



PLANNING, DESIGN, FABRICATION, SUPPLY, ERECTION, TESTING, COMMISSIONING AND TRIAL RUN (3 MONTHS) INCLUDING CIVIL, PEB, MEP, FIREFIGHTING WORKS FOR COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING (1.5 TPH), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECT ON TURNKEY BASIS, WITH ANNUAL MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL OPERATIONS OF THREE YEARS AT HAFED MEGA FOOD PARK, PRIMARY PROCESSING CENTER REWARI, HARYANA

Issued by:

Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited
HAFED Building, Sector 5, Panchkula, Haryana 134108

Name of work: -	Planning, Design, Fabrication, Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning and Trial Run (3 Months) including Civil, PEB, MEP, Firefighting Works for COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING (1.5 TPH), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), Complete In all Respect on Turnkey Basis, with annual maintenance and technical operations of three years At HAFED Mega Food Park, Primary Processing Center Rewari, Haryana
Estimated cost:	Rs.714.00 Lakhs
Time Limit: -	6 Months
Earnest Money:	Rs. 7.14 Lakhs

Table of Contents

SECTION-1 (I): PRESS NOTICE	8
DETAILED NOTICE INVITING TENDER/BIDS.....	9
SECTION-2	11
INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS (ITB).....	11
SECTION 4 (I)	20
CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT	20
SECTION-4 (II)	39
SPECIAL TERMS & CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT	39
SECTION 4 (III)	45
SECTION 5(I)	49
GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.....	49
SECTION 5(II).....	66
GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY.....	66
SECTION 5(III)	70
GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR INSTALLATION.....	70
SECTION – 6	82
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	82
INTRODUCTION	113
1.1. APPLICABLE CODES	114
1.2. EXCAVATION	115
1.2.1 GENERAL	115
1.2.2 GRUBBING AND CLEARING	115
1.2.5.1 GENERAL	117
1.2.5.2 STRIPPING LOOSE ROCK.....	117
2.1.1. MATERIALS.....	126
2.1.2. MATERIAL TESTING	126
2.1.3. MATERIAL STORAGE	126
2.1.4. CONCRETE MIX DESIGN.....	127
2.1.5. CONCRETE TESTING	127
2.1.6. EQUIPMENTS.....	127
2.1.7. CODES OF PRACTICE.....	127
2.1.8. CONSTRUCTION SAFETY.....	128
2.1.9. MEASUREMENT	128
IS: 110 - READY MIXED PAINT, BRUSHING, GREY FILLER, FOR ENAMELS FOR USE OVER PRIMERS	151
IS: 269 - SPECIFICATION FOR 33 GRADE ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT.....	151
IS: 280 - SPECIFICATION FOR MILD STEEL WIRE FOR GENERAL ENGINEERING PURPOSES	151
IS: 287 - RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE MOISTURE CONTENT OF TIMBER USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.....	151

IS: 337	- VARNISH, FINISHING INTERIOR.....	151
IS: 348	- FRENCH POLISH.....	151
IS: 383	- SPECIFICATION FOR COARSE AND FINE AGGREGATES FROM NATURAL SOURCES FOR CONCRETE	151
IS: 412	- EXPANDED METAL STEEL SHEETS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.....	151
IS: 428	- DISTEMPER, OIL EMULSION, COLOUR AS REQUIRED	151
IS: 702	- SPECIFICATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BITUMEN.....	151
IS: 710	- SPECIFICATION FOR MARINE PLYWOOD	151
IS: 712	- SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING LIMES.....	151
IS: 733	- WROUGHT ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS, BARS, RODS AND SECTIONS FOR GENERAL ENGINEERING PURPOSES	151
IS: 777	- SPECIFICATION FOR GLAZED EARTHENWARE TILES	151
IS: 1003	- SPECIFICATION FOR TIMBER PANELLED AND GLAZED SHUTTERS (PARTS 1 & 2)	151
IS: 1038	- SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL DOORS, WINDOWS AND VENTILATORS	151
IS: 1077	- SPECIFICATION FOR COMMON BURNT CLAY BUILDING BRICKS.....	151
IS: 1081	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FIXING AND GLAZING OF METAL (STEEL & ALUMINUM) DOORS, WINDOWS AND VENTILATORS	151
IS: 1237	- SPECIFICATION FOR CEMENT CONCRETE FLOORING TILES	151
IS: 1322	- BITUMEN FELTS FOR WATER PROOFING AND DAMP PROOFING	151
IS: 1346	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR WATER PROOFING OF ROOFS WITH BITUMEN FELTS	151
IS: 1361	- SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL WINDOWS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS	151
IS: 1397	- SPECIFICATION FOR KRAFT PAPER.....	151
IS: 1443	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING AND FINISHING OF CEMENT CONCRETE FLOORING TILES.....	151
IS: 1477	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PAINTING OF FERROUS METALS IN BUILDINGS (PARTS 1 & 2)	151
IS: 1597	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STONE MASONRY: PART 1 RUBBLE STONE MASONRY.....	151
IS: 1659	- SPECIFICATION FOR BLOCK BOARDS.....	151
IS: 1661	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR APPLICATION OF CEMENT AND CEMENT-LIME PLASTER FINISHES	151
IS: 1834	- SPECIFICATION FOR HOT APPLIED SEALING COMPOUND FOR JOINT IN CONCRETE.....	151
IS: 1948	- SPECIFICATION FOR ALUMINUM DOORS, WINDOWS AND VENTILATORS	151
IS: 1949	- SPECIFICATION FOR ALUMINUM WINDOWS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.....	152
IS: 2074	- READY MIXED PAINT, AIR-DRYING, RED OXIDE- ZINC CHROME, AND PRIMING	152
IS: 2114	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING IN-SITU TERRAZZO FLOOR FINISH	152
IS: 2116	- SPECIFICATION FOR SAND FOR MASONRY MORTARS.....	152
IS: 2185	- SPECIFICATION FOR CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS (PARTS 1,2 & 3)	152
IS: 2202	- SPECIFICATION FOR WOODEN FLUSH DOOR SHUTTERS (SOLID CORE TYPE): PARTS 1 & 2.....	152
IS: 2212	- CODE OF PRACTICE FOR BRICKWORK	152

IS: 2250 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PREPARATION AND USE OF MASONRY MORTARS.....	152
IS: 2338 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FINISHING OF WOOD AND WOOD BASED MATERIALS (PARTS 1 & 2)	152
IS: 2339 - ALUMINUM PAINT FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, IN DUAL CONTAINER	152
IS: 2645 - SPECIFICATION OF INTEGRAL CEMENT WATERPROOFING COMPOUNDS	152
IS: 2690 - SPECIFICATION FOR BURNT CLAY FLAT TERRACING TILES: PART 1 MACHINE MADE	152
IS: 2691 - SPECIFICATION FOR BURNT CLAY-FACING BRICKS	152
IS: 2750 - SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL SCAFFOLDINGS.....	152
IS: 2835 - FLAT TRANSPARENT SHEET GLASS.....	152
IS: 2932 - SPECIFICATION FOR ENAMEL, SYNTHETIC, EXTERIOR TYPE (A) UNDERCOATING, (B) FINISHING	152
IS: 3036 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING LIME CONCRETE FOR A WATERPROOFED ROOF FINISH	152
IS: 3068 - SPECIFICATION FOR BROKEN BRICK (BURNT CLAY) COARSE AGGREGATES FOR USE IN LIME CONCRETE	152
IS: 3384 - SPECIFICATION FOR BITUMEN PRIMER FOR USE IN WATERPROOFING AND DAMP PROOFING	152
IS: 3461 - SPECIFICATION FOR PVC-ASBESTOS FLOOR TILES.....	152
IS: 3462 - SPECIFICATION FOR UNBACKED FLEXIBLE PVC FLOORING	152
IS: 3495 - METHOD OF TEST FOR BURNT CLAY BUILDING BRICKS: PART 1 TO 4.....	152
IS: 3536 - SPECIFICATION FOR READY MIXED PAINT, BRUSHING, WOOD PRIMER, PINK	152
IS: 3696 - SAFETY CODE OF SCAFFOLDS AND LADDERS (PARTS 1 & 2).....	152
IS: 4020 - METHODS OF TEST FOR WOODEN FLUSH DOOR: TYPE TEST	152
IS: 4021 - SPECIFICATION FOR TIMBER DOOR, WINDOW AND VENTILATOR FRAMES	152
IS: 4351 - SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL DOORFRAMES	152
IS: 4443 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USE OF RESIN TYPE CHEMICAL RESISTANT MORTARS	152
IS: 4457 - SPECIFICATION FOR CERAMIC UNGLAZED VITREOUS ACID RESISTING TILE	152
IS: 4631 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING EPOXY RESIN FLOOR TOPPINGS.....	152
IS: 4832 - SPECIFICATION FOR CHEMICAL RESISTANT MORTARS (PART II).....	152
IS: 4860 - SPECIFICATION FOR ACID RESISTANT BRICKS	152
IS: 4948 - SPECIFICATION FOR WELDED STEEL WIRE FABRIC FOR GENERAL USE	152
IS: 5318 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING OF FLEXIBLE PVC SHEET AND TILE FLOORING.....	152
IS: 5410 - CEMENT PAINT, COLOUR AS REQUIRED.....	152
IS: 5411 - SPECIFICATION FOR PLASTIC EMULSION PAINT (PARTS 1 & 2).....	152
IS: 5437 - WIRED AND FIGURED GLASS.....	152
IS: 5491 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING OF IN-SITU GRANOLITHIC CONCRETE FLOOR TOPPING.....	152
IS: 6041 - CODE OF PRACTICE CONSTRUCTION OF AUTOCLAVED CELLULAR CONCRETE BLOCK MASONRY.....	152

IS: 6042 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE BLOCK MASONRY.....	152
IS: 6248 - SPECIFICATION FOR METAL ROLLING SHUTTERS AND ROLLING GRILLES 152	
IS: 8042 - SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT	152
IS: 8543 - METHODS OF TESTING PLASTICS	152
IS: 9197 - SPECIFICATION FOR EPOXY RESIN, HARDENERS AND EPOXY RESIN COMPOSITES FOR FLOOR TOPPING	152
IS: 12200 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PROVISION OF WATER STOPS AT TRANSVERSE CONTRACTION JOINTS IN MASONRY AND CONCRETE DAMS.....	152
THE TYPE, QUALITY, SIZE, THICKNESS COLOUR ETC, OF THE TILES FOR FLOORING/DADO/SKIRTING SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED.....	169
CHAPTER-4 -STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKS.....	184
CHAPTER 8-WATER SUPPLY	230
CHAPTER 8: WATER SUPPLY	232
PEB WORKBASIC BUILDINGS DESCRIPTION :	287
1.1 SITE OFFICE FOR THE ENGINEER	295
1.2 LABORATORY AND LABORATORY TESTING	295
1.3 SITE SURVEYS, SETTING OUT AND DESIGN DETAILING.....	297
1.4 SOIL INVESTIGATION AND REPORT	299
1.5 PROGRESS PHOTOGRAPHS	299
1.6 NOTICE BOARDS	299
1.7 ADVERTISING	299
1.8 SITE SAFETY.....	300
1.9 SERVICES	302
1.10 AS BUILT RECORDS.....	302
1.11 PROGRAMME OF WORKS.....	302
1.12 CONTRACTOR'S OFFICES, YARD, STORES AND PLANT AREA	303
2.1 SITE PREPARATION.....	303
FORMATSSCHEDULE – 1	344
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	345
SCHEDULE – 2	346
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	346
SCHEDULE - 3.....	347
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	348
SECHUDLE – 4	349
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	349
SCHEDULE – 5	350
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	350
SCHEDULE – 6	351
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	351
SCHEDULE – 8	353
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA DOCUMENT	353
SECTION – 7:PRICE BID FORMAT	365

SECTION – 8:DEVIATION STATEMENT369
SECTION- 9: LAYOUT OF PLOT.....375

SECTION-1 (I): PRESS NOTICE

HAFED NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

E-Tender is invited from the experienced reputed bidders for the following work for HAFED Mega Food Park at IMT Rohtak, Rohtak, Haryana.

Name of the Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Bid Security / Earnest Money (in Rs. Lakhs)	Cost of Bid Document + E-tendering Fee (Rs.)	Time Limit	Date and time for bid preparation & submission
Planning, Design, Fabrication, Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning and Trial Run (3 Months) including Civil, PEB, MEP, Firefighting Works for COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING (1.5 TPH), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), Complete In all Respect On Turnkey Basis, with annual maintenance and technical operations of three years At HAFED Mega Food Park, Primary Processing Center Rewari, Haryana	714.00	7.14	6000/- (5000+1000)	6 Months	07.07.2021 at 17:01 Hrs to 28.07.2021 at 11:00 Hrs

- The eligibility criteria for the bidders have been defined in the Tender documents.
- The tender document containing details of required work, quantity, specifications, e tendering schedule etc. and other terms & conditions are available on e-tendering portal, i.e.- <http://etenders.hry.nic.in>
- The interested parties may download the tender document and must remit the funds on or before 26.07.2021.
- The date of bid submission is from 07.07.2021 at 17:01 Hrs to 28.07.2021 at 11:00 Hrs through e-Tender portal as mentioned above
- Pre- Bid meeting will be held on 15.07.2021 at 11.00 Hrs. At HAFED Corporate Office, Sector-5, Panchkula, Haryana.
- The technical bids will be opened on 28.07.2021 at 14.30 Hrs at HAFED Corporate Office, Sector-5, Panchkula (Haryana). The schedule of opening of financial bids will be notified on the e-procurement portal separately after opening of the technical bids
- HAFED reserve the right to reject any/all tenders without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Managing Director

SECTION-1 (II):
DETAILED NOTICE INVITING TENDER/BIDS

E-Tender is invited from the experienced reputed bidders for the following work for HAFED Mega Food Park at IMT Rohtak, Rohtak, Haryana.

Name of the Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Bid Security / Earnest Money (In Rs. Lakhs)	Cost of Bid Document + E-tendering Fee (Rs.)	Time Limit	Date and time for bid preparation & submission
Planning, Design, Fabrication, Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning and Trial Run (3 Months) including Civil, PEB, MEP, Firefighting Works for COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING (1.5 TPH), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), Complete In all Respect On Turnkey Basis, with annual maintenance and technical operations of three years At HAFED Mega Food Park, Primary Processing Center Rewari, Haryana	714.00	7.14	6000/- (5000+1000)	6 Months	07.07.2021 at 17:01 Hrs to 28.07.2021 at 11:00 Hrs

- Under this process, the Technical online bid Application as well as online Price Bid shall be invited at single stage under two covers i.e. Technical & Financial Envelope. Eligibility and qualification of the Applicant will be first examined based on the details submitted online under first cover (Technical) with respect to eligibility and qualification criteria prescribed in this Tender Document. The Price Bid under the second cover shall be opened for only those Applicants whose Technical Applications are responsive to eligibility and qualification requirements as per Tender Document.
- The payment for Tender Document Fee and e-Service Fee shall be made by eligible bidders/contractors online directly through Debit Cards & Internet Banking Accounts and the payment for EMD can be made online directly through RTGS/NEFT or OTC Please refer to 'Online Payment Guideline' available at the Single e-Procurement portal of GoH (Govt. of Haryana) and also mentioned under the Tender Document. Further to that, the EMD also will be accepted in the form of Bank Guarantee which should be remain valid for 165 days from date of Technical bid opening. In case of Bank Guarantee, the same is required to scan & upload in the online portal. Original Bank Guarantee should be submitted to HAFED Office, Panchkula addressing to Managing Director of HAFED & mentioning the DNIT details on the top of the cover within 3 days of Technical Bid Opening.
- Intending bidders will be mandatorily required to online sign-up (create use account) on the website <http://etenders.hry.nic.in> to be eligible to participate in the e-Tender. **The intended bidders fails to pay EMD online or submit EMD in the form of Bank Guarantee during the bid submission shall not be allowed to submit his/her bids for the respective event/Tenders & their bids will be summarily rejected.**
- The interested bidders must remit the funds (Tender Document Fee, e-Service Fee & others as mentioned in the Portal) at least T + 1 working day (Transaction + One Day) in advance i.e. **on or before 26.07.2021 and make payment Vis RTGS/NEFT or OTC to the beneficiary account number specified under the online generated challan. The intended bidder/Agency thereafter will be able to successfully verify their payment online, and submit their bids on or before the expiry date & time of the respective event/Tenders at <http://etenders.hry.nic.in>**

The interest bidders shall have to pay mandatorily e-Service fee (under document fee – Non refundable) of Rs. 1000/- (Rupee One Thousand only) online by using the service of secure

electronic gateway. The secure electronic payments gateway is an online interface between bidders & online payment authorization networks.

The payment for document fee/ e-Service fee can be made by eligible bidders online directly through Debit Card & Internet Banking.

5. Tender Documents can be downloaded online from the Portal <https://haryanaeprocurement.gov.in> by the Contractors registering on the Portal.
6. The bids are required to be submitted on single percentage basis above or below given as estimated cost in this tender document in figures as well as in words in the space provided in section– 7 Tender Form for filling rates (form of bid).
7. As the Bids are to be submitted online, these are required to be encrypted and digitally signed, the Bidders are advised to obtain the same at the earliest. For obtaining Digital Certificate, the Bidders may contact the representative of Next Tenders, the service Providers of Electronic Tendering System or any other service provider.
8. The bidders can submit their tender documents on line as per dates mentioned in the key dated mentioned below:

Sr. No.	HAFED Stage.	Contractor Stage	Start Date & Time	Expiry Date & Time
1	Tender Authorization & Publishing	-	07.07.2021 17.01 Hrs	28.07.2021 11.00 Hrs
2	-	Downloading of Tender Document & Bid Preparation	07.07.2021 17.01 Hrs	28.07.2021 11.00 Hrs
3	Pre Bid Meeting		15.07.2021 11.00 Hrs	
4	Corrigendum Issue (if any)		20.07.2021 17.00 Hrs	
5.	-	Proof of Submission of Tender Document Fees, EMD, E-Service Fee and (Technical) Documents.	07.07.2021 17.01 Hrs	28.07.2021 11.00 Hrs
6.	Technical Opening & Short listing	-	28.07.2021 14.30 Hrs	
7.	Open Commercial/ Price Bid	-	Will be notified separately	

CONDITIONS:-

- 1) Conditional tenders will not be entertained & liable to be rejected.
- 2) In case of the day of opening of tenders happens to be holiday, the tenders will be opened on the next working day. The time and place of receipt of tenders and other conditions will remain unchanged.
- 3) HAFED reserves the right to reject any tender or all the tenders without assigning any reason.
- 4) The tender without earnest money will not be opened.
- 5) The jurisdiction of court will be at Panchkula.
- 6) The financial bids of the bidders who does not satisfy the qualification criteria in the bid documents will not be opened and no claim whatsoever on this account will be considered.
- 7) The bid for the work shall remain open for acceptance during the bid validity period to be reckoned from the date of opening of technical bids. If any bidder / tenderer withdraws his bid / tender before the said period or makes any modifications in the terms and conditions of the bid, the bids security of that bidder may be forfeited.

Managing Director,
HAFED,

SECTION-2
INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS (ITB)

Throughout these bidding documents, the terms 'bid' and 'tender' and their derivatives (bidder/tenderer, bidding/tendering, etc.) are synonymous.

Eligibility Criteria: - This Invitation for Bids is open to all bidders who fulfil the qualification criteria prescribed as under:

I. Experience:

Sr. No.	Description of works	DNIT cost (Rs. in Lacs)	The bidder must have successfully executed & completed similar works in last ten years i.e. Civil Construction Works/ Pre-Engineering Building Works / Design, Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning works of Cold Storage /Refrigeration in Food Processing Industry with allied works (Rs. in Lakhs)*				
			One work of magnitude of 80% i.e.	Or	Two works of magnitude of 50% each i.e.	Or	Three works of magnitude of 40% each i.e.
1	Planning, Design, Fabrication, Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning and Trial Run (3 Months) including Civil, PEB, MEP, Firefighting Works for COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING (1.5 TPH), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), Complete In all Respect On Turnkey Basis, with annual maintenance and technical operations of three years At HAFED Mega Food Park, Primary Processing Center Rewari, Haryana	714.00	571.00		357.00		285.00

**This bid is open to all type of vendors whether Civil, Pre- Engineering Building, Plant & Machinery etc. Bidders (Civil/ PEB/ P&M) can participate in the bid showing the similar nature of works & other required details as per DNIT.*

- a) For this, a Certificate from the competent authority shall be submitted along with the applicant incorporating clearly the name of the work, Contract value, billing amount, date of commencement as well as completion of works, satisfactory performance of the Contractor and any other relevant information.
- b) The agency should give an undertaking on non-judicial stamp paper duly notarized that the agency or any of its partner have never been blacklisted or debarred by any of Govt./Semi Govt. Department, in any of the state in the country during the last five years.
- c) **Turnover:** The bidder should demonstrate an average annual turnover of Rs. 3.57 Crores during the last three financial years.
- d) **Net worth:** Financial net worth of bidder should be positive as on 31 March of the previous financial year and should be certified by Chartered Accountants.

The net worth shall be worked out as under:

Net Worth = (Paid Up Equity + Reserves) – (Revaluation Reserves + Misc. expenditure not written off and accrued liabilities)

II. Bid Capacity or Solvency:

Bid Capacity: The assessed available Bid Capacity of the Bidder shall not be less than Rs. 7.14 Crores.

To be calculated as per follow:

Working Bid Capacity > Total estimated **cost of work(s) at the time of bidding.**

Contractors should calculate the available bid capacity as per given formula.

$$WBC = 2AN - B$$

A=	Average Annual Turnover of the bidder for last three financial years from similar nature of projects
B=	Value of the existing commitments and ongoing works of the bidder to be completed during next 6 months (period of completion of works as per bid)
N=	No. of years prescribed for completion of works for which bids are invited i.e. 0.5 in this case.

OR

Solvency Certificate: Solvency of the amount equal to 50% of the estimated cost of the work i.e .Rs. 3.57 Crore. The date of this Certificate must be within 6 months of the date of opening this tender.

The Bidders are advised to raise all their queries and submit their deviations (if any) in the pre bid meeting on any parameter or technical specifications. No deviations will be allowed during execution.

III. Joint Venture or Consortium: JV or Consortium is allowed to meet out the pre-qualification criteria & execution of this work. The documents in terms of similar works, turnover etc submitted jointly by the JV partners will be considered for technical evaluation. The consortium members shall nominate the lead member of the consortium which should be responsible for the overall management, delivery, correspondence, O & M of the project.

a. Joint Ventures are allowed upto maximum of two members to participate in the bid. In case the bidder is a Joint Venture (JV), the members shall authorize one of the JV members to act on their behalf as lead member in exercising all the rights and obligations towards the Client under this document, including without limitation to the receiving of instructions and payments from the Client. Though, lead member shall be responsible for the overall management, delivery and O&M of the project, all the members of consortium/JV shall be jointly and severally responsible for execution of the works in relation to the project.

b. A Proposal submitted by a Joint Venture shall be signed by all members so as to be legally binding on all members, or by an authorized representative who has a written power of attorney signed by each member 's authorized representative.

c. If the Proposal is submitted by a joint venture, there shall be a Joint Venture Agreement specific for this contract between the constituent firms/ members, indicating clearly, amongst other things, the proposed distribution of responsibilities both financial as well as technical for execution of the work amongst them. A copy of the JV agreement entered into by the Joint Venture members shall be submitted along with the bid

d. In the case of a Joint Venture, a power of attorney for the authorized representative of each JV member, and a power of attorney for the representative of the lead member to represent all JV members shall be submitted along with the proposal.

IV. Key Personnel & Plant & Machinery:

Bidders need to submit the key personnel name along with their qualifications & Plant & Machinery which will be deployed for this project. Minimum requirement is stated below:

A. Key Personnel

Sr No	Position	Requirement
1	Site Engineer- Civil & MEP	1 No

2	Billing Engineer	1 No
3	Quality Control Lab Technician	1 No
4	Pre-Engineering Building Designer/ Structural Engineer	1 No
5	Refrigeration Engineer	1 No
6	Mechanical Engineer	1 Nos

B. Plant & Machinery

Sr No	P&M	Requirement
1	Excavator	1 No
2	Dumper	1 No
3	Weigh Batch Mixer	1 No
4	Vibrators	8 Nos
5	Shuttering Plates/ Sets	8 Nos
6	Water Tanker	1 No
7	Mini Compactor	1 No
8	Bar bending & cutting machine	2 Nos
9	Total Station for Survey	1 No
10	Other misc	As required

V. Evaluation:

A. Technical Evaluation: Technical Evaluation will be done based on the following table:

Sr. No	Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Marks	Applicability in case of Consortium/ Joint Venture
1	Similar Works (Construction works/ Pre-Engineering Building Works/ Design Supply Installation Testing Commission works of Cold Storage/ Refrigeration projects related to Food Processing/ Storage Industry (Value as mentioned in Section-II)	50	70% of the lead member & 30% of the associate member
2	Yearly Turnover & Net Worth (Value as mentioned in Section-II)	10	70% of the lead member & 30% of the associate member
3	Bid Capacity/ Solvency Certificate (Value as mentioned in Section-II)	10	70% of the lead member & 30% of the associate member
3	Key Personnel	10	60% for P&M vendor & 40% for Civil/ PEB vendor irrespective of lead or associate member.
4	Plant & Machineries	10	60% for P&M vendor & 40% for Civil/ PEB vendor irrespective of lead or associate member.
5	P&M Proposed Design & Specifications matching with the required capacity mentioned in the tender documents	10	Only for the P&M vendor either associated as lead member or for associate member

***The Bids received in the form of JV/Consortium they may add the value of their experience & other required details to match with the required qualifications.**

**** The minimum qualifying marks will be 75.**

B. Financial Evaluation: Once Technical Evaluation completed, all technical qualified bidders will be deemed in same position/ eligible for opening their financial bids. After opening the financial bids, the lowest amount quoted by any bidder shall be considered as L1 bidder & the necessary proceedings will be carried out with the L1 bidder only. No other technical aspects / criteria will be reviewed after once financial bids are opened.

SECTION-3
SUBMISSION OF BIDS

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDER ON ELECTRONIC TENDERING SYSTEM

These conditions will over-rule the conditions stated in the tender documents, wherever relevant and applicable.

