPTER 11 : QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The minimum Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) requirements and the services the Contractor is expected to provide to assure "Quality Assurance" are described in this section. "Quality Assurance" is defined as the entire programme adopted by the Contractor during engineering, procurement and construction to assure conformity with the contract specifications. Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures proposed by the Contractor should address the QA/QC requirements under the following phases of the project:

- (a) Engineering
- (b) Procurement
- (c) Construction including commissioning and testing

1.2 Contractor shall submit documents to demonstrate that the Contractor and his sub-vendors possess, QA/QC programs meeting the requirements set forth in this section. Contractor shall prepare the quality assurance plans for all the offered equipments to cover the overall quality assurance requirements. Contractor shall submit a quality assurance plan along with the bid as per the format enclosed for all applicable equipment & systems.

1.3 The Contractor must submit an organization chart defining the permanent positions responsible for QA/QC accompanied by a brief description of each position's function and responsibility. A second organization chart along with a descriptive write up should also be provided outlining the proposed QA/QC program for this particular project. This chart and write up should identify the personnel responsible for the Engineering Quality Assurance Plan for the completion duration of the project.

2.0 ENGINEERING**2.1 Prior to finalization of contract**

Prior to finalization of the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare and submit a project Quality Assurance Plan that covers the engineering phase of the Works. The plan shall be designed for this project and shall address the specifics of how the Contractor will control, monitor and verify the requirements contained in this section. The Contractor shall utilize all of his QA/QC resources, manuals and procedures when preparing the plan. Purchaser shall review the plan prior to utilization and upon issue the plan shall become the basis by which Purchaser will evaluate the Contractor's engineering QA/QC activities as they relate to this project.

2.2 Purchaser's Participation

The Purchaser reserves the right to audit and verify procedures set forth in the Engineering Quality Assurance Plan. This audit right in no way relieves the Contractor from performing the control verification procedures outlined in the plan.

2.3 Engineering Quality Assurance and Quality Control Requirements

Following are the minimum Quality Assurance and Quality Control requirements for the project. The Contractor's Engineering Quality Assurance Plan shall set forth in detail the procedures to satisfy these QA/QC requirements.

2.3.1 Design Control

The Contractor shall define, document and advise the appropriate handling of the following design controls:

- (a) Establish internal as well as external discipline relationships.
- (b) Qualifications of personnel assigned for each task.
- (c) Establish audit procedures to ensure that the design conforms to the requirements.
- (d) Define and outline the number of multi-discipline design reviews.
- (e) Establish procedures for handling design changes.
- (f) Establish guidelines to handle all issues in pre-award, award and pre-fabrication with Manufacturer's and Sub-contractors.

2.3.2 Document Control

The Contractor must include in its QA/QC Plan the document control procedures defining:

- (a) Authorized use of documents
- (b) Receipt, logging and distribution of documents
- (c) Procedure for updating and implementation of additions and revisions.
- (d) Procedure for document transmittal to Purchaser. Some of the requirements for document transmittal may be covered in other parts of this specification.

2.3.3 Audits

All documents shall be audited by the Contractor for conformance with the QA/QC procedures.

The Purchaser reserves the right to review design details, either directly or through their Consultants. The Purchaser may audit detailed design related design, structural/foundation designs / piping design and other areas.

2.3.4 Engineering Sub-Contractor

The subcontracting of detailed engineering to third parties does not relieve the Contractor the responsibility for Engineering Quality Assurance.

2.4 Procurement

2.4.1 Source Quality Control

It is the Purchaser's intent that the Contractor deal only with Sub-Contractors and Manufacturers (Vendors) who have established and demonstrated effective quality assurance and quality control programs. Purchaser does require, however, that the Contractor perform such normal inspection of Sub-contractors'/Vendors' work as is necessary to obtain equipment and materials conforming to the project specifications and their supporting documents (applicable codes and industry consensus standards) and good engineering, fabrication practices as described herein. Source Quality Control is also a valuable input for confirmation of delivery performance.



Minimum inspection requirements in respect of electrical and instrumentation / control equipment and civil works are covered in their respective specifications. Prior to finalization of the contract, the Contractor shall prepare and submit a Project Quality Assurance Plan that covers Procurement and a requirement for procured items for the complete Works.

2.4.2 After Award of Subcontract

Once Sub-contractors and manufacturers are established, Purchaser and the Contractor shall review item-by-item all major engineered equipment and systems and any special fabrication/fitting to reach an agreement on the need for prefabrication/pre-inspection meetings.

2.4.3 Purchaser's Participation

2.4.3.1 The Purchaser reserves the right to audit the performance of the Sub-contractors/manufacturers and the Contractor's inspection effort. This is normally accomplished by visiting the Sub-contractors/Manufacturers with the Contractor's Inspector at pre-selected points during manufacture. Contractor shall identify notification points so that the Purchaser's can be present at particularly important stages of fabrication should the Purchaser wish to attend. The notification points are not hold points unless specifically identified as such. Should Purchaser elect not to or fail to attend, the Work shall proceed without interruption. The Purchaser reserves the right, however, to make announced spot-checks to facilitate evaluation of the Sub-Contractor and/or the Contractor's inspection effort. Purchaser may wish to hold technical meeting with the machinery Sub-Contractor during the design and fabrication of the machinery. Should Purchaser desire to hold technical meetings, the Contractor will be advised at a reasonable notice.

2.4.3.2 During audit visits to fabricator shops, Purchaser may elect to spot-check base materials and welds to verify proper metallurgy using whatever methods Purchaser may wish to utilize, but only in the presence of Contractor's Inspector unless otherwise agreed. Some of these requirements have been identified in the minimum inspection requirements listed in this section.

2.4.4 Communication

2.4.4.1 Direct, timely communication between the Contractor's Inspectors and Purchaser's auditing Inspectors is mandatory, especially in notification points and in the event of problems, Purchaser shall be advised in a timely manner of all situations where changes or compromises in specifications are considered or where non-conformances are being encountered. Suggested format for inspection request is enclosed with this section. The Contractor shall give advance notice of thirty (30) days for all overseas travel and fifteen (15) days for travel inside India.

2.4.4.2 Rejection reports shall be faxed by the Contractor's Inspector from works directly to Purchaser's Representative at the same time as faxed to the Contractor's home office. Reports shall be faxed to Contractor's home office for typing, editing and transmitting to Purchaser.

2.5 QA/QC Requirements

2.5.1 Inspection Plan



Inspection plans with detailed instructions for the Inspector's guidance shall be provided for each item. QA plans for the components indicated therein are enclosed in Tables 1 to 3 at end of this chapter. The Contractor shall develop the QA plans for all other equipment/systems on a similar basis as indicated in the Tables above. The Contractor's procurement Inspection function shall begin with the award of the purchase order and concludes when the Inspector (including inspection by client's inspector wherever applicable) has duly released the equipment in the Sub-contractor's shop.

2.5.2 Inspection Office

- 2.5.2.1 The Contractor shall identify the key inspection office located at its engineering and construction office. All inspection assignments, inspection instructions, after placement of the purchase order shall be covered from this designated office.
- 2.5.2.2 One individual in the Contractor's key inspection office shall be designated to fill the function outlined in 2.5.3 and must report to the Contractor's Manager of inspection. Additional staff may be added as necessary, provided they are under the supervision of the individual designated. This individual will hereafter be referred to as the "Quality Control Project Inspector (QCPI)".
- 2.5.2.3 For technical problems arising during manufacturing, after purchase orders are placed, the QCPI is responsible for clearing such technical problems with Engineering and/or Purchaser. All purchase orders shall have a clause requiring the Sub-Contractor to submit all questions of a technical nature concurrently to the QCPI and requisitioning Purchaser in writing through fax or letter for resolution. The QCPI shall be responsible for obtaining replies from engineering, documenting the response to the Sub-Contractor and making distribution. The assigned QCPI shall be on distribution for all other correspondence. When technical requests arise from rejection made by the Contractor's source Inspector, the source Inspector's rejection report must be attached to the Sub-Contractor's request for engineering evaluation.

2.5.3 Inspection Co-ordination and Responsibility

The QCPI shall have the overall coordination responsibility for inspection activities. The QCPI's responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Issue assignments for source inspection.
- (b) Issue specific inspection instructions when required to the assigned source inspector.
- (c) Indicate the required type of report forms.
- (d) Coordinate and respond to questions of a technical nature.
- (e) Monitor inspection reports to determine if inspections are being performed as per written instructions.
- (f) Forward all related order correspondence to the assigned source Inspector.
- (g) Receive inspection reports from the source Inspector and make distribution as required.

- (h) Ensure that comprehensive files are maintained for each job.

2.5.4 Inspector's Qualifications

The Contractor shall submit with their QA/QC Manual resumes of contractor's inspectors detailing their experience, education and qualifications for Purchasers review/approval. The Inspectors shall have sufficient prior experience and qualifications for the equipment assigned.

2.5.5 Inspectors responsibilities

After receiving the assignment from the QCPI, the source Inspector shall review the order, conduct a pre-inspection meeting (when instructed), perform the inspections outlined, maintain field file in an organized manner and report the results to the key office and Purchaser. The following is a more detailed, but not inclusive, list of what Purchaser typically expects from the Contractor's source QCPI:

- (a) Pre-fabrication meeting – the Contractor's Inspector shall conduct a pre-fabrication meeting with the Sub-contractor prior to start of fabrication. The discussion shall include, but not be limited to a review of the following items:
 - (i) Purchase order requirements with emphasis on any special requirements (technical and quality).
 - (ii) Code Requirements.
 - (iii) Sub-contractors Quality Control Programs.
 - (iv) Fabrication Schedule.
 - (v) Major Sub-contractors.
 - (vi) Welding Procedure Specification (WPS), Procedure Qualification Record (PQR) and Welder Performance Records (WPR).
 - (vii) Non-Destructive Examination Requirements.
 - (viii) Testing – Hydrostatic and Pneumatic.
 - (ix) Manufacturer's Data Reports.
 - (x) Preservation, Packing and Shipping.
 - (xi) Extent of Purchaser / Contractor Inspection.
 - (xii) Witness Points and Hold Points and Notice requirements.
- (b) Initial inspection visit: The Inspector shall perform as a minimum, the following inspection activities prior to start of fabrication.
 - (i) Review fabrication schedule to ensure required Quality Control examinations and other intermediate tests have been included.
 - (ii) Establish approval of major Sub-contractors.

- (iii) Verify that Welding Procedures and Procedure Qualifications have been approved.
 - (iv) Verify that all welders assigned to job are qualified.
 - (v) Review Mill Test Reports to verify materials meet specifications.
 - (vi) Review Sub-contractor's Examination and Inspection Plan.
 - (vii) Review Sub-contractor's procedure for identifying and transferring material markings.
 - (viii) Make a visual examination of major materials, verify Sub-contractor's examination of all materials, and verify proper storage facilities (environment and security).
- (c) Progressive inspection visits: The following minimum activities, where applicable, shall be executed and reported upon by the Inspector:
- (i) Monitor on a random basis the transfer of material marking throughout the fabrication.
 - (ii) Initial and random inspection of edge preparation, root gap and fit up for all vessel and fabricated machinery components.
 - (iii) Initial and random witnessing of production welding to verify approved procedures, qualified welders and proper techniques are being used.
 - (iv) Ensure that welding materials are being properly controlled.
 - (v) Inspect major weld seams, nozzle and attachment welds, overlay welding and any weld repairs.
 - (vi) Perform random check of back gouging of pressure retaining welds.
 - (vii) Inspect critical/major materials from sub-Sub-contractors.
 - (viii) Check nozzles / man ways for size, rating and extension.
 - (ix) Check dimensions and workmanship of components.
 - (x) Examine gaskets and bolting against specifications.
 - (xi) Check location and attachment welds for support clips, lugs, brackets and saddles.
 - (xii) Make final visual inspection for quality of work and for damage.
 - (xiii) Make complete dimensional inspection.
 - (xiv) Witness all hydrostatic and pneumatic testing.
 - (xv) Witness routine and special testing as may be outlined in project specifications or data sheets for Electrical and Instrumentation chapters.

- (xvi) Assure electrical and instrument function and operational checks have been performed as per project specifications.
- (d) Non-destructive Examination (NDE) – The Inspector shall perform as a minimum, the following NDE activities during progressive inspections:-

(i) Radiographic examination (RE)

- Review Sub-contractor's radiography procedures for approval.
- Review all radiographs progressively through out fabrication.
- Evaluate for acceptable film quality and weld quality.

(ii) Ultrasonic examination (UE)

- Review Sub-contractor's procedures and Inspector qualifications.
- Witness at least 25% Ultrasonic examinations
- Review certified results

(iii) Magnetic particle examination (MPE)

- Review Sub-contractor's procedures and Inspector qualifications.
- Witness the initial MPE examinations and 10% minimum of all MPE examinations, as well as all examinations after repair.

(iv) Liquid penetrant examination (LPE)

- Same as for MPE

(v) Hardness testing – production welds

- Review procedure and witness initial tests
- Verify 10% of hardness values during progressive inspections.
- Review all hardness readings for acceptance per specifications and require certified results.

(e) Shipping

- (i) Verify that all shipping requirements related to cleaning, dry out, surface preparation.
- (ii) Verify that pressure equipment is appropriately code stamped and all "Manufacturer's Certified Data Reports" are complete and properly signed.
- (iii) Verify required documentation for acceptance and record is complete.

2.5.6 Inspection Reports

- 2.5.6.1 Inspection reports for interim inspection visits shall be consecutively numbered and identify non-conformance and exceptions found /corrected at that time. Final checklists should indicate all items inspected during interim inspections.
- 2.5.6.2 Inspection rejection reports shall be by telefax to the key office and Purchaser when the Sub-Contractor's proposed resolution deviates from order specifications, or would require repairing.

- 2.5.6.3 Final inspection reports shall be by check off for all major equipment and bulk piping components. The check off indicates the inspections were performed and would be covered on an interim inspection report.
- 2.5.6.4 Inspection release certificate shall be issued by the assigned Inspector only after all the requirements of the purchase order have been met. The Sub-contractor shall be given the inspection release certificate as authorization to present final billing to the Contractor and a copy of same shall be attached to the packing list to serve as notification to the job site of inspection approval.

2.6 Construction

2.6.1 Purchaser's Participation

Purchaser will have a Quality Assurance/Quality Control organization to audit the Contractor's QC effort. The assigned Purchaser's personnel will provide assurance to Purchaser's management that the Work meets specifications, however, the basic inspection and quality control responsibility is vested with Contractor.

Purchaser's auditing may include spot checks of materials including their testing in the field to ensure that inadvertent substitutions have not been made in the fabrication shops or mixing point or in field ordered materials. Purchaser's auditing shall also include testing of concrete, cement mortar, etc.

2.6.2 Communication

- 2.6.2.1 Direct, informal communication between the Contractor's field Inspectors and Purchaser's auditing Inspectors is mandatory. Further Purchaser shall be advised when major problems related to design or fabrication is uncovered.
- 2.6.2.2 Contractor's in-progress inspection reports, follow up/punch out sheets, records of radiograph inspections, etc. shall be available to Purchaser's auditing Inspectors during the course of the Works.
- 2.6.2.3 At the end of the Work, Contractor's standard inspection reports, check off sheets, radiographs, master copy of loop diagrams, electrical test data sheets, etc. shall be turned over to Purchaser in an organized, agreed upon format. Contractor shall verify that all of the required documentation of the equipment has been received and placed in the equipment files. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining any outstanding documentation from the suppliers.

2.6.3 Construction QA/QC requirements

- 2.6.3.1 It is the Purchaser's intent that the Contractor (and any Sub-contractors employed) provides sufficient qualified Inspectors to assure that facilities are installed in accordance with the plans and Purchaser's specifications and intents and that the level of quality called for therein is obtained. Prior to finalization of Contract award, the Contractor shall submit a detailed Field Quality Assurance Program for Purchaser's review. The program must be tailored to show compatibility with engineering design, compliance with applicable codes, specifications, standards, drawings, support documents, governmental regulations and this document.
- 2.6.3.2 For the construction period, the Contractor shall provide a full time, dedicated Quality Assurance Organization. As a minimum the Contractor's Construction Quality Assurance Program shall include the following: -



(a) **Quality Control Program**

Details of the program to be implemented, its use, control and identification of hold and inspection points shall be submitted to Purchaser for approval.

(b) **Organization, Authority and Responsibility**

Delineate the Contractor's Quality Control organization, responsibility and authority for performance of QC functions by discipline.

(c) **Inspector Qualifications**

The Contractor's Construction Assurance organization shall consist of people with qualifications similar to the requirements outlined in clause 2.5.4. The field QA organization will be a full time organization, with no other construction-related duties. As with engineering and procurement, Purchaser will review Construction QA staffing plans/

(d) **Document Control**

This system shall ensure that the latest issues of drawings, specifications, standards, and supporting documents shall be used for fabrication and installation and that field changes are incorporated into final "As Built" drawings.

(e) **Receiving Control**

Procedure for receipt of purchased items delivered at the job site initial identification, qualification and review of supporting documents shall be described. In addition, the procedure shall ensure that spare parts supplied by Contractor are properly labeled by the Sub-Contractor with description and purchase order number.

(f) **Receiving inspection**

This shall establish the method of notification and inspection to be performed on received items to verify the condition and conformance to the appropriate acceptance standards reference or contained in the purchased documents.

(g) **Sub-contractor Non-conformance**

This shall provide for documentation and disposition of non-conformances resulting from Sub-contractor errors and shipping damage to material, fabrications and equipment received at the job site. It also provides for interface with the design engineer when the non-conformance does not comply with the engineering design.

(h) **Storage and Maintenance of Materials and Equipment**

This system shall describe the controls and inspection performed to show that the handling, storage and preservation of materials and equipment are performed to prevent damage or harmful deterioration to the materials and equipment received at the job site.

2.6.5 Inspection, examination and testing of on-site fabrication and installation

2.6.5.1 This section shall establish the responsibility for performance and recording of examinations, tests and inspections as required by the engineering design.

2.6.5.2 Inspection of work in progress to determine conformance with drawings, specifications, any field definition agreed to shall be included. Some of the inspections are listed below:



- (a) Soil testing
- (b) Pile driving record data (if applicable)
- (c) Structural concrete
- (d) Performing random dimensional check and visual material verification of field fabricated pressure equipment and of any piping, vessel, electrical and instrumentation installation.
- (e) Internal checking of all vessels for:
 - (i) Cleanliness
 - (ii) Proper internals. This involves opening the vessel manways and removal of internals.
- (f) Witness testing and installation of items such as:
 - i.) Welder testing and qualifications and maintenance of records thereof.
 - ii.) Weld examination and maintenance of records thereof in accordance with applicable codes and specifications.
 - iii.) Hydrotests, hydro-pneumatic tests, pneumatic tests, lead and service tests.
 - iv.) Electrical inspection and testing which includes witnessing of Hipot testing, megger testing, AC power factor testing etc.
 - v.) Instrument model/name plate data verification
 - vi.) Instrument installation checkout
 - vii.) Instrument loop checks
 - viii.) Mechanical and electrical equipment bearing flushing and filling.
 - ix.) Mechanical equipment cold alignment checks and rotation verification.
 - x.) Witness verification that piping loads on machinery equipment meet specifications.
 - xi.) Pump installation check out
 - xii.) Coating and lining tests
 - xiii.) Surface preparation, paint application and thickness verification.
- (g) Final checking of installed facilities, completing check out forms, and signing on behalf of the Contractor documents attesting completion of the work, as called for in the Contractor documents.
- (h) Monitoring or inspecting the work of Sub-contractors - This requires pre-award and pre-field start meetings for major subcontracts with



Contractor's / Sub-Contractor / Purchaser participation to establish quality (QA/QC) requirements and how they will be met. Typical areas/disciplines may include, but not be limited to the following:

- (i) Foundations
 - (ii) Field fabricated vessel
 - (iii) Tanks
 - (iv) Piping
 - (v) Electrical
 - (vi) Instrumentation
 - (vii) Insulation
 - (viii) Painting
 - (ix) Buildings
- (i) Execute Contractor's standard quality tracking program.
 - (j) Perform final check of installed facilities with Purchaser's representatives to verify completeness and accuracy in accordance with P and ID's / Engineering Flow Diagrams and other scope documents as may be required.
 - (k) "Source" inspect/monitor any field award shop fabrication orders as specified.
 - (l) See that proper protective procedures are employed and maintained for early installed equipment and equipment stored in offsite staging areas.

2.6.6 Non-conformances of on-site Fabrication and Installation

This section shall control on-site fabrication and installation items, which do not conform to the engineering design or for which the engineering design is incorrect.

2.6.7 Calibration of test equipment

Calibration of tools, gauges, instruments and other measuring and testing devices shall be included.

2.6.8 QA personnel qualification and certification

The qualification required of QA/QC personnel shall be outlined.

2.6.9 Quality assurance/Quality Control Records

The system, which shall ensure that all quality assurance records are maintained for ready reference and shall also provide for the accumulation, evaluation, retention and distribution of QA/QC records.

2.6.10 Interface with Statutory Authorities

Participation of statutory authorities, which require testing, witnessing and inspection, shall be provided.

2.6.11 Audits

Requirements for audits to verify implementation of the QA/QC program on a regular basis shall be included.

2.6.12 Mechanical Completion Acceptance

Contractor shall perform final inspection of the Work in accordance with the Contract documents.

- 2.6.13 Periodic reporting of QA/QC activities (once a month or earlier) as required shall be submitted.

2.7 Inspection at Works

Purchaser shall witness all the tests including performance tests of all the items like fans, pumps and all other equipment in contractor's/sub-contractor's works before dispatch.

INSPECTION REQUEST FORM		
From :		
To :		
Attn :		
Dear Sirs,		
Items detailed below are ready for inspection. Please arrange inspection and confirm the date of inspection.		
1.	Purchaser	:
2.	Project	:
3.	Purchaser's order reference	:
4.	Consultant's reference	:
5.	Sub-order reference	:
6.	Sub-contractor's name and full address	:
7.	Place of Inspection (full address)	:
8.	Contact person, telephone no. and fax no.	:
9.	Description of item and quantity	:
10.	Nature of inspection required	:
11.	Proposed date(s)	:
12.	Weekly holiday	:
We confirm that the items have been fully inspected/tested by us at all stages, of inspection as per quality plan, and all material test certificates, QC records, test Reports, calibration records of measuring/testing instruments with tractability to national level are available with us.		
Thanking you and awaiting your confirmation.		
Yours faithfully,		
Cc: Sub-contractor		

Section - M7 : Air Compressed System**1.0 AIR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM****1.1 AIR COMPRESSORS:**

- a) All pressure parts shall be hydraulically tested at not less than 150% of design pressure prior to painting and lining, if applicable. The test pressure will be maintained for 30 minutes.
- b) All other parts including inter-connecting pipings shall be hydraulically tested wherever possible, as per relevant codes.
- c) Ultrasonic testing shall be carried out on all forgings and shafts (if dia. $\geq$ 50mm) viz. Crank shaft, connecting rod, piston rod, etc. MPI/DP test will be done on machined areas of the above components.
- d) Pistons shall be subjected to DP testing.
- e) During assembly all clearances and alignments shall also be checked and recorded.
- f) Rotor shall be statically and dynamically balanced.

1.1.1 PERFORMANCE TEST (SHOP TEST) :

- a) Performance test on the compressors shall be carried out in accordance with ISO: 1217/eq. The test shall also include demonstration of loading and unloading mechanism (Capacity control) and operation of safety valves.
- b) Power consumption at motor input terminal at rated capacity as well as at fully unloaded condition of the compressor shall be measured.
- c) Vibration and noise level measurement will be done during shop performance test.
- d) Test shall be carried out on all compressors with contract drive motor where power consumption for compressors has been indicated as a guaranteed parameter
- e) Clearance on Type test requirements from Employer's Engg. Shall be reviewed prior to final clearance.

1.2 INTAKE AIR FILTER & SILENCER

- a) Test for Capacity, Pressure drop and Efficiency shall be done as per manufacturer's standard.

