

- 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 (Supply is not in scope of bidder)

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

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.

- 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, **TRAYS**
- LV power & LV control/instrumentation cables **TRAYS**

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 tiers 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

cable laying and reinstating them in their proper positions after the cables are laid shall be done by the contractor at no extra cost.

- 14.02.00 For cable trays are laid in trench in more than two tiers a space of minimum 600 mm shall be available for maintenance. In case two or more tiers of cable trays are running parallel along both sides of trench walls there shall be space of minimum 600 mm between them.
- 14.03.00 Cables shall be handled carefully during installation to prevent mechanical injury to the cables. Ends of cable leaving trenches shall be coiled and provided with a protective pipe or cover till such times the final termination to the equipment is completed.
- 14.04.00 Prior to laying of cables inside both indoor and outdoor trenches, the contractor shall properly clean inside of those trenches.
- 14.05.00 When cables are laid in multiple tiers, spacing between individual tiers shall be as approved by Site Engineer. Space between individual tiers shall be filled and compacted with soil and sand.
- 14.06.00 As each row of cables is laid in place and before covering with sand every cable shall be given on insulation test in the presence of Site Engineer. Any cable, which proves defective, shall be replaced before the next groups of cables are laid.
- 14.07.00 All wall openings/pipe sleeves shall be effectively sealed after installation of cables to avoid seepage of water inside building/lined trench.
- 14.08.00 Where cables rise from trenches to motor, control station, lighting panels etc., they shall be taken in G.I. Pipes for mechanical protection up to a minimum of 150mm above grade.
- 14.09.00 Cable ends shall be carefully pulled through the conduit, to prevent damage to these cables. Where required, approved cable lubricant shall be used for this purpose. Where cable enters conduit the cable should be bent in large radius. Radius shall not be less than the recommended bending radius of the cables specified by the manufacturer.

Following guide of the pipe fill shall be used for sizing the pipe size:

- a) 1 cable in pipe - 53% full
- b) 2 cables in pipe - 51% full
- c) 3 or more cables - 43% full
- d) Multiple cables - 40% full

After the cables are installed and all testing is complete, conduit ends above grade shall be plugged with a suitable weatherproof plastic compound/'PUTTI' for sealing purpose. Alternatively G.I. Lids or PVC bushes shall be employed for sealing purposes. The cost for the same shall be deemed to have been included in the installation of G.I. pipe and no separate payment shall be allowed.

- 14.10.00 Where cables pass through foundation walls or other underground structures, the necessary ducts or openings will be provided in advance for the same. However, should it become necessary to cut holes in existing foundations or

structures, the electrical contractor shall determine their location and obtain approval of the Site Engineer before cutting is done.

15.00.00 CABLE IDENTIFICATION

15.01.00 Cable tags shall be provided on all cables at each end (just before entering the equipment enclosure), on both sides of a wall or floor crossing, on each duct/conduit entry & exit, and at every 20 meters in cable tray/trench runs. Cable tags shall also be provided inside the switchgear, motor control centers, control and relay panels etc. where a number of cables enter together through a gland plate. Cable tag shall be of rectangular shape for power cables and control cables. Cable tag shall be of 2 mm thick aluminum with number punched on it and securely attached to the cable by not less than two turns of 20 SWG GI wire conforming to IS:280. Alternatively, the Contractor may also provide cable tags made of nylon, cable marking ties of 'TY-CAB' or equivalent type with cable number heat stamped on the cable tags.

15.02.00 For laying of underground cable (applicable for Raw Water Intake Switchgear & Ash dyke) shall be provided with identity tags of Stain less steel securely fastened every 30 M of its underground length with at least one tag at each end before the cable enters the ground. In unpaved areas cable trenches shall be identified by means of markers. These posts shall be placed at location of changes in the direction of cables and at intervals of not more than 30 M for straight run and at cable joint locations with additional inscription 'Cable Joint'. For buried cables the marker shall project 150mm above ground.

15.03.00 Drum number of each cable from which it is taken shall be recorded against the cable number in the cable schedule.

16.00.00 CABLE TERMINATIONS & CONNECTIONS

16.01.00 The termination and connection of cables shall be done strictly in accordance with cable termination kit manufacturer" instructions, drawings and/or as directed by Site Engineer. Cable jointer shall be qualified to carryout satisfactory cable jointing/termination. Contractor shall furnish for review documentary evidence/experience reports of the jointers to be deployed at site.

16.02.00 Work shall include all clamps, fittings etc. and clamping, fitting, fixing, plumbing, soldering, drilling, cutting, taping, preparation of cable end, crimping of lug, insulated sleeving over control cable lugs, heat shrinking (where applicable), connecting to cable terminal, shorting and grounding as required to complete the job to the satisfaction of the Site Engineer.

16.03.00 Responsibility of proper termination shall lie on the contractor. Guarantee for termination shall also have to be given by the contractor.

16.04.00 The equipment will be generally provided with undrilled gland plates for cables/conduit entry. The Contractor shall be responsible for punching of gland plates, painting and touching up. Holes shall not be made by gas cutting. The holes shall be true in shape. All cable entry points shall be sealed and made vermin and dust proof. Unused openings shall be effectively sealed by 2mm thick aluminium sheets.

However, termination kits for HV cables shall be of Heat Shrinkable type of makes with specific approval of owner.

For outdoor installations, weather shields/sealing ends and any other accessories required shall also form part of the kit.

18.00.00 EXCAVATION AND BACK FILLING

18.01.00 The contractor shall perform all excavations and backfilling as required for buried cable and ground connections.

18.02.00 Excavation shall be performed up to the required depth. Such sheeting and shoring shall be done as may be necessary for protection of the work.

18.03.00 The contractor shall make use of his own arrangement for pumping out any water that may be accumulated in the excavation.

18.04.00 All excavation shall be backfilled to the original level with good consolidation.

19.00.00 CLEANING UP OF WORK SITE

19.01.00 The Contractor shall, from time to time, remove all rubbish resulting from execution of his work. No materials shall be stored or placed on passage or drive ways.

19.02.00 Upon completion of work, the contractor shall remove all rubbish, tools, scaffoldings, temporary structures and surplus materials etc. to leave the premises clean and fit for use.

20.00.00 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMME

20.01.00 Contractor shall furnish detailed Quality Assurance Programme and Quality Plans for all materials and accessories to be supplied and installed under the scope of the specification as per General Technical Conditions of technical specification. The Quality Plans shall include all tests/ checks as per relevant National/International Standards and the requirements of this specification including tests listed in this section.

21.00.00 TESTS

21.01.01 Type tests on Cable Trays support system

A) Test 1A:

On main support channel type-C2 for cantilever arms fixed on one side only.

A 3.5 metre length of main support channel shall be fixed vertically at each end to a rigid structure as per appropriate fixing arrangement. Eight (8) nos. 750 mm cantilever arms shall be fixed to the main channel and each arm shall be loaded over the outboard 600 mm with a uniform working load of 100 kg. Subsequently a point load of 100 kg shall be applied on arm 2. A uniform proof load on all the arms equal to twice the working load shall be then be applied. Deflections shall be measured at the following load intervals and other necessary points:

i) Working load