1. Registration of bidders on e-Procurement Portal:

All the bidders intending to participate in the tenders process online are required to get registered on the centralized e-Procurement Portal i.e. <https://etenders.hry.nic.in> Please visit the website for more details.

2. Obtaining a Digital Certificate:

2.1 The Bids submitted online should be encrypted and signed electronically with a Digital Certificate to establish the identity of the bidder bidding online. These Digital certificates are issued by an Approved Certifying Authority, by the Controller of Certifying Authorities, Government of India.

2.2 A Digital Certificate is issued upon receipt of mandatory identity (i.e.

Applicant's PAN Card) and Address proofs and verification form duly attested by the Bank Manager / Post Master / Gazetted Officer. Only upon the receipt of the required documents, a digital certificate can be issued. For more details please visit the website – <https://etenders.hry.nic.in>

2.3 The bidders may obtain Class-II or III digital signature certificate from any Certifying Authority or Sub-certifying Authority authorized by the Controller of Certifying Authorities or may obtain information and application format and documents required for the issue of digital certificate from.

2.4 The bidder must ensure that he/she comply by the online available important guidelines at the portal <https://etenders.hry.nic.in> for Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) including the e-Token carrying DSCs.

2.5 Bid for a particular tender must be submitted online using the digital certificate (Encryption & Signing), which is used to encrypt and sign the data during the stage of bid preparation. In case, during the process of a particular tender, the user loses his digital certificate (due to virus attack, hardware problem, operating system or any other problem) he will not be able to submit the bid online. Hence, the users are advised **to keep a backup of the certificate** and also keep the copies at safe place under proper security (for its use in case of emergencies).

- 2.6 In case of online tendering, if the digital certificate issued to the authorized user of a firm is used for signing and submitting a bid, it will be considered equivalent to a no-objection certificate/power of attorney /lawful authorization to that User. The firm has to authorize a specific individual through an authorization certificate signed by all partners to use the digital certificate as per Indian Information Technology Act 2000. Unless the certificates are revoked, it will be assumed to represent adequate authority of the user to bid on behalf of the firm in the department tenders as per Information Technology Act 2000. The digital signature of this authorized user will be binding on the firm.
- 2.7 In case of any change in the authorization, it shall be the responsibility of management/ partners of the firm to inform the certifying authority about the change and to obtain the digital signatures of the new person/ user on behalf of the firm/ company. The procedure for application of a digital certificate however will remain the same for the new user.
- 2.8 The same procedure holds true for the authorized users in a private/ Public limited company. In this case, the authorization certificate will have to be signed by the directors of the company.
3. **Pre-requisites for online bidding:**
In order to operate on the electronic tender management system, a user's machine is required to be set up. A help file on system setup/Pre-requisite can be obtained from NIC or downloaded from the home page of the website - <https://etenders.hry.nic.in> The link for downloading required java applet & DC setup are also available on the Home page of the e-tendering Portal.
4. **Online Viewing of Detailed Notice Inviting Tenders:**
The bidders can view the detailed N.I.T and the time schedule (Key Dates) for all the tenders floated through the single portal e-Procurement system on the Home Page at <https://etenders.hry.nic.in>
5. **Download of Tender Documents:**
The tender documents can be downloaded free of cost from the e- Procurement portal <https://etenders.hry.nic.in>
6. **Key Dates:**
The bidders are strictly advised to follow dates and times as indicated in the online Notice Inviting Tenders. The date and time shall be binding on all bidders. All online activities are time tracked and the system enforces time locks that ensure that no activity or transaction can take place outside the start and end dates and the time of the stage as defined in the online Notice Inviting Tenders.
7. **Online Payment of Tender Document Fee, Processing fee, Bid Preparation & Submission (Technical & Commercial/ Price Bid):**
- 7.1 **Online Payment of Tender Document Fee + Processing fee:** The online payment for Tender document fee, Processing Fee & EMD can be done using the secure electronic payment gateway. The Payment for Tender Document Fee and Processing Fee shall be made by bidders/Vendors online directly through Debit Cards & Internet Banking Accounts and the Payment for EMD shall be made online directly through RTGS / NEFT & OTC.
The secure electronic payments gateway is an online interface between contractors and Debit card / online payment authorization networks.
- 7.2 **PREPARATION & SUBMISSION OF online APPLICATIONS/BIDS:**
- (i) Detailed Tender documents may be downloaded from e-Procurement website <https://etenders.hry.nic.in> and tender mandatorily be submitted online following the instruction appearing on the screen.
 - (ii) Scan copy of Document to be submitted / uploaded for Technical bid under online Technical Envelope. The required documents (refer to DNIT) shall be prepared and scanned in different file formats (in PDF/JPEG/MS WORD format such that file size is not exceed more than 10 MB) and uploaded during the on-line submission of Technical Envelope.
 - (iii) **FINANCIAL or Price Bid PROPOSAL shall be submitted mandatorily online under Commercial Envelope and original not to be submitted manually)**

8. ASSISTANCE TO THE BIDDERS

For queries on Tenders Haryana Portal, Kindly Contact

Note: Bidders are requested to kindly mention the URL of the portal and Tender ID in the subject while emailing any issue along with the contact detail. For any issue/clarification relating to the Tender (s) published kindly contact the respective tender Inviting Authority.

Tel:-0120-4200462,0120-4001002, Mobile:88262-46593

Email:-support.etender@nic.in

For any technical related queries please call at 24x7 Help Desk number

0120-4001002,0120-4200462,0120-4001005,120-6277787

For support related to Haryana Tenders in addition to help desk you may also contact on email ID eproc.nichry@yahoo.com, Tel:0172-2700275

Timing: Technical support assistance will be available over telephone Monday to Friday (9:00am to 5:30pm) (Helpdesk Support in team shall not be contracted for online bidding on behalf of the contractors).

Note: Contact e-Procurement helpdesk on or before prior to 4 hours of the scheduled closing date and time of respective e-tendering event. Also, for queries related to e-payment of EMD kindly contact the helpdesk at least two days prior to closing date and time of the respective event.

Intended bidders mandatorily required to register their queries if there is any pertaining to the online bidding and the single e-Procurement portal at email address:- <https://etenders.hry.nic.in>

NOTE:- *Bidders participating in online tenders shall check the validity of his/ her Digital Signature Certificate before participating in the online Tenders at the portal <https://etenders.hry.nic.in>*

(Online Payment Guidelines)

Guideline for Online Payments at e-Procurement Portal of Government of Haryana.

Post registration, bidder shall proceed for bidding by using both his digital certificates (one each for encryption and signing) & Password. Bidder shall proceed to select the event/Tenders he is interested in. On the respective Department's page in the e-Procurement portal, the Bidder would have following options to make payment for tender document fee + Processing fee & EMD:

- A. Debit Card
- B. Net Banking
- C. RTGS/NEFT or Over the Counter (OTC)

Operative Procedures for Bidder Payments

A) Debit Card

The procedure for paying through Debit Card will be as follows:

- (i) Bidder selects Debit Card option in e-Procurement portal.
- (ii) The e-Procurement portal displays the amount and the card charges to be paid by bidder. The portal also displays the total amount to be paid by the bidder.
- (iii) Bidder clicks on "Continue" button.
- (iv) The e-Procurement portal takes the bidder to Debit Card payment gateway screen.
- (v) Bidder enters card credentials and confirms payment
- (vi) The gateway verifies the credentials and confirms with "successful" or "failure" message, which is confirmed back to e-Procurement portal.
- (vii) The page is automatically routed back to e-Procurement portal
- (viii) The status of the payment is displayed as "successful" in e-Procurement portal.
- (ix) In case of successful payment, a success message along with unique transaction ID is passed on to e-Procurement system. The e-tendering portal shall store the unique transaction number in its database along with the date and timestamp.
- (x) The e-Procurement portal allows Bidder to process another payment attempt in case payments are not successful for previous attempt.

B) Net Banking

The procedure for paying through Net Banking will be as follows:

- (i) Bidder selects Net Banking option in e-Procurement portal.
- (ii) The e-Procurement portal displays the amount to be paid by bidder.
- (iii) Bidder clicks on "Continue" button
- (iv) The e-Procurement portal takes the bidder to Net Banking payment gateway screen displaying list of Banks
- (v) Bidder chooses his / her Bank
- (vi) The Net Banking gateway redirects Bidder to the Net Banking page of the selected Bank
- (vii) Bidder enters his account credentials and confirms payment
- (viii) The Bank verifies the credentials and confirms with "successful" or "failure" message to the Net Banking gateway which is confirmed back to e- Procurement portal.
- (ix) The page is automatically routed back to e-Procurement portal
- (x) The status of the payment is displayed as "successful" in e-Procurement portal.
- (xi) In case of successful payment, a success message along with unique transaction ID is passed on to e-Procurement system. The e-Procurement portal shall store the unique transaction number in its database alongwith the date and timestamp.
- (xii) The e-Procurement portal allows Bidder to process another payment attempt in case payments are not successful for previous attempt.

C) RTGS/ NEFT

This solution shall also allow the bidder to make the EMD payment via RTGS/NEFT this shall add to the convenience of those bidders who are not conversant to use net banking option to make the transaction.

Using this module, bidder would be able to pay from their existing bank account through RTGS/NEFT. This would offer a wide reach for more than thousands bank branches and would enable the bidder to make the payment from almost any bank branch across India.

1. To choose the payment of EMD, the bidder clicks on RTGS/NEFT payment option.
2. Upon doing so, the e-Procurement portal will redirect the bidder to a page where it will generate a Challan.
3. This Challan shall include the beneficiary (virtual) account number and other details like beneficiary IFSC code each.

RTGS / NEFT Payment Procedure

The bidder shall be required to take a print of the challan and make the RTGS/ NEFT on the basis of the virtual account number period on the challan. This provision will ensure that number confidential details regarding the bidder or tender are disclosed to the bank while remitting the RTGS/NEFT.

The bidder would remit the fund at least one day in advance to the last day and make the payment via RTGS/NEFT to the beneficiary account number as mention in the challan. SBI Bank shall receive this amount and credit the payment gateway service provider intermediary Department/ PSUs Escrow Security Deposit account post validating the first part of the beneficiary account number, i.e., the client code only, In case of validation of client code is not successful, the bank shall return the fund and not credit the Techprocess intermediary Department/PSUs Escrow Security Deposit A/c.

D) Over the Counter (OTC)

This solution shall allow the bidder having account with SBI bank, to make the payment from any CMS enables Branch of SBI Bank in India. Bidders can make the payment via cash (if amount is <= [49,999), Demand Draft or SBI Bank Cheque.

The procedure for paying through OTC mode is as follows:

- (i) Bidder selects over the counter remittance option in e-Procurement portal.
- (ii) The e-Procurement portal displays the amount to be paid. The bidder chooses the bank account number for refund of the amount.
- (iii) Bidder clicks on “Continue” Button.
- (iv) The e-Procurement portal displays the details of payment. The Bidders click on “Print Challan” and print the OTC Challan.
- (v) Bidder submits the OTC Challan at the counter of any designated bank of SBI Bank with Cash/Demand Draft/SBI Bank Cheque (Payment in Cash is allowed upto Rs. 49,999/-).
- (vi) SBI bank verifies the URL (format to be discussed and decided) and amount with e-Procurement portal prior to accepting the payment.
- (vii) On successful verification from e-Procurement portal, SBI bank accepts the payment. In case of failure, SBI bank shall return back the OTC challan and payment to the bidder.
- (viii) SBI bank commits the payment transaction (in case of successful verification from e-Procurement portal) and sends the Bank Transaction number (I-Sure Reference Number) online against the URN and Amount.
- (ix) SBI bank will generate receipt for the payment transaction and issues the same to the bidder.

- (x) The e-Procurement system update the bank transaction number against the URN and Amount based on the details sent by SBI bank online prior to generation of the receipt.
- (xi) The status of the payment will be displayed as “verification successful” in e- Procurement Portal, when the bidder clicks on the verification option in the portal.
- (xii) Bidder would be required to upload the scan copy of receipt as received from SBI Bank as part of proof in next tender portal before submitting the tender.

SECTION 4 (I)
CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

Clause 1:- The time allowed for carrying out of work as entered in the tender shall be strictly observed by the contractor, and shall be reckoned from the date on which the order to Commence work is given to the contractor. The work shall throughout the stipulated period of the contract be proceeded with all due diligence (time being deemed to be the essence of the contract on the part of the contractor). To ensure good progress during the execution of work the contractor shall be bound in all cases in which the time allowed for any work exceeds one months to complete one-fourth of the whole of the work before one fourth of the whole time allowed under the contract has elapsed, one-half of the work before one half of such time has elapsed and three fourth of the work before the three fourth of such time has elapsed. In the event of the contractor failing to comply with this condition he shall be liable to pay compensation as mentioned below:-

- a) If the work is not initiated or left before the middle stage i.e. the work paid is less than 60% then compensation will be levied @ 2% per week of delay subject to a maximum of 10% of the original tender cost, as advertised in the newspaper.
- b) If 60% work is over and paid and then left incomplete or delayed, then percentage compensation will be levied @ 2% per week subject to a maximum of 5% of the tender cost.
- c) If 80% work is already paid and then left in-complete or delayed, then percentage compensation will be levied at the rate of 2% per week of the tender cost subject to a maximum of 2% of the tender cost.
- d) Penalty applicable for AMC Period: In case supplier does not address the issue after information received by HAFED or Contractor's Team and make delay in response, **penalty shall be imposed @ 10% of the entire AMC value quoted by the bidder per week for** the maximum limit of 2 weeks. In case the supplier fails to address the issues & submit report / solutions to HAFED even after extended period of 2 weeks with penalty, the security (Performance Bank Guarantee) will be forfeited.
- e) The MD, HAFED will have the power to reduce or waive the penalty/compensation after receiving the representation from the contractor and if it is felt that penalty is wrong-fully imposed but such representation will be entertained only after the contractor first completes the work and then makes the representation. The decision of MD, HAFED will be final and will not be challengeable before the arbitrator or any other court of law in the country.
- f) The date of completion of work will be the one on which the contractor has received the completion certificate from the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.

Clause 2: In any case, in which under any clause or clauses of this contract the Contractor has rendered himself liable to pay compensation amounting to the whole of his security deposit (whether paid in one sum or deducted by instalments), the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak on behalf

of the Federation shall have power to adopt any of following course as he may deem best suited to the interest of Federation.

- (a) To rescind the contract of which rescission notice in writing to the Contractor under the hand of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak dispatched by registered post to the address of the Contractor given in the Tender shall be conclusive evidence and in which case the security deposit of the Contractor shall stand forfeited and be absolutely at the disposal of Government.
- (b) To employ labour and to supply materials to carry out the work, or any part of the work debiting the Contractor with the cost of the labour and the price of the materials and crediting him with the value of the work done at the same rates as if it had been carried out by the Contractor under the terms of his contract. The certificate of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak to the value of the work done, and quantity, rate & amount of the labour and material employed for doing the work shall be final and conclusive against the Contractor.
- (c) To measure the work of the Contractor and to take such part there-of as shall be unexecuted out of his hands and to give it to another Contractor to complete. In such case, any expends which may be incurred in excess of the sum which would have been paid to the original Contractor shall be borne and paid by the original Contractor. Certificate in writing of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in respect of work taken out of the hands of original Contractor, and the excess expenditure incurred shall be final and conclusive. This money may be deducted from any money due to him by Government under the contract or otherwise or from his security deposit.

In the event of any one or more of the above courses being adopted by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, the Contractor shall have no claim to compensation for any loss sustained by him by reason of his having purchased or procured any material or entered into any engagement or made any advances on account of or with a view to the execution of the work for the performance of the contract and in case the action is taken under any of the provisions aforesaid, the Contractor shall not be entitled to recover or be paid any sum for any work actually executed under the contract, unless and until the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak will have certified in writing the performance of such work and the value payable in respect thereof and he shall only be entitled to be paid the value so certified.

Clause 3: In any case in which any of the powers conferred upon the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak by clause 2 hereof, shall have become exercisable and the same shall not be exercised, the non-exercise thereof shall not constitute a waiver of any of the conditions hereof and such power shall notwithstanding be exercisable in the event of any future case of default by the Contractor and the liability of the Contractor for past and future compensation shall remain unaffected. In the event of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak exercising either of the power (a) or (c) vested in him under the preceding clause he may, if he so desires, take possession of all or any tools, plants materials and stores in or upon the works, or the site there of belonging to the contractor or procured by him and intended to be used for the execution of the work or any part thereof paying or allowing for the same in account at the contract rates or in case of these not being applicable at current market rates to be certified by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak whose certificate thereof shall be final.

Otherwise the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may by notice in writing to the Contractor or his clerk of the works, foreman or other authorized agent require him to remove such tools and plant material or stores from the premises within a time to be specified in such notice. In the event of the Contractor failing to comply with any such requisition, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may remove them at the Contractor's expense or sell them by auction or private sale on account of the Contractor and at his risk in all respects and the certificate of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak to the expense of any such removal and the amount of the proceeds and expenses of any such sale be final and conclusive against the Contractor.

Clause 4: If the Contractor shall desire an extension of time for the completion of the work on the grounds of his having unavoidable hindrance in its execution or on any other ground, he shall apply in writing to GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak within 30 days of the date of the hindrance, on account of which he desires such extension as aforesaid. The Federation shall, if in its opinion (which shall be final) reasonable grounds be shown there-for, authorize such extension of time, if any, as may, in its opinion be necessary or proper.

Clause 5 : Contractor shall deliver in the office of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak the work execution progress on fortnight basis. No extra items will be considered during execution from the contractor side as this contract is turn-key.

Clause 6 : Without prejudice to the rights of Federation under any clause hereinafter contained on completion of the work, the contractor shall be furnished with a certificate by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak of such completion, but no such certificate shall be given, not shall the work be considered to be complete until the contractor shall have removed from the premises on which the work shall be executed all Surplus materials, and rubbish and cleaned of the dirt from all wood works, doors, windows, walls, floors or other parts of this work. In upon or about which the work is to be executed, or of which he may have had possession for the purpose of the execution thereof and the measurements in the said certificate shall be binding and conclusive against the contractor, If the contractor shall fail to comply with the requirements of this clause as to removal of surplus materials and rubbish, and cleaning off dirt on or before the date fixed for the completion of the work, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may at the expenses of the contractor, remove such surplus materials and rubbish and dispose off the same as he thinks fit and clean off such dirt aforesaid and the contractor shall forthwith pay the amount of all expenses so incurred and shall have no claim in respect of any such surplus materials as aforesaid except for any sum actually realized by the sale thereof less any expense incurred by GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in connection therewith

Clause 7 : No payment shall be made for work estimated to cost less than rupees one thousand, till after the whole of the works shall have been completed and a certificate of completion given. But in case of works estimate to cost more than rupees one thousand, the contractor shall be submitting the bill thereof, be entitled to receive a monthly payment proportionate to the part thereof then approved & passed by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak whose certificate of such approval and passing of the sum so payable shall be final and conclusive against the contractor. But all such intermediate payments shall be regarded as payments by ways of advances against the final payment only and not as payments for work actually done and completed and shall not preclude the requiring of bad, unsounded and imperfect or unskilful work to be removed and taken away and reconstructed or re-

erected, or be considered as an admission of the due of performance of the contract, or any part thereof in any respect or according of any claim, nor shall it conclude, determine or affecting any way the powers of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak under these conditions, or any of them as to the final settlement and adjustment of the accounts or otherwise, or in any other way , vary or affect the contract. The final bill shall be submitted by the contractor within one month of the date fixed for completion of the work otherwise the GM's HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer's, HAFED, Rohtak certificate of the measurement and of the total amount payable for the work accordingly shall be final and binding on all parties.

Clause 7 (a): If Retention in running bills or such part thereof as may be due to the contractor under this contract shall be payable to the contractor after a period of three months has lapsed after payment of final bill.

Clause 8: A bill shall be submitted by the Contractor each month on or before the date fixed by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak for the work executed in the previous month. The Contractor shall submit all bills on the printed forms available with the department. The charges in the bills shall always be entered at the rates specified in the tender. In case of any extra work ordered in pursuance of these conditions, and not mentioned or provided for in the tender, at the rates hereinafter provided for such work. Final bill in respect of the Contract shall be submitted by the Contractor within 30 days of the date fixed for completion of the Work or the date of the certificate of completion furnished by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak. GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall take or cause to be taken the requisite measurements for the purpose of having the same verified and the claim, as far as admissible, if possible, before the expiry of 10 days from the presentation of the bill. If the Contractor does not submit the bill within the time fixed as aforesaid, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may depute a subordinate to measure up the said work in the presence of the Contractor, whose countersignature to the measurement list will be sufficient warrant. GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may prepare a bill from such list which shall be binding on the Contractor in all respects.

Clause 9 :The contractor shall submit all bills on the printed forms to be had on application at the office of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, and the charges in the bill shall always be entered at the rates specified in the tender or in the case of any extra work ordered in pursuance of these conditions, and not mentioned or provided for in the tender at the rates hereinafter provided for such work.

Clause 10 : If the specification of estimate of the work provides for the use of any special description of materials to be supplied from the GM's HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer's, HAFED, Rohtak store or if it is required that the contractor shall use certain stores to be provided by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak(such materials and stores and the prices to be charged thereof as hereinafter mentioned being so far as practicable for the convenience of the contractor, but not so as in any way to control the meaning or effect of this contract, specified in the schedule of memorandum, have to be annexed), the contractor shall be supplied with such materials and stores as required from time to time to be used by him for the purposes of the contract only and the value of the full quantity of materials and stores so supplied at the rates specified in the said schedule or memorandum may be set off or deducted from any sums then due on thereafter to become due to the contractor under the contract or otherwise, against or from the security deposit, or the proceeds of sale thereof if the same is held in Government securities, the same or a sufficient portion thereof being in this case sold for the purpose. All materials supplied to the contractor,

shall remain the property of the contractor, but shall not on any account be removed from the site of the work without the written permission of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak and shall at all the 'times be open to inspection by him. Any such materials unused and in perfectly good condition at the time of completion or termination of the contract shall be returned to the GM's HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer's, HAFED, Rohtak store if by a notice in writing under his hand he shall so require, but the contractor shall not be entitled to return any such material unless with such consent and shall have no claims for compensation on account of any such materials so supplied to him as aforesaid being unused by him or for any wastage in or damage to any such materials.

Clause 11 : The Contractor shall execute the whole and every part of the work in most substantial and workman like manner and both as regards materials and otherwise in every respect in accordance with the specifications. The Contractor shall also conform exactly fully and faithfully to the designs, drawings and instructions in writing relating to the work signed by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak and lodged in the office and to which the Contractor shall be entitled to have access at such office, or at the site of the work for the purpose of the inspection during office hours. The Contractor shall, if he so requires, be entitled at his own expense to make or cause to be made copies of the specifications, and of all such designs, drawing and instructions as aforesaid.

Clause 11 (a): The GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall have full powers, at all times to object of the employment of any workman, foreman, or other employee on the works by the contractor and if the contractor shall receive notice in writing from the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak requesting the removal of any such man or men from the work the contractor shall comply with the request forthwith.

No such workman, foreman or other employee after his removal from the works by request of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall be re-employed or reinstated on works by the contractor at any time, except with the previous approval in writing of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.

The contractor shall not be entitled to demand the reason from the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak for requiring the removal of any such workman, foreman or other employees.

Clause 12: The GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall have power to make any alteration in, omissions from, addition to or substitutions for the original specifications, drawing designs and instructions that may appear to him to be necessary or advisable during the progress of the work. The Contractor shall be bound to carry out the work in accordance with such instructions given to him in writing signed by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak. Such alterations, omissions, additions or substitutions shall not invalidate the contract. Such altered, additional or substituted work which the Contractor may be directed to do in the manner above specified as part of the work shall be carried out by the Contractor on same conditions in all respects on which he agreed to do the main work. The time for the completion of the work shall be extended in the proportion the altered, additional or substituted work bears to the original contract work and the certificate of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall be conclusive as to such proportion. If the rates for the altered, additional or substituted work cannot be determined in the manner specified above then the Contractor shall, within 7 days of the date of receipt of order to carry out the work, inform the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak of the rate which he intends to charge for such class of work. If the GM HAFED, CFP,

Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak does not agree with this rate, he shall by notice in writing be at liberty to cancel his order to carry out such class of work and arrange to carry it out in such manner as he may consider advisable provided always that if the Contractor shall commence work or incur any expenditure in regard thereto before the rates shall have been determined lastly herein before mentioned, then and in such case he shall be entitled to be paid in respect of the work carried out or expenditure incurred by him prior to the date of determination of the rates as aforesaid according to such rate or rates as shall be fixed by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak. In the event of a dispute the decision of the Federation shall be final.

Clause 13 : If at any time after the commencement of the work, the Federation shall for any reason whatsoever not require the whole work, or part thereof, as specified in the contract to be carried out, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall give notice in writing of the fact to the Contractor who shall have no claim to have any payment or compensation whatsoever on account of any profit or advantage, which he might have derived from the execution of the work in full, that which he did not derive in consequence of the full amount of the work not having been carried out. The Contractor shall also not have any claim for compensation by reason of any alterations having been made in the original specifications, drawings, designs and instructions which shall involve any curtailment of the work as originally contemplated.

Clause 14 : If it shall appear to the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or his subordinate-in-charge of the work, that any work has been executed with unsound, imperfect or unskilful workmanship or with materials of any inferior description, or that any materials or articles provided by him for the execution of the Work are unsound or of a quality inferior to that contracted for or otherwise not in accordance with the contract, the Contractor shall, on demand in writing which shall be made by GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak specifying the work, materials or articles complained of, notwithstanding that the same may have been passed, certified and paid for, forthwith rectify or remove and reconstruct the work so specified in whole or in part, as the case may require or as the case may be, remove the materials or articles so specified and provide other proper and suitable materials or articles at his own proper charge and cost. In the event of his failing to do so within a period to be specified by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in his demand aforesaid, the Contractor shall be liable to pay compensation at the rate of 1% of the estimated cost of the Work (as shown in the tender) for every day not exceeding ten days, while his failure to do so shall continue. In the case of any such failure, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may rectify or remove and re-execute the work or remove and replace with others, the materials or articles complained of, as the case may, be at the risk and expense in all respects of the Contractor.