1.3 AIR RECEIVER, HEAT EXCHANGERS, MOISTURE SEPERATORS, AIR DRYING PLANT

- a) Each finished vessel shall be hydraulically tested to 150% of the design pressure for duration of 30 minutes.
- b) NDT on weld joints shall be as per respective code requirements or the minimum as specified below:
 - (i) 100 % DPT on root run of butt welds.
 - (ii) 100% DPT on all finished butt welds and fillet welds
 - (iii) 10% RT on butt welds which shall include all T-joints.
- c) Tube-to-Tube sheet joint of the heat exchangers shall be subject to Mock-up test as per the relevant standards.
- d) Reactivation blowers shall be tested for FAD, temp. rise, noise & vibration. Rotating parts shall be dynamically balanced.
- e) Completely assembled ADP shall be pneumatically tested at design pressure for a duration of 5 minutes. Functional and sequential operation testing of the completely assembled ADP shall be demonstrated at shop. Other accessories shall be tested as per relevant code and sections. Dew point measurement shall be done

1.4 H.O.T. CRANE :

- a) Chain pulley Blocks shall be tested as per IS: 3832.
- b) Following NDT requirements shall be met :



- i. 100% RT of Butt welds in tension and 10% RT of butt welds in compression.
- ii. DP at random on all weldments.
Deflection, load, overload & travel check on HOT crane assembly shall be carried out as per IS: 3177.

1.5 PIPINGS, VALVES, BLOWERS, TANKS & VESSELS, FITTINGS AND OTHER SPECIALITIES

Refer relevant clauses as indicated in Technical specification.

All forgings, dia 50 mm shall be Ultrasonic Tested irrespective of the type, size & rating of the valve.

CI.2. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)									
TESTS ITEMS	Dimensions (R)	Make, Model, Type, Rating (R)	Process / Electrical connection (R)	Calibration (R)	Test as per standard (R)	Insulation Resistance (R)	IBR Certification (if applicable)(R)	Hydro Test(R)	Material Test certificate ®
1. PR Gauge (IS-3624)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
2. Temp. Gauge (BS-5235)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
3. Pr./D.P.Switch (BS-6134)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4. Electronic Transmitter (IEC-770)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
5. Temp. Switch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
6. Recorder (IS-9319/ANSI C-39.4)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
7. Vertical indicators	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			
8. Digital Indicators	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			
9. Integrators	Y	Y	Y	Y					
10. Electrical Metering Instrument (IS-1248)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
11. Transducer (IEC-688)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
12. Thermocouples (ANSI-MC-96.1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
13. RTD (IEC-751)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
14. Thermowell	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y
R-Routine Test A- Acceptance Test Y – Test applicable									
Note: 1) Detailed procedure of Burn-in and Elevated Temperature test shall be as per Quality Assurance Programme in General Technical Conditions. 2) This is an indicative list of tests/checks. The manufacturer is to furnish a detailed quality plan indicating the Practices and Procedure adopted along with relevant supporting documents. 3) Acceptance tests shall be carried out in presence of owner's representative.									



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

Bidding Doc. No. : 14A14-SPC-G-0001



TESTS ITEMS												
	Dimensions (R)	Make, Model, Type, Rating (R)	Process / Electrical connection	Calibration (R)	Requirement as per standard (R)	WPS approval (A)	Non-destructive testing (R)	Calculation for accuracy (R)	Insulation Resistance (R)	IBR Certification as applicable (R)	Hydro test (R)	Material test certificate (A)
15. Cold junction compensation box	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y			
16. Orifice plate(BS-1042)	Y	Y	Y	Y *	Y	Y *	Y *			Y	Y *	Y
17. Flow nozzle(BS-1042)	Y	Y	Y	Y *	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
18. Impact head type element	Y	Y	Y					Y				Y
19. Level transmitter/float type switch	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y
20. Flue Gas analyser	Y	Y	Y	Y								
21. Dust emission monitors	Y	Y	Y	Y								
*Calibration to be carried out on one flow element of each type and size if calibration carried out as type test same shall not be repeated.												
** If applicable												
R-Routine Test A- Acceptance Test Y – Test applicable												
Note: 1) Detailed procedure of Burn-in and Elevated Temperature test shall be as per Quality Assurance Programme in General Technical Conditions 2) This is an indicative list of tests/checks. The manufacturer is to furnish a detailed quality plan indicating the Practices and Procedure adopted along with relevant supporting documents. 3) Acceptance tests shall be carried out in presence of owner's representative.												



1 x 660 MW - Panki Thermal Power Station

Bidding Doc. No. : 14A14-SPC-G-0001



1X660 MW PANKI TPS
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION - IA
ANNEXURE - I
(SUB- VENDOR LIST)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA



COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
LIST OF MAKES OF SUB-VENDOR ITEMS

LIST OF MAKES OF SUB-VENDOR ITEMS

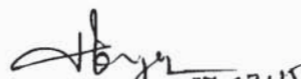

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PEM-MACX



SUB VENDOR LIST & INSPECTION CATEGORISATION (ANNEXURE- II)

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
1	AIR DRYING PLANT (HOC TYPE)	I	ACIL	BELGIUM	ROTARY DRUM	Testing at Atlas Copco Works Pune
			MELLCON	Delhi	Twin Tower type	
			DELAIR	Gurgaon	Twin Tower type	
			SUMMITS	Coimbtore	Twin Tower type	
			Shakot	Noida	Twin Tower type	
2	AIR DRYING PLANT (REFRIGERANT TYPE)	I	ACIL	BELGIUM		
			MELLCON	Delhi		
			DELAIR	Gurgaon		
			SUMMITS	Coimbtore		
			Shakot	Noida		
			Savroe	Germany		
			MTA	Italy		
			Dominic Hunter	U.K		
3	MS/GI Pipes –ERW IS 1239 / IS 3589	III	SAIL	Rourkela		1) Quantity < 200 meters Assorted sizes) 2) Material will be accepted on the basis of Main contractor COC supported by manufacturer TC as per relevant Code. In addition to above main contractor will certify availability of correlated identification marks on pipe wrt Manf TC and will also certify that pipes are free from rust
			Jindal	Ghaziabad/Hissar	upto 350NB	
			Surya Roshni	Bahadurgarh	upto 400 NB	
			Tata IS 1239 Pipes	Jamshedpur	upto 150NB	
			Maharashtra seamless IS 3589	Raigad	200 to 500 NB	
			PSL	Chennai/Vizag/Kutch/Daman	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			Lalit Profile	Thane	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			Samshi Pipes Industries	Vadodara	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			Mukut Pipes	Rajpura	Longitudinal SAW (Single side weld) as per IS 3589	
			Indus Tubes	G B Nagar	Upto 300 NB ERW Pipes as per IS 1239/3589	
			Mann Ind	Indore	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			Surendra Engg	Rajpura	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	


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CAS SUB-VENDOR LIST.xls

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			Pratibha Pipes & Structure Pvt Ltd	Thane	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			JCO Gas Pipe	Chindwara	Spiral Weld SAW as per IS 3589	
			Nukat Tanks and Vessels	Tarapur	Longitudinal SAW (Single side weld) as per IS 3589	
			DADU Pipes	Sikandrabad	Upto 300 NB ERW Pipes as per IS 1239/3589	
			Good Luck Tubes	Sikandrabad	Upto 300 NB	
			Advance Steel Tubes	Sahibabad	Upto 300 NB	
			APL APPOLO Tubes	Sikandrabad	Upto 300 NB	
			Hi Tech Pipes	Sikandrabad	Upto 300 NB	
			Ratnamani	Kutch/Ahmedabad/Chhatral	Upto 400 NB ERW Pipes as per IS 3589 and SAW as per IS 3589	
			Welspun	Anjar/Bharuch	Upto 400 NB ERW Pipes as per IS 1239/3589 and SAW as per IS 3589	
4	Forged/Formed fittings	III	EBY	Taloja		
			Siddarth & Gautam	Faridabad		
			Pipefit	Baroda		
			MS Fittings	Kolkata		
			Tube Products	Baroda		
			Bharat Forge	Pune		
			NL Hazra	Kolkata		
5	Ball Valve	I	Precision Engg	Nasik	upto 400NB 150 class	
			Microfinish Valves Ltd	Hubli		
			Weir BDK engg Industries	NEW DELHI		
			Flow chem. Industries	Ahemdabad	upto 50 NB 800 Class: 350NB 150 class	
			Audco	Chennai		
			Akay India	Hubli	upto 50NB 800 class	
			A V Valves	Agra		
			Asian Industrial valves & Instruments Ltd.	Chennai		
			ATAM Valves	Jalandhar	(1) BALL VALVES: FCS/FSS - 1/2" to 2" #800 & CCS/CSS - 2.1/2" to 4" # 150 (2) BALL VALVES: GUN METAL VALVES SIZE 15 NB TO 80 NB - UPTO PN16.0	
			GM ENGINEERING	Rajkot		
			Hawa Valves (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	Size up to 2" & #800 with MOC as FCS & FSS and for size from 65 NB to 150 NB & #150 with MOC as CCS and CSS.	


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CAS SUB-VENDOR LIST.xls

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			INTERVALVE (INDIA) LTD.	Pune	Steel ball Valves upto 50NB, #800 and 65NB to 150NB. #150	
			NILON VALVES PRIVATE LIMITED	Ahmedabad		
			LEADER VALVES LTD.	Jalandhar	CAST STEEL UPTO 200 MM, CLASS 150/300.	
			DEMBLA VALVES LTD.	Thane		
			SURYA VALVES AND INSTRUMENTS MFG CO.	Chennai	FOR CARBON STEEL/STAINLESS STEEL UPTO SIZE 200NB.	
			UNIFLOW	Chennai		
			VALTECH INDUSTRIES	Mumbai	FORGED CARBON & ALLOY STEEL BALL VALVES ,SCREWED TYPE BALL VALVES RATING 800 , SIZES UPTO 50 & CC& ALLOY STEEL BALL VALVES RATING 150 , SIZES 65 TO 200 FLANGED TYPE.	
			VAAS AUTOMATION	NEW DELHI		
			Belgaum Aqua Valve	Belgaum		
6	CS/FS Gate/Globe/Check valves	III	Fouress	Mumbai/ Aurangabad		
			Weir BDK	NEW DELHI		
			L & T Valves	Coimbatore/ Kancheepuram		
			Leader	Jullundhar		
			KSB	Coimbatore		
			A V Valves	Agra		
			ATAM Valves	Jalandhar	(1) Carbon Steel Gate Valves & non return valves: 15 NB to 50 NB (#800) & 65 NB to 300 NB (#150) (2) Carbon Steel Globe Valves: 15 NB to 50 NB (#800) & 65 NB to 200 NB (#150)	
			Fluidline valves	Ghaziabad		
			GM ENGINEERING	Rajkot		
			INTERVALVE (INDIA) LTD.	Pune	a) Steel Gate Valves: upto 50NB, #800 and 65NB to 150NB, #150 b) Steel Globe Valves: upto 50NB, #800 and 65NB to 100NB, #150 c) Supplier not registered for NR Valves	
			Niton Valves	Mumbai		
			NSSL Ltd.	Nagpur		
			Steel Strong valves Ltd.	Navi Mumbai		


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SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			VENUS PUMPS AND ENGG. WORKS	Kolkata	CC/CSS-GATE-BBT-upto600NB CL upto300,GATE-PSBT upto250NB CL 1500,GLV-BBT-upto300NB CL upto600,SCNRV-BBT-upto600NB CL upto150,SCNRV-BBT-upto300NB CL 300,SCNRV-PSBT-upto150NB CL upto900	
			VALTECH INDUSTRIES	Mumbai	CAST CARBON & ALLOY STEEL - VALVE/RATING/SIZE- GV/150/900,GV/300/400, GV/600/300, GV/GLV/NRV/900/250, GLV/300/300,GLV/150/350/ , SCNRV/150/700, SCNRV/300/350, SCNRV/600/250.	
			V K Valves Ltd.	Jalandhar		
			KBL	Kondhapuri		
			KBL	Kondhapuri		
7	Butterfly Valve	II	Fouress	Bangalore		
			Audco	Chennai		
			Weir BDK	NEW DELHI		
			Tyco	Halol		
			Inter Valve	Pune		
			Advance Valves	Noida		
			Fluidline valves	Ghaziabad		
			Instrumentation Ltd.	Palakkad		
			R and D Multiples (Metal Cast) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai		
			SURYA VALVES AND INSTRUMENTS MFG CO.	Chennai	FOR CI , CCS & CSS upto SIZE 750 NB.	
			PENTAIR VALVES AND CONTROLS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Navi Mumbai		
			UPADHAYA VALVES MANUFACTURERS PRIVATE LIMITED,	Kolkata	MOC-Cast Iron, size from 65 NB to 350 NB having rating of PN10 as per BS EN 593.	
			VENUS PUMPS AND ENGG. WORKS	Kolkata		


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CAS SUB-VENDOR LIST.xls

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
8	Air Receiver	I	Integrated Engineers	Mumbai		
			Diamond Fabricators	Pune		
			Parkaire	Delhi		
			Temasme Vesselex	Noida		
			United Engineering Works	Nasik		
9	Safety Relief Valve	III	LEADER	JALANDHAR		
			SPIRAX MARSHALL	PUNE		
			FISCHER SANMAR	CHENNAI		
10	Pr./Vacuum/Dp Gauges	III	Auxitrol	U.K		
			Switzer (for DP gauge)	Chennai		
			Budenburg	U.K		
			A.N.Instruments	Kolkata		
			Bells Control	Kolkata		
			Manometer India	Mumbai		
			H Guru Industries	Kolkata		
			Ashcroft India	Kalol		
			General Inst.	Mumbai/Goa		
			Gluck India	Mumbai		
			BOSE PANDA INSTRUMENTS PVT.LTD.	Kolkata		
			Forbs Marshall	Hyderabad		
			Gauge Bourdon	Mumbai		
			H Guru Instruments	Bangalore		
			Baumer Technologies	Mumbai		
11	Pr./Vacuum/DP.switch	III	Barton Inst.system	USA		* If the total Quantity is <= 10, then inspection category III. However, manufacturer TC to be submitted
			Indfoss	Ghaziabad		
			SOR	USA		
			Dressor	USA		
			Delta control	UK		
			Trafag	Ranipet		
			GiC(Gauges Bourdon)	Parvel		
			ASHCROFT INDIA PVT LTD.	USA/GERMANY		
			Switzer	Chennai		
12	Temperature Gauge	III	Budenburg	U.K		
			A.N.Instruments	Kolkata		
			Bells Control	Kolkata		
			H Guru Industries	Kolkata		
			General Inst.	Mumbai/Goa		
			H Guru Instruments	Bangalore		
			Forbs Marshall	Hyderabad		
			Goa Instruments	Goa		
			Goa Thermostatics Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	Goa		
			Gauge Bourdon	Mumbai		
			Baumer Technologies	Mumbai		

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SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			Ashcroft India	Kalol		
13	Transmitters (PT, TT, DPT, LT)	II	ABB	Faridabad	PRESSURE TRANSMITTER, DP TRANSMITTER and TEMP TRANSMITTER	* If the total Quantity is <= 10, then inspection category III. However, manufacturer TC to be submitted
			Yokogawa	Bangalore		
			Emerson	Mumbai		
			(ABB) -2600T series	Faridabad/Italy		
			Pune Techrol Pvt. Ltd.	Pune	Only for capacitance Type Level Transmitter	
			SIEMENS LIMITED	Mumbai		
			SMART INSTRUMENTS LTD, BRAZIL	Mumbai	LD-301 & T-301 TRANSMITTER FROM M/S SMART EQUIPMENTS BRAZIL.	
			SBEM PVT. LTD.	Pune	Only for capacitance Type Level Transmitter	
			TOSHNIWAL INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.,	Ajmer		
			V. AUTOMAT & INSTRUMENTS (P) LTD.	NEW DELHI	a)DISPLACEMENT TYPE TRANSMITTERS. b)PRESSURE AND DP TRANSMITTERS	
			Honeywell Automation	NEW DELHI		
			Fuji	Japan		
			NIVO CONTROLS PVT. LTD.	Indore	For Capacitance type only	
			Moore Industries International Inc.	CALIFORNIA, USA	Indian Associate - Chemtrol	
			Endress + Hauser (India) Pvt. Ltd.,	NEW DELHI	TEMP TRANSMITTER ONLY	
14	HT Motor for Air compressor	I	CGL	Mandideep	Upto 1600 KW, 6.6 KV; Upto 1310 KW, 11 KV	
			Marathon Electric	Kolkata	Upto 6.6 KV, 750 KW	
			BHEL	Bhopal		
			SIEMENS	Germany		
			Hyosung	Korea		
			Hyundai	Korea		
15	Flow Switch	III	Switzer	Chennai		
			Levecon	Kolkata		
			DK Instruments	Kolkata		
			Delta	UK		
			ITT Barton	USA		
16	Temp Sensor	III	Pyro Electric	Mumbai		
			Detriv	Mumbai		
17	Flow Indicator	III	Sigma	Mumbai		
			Eureca	Pune		
18	Auto Drain Trap	III	Pennant	Pune		
			Forbes Marshall	Pune		
19	Dew point meter	III	GE Sensing	Ireland		

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SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			Michell Instruments	UK		
			XENTAUR	USA		
			Shaw	UK		
20	Flow Meter / Rota Meter	III	Trac	Hyderabad		
			Eureca	Pune	Rota Meter only	
			Flow Star Engg.	Faridabad	Rota Meter only	
			Flow Tech instruments	Vadodara	Rota Meter only	
			Instruments Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Hyderabad	Rota Meter only	
			Scientific Devices (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai	Rota Meter only	
			Emerson Process Management	singapore	Vortex Type	
			ABB Ltd.	India	Vortex Type	
			Krohne Marshall Pvt. Ltd.	India	Vortex Type	
			Endress + Hauser (I) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Vortex Type	
			Yokogawa Electric Corporation (other than high temp & h2 services)	japan	Vortex Type	
			Krohne Messtechnik GmbH & Co. Kg	Germany	Vortex Type	
21	Level Indicator/ Gauge	III	Flow Star	Faridabad		
			Scientific Devices	Mumbai		
			Gauges Bourden	Parvel		
			SBEM	Pune		
			Pune Techtrol	Pune		
			Levcon	Kolkata		
			Sigma	Mumbai		
			V-Automat	New Delhi		
			DK Instruments	Kolkata		
22	Solenoid Valve	III	HERION	GERMANY/ ITALY		
			ROTEX AUTOMATION LTD.	V V NAGAR/ BARODA		
			ASCO	CHENNAI		
			JEFFERSON	ARGENTINA		
			AVCON	MUMBAI		
23	Cable trays (max 300 meters)	III	INAR PROFILE	ANNAKAPALLI		
			ANAND UDYOG	THANE		
			MJ ENGG.	DELHI		
			INDIANA	MUMBAI		Galvanizing. At Karmatara
			TECHNO ENGG	CHANDIGARH		
			JAMUNA METAL	DELHI		


 7/7/15
 Harish Kumar

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
			INDUSTRIAL PERFORATION	KOLKATA		Galvanizing at Unistar
			VATCO	MUMBAI		Galvanizing At Sigma Mumbai
24	Cable Glands	III	SUNIL & COMPANY	KOLKATA		
			ARUP ENGG	KOLKATA		
			COMMET	MUMBAI		
			QUALITY PRECISION	KOLKATA		
25	Cable Lugs	III	DOWELLS	MUMBAI		
			CHETNA ENGG	NASIK		
			3D	VALSAD		
26	DC LEAD ACID/Ni-CD BATTERY	III	AMCO SAFT INDIA LTD	BANGALORE	Ni-Cd batteries only	
			EXIDE INDUSTRIES LTD	NEW DELHI	Lead Acid batteries only.	
			HBL POWER SYSTEMS LTD	Hyderabad	Ni/Cd and TUBULAR TYPE for Lead acid	
			HOPPECKE BATTERIEN GMBH & CO.KG,	Germany		
27	DC Battery Charger (for PLC Panel)	III	AMARA RAJA POWER SYSTEMS LIMITED	Tirupati		
			CHHABI ELECTRICALS PVT.LTD.	Jalgaon		
			CHLORIDE POWER SYSTEMS & SOLUTIONS LIMITED	Kolkata		
			DUBAS ENGG PVT LTD	BANGALORE		
			HBL POWER SYSTEMS	Hyderabad		
			JEMA ENERGY	Spain	For Static SCR Type Full Wave fully Control type	
			MASS-TECH CONTROLS PVT.LTD.	Mumbai		
			STATCON POWER CONTROLS LTD	Noida		
28	INSTRUMENT FITTINGS	III	AURA INCORPORATED	NEW DELHI		
			Astec Valves & Fittings Pvt. Ltd.,	Mumbai		
			Arya Crafts & Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai		
			Comfit & Valve Pvt. Ltd.	Nandasan-Gujarat		
			FLUIDFIT ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.	Mumbai		
			Fluid Controls Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai		
			HP VALVES & FITTINGS INDIA PVT. LTD.	Chennai		
			PRECISION ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	Mumbai		
			Panam Engineers,	Mumbai		
			Perfect Instrumentation Control (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mumbai		
			VIKAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	Noida		
29	SS Pipes	III	REMI	Mumbai		
			Ratmani	Ahmedabad		
			Apex Tubes	Behror		
			Choksi	Ahmedabad		
30	UPS	III	HITACHI-HIREL	Gandhinagar		
			APC	Bangalore		
			Delta	Gurgaon		
			Emerson	Mumbai		
			DB Power	Pune		
			Aplab	Mumbai		

Handwritten signature and date:
 27/11/15
 Harish Kumar

SL No	Item	QP / Insp.Cat	Proposed Subvendor	Place of Manufacturer	Technical Limit	Remarks
31	OWS/PC	III	HP/Compaq /Dell/HCL/IBM/Lenovo			
32	Printer	III	HP/Cannon/Epson/Xerox/IBM /Lexmark			
33	PLC Based Panels	I	SIEMENS	Nasik		
			SCHNEIDER	Nasik		
			ROCKWELL	Sahibabad		
			GE Intelligent Platform	BANGALORE		
			Honeywell Automation India Limited ,	Pune		
			ABB	Bangalore		
34	Fibre Optic Cable	III	Birta Ericsson	Rewa		
			Finolex	Pune/Goa		
			Aksh Fibre	Bhiwadi		
35	Junction Box	III	AJMERA INDUSTRIAL &	Mumbai	For galvanised & FRP Junction	
			FLEXPRO ELECTRICALS	Navsari, Gujarat	Metal type Junction boxes only	
			K.S.INSTRUMENTS	Bangalore		
			SUCHITRA INDUSTRIES	Bangalore		
			Shrenik & Company,	Ahemdabad		
36	PAINTS	III	Asian Paints (I) Ltd.	Mumbai		
			Berger Paints India Ltd	Delhi		
			Goodlass Nerolac	Mumbai		
			Jenson & Nicholson (I) Ltd	Gurgaon		
			CDC carboline (I) Ltd.	Delhi		
			Shalimar Paints Ltd.	Gurgaon		
			Addison Paints Ltd	Chennai		
			Grand Polycoat	Mumbai		
			Bombay Paints	Mumbai		
			Jotun Paints	Pune		
			Hemple Paints	Singapore		

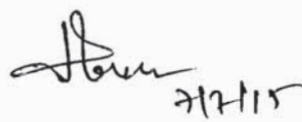
NOTES:

1) INSP CAT I : FOR THOSE ITEMS THE QUALITY PLANS ARE APPROVED BY CUSTOMER AND FINAL ACCEPTANCE WILL BE ON PHYSICAL INSPECTION WITNESS BY BHEL & CUSTOMER.

2) INSP CAT II : FOR THOSE ITEMS THE QUALITY PLANS ARE APPROVED BY CUSTOMER. HOWEVER NO PHYSICAL INSPECTION WILL BE DONE BY BHEL / CUSTOMER. THE FINAL ACCEPTANCE BY BHEL / CUSTOMER SHALL BE ON THE BASIS OF REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS AS PER QP.

3) INSP CAT III : FOR THOSE ITEMS FINAL ACCEPTANCE BY BHEL / CUSTOMER BASED ON BIDDER'S COC.

4) THE ABOVE SUB VENDOR LIST IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND IS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL/ACCEPTANCE BY CUSTOMER/BHEL . BIDDER TO PROPOSE HIS SUB VENDOR LIST WITH BACK UP DOCUMENTS (EXPERIENCE LIST, END USER CERTIFICATE AS APPLICABLE) WHICH WILL SUBJECT TO BHEL AND CUSTOMER APPROVAL DURING DETAILED ENGINEERING STAGE WITHOUT ANY TECHNICAL , COMMERCIAL AND DELIVERY IMPLICATION TO BHEL/CUSTOMER.