Clause 15 : All work under or in course of execution or executed in pursuance of the contract shall at all times be open to the inspection and supervision of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak and his subordinates and the Contractor shall at all times, during the usual working hours, and at all other times at which reasonable notice of the intention of GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or his subordinate to visit the Work shall have been given to the Contractor, either himself be present to receive orders and instructions or have a responsible agent duly accredited in writing present for that purpose. Orders given to the Contractor's agent shall be considered to have the same force as if they had been given to the Contractor himself.

Clause 16 : The Contractor shall give not less than 7 days' notice in writing to the \ GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or his subordinate-in-charge of the work before covering up or otherwise placing beyond the reach of measurement any work in order that the same may be measured and correct dimensions thereof be taken before the same is so covered up, placed beyond the reach of measurement, and shall not cover up or place beyond the reach of measurement any work without the consent in writing of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or his subordinate - in - charge of the work. If any work shall be covered up or placed beyond the reach of the measurement without such notice having been given or consent obtained the same shall be uncovered at the Contractor's expenses or in default thereof no payment of allowances shall be made for such work or the materials with which the same was executed.

Clause 17 : If the Contractor or his workers shall break, deface, injure or destroy any part of building in which they may be working, or any building, road kerb, fence, enclosure, water pipe, cables, drains, electric or telephone posts or wires, trees, grass or cultivated ground contiguous to the premises on which the Work or any part of it is being executed, or if any damage shall happen to the work while in progress from any cause whatever or if any defect, shrinkage or other faults of imperfections appear in the Work within 9 months after a certificate final or otherwise of its completion shall have been given by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak as aforesaid, the Contractor shall, upon a receipt of a notice in writing in that behalf, make the same good at his own expense. In default, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may cause the same to be made good by other workmen and deduct the expense from any sums that may be then, or at anytime thereafter may become due to the Contractor, or from his security deposit or the proceeds of sale thereof or of a sufficient portion thereof.

Clause 18 : The Contractor shall supply at his own cost all materials plant, tools, cranes, appliances, implements, ladders, cordage, tackle, scaffolding and temporary works requisite for proper execution of the work, whether original, altered or substituted and whether included in the Specifications or other documents forming part of the Contract referred to in these conditions or not or which may be necessary for the purpose of satisfying or complying with requirements of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak as to any matter as to which under these conditions he is entitled to be satisfied or which he is entitled to require together with carriage there-for to and from the work. The Contractor shall also supply without charge the requisite number of persons with the means and materials necessary for the purpose of setting out work and counting, weighing and assisting in the measurement or examination at any time and from time to time of the Work or materials. Failing his so doing the same may be provided by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak at the expense of the Contractor and the expenses may be deducted from any money due to the Contractor or from his security deposit or the proceeds of sales thereof or of sufficient contract portion thereof.

The Contractor shall also provide all necessary fencing and lights required to protect the public from accident. He shall be bound to bear the expenses of defence of every suit, action or other proceedings, at law that may be brought by any person for injury sustained owing to neglect of the above precautions and to pay any damages and costs which may be awarded in any such suit, action or proceedings to any such persons or which may with the consent of the Contractor be paid to compromising any claim by any such person.

Clause 18(a): The final bill of the contractor shall not be paid unless or until he furnishes to the satisfaction of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak a proof of the clarity of submission of all taxes. The contractor shall also be liable to indemnify the Government against all claims made

proceedings and action taken by any person in respect of the price of the earth removed by the contractor from his land for the work against all losses, damages cost and expenses which the Government may suffer or incurred as a result of a such claims.

Clause 19 (a): No labour below the age of 16 years shall be employed on the work.

Clause 19 (b): The contractor shall not pay his labourers less than the wages paid for similar work in neighbourhood.

Clause 20: No work shall be done on Sunday without the sanction in writing of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.

Clause 20 (a): In every case in which by virtue of the provisions of section 12, sub- section (1) of the workman's Compensation Act., 1923, Federation is obliged to pay compensation to workman employed by the contractor, in execution of the works, Federation will recover from the contractor the amount of the compensation so paid and without the prejudice to the rights of Federation. Under section 12, sub- section (2) of the Act Federation shall be at liberty to recover such amount or any part thereof by deducting it from the security deposit or from any sum due by Federation to the contractor whether under this contract or otherwise.

Federation shall not be bound to contest any claim made against it under section 12, sub- section (1) of the said Act-except on the written request of the contractor and upon his giving to Federation full security for all costs for which Federation might become liable in consequence of contesting such claim.

Clause 21: The contract shall not be assigned or sublet without the written approval of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak. And if the Contractor shall assign or sublet his contract or attempt to do so or become insolvent or commence any in-solvency proceedings or make any composition with his creditors or attempt to do so or give any bribe, gratuity, gift, loan, requisite reward of advantage, pecuniary or otherwise shall either directly or indirectly be given, promised or offered by the Contractor or any of his servants or agents to any public officer or person in the employ of Federation in any way relating to his office or employment or if any such officer or person shall become in any way directly or indirectly interested in the Contract, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may thereupon by notice in writing rescind the Contract and the security deposit of the Contractor shall thereupon stand forfeited and be absolutely at the disposal of the Federation and the same consequences shall ensure as if the Contract had been rescinded under Clause 2 hereof and in addition the Contractor shall not be entitled to recover or be paid for any work there-for actually performed under the Contract.

Clause 22: All sums payable by way of compensation under any of these conditions shall be considered as reasonable compensation to be applied to the use of Federation without reference to the actual loss or damage sustained, and whether or not any damages shall have been sustained.

Clause 22(a): Any excess payment made to the contractor inadvertently or otherwise under this contract or any account whatever and any other sum bound to be due to Federation contractor in respect of this contract or any other contract or work order or on any account whatever may be deducted from sum whatever payable

by Federation to the contractor either in respect of this contract or any work order or contract or any other account by any other department of the Government.

Clause 23: In the case of tender by partners any change in the constitution of the firm shall be forthwith notified by the Contractor to the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak for his information.

Clause 24: All works to be executed under the contract shall be executed under the direction and subject to the approval in all respects of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak who shall be entitled to direct at what point or points and in what manner they are to be commenced and from time to time carried on.

Clause 25 : No claims for payment of an extra ordinary nature such as claims for a bonus for extra employed in completing the work before the expiry of the contractual period at the request of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or claims for compensation where work has been temporarily brought to a standstill though no fault of the Contractor shall be allowed unless and to the extent that the same shall have been expressly sanctioned debit for payment and extradition any nature to be referred to Federation for decision of the M.D, HAFED.

ARBITRATION CLAUSE

Clause 25 (a) (i): If any dispute or difference of any kind whatsoever shall arise between the Federation/ his authorized agents and the contractor in connection with or arising out of the contract or the execution of the work that is **(i)** Whether before its commencement or during the progress of the work or after its completion, **(ii)** and whether before or after the termination abandonment or breach of the contract, it shall in the first instance be referred to for being settled by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in charge of the work at the time and he shall within a period of sixty days after being requested in writing by the contractor to do so, convey his decision to the contractor, and subject to arbitration as hereinafter provided, such decision in respect of every matter so referred, shall be final and binding upon the contractor. In case the work is already, in progress, the contractor will, proceed with the execution of the work on receipt of the decision by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, in charge as aforesaid with all due diligence whether he or the Federation is authorized agent requires arbitration as hereinafter provided or not. If the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, in charge of the work has conveyed his decision to the contractor and no claim to arbitration has been filed with him by the contractor within a period of sixty days from the receipt of letter communicating the decision, the said decision shall be final and binding upon the contractor and will not be subject matter of arbitration at all. If the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in charge of the work fails to convey his decision within a period of sixty days from the date on which request has been made to the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak request to Divisional Head that the matters in dispute be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided.

1. All disputes of differences in respect of which the decision is not final and conclusive shall at the request in writing of either party, made in a communication sent through Registered A.D. Post be referred to the sole arbitration of any serving GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak /Divisional Head to be nominated by designation by the M.D.HAFED at the relevant time, there will be

no objection to any such appointment that the arbitrator so appointed is a Federation servant or that he had to deal with the matters to which the contract relates and that in the course of his duties as a Federation servant he had expressed his views on all or any of the matters in dispute. The arbitrator to whom the matter is originally referred being transferred or vacating his office, his successor-in-office as such shall be entitled to proceed with the reference from the stage at which it was left by his predecessor.

In case the arbitrator nominated by the M.D, HAFED is unable or HAFED unwilling to act as such for any reason, whatsoever the M.D. shall be competent to appoint and nominate any other Superintending Engineer as the case may be, as arbitrator in his place and the Arbitrator so appointed shall be entitled to proceed with the reference.

2. It is also a term of this arbitration agreement that no person other than a person appointed by the M.D, HAFED shall act as arbitrator and if for any reason that is not possible, the matter shall not be referred to arbitration at all. In all cases where the aggregate amount awarded exceeds Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty five thousand only) the arbitrator must invariably give reasons for his award in respect of each claim and counter-claim separately.
3. The arbitrator shall award separately giving his award against each claim and dispute raised by either party including any counterclaim individually and that any lump sum award shall not be legally enforceable.
4. The following matters shall not lie within the purview of Arbitration:-
 - a) Any dispute relating to the levy of compensation as liquidated damages which has already been referred to the Divisional Head and its being heard or/ and has been finally decided by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, In charge of the work.
 - b) Any dispute in respect of substituted, altered, additional work/Committed work/ defective work referred by the Contractor for the decision of the Divisional Head, In charge of the work, if it is being heard or has already been decided by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.
 - c) Any dispute regarding the scope of the work or its execution or suspension or abandonment that has been referred by the contractor for the decision of the Federation and has been so decided finally by the HAFED.
5. The independent claims of the party other than the one getting the arbitrator appointed, as also counter-claims of any party will be entertained by the arbitrator notwithstanding that the arbitrator had been appointed at the instance of the other party.
6. It is also a term of this arbitration agreement that where the party involving arbitration is the contractor, no reference for arbitration shall be maintainable unless the contractor, furnishes to the satisfaction of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, In charge of the work, a security deposit of a sum determined according to details given below and the sum so deposited shall, on the termination of the arbitration proceedings, be adjusted against the cost, if any, awarded by the arbitrator against the claimant party and the balance remaining after such adjustment in the absence of any such cost being awarded, the whole of the sum will be refunded to him within one month from the date of the award:-

AMOUNTS OF CLAIMS**RATE OF SECURITY DEPOSIT**

(i) For claims below Rs. 10,000	2% of amount claimed.
(ii) For claims of Rs. 10,000 and Above and below Rs. 1,00,000.	5% of amount claimed.
(iii) For claims of Rs. 1,00,000 and above	10% of amount claimed.

The stamp fee due on the award shall be payable by the Party as desired by the arbitrator and in the event of such party's default the stamp fee shall be recoverable from any other sum due to such Party under this or any other contract.

7. The venue of arbitration shall be such place or places as may be fixed by the arbitrator in his sole discretion. The work under the contract shall continue during the arbitration proceeding.
8. Neither party shall be entitled to bring a claim for arbitration if the appointment of such arbitrator has not been applied within 6 months :-
 - a) Of the date of completion of the work as certified by GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, Engineer-in-charge, or
 - b) Of the date of abandonment of the work, or
 - c) Of its non- commencement within 6 months from the date of abandonment, or written orders to commence the work as applicable , or
 - d) Of the completion of the work through any alternative agency or means 'after withdrawal of the work from the contractor in whole or in part and /or its rescission, or
 - e) Of receiving an intimation from the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, In charge of the work that final payment due to or recovery from the contractor had been determined which he may acknowledge and /or receive.

Whichever of (a) to (e) above is the latest.

If the matter is not referred to arbitration within the period prescribed above, all the rights and claim of any party under the contract shall be deemed to have been forfeited and absolutely barred by time even for civil litigation notwithstanding.

9. It is also a term of this arbitration agreement that no question relating to this contract shall be brought before any Civil Court without first involving and completing the arbitration proceedings as above. If the scope of the arbitration specifies herein covers issues that can be brought before the arbitrator i.e. any matter that can be referred to arbitration shall not be brought before a Civil Court. The pending of arbitration shall not restraint Federation to terminate the contract and make alternative arrangements for the completion of the work.
10. The arbitrator shall be deemed to have entered on the reference on the day he issues notices to the parties fixing the first date of hearing. The arbitrator may, from time to time, with the consent of parties enlarge the initial time for making and publishing the award.

11. It is also a term of this arbitration agreement that subject to the stipulation herein mentioned, the arbitration proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the provision of the arbitration Act. 1940 or any other law in force for the time being.

Clause 26: Work shall be carried out in accordance with the Technical Specifications mentioned in this DNIT & as per relevant IS Codes. In the event of there being no specifications, then in such case the work shall be carried out in all respects in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.

Clause 27: In the case of any clause of work for which there is no such specification as is mentioned in rule 1, such work shall be carried out in accordance with the district specifications, and in the event of there being no district specification, than in such case the work shall be carried out in all respects in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak.

Clause 28 : The expression "works" or where used in these conditions shall unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such works be construed and taken to mean the work by or by virtue of the Contract contracted to be executed whether temporary or permanent and whether original, altered, substituted or additional.

Clause 29: The terms and conditions of the agreement have been explained to me/ us and I/ we clearly understand them.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES

Clause 30: The contractor states that he is not related to any of the officers employed by the HAFED.

Clause 31: No pit shall be dug by the contractor near the site of the work for taking out earth for use on the work. In case of default the pit so dug will be filled in by the Federation at the cost of the contractor.

Clause 32: Fair wage clauses are attached.

Clause 33: The contractor shall have to pay GST and other applicable taxes, in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

Clause 34: All payments for work done under this contract shall be made by cheque or RTGS (as applicable) to the contractor. The work covered by this contract as shown on plan which have been signed by the contractor are annexed herewith.

Clause 35: Should the tenderer withdraw or modify his tender within three months from the date of opening of tender, he is liable to be black listed and earnest money forfeited.

Clause 36: When a final bill is likely to be for a minus amount, the security deposit will be with-held till the bill is passed and the recoverable amount is first made good.

Clause 37 : All taxes should be included in the rates to be quoted and is payable by the contractor.

Clause 38: The rates given are for the work inclusive of GST and other applicable taxes etc.

Clause 39: It will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the trees at the site of work and in the vicinity or their fruit etc. are not damaged by his labour or agent. The assessed cost of such damage if any will be at the discretion of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak and shall be deducted from the bill of the contractor.

Clause 40: The contractor shall provide at his own cost separate latrine, bathing enclosures and platform for use of the men and women labour and keep them clean to the satisfaction of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak. He should also arrange at his own expenses for clean drinking water, housing, medical facilities necessary for the welfare of the labour employed at his work. In case of his failure, the same shall be provided by Federation at contractor's cost. Any dispute regarding this will be settled by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak whose decision will be binding.

Clause 41: Any material left on the site of work after one month from the date of completion of the work shall become the property of the Federation and no payment shall be made for it.

Clause 42: The amount of the work can be increased or decreased according to the requirement of the Federation and no claim whatsoever on this account will be entertained.

Clause 43: The Federation Reserves option to take away any items of the work or part thereof any time during the currency of the contract and re-allot it to another agency with due notice to the contractor without liability or compensation.

Clause 44: It is not obligatory on the contractor to employ labour through employment exchange but he may avail of the facilities offered by the employment exchange in case he wishes to do so.

Clause 45: No claim on account of fluctuation in prices due to war or any other cause will be entertained.

Clause 46: The contractor shall be liable to make good all damages caused by breakage from the moment the stores, pipes and fittings etc. are handed over to his charge.

Clause 47: No compensation whatsoever will be payable on account of any delay or default in the supply of material mentioned in the List of material to be issued to the contractor by the Federation and consequence delay in the execution of work.

Clause 48: GST/Taxes as applicable will be deducted from gross payment as per govt. instructions.

Clause 49: The contractor shall be liable to pay the ESI/CPF/EPF/ contribution, workers welfare cess etc. as applicable or as applied during the pendency of the contract under the provision of Provident Fund Act/ Labour Act to the persons engaged and shall have the registration with Regional Provident Fund

Commissioner/ and Labour Officer etc. Under Provident Fund Act/ Labour Act as applicable from time to time. The Federation shall not be responsible for any default committed under these Acts.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES

- a) The contractor shall pay not less than fair wage to labour engaged by him on the work.
Explanation: 'Fair Wage' means wage whether for time or piece-work notified at the time of inviting tenders of the work and where such wages have not been so notified the wages prescribed by the Public Works Department, Building and Roads Branch, Labour Deptt. Haryana for the district in which the work is done
- b) The contractor shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any agreement to the contrary, caused to be paid fair wages to labourers, and indirectly engaged on the work including any labour engaged by his sub-contractors in connection with the said work, as if the labourers had been directly employed by him.
- c) In respect of labour directly employed on the works for the performances of the contractor's part of this agreement the contract shall comply with or cause to be complied with the Haryana Public Works Department Contractor's Labour's Regulations made by Government from time to time in regard to payment or wages period deductions from wages recovery of wages not paid and deduction unauthorisedly made maintenance of wage work, wage slip, publication of wages and other terms of employment inspection and submission of periodical returns and all other matters of alike nature.
- d) The GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, concerned shall have the right to deduct. from the money due to the contractor, any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss suffered by a worker or workers by reason of non-fulfilment of the conditions of the contract for benefit of the workers, non-payment of wages or deduction made from his or their wages, which are not justified by the terms of the contract for non-observance of the regulations referred to in clause (c) above.
- e) Vis-à-vis the Federation, the contractor, shall be primarily liable for all payments to be made under and for the observance of the regulations aforesaid without prejudice to his right to claim indemnity from his sub-contractors.
- f) The regulations aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of this contract.
- g) Attendance card should invariably be issued by the contractors to their workers, which should be returned to the contractors concerned at the time of receiving payment of their wages.
- h) Before making payment to the contractors the authorities concerned should obtain a certificate from the contractors that he has made payment to all the workers connected with the execution of the work for which the payment is being made.
- i) Contractors employing 50 or more workers on the site of a particular work should provide facilities of housing, latrines, water and light to their workers at their own expense.

- j) The normal working hours of workers employed by contractors for the execution of work allotted to them should be 8 hours per day with a break of 2 hours during summer, one hour during winter after continuous work of 4 hours at the latest. The spread over should in no case exceed 10 hours. Workers working beyond these hours should be paid overtime wages at the double the ordinary rate of their wages calculated by the hour.

HARYANA STATE COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND MARKETING FEDERATION LIMITED (CONTRACTOR'S LABOUR REGULATION)

A. Short title

These regulations may be called HAFED Contractor's Labour Regulations.

B. Definition

In these regulations, unless otherwise expressed, or indicated the following words and expression shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say.

- (i) Labour means workers employed by HAFED contractor's directly or indirectly, a sub-contractor or other persons or by an agent on his behalf.
- (ii) Fair wages mean, whether for item or piece work, notified at the time of inviting tenders for the work and where such wages have not been so notified the wages prescribed by the Labour Deptt. Haryana for the district in which the work is done.
- (iii) Contractor shall include every person whether a sub-contractor or headman or agent employing labour on the work, taken on contract.
- (iv) "Wages" shall have the same meaning as defined in the payment of Wages Act and includes time and piece rate wages.

1. Display of notice regarded wages etc.

The contractor shall before he commences his work on contract, display and correctly maintain and continue to display and correctly in a clean and legible condition in conspicuous places of the work, notice in English and in the Local Language spoken by the majority of the workers, giving the rate of wages which have been certified by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, or Regional Labour Commissioner as fair wages and the hours of work for which such wages are earned and a copy of such notices to the District Labour Welfare Officer.

2. Payment of Wages

- (i) Wages due to every worker be paid to him directly.
- (ii) All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency or in both.

3. Fixation of Wage Periods

- (i) The contractor shall fix the wage periods in respect of which the wages shall payable.
- (ii) No wage period shall exceed one month.
- (iii) Wages of every workman employed on the contract shall be paid before the expiry of ten days after the last of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable.
- (iv) When the employment of any worker is terminated by or on behalf of the Contractor, the wages earned by him shall be paid before the expiry of succeeding the one on which his employment is terminated.

- (v) All payment of wages shall be made on a working day except the work is completed before the expiry of the wages period in which case final payment shall be made within 48 hours of the last working day.

Notes: -The terms working day means a day, on which the work on which the labour is employed is in progress.

4. Wages book and Wages Slip etc.

- (i) The contractor shall maintain a wage book of each worker in such a form as may be convenient but the same shall include the following particulars:-
- a) Rate of daily or monthly wages.
 - b) Nature of work for which employed.
 - c) Total number of days worked during each wage period.
 - d) Total amount payable for the work during each wage period.
 - e) All deduction made from the wages within an indication in each case of the ground for which the deduction is made from the wage.
 - f) Wages actually paid for each wage period.
- (ii) The contractor shall also maintain a wage slip for each worker employed on the work. The wage slip shall contain all the particulars given in the wage book.
- (iii) The GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may grant exemption from the maintenance of Wage Book and Wage Slips to a contractor who in his opinion may not directly or indirectly employ more than 50 persons on the work.

5. Fine and deductions which may be made from wages

- (i) The wages of workers shall be paid to him without any deduction of any kind except the following:
- a) Fines
 - b) Deductions for absence from duty viz, from the place or places Where by the terms of his employment is required to work.
 - c) The amount of deduction shall be in proportion to the period for which he was absent.
 - d) Deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default.
 - e) Any other deduction which the Government may from time to time allow.
- (ii) No fine shall be imposed on a worker and no deduction for damage or loss be made until the worker has been given an opportunity of showing cause against such fines or deductions.
- (iii) The total amount of fine which may be imposed in any one wage period on a worker shall not exceed an amount equal to Five paise in a rupee of the wage payable to him in respect of that wage period.
- (iv) No fine imposed on any worker shall be recovered from him by instalments, or after the expiry of 90 days from the date in which it was imposed.

6. Register of Fine etc.

- (i) The contractor shall maintain a Register of fine and of all deduction for damage or loss Such Register shall maintain the reason for which fine was imposed or deduction for damage or loss made.
- (ii) The contractor shall maintain, both in English and local Indian Language, a list approved by the Chief Labour Commissioner clearly stating the acts and commissions for which penalty or fine may be imposed on workmen and display it in a good condition in a conspicuous place on the work

7. Preservation of Registers

The wage book, the wage slips and the Register of fines, deductions required to be maintained under these regulations shall be preserved for 12 months after the date of last entry made in them.

8. Power of Labour Welfare Officer to make Investigation / Enquiry

The Labour Welfare Officer or a person authorized by the Government on their behalf shall have power to make enquiries with a view to ascertaining and enforcing due and proper observance of the fair wage clause and provisions of these regulations. He shall be investigating into any complaint regarding the default made by the contractor or sub-contractor in regard to such provision.

9. Report of Labour Welfare Officer

The Labour Welfare Officer or any other person authorized as aforesaid shall submit a report of the result of his investigation or enquiry to the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, concerned, indicating the extent if any to which the default has been committed and the amount of fine recoverable in respect of the acts of omission and commission of the labourer with a note that necessary deduction from the contractor's bill be made and the wages and other dues be paid to the labourers concerned.

10. Appeal against the decision of Labour Welfare Officer

Any person aggrieved to the decision and recommendation of the Labour Welfare Officer or other person so authorized may appeal against such decision, to the Regional Labour Commissioner within 30 days from the date of decision forwarding simultaneously a copy of his appeal to GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, concerned, but subject to such appeal, the decision of the Labour Welfare Officer shall be final and binding upon the contractor.

11. Representation of Parties

- (i) A workman shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation or enquiry under these regulations by:
 - a) An officer of a registered trade union to which he is a member.
 - b) An officer of Federation of trade unions to which the trade union referred it in clause (a) is affiliated.
 - c) Where the worker is not a member of any registered union, an officer of registered trade union connected with, or by any other workman employed in the industry in which the worker is employed.
- (ii) An employer shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation or enquiry under these regulations by:
 - a) An employer of an association of employers of which he is a member.

- b) An officer of an association of employers to which the association referred to in clause (a) is affiliated.
- c) Where the employer is not a member of any association of employers by an officer of an association of employers connected with or by any other employer is engaged.

12. Inspection of Books

The contractor shall allow inspection of Wage Book, the Wage Slips and Register of Fines and deduction to any of this worker or his agent at a convenient time and place after notice is received or to the Labour Welfare Officer or any other person authorised by the Government on his behalf.

13. Submission of Returns

The contractor will be regulated by (Regulation and Abolition Act 1970) and the contract labour (Regulations and Abolition Central Rule 1971) enforced by Haryana Labour and employment Department Memo No. 12 (26-78-4- Labour dated 10-6-79).

The contractor shall submit periodical returns specified from time to time.

14. Licensing of Contractor

Every contractor who employs or who employed on any day of the preceding 12 calendar months, 20 or more workmen, is covered by the act and is required to obtain a license. The contractor should obtain the necessary license as required under section 12 of contract labour (regulation and abolition Act 1970 before commencing the work).

15. Amendments

The Haryana Government may from time to time and or amend these regulations on any question as to application, interpretation or effect of these regulations the decision of the Labour Commissioner to Haryana Government in that behalf shall be final.

1. In case of duplicity/variation/contradiction of term & condition in the printed Tender Document and in special terms & conditions, terms and conditions mentioned in the Special terms & conditions will prevail.
2. The rate will be firm and bidding on the contractor during the currency of contractor including extended time period. No escalation shall be paid for any increase in cost of material & labour.

16. The Bidder is advised to visit and examine the site conditions, approach road, traffic, location, surroundings, climate, availability of power, water and other utilities for installation & commissioning, access to site, handling and storage of materials, weather data, applicable laws and regulations, and obtain for itself on its own responsibility all information, as per their understanding, may be necessary for preparing the Bid and entering into the Contract Agreement. All the expenses of visiting the Site and its associated costs shall be borne by the Bidder. The bidder is advised to go through the documents with all details and understand the exact quantum of works. The scope of the works is in turnkey nature and no exclusions at the time of execution will be accepted.

SECTION-4 (II)

SPECIAL TERMS & CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

In addition to the terms & conditions as stipulated in contract agreement, following special conditions shall also be applicable in this contract:

1. 5% security will be deducted from running bills and the 50 % of same will be refunded after 3 months from the satisfactory completion of work. Balance 50% after completion of defect liability period of two years or after submission of performance bank guarantee of equivalent amount valid upto Defect Liability period.
2. All applicable taxes (GST & others) are to be deducted from all the running bills as per standard norms of GoI.
3. Cess @ 1% of the total cost of this package of project from the payment of contractor under section-3 of the “Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act-1996” & registration of establishment under section-7 of the “Building & Other Construction Workers” (regulation of employment and condition of service tax act 1996) shall be deducted from all running & final bills.
4. The rate to be quoted by the contractor shall be inclusive of applicable GST and other taxes.
5. **Valuations of Variations: -**
Since this is a turnkey contract, no extra items / claims will be accepted by HAFED under any circumstances.
6. **Extent of variations: -**
Quoted rates for all items shall be firm and binding on the contractor irrespective of any variation No extra payment will be made beyond the total quoted amount.
7. **Measurements: -**
Measurement of work executed: -
The contractor shall, without extra charges, provide all assistance with every appliance, labour and other things necessary for measurement and recording levels.

Except where any general or detailed description of the work expressly shows to the contrary, measurement shall be taken in accordance with the procedure set forth in the specification notwithstanding any provisions in the relevant Indian Standard Method of Measurement or any general or local custom. In the case of items which are not covered by specification, measurement shall be taken in accordance with relevant standard method of measurement issued by the bureau of Indian Standard and if for any item no such standard is available then a mutually agreed method shall be followed.

GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak or his authorized representative may cause either themselves or through another officer of the HAFED to check the measurements recorded jointly or otherwise as aforesaid and all provision stipulated herein above shall be applicable to such checking of measurement or levels.

It is also a term of his contract that recording of measurement of any item of work in the measurement book and/ or its payment of the interim on account or final bill shall not be considered as conclusive evidence as to the sufficiency of any work or material to which it relates nor shall it relieve the contractor from liabilities from any over measurement or defects noticed till completion of the Defects Liabilities Period.

8. Monthly Payments: -

The said statement shall be approved or amended by the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak in such a way that in his opinion, it reflects the amount due to the contractor in accordance with the contract, after deduction, of any sums which may have become due and payable by the contractor to the Employer. In case where there is difference of opinion as to the value of any item the GM's HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer's, HAFED, Rohtak view shall prevail. Within the 7th day of the month following the receipt of the monthly statement, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall determine the outstanding amounts due to the contractor and shall issue to the contractor a certificate called "interim payment certificate" certifying the amount due to the contractor. However, the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak may recommend advance payment against on account bills when there is likely to be delay in authorizing payments for some special reasons which should be recorded.

9. The work shall be carried out as per the latest Respective Indian Standard Codes, Haryana PWD& Technical specifications mentioned in Tender Documents. In absence of specifications from Haryana PWD specifications, specifications from standard Engineering practice, IS codes and as per direction of the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall be followed.
10. The time period for completion of work shall be **Six Months** from the date of handing over of site to the agency.
11. The work shall be inspected and frequency of tests required shall be as per relevant IS Code.
12. The defect liability period shall be 24 (Twenty-Four)-calendar months after commissioning of the works. Any defect in material or workmanship observed in the work during execution of work or within Defect liability period shall be rectified by agency at his own cost. In the case the contractor fails to rectify the defects within 15 days, the department shall get the work executed at his risks and costs and recovered from the Contractor.
13. Dispute arising out of this contract shall be limited to the jurisdictions of Panchkula court / Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh (as applicable) only.
14. All material to be arranged by contractor himself, shall be confirming to relevant ISI specification, duly ISI marked and as per list of approved manufactures/ makes by HAFED attached in the DNIT. Wherever referred ISI codes shall be with its latest amendments.
15. Contractor will have to supply manufacturer's certificate certifying that materials have been manufactured as per ISI specification, duly supported by necessary documentation.

16. Necessary certificate from the manufacturer for all the material brought at site shall be supplied to the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, certifying that this lot of material have been manufactured as per Standard of BIS and confirms to relevant ISI Code.
17. HAFED reserves its right to get any material tested from M/s Shri Ram Institute for Industrial research or other equivalent reputed test house to ensure for quality of material/work. Testing charges shall be borne by the Contractor, but in Case of failure of any lot of material, all the work executed with that lot of the material shall be rejected.
18. Sampling of work in progress shall be carried out by representative of GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, Contractor and shall be got tested as per approved Quality Assurance Plan from M/s Shri Ram Institute for Industrial research Delhi / M/s Delhi Test House, New Delhi and NIT Kurukshetra or any other lab as suggested by HAFED. Fee of testing shall be borne by the Contractor. But in case, if any sample fails, rectification of defective work, to be done upto the entire satisfaction of GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak, as defined in the Technical Specifications in Tender Documents, Relevant IS Codes & Haryana P.W.D. specifications as applicable.
19. All types of works to be carried out by maintaining industrial safety acts., Tools for maintaining the same at site to be arranged by the contractor at his own expenses. In case of any accidents occurred at site, Contractor is fully responsible for the same.
20. The contractor shall submit the CAR (Contractor's All Risks) Policy for the awarded value of the work and valid of the work and valid for the entire duration of the work including the extended period of work, it any. The contractor shall provide to the Federation copy of the insurance policies and document taken out by him pursuance of the contract immediately after such insurance coverage. If the contractor fails to effect and keep in force insurance, as per the terms of contract, the Federation may effect and keep in fore any such insurance and pay such premium or premiums as may be necessary for that purpose and from time to time deduct the amount so paid by the Federation as aforesaid from any money due or which may become due to the contractor, or recover the same as debit due from the contractor.
21. The contractor shall be responsible for preparing all claims and make good for all damage or loss by way of repairs and or replacement of portion of any works damaged or lost. The transfer of title shall not in any way relieve the contractor of his responsibilities during the period of the contract including the Defects Liability Period.
22. The contractor shall abide by the local laws and regulations governing labour applicable from time to time. During continuance of the contract, the contractor shall abide at all times by all existing labour enactments and rules made there under, regulations, notification and by laws (including rules), regulation, bye-laws that may be passed or notification that may be issued under any labour law in future either by the state or the Central Government or the local authority.
23. The rate to be quoted shall include GST and other applicable taxes and noting extra shall be payable to the agency on this account.
24. Nothing shall be paid for any loss and damages done to rain, floods or any other act of God and payment shall be made only for material acceptable to the department.

25. Material purchased in excess shall not be measured and paid for and if not removed within one month after completion of the work, the material shall become the property of the HAFED and no claim on this account shall be entertained.
26. The contractor shall provide suitable measuring arrangement at site for checking of various material supplied by him.
27. In case of duplicity/variation/contradiction of term & condition in the printed Tender Document and in special terms & conditions, terms and conditions mentioned in the Special terms & conditions will prevail.
28. The rate will be firm and bidding on the contractor during the currency of contractor including extended time period. No escalation shall be paid for any increase in cost of material & labour.
29. **Electricity & Water**

Electricity

The contractor will bear all electricity & diesel charges during installation, testing, commissioning & trial run of 3 months period, at its own cost.

Water

Contractor is required to make his own arrangement for the water required for the installation, testing & commissioning, trial run of 3 months period, as well as for drinking and other uses of his workers at its own cost. In either case water being provided should be fit for the respective usage and the contractor shall provide the test report of water being used. In case the water is provided by HAFED the same shall be charged at the prevailing rates of HAFED water policy/norms.

30. **Taxes**

It is being specifically intimated that the bidders should include GST and other applicable taxes.

31. Complete designs of P&M design proposal and Civil, Steel structure, MEP, fire fighting works i.e all applicable works to be executed should be duly vetted by IIT Delhi/ Roorkee /NIT/ or any other technical body by the Contractor with the confirmation from HAFED at Contractor's own cost within 30days of issuing the Letter of Acceptance.

32. **Performance Security:**

- A. Performance Security for SITC (Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning & Trial Run) of Work which shall valid upto Defect Liability Period plus 60 days

The successful Bidder, i.e. the Bidder whose Bid is acceptable to the Employer, shall have to deposit Performance Security equal to 10% of the total contract value after deduction of the AMC value quoted by the bidder within 30 days of receipt of notification of award of the Contract. The performance security may be furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee from any Scheduled/ Nationalised bank in the format given in Bid Documents. The Bank guarantee for performance security shall remain in force as

given in the Bid Document shall be valid up to 60 days beyond the expiry of the Defects Liability Period of two years. The extension of the Bank Guarantee will be extended and submitted by the bidder accordingly if there is any delay on the decision of HAFED.

The proceeds of the performance security shall be payable to the HAFED as compensation for any loss resulting from the Contractor's failure to complete its obligations under the Contract.

B. Performance Security for AMC which shall valid upto AMC Period plus 60 days

The successful Bidder, i.e. the Bidder whose Bid is acceptable to the Employer, shall have to deposit Performance Security equal to 50% of the AMC contract value quoted by the bidder before 30 days of completion of Defect Liability Period. The performance security may be furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee from any Scheduled/ Nationalised bank in the format given in Bid Documents. The Bank guarantee for performance security shall remain valid up to 60 days beyond the expiry of the AMC Period of three years. The extension of the Bank Guarantee will be extended and submitted by the bidder accordingly if there is any delay on the decision of HAFED.

The proceeds of the performance security shall be payable to the HAFED as compensation for any delay /loss resulting from the Contractor's failure to complete its obligations under the Contract.

1. Payment (Clause16)

I. Mobilization advance (Mandatory)

- a) The contractor can avail 20% mobilization advance for Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning works and Civil, MEP fire-fighting works of the contract value @ 9% of simple interest for capital works to expedite the deployment of technical staff, establishment of office for own & employees staff, material, movement of equipment and machinery etc. at site. This advance shall be paid against bank guarantee from any nationalised bank of India to be given by the contractor. The Employer is rightly entitled to check that mobilisation advance is utilised for the work for which it is given. Mobilization advance shall be recovered @ 20% of gross value of work done from each running account bill, however, in any case full mobilisation advance shall be recovered before 80% of total work completed. The bank guarantee shall be released after 100% of the recovery of Mobilisation advance.
- b) Bonus @ 0.5% of contract value per fortnightly shall be paid to contractor for early completion. The bonus incentive for period less than fortnight shall not be paid for.

NOTE:

- (i) The interest rate applicable for advance will be 9% per annum (simple interest) on the outstanding advance amount. The advance shall be adjusted by recovery on pro rata basis along with interest from the 1st Supply/RA Bill onwards. The interest shall be calculated on the basis of advance adjusted from the date of cheque towards advance payment to the date of receipt of material at site, on actual number of days.
- (ii) All bank guarantees should be issued by Nationalised Banks approved by RBI to be at par with

Nationalised Banks for the limited purpose of acceptance of guarantee or foreign banks having branches in India.

- (iii) The successful bidder may raise running bills for supply as soon as supply is completed as per the schedule and bills for Installation & Commissioning job shall be raised as applicable.

II. Terms of Payment

A. Terms of Payment for Supply Installation, Testing, Commissioning & Trial Run:

- (a) 70% of contract price (against detailed item wise cost breakup be furnished by the Contractor in advance and accepted/ approved by SPV) on safe receipt of the goods at site and after inspection and approval of the SPV. 20% of mobilization advance will be recovered from each running bills on pro rata basis.
- (b) 20% of contract price shall be paid on actual completion of installation/erection and after due inspection and approval by the SPV (against detailed break up cost to be furnished by the Contractor in advance and accepted by the SPV).
- (c) The balance 10% shall be paid after successful commissioning and 3 months trial run of plant (on continuous satisfactory running of the complete plant for three month), and acceptance by the SPV's representative, within the scope of this contract.

B. Terms of Payment for Civil, PEB, MEP, Fire-fighting Works: As per RA Bills & based on the joint measurement as site as per BoQ attached with this bid. 20% of mobilization advance will be recovered from each running bills on pro rata basis.

C. Terms of Payment for AMC Period: The payment for AMC shall be made on quarterly basis and the above terms and conditions of payment and clause for mobilization advance is applicable only for Supply, Installation, Erection and Commissioning of equipments & machinery up-to defect liability period. No mobilization advance is to be given for AMC.

SECTION 4 (III)

SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK

Design, detailed engineering, manufacturing, vetting from technical body, inspection at manufacturer's works, packing, forwarding, unloading, erection, testing, commissioning, achieving rated equipment and capacities including Civil, PEB, MEP, Firefighting works related, trial run, and handing over to HAFED's satisfaction of the following as given section wise in the list below and not limited to:

A) Design and supply of

- COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING for GRAINS (1.5 TPH) & Fruits & Vegetables (1.5 MT), MHE, Racking, and related electrical system including all Electrical Panels, Cables, Transformer, Diesel Generator (Power Backup) etc.
The Warehouse is for bulk storage and no racking storage required.

B) Erection, testing and commissioning of:

- COLD STORAGE (500 MT), SORTING GRADING GRAINS (1.5 TPH) & Fruits & Vegetables (1.5 MT), WAREHOUSE (500 MT), MHE, Racking, and related electrical system including all Electrical Panels, Cables, Transformer, Diesel Generator (Power Backup) etc.
The Warehouse is for bulk storage and no racking storage required.

Bidders may add additional items section wise if these are required as per their detail engineering. These additional / optional / alternatives items offered by the bidder will be considered during technical evaluation of the bids and would be subjected to acceptance by the HAFED only through addendum of the tender document.

The section wise list of equipment is as follows:

- The equipment and accessories shall be covered under the warranty/guarantee clauses specified in bidding document.
- Suitable structure for roofing of all elevator towers to be provided. However, roofing sheeting will be done by Contractor.

C) Civil, MEP, Firefighting Works

- All Civil, MEP works, Fire-fighting works including design, Drawings of P&M and vetting of design and GFC Drawings from Reputed Institute (IIT/NIT) is in the successful Bidder's Scope.
- The Civil works shall cover all
 - Complete Design of Pre-Engineering Building, Vetting of Design of Pre-Engineering Building from Reputed institute (IIT/NIT etc). The successful bidder shall submit the vetted design & drawings to HAFED before executing the work at site.
 - Construction works of the facility including PEB structure above brickwork of 4.2 m height from road level.
 - External Development for CC Road & RCC Drain, external electrification etc.
 - Boundary Wall (1.8 metre height) and Gate House, Security Rooms, Weighbridge Rooms

- The Firefighting design shall confirm to the NBC, local government norms and as per the site area.
(Please see the attached drawings for detailed reference)

D) Design, Drawings, Vetting of Design, Supply, fabrication, Erection & commissioning of Pre-Engineering Building works:

- The successful bidder shall design the entire pre-engineering building & submit the same in Reputed Institute (IIT/NIT) for vetting of the same.
- Once the design got vetted from the institute, the vendor shall submit the same to PMC with all necessary load details & base reactions for record purpose.
- The vendor shall fabricate all the structural element at their manufacturing plant only with automatic welding machine.
- Prior to dispatch of materials before primer/ painting, the vendor will raise a request for factory inspection.
- The materials to be dispatched by the vendor only after approval received from HAFED.

E) Trial Run and Training

- Trial Run of the facility (Plant and machinery in the scope of the tender), starts from the date of commissioning for three months period. The scope under the trial run covers successful running and operation of all the components in the scope; supply of required raw material for successful trial run, etc. for the entire facility during the three months trial run period. All staff and materials required for trial run are to be deployed by the Successful Contractor.
- A minimum of one week training or more if required is to be arranged by the Successful Contractor for the running, operation and production staff proposed by HAFED during the trial run period. Prior Communication and Approval is to be done with HAFED regarding the training. The training should cover all details on running, monitoring, data recording and safety measures, etc. of all the equipment.

Sr No	Subject	Details	Remarks
1	Date of start of trial run	From the date of Commissioning	
2	Period of trial run	3 calendar months	
3	Brief Scope	Maintenance, Running and operation of all the equipment: Successful running and operation of all the components in the scope And A minimum of one week training or more if required is to be arranged by the Successful Contractor for the running, operation and production staff proposed by HAFED	Successful trial run shall be monitored for all the components etc. Minimum of one week training or more as required is to be organised by the Contractor.

Trial run shall be for the period where consistent capacity proof is achieved for every component. Consistent capacity means running the plant at a rated capacity. Raw material and staff required for successful trial run are to be arranged by the Contractor. The time period of Trial Run is to be weekly / fortnightly on one shift basis within 3 months trial run period to ensure all parameters should be achieved.

E) Defect Liability period and Warranty, Annual Maintenance of the Plant and Machinery in the scope of the tender:

The defect liability period shall be 24 (Twenty-Four)-calendar months after commissioning of the Equipment, Plant and Machinery in the scope of the tender.

Any defect in material or workmanship observed in the work during execution of work or within Defect liability period shall be rectified by agency at his own cost (the contractor's Cost). In the case the contractor fails to rectify the defects within 15 days, HAFED shall get the work executed at his risks and costs and recovered from the Contractor.

The warranty and guarantee certificates of all the components and machinery in the scope of the tender shall be submitted to HAFED at the time of Supply and Installation and the same shall hold true if it is more than the defect liability period. Otherwise, defect liability of two years holds true for all the equipment.

The Bidder shall quote for 3 years (36 calendar months) of Annual Maintenance Services post completion of Defect Liability Period. The same shall also include warranty / guarantee / spare parts / maintenance of the all the equipment& machinery. (If warranty of equipment/machinery is more than the defect liability period of 24 months).

The services during the annual maintenance period of three years shall be the same as mentioned in the defect liability period. However, the cost of spares or machinery/equipment shall be paid by HAFED (if warranty given by original equipment manufacturer has expired) after ascertaining the same. The successful contractor shall prepare a list of the equipment for requirements of spare parts or for the equipment for which replacement may be required and submit the same with its quoted rates to HAFED during the financial bid submission. The quoted rates for the spare parts shall be in limits and shall correspond to the rates quoted for the Supply and installation of equipment in the scope of the tender If any equipment is to be repaired/ replaced which is not in the list of spare parts submitted then the Contractor shall submit three quotations to HAFED of that equipment / spare parts etc and take prior approval from HAFED for any kind of rework or replacement during the three years of maintenance period. HAFED deserves the right to verify the same by competitive third party agency.

Table for Defect Liability Period & Warranty:

Sr No	Subject	Details	Remarks
1	Date of start of defect liability and warranty	From the date of Commissioning	
2	Period of defect liability and warranty	Minimum of 24 calendar months (2 years) and beyond for all the equipment whose Warranty is for more than 24 months as per Original Equipment Manufacturer.	
3	Brief Scope	Rectification and Replacement of the equipment if defects or error in functioning are found.	Reporting and Approval from HAFED

Table for Annual Maintenance Period:

Sr No	Subject	Details	Remarks
1	Date of start of Annual Maintenance	From the date of Completion of defect liability period	
2	Period of Annual Maintenance	Minimum of 36 calendar months (3 years) and beyond for all the equipment whose Warranty is for more than 24 months as per Original Equipment Manufacturer.	
3	Brief Scope	The successful contractor shall prepare a list of the equipment for requirements of spare parts or for the equipment for which replacement may be required and submit the same with its quoted rates to HAFED during the financial bid submission. The quoted rates for the spare parts shall be in limits and shall correspond to the rates quoted for the Supply and installation of equipment in the scope of the tender. If any equipment is to be repaired/ replaced which is not in the list of spare parts submitted then the Contractor shall submit three quotations to HAFED of that equipment / spare parts etc and take prior approval from HAFED for any kind of rework or replacement during the three years of maintenance period. HAFED reserves the right to verify the same by competitive third party agency	Reporting and Approval from HAFED

****** It may be noted that if warranty/guarantee is more than 60 months (24 months of Defect Liability and 36 months of Annual Maintenance) then the Contractor has to replace/rectify the same. If warranty exists beyond 36months it is the sole responsibility of the Contractor to maintain the same in case of any damage as stated by Original Manufacturer agency.**

Note:

- The completion date of commissioning of all equipment will be marked as the final date of commissioning for further reference of Trial Run, Defect Liability Period and subsequently for Annual Maintenance Period.
- In case, any equipment is replaced or repaired during Defect Liability period or annual maintenance period (falling in the warranty period given by Original Equipment Manufacturer), all tests are to be performed by the contractor for the new equipment as per the Quality Assurance Plan. Schedule of spares inventory should be presented to HAFED at the time of commissioning.

SECTION 5(I)

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. Definitions

In this Contract, the following terms shall be interpreted as indicated.

- a) "The Contract" means the agreement entered into between the HAFED and the Contractor, as recorded in the Contract Form signed by the parties, including all attachments and appendices thereto and all documents incorporated by reference therein;
- b) "The Contract Price" means the price payable to the Contractor under the Contract for the full and proper performance of its contractual obligations;
- c) "The Goods" means all of the equipment, machinery, and/or other materials, which the Contractor is required to supply to the HAFED under the Contract;
- d) "Services" means services ancillary to the supply of the Goods, such as transportation and insurance, and any other incidental services, such as installation, commissioning, provision of technical assistance, training and other such obligations of the Contractor covered under the Contract;
- e) "The Contractor" means the individual or firm supplying the Goods and services under this Contract.
- f) "Office -in-charge" means the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak designated as such or other Officer appointed from time to time by the HAFED and notified in writing to the Contractor to act as Officer -in-charge for the purposes of contract.
- g) "Works" means all goods to be provided and work (Services) to be done by the Contractor under the contract.

2. Application

These General Conditions shall apply to the extent that they are not superseded by provisions in other parts of the Contract.

3. Country of Origin

3.1 For purpose of this Clause "origin" means the place where the Goods were mined, grown or produced, or from which the Services are supplied. Goods are produced when, through manufacturing, processing or substantial and major assembling of components, a commercially recognized new product results that is substantially different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components.

3.2 The origin of Goods and Services is distinct from the nationality of the Contractor.

4. Standards

The Goods supplied under this Contract shall conform to the standards mentioned in the Technical Specifications, and, when no applicable standard is mentioned, to the authoritative standard appropriate to the Goods' country of origin and such standards shall be the latest issued by the concerned institution.

5. Use of Contract Documents and Information

- 5.1. The Contractor shall not, without the HAFED's prior written consent, disclose the Contract, or any provision thereof, or any specification, plan, drawing, pattern, sample or information furnished by or on behalf of the HAFED in connection therewith, to any person other than a person employed by the Contractor in the performance of the Contract. Disclosure to any such employed person shall be made in confidence and shall extend only as far as may be necessary for purposes of such performance.
- 5.2. The Contractor shall not, without the HAFED's prior written consent, make use of any document or information enumerated in para. 5.1 Except for purposes of performing the Contract.
- 5.3. Any document, other than the Contract itself, enumerated in Para. 5.1 shall remain the property of the HAFED and shall be returned (in all copies) to the HAFED on completion of the Contractor's performance under the Contract if so required by the HAFED.

6. Patent Rights

The Contractor shall indemnify the HAFED against all third-party claims of infringement of patent, trademark or industrial design rights arising from use of the Goods or any part thereof in India.

Inspection and Tests

- 8.1 The HAFED or its representative shall have the right to inspect and/or test the Goods to confirm their conformity to the Contract. The Special Conditions of Contract and/or the Technical Specifications shall specify what inspections and tests and QAP attached in the document the HAFED requires and where they are to be conducted. The HAFED shall notify the Contractor in writing of the identity of any representatives, if retained for these purposes. The contractor has to inform HAFED prior to despatch of any major equipment of the contract document. The contractor can only supply material if the inspection is found satisfactory.
- 8.2 The inspections and tests may be conducted on the premises of the Contractor or its subcontractor(s), at point of delivery and/or at the Good's final destination. Where conducted on the premises of the Contractor or its sub- contractor(s), all reasonable facilities and assistance including access to drawings and production data-shall be furnished to the inspectors at no charge to the HAFED . In case of any defects or deficiency notified by the HAFED's inspection authority, the Contractor will rectify and make good the same without delay and not proceed with further processing of such item(s) of Goods without obtaining approval from the inspection authority.
- 8.3 Should any inspected or tested Goods fail to conform to the Specifications, the HAFED may reject them and the Contractor shall either replace the rejected Goods or make all alterations necessary to meet specification requirements free of cost to the HAFED.

- 8.4** The HAFED's right to inspect, test and, where necessary, reject the Goods after the Goods' arrival at the destination shall in no way be limited or waived by reason of the Goods having previously been inspected, tested and passed by the HAFED or its representative prior to the Goods shipment from the country of origin.
- 8.5** Tests upon completion
- 8.5.1** The Contractor shall give to the HAFED 21 days notice of the date after which he will be ready to make the tests of completion (the Test). Unless otherwise agreed, the Tests shall take place within 14 days after the said date on such day or days, as the HAFED shall notify the Contractor.
- 8.5.2** If the HAFED fails to appoint a time after having been asked to do so, or does not attend at the time and place appointed, the Contractor shall be entitled to proceed with the Tests in his absence. The tests shall then be deemed to have been made in the presence of the HAFED and the results of the Tests shall be accepted as accurate.
- 8.5.3** If the Tests are being unreasonably delayed by the Contractor the HAFED may give notice requiring the Contractor to make the tests within 21 days after the receipt of such notice. The Contractor shall make the Tests on such days within that period as the Contractor may fix and of which he shall give notice to the HAFED.
- 8.5.4** If the Contractor fails to make the Tests within 21 days the HAFED may himself proceed with the Tests. All tests so made by the HAFED shall be at the risk and cost of the Contractor and the cost thereof shall be deducted from the Contractor's price. The test shall then be deemed to have been made in the presence of the Contractor and results of the tests shall be accepted as accurate.
- 8.5.5** If the Goods/services or any section fails to pass the Tests, the Contractor may require such tests to be repeated on the same terms and conditions. All costs to which the HAFED may be put to by the repetition of the tests under this sub- clause or under sub clause 8.5.14 shall be deducted from the Contract Price.
- 8.5.6** If the HAFED and the Contractor disagree on the interpretation of the test results each shall give a statement of his views to the other within 14 days after such disagreement arises. The statement shall be accompanied by all relevant evidence. The HAFED will review both the statements and render a final decision within a further period of fourteen (14) days, which shall be binding on the Contractor.
- 8.5.7** If the Goods/Services or any Section fails to pass the Tests on the repetition thereof under sub-clause 8.5.4 the HAFED after due consultation with the Contractor, shall be entitled to:
- a) Order one further repetition of the Tests under the conditions of sub-clause 8.5.4 or
 - b) Reject the Goods or a section thereof in which event the HAFED shall have the same remedies against the Contractor as are provided under sub-clause 8.5.12.
 - c) Issue a taking over certificate, if the HAFED so wishes, notwithstanding that the Goods are not complete. The Contractor's price shall then be reduced by such amount as may be agreed to by the

HAFED and the Contractor or failing an agreement, as may be determined through arbitration.