 7/7/15
 (Harish Kumar)

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA

ANNEXURE - II

(DRWG/DOC DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

S.No.	Description of Document	DESEIN						UPRVUNL					
		HO		SITE		HC	CC	HO		HC	CC	SITE	
		HC	CC	HC	CC			HC	CC			HC	CC
1.	Drawings, Data Sheets, Calculation, all equipment / Instrument Schedule, BOM etc. a) For Approval b) Resubmission c) For Information	6*	1	-	-			2	1	-			-
2.	Final Approved Documents	2	1 + 1 CD	1	1			1	1 + 2 CD	4			1 + 1 CD
3.	Drawings / Documents 'As Built'	2	1 + 1 CD	1	1			2	1 + 2 CD	4			1 + 1 CD
4.	Type Test Reports (Initial)	4*	1 + 1 CD	-	-			2	1 + 2 CD	-			-
5.	Type Test Report (Final)	2	1 + 1 CD	1	1			2	1 + 2 CD	4			1 + 1 CD
6.	Piping / Equipment Analysis (Transient) etc., Model Study Report (Draft) including Input / Output date etc.	4*	1	-	-			2	1 + 1 CD	-			-
7.	Piping / equipment Analysis (Transient) etc. Model Study Report (Final Approval) including Input / Output date	2	1 + 1 CD	-	-			2	1 + 2 CD	2			1 + 1 CD
8.	Erection Manual (Draft)	3*	1CD	-	-			1	1CD	-			-

S.No.	Description of Document	DESEIN						UPRVUNL					
		HO			SITE			HO			SITE		
		HC	CC		HC	CC		HC	CC		HC	CC	
9.	Erection Manual 'Final'	1	1CD		1	-		1	1CD		2	1CD	
10.	O&M Manual 'Draft'	3*	1CD		+	-		1	1CD		-	-	
11.	O&M Manual 'Final'	1	1CD		1	-		1	1CD		2	2CD	
12.	Commissioning Procedure 'Draft'	3*	1CD		-	-		1	1CD		-	-	
13.	Commissioning Procedure 'Final'	1	1CC		1	-		1	1CD		2	1CD	
14.	PG Test Procedure "Draft"	3*	1		-	-		1	1		-	-	
15.	PG Test Procedure 'Final'	1	1 + 1 CD		1	-		2	1 + 1 CD		2	1 + CD	1 +
16.	Progress Report	3	1CD		1	-		2	1CD		1	1CD	
17.	PG Test Report for Approval	4*	1		-	-		2	1 + 1 CD		-	-	
18.	Approved PG Test Report	1	1 + 1 CD		1	-		2	1 + 1 CD		4	1 CD	
19.	Project Completion Report	1	1 + 1 CD		1	-		1	1CD		1	1CD	
20.	Vendor Details in respect of proposed vendors including Contractor's evaluation Report	1	1CD		-	-		1	1CD		-	-	
21.	Monthly Vendor / QP Approval Status	1	1		-	-		2	1		1	1	
22.	Manufacturing QPs, Field QPs for review / comments	6*	1		-	-		2	1CD		-	-	
23.	Manufacturing QPs, Field QP, Final	1	1CD		1	-		2	1CD		2	1CD	
24.	QA documents Package for equipment / field activities etc.	1	1CD		1	-		1	1CD		1	1CD	

* -
HC -
CC -
CD -
HO -

Consultant will return one (1) commented document to Vendor and CE (UPRVUNL), Lucknow
Hard Copy
Soft Copy thru e-mail
CD ROM
Head Office of Consultant / UPRVUNL

1X660 MW PANKI TPS
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA
ANNEXURE - III
(MDL WITH SUBMISSION SCHEDULE)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

MDL FOR CAS PACKAGE FOR 1X660 MW PANKI TPS

Section IA, Annexure III					
S. N.	DRAWING NO.	DRAWING TITLE	PURPOSE	SCHEDULED SUBMISSION, DAYS FROM LOI DATE	RESUBMISSION AFTER INCORPORATING COMMENTS (IN DAYS)
1	PE-V0-426-555-A001	QUALITY PLAN OF AIR COMPRESSOR FOR CAS	A-CUST	21	7
2	PE-V0-426-555-A002	QUALITY PLAN OF AIR DRYING PLANT FOR CAS	A-CUST	21	7
3	PE-V0-426-555-A003	QUALITY PLAN OF AIR RECEIVER FOR CAS	A-CUST	25	7
4	PE-V0-STD-555-A026	QUALITY PLAN OF VALVE FOR CAS	A-CUST	21	10
5	PE-V0-426-555-A029	SUB-VENDOR LIST & INSPECTION CATEGORISATION PLAN FOR CAS	A-CUST	15	10
6	PE-V0-426-555-A005	TDS OF INSTRUMENT AIR & SERVICE AIR COMPRESSORS	A-CUST	21	10
7	PE-V0-426-555-A006	TDS OF AIR DRYING PLANT FOR CAS	A-CUST	21	10
8	PE-V0-426-555-A008	TDS & GA OF VALVES FOR CAS	I-CUST	42	10
9	PE-V0-426-555-A010	TDS OF INSTRUMENTS FOR CAS	I-CUST	42	10
10	PE-V0-426-555-A011	GA DRAWING OF INSTRUMENT & SERVICE AIR COMPRESSOR	I-CUST	21	10
11	PE-V0-426-555-A012	GA DRAWING OF AIR DRYER FOR CAS	I-CUST	21	10
12	PE-V0-426-555-A014	GA DRAWING OF AIR RECEIVER FOR CAS	I-CUST	25	10
13	PE-V0-426-555-A015	COMPRESSOR HOUSE LAYOUT	A-CUST	30	10
14	PE-V0-426-555-A016	P & I DIAGRAM OF AIR COMPRESSOR FOR CAS	I-CUST	21	10
15	PE-V0-426-555-A017	P&I DIAGRAM OF AIR DRYER FOR CAS	I-CUST	21	10
16	PE-V0-426-555-A018	P&I DIAGRAM OF COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM WITHIN COMPRESSOR HOUSE	A-CUST	21	10
17	PE-V0-426-555-A019	OPERATION & CONTROL PHILOSOPHY OF COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM	A-CUST	42	10
18	PE-V0-426-555-A020	ELECTRICAL & INTERNAL WIRING DIAGRAM FOR COMPRESSOR PANEL FOR CAS	I-CUST	50	10
19	PE-V0-426-555-A025	QUALITY PLAN OF INSTRUMENTS FOR CAS	I-G-P	21	10
20	PE-V0-426-555-A026	CONTROL CABLE SCHEDULE	I-G-P	60	10
21	PE-V0-426-555-A027	I/O List for CAS system.	I-CUST	56	10
22	PE-V0-426-555-A023	PG TEST PROCEDURE FOR CAS	A-CUST	75	10
23	PE-V0-426-555-A024	O&M MANUAL-COMP AIR SYSTEM	I-CUST	90	10

NOTES

1. The above drawing list is tentative and shall be finalized with the successful bidder after placement of order. While some of the drawings indicated above may not be applicable, some additional drawings may also be required based on scope of work.
2. Drawings shall be prepared in Auto-Cad latest edition. Required no. of hard and soft copies (editable) of the drawings shall be furnished as per requirement specified elsewhere in the specification.
3. Only manual calculation with authentic supporting literature (e.g. extracts of hand Book/ standard/codes) shall be acceptable. All design calculations and drawings shall be in SI system only.
4. All the drawings and documents including general arrangement drawing, data sheet, calculation etc. to be furnished to the customer during detailed engineering stage shall include / indicate the following details for clarity w.r.t. Inspection, construction, erection and maintenance etc.:-
 - a) All drawings and documents shall indicate the list of all reference drawings including general arrangement.
 - b) All drawings shall include / show plan, elevation, side view, cross - section, skin section, blow - up view; all major self-manufactured and bought out items shall be labeled and included in BOQ / BOM in tabular form.
 - c) Painting schedule shall also be made as a part of general arrangement drawing of each equipment / items indicating at least 3 trade names.
 - d) All the drawings required to be furnished to customer during detailed engineering stage shall include technical parameters, details of paints and lubrication, hardness and BOQ / BOM in tabular form indicating all major components including bought out items and their quantity, material of construction indicating its applicable code / standard, weight, make etc.
 - e) Drawings/ documents to be submitted for purchasers review/ approval shall be under Revision A, B, C... etc. while drawings /documents to be submitted thereafter for customer's approval after purchaser's approval shall be under R-0, 1, 2, 3etc.
 - f) Drawings and documents not covered above but required to check safety of machines/ system, shall be submitted during detailed engineering stage without any commercial implication.
 - g) All drawings shall include "B.O.M" and indicate quantity, material of construction, make along with IS/BS No., Technical parameters, dimensions, hardness, machining symbol and tolerance, requirement of radiography and hydraulic tests, painting details, elevation, side view, plan, skin section and blow-up view for clarity.
 - h) All drawings shall be prepared as per BHEL's title block and shall bear BHEL's drawing No.

i) Schedule of drawings submissions, comment incorporations & approval shall be as stipulated in the specifications. The successful bidder shall depute his design personnel to BHEL's/ Customer's/ Consultant's office for across the table resolution of issues and to get documents approved in the stipulated time.

j) Bidder to follow the following the drawing submission schedule:

k) 1st submission of drawings from date of LOI as per the submission schedule.

l) Every revised submission incorporating comments – within 7 days.

m) Bidder to submit revised drawings complete in all respects incorporating all comments. Any incomplete drawing submitted shall be treated as non-submission with delays attributable to bidder's account. For any clarification/ discussion required to complete the drawings, the bidder shall himself depute his personal to BHEL for across the table discussions/ finalizations/ submissions of drawings.

5. Bidder to note that during detailed engineering, drwg/doc will be submitted through web based document management system in addition to hard copies to be submitted as per drawing/document distribution schedule. Procedure for the same shall be informed after award of contract.

6. *I-G-P stands for ' internal generation purpose'.

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA

ANNEXURE - IV

(INPUT DRAWINGS OF TENDER)



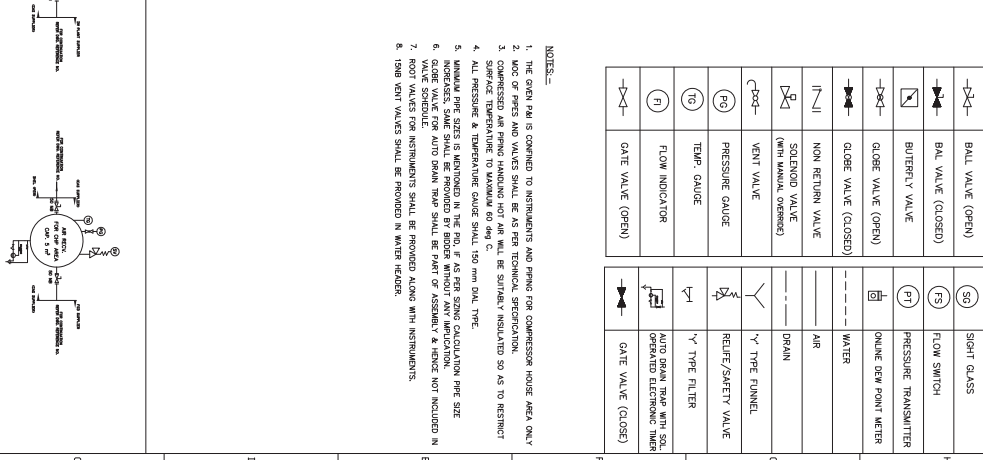
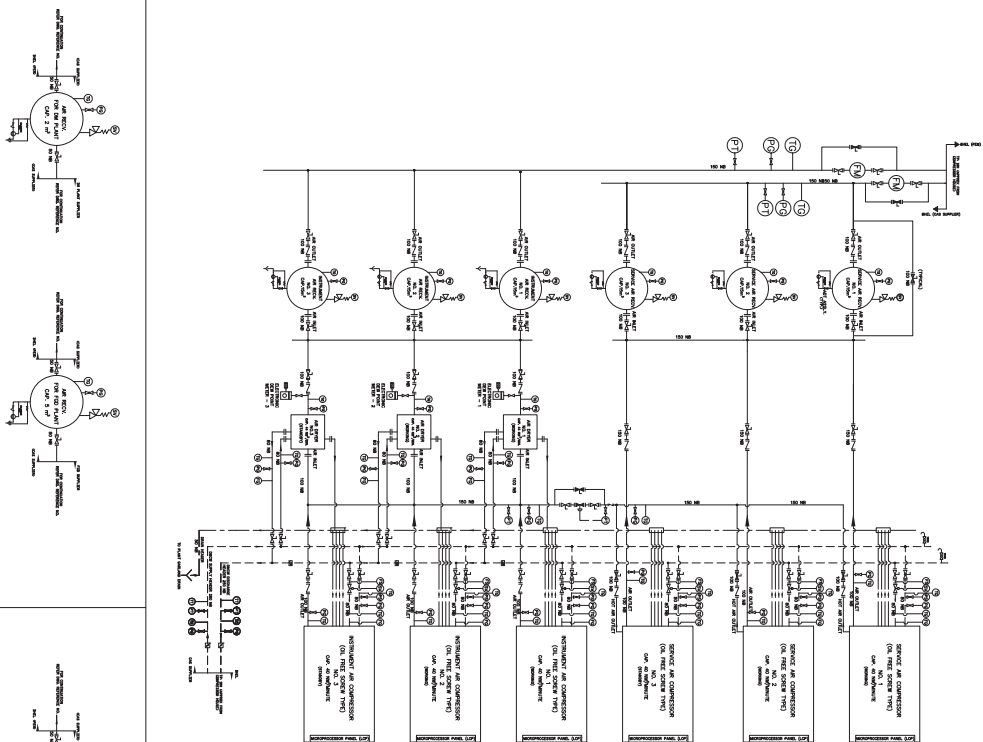
BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

List of Drawings, for tender estimation purpose only, enclosed with the technical specification

SNO	DESCRIPTION	DRG NO
1	PLOT PLAN	PE-DG-426-100-M001
2	PID OF DMCW SYSTEM	PE-DG-426-179-N001
3	PID FOR COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM (BHEL)	PE-DG-426-555-A018
4.	PID COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM (CUSTOMER)	14A14-DWG-M-037, REV 01
5.	COMPRESSOR HOUSE LAYOUT	PE-V0-426-555-A017, REV 2



ALTERNATIVE-II: FOR HOC TYPE TWIN TOWER DRYER



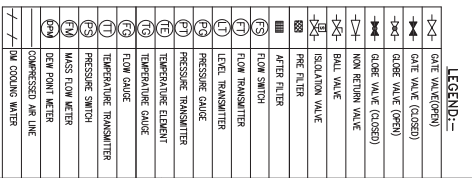
- | L E G E N D | |
|-------------|--|
| | BALL VALVE (OPEN) |
| | BALL VALVE (CLOSED) |
| | BUTTERFLY VALVE |
| | GLOBE VALVE (OPEN) |
| | GLOBE VALVE (CLOSED) |
| | NON RETURN VALVE |
| | SENSORED VALVE
(with alarm sounding) |
| | VENT VALVE |
| | PRESSURE GAUGE |
| | TEMP. GAUGE |
| | FLOW INDICATOR |
| | GATE VALVE (OPEN) |
| | SIGHT GLASS |
| | FLOW SWITCH |
| | PRESSURE TRANSMITTER |
| | ONLINE OIL POINT METER |
| | WATER |
| | AIR |
| | DRAIN |
| | Y TYPE FUNNEL |
| | RELIEF/SAFETY VALVE |
| | Y TYPE FILTER |
| | DATA ROOM THAT CAN BE
OPERATED ELECTRONICALLY |
| | GATE VALVE (CLOSED) |

UPRVUNL

DEPT	NAME	SIGN
DRN		
DES	KT	-SD-
CHD	JK	-SD-
APPD	SND	-SD-

P&I DIAGRAM FOR COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

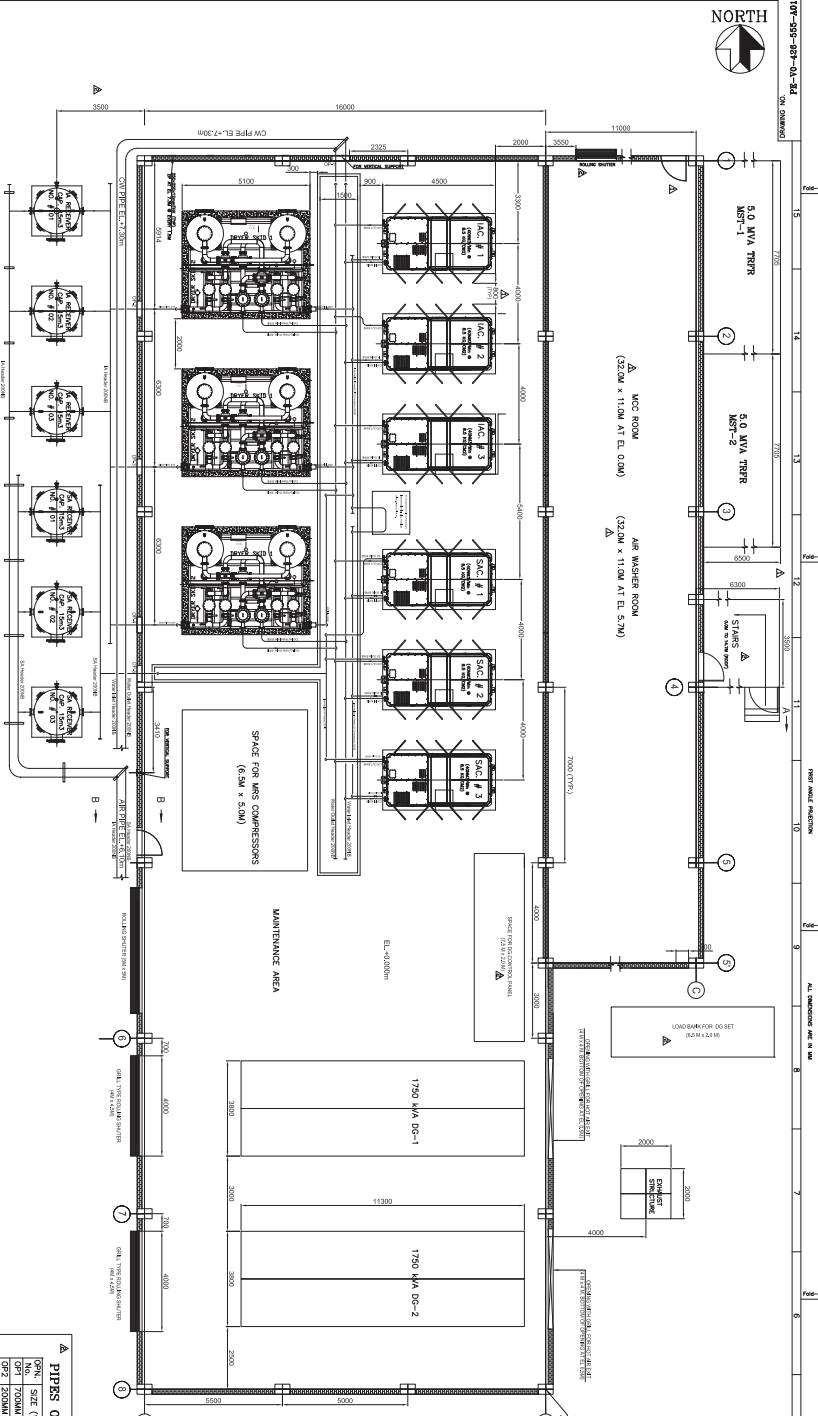
DEPT.	SHEET	DRAWING NO.
SIGN	2	PE-DG-426-555-A018
DATE		SHEET 1 OF 1 REV. 00
SIZE-A		



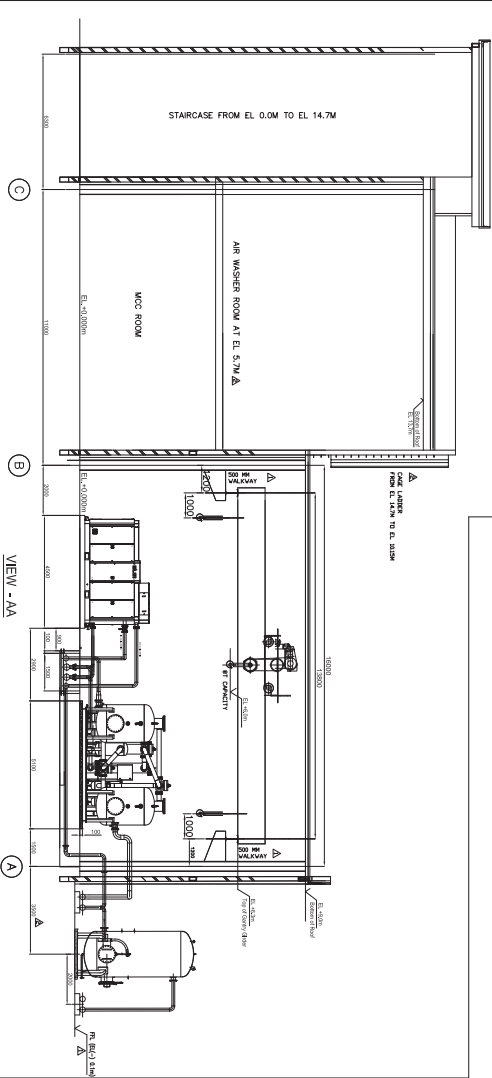
NOTES:-

1. QUANTITY AND TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS/ANALYSERS SHALL BE EVALUATED BY THE OWNER DURING RETAIL ENGINEERING AS PER PROCESS AND REDUNDANCY REQUIREMENTS AS SPECULATED IN INT/TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION.
2. VIBRATION MONITORING SYSTEM, BEARING RTD, & WINDING RTD SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL HT MOTORS/DRIVES AND DRIVEN AXLS AS PER INT/TECHNICAL REQUIREMENT.

P & ID COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM	
PANKI THERMAL POWER STATION	
1 x 660 MW UNIT	
KARNAPUR (UP)	
UTTAR PRADESH RAJYA VIDYUT	
UTPDAAN NIGAM LIMITED	
DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD.	
	
DESIGN : SUDH K	CHECKED : S. BERT
APPROVED : B. K.	SCALE : 1/100
DATE : 20.06.14	DATE : 14.06.14
DWG. NO. 14A14-DWG-M-037	
REV. 1	



PIPES OPENINGS DETAILS		
OPENING NO.	SIZE (mm)	ELEVATION (mm)
OP1	750MM x 400MM	EL. 0.5M
OP2	750MM x 400MM	EL. 0.5M
OP3	2500MM x 200MM	EL. 1.5M
OP4	2500MM x 200MM	EL. 1.5M
OP5	4000MM x 400MM	EL. 1.0M



PIPES DESCRIPTION & LOAD		
PIPE S.No.	DESCRIPTION	WT. PER METRE (IN KG.)
1	200 NB CW RETURN HEADER	60 KG.
2	200 NB CW SUPPLY HEADER	60 KG.
3	100 NB ETP PIPE	30 KG.
4	200 NB SA HEADER	60 KG.
5	100 NB SA PIPE	30 KG.
6	100 NB WPD 2IN HEADER	30 KG.

NOTE: FOR VERTICAL SUPPORT OF PIPES, 200x250x12MM GP ALONG VERTICAL, NON OF PIPES AT EVERY 1.0M SHALL BE PROVIDED.

COMPRESSOR HOUSE EQP. LOAD DATA:-

S.No	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	WEIGHT (APPROX.)
01.	IA / SA COMPRESSOR	06	6500 KG.(WITH MOTOR)
02.	AIR DRYER (ADP)	03	10000 KG.
03.	15m ³ AIR RECEIVER	06	3300 KG.(EMPTY WT.)

MOTOR WEIGHT: 3500 KG. (APPROX.)