8.5.8 In considering the results of tests carried out under sub-clause 8.5.11 and 8.5.14 and the HAFED shall make allowances for the effect of any use of the Goods by him on the performance or other characteristics of the Goods.

8.5.9 As soon as the Goods/Services or any section thereof has passed the tests, the HAFED shall issue a certificate to the Contractor to that effect.

8.5.10 The Goods and Services shall be accepted by the HAFED when they have been completed in accordance with the contract, except in minor respects that do not affect the use of the Goods for their intended purposes and having passed the tests on completion and a taking over certificate has been issued or deemed to have been issued in accordance with sub-clause 8.5.10

8.5.11 The Contractor may apply by notice to the HAFED for a taking over certificate not earlier than 14 days before the goods will in the Contractor's opinion be complete and ready for taking over under sub-clause 8.5.9.

The HAFED shall within 28 days after the receipt of the Contractor's application either:

- a) Issue the taking over certificate to the Contractor stating the date on which the works were complete and ready for taking over, or
- b) Reject the application giving his reasons and specifying the work required to be done by the Contractor to enable the taking over certificate to be issued.

If the HAFED fails either to issue the taking over certificate or to reject the Contractor's application within the period of 28 days he shall be deemed to have issued the taking over certificate on the last day of that period.

If the services are divided by the Contract into sections the Contractor shall be entitled to apply for separate taking over certificate for each such section.

8.5.12 The HAFED shall not use any part of the Goods unless taking over certificate has been issued in respect thereof.

If nevertheless the HAFED uses any part of the Goods that part which is used shall be deemed to have been taken over at the date of such use. The HAFED shall on request of the Contractor issue a taking over certificate accordingly. If the HAFED uses any part of the Goods before taking over, the Contractor shall be given the earliest opportunity of taking such steps as may be necessary to carry out the tests on completion.

8.5.13 If the Contractor fails to remedy a defect or damage pointed out by the HAFED within a reasonable time, the HAFED may fix a final time for remedying the defect or damage.

If the Contractor fails to do so, the HAFED may:

- a) Carry out the work himself or by others at the Contractor's risk and cost, provided that he does so in a reasonable manner. The costs properly incurred by the HAFED in remedying the defect or damage shall be deducted from the Contract Price, but the Contractor shall have no responsibility for such work, or
- b) Require the Contractor to grant the HAFED a reasonable reduction in the Contract Price to be agreed or fixed by arbitration or
- c) If the defect or damage is such that the HAFED has been deprived of substantially the whole of the benefits of the Goods or a part thereof, he may terminate the Contract, in respect of such parts of the Goods as cannot be put to the intended use. The HAFED shall, to the exclusion of any remedy be entitled to recover all sums paid in respect of such parts of the Goods together with the cost of dismantling the same, clearing the site and returning plant to the Contractor or otherwise disposing of it in accordance with the Contractor's instructions.

8.5.14 If the defect or damage is such that repairs cannot be expeditiously carried out on the site, the Contractor may with the consent of the HAFED remove from the site for the purpose of repair any part of the works which is defective or damaged, after furnishing a suitable guarantee as may be prescribed by the HAFED .

8.5.15 If the replacement or renewals are such that they may affect the performance of the services, the HAFED may request that the tests on completion be repeated to the extent necessary. The request shall be made by notice within 28 days after the replacement or renewal. The tests shall be carried out in accordance with clauses 8.5.1 to 8.5.3.

8.5.16 Until the final certificate of commissioning has been issued, the Contractor shall have the right of access to all parts of the Goods and to the records of the working and performance of the Goods and Services.

Such right of access shall be during the HAFED 's normal working hours at the Contractor's risk and cost. Access shall also be granted to any duly authorized representative of the Contractor whose name has been communicated in writing to the Contractor.

Subject to the HAFED's approval, the Contractor may also at his own risk and cost Make any tests, which he considers desirable.

8.6 Nothing in the clause 8 shall in any way relieve the Contractor from any warranty or other obligations under this Contract.

7. Packing and Marking

- 9. 1. The Contractor shall provide such packing of the Goods as is required to prevent their damage or deterioration during transit to their final destination as indicated in the Contract. The packing shall be sufficient to withstand, without limitation, rough handling during transit and exposure to temperature, salt and precipitation during transit and open storage. Packing case size and weights shall take into consideration, where appropriate, the remoteness of the Goods' final destination and the absence of heavy handling facilities at all points in transit.

9. 2. The packing, marking and documents within and outside the packages shall comply strictly with such special requirements as shall be expressly provided for in the Contract and, subject to Clause 18 and any subsequent instructions given by the HAFED .

9. 3. Each package shall be marked to indicate:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) Name of the Contractor | d) Purchase Order number |
| b) Details of items in | e) Gross, net and tare the package weights of the item |
| c) Name of the Consignee | f) Destination |

10 Delivery and Documents

Delivery of the Goods shall be made by the Contractor in accordance with the terms specified by the HAFED in its Schedule of Requirements and the Special Conditions of Contract.

11. Insurance

11.1 The Goods supplied under the Contract shall be fully insured in Indian Rupees or a freely convertible currency against loss or damage incidental to manufacture or acquisition, transportation, storage at site, delivery and up to handing over of the plant and equipment in the manner specified in the Special Conditions of Contract.

11.2 Where delivery of the Goods is required by the HAFED on a CIF basis, the Contractor shall arrange and pay for marine insurance naming the HAFED as the beneficiary.

11.3 The Contractor shall provide a copy of the insurance policy along with invoice to the HAFED who will make arrangements to extend the validity of the policy, if necessary.

11.4 Should any loss or damage occur, the Contractor should -

- a. Initiate and pursue claim till settlement, and
- b. Promptly make arrangements for repair and/or replacement of any damaged item/s irrespective of settlement of claim by the underwriters.

12. Transportation

12.1 Where the Contractor is required under the Contract to deliver the Goods FOR DESTINATION, as specified in the schedule of requirements. Transportation shall be arranged and paid for by the Contractor, and the cost thereof shall be included in the Contract Price.

12.3 Where the Contractor is required to effect delivery under any other terms, for example, by post or to another address in the source country, the Contractor shall be required to meet all transport and storage expenses until delivery.

12.4 In all the cases, transportation of the Goods up to the project site shall be the responsibility of the Bidder and the cost thereof shall be included/ indicated in the contract price.

12.5 Where the Contractor is required under the Contract to deliver the Goods CIF, no further restriction shall be placed on the choice of the ocean carrier.

13. Incidental Services

13.1 As specified in the General Conditions of Contract, the Contractor may be required to provide any or all of the following services:

- a. Performance or supervision of on-site assembly and/or start-up of the supplied Goods;
- b. Furnishing of tools required for assembly and/or maintenance of the supplied goods;
- c. Furnishing of a detailed operations and maintenance manual for each appropriate unit of the supplied Goods; and manuals covering the operation and maintenance of automation software and control systems.
- d. Performance or supervision or maintenance and/or repair of the supplied Goods, for a period of time agreed by the parties, provided that this service shall not relieve the Contractor of any warranty obligations under this Contract; and
- e. Conduct of training of the HAFED's personnel, at the Contractor's plant and/or on-site, in assembly, start-up operation, maintenance and/or repair of the supplied Goods.

13.2 Prices charged by the Contractor for the preceding incidental services, if not included in the price for the Goods, shall be agreed upon in advance by the parties and shall not exceed the prevailing rates charged from other parties by the Contractor for similar services.

14. Spare Parts requirement after defect liability period:

14.1 As specified in the Special Conditions of Contract, the Contractor may be required to provide the materials and notifications pertaining to spare parts manufactured or distributed by the Contractor:

- a. Such spare parts as the HAFED may elect to purchase from the Contractor, provided that this election shall not relieve the Contractor of any warranty obligations under the Contract; and
- b. In the event of termination of production of the spare parts:
 - i. Advance notification to the HAFED of the pending termination, in sufficient time to permit the HAFED to procure its needed requirements; and
 - ii. Following such termination, furnishing at no cost to the HAFED, the blueprints, drawings and specifications of the spare parts, if and when requested.

15. A. Defects liability:

The defect liability period for the work is 24 months after successful commissioning of plants. During the defect liability period contractor shall be responsible for any damage, defects to equipments/

machinery/plants, services of machinery equipments as per their manual, replacement of any parts/machinery as required for proper functioning of plants.

15.1 Completion of Outstanding Work and Remedying Defects

In order that the Contract Documents and the Works shall be in the condition required by the Contract (fair wear and tear expected) at, or as soon as practicable after, the expiry of the Contract Period, the Contractor shall

- a) complete any work which is outstanding on the date stated in a Taking-Over Certificate, as soon as practicable after such date, and
- b) execute all work of amendment, rework, and remedying defects or damage, as may be instructed by the Employer or the Employer's Representative during the Contract Period.

If any such defect appears or damage occurs, the Employer or the Employer's Representative shall promptly notify the Contractor in writing.

15.2 Cost of Remedying Defects

All work referred to in Sub-Clause 15.1 (b) shall be executed by the Contractor at his own cost, if the necessity for such work is due to

- (a) The design of the Works,.
- (b) Plant, Materials or workmanship not being in accordance with the Contract, or
- (c) Failure by the Contractor to comply with any of his other obligations.

15.3 Failure to Remedy Defects

If the Contractor fails to remedy any defect or damage within a reasonable time, the Employer or the Employer's Representative may fix a date on or by which to remedy the defect or damage, and give the Contractor reasonable notice of such date.

If the Contractor fails to remedy the defect or damage by such date and the necessity for such work is due to a cause stated in Sub-Clause 15.2(a), (b), or (c), the Employer may (at his sole discretion):

- (i) Carry out the work himself or by others, in a reasonable manner and at the Contractor's risk and cost, but the Contractor shall have no responsibility for such work: the costs properly incurred by the Employer in remedying the defect or damage shall be recoverable from the Contractor by the Employer;
- (ii) Require the Employer's Representative to determine and certify a reasonable reduction in the Contract Price; or
- (iii) If the defect or damage is such that the Employer has been deprived of substantially the whole of the benefit of the Works or parts of the Works, terminate the Contract in respect of such parts of the Works as cannot be put to the intended use: the Employer shall then be entitled to recover all sums paid for such parts of the Works together with the cost of dismantling the same, clearing the Site and returning Plant and Materials to the Contractor, and Sub-Clause 15.1 shall not apply.

15.4 Removal of Defective Work

If the defect or damage is such that it cannot be remedied expeditiously on the Site, the Contractor may, with the consent of the Employer's Representative or the Employer, remove from the Site for the purposes of repair any part of the Works which is defective or damaged.

15. Warranty/Guarantee

- 15.1 Contractor warrants that the Goods and equipment, supplied, installed and commissioned under the Contract are new, unused, of the most recent or current models and incorporate all recent improvements in design and materials unless provided otherwise in the Contract. The Contractor further warrants that the Goods supplied under this Contract shall have no defect arising from design, materials or workmanship (except insofar as the design or material is required by the HAFED's Specifications) or from any act or omission of the Contractor, that may develop under normal use of the supplied Goods in the conditions obtaining in the country of final destination. The Contractor also guarantees that the Goods supplied shall perform satisfactorily as per the signed/rated/-installed capacity as provided for in the Contract.
- 15.2 This warranty/guarantee shall remain valid for 24 months and as per the original manufacturer (if it is more than 24 months) after the Goods have been commissioned/ installed at site, installed and the plant successfully tested, commissioned and accepted by the HAFED. The HAFED shall promptly notify the Contractor in writing of any claims arising under this warranty.
- 15.3 Upon receipt of such notice, the Contractor shall, repair or replace the defective Goods or parts thereof within fifteen days without costs to the HAFED other than, where applicable, the cost of inland delivery of the repaired or replaced Goods or parts from the port of entry to the final destination.
- 15.4 If the Contractor, having been notified, fails to remedy the defect(s) within a reasonable period, the HAFED may proceed to take such remedial action as may be necessary, at the Contractor's risk and expense and without prejudice to any other rights which the HAFED may have against the Contractor under the Contract.

16. Payment

- 16.1 The method and conditions of payment to be made to the Contractor under the Contract shall be specified in the Special Conditions of Contract.
- 16.2 The Contractor's request(s) for payment shall be made to the HAFED in writing, accompanied by an invoice describing, as appropriate, the Goods delivered and Services performed, and by shipping documents, submitted pursuant to Clause 10, and fulfilment of other obligations stipulated in the Contract.
- 16.3 Payments shall be made promptly by the HAFED within thirty (30) days of submission of an invoice/claim by the Contractor.
- 16.4 All payments under this contract shall be made in Indian Rupees only.

17. Prices

1. Prices charged by the Contractor for Goods delivered and Services performed under the Contract shall not vary from the prices quoted by the Contractor in its bid.
2. Price variation on account of change in rates of taxes and duties namely GST etc on the invoices items/services shall not be payable by HAFED.

18. Change Orders

18.1 The HAFED may, at any time, by a written order given to the Contractor pursuant to Clause 31, make changes within the general scope of the Contract in any one or more of the following:

- a. Drawings, designs or specifications, where Goods to be furnished under the Contract are to be specifically manufactured for the HAFED ;
- b. The method of shipment or packing;
- c. The place of delivery; or
- d. The Services to be provided by the Contractor.

18.2 If any such change causes an increase or decrease in the cost of, or the time required for, the Contractor's performance of any part of the work under the Contract, whether changed or not changed by the order, an equitable adjustment shall be made in the Contract Price or delivery schedule, or both, and the Contract shall accordingly be amended. Any claims by the Contractor for adjustment under this clause must be asserted within thirty (30) days from the date of the Contractor's receipt of the HAFED 's change order.

19. Contract Amendment

19.1 Subject to Clause 18, no variation in or modification of the terms of the Contract shall be made except by written amendment signed by the parties.

20. Assignment

20.1 The Contractor shall not assign, in whole or in part, its obligations to perform under the Contract, except with the HAFED 's prior written consent.

21. Subcontracts

21.1 The Contractor shall notify the HAFED in writing of all subcontracts awarded under the Contract if not already specified in his bid. Such notification, in his original bid or later, shall not relieve the Contractor from any liability or obligation under the Contract.

21.2 Sub contracts must comply with the provisions of clause 3

22. Delays in the Contractor's Performance

22.1 Delivery of the Goods and performance of Services shall be made by the Contractor in accordance with the time schedule specified by the HAFED in its Schedule of Requirements.

22.2 An un-excused delay by the Contractor in the performance of its delivery obligations shall render the Contractor liable to any or all of the following sanctions:
Forfeiture of its performance security, imposition of liquidated damages, and/or termination of the Contract for default.

22.3 If at any time during performance of the Contract, the Contractor or its subcontractor(s) should

encounter conditions impeding timely delivery of the Goods and performance of Services, the Contractor shall promptly notify the HAFED in writing of the fact of the delay, its likely duration and its cause(s). As soon as practicable after receipt of the Contractor's notice, the HAFED shall evaluate the situation and may at its discretion extend the Contractor's time for performance, in which case the extension shall be ratified by the parties by amendment of the Contract.

23. Liquidated Damages

23.1 Subject to Clause 25, if the Contractor fails to deliver any or all the goods or perform the services within the times period (s) specified in the Contract, the HAFED shall, without prejudice to its other remedies under the Contract, deduct from the contract prices, as liquidated damages, a sum equivalent to:

- (1) 0.5% of the full contract value for every completed week (week comprising of 7 days including holidays and any incomplete week shall be ignored for the calculations of liquidated damages) of delay in the supplies/commissioning.
- (2) The total amount so deducted shall not exceed 10% of the Contract value. Once the maximum is reached, the HAFED may consider termination of the contract.

23.1.2 The total amount so deducted shall not exceed 10% of the Contract value. Once the maximum is reached, the HAFED may consider termination of the Contract pursuant to Clause 24.

23.2 Any incremental taxes and levies on account of delay in performance of the Contract by the Contractor shall be to the Contractor's account.

24. Termination for Default

24.1 Contractors default:

24.1.1 If the Contractor shall assign the Contract, without the consent in writing of the HAFED first obtained, or if in the opinion of the HAFED, the Contractor:

- a. Has abandoned the Contract, or
- b. Without reasonable excuse has failed to commence the Works or has suspended the progress of the works for twenty eight days after receiving from the HAFED written notice to proceed, or
- c. Despite previous warnings by the HAFED, in writing, is not executing the works in accordance with the Contract, or neglecting to carry out his obligations under the contract so as seriously to affect the carrying out of the Works.

Then the HAFED may, after giving fourteen days notice in writing to the Contractor, enter upon the Site and expel the Contractor there from without thereby voiding the contract, or releasing the Contractor from any of his obligations or liabilities under the contract, or affecting the rights and powers conferred by the Contract on the HAFED and may himself complete the works or may employ any other Contractor to complete the Works without prejudice to any other remedy of the

HAFED . The HAFED or such other Contractor shall have free use for such completion of so much of the Contractor's Equipment as may be on the Site in connection with the works without being responsible to the Contractor for fair wear and tear thereof and to the inclusion of any right of the Contractor over the same.

24.1.2 The HAFED shall, as soon as may be practicable after any such entry and expulsion by the HAFED fix and determine by or after reference to the parties, or after such investigation or enquiries as he may think fit to make or institute, and shall certify what amount, if any, had at the time of such entry and expulsion been reasonably earned by or would reasonably accrue to the Contractor in respect of work then actually done by him under the Contract and the value of any unused or partially used materials on the Site.

24.1.3 If the HAFED shall enter and expel the Contractor under this Clause, he shall not be liable to pay to the Contractor any money on account of the Contract until the costs of execution and all other expenses incurred by the HAFED have been ascertained and the amount thereof certified. The Contractor shall then be entitled to receive only such sum or sums, if any, as the HAFED may certify would have been payable to him upon due completion by him after deducting the said amount. If such amount shall exceed the sum which would have been payable to the Contractor on due completion by him, then the Contractor shall, upon demand, pay to the HAFED the amount of such excess and it shall be deemed a debt due by the Contractor to the HAFED and shall be recoverable accordingly.

24.1.4 If the HAFED pursuant to this Clause takes the Works or part thereof out of the Contractor's hands the Contractor's Liability under Clause for delay in completion shall immediately cease, without prejudice to any such liability that may at that time already be recoverable from the Contractor by the HAFED .

24.1.5 Consequent to such termination of Contract, the HAFED shall also be entitled to recover the advance paid, if any, to the Contractor along with interest @ 18% per annum compounded quarterly on the last day of March, June, September and December on the advance paid for the entire period for which the advance was retained by the Contractor.

24.2 Default of the HAFED

24.2.1 In the event of the HAFED :

- a. Failing to pay to the Contractor the amount due within 60 days after the same shall have become due under the terms of the Contract subject to any deduction that the HAFED is entitled to make under the Contract, or
- b. Becoming bankrupt or (being a company) going into liquidation other than for the purpose of a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation, or
- c. Being unable to continue to meet his contractual obligations for unforeseen reasons due to economic dislocation

The Contractor shall be entitled without prejudice to any other rights or remedies (and in respect of paragraph (a) above as an alternative to the provisions of Clause 16 for Payment to terminate his employment under the Contract by giving 30 days prior notice in writing to the HAFED .

24.2.2 Upon the giving of such notice the Contractor shall with all reasonable dispatch remove from the Site all Contractor's equipment brought by him thereon.

24.2.3 In the event of such termination the HAFED shall be under the same obligations to the Contractor in regard to payment as if the Contract had been terminated under the provisions of Sub-Clause 25.4.2 hereof but in additions payment specified therein, the HAFED shall pay to the Contractor the amount of any reasonable loss or damage to the Contractor arising out of or in connection with or by consequence of such termination.

24.2.4 Nothing in this clause contained shall prejudice the right of the Contractor to exercise, either in lieu of or in addition to the rights and remedies in this Clause specified, any other rights or remedies to which the Contractor may be entitled.

25. Force Majeure

25.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of Clauses 22, 23, 24, the Contractor shall not be liable for forfeiture of its performance security, liquidated damages or termination for default, if and to the extent that, its delay in performance or other failure to perform its obligations under the Contract is the result of an event of Force Majeure.

25.2 For purposes of this clause, "Force Majeure" means an event beyond the control of the Contractor and not involving the Contractor's fault or negligence and not foreseeable. Such events may include, but are not restricted to, acts of the HAFED either in its sovereign or contractual capacity, wars or revolutions, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions and freight embargoes.

25.3 If a Force Majeure situation arises, the Contractor shall promptly notify the HAFED in writing of such condition and the cause thereof. Unless otherwise directed by the HAFED in writing, the Contractor shall continue to perform its obligations under the Contract as far as is reasonably practical, and shall seek all reasonable alternative means for performance not prevented by the Force Majeure event.

25.4 Termination in Consequence of Force Majeure

25.4.1 If circumstances of Force Majeure have occurred and shall continue for a period of 182 days then, notwithstanding that the Contractor may by reason thereof have been granted an extension of Time for Completion of the Works, either party shall be entitled to serve upon the other 28 days' notice to terminate the Contract. If at the expiry of the period of 28 days Force Majeure shall still continue the Contract shall terminate.

25.4.2 If the Contract shall be terminated as aforesaid the Contractor shall be paid by the HAFED (in so far as such amounts or items shall not have already been overed by payments on account made to the Contractor) for all work executed prior to the date of termination at the rates and prices provided in the Contract and in addition:

- a) The amounts payable in respect of any preliminary items, so far as the work or service comprised therein has been carried out or performed, and a proper proportion as certified by the HAFED of any such items the work or service comprised in which has been partially carried out or

- performed.
- b) The cost of materials or goods reasonably ordered for the Works or for use in connection with the Works which shall have been delivered to the Contractor or of which the Contractor is legally liable to accept delivery (such materials or goods becoming the property of the HAFED upon such payment being made by him).
 - c) A sum, to be certified by the HAFED , being the amount of any expenditure, which in the circumstances was reasonably incurred by the Contractor in the expectation of completing the whole of the Works, in so far as such expenditure shall not have been covered by the payments in this Sub-Clause before mentioned.
 - d) The reasonable cost of removal under Sub-Clause 2 of this Clause and (if enquired by the Contractor) return thereof to the Contractor's works in his country or to any other destination at no greater cost.
 - e) The reasonable cost of repatriation of all the Contractor's staff and workmen employed on or in connection with the Works at the time of such termination.
- Provided always that, against any payments due from the HAFED under this Sub-Clause, the HAFED shall be entitled to be credited with any outstanding balances due from the Contractor for advances in respect of Plant and materials, and any sum previously paid by the HAFED to the Contractor in respect of the execution of the Works.

26. Termination for Insolvency

26.1 The HAFED may at any time terminate the Contract by giving written notice to the Contractor, without compensation to the Contractor, if:

- a) The Contractor becomes bankrupt or otherwise insolvent,
- b) The Contractor being a Company is wound up voluntarily by the order of a Court receiver, liquidator or Manager appointed on behalf of the debenture holders or circumstances shall have arisen which entitle the court or debenture holders to appoint a receiver, liquidator or a Manager, provided that such termination will not prejudice or affect any right of action or remedy which has accrued or will accrue thereafter to the HAFED .

27. Termination for Convenience

27.1 The HAFED, may by written sent to the `Contractor, terminate the Contract, in whole or in part, at any time for its convenience. The notice of termination shall specify that termination is for the HAFED's convenience, the extent to which performance of work under the Contract is terminated, and the date upon which such termination becomes effective.

27.2 The Goods that are complete and ready for shipment within 30 days after the Contractor's receipt of notice of termination shall be purchased by the HAFED at the Contract terms and prices. For the remaining Goods, the HAFED may elect:

- a. To have any portion completed and delivered at the Contract terms and prices; and/or
- b. To cancel the remainder and pay to the Contractor an agreed amount for partially completed Goods

and for materials and parts previously procured by the Contractor.

28. Resolution of Disputes

28.1 The HAFED and the Contractor shall make every effort to resolve amicably by direct informal negotiation any disagreement or dispute arising between them under or in connection with the Contract.

28.2 If, after thirty (30) days from the commencement of such informal negotiations, the HAFED and the Contractor have been unable to resolve amicably a Contract dispute, either party may require that the dispute be referred for resolution to the formal mechanisms specified in the Special Conditions of Contract. These mechanisms may include, but are not restricted to, conciliation mediated by a third party, adjudication in an agreed national or international forum, and/or international arbitration. The mechanism shall be specified in the Special Conditions of Contract.

29. Governing Language

29.1 The Contract shall be written in the language of the bid, as specified by the HAFED in the Instructions to Bidders. Subject to Clause 30, that language version of the Contract shall govern its interpretation. All correspondence and other documents pertaining to the Contract, which are exchanged by the parties, shall be written in that same language.

30. Applicable Law

30.1 The Contract shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Union of India.

31. Notices

31.1 Any notice given by one party to the other pursuant to the Contract shall be sent in writing or by telegram or telex/fax and confirmed in writing to the address specified for that purpose in the Special Conditions of Contract.

31.2 A notice shall be effective when delivered or on the notice's effective date, whichever is later.

32. Taxes and Duties

32.1 A Contractor shall be entirely responsible for payment of all taxes, duties, license fees, entry tax etc. until taking over of the works by the 'HAFED '.

33. Right to use defective Goods

If after delivery, acceptance and installation and within the guarantee and warranty period, the operation or use of the Goods proves to be unsatisfactory, the HAFED shall have the right to continue to operate or use such Goods until rectifications of defects, errors or omissions by repair or by partial or complete replacement is made without interfering with the HAFED s' operation.