AIR WASHER ROOM EQP. LOAD DATA:-

S.No	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	WT. PER UNIT (APPROX.)
01.	AIR WASHERS	02	13000 KG.(ONLY STATIC LOAD)
02.	FAN WITH MOTOR	04	4000 KG.(DYNAMIC LOAD)
03.	PUMP	04	1000 KG.(DYNAMIC LOAD)

KEY PLAN

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA

ANNEXURE - V

(MANDATORY SPARES LIST)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

LIST OF MANDATORY SPARES		Section IA, Annexure V
		REV - 02
		DATE: 30.01.2020
NAME OF PROJECT:		1 x 660 MW PANKI TPS
NAME OF PACKAGE:		COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION:		PE-TS-426-555-A001
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity for each type of equipment / instrument
A	MECHANICAL	
1	HP Stage	
	Complete HP Stage assembly consisting of high pressure element, Bearing for male and female rotors (drive end), Bearing for male and female rotors (non-drive end), Timing gears, Graphite ring shaft for compressor chamber seals or white metal labyrinth, suction valve, discharge valve, packing set, Axial thrust bearing, Labyrinth oil seal or radial seals or double acting seals for drive shafts.	2 Sets
2	LP Stage	
	Complete LP Stage assembly consisting of high pressure element, Bearing for male and female rotors (drive end), Bearing for male and female rotors (non-drive end), Timing gears, Graphite ring shaft for compressor chamber seals or white metal labyrinth, suction valve, discharge valve, packing set, Axial thrust bearing, Labyrinth oil seal or radial seals or double acting seals for drive shafts.	2 Sets
3)	Motor Bearing	2 sets of each type.
4)	HP stage Gear and Pinion	2 sets of each type.
5)	LP stage Gear and Pinion	2 sets of each type.
6)	Air Intake Filter Element with Gaskets	4 sets of each type.
7)	Oil Filter Element with Gaskets & Seals	4 sets of each type.
8)	Safety Valve Springs and Gaskets for HP stage	2 set of each type
9)	Safety Valve Springs and Gaskets for LP stage	2 set of each type
10)	Valves (Within compressors house and Air drying Plant)	
a)	Check Valve Flap or Disc/Kit	1 set of each type
b)	Control Valve Disc with Internal Assembly	1 set
c)	Control Valve Gaskets	2 sets
d)	Control Valve gland packing	2 sets
e)	Gate Valve, Globe Valve, ball Valve and Check Valve	1 No. of each type and size
f)	Actuators	1 No of each type and size
11)	Gaskets & Seals for Inter Cooler	2 Sets
12)	Gaskets & Seals for After Cooler	2 sets
13)	Oil Pump/Motor	
a)	Oil Pump Assembly	1 set
b)	Impeller/Rotor with shaft	1 set
c)	Bearings for pumps and drives	2 sets
d)	Set of Seals	2 sets
14)	Oil Pump Kit	2 nos
15)	Complete Drain trap valve assembly	4 sets of each type/size.
16)	Gaskets and seals for Oil cooler	2 sets
17)	Moisture trap element/ assembly	4 sets of each type/size
18)	HP Discharge silencer kit	2 sets
19)	Air drying plant	
a)	Thermal expansion valve	2
b)	Moisture separator	2
c)	Refrigerant dryer filter	
	- Refrigerant dryer filter element	2
	- Refrigerant dryer filter element seals & gasket	2
d)	Automatic drain valve (solenoid valve) with packing kit	2
e)	Cooling water regulator	2
f)	Air filter (for dryer)	
	- Pre filter element (ceramic candle)	2
	- After filter element (ceramic candle)	2
g)	Water separator	1
h)	Regulating valve (i.e. hot gas bypass valve)	2
i)	Refrigerant liquid separator	2
j)	Sight glass	2
k)	Dew point meter	1 set
l)	Sensor for dew point meter	1 set
20)	Dew Point meter	1 set
21)	Sensor for Dew Point meter	1 set

LIST OF MANDATORY SPARES		Section IA, Annexure V
		REV - 02
		DATE: 30.01.2020
NAME OF PROJECT:		1 x 660 MW PANKI TPS
NAME OF PACKAGE:		COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION:		PE-TS-426-555-A001
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity for each type of equipment / instrument
B	CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION	
1.0	Measuring & Field Instruments	
1.1	Indicators, Recorders, Electrical Metering and Skid Mounted Instruments	
a	Indicators, recorders and meters offered from each model for the project. These instruments shall be supplied with three sets of blank scales.	10 % of Installed of each type/Model or a minimum of one number for each model and type, whichever is more.
b	For skid mounted instruments	10% of total number of instruments for each Type and model or a minimum of one number for each model and type, whichever is more
c	Panel and Wall mounted Indicators	10% of total number of instruments or a minimum of one number for each type, model, range etc. whichever is more
1.2	Temperature Elements and Thermowells	
a	Thermocouple/RTD elements	15% of flue gas temp, coal air mixture temp, boiler/TG metal temp thermocouples and 5% for other applications of total duplex thermocouple element assemblies and duplex RTD assemblies (with head assembly, terminal block and nipple) of each type and length whichever is more. The element assembly shall be suitable for direct replacement in the corresponding thermowell.
b	Thermowells	10% for each type of temperature sensors or a minimum of one for each type & size, whichever is more
1.3	Temperature Transmitters and Electronic Transmitters of all type, range and model no. (For Pressure, DP, Temp, Flow, Level), Process Transmitters, Radar type level transmitter, 3D type level Transmitter with local display, Magnetic/Electromagnetic flow meter with local display, mass flow meter with local display, Process meters, Junction Box, Position Transmitter, Transducer or any other instrument etc.	10% of total number of instruments/transducers offered for each model and type, rating or a minimum of one number for each model, rating and type, whichever is more.
1.4	Process actuated switch Devices- As applicable for each package as per following: 19. Temperature Switches 20. Differential pressure Switches 21. Pressure switches 22. Flow switches 23. Level Switches 24. Safety Protection Switches	5% of total nos. or 1 no. of each make, model, range and type whichever is more
1.5	Local Gauges like temperature gauges, pressure gauges, differential Pressure gauges, flow gauges, flow meters with local display etc.	10% of total number of instruments/transducers offered for each model and type, rating or a minimum of one number for each model, rating and type, whichever is more.
1.6	All type of Rota meters & Sight Flow Indicator.	1 no. of each range and type
1.7	PD type flow transmitters with local display.	1 no. of each type and model
1.8	Guided wave RADAR for Hot well application	1 no.
1.9	Guided wave RADAR for LP heaters	1 no. for each of the LP heaters
1.10	Impact head type flow element	20% or 2 nos. of each make and type, whichever is more
1.11	Ultrasonic type flow measurement	20% or 2 nos. of each make and type, whichever is more
1.12	Ultrasonic type level transmitter	50% of each type and length, including sensors
1.13	Any other instruments not indicated in the tender P&ID but required for control, monitoring and operation of the equipment/plant/systems	10% or 2 nos. of each type whichever is more
1.14	Level Gauges	a) 10% or 2 nos. whichever is more of each type of illuminators with holder and reflector. b) 20% or 5 nos. whichever is more of each type of bulb. c) 10% or 2 nos. whichever is more of each type of bi-color rollers. d) 10% or 2 nos. whichever is more of each type of glass along with pair of gaskets (cushion & wet gaskets). e) 10% or 2 nos. whichever is more of each type of gaskets for gauge cocks/valve bonnet/ packing. f) 10% or 2 nos. whichever is more of each type scale.

LIST OF MANDATORY SPARES		Section IA, Annexure V
		REV - 02
		DATE: 30.01.2020
NAME OF PROJECT:		1 x 660 MW PANKI TPS
NAME OF PACKAGE:		COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION:		PE-TS-426-555-A001
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity for each type of equipment / instrument
1.15	Complete Electronic card/PCB assembly and Power supply card assembly.	10% of Electronic card/PCB assembly for each type, model & rating or a minimum of one number for each model, rating and type, whichever is more for each type of Transmitter, switch & Flow Meters.
2	Microprocessor based control system	
2.1	Complete set including integral microprocessor based control system along with system & application software and special cables.	10% or 1 set of each type/model whichever is more
3	Mandatory spares not covered above	
3.1	Bidder to supply 10% or 1 no. (whichever is more) of each type of sensor/instrument, instrumentation/mechanical fittings etc for any other electronic system, feeder control cabinets, hydrastep (EWLI), Vibration Monitoring System, CCTV, C&I Lab Instruments, On line Carbon in Ash analyser system, On line Coal mass flow/speed measurement system, On line secondary air flow measurement system Mass Flow meter, Solid flow meter, 3 D Acoustic type level transmitters, Nucleonic & non nucleonic density transmitter etc.	
Note: i) Mandatory spares listed above is bare minimum requirement. In case any additional mandatory spares requirement is covered elsewhere in the tender specification apart from specified above, same shall be deemed to have been covered in bidders scope of supply. ii) Wherever set is mentioned, one set of the spares of that item shall be for complete replacement of that particular item for one equipment. iii) Whenever the quantity is mentioned in "sets" the bidder has to give the item details and prices of each item. iv) BHEL reserves the right to buy any or all the mandatory spares parts.		

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA

ANNEXURE - VI

(PAINTING SPECIFICATION)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

PAINTING

1.0 SCOPE

This section covers the painting requirements for the power plant equipment, structures, piping etc. and any other surface required to be painted. The painting system should ensure optimal protection of the installation with minimum need for maintenance, environmental friendly & easy to apply.

2.0 CODES AND STANDARDS

Painting of equipment shall be carried out as per the specifications indicated below and shall conform to the relevant IS contract for the material and workmanship.

The following Indian Standards may be referred to for carrying out the painting job:

IS: 5	:	Colours for ready mixed paints and enamels
IS: 101	:	All Parts and Sections for paint testing
IS: 1303	:	Glossary of terms relating to paints
IS: 2379	:	Colour code for identification of pipelines
IS: 1477	:	Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in buildings (Parts I & II)
IS: 2524	:	Code of practice for painting of non-ferrous metals in buildings (Parts I & II)
IS: 6278	:	Code of practice for white washing and colour Washing
IS: 13183	:	Aluminium Paint, heat Resistant specification
IS: 158	:	Ready mixed paint, brushing, bituminous, black, Lead free, acid, alkali, water and heat resisting
IS: 2074	:	Ready mixed paint, air drying, red Oxide Zinc Chrome, priming
IS: 104	:	Ready mixed paint, brushing, Zinc Chrome, priming
IS: 2932	:	Enamel, synthetic, exterior (a) undercoating (b) finishing.
IS: 2629	:	Recommended Practice for Hot Dip Galvanising
BS EN ISO 14713	:	Code of practice for protection of iron & steel structure against corrosion
ISO 8501-1	:	Preparation of steel substrates before application of paint & related Products. Part-1: Rust grades & preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates & steel substrates after overall removal of previous coatings
ISO 8502-3	:	Assessment of dust on steel surface prepared for painting (Pressure sensitive tape method)
ISO 12944 (Part 1 to 7)	:	Corrosion protection of steel structures by Protective paint systems
SSPC	:	US Specifications of Steel Structures Painting Council, SSPC Volumes I and II
SSPC-SP-08	:	Surface preparation by Pickling
NORSOK M-501	:	Surface preparation & Protective coating
ISO 20340	:	Pre-Qualification test
ASTM	:	American Standard Test Method for paints and coatings
AWWA	:	American Water Works Association

In the event of conflict between the Codes and Standards referred to in the specification and the requirement of this specification, the latter shall govern. Statutory and Local regulations shall be strictly followed in selection and application of paint.

3.0 GENERAL

- 3.1 This specification covers the surface preparation, method of application and material to be used for all coating of equipment, steel structures and piping. Steel material subjected to surface preparation on shop/site shall have minimum requirements in accordance with Rust Grade B (SSPC/SSPM Volume-2).
 - 3.2 Coating materials according to SSPC, EN ISO, ASTM, BIS or DIN standards, shall be used. The paint shall comply with applicable laws, regulations, ordinances etc., of the local authority, state or the nation pertains to the work. The materials shall be matched with each other so that they are compatible. Coatings deviating this specification shall be subject to approval. Standards of surface preparation and painting shall give a time to first maintenance of 10 years.
 - 3.3 The paint to be applied shall be approved by Customer / Engineer.
 - 3.4 All paints & paint material used shall be procured from approved manufacturers. Paint shall be supplied in manufacturers original containers with the description of content, specification No., colour, ref no, date of manufacture, shelf life expiry date & pot life.
 - 3.5 The paint manufacturers shall provide coating system data sheet for each coating system to be used containing the following information:
 - 1. Surface preparations
 - 2. Film thickness (min and max)
 - 3. Min and max recoating intervals at relevant temperatures
 - 4. Mixing ratio, thinner details and coating repair systems
 - 3.6 The sample for testing the paint being used may be taken by the customer at any time.
 - 3.7 In general Shop fabricated equipment will be delivered to the site coated with a shop applied system or the manufacturer's standard finish in accordance with the requirements of this specification.
 - 3.8 For equipment that has received shop prime coat, touch-up prime coat and additional coats shall be applied in accordance with the coating schedule. It is responsibility of the vendor to ensure compatibility between shop and field applied paint systems.
 - 3.9 Necessary precautions shall be provided to all equipment, structures to protect other surfaces from abrasive blasting, coating over spray and spatter. Damage to other surfaces or equipment shall be repaired by the vendor.
 - 3.10 The Contractor shall submit the following for review and approval by the Customer:
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1. Manufacturer's recommended paint scheme for the project
 2. Latest published product & instructions for application data,
 3. Procedures for surface preparation and application.
 4. Pre qualification for equipments and blasting materials, product, procedure and personnel qualifications for the paint and painting systems.
 5. Painting repair procedures

Painting records shall contain:

- Equipment/components/location painted
- Date of painting
- Paint details such as specification No, colour, date of manufacture, shelf life, expiry date
- Application equipments
- Ambient conditions at the time of painting
- Surface temperature
- Drying time between coating, DFT and number of coatings
- Appropriate work plan for painting.

- 3.11 The supply of all necessary equipments, weather protection, and scaffolding for painting to ensure work is carried out in accordance with the specification and agreed programme.
- 3.12 Maintenance of the paint work until completion of the contract, this shall include repair of any damaged areas caused by third party.
- 3.13 Disposal of painting waste resulting from painting, shall comply with applicable laws, regulations, ordinances etc., of the local authority, state or the nation pertains to the work and coating materials.
- 3.14 It is a mandatory requirement that all operatives working to this procedure take full cognizance and implement necessary safety precautions.

4.0 PREPARATION OF SURFACES

- 4.1 All surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly cleaned of all grease, oil, loose mill scale, dust, rust, weld spatters, sharp edges and any other foreign matter. Removal of grease and oil contamination shall be in accordance with SSPC-SP1 prior to cleaning process described below.
- 4.2 Mechanical cleaning by power tool and scrapping with steel wire brushes shall be adopted to clear the surfaces. However, in certain locations where power tool cleaning cannot be carried out, hand scrapping may be permitted with steel wire brushes and/or abrasive paper. Cleaning with solvents shall be resorted to only in such areas where other methods specified above have not achieved the desired results. Cleaning with solvents shall be adopted only after written approval of the Engineer.
- 4.3 The blast cleaned surface shall be checked for signs of salt contamination as per ISO 8502-6 & 9. The maximum allowable level of contamination shall be 20 mg/m². Surfaces that do not meet these criteria shall be reprocessed.

Mechanical Cleaning:

Manual/power tool cleaning shall be done as per grade St-2 or St-3, of ISO 8504-3. This method to be used for repair painting or on already painted

surface and in case of usage on new construction painting prior approval may be obtained from purchaser/engineer.

	Condition of surface	ISO 8504-3	SIS 055900	SSPC
Hand tool cleaning	Rusted	C St2	C St2	SP2
	Rusted and pitted	D St2	D St2	SP2
Power tool cleaning	Rusted	C St3	C St3	SP3
	Rusted and pitted	D St3	D St3	SP3

- i) Grade St-2: Thorough scraping and wire brushing, machine brushing, grinding etc. This grade of preparation shall remove loose mill scale, rust and foreign matter. Finally the surface is to be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner or with clean compressed air or with clean brush. After preparation, the surface should have a faint metallic sheen. The appearance shall correspond to the prints designated St-2.
- ii) Grade St-3: very thorough scraping and wire brushing, machine brushing, grinding etc. After preparing the surface, it should have a pronounced metallic sheen and correspond to the prints designated St-3.

Blast cleaning:

Compressors: Compressed air supply for blast cleaning shall be free of water and oil. Air compressors shall not be allowed to deliver air at 110deg C. The blasting activity shall be performed at ambient temperatures above 5°C and relative humidity less than 85%. Steel temperature shall be 3°C above dew point. Necessary safety precautions for equipment and operator shall be adhered to.

Abrasives: Abrasives used for blast cleaning carbon steel and alloy steel shall be as per ISO 8504-2 and SSPC painting manual. Suggested abrasives may be chilled iron grit or shot steel and malleable iron grit and shots non metallic abrasive (aluminium oxide, copper slag, garnet etc.).

Removal of mill scale and rust using abrasives such as grit or shot under high pressure. The grade of blasting performed in line with the approved painting scheme.

Surfaces to be coated shall be free of all grease, oil, loose rust, and loose mill scale. Rust, mill scale, weld spatter, flux, shall be removed by the methods indicated in the Coating Schedule. Oil and grease shall be removed by solvent cleaning method as outlined in SSPC - SP - 1 prior to blasting.

The quality and grain size of abrasives and the parameter of their use are to be chosen to obtain the surface profile depth and cleanliness. Abrasives shall comply with applicable laws, regulations, ordinances etc., of the local authority, state or the nation pertaining to the work.

Profile measurements for abrasive blast cleaned surface shall be made with a Profile comparator and permanent record shall be maintained with Testex Press-O-Film.

Surfaces prepared for coating shall be coated the same day and before any visible rusting occurs (the time elapsed between blast cleaning and

commencement of painting shall under no circumstances exceed 4 hours, but in any case must commence before signs of degradation occur).

After blasting cleaning, depending on production flow, a weldable, inorganic ethyl zinc silicate shop primer of minimum dry film thickness 25 mm may be used.

The grades of surface finish:

	ISO 8501-1	SIS 055900	SSPC	NACE
White metal	Sa3	Sa3	SP5	1
Near White metal	Sa 2½	Sa 2½	SP10	2
Commercial blast	Sa2	Sa2	SP6	3
Brush off blast	Sa1	Sa1	SP7	4

Paint Application

General:

Paints and other coating materials shall be applied in accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions. The surface preparation and painting system shall be as described in ANNEXURE with the following exceptions:

- Nameplates, code stampings and push buttons
- Concrete brickwork, tile, and glass unless specified by the Purchaser / Engineer
- Non-ferrous materials
- Austenitic stainless steel
- Plastic and / or plastic coated materials
- Insulated surface of equipment and pipes except colour coating wherever required
- Any surface specified by the Purchaser / Engineer not to be painted.

Paint Application Requirements

The paint shall be applied in accordance with the paint manufacturer's product data sheet, which shall include the mix ratio, the method of application, and the use of thinners and over coating times.

Paint application shall be by brush, roller or spray gun. Local regulations regarding spray and roller coating shall be observed. A smooth uniform film shall be applied to the surfaces to be coated.

Painting shall be performed when the temperature of the surface is greater than 3°C above the dew point of the surrounding air and relative humidity of the air is less than 85% unless local conditions dictate otherwise and the Customer is in agreement. Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation can be found in ISO 8502-4. The measurement of these conditions is the responsibility of the Vendor.

In addition, paints shall not be applied under the following conditions:

- When the surface temperature is greater than 60 °C (unless a higher temperature is agreed by the paint manufacturer)
 - When the air temperature is less than approximately 5°C, (depending on local conditions)
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- When there is the likelihood of an unfavourable change in weather conditions within two hours after painting
 - When there is a deposition of moisture in the form of rain, condensation, frost, etc., on the surface.
 - When the available light is less than 500 lux.

Paints shall not be applied within 50 mm of edges which will later have to be welded. Such weld areas shall be taped/one coat of weldable primer for distance of 50 mm either side of the weld line.

When zinc rich primers are used, care shall be taken to mask to avoid any possibility of over spraying onto duplex, austenitic stainless steels; nickel alloys or 9% nickel steel components.

Two pack coatings like Air drying epoxy, Polyurethane coatings etc shall be mixed in the ratio recommended by manufacturer to ensure proper and complete curing of the coatings. The base and hardener are to be separately mixed first to obtain a homogenous mixture. The hardener is to be added to the base slowly, with continuous mixing / agitation and not the reverse. Power agitation is preferred over hand mixing.

Any addition of thinner to achieve the application viscosity should be made only after the components are thoroughly mixed. Excess thinner is not recommended, as increase in volume, leads to lower DFT, sagging, longer curing time, etc.

Coating containing heavy or metallic pigments that have a tendency to settle shall be kept in suspension by continuous use of a mechanical agitator whilst being applied, to ensure uniformity over the surface area (e.g., zinc MIO's pigmented materials).

Transport and erection of painted structures shall be carried out only after the drying time specified by the paint manufacturer has elapsed. Handling & packing of painted material shall be appropriate to avoid damage to painting, such as the use of non-metallic slings, etc for handling and by minimising handling after painting. All steel equipment shall be provided with priming or coating system to protect the steel surface during transport, storage, installation and construction.

Spray Application

Airless or pneumatic spray applications are preferred methods of application. Spraying shall be carried out keeping the spray gun at the minimum suitable distance from the work piece and consistently at 90° to the surface being painted.

Approval of Purchaser / Engineer shall be obtained during spray painting which may cause interference to other works. If spray painting is to be carried out, the following shall be taken into account:

The correct spray tips, air pressures, etc, as recommended by the equipment supplier, shall be used.

Conventional air spray equipment is used, the correct combination of air volume, air pressure and fluid flow to give good atomisation to be ensured to

get a defect free painted surface. The major disadvantage of conventional air spray is that high build coatings can generally not be applied by this method as most paints have to be thinned to a suitable viscosity for satisfactory atomisation, and so lose their high build properties. Vendor shall follow manufacture's instruction.

Air spray (pressure pot) is recommended in cases where large quantities of paint are to be applied as paint in the tank can be prevented from settling, reduces application time and also enables the gun to be turned to any angle to coat objects effectively without spilling paint.

Airless spray is recommended as high build coatings can be applied without thinning, very rapid application is possible, giving an economic advantage, compared to conventional spray, overspray and bounce-back are reduced, leading to reduced losses of material and less dust and fume hazards.

Each coat shall be applied uniformly and completely over the entire surface. All runs and sags shall be brushed out immediately or the paint shall be removed and the surface re-sprayed.

Very complex structures should be painted by brush instead of spray gun to avoid overspray, dry spray and unacceptable paint losses.

Brush application

Brush application may be used under the following circumstances:

- When areas cannot be properly coated by spraying for reasons such as material or environmental considerations
- For the initial coat of paint to corners, edges, crevices, holes, welds or irregular surface prior to spray application
- For "touch up" or repairs to localize damaged paint or areas of incorrectly applied paint
- Where the paint manufacturer considers the coating material suitable for brush application.

Brushes shall be of a style and quality that will permit the proper application of paint.

Brush applications should be done in two passes that are perpendicular to each other 'wet on wet' so that a smooth coat, as near uniform in thickness as possible, is obtained thereby avoiding running and droplets. There should be no deep or detrimental brush marks. Paint shall be worked into all crevices and corners. Runs and sags shall be brushed out.

During the application of each coat, all areas such as corners, edges, welds, small brackets, bolts, nuts and interstices shall receive additional paint to ensure that these areas have at least the minimum specified dry film thickness and to ensure continuity of coating.

Roller application

Roller application shall only be used on relatively large surface areas and only if spraying is not an option. Roller application shall only be used if the first or priming coat of paint has been applied by brush. Roller application shall be in accordance with the paint Manufacturer's instructions.

Coating materials

The selected coating materials shall be suitable for the intended use and shall be selected after an evaluation of all relevant aspects such as

- Corrosion protective properties
- Requirements to health, safety and environment
- Properties related to application conditions, equipment and personnel
- Experience with the coating materials and coating system.

All coating materials and solvents shall be protected from ignition sources and shall remain within storage temperatures and storage conditions recommended by the coating manufacturer. All coating materials and solvents shall be stored in the original container bearing the manufacturer's label and instructions. Performance standard as listed below shall be established by paint manufacturer the records shall be submitted for review.