33. Standard terms & conditions of GST

- 1.0 The price bid by the contractor shall be inclusive of all taxes including GST upto the closing date for submission of bid in the employer's country on the contractor's equipment, plant, material & supplies (payment, temporary and consumable) acquired for the purpose of the contract and on the services performed under the contract.
- 2.0 The contractor shall raise taxable invoice provision of GST to HAFED.
- 3.0 The transaction on which GST will be claimed from HAFED shall be included in the return to be furnished under GST law & the amount claimed from HAFED shall be amount for in the GST returns and will be deposited with GST authorities within the time prescribed by law in this regard.
- 4.0 The contractor shall indemnify HAFED for all losses caused to HAFED on account of excess charges of GST, In case it is found at a later stage that that wrong or incorrect payment has been recovered by it from HAFED on account of GST, the same will be refunded forthwith.
- 5.0 **Subsequent Legislation** – If, after the date of submission of tenders for the contract there occur changes to any national or state statute, Ordinance, Decree law which causes additional or reduced cost to the contractor, in the execution of the contract, such additional or reduced cost shall, be determined by GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak and shall be added to or deducted from the contract price and the GM HAFED, CFP, Rohtak/Executive Engineer, HAFED, Rohtak shall notify the contractor accordingly.
- 6.0 Income tax, labour cess and other deductions as applicable/as may be notified by union Government/State Government from time to time will be deducted from gross payment as per Govt. Instructions.
- 7.0 Nothing in the contract shall relieve the contractor from his responsibility to pay taxes/duties/cess etc. that may be levied in the employer's country on profits made by him in respect of the contract.
- 8.0 HAFED will not facilitate towards issuance of any certificate for availing exemption of any taxes through local administration/Deputy Commissioner or otherwise.
- 9.0 Tax will be deducted at source by HAFED from the payment or credit to be made to the contractor as per provisions of GST law when the provisions of section 51 of CGST Act will be made applicable of HAFED.
- 10.0 An undertaking in this regard be given by agency at **Annexure-I**.

Annexure-I

Undertaking

1. Certified that the transaction on which GST will be claimed shall be included in the return to be furnished under GST Act and the amount claimed from HAFED shall be accounted for in the returns and will be deposited with GST authorities as required.
2. Certified that GST will not be charged on the exempt supplies made to HAFED.
3. Certified that we shall indemnify the HAFED in case is found at a later stage that wrong or incorrect payment has been received on account of GST, the same will be refunded.

(Signature)

Complete Name.....

Address.....

.....

GSTIN.....

SECTION 5(II)

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY

1. Scope:

The following General Conditions of Contract shall supplement the General Conditions of Contract. Whenever there is a conflict, the provisions herein shall prevail over those in the General Conditions of Contract. The corresponding clause number of the General Conditions is indicated in parentheses.

2. Definitions

- (a) The HAFED is Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited and would include the term “Owner”.
- (b) The Contractor is (Name of Contractor).

3. Country of Origin

The place where the goods were mined, grown or produced from which the services are supplied

4. Equivalency of Standards and Codes

Wherever reference is made in the contract to the respective standards and codes in accordance with which goods and materials are to be furnished, and work is to be performed or tested, the provisions of the latest current edition or revision of the relevant standards and codes in effect shall apply, unless otherwise expressly set forth in the Contract. Where such standards and codes are national in character, or relate to a particular country or region, other authoritative standards which ensure an equal or higher quality than the standards and codes specified will be accepted subject to the HAFED 's prior review and written approval. Differences between the standards specified and the proposed alternative standards must be fully described in writing by the Contractor and submitted to the HAFED at least 30 days prior to the date when the Contractor desires the HAFED 's approval. In the event the HAFED determines that such proposed deviations do not ensure equal or higher quality, the Contractor shall comply with the standards set forth in the documents.

5. NA

6. Inspection and Tests

- 6.1** HAFED may depute any third Party inspection of all Mechanical equipment, electrical motors, pipes before dispatch to site. The inspection expenses (Travelling & arrangement) to be borne by the contractor. The HAFED (Employer) shall inform to the contractor, the name(s) of third party at appropriate time.
- 6.2** The inspection of the Goods shall be carried out to check whether the Goods are in conformity with the

technical specifications attached to the purchase order form and shall be in line with the inspection/test procedures laid down in the Schedule of Specifications and the Contract conditions.

- 6.3 Manufacturer must have suitable facilities at their works for carrying out various performance tests on the equipment. The bidder should clearly confirm that all the facilities exist for inspection and shall be made available to the inspecting Authority.
- 6.4 A load and functional tests as indicated in the specifications must be carried out at the manufacturer's works. Reliability of the equipment shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the appointed inspector or inspecting Agency.
- 6.5 Approved Contractor's drawings shall not be departed from except as provided in the Bidding Document.
- 6.6 The HAFED shall have the right at all reasonable times to inspect, at the Contractor's premises all Contractor's drawings of any part of the work.
- 6.7 The Contractor shall provide, within the time stated in the contract or in the programme, drawings showing how the plant is to be designed and any other information required for -
 - a. Preparing suitable foundations or other means of support.
 - b. Providing suitable access on the site for the plant and any necessary equipment to the place where the plant is to be erected and
 - c. Making necessary electrical connections from the panel board provided in the individual sections to the machines.
- 6.8 Before the goods and equipment are taken over by the HAFED, the Contractor shall supply operation and maintenance manuals together with drawings of the goods and equipment as built. These shall be in such details as will enable the HAFED to operate, maintain, adjust and repair all parts of the works as stated in the specifications.

The manuals and drawings shall be in the ruling language (English) and in such form and numbers as stated in the contract.

Unless and otherwise agreed, the goods and equipment shall not be considered to be completed for the purposes of taking over until such manuals and drawings have been supplied to the HAFED .

- 6.9 The goods will be accepted after inspection by the HAFED, his representative or any inspection agency appointed by HAFED.

7. Delivery and Documents (Clause 10)

Upon shipment/dispatch, the Contractor shall notify to the HAFED by cable or email or fax the full details of dispatch including HAFED order no., description of the goods, quantity, mode of transport,

place of loading, date of dispatch etc. The Contractor will mail the following documents to the HAFED with a copy to the Insurance Company:

Original and three copies of:

- (i) The Contractor's invoice showing purchase order no. Goods description, quantity, unit price, total amount;
- (ii) Delivery note/case-wise detailed packing list identifying contents of each package/ lorry receipt;
- (iii) Manufacturer's/Contractor's guarantee certificate;
- (iv) Inspection Certificate issued by the nominated inspection agency, and the Contractor's factory inspection report;
- (v) Certificate of origin;
- (vi) Insurance policy;
- (vii) Any other document evidencing payment of statutory levies.
- (viii) The Contractor's certificate certifying that the defects pointed out during inspection have been rectified.
- (ix)

Note: The nomenclature used for the item description in the invoice/s, packing list/s and delivery note/s etc. Should be identical to that used in the purchase order. The despatch particulars including name of transporter, LR no. And date should also be mentioned in the invoice/s.

8. Insurance

- (a) The “**marine / transit**” insurance to be taken by the contractor / Contractor shall be in an amount equal to 110% of the FOR Destination value of the goods from "warehouse to warehouse" on "All Risks" basis including Strike, Natural calamities but exclusive of War Risks valid for a period not less than 3 months after the date of arrival of Goods at final destination.
- (b) “**Storage-cum-erection ALL Risks**” insurance for an amount equal to 110% of the contract value valid for a period not less than 3 months after installation, including one month for testing and commissioning, shall be taken by the contractor / Contractor.

OR

As an alternative to (a) & (b) above, “Marine-cum-erection ALL Risks” insurance policy, covering storage of equipment and other erection materials at site, for an amount equal to 110% of the contract value of supply, installation & commissioning and valid for a period not less than 3 months after installation, including one month for testing and commissioning, shall be taken by the contractor / Contractor.

- (c) **Third Party Insurance** : Before commencing the erection work the contractor / Contractor without limiting his obligations and responsibilities, shall insure against his liability for any material or physical damage, loss or injury which may occur to any property including that of the Owner / HAFED, or to any person including any employee of the Owner / HAFED. Such insurances shall be for an amount not less than Rs. 10.00 lakhs per occurrence with the number

of occurrence unlimited.

9. Incidental services

9.1 The incidental services for supply, installation and commissioning contract, as follows shall be provided by the Contractor:

- (a) Furnishing of tools required for assembly and maintenance of the supplied goods for 2 years;
- (b) Furnishing of a detailed operations and maintenance manual for each appropriate unit of the supplied Goods;
- (c) On-site assembly and start-up of the supplied Goods;
- (d) Conduct of training of the HAFED 's personnel (approx. for 4 man-weeks); at the Contractor's plant and/or on-site, in assembly, start-up operation, maintenance and/or repair of the supplied Goods.
- (e) Furnishing of layout drawing etc. as specified in clause 3 of Special Conditions of Contract Part II.

10. Spare Parts

Contractor shall carry sufficient inventories to assure ex-stock supply of consumable spares such as gaskets, plugs, washers, belts, etc. Other spare parts and components shall be supplied as promptly as possible but in any case within 15 days of placement of order after defect liability period and free of cost during the defect liability period.

11. Warranty/Guarantee (Clause 15)

The warranty and guarantee certificates of all the components and machinery in the scope of the tender shall be submitted to HAFED at the time of Supply and Installation and the same shall hold true even if it is more than the defect liability period. Otherwise, defect liability holds true for all the equipments.

ECTION 5(III)
GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR INSTALLATION

1.0 SUFFICIENCY OF TENDER

The Contractor by bidding shall be deemed to have satisfied himself as to all the conditions and circumstances affecting the Contract Price, as to the possibility of executing the works as shown and described in the Contract, as to the general circumstances at the site of the works, as to the general labour position at site and to have determined the prices accordingly.

2.0 PROGRAMME OF INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

As soon as practicable after the acceptance of the bid, the Contractor shall submit to the HAFED for his approval a comprehensive programme in the form of PERT network/ bar chart and any other form as may be required by the HAFED showing the sequence of order in which the Contractor proposes to carry-out the works including the design, manufacture, delivery to site, erection and commissioning thereof. After submission to and approval by the HAFED of such programme, the Contractor shall adhere to the sequence of order and method stated therein. The submission to and approval by the HAFED of such programme shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his duties or responsibilities under the Contract. The programme approved by the HAFED shall form the basis of evaluating the pace of all works to be performed by the Contractor. The Contractor shall update the PERT Network every month, submit it to the HAFED and shall inform the HAFED the progress on all the activities falling on schedule for the next reporting date.

3.0 PREPARATION OF DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL

The Contractor shall prepare and submit all Drawings to the HAFED for approval:

- a. Within the time given in the specification or in the programme, such drawings, samples, patterns and models as may be called for therein, and in numbers therein required.
- b. During the progress of works and within such reasonable times as the HAFED may require such drawings of the general arrangement and details of the works as the HAFED may require.

Wherever necessary, the Contractor would be provided with a set of architectural drawings for the buildings where the erection works would be carried out and also the equipment details/ drawings for various equipment to be handed over to the Contractor by the HAFED . The specifications/ conditions concerning the submission of drawings by the Contractor are detailed as under:

- 3.1** Within four weeks from the date of receipt of the Notification of Award, Contractor shall furnish a list of all necessary drawings as briefly described below which the Contractor shall submit for approval, identifying each drawings by a serial number and descriptive title and expected date of submission. This list shall be revised and extended if necessary, during the progress of work depending on the nature of the contract also.

The HAFED/IL&FS shall signify his approval or disapproval of all drawings or such drawings that would affect progress of the contract as per the agreed programme.

If, by reason of any failure or inability of the HAFED to issue within four weeks of time in all the circumstances any drawing or order requested by the Contractor in accordance with sub clause (3) of this clause, the Contractor suffers delay and/or incurs costs then the HAFED shall take such delay into account in determining any extension of time to which the Contractor is entitled under Clause 15 hereof and the Contractor shall be paid the amount of such cost as shall be

reasonable.

- i. Brief list of drawings:
 - ii. Equipment drawings for fabricated items.
 - iii. Equipment layout for production, packing and service blocks.
 - iv. Flow diagrams for CIP and various services.
 - v. Service piping layouts in production, packing and service blocks.
 - vi. SS piping layout in production and packing blocks.
 - vii. Electrical cable, conduit/cable tray/cable trench layout.
 - viii. Other miscellaneous drawings as required for erection work.
 - ix. Electrical single line diagram, PCC and MCC general arrangement drawing and wiring diagrams.
 - x. Automation system scheme, controls and network diagrams.
 - 3.2** Drawings showing fabrication details, dimensions, layouts and bill of materials submitted for approval shall be signed by responsible representative of Contractor and shall be to any one of the following sizes in accordance with Indian Standards: A0, A1, A2, A3 and A4.
 - 3.3** All drawings shall show the following particulars in the lower right hand corner in addition to Contractor's name:
 - i. Name of the HAFED .
 - ii. Project Title.
 - iii. Title of drawing.
 - iv. Scale.
 - v. Date of drawing.
 - vi. Drawing number.
 - vii. Space for HAFED reference or drawing number.
 - 3.4** In addition to the information provided on drawings, each drawing shall carry a revision number, date of revision and brief description of revision carried out. Whenever any revision is carried out, correspondingly revision number must be up-dated.
 - 3.5** All dimensions on drawings shall be in metric units.
 - 3.6** Drawings (three sets) submitted by the Contractor for approval will be checked, reviewed by the HAFED , and comments, if any, on the same will be conveyed to the Contractor. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to incorporate correctly all the comments conveyed by the HAFED on the Contractor's drawings. The drawings, which are approved with comments, are to be re-submitted to the HAFED for purpose of records. Such drawings will not be checked/reviewed by the HAFED to verify whether all the comments have been incorporated by the Contractor.
- If the Contractor is unable to incorporate any comments in the revised drawings, Contractor shall clearly state in his forwarding letter such non-compliance along with the valid reasons.
- 3.7** Drawings prepared by the Contractor and approved by the HAFED shall be considered as a part of the specifications. However, the examination of the drawings by the HAFED shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for engineering design, workmanship, quality of materials, warranty obligations and satisfactory performance on installation covered under the contract.
 - 3.8** If at any time before completion of the work, changes are made necessitating revision of approved drawings, the Contractor shall make such revisions and proceed in the same routine as for the original approval.
 - 3.9** Date of submission

In the event, the drawings submitted for approval require many revisions amounting to re-drawing of the same then the date of submission of the revised drawings would be considered as the date of submission for approval.

- 3.10** The Contractor shall furnish to the HAFED before the works are taken over, Operating and Maintenance instructions together with Drawings of the works as completed, in sufficient detail to enable the HAFED to maintain, dismantle, reassemble and adjust all parts of the works. Unless otherwise agreed, the works shall not be considered to be completed for the purposes of taking over until such instructions and drawings have been supplied to the HAFED .

4.0 CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENCE (AND) DEPLOYMENT OF ERECTION TEAM AND CONDUCT OF PERSONNEL

The Contractor shall employ one or more competent representatives, whose name or names shall have previously been communicated in writing to the HAFED by the Contractor, to superintend the carrying out of the works on the site. The said representative or if more than one shall be employed, then one of such representatives shall be present on the site during all times, and any orders or instructions which the HAFED may give to the said representative of the Contractor shall be deemed to have given to the Contractor. The said representative shall have full technical capabilities and complete administrative and financial powers to expeditiously and efficiently execute the work under the contract.

- 4.1** The Contractor shall, execute the works with due care and diligence within the time for completion and employ Contractor's team comprising qualified and experienced engineers together with adequate skilled. Semi-skilled and unskilled workmen in the site for carrying out the works. The Contractor shall ensure adequate workforce to keep the required pace at all times as per the schedule of completion. Contractor shall also ensure availability of competent engineers during commissioning/start up, trial runs, Operation of the plant/equipment till handing over of the plant.
- 4.2** The Contractor shall furnish the details of qualifications and experience of their senior supervisors and engineers assigned to the work site, including their experience in supervising erection and commissioning of plant and equipment of comparable capacity.
- 4.3** When the Contractor or Contractor's representative is not present on any part of the work where it may be desired to give directions in the event of emergencies, orders may be given by the HAFED and shall be received and observed by the supervisors or foremen who may have charge of the particular part of the work in reference to which orders are given. Any such instructions, directions or notices given by the HAFED shall be deemed to have been given to the Contractor.
- 4.4** The Contractor shall furnish to the HAFED a fortnightly labour force report showing by classifications the number of employees engaged in the work. The Contractor's employment records shall include any reasonable information as may be required by the HAFED . The Contractor should also display necessary information as may be required by statutory regulations.
- 4.5** None of the Contractor's supervisors, engineers, or laborers may be withdrawn from the work without notice to the HAFED and further no such withdrawals shall be made if in the opinion of the HAFED , it will adversely affect the required pace of progress and/or the successful completion of the work.
- 4.6** The HAFED shall be at liberty to object to any representative or person, skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled worker employed by the Contractor in the execution of or otherwise about the works who shall, in the opinion of the HAFED , misconduct himself or be incompetent, or negligent or

unsuitable, and the Contractor shall remove the person so objected to, upon receipt of notice in writing from the HAFED and shall provide in that place a competent representative at Contractor's own expense within a reasonable time.

- 4.7 In the execution of the works no persons other than the Contractor, sub-Contractor and their employees shall be allowed on the site except by the written permission of the HAFED .

5.0 HAFED 'S INSTRUCTIONS

The HAFED may in his absolute discretion, issue from time to time drawings and/or instructions, directions and clarifications which are collectively referred to as HAFED 's instructions in regard to:

- 5.1 Any additional drawing and clarifications to exhibit or illustrate details.
- 5.2 Variations or modifications of the design, quality or quantity of work or the additions or omissions or substitution of any work.
- 5.3 Any discrepancy in the drawings or between the schedule of quantities and/or specifications.
- 5.4 Removal from the site of any material brought there by the Contractor, which are unacceptable to the HAFED and the substitution of any other material thereof.
- 5.5 Removal and/or re-execution of any work erected by the Contractor, which are unacceptable to the HAFED .
- 5.6 Dismissal from the work of any persons employed there upon who shall in the opinion of the HAFED , misconduct himself, or be incompetent or negligent.
- 5.7 Opening up for inspection of any work covered up.
- 5.8 Amending and making good of any defects.

6.0 RIGHT OF THE HAFED

6.1 Right to direct works:

6.1.1 The HAFED shall have the right to direct the manner in which all works under this Contract shall be conducted, in so far as it may be necessary to secure the safe and proper progress and specified quality of the works. All work shall be done and all materials shall be furnished to the satisfaction and approval of the HAFED .

6.1.2 Whenever in the opinion of the HAFED , the Contractor has made marked departures from the schedule of completion or when circumstances or requirement force such a departure from the said schedule, the HAFED , in order to ensure compliance with the schedule, shall direct the order, pace and method of conducting the work, which shall be adhered to by the Contractor.

6.1.3 If in the judgment of the HAFED , it becomes necessary at any time to accelerate the overall pace of the plant erection work, the Contractor, when directed by HAFED , shall cease work at any particular point and transfer Contractor's men to such other point or points and execute such works, as may be directed by the HAFED and at the discretion of the HAFED .

6.2 Right to order modifications of methods and equipment

If at any time the Contractor's methods, materials or equipment appear to the HAFED to be unsafe, inefficient or inadequate for securing the safety of workmen or the public, the quality of work or the rate of progress required, the HAFED may direct the Contractor to ensure safety, and increase their efficiency and adequacy and the Contractor shall promptly comply with such directives. If at any time the Contractor's working force and equipment are inadequate in the opinion of the HAFED , for securing the necessary progress as stipulated, the Contractor shall if so directed, increase the working force and equipment to such an extent as to give reasonable assurance of compliance with the schedule of completion. The absence of such demands from the HAFED shall not relieve the Contractor of Contractor's obligations to secure the quality, the safe conducting of the work and the rate of progress required by the contract. The Contractor alone shall be and remain liable and responsible for the safety, efficiency and adequacy of Contractor's methods, materials, working force and equipment, irrespective of whether or not the Contractor makes any changes as a result of any order or orders received from the HAFED .

6.3 Right to inspect the work

6.3.1 The HAFED 's representative shall be given full assistance in the form of the necessary tools, instruments, equipment and qualified operators to facilitate inspection.

6.3.2 The HAFED reserves the right to call for the original test certificates for all the materials used in the erection work.

6.3.3 In the event the HAFED 's inspection reveals poor quality of work/materials, the HAFED shall be at liberty to specify additional inspection procedures if required, to ascertain Contractor's compliance with the specifications of erection work.

6.3.4 Even though inspection is carried out by the HAFED or HAFED 's representatives, such inspection shall not, however, relieve the Contractor of any or all responsibilities as per the contract, nor prejudice any claim, right or privilege which the HAFED may have because of the use of defective or unsatisfactory materials or bad workmanship.

7.0 CONTRACTOR'S FUNCTIONS

7.1 The Contractor shall provide everything necessary for proper execution of the works, according to the drawings, schedule of quantities and specifications taken together whether the same may or may not be particularly shown or described therein, provided that the same can reasonably be inferred there from and if the Contractor finds any discrepancy therein, Contractor shall immediately refer the same to the HAFED whose decision shall be final and binding on the Contractor.

7.2 The Contractor shall proceed with the work to be performed under this Contract in the best and workman like manner by engaging qualified and efficient workers and finish the work in strict conformance with the drawings and specifications and any changes/modifications thereof made by the HAFED .

7.3 VARIATIONS

7.3.1.1 The HAFED shall make any variation of the form, quality or quantity of the Works or any part thereof that may, in his opinion, be necessary and for that purpose, or if for any other reason it shall, in his opinion be desirable, he shall have power to order the Contractor to do and the Contractor shall do any of the following:

- a. Increase or decrease the quantity of any work included in the contract,
- b. Omit any such work,

- c. Change the character or quality or kind of any such work,
- d. Change the levels, lines, position and dimensions of any part of the works, and
- e. Execute additional work of any kind necessary for the completion of the works and no such variation shall in any way vitiate or invalidate the contract, but the value, if any, of all such variations shall be taken into account in ascertaining the amount of the Contract price.

7.3.1.2 No such variations shall be made by the Contractor without an order in writing of the HAFED . Provided that no order in writing shall be required for increase or decrease in the quantity of any work where such increase or decrease is not the result of an order given under this clause, but is the result of the quantities exceeding or being less than those stated in the Contract/Bill of Quantities.

7.3.1.3 All extra or additional work done or work omitted by order of the HAFED shall be valued at the rates and prices set out in the contract if in the opinion of the HAFED , the same shall be applicable. If the contract does not contain any rates or prices applicable to the extra or additional work, then suitable rates or prices shall be agreed upon between the HAFED and the Contractor. In the event of disagreement the HAFED shall fix such rates or prices as shall, in his opinion, be reasonable and proper.

7.3.1.4 Provided that if the nature or amount of any omission or addition relative to the nature or amount of the whole of the works or to any part thereof shall be such that, in the opinion of the HAFED , the rate or price contained in the Contract for any item of the works is, by reason of such omission or addition, rendered unreasonable or inapplicable, then a suitable rate or price shall be agreed upon between the HAFED and the Contractor. In the event of disagreement the HAFED shall fix such other rate or price as shall, in his opinion, be reasonable and proper having regard to the circumstances.

Provided also that no increase or decrease under sub-clause 7.3.2.1 of this clause or variation of rate or price under sub-clause 7.3.2.2 of this clause shall be made unless, as soon after the date of the order as is practicable and, in the case of extra or additional work, before the commencement of the work or as soon thereafter as is practicable, notice shall have been given in writing:

a. By the Contractor to the HAFED of his intention to claim extra payment or a varied rate or price,

Or

b. By the HAFED to the Contractor of his intention to vary a rate or price.

7.3.1.5 If, on certified completion of the whole of the works, it shall be found that a reduction or increase greater than 15 per cent of the sum named in the Letter of Acceptance results from the aggregate effect of all Variation Orders but not from any other cause, the amount of the Contract Price shall be adjusted by such sum as may be agreed between the Contractor and the HAFED or, failing agreement, fixed by the HAFED having regard to all material and relevant factors, including the Contractor's site and general overhead costs of the contract.

7.3.1.6 The Contractor shall send to the HAFED 's representative once in every month an account giving particulars, as full and detailed as possible, of all claims for any additional payment to which the Contractor may consider himself entitled and of all extra or additional work ordered by the HAFED which he has executed during the preceding month.

No final or interim claim for payment for any such work or expense will be considered which has not been included in such particulars. Provided always that the HAFED shall be entitled to

authorize payment to be made for any such work or expense, notwithstanding the Contractor's failure to comply with this condition, if the Contractor has, at the earliest practicable opportunity, notified the HAFED in writing that he intends to make a claim for such work.

- 7.4 The work shall be carried out as approved by the HAFED or his authorized representative/s from time to time, keeping in view the overall schedule of completion of the project. The Contractor's job schedule must not disturb or interfere with HAFED 's or other Contractors' or Contractors' schedules of day-to-day work. The HAFED will provide all reasonable assistance for carrying out the jobs.
- 7.5 Night work will be permitted only with prior approval of the HAFED . The HAFED may also direct the Contractor to operate extra shifts over and above normal day shift to ensure completion of contract as per schedule. Adequate lighting wherever required should be provided by the Contractor at no extra cost. The Contractor should\ employ qualified electricians and wiremen for these facilities. In case of Contractor's failure to provide these facilities and personnel, the HAFED has the right to arrange such facilities and personnel and to charge the cost thereof to the Contractor.
- 7.6 The Contractor shall, in the joint names of the Contractor and the HAFED , insure the received goods and equipment and so far as reasonably practicable the Works and keep each part thereof insured for the Contract Sum or such other value as may be mutually agreed between the HAFED and the Contractor against all loss or damage from whatever cause arising, other than the excepted risks, from the date of shipment or the date on which it becomes the property of the HAFED , whichever is the earlier, until it is taken over by the HAFED . The Contractor shall insure against the Contractor's liability in respect of any loss or damage occurring whilst the Contractor is on Site for the purpose of making good a defect or carrying out the Tests on Completion.
- 7.7 The HAFED shall not be liable for or in respect of any damages or compensation payable at law in respect or in consequence of any accident or injury to any workman or other person in the employment of the Contractor or any sub-Contractor, save and except an accident or injury resulting from any act or default of the HAFED , his agents, or servants. The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the HAFED against all such damages and compensation, save and except as aforesaid and against all claims, proceedings, costs, charges and expenses whatsoever in respect thereof or in relation thereto.
- 7.8 The Contractor shall insure against such liability with an insurer approved by the HAFED , which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, and shall continue such insurance during the whole of the time that any persons are employed by him on the works shall, when required, produce to the HAFED or HAFED 's representative such policy of insurance and the receipt for payment of the current premium.

Provided always that, in respect of any persons employed by any sub-Contractor, the Contractor's obligations to ensure as aforesaid under this sub-clause shall be satisfied if the sub-Contractor shall have insured against the liability in respect of such persons in such manner that the HAFED is indemnified under the policy, but the Contractor shall require such sub-Contractor to produce to the HAFED or HAFED 's representative, when required, such policy of insurance and the receipt for the payment of the current premium.

- 7.9 Whenever proper execution of the work under the Contract depends on the jobs carried out by some other Contractor, in such cases the Contractor should inspect all such erection and installation jobs and report to the HAFED regarding any defects or discrepancies. The

Contractor's failure to do so shall constitute as acceptance of the other Contractor's installation/jobs as fit and proper for reception of Contractor's works except those defects which may develop after execution. Contractor should also report any discrepancy between the executed work and the drawings.

The Contractor shall extend all necessary help/co-operation to other Contractors working at the site in the interest of the work.

- 7.10 The Contractor shall keep a check on deliveries of the Goods covered in the scope of erection work and shall advise the HAFED well in advance regarding possible hold- up in Contractor's work due to the likely delay in delivery of such Goods to enable him to take remedial actions.
- 7.11 The Contractor shall be permitted to substitute equipment of equal or better performance subject to approval by the HAFED ; which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, provided however that the Contractor establishes to the HAFED 's satisfaction that the performance of the substituted equipment is equal or better than the performance of the equipment specified in the contract and without any increase in the Contract price.

8.0 ROLE OF THE HAFED VIS-A-VIS THE CONTRACTOR:

- 8.1 The Goods, if any, to be supplied by the HAFED for erection, testing and commissioning by the Contractor, shall be as listed in the Contract.
- 8.2 Besides the utilities/services as specified in battery limits the following assistance/ facilities shall also be provided to the Contractor by the HAFED for carrying out the installation work.
- 8.2.1 Plant building for reception, processing, and packaging and for services including internal lighting will be made available by the HAFED .
- 8.2.2 Necessary temporary water for carrying out the installation shall be of contractors responsibility. All necessary distribution tappings onwards shall also be the Contractor's responsibility.
- 8.2.3 Necessary temporary power for carrying out the installation shall be arranged by the Contractor at Contractor's own cost. The necessary authorisation letter will be issued by the HAFED on written request by the Contractor.

The temporary power may not be reliable at the site and this could affect the welding operations and other installation works. Contractor shall provide stabilizer and Diesel Generators "as necessary", to ensure adequate quality of welds and to ensure no delay in installation due to temporary power instability. No extra cost shall be paid by the HAFED on this account.

- 8.2.4 If the power is provided by the HAFED, the recovery shall be made from the total purchase order value (supply, installation and commissioning). The charges will be deducted from the labour charges of installation and commissioning and testing bills of the Contractor. However, the Contractor shall supply all the items such as switchgear, cabling etc. required for getting temporary power.
- 8.3 If the Contractor suffers delay and/or incurs costs from failure on the part of the HAFED in accordance with the mutually agreed schedule, the HAFED shall determine:
- a. Any extension of time to which the Contractor is entitled under Clause 22 of GCC and;

7.0 SUPPLY OF TOOLS, TACKLES AND MATERIALS

The Contractor shall, at his own expense, provide all the necessary equipment, tools and tackles, haulage power, consumables necessary for effective execution and completion of the works during erection and commissioning.

10.0 PROTECTION OF PLANT

- 10.1** The HAFED shall not be responsible or held liable for any damage to person or property consequent upon the use, misuse or failure of any erection tools and equipment used by the Contractor or any of Contractor's sub- Contractors even though such tools and equipment may be furnished, rented or loaned to the Contractor or any of Contractor's sub-Contractors. The acceptance and/or use of any such tools and equipment by the Contractor or Contractor's sub-Contractor shall be construed to mean that the Contractor accepts all responsibility for and agrees to indemnify and save the HAFED from any and all claims for said damages resulting from the said use, misuse or failure of such tools and equipment.
- 10.2** The Contractor and Contractor's sub-Contractor shall be responsible, during the works, for protection of work, which has been completed by other Contractors. Necessary care must be taken to see that the Contractor's men cause no damage to the same during the course of execution of the work.
- 10.3** All other works completed or in progress as well as machinery and equipment that are liable to be damaged by the Contractor's work shall be protected by the Contractor and protection shall remain and be maintained until its removal is directed by the HAFED.
- 10.4** The Contractor shall effectively protect from the effects of weather and from damages or defacement and shall cover appropriately, wherever required, all the works for their complete protection.
- 10.5** The work shall be carried out by the Contractor without damage to any work and property adjacent to the area of Contractor's work to whomsoever it may belong and without interference with the operation of existing machines or equipment.
- 10.6** Adequate lighting, guarding and watching at and near all the storage handling, fabrication, pre-assembly and erection sites for properly carrying out the work and for safety and security shall be provided by the Contractor at Contractor's cost. The Contractor should adequately light the work area during night time also. The Contractor should also engage adequate electricians/wiremen. Helper etc. to carry out and maintain these lighting facilities. If the Contractor fails in this regard, the HAFED may provide lighting facilities as he may deem necessary and charge the cost thereof to the Contractor.
- 10.7** The Contractor shall take full responsibility for the care of the works or any section or portions thereof until the date stated in the taking over certificate issued in respect thereof and in case any damage or loss shall happen to any portion of the works not taken over as aforesaid, from any cause whatsoever, the same shall be made good by and at the sole cost of the Contractor and to the satisfaction of the HAFED. The Contractor shall also be liable for any loss of or damage to the works occasioned by the Contractor or the Contractor's Sub-Contractor in the course of any operations carried out by the Contractor or by the Contractor's Sub-Contractors for the purpose of completing any outstanding work or complying with the Contractor's obligations.

11.0 UNLOADING, TRANSPORTATION AND INSPECTION

- 11.1** The Contractor shall be required to unload all the Goods from the carriers, received at site after Contractor's team arrives at site. The Contractor shall plan in advance, based the information received from the HAFED, Contractor's requirement of various tools, tackles, jacks, cranes, sleepers etc. required to unload the material/equipment promptly and efficiently. The Contractor shall ensure that adequate and all measures necessary to avoid any damage whatsoever to the equipment at the time of unloading are taken. Any demurrage/detention charges incurred due to the delay in unloading the material/equipment and releasing the carriers shall be charged to the Contractor's account. The Contractor shall be responsible for receipt at site of all Goods and Contractor's equipment delivered for the purposes of the Contract.
- 11.2** The Contractor shall safely transport/shift the unloaded Goods and equipment to the storage area.
- 11.3** All the Goods received by the HAFED prior to arrival of the Contractor at site shall be handed over to the Contractor and there upon the Contractor shall inspect the same and furnish a receipt to the HAFED. The manner in which the inspection shall be carried out is enumerated below:
- 11.3.1** The materials/equipment would be carefully unpacked by opening the wooden cases/other modes of packing's as the case may be.
- 11.3.2** Detailed inventory of various items would be prepared clearly listing out the shortages, breakages/damages after checking the contents with respect to the Contractor's packing list, the HAFED's Contract and approved equipment drawings. The Contractor shall also check every equipment for any shortage/shortcoming that may eventually create difficulty at the time of installation or commissioning.
- 11.3.3** All the information and observations by the Contractor shall be furnished in the form of 'INSPECTION REPORT' to the HAFED with specific mention / suggestions which in the opinion of the Contractor should be given due consideration and immediate necessary actions, to enable the HAFED to arrange repair or replacement well in time and avoid delays due to non-availability of equipment and parts at the time of their actual need.
- 11.3.4** The inspection for all the Goods handed over to the Contractor shall be completed within three week's period.
- 11.4** The protection, safety and security of the Goods so taken over from the HAFED shall be the responsibility of the Contractor, until they are handed over to the HAFED after erection, commissioning and testing as per the terms of the Contract.

12.0 STORAGE OF GOODS

The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper storage and maintenance of all Goods under Contractor's custody. Contractor shall take all required steps to carry out frequent inspection of equipment/materials stored as well as erected equipment until the same are taken over by the HAFED . The following procedure shall apply for the same.

- 12.1** The Contractor's inspector shall check stored and installed Goods to observe signs of corrosion, damage to protective coating to parts, open ends in pipes, vessels and equipment, insulation resistance of electrical equipment etc. The Contractor shall immediately arrange a coat of protective painting whenever required. A record of all observations made on Goods, defects noticed shall be promptly communicated to the HAFED and HAFED's advice taken regarding the repairs/rectifications. The Contractor shall thereupon carry out such repairs/ rectifications at Contractor's own cost. In case the Contractor is not competent to carry out such repairs/

rectifications, the HAFED reserves the right to have this done by other competent agencies at the Contractor's responsibility and risk and the entire cost for the same shall be recovered from the Contractor's bills.

- 12.2 The Contractor's inspector shall also inspect and provide lubrication to the assembled Goods. The shafts of such equipment shall be periodically rotated to prevent rusting as well as to check freeness of the same.
- 12.3 The Inspector shall check for any signs of moisture or rusting in any Goods.
- 12.4 If the commissioning of Goods is delayed after installation of the Goods, the Contractor shall carry out all protective measures suggested by the HAFED during such period.
- 12.5 Adequate security measures shall be taken by the Contractor to prevent theft and loss of Goods handed over to the Contractor by the HAFED. The Contractor shall carry out periodical inventory checks of the Goods received, stored and installed by the Contractor and any loss noticed shall be immediately reported to the HAFED. A proper record of these inventories shall be maintained by the Contractor. The Contractor should not sell, assign, mortgage, hypothecate or remove Goods which have been installed or which may be necessary for completion of the work without the written consent of the HAFED.
- 12.6 A suitable grease recommended for protection of surfaces against rusting (refined from petroleum oil with lanolin minimum (70 deg C) and water in traces) shall be applied over all Goods as required once in every six months.
- 12.7 All Goods shall be stored inside a closed shed or in the open depending upon whether they are of indoor or outdoor design. The space heaters where provided into the electrical equipment shall be kept connected with power supply irrespective of their type of storage. Where space heaters are not provided adequate heating with bulb is recommended. For transformers heating of oil shall be done by giving 440 V supply and short-circuiting the LT terminals. Frequent checks on insulation resistance are essential for all electrical equipment and record of the inspection reports and megger readings shall be maintained equipment wise. Such records shall be presented to the HAFED whenever demanded.
- 12.8 All the necessary Goods required for protection as described above shall be arranged by the Contractor and such cost shall be included in the Contract Price.

13.0 APPROVALS

- 13.1 The Contractor shall obtain the necessary statutory approvals and any other state and local authorities as may be required and the cost of obtaining such approvals shall be included in the Contract Price. All the necessary details, drawings, submission of application and proforma will be furnished by the Contractor to the HAFED for verification/ signature. The necessary application duly filled-in, together with the prescribed fees shall be submitted to the appropriate authorities by the Contractor on behalf of the HAFED . However all the actual statutory prescribed fees paid by the Contractor shall be reimbursed by the HAFED upon production of the receipt/vouchers.
- 13.2 Wherever necessary or required, the Contractor shall furnish the necessary test and/or inspection certificates etc. from the appropriate authorities as per IER (Indian Electricity Rules) and other statutory regulations and the cost for obtaining these certificates shall be included in the Contract Price.

14.0 REVIEW AND CO-ORDINATION OF ERECTION WORK

The Contractor shall depute senior and competent personnel to attend the site co- ordination meetings that would generally be held at the site every month. The Contractor shall take necessary action to implement the decisions arrived at such meetings and shall also update the erection schedule.

15.0 EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION

Should the amount of extra or additional work of any kind or any cause of delay referred to in these conditions, or exceptional or adverse climatic conditions, or other special circumstances of any kind whatsoever which may occur, as described in the General Conditions of Contract, other than through a default of the Contractor, be such as fairly to entitle the Contractor to an extension of time for the completion of the works, the HAFED shall determine the amount of such extension and shall notify the Contractor accordingly. Provided that the HAFED is not bound to take into account any extra or additional work or other special circumstances unless the Contractor has within twenty-eight days after such work has been commenced, or such circumstances have arisen, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, submitted to the HAFED full and detailed particulars of any extension of time to which he may consider himself entitled in order that such submission may be investigated at the time.

SECTION – 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Note: Bidders must quote their prices for all the below mentioned parts:

DESIGN, FABRICATION, SUPPLY, INSTALLATION, TESTING AND COMMISSIONING OF PUF PANELS, REFRIGERATION PLANT & EQUIPMENTS FOR COLD STORAGE & ANTE ROOM AND EQUIPMENTS FOR SORTING & GRADING YARD.

HAFED Invites Bid for Design, Fabrication, Supply, Installation, Testing Commissioning & Trial Run of Plant & Machinery for Cold Storage & Sorting Grading Yard at Primary Processing Center (PPC) on Turnkey Basis.

The proposed PPC is located of District Rewari. The site lies in Industrial Estate Rewari. The land for the PPC site is approximately 1 Acre which is owned by HAFED.

The site is located nearby national high-way (NH-48) and lies 90 km from Delhi.

This PPC is being set up as a spoke of the hub, i.e. Core Processing Center located at Industrial Estate Rohtak.

SCOPE OF WORK

The PPC has the following facilities

. Layout drawing of the proposed facility is attached. The facilities are listed below-

- Cold Storage facility of 500 MT for Fruits & Vegetables. There are two chambers of 250 MT each having internal dimension of Chamber-1 shall be 24.5 (L) x 18.5 m (W) x 7.2 m (H) and Chamber-2 shall be 23.7 (L) x 18.5 m (W) x 7.2 m (H).
- Ante Room/Loading/unloading space having the internal dimension of 23.7 m (L) x 6 m (W) x 7.2 m (H).
- Sorting & Grading Yard facility of 1.5 MT per Hour -Sorting & Grading of Fruits & Vegetables (rounded and oblong F&V, grown in Haryana) and grains (wheat etc and other grains grown in Haryana). The internal dimension of Sorting & grading yard shall be 18.68 m (L) x 8.2m (W) x 8.0 m (H).

DESIGN, STRUCTURAL STABILTY AND PLANT PERFORMANCE.

The broad technical specifications of each component of the proposed facility are given in subsequent paragraphs. However, the overall construction/ installation/commissioning shall be done in accordance with the detailed drawings to be submitted by the Contractor and duly approved by the Employer. The civil works are to be provided by other civil contractor arranged by the employer and it is the responsibility of the P&M contractor (for this scope of work) to coordinate; supervise the civil works related to the scope of this tender document.

The Contractor shall design, supply, install, commission and handover the entire facility based on the broad specification of each components given hereunder.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the structural stability and overall quality of the entire structure and shall provide the structural stability/OEM/QAP/O&M certificates to the Employer.

The Contractor shall be responsible for performance of the entire cold storage and sorting grading facility and would demonstrate the plant performance and designed parameters to the Employer.

Important note: The proposal shall be submitted along with the following documents without which the same will be rejected.

- Design Proposal and parameters considered with specifications proposed
- Brief write up on basis of system design and Plant operation
- BOQ with price break- up showing all taxes and duties
- P&I drawing
- Load details and estimated power consumption
- Manufacturer's test certificates/ reports for all equipment

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

i) The design parameters and specifications for Cold Storage (Chiller)Room-1 are given here under:

S. Nos.	Parameter	Value
1	Chill Room Size	24.5 (L) x 18.5 m (W) x 7.2 m (H)
2	No of Chambers	1
3	Designed Room Temperature	0°C to (+) 2°C (± 2°C)
4	Ambient Temperature	45°C
5	Product to be stored	Fruits & Vegetables
7	Qty. of Product to be Stored per chamber	250 MT
8	Product Incoming temperature	(+)25°C ± 2° C
9	Product outgoing temperature Max.	(+) 2°C ± 2°C
10	Pull down time	36 Hrs.
11	Wall & Ceiling Insulation	100 mm thick PUF insulated composite Panels with 0.5mm thick PPGI/PCGI lamination.
12	Thickness of Floor insulation	100 mm thick PUF Slab with 250 micron Polythene sheet as Vapor barrier.
13	Size of Chill room Door	2400 mm W x 3600 mm H x 80 mm thick - 1no's, With Suitable Air Curtains.
14	Type of Door	80 mm Thick Insulated Single leaf Motorized Sliding Door with 0.6 mm thick PCGI lamination on both sides. Aluminum Door leaf profile, PPGI wall frame, SS304 Handle, Pad lock, and Emergency release opener from inside, Heater arrangement in Door Frame & Floor Sill.
15	Estimated Heat load in kW / Room	52 KW (15 TR) adding standby total 20 TR. (One standby unit considered)
16	Refrigeration Type	CFC Free Freon R404a - Split Type unit

17	Compressor Type/Description	Semi Hermetic. The compressor on/off based on the load shall be controlled by a micro-processor based digital temperature controller which shall also control the defrost cycle, on/off of fans, fault indications etc, thereby controlling the entire refrigeration system. Controller is provided with BMS compatibility Standby compressor as per condensing unit stand by design complete in all means as per Bidder's design is included in the scope of works.
18	Type of Cooling:	DX Type.
19	Condensing Unit	Forced Air cooled Condensing units with suitable canopy -4 No's. (3 Working, 1 stand by, 5 TR considered) Each containing 5.0 TR compressor, accumulator and oversized copper tube with close packed aluminium fins and at least two air blowing fans of matching capacity and all controls. Complete factory assembled units of standard make.
20	Evaporator Unit:	Forced air cooled Evaporator/ diffuser units-4 Nos. each independently split type (Condensing+ Evaporating) units connecting with 5.0 TR condensing unit with at least 2 fans each to meet the minimum air flow requirement of 34 to 68 CMH for 250MT storage. Provision for electrical heater defrosting mechanism and water drain out. Evaporator motors should come with VFD controls for power saving. Provision for fan/blower flap type arrangement for air change.

Evaporator units position should be designed and positioned in such a way in consideration to Racking arrangement so that the air flow direction is important is proper to racking alignment and all portions of the chambers are covered. All structural support and all hanging arrangements of Evaporators/Condensing units (for equipment which are hanged) in all aspects are to be considered by the successful P&M bidder.

ii) The design parameters and specifications for Cold Storage (**Chiller**)Room-2 are given here under:

S. Nos.	Parameter	Value
1	Chill Room Size	23.7 (L) x 18.5 m (W) x 7.2 m (H)
2	No of Chambers	1
3	Designed Room Temperature	0°C to (+) 2°C (± 2°C)
4	Ambient Temperature	45°C
5	Product to be stored	Fruits & Vegetables
7	Qty. of Product to be Stored per chamber	250 MT

8	Product Incoming temperature	(+)25°C ± 2° C
9	Product outgoing temperature Max.	(+) 2°C ± 2°C
10	Pull down time	36 Hrs.
11	Wall & Ceiling Insulation	100 mm thick PUF insulated composite Panels with 0.5mm thick PPGI/PCGI
12	Thickness of Floor insulation	100 mm thick PUF Slab with 250 micron Polythene sheet as Vapor barrier.
13	Size of Chill room Door	2400 mm W x 3600 mm H x 80 mm thick - 1no's, With Suitable Air Curtains.
14	Type of Door	80 mm Thick Insulated Single leaf Motorized Sliding Door with 0.6 mm thick PCGI lamination on both sides. Aluminum Door leaf profile, PPGI wall frame, SS304 Handle, Pad lock, and Emergency release opener from inside, Heater arrangement in Door Frame & Floor Sill
15	Estimated Heat load in kW / Room	51 KW (15 TR) adding standby total 20 TR. (One standby unit considered)
16	Refrigeration Type	CFC Free Freon R404a - Split Type unit
17	Compressor Type/Description	Semi Hermetic. The compressor on/off based on the load shall be controlled by a micro-processor based digital temperature controller which shall also control the defrost cycle, on/off of fans, fault indications etc, thereby controlling the entire refrigeration system. Controller is provided with BMS compatibility Standby compressor as per condensing unit stand by design complete in all means as per Bidder's design is included in the scope of works.
18	Type of Cooling:	DX Type.
19	Condensing Unit	Forced Air cooled Condensing units with suitable canopy -4 No's. (3 Working, 1 standby , 5 TR considered) Each containing 5.0 TR compressor, accumulator and oversized copper tube with close packed aluminium fins and at least two air blowing fans of matching capacity and all controls. Complete factory assembled units of standard make.
20	Evaporator Unit:	Forced air cooled Evaporator/ diffuser units-4 Nos. each independently split type (Condensing+ Evaporating) units connecting with 5.0 TR condensing unit with at least 2 fans each to meet the minimum air flow requirement of 34 to 68 CMH for 250MT storage. Provision for electrical heater defrosting mechanism and water drain out. Evaporator motors should come with VFD

ii) The design parameters and specifications for **Ante Room** are given here under:

S. Nos.	Parameter	Value
1	Chamber Size	As per the Approved Layout.
2	No. of chambers	One
3	Designed Ante-Room Temperature	(+)8°C ± 5°C
4	Product to be stored	Fruits & Vegetables
5	Chamber Insulation Wall & Ceiling Insulation	80 mm thick PUF insulated composite Panels with 0.5mm thick PPGI / PCGI
6	Thickness of Floor insulation	80 mm thick PUF Slab with 250 micron Polythene sheet as vapor barrier
7	Estimated Heat load in kW / Room	13 kW (4 TR)
8	Compressor Type/Description	Semi Hermetic. The compressor on/off based on the load shall be controlled by Micro Processor
11	Type of Cooling:	DX Type.
12	Condensing unit	Forced Air cooled Condensing units with suitable canopy -3 Nos. Each containing 2.0 TR compressor, accumulator and oversized copper tube with close packed aluminium fins and at least two air blowing fans of matching capacity. Complete factory assembled units of standard make.
13	Evaporator Unit:	Forced air cooled Evaporator/ diffuser units-4 Nos. each independently connecting with 2.0 TR condensing unit to meet the air flow requirement of ante room with GI Powder Coating casing, copper tubes of suitable length, aluminium fins with suitable air flow should meet Design requirement. with GI Powder Coating casing, copper tubes of suitable length, aluminium fins with suitable air flow should meet Design requirement.
14	Dock Levelers	1 No-Electro Hydraulic with Radius or Hinged lips 2000 mm x 2500 mm
15	Dock Shield	1 No- 3400 mm x 3500 mm
16	SOHD	1 No 2500 mm x 3000 mm
17	Door Opening	For Cold Storage Chambers- 2400 mm W x 3600 mm H x 80 mm thick -2no's, With Suitable Air Curtains. For other areas- PUF Swing Door (2400mm (width)*4000mm (height)*60mm(thick) -1 No For Docking System-OSD- 1 No

All structural support and all hanging arrangements of Evaporators/Condensing units (for equipment which are hanged) in all aspects are to be considered by the successful P&M bidder.

Bidders are advised to propose their own design but all the requirements, technical specifications, parameters are to be met.

PUF INSULATION

PUF PANEL SPECIFICATION

Areas mentioned below, where PUF panel work on walls, ceiling and on ground is required:

Layout	As per final approved layout
Chamber Size	As per Layout
No. of cambers	As per layout (Cold Storage Chambers (2 No's x 250 MT)
Other Areas	As per Layout Ante Room

The wall and ceiling of the insulated cold rooms are to be constructed using pre-fabricated, self supported, sandwich panels insulated with rigid polyurethane foam of required thickness. Sandwiched panels shall be CFC free, manufactured using high-pressure foam injection equipment in a precise ratio and proportion. Continuous/ Discontinuous Panels are to be used.

The properties of the polyurethane insulation shall be as under:

Physical Properties	Unit	Value
Total Foam Density	Kg/m ³	40 (minimum)
Compressive Strength At 10% Deformation (in thickness direction)	Kgf/cm ²	1.0 (Min)
Compressive Strength At 10% Deformation (in Length direction)	Kgf/cm ²	1.6 (Min)
Tensile - Adhesion Strength (Foam to Steel) -(in thickness direction)	Kgf/ cm ²	0.8 (Min)
Thermal Conductivity Or K-Value At 10° C Mean Temp	W/m°K	0.023 (Max)
Closed Cell Content	%	90 -95
Water Absorption (By Volume)	%	2 (Max)
Flammability		B-3 Grade
Yield Strength	Mpa	240
Tensile Strength	Mpa	240
PUF Thickness for Cold Storage Chambers	mm	100
PUF Thickness Ante Room	mm	80
Zinc coated colored cladding thickness for PUF Panels	mm	0.50

The skin material for the wall and ceiling panels shall of galvanized steel sheet of minimum 0.6 mm thick and shall be be CRC conforming to IS: 513 and the base sheet will be hot dip galvanized with zinc coating of 275 GSM as per IS: 277 with grooved profile to enhance support and aesthetics. The coating on GI sheet will be with silicon modified polyester coating (SMP) as per IS: 14246:95. The total top coating including base coat will be 20-25 micron and bottom coat will be 5-8 micron epoxy primer. The cladding sheet shall be provided with a protective polythene guard film of minimum 40 micron to protect panels from scratches during transportation.

The jointing system of the panels shall be designed to ensure a quick and secure assembly at site, with the help of tongue and groove joints. The joints shall be made hermetic and perfectly vapour tight by use of silicone sealants. The wall panels shall be in single lengths to match the room

height and width of ceiling / wall panels shall be 1 mtr, in order to minimise the number of joints.

The system shall be complete with all ancillary items like, PPGI Sheet flashings, ceiling panels suspension system complete with suspension system, pressure relief valve, silicone sealants, foam chemicals and all other components & accessories as required.

Although it is proposed to support the service pipes, forced draft air coolers and cable trays for power cabling from the structural members, partial support may at times be necessary for these items from the walls/ ceiling and hence these may be designed accordingly.

The wall panels shall not buckle under the operating weight of the same. Similarly, the ceiling panels should not sag under self-weight as well as the weight of light fitting, etc. which are to be suspended from the ceiling panels.

The bidder should provide the manufacturers' test certificate conforming to CFC free method of Panel manufacturing and paint & zinc coating thickness and other parameters specified above.

The panel shall be supplied and installed as per sizes specified in designed criterion of Cold Stores, frozen store, dual application chambers, Ante Rooms, packing areas, loading and unloading areas.

Continuous/ Discontinuous Panels are to be used. The inspection of testing of PUF panels is to be done as per standard Quality Assurance Plan confirming to IS Codes and European Standards.