- Adhesion test (pull off test)
- Flexibility test
- Salt spray test (min 1000 Hrs)
- Water absorption test
- UV resistance test (external coating)
- Cathodic disbonding test (internal coating)
- Abrasion test (internal coating)
- Impact resistance test
- Sea water immersion test (structures in tidal, splash zone and conveying sea water)

Each product shall have a batch number showing year and month of manufacture and giving full traceability of production. Shelf life shall be included in the technical data sheet. All coating materials and solvents shall be stored in the original container bearing the manufacturer's label and instructions.

The composition of the paint shall be at the discretion of the manufacturer, provided that the finished product meets the requirements of, State or Local regulatory bodies for the products. All vehicle components for use in the manufacture of paints and enamels shall meet the ASTM/ ISO Specification except as otherwise stated coating systems shall be selected as per corrosivity category listed in the table below. Coating systems are tabulated in ANNEXURE and shall be pre-qualified in accordance with specification. Coating systems/ alternative coating systems may be re-subjected to pre-qualification, at the discretion of OWNER/ ENGINEER. The specified coating systems, the number of coats and the coating film thicknesses given in Annexure are minimum requirements Top coat colors should be in accordance with Annexure.

Gratings and step threads

- i) Surface preparation

Gratings and step threads shall be cleaned by acid pickling as per SSPC-SP-08.

- ii) Hot dip galvanising

The hot dip galvanising shall be done as per IS 2629 .The average mass of coating shall be 610 gms/m².

iii) Post galvanising treatment

Immediately after galvanising, post treatment such as chromating shall be applied to retard white rust attack.

iv) Touch up mechanical damages

The repair of damages coatings shall be done as per the recommended practice ASTM A 780.

CORROSIVITY OF ENVIRONMENTS

Corrosivity category		Mass loss per unit surface (per year of exposure)	
		Mass loss g/mm ²	Thickness loss µm
C2	Low	>10 to 100	>1.30 to 25
C3	Medium	200-400 g/m ²	(25-50µm)
C4	High	400-650 g/m ²	(50-80µm)
C5	Very High Industrial & marine	650-1500g/m ²	(80-200µm)

Tests required for evaluation of acceptance of coating materials:

TABLE -1

PERFORMANCE TEST OF PAINT

SL. No.	Test	ASTM TEST METHOD
1.0	Abrasion Resistance: (topcoat only)	ASTM D4060
2.0	Adhesion:	ASTM D4541
3.0	Dry Heat Resistance:	ASTM D2485
4.0	Flexibility: (topcoat only)	ASTM D522, 180° bend
5.0	Pencil Hardness: (topcoat only)	ASTM D3363
6.0	Salt Fog Resistance:	ASTM B117, 1000 hours
7.0	Weather Resistance:	ASTMG23 Type D
8.0	Test	ASTM Test Method
9.0	Density	D 1475
10.0	Dipping properties	D 823
11.0	Drying time	D 1640
12.0	Flexibility	D 1737/D 522
13.0	Hardness	D 3363
14.0	Adhesion (pull off test)	D 4541
15.0	Abrasion resistance	D 968/D 4060
16.0	DFT/Coat	As per SSPC Guidelines
17.0	Storage Stability	D 1849
18.0	Resistance to	
	i) Humidity for 2000 hrs.	D 2247
	ii) Salt Spray for 2000 hrs.	B 117
	iii) Accelerated Weathering	D 822

INSPECTION:

Inspection will be performed by an inspector authorised by Purchaser / Engineer. Paint materials including primers and thinners brought to site by contractor for application shall be procured directly from manufactures as per specification and shall be accompanied by manufacturer's test certificates.

The painting work shall be subjected to inspection by purchaser / engineer at all times. The vendor shall offer following stage of inspection:

- Surface preparation
- Primer application
- Subsequent coats
- Paint qualification test

Vendor shall provide the expert technical services of the paint manufactures as and when required by purchaser / engineer to ensure both the surface preparation and applications are carried out as per their recommendations. This service shall be provided without any obligation to purchaser.

The following coating inspection & test shall be carried out:

1. Ambient and steel temperature, relative humidity and dew point min twice in a shift.
2. Surface finish & profile check each component or once per 10 m2 after surface preparation.
3. Salt contamination test - Free from salt contamination.
4. Dry Film Thickness as per ISO 2808 No.6.
5. Holiday Test as per ASTM D 5162/ NACE RP 0188.
6. Adhesion Test as per ISO 2409 for cross-cut test, or a pull-off test as per ISO 4624/ ASTM D 4541.

6.0 SUGGESTED COLOUR CODES FOR PAINTING:

Sl. No.	Item/Service	Colour	IS-5	Colour (Band)	IS-5
1.0	Structures, platforms, ladders and handrails	Dark Admiralty Grey	632		
2.0	Boiler casing, ESP and ducting	Nut Brown	413		
3.0	Fans, pumps, motors,	Light Grey	631		
4.0	Tanks (without insulation and cladding)				
4.1	Outdoor	Aluminium			
4.2	Indoor	Light grey	631		
5.0	Vessels & all other proprietary equipment (without insulation & cladding)	Light grey	631		
6.0	Switchgear	Light grey	631		
7.0	Control & relay panels	Light grey	631 78 of IS1650		
8.0	Turbine	Golden	356		

Sl. No.	Item/Service	Colour	IS-5	Colour (Band)	IS-5
		Yellow			
9.0	Generator & exciter	Light grey	631		
10.0	Transformers	Aluminium			
11.0	Machinery guards	Signal red	537		
12.0	Crane				
12.1	Crane structure	Golden Yellow	356		
12.2	Trolley and hook	Crimson	540		
13.0	Piping (without insulation and cladding)				
13.1	Water System				
13.1.1	Boiler feed	Sea green	217		
13.1.2	Condensate	Sea green	217	Light brown	410
13.1.3	Bearing cooling water	Sea green	217	French blue	166

Notes:

1. This colour code basically refers to IS: 2379 for piping with necessary modifications.
2. Where band colour is specified, same shall be provided at 30 meter intervals on long uninterrupted lines and also adjacent to valves and junctions.

PAINTING SCHEME FOR C2 AMD C3 ENVIRONMENT

S. No	Description	Surface Preparation	Primer			Intermediate paint			Finish coat			Total DFT
			Paint	No. of coats	DFT	Paint	No. of coats	DFT	Paint	No. of coats	DFT	
1.	Boiler structure, un-insulated ducts, suspensions, hangers temperature <120°C	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	Poly urethane	2		260μ
2.	Indoor structure	Sa 2 ½	HB Zn Phosphate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	--	--	--	260μ
3.	Insulated parts exposed to temp >120°C	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	60 μ							60μ
4.	Work shop	Sa 2 ½	HB Zn Phosphate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	--	--	--	260μ
5.	Water Treatment Plant (external)	Sa 2 ½	Zn rich epoxy	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	2	200 μ	Aliphatic poly urethane	2	80 μ	360μ
6.	Coal Handling Plant	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	poly urethane	2	60 μ	260μ
7.	Fuel pipings	Sa 2	Ehthy Zn silicate	1	40 μ				HR aluminium paint	2	40 μ	80μ
8.	Un insulated silencer, steel stacks >120°C	Sa 2 ½	Ehthy Zn Silicate	1	40 μ				HR silicone aluminium paint	2	40 μ	80μ
9.	Above ground piping	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	Poly urethane	2	60 μ	260μ
10.	Burried piping (External)	Sa 2 ½	Coal tar primer, coal tar enamel, inner wrap of fibre glass, final outer wrap of enamel impregnated fibre									4.0m m
11.	Burried piping (Internal)	Sa 2 ½	Solid rigid poly urethane 500 μ									500μ
12.	Storage tanks (external)	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	120 μ	Poly urethane	2	60 μ	260μ
13.	Storage tanks (internal)	Sa 2 ½	3 coats of amine adducts									400μ

14.	DM water piping (internal)	Sa 2 ½	Hard rubber lining min 4 mm thickness								4. mm	
15.	DM water tank (internal)	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	150 μ	HB coal tar epoxy	1	150 μ	380μ
16.	Fuel oil tanks (internal)	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	80 μ	HB MIO epoxy	1	150 μ	HB coal tar epoxy	1	150 μ	380μ
17.	Insulated parts continuously exposed to condensing water	Sa 2 ½	In organic Zn silicate	2	75 μ							75μ
18.	For insulated piping <125°C	Sa 2 ½	Polyamide cured epoxy coating	2	250 μ							250μ
19.	Electrical parts, control panels, valves, pumps & motors (indoor)*	Sa 2 ½	Zn phosphate epoxy	2	80 μ				Chlorinated rubber	2	80 μ	160μ
20.	Electrical parts, control panels, valves, pumps & motors (outdoor)*	Sa 2 ½	Zn phosphate epoxy	2	80 μ				Chlorinated rubber	2	100 μ	180μ
21.	Switch yard, floor grills walk ways	Sa 2 ½	Hot dip galvanising 80μ								80μ	

* Note: Manufacturer to specify details of painting system capable of withstanding environmental conditions for a period of 10 years before first maintenance

1X660 MW PANKI TPS

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SECTION – IA

ANNEXURE - VII

(COOLING WATER ANALYSIS)



BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD
POWER SECTOR PROJECT ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
NOIDA-INDIA

1. DM Water Analysis (Compressor cooling water):

a. pH : maintained at 8.5 to 9.5



**1X660 MW PANKI TPS EXTN.
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
(ELECTRICAL PORTION)**

SPECIFICATION No: PE-TS-426-555-A001

SECTION : IB

REV - 02

DATE: 30.01.2020

SHEET: 1 OF 1

**SECTION: IB
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (ELECTRICAL PORTION)**



TITLE :
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION
FOR
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
1X660MW PANKI TPS

SPECIFICATION NO.

PE-TS-426-555-A001

SECTION : IB

REV NO. : DATE : 11.07.2018

SHEET : 1 OF 3

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
FOR
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
(ELECTRICAL PORTION)

	TITLE : ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION FOR COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM 1X660MW PANKI TPS	SPECIFICATION NO.
		PE-TS-426-555-A001
		SECTION : IB
		REV NO. : DATE : 11.07.2018
		SHEET : 2 OF 3

1.0 EQUIPMENT & SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY BIDDER:

- a) Services and equipment as per “Electrical Scope between BHEL and Vendor”.
- b) Any item/work either supply of equipment or erection material which have not been specifically mentioned but are necessary to complete the work for trouble free and efficient operation of the plant shall be deemed to be included within the scope of this specification. The same shall be provided by the bidder without any extra charge.
- c) Supply of mandatory spares as specified in the specifications of mechanical equipments.
- d) Electrical load requirement for **Compressed Air system**.
- e) All equipment shall be suitable for the power supply fault levels and other climatic conditions mentioned in the enclosed project information.
- f) Bidder to furnish list of makes for each equipment at contract stage, which shall be subject to customer/BHEL approval without any commercial and delivery implications to BHEL
- g) Various drawings, data sheets as per required format, Quality plans, calculations, test reports, test certificates, operation and maintenance manuals etc shall be furnished as specified at contract stage. All documents shall be subject to customer/BHEL approval without any commercial implication to BHEL.
- h) Motor shall meet minimum requirement of motor specification.
- i) Vendor to clearly indicate equipment locations and local routing lengths in their cable listing furnished to BHEL.
- j) Cable BOQ worked out based on routing of cable listing provided by the vendor for “ both end equipment in vendor’s scope”shall be binding to the vendor with +10 % margin to take care of slight variation in routing length & wastages.

a. EQUIPMENT & SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY PURCHASER FOR ELECTRICAL & TERMINAL POINTS:

Refer “Electrical Scope between BHEL and Vendor”.

2.0 DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH BID

- 2.1 The electrical specification without any deviation from the technical/quality assurance requirements stipulated shall be deemed to be complied by the bidder in case bidder furnishes the overall compliance of package technical specification in the form of compliance certificate/No deviation certificate.
- 2.2 No technical submittal such as copies of data sheets, drawings, write-up, quality plans, type test certificates, technical literature, etc, is required during tender stage. Any such submission even if made, shall not be considered as part of offer.
- 2.3 Enclosed quality plan of motor is tentative and subject to approval of NTPC/BHEL during detailed engineering with out any commercial implication to BHEL.



TITLE :
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION
FOR
COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
1X660MW PANKI TPS

SPECIFICATION NO.

PE-TS-426-555-A001

SECTION : IB

REV NO. : DATE : 11.07.2018

SHEET : 3 OF 3

3.0 List of enclosures :

- a) Electrical scope between BHEL & vendor
- b) Customer (M/s DCPL) specification for Motors
- c) Customer (M/s DCPL) cabling spec (to be referred by vendor for their scope of work (as per Electrical scope between BHEL & vendor)).
- d) Quality plan for motors
- e) Datasheet (Annexure- I)
- f) Datasheet-C
- g) Electrical Load data format (Annexure –II)
- h) BHEL cable listing format (Annexure –III)

ELECTRICAL SCOPE BETWEEN BHEL AND VENDOR

PACKAGES: COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SCOPE OF VENDOR: SUPPLY, ERECTION & COMMISSIONING OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT

PROJECT: 1X660MW PANKI TPS

<u>S.NO</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>SCOPE SUPPLY</u>	<u>SCOPE E&C</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	11 kV/ 6.6 KV / 3.3 KV / 415 V Switchgear	BHEL	BHEL	11kV (3 ph 3 wire), 3.3kV (3 ph 3 wire) and 415 V AC (3 ph 4 wire)/240 V AC (supply feeder) shall be provided by BHEL/NTPC based on load data provided by vendor at contract stage for all equipment supplied by vendor as part of contract. Any other voltage level (AC/DC) required will be derived by the vendor.
2	Local Push Button Station (for motors)	BHEL	BHEL	Located near the motors.
3	Power cables, control cables and screened control cables for a) both end equipment in BHEL's scope b) both end equipment in vendor's scope c) one end equipment in vendor's scope	BHEL BHEL BHEL	BHEL Vendor BHEL	1. For 3.b) & c): Sizes of cables required shall be informed by vendor at contract stage (based on inputs provided by BHEL) in the form of cable listing. Finalisation of cable sizes shall be done by BHEL. Vendor shall provide lugs & glands accordingly. 2. Termination at BHEL equipment terminals by BHEL. 3. Termination at Vendor equipment terminals by Vendor.
4	Junction box for control & instrumentation cable	Vendor	Vendor	Number of Junction Boxes shall be sufficient and positioned in the field to minimize local cabling (max 10-12 mtrs) and trunk cable.
5	Any special type of cable like compensating, co-axial, prefab, MICC, etc.	Vendor	Vendor	Refer C&I portion of specification for scope of fibre Optical cables if used between PLC/ microprocessor & DCS.
6	Cable trays, accessories & cable trays supporting system. 100/50 mm cable trays/Conduits/Galvanised steel cable troughs for local cabling	BHEL Vendor	BHEL Vendor	Local cabling from nearby main route cable tray (BHEL scope) to equipment terminal (vendor's scope) shall be through 100/ 50 mm. cable trays/ conduits/ Galvanised steel cable troughs as per approved layout drawing during contract stage.
7	Cable glands, lugs & bimetallic strip for equipments supplied by Vendor	Vendor	Vendor	1. Double compression Ni-Cr plated brass cable glands 2. Solder less crimping type heavy duty tinned copper lugs for power & control cables.
8	Conduit and conduit accessories for cabling between equipments supplied by vendor.	Vendor	Vendor	Conduits shall be medium duty, hot dip galvanised cold rolled mild steel rigid conduit as per IS: 9537.
9	Lighting	NTPC	NTPC	--
10	Equipment grounding (including electronic earthing) & lightning protection	BHEL	BHEL	Refer note no. 4 for electronic earthing
11	Below grade grounding	BHEL	BHEL	--
12	Motors with base plate and foundation hardware	Vendor	Vendor	Makes shall be subject to customer/ BHEL approval at contract stage.

ELECTRICAL SCOPE BETWEEN BHEL AND VENDOR

PACKAGES: COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

SCOPE OF VENDOR: SUPPLY, ERECTION & COMMISSIONING OF VENDOR'S EQUIPMENT

PROJECT: 1X660MW PANKI TPS

13	Mandatory spares	Vendor	-	Vendor to quote as per specification.
14	Recommended O & M spares	Vendor	-	As specified elsewhere in specification
15	Any other equipment/material/service required for completeness of system based on the system offered by vendor (to ensure trouble free and efficient operation of the system).	Vendor	Vendor	--
16	a. Input cable schedules (C & I) b. Cable interconnection detail for the above c. Cable block diagram	Vendor Vendor Vendor	- - -	Cable listing for Control and Instrumentation Cable and electronic earthing cable in enclosed excel format shall be submitted by vendor during detailed engineering stage.
17	Cabling layout drawings	Vendor	-	a. Vendor to furnish drawing (both in print form as well as in AUTOCAD) of compressor room layout clearly indicating all motors, panels, JB's etc. which require cabling alongwith their terminal box/location/ Foundation etc. b. Vendor shall prepare & submit cable tray/trench & equipment layout (both in print form as well as in AUTOCAD) of the complete plant (including electrical area) indicating location and identification of all equipment requiring cabling for BHEL review & approval.
18	Electrical equipment GA drawing	Vendor	-	For necessary interface review.

NOTES:

1. Make of all electrical equipments/items supplied shall be reputed make & shall be subject to approval of BHEL/customer after award of contract.
2. All QPs shall be subject to approval of BHEL/customer after award of contract without any commercial implication.
3. In case the requirement of junction box arises on account of power cable size mismatch due to vendor engineering at later stage, vendor shall supply the junction box for suitable termination.
4. Vendor shall indicate location of Electronic Earth pit in their Civil assignment drawing.

CHAPTER 17 : AC & DC MOTORS**1.00 MOTORS****1.1 SCOPE**

This specification is intended to cover design, manufacture, assembly and testing of AC Squirrel Cage Induction Motors for use in Thermal Power Plants and is supplement to the driven equipment specifications under which these motors are being procured for the project.

SITE CONDITIONS

Site conditions are covered in 'Project Data', contained in specification of the driven equipment.

1.2 Gases, Fumes & Dust Particles

1.2.01 General - Sulphur dioxide and/or trioxide fumes mildly present. Climate is tropical, conducive to fungus growth.

1.2.02 Dust Particles

1 Outdoor locations - Heavily dusty with abrasive dust and coal particles of size five (5) to hundred (100) microns present in atmosphere in large quantity.

2 Indoor Locations.

2.1 Coal conveyors - As for outdoor as per clause 1.02.02.1 above.

2.2 Other locations - Lightly dusty with abrasive dust and coal particles of size five (5) to twenty (20) microns present in atmosphere.

1.2.03 Special Fumes

1 Water treatment plant and acid cleaning room - Acid and alkali fumes present.

2 Fuel oil pumping areas & Hydrogen generation plant - Explosive fumes (flameproof motors required).

1.2.04 For the purpose of design of equipment/systems, an ambient temperature of 50 deg. Centigrade and relative humidity of 95% (at 40 deg C) shall be considered. The equipment shall operate in a highly polluted environment.

1.3 LOCATION OF MOTOR - As required

1.4 **SPECIFICATIONS & STANDARDS**.....Motors shall comply with the latest revisions of all relevant standards of BIS (IS-325, IS-900, IS-996, IS-1231, IS-1885, IS-2148, IS-2223, IS-2253, IS-2254, IS-2848, IS-3202, IS-4029, IS-4691, IS-4722, IS-4728, IS-4889, IS-6362, IS-7816, IS-8223, IS-8789, IS: 12615, IS:3177 and IEC : 60034 3Φ Induction motor) except as modified herein or in driven equipment specification.



Motors conforming to BS or IEC Publications, which ensure equivalent quality shall also be acceptable. In case of any difference between IS Specification/International Standards (IEC; NEMA etc.), this motor specification prevails.

1.5 TYPE

1.5.1 AC Motors:

- a) Squirrel cage induction motor suitable for direct-on-line starting.
- b) Continuous duty LT motors upto 160 KW Output rating (at 50 deg. C ambient temperature), shall be **Efficiency class-IE2**, conforming to IS 12615, or IEC:60034-30.
- c) Crane duty motors shall be slip ring/ squirrel cage Induction motor as per the requirement.

1.5.2 DC Motors Shunt wound.

1.6 VOLTAGE (NOMINAL)

1.6.1 LV Motors

For motors upto and including 200 KW - Four hundred fifteen (415) V.

1.6.2 MV MOTORS

For motors above 200kW upto and including 1500kW, Three point three (3.3) kV.

For CHP conveyors motor above 160 kW, 3.3 kV, AC supply is to be used. However all the motors on stacker reclaimer shall be on 415 V AC only.

1.6.3 HV Motors

For motors above 1500kW - eleven(11) KV

1.6.4 All motors are to be designed for system grounding described in "System Particulars" under site information of the Driven Equipment Specification.

1.7 FREQUENCY (NOMINAL) - fifty (50) Hertz

1.8 NUMBER OF PHASES - Three (3)

1.9 SPEED - As required by the driven equipment

1.10 TYPE OF STARTING :

Direct on-line (VFD/Soft-starter/star/delta starting in special cases)

1.11 DUTY

1.11.1 Continuous motor rating shall be arrived at considering 15% margin over the duty point input or 10% over the maximum demand of the driven equipment,



whichever is higher, considering highest system frequency and voltage variation. Crane motors shall be rated for S4 duty, 40% cyclic duration factor. If however, a higher margin is stipulated in the accompanying driven equipment specification, the higher stipulated margin shall prevail.

- 1.11.2 All HT motors shall have vibration pads for mounting vibration detectors.
- 1.11.3 All motors shall be designed to withstand hundred twenty (120) percent of rated speed without any mechanical damage for two (2) minutes.
- 1.11.4 Motors shall be designed to keep torsional and rotational natural frequencies of vibration of the motor and driven equipment atleast twenty five (25) percent above or below, preferably above the motor operating speed (to avoid resonance in vibration over the operating speed) range.
- 1.11.5 All LV motors rated 0.37kW and higher with S1 duty shall be compulsorily be of energy efficiency level IE 2 as per IS 12615:2011.
- Motors rated above 37kW shall have efficiency higher than 0.92 and high power factor of atleast 0.88.

1.12 **SUPPLY VARIATIONS**

Motors shall be capable of running continuously at full load under following variations in power supply:

- 1.12.1 All equipments shall be suitable for rated frequency of 50 Hz with a variation of (+) 3% and (-)5%, voltage variation of ($\pm$) 6% for 11 kV & 3.3 kV and ($\pm$)10% for 415V and 10% (absolute sum) combined variation of voltage and frequency unless specifically brought out in the specification.

1.13 **ABNORMAL CONDITIONS CAPABILITY**

Motor shall have following capabilities as specified design ambient temperature:

- 1.13.1 The motors shall also be capable of running up again after voltage collapse to about 40% for approximate duration of 0.5 sec. Subsequent rise in voltage to 70% and further to 80% and 100%, the total duration not exceeding 20 sec.

1.13.2 Low Voltage Running :

Motor shall be capable of running satisfactorily at seventy five (75) percent nominal voltage for five (5) minutes.

1.13.3 Momentary Low Voltage Withstanding :

Motor, when running at full load, shall not stall when voltage drops down to seventy (70) percent nominal voltage for one (1) minute.

1.14 **STARTING CAPABILITY**

1.14.1 Low Voltage Starting :

Motor shall be capable of starting and accelerating to full speed at full load (including loaded equipment e.g. mills and conveyors etc) at eighty (80)

percent nominal voltage at motor terminals. Mill motors may be permitted to start with terminal voltage not below 90%.

1.14.2 Cold Motor Starting Under specified voltage variations two (2) starts in quick succession and third start five (5) minutes thereafter, all with full load (including loaded equipment eg mills and conveyors etc) of driven equipment. No additional start will be made till lapse of further thirty (30) minutes.

1.14.3 Hot Motor Starting Under specified voltage variations, one (1) immediate and two (2) fifteen (15) minutes interval starts all with full load (including loaded equipment e.g. mills and conveyors etc) of driven equipment. No additional start will be made till lapse of further thirty (30) minutes.

1.14.4 Motor shall also be suitable for three (3) equally spread starts per hour when the motor is under normal service condition.

1.14.5 Break-away Starting Current Breakaway starting current as percent of full load current for various motor ratings shall not exceed the values given below:

1.14.5.1 Motors above 1500 KW upto 4000kW 600% without any positive tolerance except for ID Fan Motor.

1.14.5.2 Motors above 4000 KW 450%. Not subject to any positive tolerance.

1.14.5.3 For D.C. Motors the starting current shall be limited to 2 times full load current.

1.14.5.3 **Starting voltage requirement**

a) All Motors (except Mill Motors)

- 80% of rated voltage for Motors upto 4000 kW
- 75% of rated voltage for Motors above 4000 kW

b) For Mill Motors:

- 85% of rated voltage for Motors above 1000 kW
- 90% of rated voltage for Motors below 1000 kW

Except AOP & JOP motors running on D.G emergency supply, starting voltage shall be 80%.

1.14.5.4 **Starting Time**

1.14.5.4.1 For motors with starting time upto 20 secs. at minimum permissible voltage during starting, the locked rotor withstand time under hot condition at highest voltage limit shall be at least 2.5 secs. more than starting time.

1.14.5.4.2 For motors with starting time more than 20 secs. and upto 45 secs. at minimum permissible voltage during starting, the locked rotor withstand time under hot condition at highest voltage limit shall be at least 5 secs. more than starting time.

1.14.5.4.3 For motors with starting time more than 45 secs. at minimum permissible voltage during starting, the locked rotor withstand time under hot condition at highest voltage limit shall be more than starting time by at least 10% of the starting time.



1.14.5.5 Torque Requirements:-

- 1.14.5.5.1 Accelerating torque at any speed with the lowest permissible starting voltage shall be at least 10%. Motor full load torque.
- 1.14.5.5.2 Pull out torque at rated voltage shall not be less than 205% of full load torque. It shall be 275% for crane duty Motors.

1.15 SAFE STALL TIME

- 1.15.1 To avoid problem in selecting standard protective relays without using speed switches, safe stall time under hot conditions (corresponding to 110% nominal voltage at motor terminals) shall be more than the accelerating time (corresponding to 80% nominal voltage at motor terminals) by the following minimum values :
- 1.15.1.01 Two (2) seconds, where accelerating time (at 80% nominal voltage) does not exceed 20 seconds.
- 1.15.1.02 Three (3) seconds, where accelerating time (at 80% nominal voltage) exceeds 20 seconds.
- 1.15.1.03 At no stage, speed switch shall be provided to achieve the above requirements mentioned under Clause No. 1.14.5.4

1.16 CLASS OF INSULATION

- 1.16.1 LV Motors Class F.
- 1.16.2 MV & HV Motors Class F
- 1.16.03 However temperature rise shall be restricted to limits corresponding to Class 'B' insulation for both HT & LT motors. The temperature under abnormal running conditions shall be limited to 5°C above class 'B' limits.
- 1.16.04 The value of the polarization index for motors above 200kW should not be less than 2 when determined according to IS: 7816.
- 1.17 **TEMPERATURE RISE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.....** Temperature rise over specified design ambient temperature when motor is running with full load at nominal supply voltage & frequency shall not exceed the values given below:

S.No.	Specified Design Ambient Temperature	Thermometer Method	Resistance Method
1.17.01	50°C	60°C	70°C
1.17.02	45°C	65°C	75°C
1.17.03	40°C	70°C	80°C

1.18 BUS TRANSFER WITHSTAND CAPABILITY

Motors will be connected to an automatic bus transfer system and hence may be subjected to one hundred and fifty (150) percent of the nominal voltage during changeover of buses due to the vector difference between the residual voltage and incoming supply voltage and the duration of this condition may be one second. Motors shall be capable of withstanding the voltage and torque stresses developed under such conditions without damage. The manufacturer/vendor shall indicate the special precautions taken to meet the above requirements and confirm.

- 1.18.01 That about 5000 bus transfers, in lifetime of motor, shall not puncture its insulation.
- 1.18.02 That motor shall be capable of withstanding heavy inrush transient current caused by such bus transfers without damage.
- 1.18.03 That the motor windings shall be adequately braced to satisfactorily withstand mechanical stresses under these conditions.
- 1.18.04 The motor and driven equipment shafts shall be adequately sized to satisfactorily withstand transient torques under these conditions.

1.19 TYPE OF ENCLOSURE

- 1.19.01 Outdoor Motors IP 55 (Additional canopy to be provided by EPC contractor.
- 1.19.02 Indoor Motors IP 55
- 1.19.03 IP-55 degree of protection shall be achieved without application of any compound, putty etc.
- 1.19.04 Motor located in hazardous area shall have flameproof enclosure conforming to IS: 2148 /Equiv. as detailed below:
- a) Fuel Oil area : Group IIB
 - b) Hydrogen generation plant area : Group IIC (or Group-I, Div-II as per NEC or Class-1, Gr-B, Div-II as per NEMA/IEC60034).

1.20 METHOD OF COOLING

- 1.20.1 Method of cooling shall be IC 411 (TEFC), IC 511 (TETV) or IC 611 (CACA). However, motors rated 3000kW or above can be closed air circuit water cooled (CACW).
- 1.20.2 Large capacity motors not available with above types of cooling may be accepted with IC 81 W for IC 91 W (CACW) cooling subject to the approval of the Owner.

1.21 TYPE OF MOUNTING As required for the driven equipment.**1.21 MAXIMUM MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS**

- 1.21.01 Noise level for all the motors shall be limited to 85dB(A) except for BFP motor for which the maximum limit shall be 90dB(A). Vibration shall be limited within the limits



prescribed in IS: 12075 / IEC 60034-14. Motors shall withstand vibrations produced by driven equipment. HT motor bearing housings shall have flat surfaces, in both X and Y directions, suitable for mounting 80mmX80mm vibration pads.

1.21.02 Noise level

The noise level of motors shall not exceed 85 db (A) at 1m from operating motor measured in accordance with IS: 10265.

1.21.03 Motor body shall have two earthing points on opposite sides.

1.21.04 11 KV motors shall be offered with Separate Insulated Connector (Elastimould or Equivalent make) as per IEEE 386. The offered Elastimould terminations shall be provided with protective cover and trifurcating sleeves. Elastimould termination kit shall be suitable for fault level of 25 KA for 0.17 seconds.

1.21.05 3.3 KV motors shall be offered with dust tight phase separated double walled (metallic as well as insulated barrier) Terminal box. Suitable termination kit shall be provided for the offered Terminal box. The offered Terminal Box shall be suitable for fault level of 250 MVA for 0.12 sec. Removable gland plates of thickness 3 mm (hot/cold rolled sheet steel) or 4 mm (non magnetic material for single core cables) shall be provided.

1.21.06 The spacing between gland plate & centre of terminal stud shall be as per Table-I.

TABLE - I

DIMENSIONS OF TERMINAL BOXES FOR LV MOTORS

Motor MCR in KW	Minimum distance between centre of stud and gland plate in mm
UP to 3 KW	As per manufacturer's practice.
Above 3 KW - upto 7 KW	85
Above 7 KW - upto 13 KW	115
Above 13 KW - upto 24 KW	167
Above 24 KW - upto 37 KW	196
Above 37 KW - upto 55 KW	249
Above 55 KW - upto 90 KW	277
Above 90 KW - upto 125 KW	331

Above 125 KW-upto 200 KW 203

For HT motors the distance between gland plate and the terminal studs shall not be less than 500 mm.

1.21.07 All motors shall be so designed that maximum inrush currents and locked rotor and pullout torque developed by them at extreme voltage and frequency variations do not endanger the motor and driven equipment.

1.21.08 For motors rated 1500 KW & above, neutral current transformers of PS class shall be provided on each phase in a separate neutral terminal box.

1.21.09 The ratio of locked rotor KVA at rated voltage to rated KW shall not exceed the following (without any further tolerance) except for BFP motor.

(a)	Below 110KW	:	10.0
(b)	From 110 KW & upto 200 KW	:	9.0
(c)	Above 200 KW & upto 1000KW	:	10.0
(d)	From 1001KW & upto 4000KW	:	9.0
(e)	Above 4000KW	:	6 to 6.5

1.22 WINDING & INSULATION

- (a) Type : Non-hygroscopic, oil resistant, flame resistant
- (b) Starting duty : Two hot starts in succession, with motor initially at normal running temperature.
- (c) 11kV & 3.3 kV : Thermal class 155 (F) insulation.
AC motors
The winding insulation process shall be total Vacuum Pressure Impregnated i.e resin poor method. The lightning Impulse & interturn insulation surge withstand level shall be as per IEC-60034 part-15
- (d) 240VAC, 415V : Thermal Class(B) or better
AC & 220V
DC motors

1.23 DIRECTION OF ROTATION

1.23.1 As needed by driven equipment.

1.23.2 The 3 phase motor shall, however, be suitable for operation in both directions of rotation. A plate showing direction of rotation as determined by the phase sequence on the terminals marking shall be screwed at non-driving end of the body of the motor.

1.23.3 If, in the case of HT motors, fan is suitable for only one direction of rotation, the fan shall be so designed that with the slight modification work, it can be made suitable for other direction of rotation also. No extra material shall be required for doing above modification work.

1.24 BEARINGS



- 1.24.1 General Greased ball, roller and/or sleeve bearing shall be rated for minimum standard life of 20,000 hours taking bearing and driven equipment loads into account. Loss of grease shall be scarce and it shall not creep along shaft into motor housing.
- Bearing shall be effectively sealed against dust ingress and shall be pressure grease gun lubricated.
- If the bearings are oil lubricated, a drain plug shall be provided for draining residual oil and oil level gauge shall be provided to show precisely oil level required under standstill and running conditions.
- Unless otherwise approved, bearing lubricating system shall be such that no external forced oil or water is necessary to maintain required oil supply to keep bearing temperature within design limits.
- For MV & HV motors, the bearings shall be insulated wherever necessary to prevent damage to motor bearings from shaft current.
- When pressure oiling is required for horizontal motors, bearings shall be sleeve type arranged for pressure oiling supplied from lubrication system of driven machine, with ring oiling for starting and emergency duty. Ring oiling system shall be adequate for starting and continuous operation of motor for at least half an hour, without pressure oiling system in operation. Oil sight flow gauges shall be provided to indicate oil flow through each bearing.
- Lubricants shall be selected for prolonged storage and normal use of motors in tropical climate and shall contain corrosion and oxidation inhibitors. Greases shall have suitable bleeding characteristics to minimize setting. The selected lubricants shall be indigenously available.
- Sleeve bearings for use with motors having flexible coupling with limited end play, shall have adequate axial end play to prevent transmission of thrust from driven equipment to motor bearings.
- Bearings shall be of reputed make subject to the approval of the Owner/Consulting Engineer.
- 1.24.2 Large motors Large motors shall preferably have spherically seated babitted, ring forced, feed lubricated, water-cooled bearings. If anti-friction bearings are provided, these shall be roller bearings rated for a minimum standard life of 30000 hours taking all bearing and driven equipment loads into account.
- 1.25 **SHAFT EXTENSION** Key slotted bare shaft extension of required length with key on driving end.
- 1.26 **DRAIN HOLES** Two (2) drain holes with plugs, one (1) on either end of motor at the bottom most point.
- 1.27 **LIFTING DEVICES** Motors shall be provided with eyebolts, lugs or other means to facilitate safe lifting.
- 1.28 **DOWEL PINS**..... It shall be possible to drill holes vertically inclined through motor feet or mounting flange for installing dowel pins after assembling motor and driven equipment, before despatch (for completed driving + driven

equipment assembly) or at site after erection (for separate supplies of above equipment).

1.29 **CENTERING SPIGOT**..... Flange mounted motor shall have centering spigot to match driven equipment socket.

1.30 **EASE OF MAINTENANCE**..... Motor shall be so constructed that it can be de-assembled and reassembled with ease.

1.31 **NAMEPLATES**..... Motor shall have nameplate(s) showing diagram of connections, all particulars as per IS: 325 and following additional information:

In addition, an arrow block shall be screwed on to the body of motor on the non-driving end to indicate direction of rotation of motor.

1.31.1 Temperature rise under normal/abnormal conditions.

1.31.2 Type of bearing and recommended lubricants.

1.32 **FINISH**..... Motor shall have glossy, light grey finish No. 631 as per IS: 5 for withstanding site conditions as per Clause 1.00 above.

All sharp edges and scales shall be removed from the surface, which shall then be thoroughly degreased, de-rusted and given two (2) coats of primer and two (2) coats of finish paint. It is preferred that a phosphate coat is given to motor prior to application of primer coat. Motors for water treatment plant shall have Zinc Chromate base with acid resistant Epilex 4 paint.

1.33 **TERMINAL BOXES**

1.33.1 GeneralMotors shall be provided with separate terminal boxes for main, space heaters, embedded temperature detectors, bearing temperature indicators and moisture detectors terminals. When it is not possible to provide LT motors with separate terminal box for space heater terminals, space heater terminals shall be adequately segregated from the main terminals in the single box. Terminal boxes shall be weatherproof and water-tight confirming to minimum IP-55 degree of protection with removable front cover for making connections. IP-55 degree of protection shall be achieved without application of compound. Space between and around terminals shall be adequate for easily connecting aluminium conductor cables. Terminal box arrangement shall be to the approval of the Owner /Consulting Engineer. All terminal boxes shall be suitable for proper termination of the type and tentative size of cables specified in Clause 1.34 below, however, exact size of cables shall be furnished by Owner during engineering stage.

The terminal boxes shall be complete with cable glands and termination accessories as required. Suitable non-magnetic material construction shall be adopted for terminal boxes where single core cables are to be terminated. All HT motors shall be provided with phase segregated terminal box.

Terminal bushings and clamps shall be non-absorbent, non- inflammable, insulated material for connecting with cable.

1.33.2 **Main Terminal Box**



1.33.2.1 LV Motors Main terminal box shall be capable of being turned through 360 degrees in steps of 90 degrees.

1.33.2.2 MV & HV Motors Motor shall be provided with two (2) terminal boxes for stator terminals. One (1) terminal box shall be for phase terminals while other one for forming star connection. These should be interchangeable to facilitate cable routing.

Neutral terminal box for HT motors rated above 1500 KW shall be suitable for mounting of three (3) Nos. wound/bar primary/ring type cast resin insulated current transformers for differential protection. These transformers shall be supplied and mounted in the motor terminal box. In addition to above, 3 Nos. of identical current transformers shall be supplied loose for mounting in the switchgear. Stator phase terminal box may either be phase segregated or standard terminal box suitable for both top and bottom entry of cables (i.e. they should be capable of being turned through 180 Degrees). The terminal box shall be designed for termination of XLPE cables using heat shrinkable or push on type terminating Kit. Terminal leading shall be stud type or leading wire type.

1.33.2.3 Cable End Boxes.....Terminal Boxes shall be provided with cable end boxes having cable lugs and cable glands for cables of sizes as specified in Clause 1.34 below.

Cable box shall be suitable for glanding the cables; and shall have adequate space between cable glands terminating studs to allow suitable bends of cable inside the cable box for all 3 phases of relevant cable sizes specified.

1.33.2.4 The terminal boxes shall be capable of withstanding at the terminals the system fault level (as indicated below) without rupture for a duration of atleast 0.25 seconds.

Min. fault level for MV Motors - 40 KA

Min. fault level for LV & HV Motors - 50 KA

1.33.2.5 **PHASE TO PHASE/ PHASE TO EARTH AIR CLEARANCE:**

NOTE: Minimum inter-phase and phase-earth air clearances for LT motors with lugs installed shall be as follows:

Motor MCR in KW	Clearance
UP to 110 KW	10mm
Above 110 KW and upto 150 KW	12.5mm
Above 150 KW	19mm

1.33.2.6 Terminal Accessories.....Each terminal end shall be furnished with bimetallic washers, spring washers, nuts and crimp type aluminium (preferably tinned) lugs suitable for cables of sizes as specified in Clause 1.34 below.

1.34 **TYPE AND SIZE OF CABLES**

1.34.1 **Space Heaters**



- 1.34.1.1 For LV Motors: Two point five (2.5) mm², two (2) core copper conductor PVC insulated, armoured and FRLS PVC sheathed heavy duty 650/1100 V grade cable to IS: 1554 (Part-I).
- 1.34.1.2 For MV & HV Motors: Six (6) mm² two core aluminium conductor PVC insulated armoured and FRLS PVC sheathed heavy duty 650/1100V grade cable to IS: 1554 (Part-I).
- 1.34.2 For Embedded Temperature Detectors two sets of six (6) Twisted triad 0.5 mm² ATC copper conductor armoured, shielded cable, 650/1100 V Grade IS: 1554 (Part-I). For bearing temperature, RTDS, two (2) sets of four (4) twisted triad 0.5 mm², ATC copper conductor armoured shielded 650/1100 V Grade, IS: 1554 (Part-I).
- 1.34.3 Bearing Temperature Indicators - For each indicator, 0.5 mm² six (6) tarnished triad ATC copper conductor, PVC insulated, shielded armoured and FRLS PVC sheathed heavy duty 650/1100 V grade cable as per IS: 1554 Part-I. Two (2) cables one (1) for each bearing temperature indicator.
- 1.34.4 For Moisture Detectors.....As for space heaters as per Clause 33.01.01 above.
- 1.34.5 **For Main Terminals**

LT Motors

1. Three (3) core cablesStranded aluminium conductor, XLPE insulated, colour coded, laid up, PVC sheathed, GI wire / strip armoured, FRLS PVC jacketed overall, 650 / 1100V grade, heavy-duty cables as per IS: 1554 (Part-I).
2. Single core cablesStranded aluminium conductor, XLPE insulated, hard drawn aluminium wire/ strip armoured FRLS PVC jacketed overall, 650 / 1100V grade, heavy duty cable as per IS: 1554 (Part-I).

HT Motors

1. Three (3) core cables stranded aluminium conductor, XLPE insulated, screened colour coded, laid up, PVC sheathed, GI wire/strip armoured FRLS PVC jacketed overall, 6.6 KV / 11 KV grade, heavy duty cables as per requirement for unearthed system as per IS: 7098 (Part-II).

The size and no. of cable to be intimated to the successful bidder during detailed engineering and the contractor shall provide terminal box, cable gland and lugs suitable for the same.

Cable size may be increased in some cases because of large number of cables in under-ground ducts or because of voltage drop consideration. The supplier shall supply with terminal box and cable accessories suitable for higher size of cable at no extra cost.

1.35 **EARTHING**

- 1.35.01 General..... Two (2) grounding terminals one (1) on either side at the bottom suitable for connecting mild steel/GI flat/GI wire grounding conductor, size of grounding conductor shall be decided during detailed engineering.



- 1.35.02 LV Motors.....At each earthing point, two (2) drilled and tapped holes with hexagonal head bolts, plain washers, spring washers and tinned lugs (for motors upto 5.5 KW) for size of conductor specified shall be provided.
- 1.35.03 MV & HV Motors.....Non-corrodible metallic grounding pad shall be welded or brazed at each earthing point. The size of grounding pad shall be 75x65x25 mm. Grounding pad shall have 40 mm apart two (2) drilled and tapped holes with hexagonal head bolts, plain washers and spring washers for size of conductor specified. In addition, one suitable earthing terminal shall be provided inside the stator phase terminal box for earthing metallic shield of XLPE cables.
- 1.36 **EMBEDDED TEMPERATURE DETECTORS**.....HT motor shall be provided with six (6) Nos. duplex resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) embedded in stator winding at locations where high temperatures are expected. In addition one (1) duplex type RTD shall be provided in each bearing. The RTDs shall be 3 wire duplex platinum resistance type having a value of 100 ohms at 0 Deg.C
- 1.37 **BEARINGS TEMPERATURE INDICATORS**..... HT motors shall be provided with dial type two (2) bearing temperature indicators and will have two (2) sets of contacts, each set having 2 NO + 2 NC contacts rated for 5A at 240V AC and 0.5A at 220V DC. One set will be set to operate at lower value to give alarm and other set at a higher value to trip the motor.
- 1.38 **SPACE HEATERS**.....Valve / Damper actuator motors; and Motors above 30 KW shall be provided with one (1) or two (2) space heaters suitable for 240V, 50 Hertz single phase AC supply and of adequate capacity to maintain motor internal temperature above dew point to prevent moisture condensation or deterioration of insulation during shut down. Heaters shall be mounted inside the motor in accessible locations so that their removal and replacement is simple. Motors upto 30 kW shall have stator windings suitable for connections to 24V, 50 Hz AC supply for space heating.
- Motors upto 30 kW shall have stator windings suitable for connection to 24V, 50 Hz ac supply for space heating
- The terminals of space heaters shall be brought out to a separate totally enclosed dust proof and weatherproof terminal box.
- 1.39 **HOT AIR TEMPERATURE DETECTOR**
- If the motor is of CACA or CACW enclosure, a thermometer with alarm contracts in hot air circuit shall be provided.
- 1.40 **WATER FLOW INDICATOR**
- If the motor is of CACW enclosure a provision shall be made for visual indication of water flow and flow switch shall also be provided with alarm contacts. Thermometers shall be provided in water inlet and outlet circuits.
- 1.41 **MOISTURE DETECTORS**.....Motors with type of cooling 1C 81W or 1C 91 W shall be provided with moisture detectors for raising alarm in the event of water tube failure.

1.42 **BED PLATE**.....Whenever motor is supplied with driven equipment the Supplier shall ensure that bed plate suits both motor and driven equipment and is adequately braced to keep vibration and misalignment within allowable limits to the approval of driven equipment and motor manufacturers.

1.43 **OTHER ACCESSORIES**..... Motor shall be supplied with all accessories and parts other than those, specified above which are necessary and/or useful for efficient operation.

1.44 **TYPE TEST**

1.44.01 **HT MOTORS**

- a) The contractor shall carry out the type tests as listed in this specification on the equipment to be supplied under this contract. The bidder shall indicate the charges for each of these type tests separately. The type tests charges shall be paid only for the test(s) actually conducted successfully under this contract.
- b) The type tests shall be carried out in presence of the Purchaser's representative, for which minimum 15 days notice shall be given by the contractor. The contractor shall obtain the Purchaser's approval for the type test procedure before conducting the type test. The type test procedure shall clearly specify the test set-up, instruments to be used, procedure acceptance norms, recording of different parameters, interval of recording, precautions to be taken etc. for the type test(s) to be carried out.
- c) In case the contractor has conducted such specified type test(s) within last five years as on the date of bid opening, he may submit during detailed engineering the type test reports to the Purchaser's for waiver of conductance of such test(s). These reports should be for the tests conducted on the equipment similar to those proposed to be supplied under this contract and test(s) should have been either conducted at an independent laboratory or should have been witnessed by a client. The Purchaser's reserves the right to waive conducting of any or all the specified type test(s) under this contract. In case type tests are waived, the type test charges shall not be payable to the contractor.
- d) Further the Contractor shall only submit the reports of the type tests as listed in "LIST OF TESTS FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED" and carried out within last five years from the date of bid opening. These reports should be for the test conducted on the equipment similar to those proposed to be supplied under this contract and the test(s) should have been either conducted at an independent laboratory or should have been witnessed by a client. However if the contractor is not able to submit report of the type test(s) conducted within last five years from the date of bid opening, or in the case of type test report(s) are not found to be meeting the specification requirements, the contractor shall conduct all such tests under this contract at no additional cost to the Purchaser's either at third party lab or in presence of client representative and submit the reports for approval.

e) **LIST OF TYPE TESTS TO BE CONDUCTED**



The following type tests shall be conducted on each type and rating of HT motor

- i) No load saturation and loss curves upto approximately 115% of rated voltage
- ii) Measurement of noise at no load.
- iii) Momentary excess torque test (subject to test bed constraint).
- iv) Full load test(subject to test bed constraint)
- v) Temperature rise test at rated conditions. During heat run test, bearing temp., winding temp., coolant flow and its temp. shall also be measured. In case the temperature rise test is carried at load other than rated load, specific approval for the test method and procedure is required to be obtained. Wherever ETD's are provided, the temperature shall be measured by ETD's also for the record purpose.

f) LIST OF TESTS FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED

The following type test reports shall be submitted for each type and rating of HT motor

- i) Degree of protection test for the enclosure followed by IR, HV and no load run test.
- ii) Terminal box-fault level withstand test for each type of terminal box of HT motors only.
- iii) Lightning Impulse withstand test on the sample coil shall be as per clause no. 4.3 IEC-60034, part-15
- iv) Surge-withstand test on interturn insulation shall be as per clause no. 4.2 of IEC 60034, part-15

1.44.02

LT Motors

- a) LT Motors supplied shall be of type tested design. During detailed engineering, the contractor shall submit for Purchaser's approval the reports of all the type tests as listed in this specification and carried out within last five years from the date of bid opening. These reports should be for the test conducted on the equipment similar to those proposed to be supplied under this contract and the test(s) should have been either conducted at an independent laboratory or should have been witnessed by a client.
- b) However if the contractor is not able to submit report of the type test(s) conducted within last five years from the date of bid opening, or in the case of type test report(s) are not found to be meeting the specification requirements, the Purchaser's shall conduct all such tests under this contract at no additional cost to the Purchaser either at third party lab or in presence of client representative and submit the reports for approval.

1.44.03

LIST OF TESTS FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED

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The following type test reports shall be submitted for each type and rating of LT motor of above 50 KW only

- i) Measurement of resistance of windings of stator and wound rotor.
- ii) No load test at rated voltage to determine input current power and speed.
- iii) Open circuit voltage ratio of wound rotor motors (in case of Slip ring motors)
- iv) Full load test to determine efficiency power factor and slip .
- v) Temperature rise test.
- vi) Momentary excess torque test.
- vii) High voltage test.
- viii) Test for vibration severity of motor.
- ix) Test for noise levels of motor(Shall be limited as per clause no 1.21.01 of this section)
- x) Test for degree of protection and
- xi) Over speed test.
- xii) Type test reports for motors located in fuel oil area having flame proof enclosures as per IS 2148 / IEC 60079-1

1.44.04 All acceptance and routine tests as per the specification and relevant standards shall be carried out. Charges for these shall be deemed to be included in the equipment price.

1.45 INFORMATION WITH PROPOSAL

1.45.1 AC Motor Data Sheet.

1.45.2 Dimension Drawing/Foundation load details of motor and driven equipment.
1.45.03 Manufacturer's catalogue showing constructional details.

1.46.00 **INFORMATION ON AWARD OF CONTRACT**.....Within six (6) weeks from the date of award of the Contract, following shall be furnished:

1.46.01 Motor Data Sheet.

1.46.02 Certified binding dimension drawing of motor complete with all accessories and fittings specifically showing terminal boxes, terminal spacing and sizes, earthing connections and sizes thereof, mounting details, lifting lugs, final foundation loads and dimensions with tolerances of centering spigot (where needed), shaft extension and key.

1.46.03 Following characteristics curves:

1.46.03.01 Torque-speed curves for motor at eighty (80), hundred (100) and hundred ten (110) percent rated voltage as well as torque-speed curve for driven equipment.

1.46.03.02 Current-speed curves at eight (80), hundred (100) and hundred ten (110) percent rated voltage

1.46.03.03 Current-time curves at eighty (80), hundred (100) and hundred ten (110) percent rated voltage.

1.46.03.04 Thermal withstand curves for hot and cold at eighty (80), hundred (100) and hundred ten (110) percent rated voltage.



- 1.46.03.05 Efficiency, power factor, current and speed versus power output curves.
- 1.46.03.06 Speed-time curves at eight (80), hundred (100) and hundred ten (110) percent rated voltage.
- 1.46.03.07 Negative phase sequence current withstand characteristics.

1.47 COMMISSIONING CHECK LIST (HT MOTORS)

A PRELIMINARY CHECKS

Check the following:

1. Check the name plate details according to specification. Discrepancies, if any, to be satisfactorily resolved.
2. Check tightness of all bolts, clamps and connecting terminals.
3. Check body earthing
4. Check whether bearing lubrication is adequate
5. Check clearance inside terminal box
6. Checking stator (motor air gap) Check – Grease lubrication (for ball or roller bearing) is adequate if the motor was in storage for very long period replace the grease, by fresh grease after flushing the bearing clean. Excess grease in the bearing (housing ... is overheat of bearings) Check the free rotation of the rotor in decoupled condition. Check the air gap between stator and rotor at four positions 90° apart at driving and non-driving end. Compare the recorded values with factory results. For slip ring motors : with starting resistances.
 - a) Check the variation of resistance
 - b) Check brush lifting and slip ring short.

B COMMISSIONING CHECKS

1. Meggar tests of motor winding and cables
2. Continuity check of motor windings control and power cables
3. Measure resistance of motor winding (in case of large motors)
4. Control and interlocks should be checked
5. Motor protection relay to be calibrated
6. Phase sequence and direction of rotation
7. Other than DOL scheme to be checked example trafo starts
9. Measure starting current starting timer and no load current
10. On load operations starting and running currents (observed vibrations, temperatures of bearings and body)
11. On load operation, starting and running currents (observed vibrations, temperatures of bearings and body)
12. In case of forced water cooling of start or check winding temperatures as ready by built in RTDs.
13. Water level (start up cooling) low to be checked for limit switch operation.

1.48 COMMISSIONING CHECK LIST (LT MOTORS)**A PRELIMINARY CHECKS**

Check the following:

1. Check the name plate details according to specification. Discrepancies, if any, to be satisfactorily resolved.
2. Check tightness of all bolts, clamps and connecting terminals.
3. Check body earthing
4. Check whether bearing lubrication is adequate
5. Check clearance inside terminal box

B COMMISSIONING CHECKS

1. Meggar tests of motor winding and cables
2. Continuity check of motor windings control and power cables
3. Over load and short circuit relay tests and settings
4. Control and interlocks should be checked
5. Phase sequence and direction of rotation
6. Operation of timer in case of star delta starting
7. Measure starting current starting timer and no load current
8. On load operations starting and running currents

1.49 DC MOTOR SPECIFICATION

DC Motor will be of continuous duty type totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC) having IP-54 degree of protection suitable for 220 V DC supply. DC motor will be shunt wound type having high torque characteristic suitable for Bi-directional rotation at rated speed and output. The general constructional features and details of DC motor will be in line with details/ particulars stipulated in the specification for AC squirrel cage induction motors.

Contractor will furnish the data in respect of DC motors.

DATASHEET

	Auxiliary power supply	
1.1	HV supply	
	11kV, 3Φ, 3W, 50 Hz non effectively earthed	Motors rated above 1500 kW
	Fault level	50 kA for 1 second
1.2	MV supply	
	3.3kV, 3Φ, 3W, 50 Hz non effectively earthed	Motors above 200kW upto and including 1500kW
	Fault level	40 kA for 1 second
1.3	LV supply	
	415V, 3Φ, 3W, 50 Hz effectively earthed	Motors below and including 200kW
	Fault level	50kA for 1 second
	110V, 1Φ, 2W, 50 Hz effectively earthed	Lighting, space heating, AC control and protective devices
1.4	DC supply	
	220V, 2W, unearthed	DC alarm, control and protective devices.
	Fault level	25 kA for 1 second
2	Range of variation	As indicated in the specification
2.1	AC supply	
	voltage	-----
	Frequency	-----
	Combined voltage & frequency	-----
2.2	DC supply	198 to 240 V
Note: During starting of largest motor, the voltage may drop to 80% of the rated voltage for a period of 60 seconds. All electrical equipment while running shall successfully ride over such period without affecting system performance.		

CHAPTER 26 : CABLING SYSTEM**1.00.00 SCOPE OF WORK**

The scope of work covers supply, erection, testing and commissioning of complete electrical system including cabling, fire stop mortar seal, fire retardant cable coating system etc. the scope shall broadly cover, but not be limited to:

- (a) Main power house building.
- (b) Boiler area, ESP.
- (c) Transformer yard.
- (d) All auxiliary buildings (including electrical rooms of respective buildings) and structures as per details in the General electrical specification/ plot plan/ & related drawings.
- (e) Coal handling plant.
- (f) Ash handling plant including ash dyke
- (g) Raw water system
- (h) Fuel oil unloading & transfer system.
- (i) Aux. power transformers
- (j) Pipe cum cable rack.
- (k) All electrical equipment as described in different sections.
- (l) As built drawing for all above systems on completion of project.

The scope of work shall also include all civil and structural works necessary for successful installation, commissioning & commercial operation of all electrical equipment to be erected under this specification.

2.00.00 SCOPE OF SUPPLY

2.01.00 The equipments and materials within the scope of supply shall include but not limited to :-

- i. Power & control cabling works (including that of special cables):
- ii. Galvanized steel pre-fabricated cable trays, coupler plates, nuts, bolts & washers, reducers, covers, wall brackets, hanger clamps, straight run, elbows, bends, cable trays supporting structures etc.
- iii. Supply and installation (including laying & termination) of control cables, special cables, instrumentation cables for all equipments and systems.

- iv. Supply and installation (including laying & termination) of all power cables (HV and LV) of all power cables (HV and LV) for all equipments and systems.
- v. Cable routing has to be planned such that it shall not cross the steam lines, oil lines.
- vi. Fire Sealing Arrangement: All cable entries into the panel (HV & MV & LV SWGR panels) should be provided with fire sealing arrangements.
- vii. Cable/cable tray openings in walls and floors or through pipe sleeves from one area to another or from one elevation to another within the unit shall be sealed by a fire proof sealing system (FPSS). The FPSS shall effectively prevent the spread of fire from the flaming to non-flaming side of a fire.
- viii. Galvanized steel rigid/ flexible conduits and accessories, ferrules, lugs, glands, terminal blocks, galvanized sheet steel junction boxes, cable fixing clamps, nuts & bolts etc as required.
- ix. All necessary erection materials, consumables and sundry items including arc welding rods to complete the installation for satisfactory and trouble free operation.
- x. Any item of works or erection materials which have not been specifically mentioned but are necessary to complete the work involved shall be deemed to be included in the scope of this specification and shall be furnished by the contractor without any extra charge to the purchaser.

3.00.00 CODES AND STANDARDS

All standards, specifications and codes of practice referred to herein shall be the latest editions including all applicable official amendments and revisions as on date of opening of bid. In case of conflict between this specification and those (IS codes, standards, etc.) referred to herein, the former shall prevail. All work shall be carried out as per the following standards/ codes as applicable.

IS:513	Cold rolled low carbon steel sheets and strips.
IS:1079	Hot Rolled carbon steel sheet & strips
IS:1239	Mild steel tubes, tubular and other wrought steel fittings
IS:1255	Code of practice for installation and maintenance of power cables upto and including 33 KV rating
IS:1367 Part-13	Technical supply conditions for threaded Steel fasteners. (Hot dip galvanized coatings on threaded fasteners).
IS:2147	Degree of protection provided by enclosures for low voltage switchgear and control gear
IS:9537	Conduits for electrical installation.
IS:9595	Metal – arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steels - recommendations.
IS:13573	Joints and terminations for polymeric cables for working voltages from 3.3kv up to and including 33kv performance requirements and type tests.
IS:802	Code of practice for the use of Structural Steel in Overhead Transmission Line Towers.

IS:2309	Code of practice for the protection of building and allied structures against lightning.
IS:2629	Recommended practice for hot dip galvanising of iron & steel.
IS:2633	Method for testing uniformity of coating on zinc coated articles.
IS:6745	Method for determination of mass of zinc-coating on zinc coated iron & steel articles.
IS:8308	Compression type tubular in-line connectors for aluminium conductors of insulated class.
IS:8309	Compression type tubular terminal ends for aluminium conductors of insulated cables.
BS:476	Fire tests on building materials and structures
DIN 46267 (Part-II)	Non tension proof compression joints for Aluminium conductors.
DIN 46329	Cable lugs for compression connections, ring type ,for Aluminium conductors
VDE 0278	Tests on cable terminations and straight through joints
BS:6121	Specification for mechanical Cable glands for elastomers and plastic insulated cables.
	Indian Electricity Act.
	Indian Electricity Rules.

Equipment complying with other internationally accepted standards such as IEC, BS, DIN, USA, VDE etc. will also be considered if they ensure performance and constructional features equivalent or superior to standards listed above. In such a case, the Contractor shall clearly indicate the standard(s) adopted, furnish a copy in English of the latest revision of the standards along with copies of all official amendments and revisions in force as on date of opening of bid and shall clearly bring out the salient features for comparison.

4.00.00 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES

4.00.01 Inter Plant Cabling

4.01.00

Interplant cable routing will be on overhead cable trays on pipe cum cable trestle or only cable trestle except where approved by purchaser/consultant.

Major routes in boiler area to individual boiler drives, fly ash conveying compressor building, ESP building, CW pump house, Raw water pump house, DM plant, Filter water pump house, Clarified water pump house, Fly ash silo fluidizing blower house etc will be on overhead Cable trays either supported from available structures or on pipe cum cable trestle or on only cable trestle. Only in specific areas as will be approved by purchaser/consultant where number of cables are too small compared to the route length like Intake pump house & Ash dyke, cables may be directly buried underground with marker.

Overhead trestle will be provided to the extent possible. Cable route shall be provided in such a manner that movement of crane does not get restricted and also the cables are to be routed at a safe distance from hot pipes. Generally the bottom of steel supporting structure shall be at 6.5m above the grade level. Where rail/road crossing is involved the same shall be minimum at 8m above the grade level.

Individual shallow trench shall be routed from switchyard equipment to main switchyard trench which will be routed up to Switchyard control room. Interconnecting cables from Power House to Switchyard control room shall be routed through RCC trenches. From trenches to the switchyard equipments, all power and control cables shall be laid through PVC conduit.

Space for accommodating additional trays, which may come in future shall be provided in present cable route. Some trays may be required for use by the purchaser, which will be finalized during detail engineering stage. The successful bidder shall provide such trays without any extra cost to purchaser.

For Power supply to Raw Water Intake Pump house, Cable from powerhouse will run on overhead Cable trays up to Plant boundary. After that it will be buried cable that will follow the intake pipeline corridor.

For Power supply from Power House to Main CHP Substation Building and from Main CHP Substation Building to Crusher House & Pump House, Cable will run on overhead Cable trestles. Further, Cable shall be routed through the conveyor gallery / TPs / Crusher House by separate supporting structures and trench in the pump house.

4.02.00 Trenches

4.02.01 PCC flooring of built up trenches shall be sloped for effective drainage with sump pits and sump pumps.

4.02.02

4.02.03 All field switches for equipments corresponding to a stream located within a radius of 4-5 m shall be wired out to a field junction box and from field junction box to control panel/Input - Output cabinet by screened instrumentation cables.

4.02.04 For CHP following shall also be applicable:

- a) All cable routes shall be overhead along the route of the conveyor gallery by separate supporting structures and cables shall be laid in vertical trays. The bottom of the steel shall be such that the existing facilities, movement of trucks/human beings etc. does not get affected. The cable trestle shall have a minimum 600 mm clear walk way and shall have maintenance platforms as required. The bottom of the steel supporting structure shall be generally at 6.5 M above the grade level except for rail/road crossings where it shall be at 8.0 M above grade level. However in bunker area the bottom of the cable trestle shall be 10 to 14 M depending on boiler/bunker layout.
- b) Cable trenches shall be provided only in Switchgear/MCC rooms.
- c) **Cables shall not be routed through the conveyor galleries except for the equipment located in the conveyor galleries for a particular conveyor i.e. protection switches, receptacles etc.**
- d) Cables for Pull cord switches and belt sway switches shall be taken in cable trays. The trailing cables of the mobile machines shall also be laid in cable trays.

- e) Two separate cable routes one on each side shall be provided for each boiler unit. cables for one set of auxiliaries such as ID, FD & PA fans & half of the coal mills shall be routed in one route & for through other set of auxiliaries through other route.

Cable trays in Boiler & ESP area shall be supported from the Boiler & ESP structure. The same shall be co-ordinated with SG/ESP contractors

Cable trays in these areas shall be in vertical formation to avoid dust accumulation. No cable trenches shall be provided in Boiler/ESP area.

Contractor shall provide two independent routes for cables between ESP control room & ESP. Contractor shall provide the cable trays along with its supporting structure arrangement on the trestle.

f) **Turbine Hall Area:**

Two separate cable routes shall be provided for cable routing of working & standby drives or different sets/groups say 50% capacity) of auxiliaries.

g) **OffSite Area:**

In offsite area pumphouses, overhead cable tray arrangement shall be preferably followed.

h) **Cable Vault:**

Cable gallery (over ground) to be provided below each electrical control/switchgear room .

Cable vault of not less than 3 mts clear height from bottom of beam shall be provided.

Clear access passage of at least 750 mm wide & 2.0 Mts clear height shall be provided at entrances & along cable ways. Wherever the passage is through cable routes clear height shall not be less than 1.5 Mts.

Cable vaults shall be provided with adequate drainage facility for drainage of fire water.

Each cable vault should have two doors.

Exit signs shall be provided near doors for personnel escape in case of emergency.

5.00.00 EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

5.01.00 Cable trays, Fittings & Accessories

- 5.01.01 Cable trays shall be ladder/perforated type as specified complete with matching fittings (like brackets, elbows, bends, reducers, tees, crosses, etc.), accessories (like side coupler plates, etc.) and hardware (like bolts, nuts,

washers, G.I. strap, hook etc.) as required. Cable tray shall be ladder type for power & control cables and perforated for instrumentation cables.

5.01.02 These shall be either prefabricated hot dip galvanized sheet steel trays or site fabricated angle iron trays free from flaws such as laminations, rolling marks, pitting etc. These (including hardware) shall be hot dip galvanized as per relevant IS.

5.01.03 Cable trays shall have standard width of 600 mm, however trays with 450mm, 300mm and 150mm may be used in places considering the requirement and space constraint. and standard lengths of 2.5 metre. Minimum thickness of mild steel sheets used for fabrication of cable trays and fittings shall be 2 mm. The thickness of side coupler plates shall be minimum 3 mm.

5.01.04 Cable troughs shall be required for branching out few cables from main cable route. These shall be U-shaped, fabricated of mild steel sheets of minimum thickness 2 mm and shall be hot dip galvanized as per relevant IS. Troughs shall be standard width of 50 mm & 75 mm with depth of 25 mm.

5.01.05 Prefabricated hot dip galvanized sheet steel cable trays shall be used for maximum support span of maximum 1.25M for horizontally and 1.0M for vertically unless design is approved for larger span. Cable trays shall be suitable for a cable weight of 100 kg/meter running length of tray. Minimum thickness of sheet steel/galvanizing shall be 2mm/86 microns respectively. The amount of zinc deposit shall not be less than 610 gm per square meter.

In areas, where acid/alkalie ingration is likely to occur, glass reinforced plstic trays with fire retardant corrosion resistance properties shall be used.

5.01.06 Cable trays fabricated from standard rolled sections shall be 50x50x6/75x75x6 sections for runners for supporting spans limited to 2000 mm/more than 2000 mm respectively. Cross support shall be 32x6 mm / 50x6 flat for widths up to 500mm/more than 500mm respectively.

5.01.07 Separate coloured paint strips shall be applied for identification of different type of trays depending upon types of usage/applications/area as below:

High/ medium voltage cables: red strips, 2 inch width each, numbers
11kv/3.3kv equally spaced at 5 metres interval
1.1kv power cables : yellow strips ----- do -----
1.1kv control cables : blue strips ----- do -----
Instrumentation cables : green strips ----- do -----

5.02.00 Support System for Cable Trays

5.02.01 Cable tray support system shall be pre-fabricated similar or equivalent to "Unistrut make".

5.02.02 Support system for cable trays shall essentially comprise of the two components i.e. main support channel and cantilever arms. The main support channel shall be of two types: (i) C1:- having provision of supporting cable trays on one side and (ii) C2:-having provision of supporting cable trays on both sides. The support system shall be the type described hereunder:

a. Cable supporting steel work for cable racks/cables shall comprise of various channel sections, cantilever arms, various brackets, clamps, floor

plates, all hardware such as lock washers, hexagon nuts, hexagon head bolt, support hooks, stud nuts, hexagon head screw, channel nut, channel nut with springs, fixing studs, etc.

- b. The system shall be designed such that it allows easy assembly at site by using bolting. All cable supporting steel work, hardware's fittings and accessories shall be prefabricated factory galvanised.
- c. The main support and cantilever arms shall be fixed at site using necessary brackets, clamps, fittings, bolts, nuts and other hardware etc. to form various arrangements required to support the cable trays. Welding of the components shall not be allowed. However, welding of the bracket (to which the main support channel is bolted) to the overhead beams, structural steel, insert plates or reinforcement bars will be permitted. Any cutting or welding of the galvanized surface shall be brushed and red lead primer, oil primer & aluminium paint shall be applied.
- d. All steel components, accessories, fittings and hardware shall be hot dip galvanized after completing welding, cutting, drilling and other machining operation.
- e. The main support channel and cantilever arms shall be fabricated out of minimum 2.5 thick rolled steel sheets conforming to IS.
- f. Cantilever arms of 300 mm, 600 mm and 750 mm in length are required. The arm portion shall be suitable for assembling the complete arm assembly on to component constructed of standard channel section. The back plate shall allow sufficient clearance for fixing bolt to be tightened with tray in position.
- g. Cable trays in areas subjected to excessive coal dust or mechanical damage shall have hot dip galvanized sheet steel metal trays cover installed on front tray in vertical run and inverted 'V' type on upper tray in horizontal run with consideration for ventilation.

5.02.03 The size of structural steel members or thickness of sheet steel of main support channel and cantilever arms and other accessories as indicated above are indicative only. Nevertheless, the support system shall be designed by the contractor to fully meet the requirements of type tests as specified. In case the system fails in the tests, the components design modification shall be done by the Contractor without any additional cost. The contractor shall submit the detailed drawings of the system offered by him along with the bid.

5.03.00 Pipes, Fittings & Accessories

5.03.01 Pipes offered shall be complete with fittings and accessories (like tees, elbows, bends, check nuts, bushings, reducers, enlargers, coupling caps, nipples etc.) The size of the pipe shall be selected on the basis of maximum 40% fill criteria

5.03.02 GI Pipes shall be of medium duty as per IS: 1239.

5.03.03 The contractor shall provide and install all conduits, mild steel pipes, flexible conduits, rigid PVC pipes, etc. complete with accessories like tees, bends, adopters, locknuts, pull boxes, conduit plugs, caps, etc as required for the cabling work. Conduits shall be furnished in standard length of 5 metres, threaded at both ends.

5.03.04 Conduits diameter upto and including 25mm size shall be of 16 SWG and conduits above 25 mm diameter shall be of 14 SWG. Minimum diameter of conduits shall be 20 mm.

- 5.03.05 Conduits shall be made of hot-dip galvanized steel with an organic corrosion resistant ID coating. In chemical handling areas, battery room, etc., the exterior surface shall be further coated with chromate and polymer for better resistance to corrosion. Conduits, fittings & accessories shall have ISI mark.
- 5.03.06 For sizes above 63 mm, hot dip galvanized - both on inside and outside - steel pipes with necessary fittings & accessories shall be provided and installed by the contractor. The pipes and fittings shall be of heavy duty class with relevant ISI mark.
- 5.03.07 Flexible conduits complying to relevant IS and made with bright, cold_rolled, annealed and electro_galvanized mild steel strips shall be used between embedded conduits/pipes and the motor terminals. It shall also be used between fixed conduit and any equipment with vibration or equipment requiring regular removal.
- 5.03.08 Duct banks shall be High Density PE pipes encased in PCC (10% spare of each size, subject to minimum one) with suitable water-proof manholes.

5.04.00 Junction Boxes

- 5.04.01 Junction Boxes shall comprise of a case with hinged door constructed from cold rolled sheet steel of minimum thickness 2mm. Top of the boxes shall be arranged to slope towards rear of the box. Gland plate shall be 3 mm thick sheet steel with neoprene/synthetic rubber gaskets. All junction boxes shall be of adequate strength and rigidity, hot dip galvanised as per relevant IS, and suitable for mounting on wall, columns, structures etc. The boxes shall include brackets, bolts, nuts, screws M8 earthing stud etc. required for installation.

5.04.02 Glass Fibre Reinforced Junction Boxes (for outdoor use)

No. of Ways: 12/24/36/48 with 20% spares terminals.

- 5.04.03 Junction boxes shall be Glass Fibre Reinforced with saturated polyester conforming to standards like DIN 16911 type 803/16913 type 834, 5 self extinguishing in accordance with ASTM D635/UL 94 VO.

Junction boxes for use in outdoor or damp locations shall be sturdy construction. Temperature resistance shall be between – 10 to 100°C. Impact resistance shall be greater than 7 Nm, (EN 50014). Protective insulation shall be in line with VDE 0100, dielectric strength shall be greater than 10 KV/mm, halogen free toxicity, the enclosure and door cover shall be painted and electro statically power coated (preferably in RAL 7032). Earth connection (studs size shall be M 6) shall be provided on the cover as well as door.

- 5.04.04 Doors

With integrated viewing window of 3mm resistant plexi glass or equivalent. The doors shall be industrial heavy duty hinges. The doors shall be easily but firmly lockable with quick release fastener.

- 5.04.05 Protection Class

Protection Category shall be IP 66 to EN 60529. There shall be guaranteed perfect seal to meet Protection class IP 66 providing arrangement like highly elastic foamed in special type seal like polyurethane/chloroprene. The sealing

rubber shall not have aging effect and shall retain its sealing characteristics for more than 20 years. Contractor shall indicate this in data sheet. The rubber seal should be pasted at its place with pasting technology for like more than 20 years (double sealing arrangement is preferred).

5.04.06 **Mounting clamps and accessories**

Junction boxes shall be suitable for mounting on walls, columns and structure. Brackets, bolts, nuts, screws, glands and lugs required for erection shall be of brass. The accessories like mounting plates etc. of steel shall be powder coated. The support rails for terminal box shall be zinc coated.

5.04.07 General

- JBs shall have small canopy at the top.
- There shall be rainwater collection arrangement from top and side of the outer ages to ensure that any leakage into the junction box shall be avoided and it shall fall outside.
- Cable entry shall be from bottom side only.
- Ensure gland plate sealing perfect. It shall be of the same quality and arrangement as that of door to cover arrangement.

5.04.08 **Steel Junction Boxes (for indoor use)**

5.04.09 No. of Ways

12/24/36/48 with 20% spares terminals.

5.04.10 Junction boxes shall be designed in accordance with NEC, article 370, paragraph 18,19 & 20 or equivalent standards.

5.04.11 Enclosure

Junction boxes for use in outdoor or damp locations shall be sturdy steel construction. The enclosure and door cover shall be surface finished clean, degreased, phosphated, deep coated primed (preferably in RAL 7044) and electro-statically powder coated (preferably in RAL 7032). Earth connection (studs size shall be M6) shall be provided on the cover as well as door. The sheath steel thickness shall be more than 2 mm.

5.04.12 Doors

The doors shall be hinged and lockable. The doors shall have industrial heavy duty hinges. The doors shall be easily but firmly lockable with quick release fastener.

5.04.13 Protection Class

Protection Category shall be IP 66 to EN60529/1091 complies with NEMA 4. There shall be guaranteed perfect seal to meet Protection class IP 66 providing sealing arrangement like highly elastic foamed in special type seal like polyurethane. There shall be an arrangement like multifold protection channel for additional stability and prevention of ingress of dust and water when the enclosure is open.

The sealing rubber shall not have aging effect and shall retain its sealing characteristics for more than 20 years. Contractor shall indicate this in data

sheet. The rubber seal should be pasted at its place with pasting technology for like more than 20 years (double sealing arrangement is preferred).

5.04.14 Mounting clamps and accessories

The mounting clamps and accessories shall be suitable for mounting on walls, columns and structure. Brackets, bolts, nuts, screws, glands and lugs required for erection shall be of brass.

5.04.15 General

- JBs shall have small canopy at the top.
- There shall be rainwater collection arrangement from top and side of the outer ages to ensure that any leakage in to the junction box shall be avoided and it shall fall outside.
- Cable entry shall be from bottom side only.
- Ensure gland plate sealing perfect. It shall be of the same quality and arrangement as that of door to cover arrangement.

5.04.16 Junction boxes shall be provided with two nos. earthing terminals (externally available) suitable for connection of 8 SWG G.I. wire. Knockouts shall be provided at bottom and both sides. These shall be provided by fixing plates in order to make them detachable type with suitable neoprene gaskets. Bottom and side plates for cable/conduit connection shall be provided. All unused holes shall be sealed with suitable grommets.

5.04.17 Junction boxes shall be provided with external designation label. The label inscriptions shall be informed to the Contractor by the Owner. Junction boxes shall be provided with danger sign in case of 415V circuit.

5.04.18 Junction boxes shall be of two types, viz. One suitable for control cabling and the other suitable for power cabling.

Junction boxes for control cabling shall have 24 way/ 48 way terminal blocks suitable for up to 2.5 sq.mm. Cu. Cable. However, for instrumentation junction boxes there shall be 24/48 ways suitable for terminating cable of 0.5 sq.mm. Cu. Cable.

5.04.19 Junction boxes for power circuit cabling shall be suitable for 1 no. 3 core 16 sq.mm. Al. Incoming cable and 1 no. 3 core 2.5 sq.mm Cu. Outgoing cable.

5.05.00 Terminal blocks

Terminal blocks shall be 650 volts grade, rated for 10 Amps and in one piece, rigid, Bakelite moulded, with disconnecting /shorting link. It shall be complete with insulating barriers, Klip-on-type terminals and identification strips, terminal studs, washers, nuts, lock nuts, marking strips etc.

Marking on terminal strip shall correspond to the terminal numbering on wiring diagrams. It shall be Elmex type CSLT-1 with insulating material of Melamine conforming to ESI Standard 12.1 or equivalent. Cage clamp type terminal block suitable for terminating 2 wires of 2.5 sq mm. on both sides arranged to facilitate easy termination shall be provided.

5.06.00 Terminations & Straight through Joints

- 5.06.01 Termination and jointing kits for 11/3.3 kV grade XLPE insulated cables shall be of proven design and make which have already been extensively used and type tested. Termination kits and jointing kits shall be pre-moulded type, taped type or heat shrinkable type. 11/3.3 kV grade joints and terminations shall be type tested as per IS: 13573. Critical components used in cable accessories shall be of tested and proven quality as per relevant product specification/ESI specification. Kit contents shall be supplied from the same source as were used for type testing. The kit shall be complete with the aluminium solder less crimping type cable lugs & ferrule as per DIN standard.
- 5.06.02 Straight through joint and termination shall be capable of withstanding the fault level for 11 kV and 3.3 kV systems.
- 5.06.03 1.1 KV grade straight through joints shall be of proven design.

5.07.00 Cable glands

- 5.07.01 Cable glands shall conform to BS: 6121 and be of robust construction capable of clamping cable and cable armour (for armoured cables) firmly without injury to insulation. Cable glands shall be made of heavy duty brass machine finished and nickel chrome plated. Thickness of plating shall not be less than 10 micron. All washers and hardware shall also be made of brass with nickel chrome plating. Rubber components shall be of neoprene and of tested quality. Necessary cable dimensions shall be furnished to the successful contractor.
- 5.07.02 Cable glands shall be single compression for indoor use, double compression type for outdoor use. Glands for classified hazardous areas shall be double compression type flameproof and weather proof duly certified by CMRS and approved by CCE. Cable glands shall match with the sizes of different HT/LT/Control cables.

5.08.00 Cable lugs/ferrules

- 5.08.01 The cables lugs shall be conforming to IS: 8309.
- 5.08.02 Machine ferruling shall be adopted.
- 5.08.03 Cable lugs for power cables shall be Aluminium solder less crimping type suitable for aluminium compacted conductor cables.
- 5.08.04 The cable lugs for control/instrumentation/ telephone cables shall be provided with insulating sleeve and shall suit the type of terminals provided on the equipments.
Cable lugs shall be suitable for termination of different cross-sections of control/ instrumentation /telephone cables and shall be of following types.
- i) Copper tubular terminal end for solder less crimping to copper conductors.
 - ii) Cable lugs for control cable termination shall be insulated type. These lugs shall be flat type/ring type/U type to suit the terminals provided in the panel.
 - iii) Pin type lugs shall not be used.
 - iv) Aluminium tubular terminal ends for solder less crimping of to Aluminium conductor.

Solder less crimping of terminals shall be done by using corrosion inhibiting compound. The cable lugs shall suit the type of terminals provided on the equipment. Lugs for control/instrumentation cables shall be PVC insulated/sleeved type.

5.09.00 Cable Clamps & Straps

5.09.01 The cable clamps required to clamp multicore cables on vertical run shall be made up of Aluminium strip of 25x3 mm size. For clamping the multicore cables, self-locking, de-interlocking type nylon clamps/straps shall be used. The clamps/straps shall have sufficient strength and shall not get affected by direct exposure to sun rays and outdoor environment.

5.09.02 Trefoil clamps for single core cables shall be pressure die cast aluminum or fibre glass or nylon and shall include necessary fixing accessories like G.I. nuts, bolts, washers, etc. Trefoil clamps shall have adequate mechanical strength to withstand the forces generated by the system short circuit current of 105 KA peak.

5.10.00 Galvanizing

5.10.01 Galvanizing of steel components and accessories shall conform to IS: 2629 & IS: 2633. Additionally galvanizing shall be uniform, clean smooth, continuous and free from acid spots

5.10.02 The amount of zinc deposit over threaded portion of bolts, nuts, screws and washers shall be as per IS: 1367. The removal of extra zinc on threaded portion of components shall be carefully done to ensure that the threads shall have the required zinc coating on them as specified.

5.11.00 Welding

5.11.01 The welding shall be carried out in accordance with IS: 9595. All welding procedures and welders qualification shall also be followed strictly in line with IS: 9595.

6.00.00 CONSUMABLES AND HARDWARE

- i. The contractor shall furnish all erection materials, hardware and consumables required to complete the installation.
- ii. The materials shall include but not limited to the following:
- iii. Consumables: Welding rods & gas, oil and grease, cleaning fluids, paints, electrical tape, soldering materials etc.
- iv. Hardware: Bolts, nuts, washers, screws, brackets, supports, clamps, hangers, saddles, cleats, sills, shims etc.
- v. Supply of cement, sand, stone etc. required for the execution of the contract shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

7.00.00 METHODS AND WORKMANSHIP

- i. All work shall be installed in a first class, neat workmanlike manner by mechanics/electricians skilled in the trade involved.



- ii. The erection work shall be supervised by competent supervisors holding relevant supervisory license from the government.
- iii. All details on installation shall be electrically and mechanically correct.
- iv. The installation shall be carried out in such a manner as to preserve access to other equipment installed.

8.00.00 INSTALLATION**8.00.01 Cable tray and Support System Installation**

- 08.01.01 Cables shall run in cable trays mounted horizontally or vertically on cable tray support system which in turn shall be supported from floor, ceiling, overhead structures, trestles, pipe racks, trenches or other building structures. All cable trays shall be in vertical configuration in boiler, CHP, AHP & ESP areas.
- 8.01.02 Horizontally running cable trays shall be clamped by bolting to cantilever arms and vertically running cable trays shall be bolted to main support channel by suitable bracket/clamps on both top and bottom side rails at an interval of 1500 mm. For vertical cable risers/shafts cable trays shall be supported at an interval of 1000 mm. Fixing of cable trays to cantilever arms or main support channel by welding shall not be accepted. Cable tray installation shall generally be carried out as per relevant Standard. The cantilever arms shall be positioned on the main support channel with a minimum vertical spacing of 300 mm unless otherwise indicated in the relevant approved tray layout drawings.
- 8.01.03 All cable way sections shall have identification, designations as per approved cable way layout as and painted/stenciled at each end of cable way and where there is a branch connection to another cable way. Minimum height of letter shall be not less than 75 mm. For long lengths of trays, the identification shall be painted at every 10 meter. Risers shall additionally be painted/ stenciled with identification numbers at every floor.
- 8.01.04 In certain cases it may be necessary to site fabricate portions of trays, supports and other non standard bends where the normal prefabricated trays, supports and accessories may not be suitable. In such cases the Contractor shall fabricate at site suitable sections of trays, supports and accessories to make the installation complete for the specific purpose after obtaining owner's prior approval, which shall be neat in appearance and shall match with the prefabricated sections in the dimensions. They shall be applied with one coat of red lead primer, one coat of oil primer followed by two finishing coats of aluminium paint.

9.00.00 Conduits/Pipes/Ducts Installation

- 9.01.00 The Contractor shall be fully responsible for properly embedding conduit pipe sleeves wherever necessary for cabling work. All openings in the floor/roof/wall / cable tunnel/cable trenches made for conduit installation shall be sealed and made water proof by the Contractor.
- 9.02.00 GI pull wire of adequate size shall be laid in all conduits before installation. Metallic conduit runs at termination shall have two lock nuts wherever required for junction boxes etc.

- 9.03.00 Conduit runs/sleeves shall be provided with PVC bushings having round edge at each end. All conduits/pipes shall have their ends closed by caps until cables are pulled. After cables are pulled, the ends of conduits/pipes shall be sealed with Glass wool/Cement Mortar/Putty to prevent entrance of moisture and foreign material.
- 9.04.00 Cable routing between lined cable trench and equipment/motors shall be taken through GI pipe sleeves of adequate size. Pipe sleeves shall be laid at an angle of maximum 150 to the trench wall. In case of larger dia cables i.e. 50mm and above, adequately sized pipe with larger bend radius shall be provided for ease of drawing of cable or for replacement. In places where it is not possible, a smaller trench may be provided if approved by Site Engineer.
- 9.05.00 Exposed conduit/pipe shall be adequately supported by racks, clamps, straps or by other approved means. Conduits /pipe support shall be installed square and true to line and grade with an average spacing between the supports as given below, unless specified otherwise

Conduit /pipe size (dia).	Spacing
Up to 40 mm	1 M
50 mm	2.0 M
65-85 mm	2.5 M
100 mm	3.0 M

- 9.06.00 In areas like WTP, chemical handling, battery room etc. exterior surface of the conduits shall be further coated with chromate or polymer for better resistance to corrosion.
- 9.07.00 All G.I. pipes shall be laid as per approved layout drawings and site requirements. Before fabrication of various profiles of pipe by hydraulically operated bending machine (which is to be arranged by the contractor), all the burrs from the pipes shall be removed. The bends formed shall be smooth. GI Pipes with bends shall be buried in oil/concrete in such way that that the bends shall be totally concealed. For GI pipes shall be undertaken well before paving is completed and necessary co-ordination with paving agency shall be the responsibility of Electrical Contractor. The open ends of pipes shall be suitably plugged with G.I. plugs after they are laid in final position. G.I. plugs shall be supplied by the contractor at no extra cost.

10.00.00 Junction Boxes Installation

- 10.01.00 Junction boxes shall be mounted at a height of 1200mm above floor level or as specified in the approved drawings or as decided by Owner and shall be adequately supported/mounted on masonry wall by means of anchor fasteners/ expandable bolts or shall be mounted on an angle, plate or other structural supports fixed to floor, wall, ceiling or equipment foundations.

11.00.00 Cable Laying and Installation

- 11.01.00 Cable network shall include power, control, lighting, communication and fire alarm system cables, which shall be laid in trenches, cables trays/conduits as detailed in the approved drawings and cable schedules. Erection of cable trays

and aligning and leveling as required shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

- 11.02.00 Cable installation shall be carried out as per IS: 1255 and other applicable standards. Cable drums shall be unloaded, handled and stored in an approved manner on hard and well drained surface so that they may not sink. In no case shall be drum be stored flat i.e. with flange horizontal. Rolling of drums shall be avoided as far as possible. For short distances, the drums may be rolled provided they are rolled slowly and in proper direction as marked on the drum. In absence of any indication, the drums may be rolled in the same direction as it was rolled during taking up the cables. For unreeling the cable, the drum shall be mounted on suitable jacks or on cable wheels and shall be rolled slowly so that cable comes out over the drum and not from below. All possible care shall be taken during unreeling and laying to avoid damage due to twist, kink or sharp bends. Cable ends shall be provided with sealed plastic caps to prevent damage and ingress of moisture.
- 11.03.00a. In outdoor areas, buried cables, wherever called for, shall be laid and covered with sand/riddled earth and protected from damage by bricks at sides and precast slab at top.
- b. When buried cables cross road/railway track, additional protection shall be provided in the form of hume / galvanised iron pipes/RCC box culvert.
- 11.04.00 For coal handling plant the cables shall not be routed along conveyor galleries. The cables shall be routed on independent cable trestles.
- 11.05.00 All tray levels shall be checked after erection and marked in as built drawings. Cable routing given on the layout drawings shall be checked in the field to avoid interference with structures, heat sources, drains, piping, air-conditioning duct etc. and minor adjustments shall be done to suit the field conditions wherever deemed necessary. All tray runs shall be installed parallel to the trench/building walls and floors except otherwise noted in the approved drawings. The contractor shall have to secure rack/tray supports by welding to those inserts, suitable embedded steel inserts shall be provided. Outdoor trays shall be installed by welding on the steel/concrete structure with inserts by the contractor. As far as practicable, cable trays shall be supported from one side only in order to facilitate installation and maintenance of cables from the other side.
- 11.06.00 While laying cable, ground rollers shall be used at every 2 metre interval to avoid cable touching ground. The cables shall be pushed over the rollers by a gang of people positioned in between the rollers. Cables shall not be pulled from the end without having intermediate pushing arrangements. Pulling tension shall not exceed the values recommended by cable manufacturer. Selection of cable drums for each run shall be so planned so as to avoid using straight through joints. Care should be taken while laying the cables so as to avoid damage to cables.
- 11.07.00 All temporary ends of cables must be protected against dirt and moisture to prevent damage to the insulation. For this purpose, ends of all cables shall be tapped with an approved PVC or rubber insulating tape. Use of friction type or other fabric type tape is not permitted.

11.08.00 Cables installed above grade shall be run in trays, exposed on walls, ceilings or structures and shall be run parallel or at right angles to beams, walls columns. Cables shall be so routed that they will not be subjected to heat from adjacent hot piping or vessels.

12.00.00 Laying of cables in cable trays

12.01.00 Cables shall be laid on cable trays strictly in line with cable schedule furnished. Where specific cable layouts are not shown on approved drawings, contractor shall route these as directed by the Owner.

12.02.00 Power and control cables shall be laid on separate tiers. The laying of different voltage grade cables shall be on different tiers according to the voltage grade of the cables. In horizontal tray stacks, H.V. cables shall be laid on topmost tier and cables of subsequent lower voltage grades on lower tiers of trays. Single core cable in trefoil formation shall be laid with a distance of four times the diameter of cable between trefoil center lines and clamped at every two metre. All multicore cables shall be laid in touching formation. LT power cables above 95 sq.mm size shall be laid in single layer touching formation in trays while cables upto & including 95 sq.mm shall be laid in maximum of 2 layers. Control and Instrumentation cables can be laid upto a maximum of three layers in each tray.

12.02.00 All communication cables (telephone, P.A. System) RTD Cables shall run on instrument trays/ducts/trenches. Wherever these are not available, cables shall be taken in a separate trench/trays with a minimum clearance of 600mm away from electrical trench/trays as per the direction of Site Engineer and Communication cables shall cross power cables at right angles

12.03.00 Power and control cables shall be secured fixed to trays/support with self locking type nylon cable straps with de-interlocking facilities. For horizontal trays arrangements, multicore power cables and control cables shall be secured at every five meter interval. For vertical tray arrangement, individual multicore power cables and control cables shall be secured at every one meter by nylon cable strap. After completion of cable laying work in the particular vertical tray, all the control cables shall be binded to trays/supports by aluminium strips at every five meter interval and at every bend.

12.04.00 Bending radii for cables shall be as per manufacturer's recommendations and IS: 1255.

12.05.00 Individual cables or small groups which run along structures/walls etc will be clamped by means of 16 SWG GI saddles on 25x6mm saddle bars. The cost of saddle and saddle bars shall be deemed to have been included in the installation of cables. Alternatively small group of cables can be taken through 100mm slotted channel/ISMC 100. They shall be rightly supported on structural steel and masonry, individual or in groups as required, if drilling of steel must be drilled where the minimum weakening of the structure will result.

12.06.00 Cables shall be supported so as to prevent unsightly sagging. In general distance between supports shall be approximately 300mm for cables upto 25mm diameter and maximum 500mm for cables larger than 25mm dia and

- cables laid in vertical run of cable trays shall be clamped at an interval of 900mm.
- 12.07.00 Where cables cross roads/rail tracks, the cables shall be laid in Hume pipe/PVC pipe. At road crossing and other places where cables enter pipe sleeves adequate bed of sand shall be given so that the cables do not slack and get damaged by pipe ends. the hume pipes shall be laid at a depth of minimum 1000mm such that cables are not damaged.
- 12.08.00 Power and Control Cables, as far as possible, shall be laid in complete, uncut lengths from one termination to the other. Straight through joints in power cable shall be allowed only in nearest of rare situation only after approval of owner.
- 12.09.00 Joints for less than 250 Meters run of cable shall not be permitted.
- 12.10.00 In each cable run some extra length shall be kept at suitable point to enable one LV/two HV straight through joints to made, should the cable develop fault at a later stage. Control cable termination inside equipment enclosure shall have sufficient lengths so that shifting of termination in terminal blocks can be done without requiring any splicing.
- 12.11.00 Wherever few cables are branching out from main trunk route troughs shall be used.
- 12.12.00 Cables shall be neatly arranged in the trays in such a manner so that criss-crossing is avoided and final take off to the motor/switchgear is facilitated. Arrangement of cables within the trays shall be the responsibility of the contractor.
- 12.13.00 The contractor shall ascertain the exact requirement of cable for a particular feeder by measuring at site and avoiding interference with structure, foundation, pipelines or any other works. Before the start of cable laying, cable drum schedule shall be prepared by electrical contractor and get that approved by site engineer to minimize/avoid straight through joints. The actual number of straight through joints required shall be worked out by the contractor. During the erection period the contractor shall furnish a monthly report on cable position in an approved proforma so as to keep the owner apprised of the position.
- 12.14.00 The installation work shall be carried out in a neat workman like manner & areas of work shall be cleaned of all scraps, water, etc. after the completion of work in each area every day. Contractor shall replace RCC/Steel trench covers after the Installation work in that particular area is completed or when further work is not likely to be taken up for some time.
- 12.15.00 Electrical cable trays exposed to hazardous process fluid shall be covered with detachable G.I. covers. The covers shall be suitable to resist wind forces.
- For cables laid above ground in cable racks, asbestos sheeting of 3mm thickness shall be provided below the bottom cable tray to protect the cables from fire.
- 12.16.00 Supporting steel shall be painted before laying of cables. The painting shall be done with one coat of red lead paint and two coats of approved bituminous aluminium paint unless otherwise specified.

12.17.00 Separation

Sufficient spacing not less than 300mm shall be provided between different tiers of trays and maintained to permit adequate access for installation and maintenance of cables.

At least 300mm clearance shall be provided between :

- HV power & LV power cables,
- LV power & LV control/instrumentation cables,

12.19.00 Segregation

Segregation means physical isolation to prevent fire jumping.

Cables from two different services viz. supply from Station Board and Unit Board shall be segregated.

Interplant cables of station auxiliaries and unit critical drives shall be segregated in such a way that not more than half of the drives are lost in case of single incident of fire. Power and control cables for AC drives and corresponding emergency AC or DC drives shall be laid in segregated routes. Cable routes for one set of auxiliaries of same unit shall be segregated from the other set.

For Coal Handling Plant all the cables of one stream shall be segregated from the cables of the other stream and shall run on either side of the trestle.

13.00.00 Cable fire sealing

13.01.00 Cable/cable tray openings in walls and floors or through pipe sleeves from one area to another or from one elevation to another within the unit shall be sealed by a fire proof sealing system (FPSS). The FPSS shall effectively prevent the spread of fire from the flaming to non-flaming side of a fire.

13.02.00 Wherever the cables/cable trays pass through walls/floors, fire proof cable penetration seals rated for one-twenty (120) minutes shall be provided. This shall be by suitable block system using individual blocks with suitable framework or by silicon RTV foaming system. In case foaming system is offered, damming board, if used, shall not be considered for fire rating criteria. Any of the system offered shall be of proven type as per BS: 476 (Part-20) or equivalent standard.

13.03.00 In order to prevent fire propagation through cable penetrations, after laying, dressing & clamping of cables, all the openings shall be properly sealed by using Fire Stop Mortar Seal and Fire Retardant Cable coating compound. Also the cable runs both before and after the fire scale shall be suitably sprayed with anti-fire propagation liquid.

14.00.00 Cable laying in trenches

14.01.00 RCC cable trenches with removable covers will be provided by the contractor. Cables shall be laid in 3 or 4 tires in these trenches. Concrete cable trenches shall be filled with sand where specified to avoid accumulation of hazardous gases. RCC covers of trenches in process area shall be effectively sealed to avoid ingress of chemicals etc. Removal of concrete covers for purposes of