Quantities: As per final approved layout

PUF PANEL INSTALLATION

The panels should be installed with skilled work men. Care should be exercised to seal the joints adequately using the best sealant. Following points are the guide lines for a successful work. The Contractor shall submit 3 copies of the panel design and method of installation for approval. Only the final approved drawings with the seal and sign of the consultant should be referred to for the installation work and shall be kept handy at work site.

Mark the outline on the ground, measure the diagonals, mark the portion of doors etc. and these markings are to be approved by the HAFED - Project in charge before installation.

U-Profiles should be fixed to the ground and leveled for installing wall and partition panels. Install the panels in the groove of the channel and assemble together. The gaps between channel and ground channel and PUF Panel should be plugged with suitable compounds. The joints between the panels should be sealed using Silicon compound. The Silicon compound should be injected into the gap and finished neatly. The wall panels have to be fixed to structure as mentioned in point above. The vertical panels should be assembled in perfect plumb level.

The Ceiling panels where ever required shall be suspended using Aluminum anodized /Powder coated T- Profile with suitable vertical suspenders with thermal break. Use proper clamping device of adequate strength. Use minimum 10/12mm diameter galvanized and threaded steel down rods. Use a turn buckle between two rods for aligning the panels. Use galvanized steel washers and

nuts for fixing the panels to the down rods.

Care should be taken to avoid scratches to the panels. The holes made in the panels for passing electric cables, instrumentation cables, refrigeration piping etc. should be sealed using foamed PU. Circular flashing should cover the larger holes from inside and outside. Contractor should also protect the panels from accumulation of dirt and dust during the installation.

Hygiene and Aesthetics of insulation is to be considered.

FLOOR INSULATION WITH PUF SHEETS IN DOUBLE LAYERS

The Floor Insulation shall be made of rigid polyurethane foam slabs in two layers of required thickness, if supplier use PUF sheet of size 1.0 m x 0.5 m corners should be straight OR in single layer of required thickness, if supplier use PUF sheet having tongue and groove jointing system with minimum joints. PUF Sheets conforming to IS: 12436 (1988). The density of PUF Sheet will be $40 \pm 2 \text{ Kg/m}^3$. The supply includes sufficient quantity of vapor barrier such as tar-felt, polythene sheet and blown bitumen of 85/25 Grade. The floor insulation will be laid as per IS: 661-1974.

PUF floor insulation capable of bearing concentrated load of loaded pallet trucks, rolling load of Pallet truck, electric stacker etc.

Quantities: As per final approved layout

PUF FLOOR INSTALLATION

The floor insulation work should be carried out as below:

Clean the floor surface thoroughly, and apply a coat of Bitumen primer (Sealcoat) and allow it to dry completely.

Apply one coat Bitumen (Grade- 85/25) @1.5 kg/ m² and then fix 2.4 mm thick Tar-felt which will act as a vapor barrier. The Tar-felt should be spread/ stick at least 450 mm on walls all around. The joints should be overlapped by at least 100 mm.

Now apply one coat Bitumen (Grade- 85/25) @1.5 kg/ m² and then fix first layer Insulation i.e. 75 mm thick Puff sheet. Joints of insulation sheets should be properly sealed.

Now again apply one coat Bitumen (Grade- 85/25) @1.5 kg/ m² and then fix second layer of Puff Insulation i.e. 75 mm thick. Joints of insulation sheets should be properly sealed.

Now again apply one coat Bitumen (Grade- 85/25) @1.5 kg/ m² and then fix 2.4 mm thick Tar-felt. The Tar-felt sheet should be spread/ stick at least 350 mm on walls all around. The joints should be overlapped by at least 100 mm.

SPECIFICATIONS OF DOORS

COLD STORAGE DOORS (2 No's)

Motorized Sliding Doors & Single Leaf Door with sandwich PUF panel (

2400mm (width) x 3600 mm (height) and 80 mm (thick) with 0.6 mm PPGI/PCGI sheet thick on both side, 200 GSM galvanised in RAL 9002 in colour with PUF having density 45±2kg/m³ with air curtains and complete with all accessories.

Extra high density wall frame within build thermal break , Heavy duty Rail profiles (6.8 Kg / m) in aluminum alloy Grade 6063 and Temper T6 grade , Runners wheelchair in AISI 304 grade , 3 sided exchangeable EPDM sealing gasket, fixed in special PVC holder on inside of the door blade frame and C Flushing , Out Side Opener: Design Hermetic Opener with solid AISI 304 Grade Stainless Steel Handle and Nylon Grip & Inside Opener: Solid AISI 304 Stainless Steel Handle with Nylon Grip & Padlock arrangement on track side, with emergency release on non – track side . Automation Microprocessor Based, CE Marked Confirming to European Standard EN12453,-Industrial commercial and Loading Doors and Gates – Safety in use of power operated doors.

Quantity: As per final approved Layout

Note: Dimensions are just for reference and are subject to change as per site conditions.

PUF SWING DOORS FOR ANTE ROOM

PUF Swing Doors (2400mm (width)*4000mm (height)*60mm (thick)) for operations from sorting /grading yard

PUF Hatch Windows (900mmx900mm) are to be included for maintenance purpose. The thickness of PUF material will be as per the position (temperature range).

Quantity: As per final approved Layout

Note: Dimensions are just for reference, subjected to change as per site conditions

SPECIFICATIONS OF DOCK LEVELLERS:

Providing & Fixing of Swing Lip Electro Hydraulic Dock Leveller with 6T capacity with dimension - 2000 mm width & 2500 mm Length with self-cleaning hinge swing lip with 2 main hydraulic cylinder with chrome hardened plunger with double sealed for lifting the platform & one lip cylinder for lip movement (European standards (EN 1398) & GS safety) . Dock Platform & Lip are made of high quality tear plate : 6/8 mm & 12/14 mm for lip . Safety features - Full hydraulic safety stop , Non retractable sliding toe - guard on both side , Robust steel lip keepers for transverse movement , Black / yellow safety markings , motor safeguard by thermal relay .

Dock Leveller dimension	2000 mm* 2500 mm
Upward Movement of Dock	370 mm
Downward Movement of Dock	280mm
Standards	CE
Capacity (EN 1398)	60 KN
Dock leveller height	600 mm
Lip length	400 mm
Lip angle	45 mm
Power Supply	400 V/ 50 Hz/2.5 A

Control Current	24 VDC
Protection Class	IP54
Working Pressure	100 bar
Outside Dia main cylinder	50 mm
Outside Dia Lip cylinder	45 mm
Standard Color	RAL 9005 Black

- **Dimensions are subject to change as per the site conditions**

SPECIFICATIONS OF OVERHEAD SECTIONAL DOOR :

Automatic Overhead Sectional Door made up of 40 mm thick pre painted galvanized steel sandwich panels with 610 mm height , panels are fitted with an additional integrated steel reinforcement strip . High insulation value in the highest class of CE standards & considerably reduce the energy consumption . In closed position it can withstand the wind speed of 118 km/H (12 Beaufort). It shall be provided with flexible PVC bottom weather seal to lessen conductivity of heat and cold and to minimize air and water penetration.

Door Dimension	2500 mm (W) x 3000 mm (H)
Thermal Insulation	1.6 W/M3k
Thickness of Panel	40 mm with 610 mm high
Air Permeability	Class3
Resistance to water Penetration	Class 3
Resistance to wind Load	Class 4
Vision panel	Oval shaped with size 663 * 343 mm
Lift System	Normal / High & Vertical
Colour	RAL 9002. Baked on polyester paint.
Operational Accessories	Push Button
Safety Accessories	Bottom safety edge / spring break safety device / Cable break safety device & Slack cable safety device
DOOR AUTOMATION :	
Motor Output	0.55 KW
Operating Voltage	415V 3 ph/50 HZ
Control Voltage	24V
Driving Torque	110Nm
Protection	IP 54

SPECIFICATIONS OF DOCK SHELTER/DOCK SEAL :

Curtain type Dock Shelter with parallel guide system. Dock Shelter Dimension - Width 3400 mm & Height 3500 mm. The curtain is 3 mm thick made of highly wear and tear resistant double-layer PVC-coated cloth and mounted on the flexible frame. Front Projection depth - 600 mm, side curtain width - 700 mm & Top curtain height - 1000 mm .

CURTAIN SPECIFICATION	
Dimension	3400 mm * 3500 mm
Total weight (gr/m2)	Top - 3500 & side - 3500
Coating	0.5 mm Derflex 85 with matt finish
Tensile Strength (N/mm)	240
Temperature Resistance	Max 90 Degree & Min -30 Degree
Curtain Model	Nblack . 3500 gr/m2
Standard Color	Black with white warning strip
Front Projection Depth	600mm
Side curtain width	700mm
Top curtain height	1000 mm

Accessories:

- Wheel Guides with Anchoring kit (1 set)
- Pair of Mega Bumpers - 250mm (Width) x 100mm (Depth) x 450mm (Height) with heavy steel support
- Pair of Mega Bumpers - 250mm (Width) x 100mm (Depth) x 450mm (Height) with heavy steel support and added front-top hot deep galvanized steel plate, 15mm thick for additional protection from front and top loads
- Pair of Super Bumpers - 150mm (Width) x 80mm (Depth) x 400mm (Height) with heavy steel support and added front-top hot deep galvanized steel plate, 10mm thick for additional protection from front and top loads
- External Traffic Light
- Interlocking system
- **Dimensions are subject to change as per the site conditions**

OTHER MISCELANEOUS EQUIPMENT TO BE INCLUDED

Other miscellaneous equipment like

- RO Unit
- Air Compressor

- Other relevant equipment
- Split AC with Voltage Stabilizer of 1.5 T capacity for Office building.

INSTALLATION OF DOORS AND AIR CURTAINS

Supplier / Contractor are advised to carry out detailed design and obtain Client's approval prior to supply of the items. In case any additional reinforcement if any required in the wall / ceiling panels of the rooms shall be provided by the Contractor without any extra cost.

Make opening in PUFF insulated wall panel as required for fixing doors. Also do proper recession in floor to install threshold frame.

Open boxes / packing of items and check whether all items are in proper condition. No shortage / damages are observed. In case of shortage/ damage supplier/contractor shall immediately arrange replacement to avoid delay in execution of the project.

Align wall panels with plumb and then carryout proper installation with best engineering practices.

Check proper and smooth functioning of Sliding Doors / Swing doors and air leakage/ tightness.

Carry out installation of Air Curtains also properly.

DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS OF FREON CONDENSING UNIT:

Design Requirement: Air Cooled

Capacity: Suitable

Condensing: 45 Deg. C

Type:

Condensing unit shall be of factory assembled with Semi-Hermetic Compressor & Air Cooled Tube & Fin type condenser and oil separator, valves & Controls, conforming in all aspects to the specifications and system requirements.

Design:

The detailed design of the condensing unit is the responsibility of the Supplier and shall meet the requirements as well as meet relevant manufacturing codes /standard.

The condensing unit is to be supplied by a specialist manufacturer as fully assembled units. The capacity and performance of the condensing unit shall be warranted by the manufacturer.

Construction:

General: All structural elements shall be constructed from heavy-gauge (16), hot-dip galvanized steel, with cut edges given a protective coating of zinc-rich compound. Tubes shall be constructed of Copper, Fins will be Aluminum.

Piping shall be used for Drain lines

Piping to be G.I class B or sizes up to 65 NB & M.S. black pipe conforming to IS-1239.

Valves up to 40 NB to be Gate / Globe type.

Valves 50 NB / larger to be butterfly type.

Material for insulation for refrigerant suction line, accumulators etc.

EPS pipe section

PUF pipe section

With 0.6 mm Aluminium or 0.5 mm G.S. pre-coated sheet cladding Nitrile Rubber / EPDM / chemically cross linked polyethylene pipe section / other acceptable materials with woven glass cloth with UV treated pigmented epoxy Coating

CONTROLS:

Temperature control	Temp Indicators cum controllers for individual freezers and chambers
Refrigerant flow controls	solenoid valves etc.
Defrost Controls for automatic defrosting if required	Recommended in case of continuous freezers and deep freeze chambers.
MCC/PLC control systems	For overall control of various parameters

Note. Location for installing the sensors will depend on site conditions and stacking pattern etc.

INSTALLATION, TESTING & COMMISSIONING:

Installation commissioned as per IS 660	The plant shall be installed, tested as per ASHRAE. Std 15
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GENERAL NOTES:

- In refrigerant system the following components needed to be incorporated-
 - a) Refrigerant flow & safety controls
 - b) Interconnecting piping – both supply & return lines shall be insulated. In this case the individual accumulators for AC units & level controls etc. are not required.
- The compressors shall be provided with a set of complete special servicing tools, operation/maintenance manual and spares for 5 years operation including oil filter elements etc. Each compressor shall also be provided with suction and discharge line stop valves. Suction and discharge line check valves & stop valves, Suction scale trap with strainer and Safety relief valves, HP & LP pressure gauges and cut outs etc.
- Electrical motor control panel shall be cubical in design with incoming and outgoing feeders for all motors. Stand by feeders shall be provided for compressor motor and for pumps etc. The design of MCC, selection of starters and cabling and earthing job shall be as per detailed Technical Specification given for Electrical Equipment
- (iv) Working Drawings for complete refrigeration scheme including refrigeration piping, control, wiring etc shall be prepared in details & submitted to Consultant for approval. Only after approval of the scheme the refrigeration work shall be taken up
- (v) Dimensions are subject to change as per the site conditions.
- (vi) Cables shall be laid in cable trays where ever required. No extra payment will be given.

INSTALLATION TESTING & COMMISSIONING OF REFRIGERATION PLANT

- Supplier/ Contractor to prepare P & I and layout drawing and obtain approval from Employer.
- Supplier/ Contractor to submit 3 sets of approved drawing and ensure availability of one set of approved drawing with the erection staff at site.
- Supplier/ Contractor shall supply & erect a chain pulley block of adequate capacity with mono-rail arrangement running above all the compressors for lifting of motor, compressor package, etc. for installation, as well as for the future maintenance.
- Supplier/ Contractor to depute a technically qualified project manager at site to carry out installation, testing & commissioning of all equipment as per approved drawing and as per good engineering practice.
- The compressor and motor should be aligned perfectly at the manufacturer's works. The alignment should be checked at the site prior to commissioning. It should be re-checked for hot alignment and if the alignment is stable and within the tolerance as per manufacturer's recommendation, the motor should be doweled to prevent from moving and facilitate repositioning. Otherwise the procedure recommended by compressor manufacturer should be adopted.
- Supplier/ Contractor shall erect the machines and motors on the prepared foundations; supply holding- down bolts, sub- bases, motor slide rails and all other items that may be necessary, and grout on foundations. Align and adjust motor coupling, fix guards.
- Carry out complete sealing of all cutouts made in the wall / ceiling panels for pipes and electrical fitting installation etc.
- Supplier/ Contractor to commission the complete plant and machinery to the entire satisfaction of the Employer.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP) – For optimum energy efficiency the plant should be selected with best possible COP.

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE Plant design must be accompanied by Operation & Maintenance Manual for plant operator which should cover following points in English as well as

Hindi languages

- No. of operating hours
- Training of operators
- Monitoring & control – temperature, humidity, CO₂, Defrost cycles, air flow
- Door seals – checking methods
- Maintenance of equipment / cold store
- Hygiene issues

VARIATION / AMENDMENT CLAUSE

The standards prescribed above are not intended to prevent or discourage variations arising out of new concepts, innovations and R & D in building design & construction, thermal insulation and cooling & refrigeration technology etc. However, any variations or deviations from the above prescribed standards must be supported by scientific / technical details for prior approval of the competent authority, on the basis of merit who may decide the proposal in view of relevant technical details including critical storage requirements, energy efficiency (coefficient of performance), availability of *Standards*, environmental concerns, safety etc. Similarly, periodic amendment of standards for general application may also be undertaken by the National Horticulture Board; in consultation with a committee of subject matter experts duly constituted for this purpose.

ACCEPTANCE TEST

COMMISSIONING AND TESTING DEFINITIONS - For the purpose of commissioning this General Specification the following definitions shall apply.

Commissioning: the advancement of an installation from the stage of static completion to full working conditions and to meet the specified requirements. This will include setting into operation and regulation of the installation.

Setting to work: The process of setting a static system into motion.

Off-site Tests: Tests carried out on items of equipment at manufacturer's works or elsewhere to ensure compliance with the requirements of Specifications and/or relevant Standards or Codes of Practice (or other standards specified).

Site Tests: tests on static plant and systems (e.g. inspection and testing of welds, hydraulic testing of pipe work, etc.) to ensure correct and safe installation and operation.

Performance Testing: the measuring and recording the quantitative performance of the equipment, insulation panels etc.

COMMISSIONING AND TESTING – GENERAL

Any defects of workmanship, materials and performance, maladjustments or other irregularities which become apparent during commissioning or testing shall be rectified by the Contractor at no

cost to the HAFED and the relevant part of the commissioning or testing procedure shall be repeated at the Contractor's expenses.

The entire commissioning and testing procedure shall be undertaken by the Contractor's own competent specialist staff or by a competent Independent Commissioning Specialist nominated by and acting for the Contractor and approved by HAFED.

At the appropriate time in the Contract, usually before start of the actual installation work, **the Contractor shall furnish the Provisional Commissioning and Testing Programme, methods, procedures and formats of test records to the HAFED.**

This shall be updated as the work progresses towards completion.

If considered appropriate, the Contractor shall be required to carry out demonstration to dismantle those parts/components of the installation which are considered difficult/impossible for maintenance access. The Contractor shall be responsible for carrying out all necessary modification work at no extra charge to the Employer to alleviate the difficulties associated with dismantling or maintenance access.

GENERAL COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS

Systems shall be properly commissioned to demonstrate that all the equipment deliver the designed capacities and that air, refrigerant and water flow rates are balanced in accordance with the design. Since the air systems are usually completed ahead of the hydraulic systems, commissioning of the air systems will commence earlier than the refrigerant and water systems.

The Contractor shall ensure that -

Air intake screens and louvres are unobstructed

- Fan and other equipment chambers are clean and free of construction debris.
- Floor gulleys and drainage traps are clear.
- Fans are checked for impeller housing clearance and free of foreign objects.
- Evaporators are clean and fins are combed.
- Cooling coil condensate trays and humidifier drains are unblocked.
- Dampers are clean.
- Ducting and other airways are clean.
- All electrical wiring circuits (power, lighting and controls) are completed, or will be completed at the correct stage during the commissioning period.
- All electrical panels are commissioned and clean.
- Lighting systems are switched on.
- Permanent power supply is available at the electrical panels, and all the connected equipment can be switched on.
- All aspects of the commissioning procedure shall include the following but not limited to:-
- Preliminary checks to ensure that all systems and system components are in a satisfactory and safe condition before start up.
- Preliminary adjustment and setting of all plant and equipment consistent with eventual design performance.

- Energizing and setting to work on all plants.
- Final regulation and demonstration that the installation delivers the correct rate of flow of fluids and air at the conditions specified in the Contract Documents.

Progressive Commissioning - The Contractor shall not wait for completion of every part of the work but shall arrange for a progressive commissioning programme to achieve practical overall completion and have the whole work ready to be handed over by a date to suit the completion date agreed in the Contract.

Specialist Commissioning - The Contractor shall be responsible for initially setting the plants to work and shall arrange for any Specialist Plant or Equipment such as Microprocessor based Control System to be commissioned and tested by the Specialist Equipment Manufacturer's skilled Commissioning Engineer and/or technician, if it is felt necessary.

Contractor to Inform HAFED- The HAFED shall be informed in good time of all site tests for plant, ducting and piping.

Witness by HAFED or its authorized representative - The final tests shall be carried out in the presence of the HAFED or its authorized representative, or the Contractor representative, in accordance with the requirements of witness testing and commissioning as stipulated in the Acceptance Protocol. The Contractor shall give at least 72 hour's notice, in writing, when any part or parts of the installation will be tested.

Test Equipment and Labour - The Contractor shall provide all skilled labour, testing gear (including pumps, tools, air and water flow instruments and thermometers, etc.) and attendants for all tests including those by Specialist. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the proper filling, emptying and flushing of the plants and pipes to be tested and shall make good any defects emerging from the tests, or made manifest under testing or re-testing, until the whole of the plant is free from defect and is in complete working order to the satisfaction of the HAFED or its authorized representative.

DOCUMENTS AND DATA REQUIRED FOR HAND-OVER MEETING

General - The Contractor shall note that the system cannot be handed over until all the foregoing requirements (where applicable) have been carried out to the satisfaction of the HAFED.

Test Certificates - Before the handover inspection, the Contractor shall provide the follow test/record certificates where applicable:

Copies of manufacturer's works tests/record certificates on plant items comprising heat generating plant, heat exchangers, refrigerant unit, tanks, vessels, motors, fans, pumps, etc.

Copies of balance vacuum test, balance pressure testing, and hydraulic pressure test/record certificates for works carried out on site.

Copies of refrigeration plant efficiency test/record certificates.

Copies of all performance test/record certificates including water balancing, air balancing, room conditions, etc. These certificates shall be accompanied with all appropriate charts and diagrams.

Copies of all noise test/survey records on every noise emitting plant and machineries, individual room/space and a statement of compliance with the statutory requirements under the current Noise Control Ordinance.

As Fitted' Drawings - All necessary copies of 'As fitted' drawings as detailed in the Contract Documents and this General Specification.

Operation Maintenance and Services Manuals - All necessary copies of Operating and Maintenance Manuals as detailed in the Contract Documents and this General Specification. The Contractor shall include functional spare parts and contact lists of the suppliers in the manual.

- **Manufacturer's Name Plate** - Every item of plant supplied by a Manufacturer shall be fitted with a clearly engraved, stamped or cast manufacturer's name plate properly secured to the plant item and showing :-
 - Manufacturer's Name
 - Serial and/or Model No.
 - Date of Supply
 - Rating/Capacity
 - Test and Working Pressure (where applicable)

Labels and Related Instructions - Provision of all labelling and the related instructions shall comply as per details given in the specifications.

RACKING STORAGE SYSTEM:

SINGLE DEEP PALLET RACKING SYSTEM SUITABLE FOR COLD STORAGE ROOM:

Temperature Range	As per Design Basis suitable for Chiller Chambers
Rack -beam to beam height	1700 (H) mm (± 50 mm)
Pallet Size	1000 x 1200 x 1500 (H) MM
Layout	As attached
Chamber Size	As per Layout
No. of Chambers	As per Layout
Load per pallet	1000 Kgs. (1200 Kgs with safety factor)
Factor of safety	1.2 for load, overall 1.5
Color	Preferable -Upright: Blue and beam: orange, as per industrial standards
No. of Levels	G+3
Equipment Considered for operation	Stacker, forklift and pallet trucks
Bottom clearance	350 MM, as per industrial standards and site conditions
Accessories	Row Guard, column guard, back stopper in last rows
Label holder	required two nos. of on every level-Acrylic type

Certificates to be submitted	Steel test certificate, stability certificate, third party design certificate/warranty letter, load bearing certificate with deflection test under load.
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The contractor has to ensure that the required capacity through racking is met chamber wise.

SPECIFICATIONS OF MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT (MHE):

Sr No	Material Handling Equipment (MHE)	Qty	Specification
1	Electric Pallet Truck (Including Battery Charging Unit with Extra Battery)	1 No's	Load Capacity: 2000 Kg's Working Place (+)0°C to (+)25°C Lift Height: 4500 mm suitable for reefer truck etc. Working Place : Chiller room and Ante Room
2	Supply of Electric Stacker (Including Battery Charging Unit with Extra Battery)	1 No's	Load Capacity: 1500 kg's Lift Height: 5500 mm Working Place : Chiller room
4	Hand Pallet Truck	5 No's	Capacity: 2500 kg's Lift Height: 200 mm
5	Crates	50 No's	Jali Regular (JR)-Double Wall (DW) OD: 542 x 360 x 290 mm ID: 510 x 327 x 285 mm
6		50 No's	Jali Bottom Closed (JBC) OD: 525 x 360 x 305 mm ID: 490 x 330 x 300 mm
7		25 No's	Jali Bottom Closed (JBC) OD: 650 x 450 x 315 mm ID: 610 x 405 x 305 mm
8		25 No's	Jali Regular (JR) OD: 650 x 450 x 480 mm ID: 610 x 405 x 470 mm
9	Garbage Collection Bins	4 No's	Capacity: 80 Kg's OD: 400 x 400 x 700 mm (approx)
10	Plastic Pallet	500 No's	Heavy Weight (HW) OD: 1200 x 1000 x 160 mm Static load: 6000 kg's Dynamic Load: 1200 Kg's Racking Load: 1000 kg's

P.S- Dimensions are just for reference for crates and garbage collection bins and are subject to change as per design and site conditions. Crates size should be such as to properly fit on the pallets.

SORTING GRADING LINE FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (1.5 MT/Hr)
Sorting grading line for both round and oblong fruits and vegetables grown in Haryana

FEEDING-SORTING SECTION:

The products will be dumped onto the belt which will be conveyed forward. On the sorting section, the damaged or rotten products will be dumped out. Different feeding cum sorting conveyors are to be proposed for all kind of fruits, vegetables, root crops, leafy vegetables and small vegetables.

This conveyor helps in the feeding and manual inspection and rejection of the products.

Platform (SS 304 Chequer sheet) to be supplied with the machine

MOC-To be fabricated from SS-304/Food grade material

Framework of SS 304 structural members (sq pipes and wherever required)

Feeding hopper with butadiene rubber padding

With S.S chain and sprocket

Roller-MOC-S.S 304/Food Grade material(Recommended-3-3.5mm thickness)

Geared motor worm type direct mounted.

Robust Take Unit Assembly for tightening the roller chain

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend Through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.

Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.

No substandard material will be used like angle etc

If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

CULL BELT CONVEYOR:

Conveyor is to be suited below the Sorting table for efficient use of manpower. A gravity roller table is to be aligned with this conveyor for proper exit of rejected produce.

MOC-All sheet metal parts are fabricated from SS-304/ Food Grade material polished with appropriate thickness.

Conveyor Belt with PVC green 2 mm thick with guide liner and dumping shelves for carrying the product forward.

Rejection funnel should be provided for collection at single point.

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.

Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.
No substandard material will be used like angle etc
If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

WASHING SECTION:

Most advanced fruits and vegetable washing system using water, forced air and pressurized water spray nozzles. The products dumping from the feed conveyor fall in to the water tank and move forward with the water flow and air bubbles let the products float and rotate, then water spray from the top side cleans the products properly. The cleaned products move towards the perforated inclined conveyor and carry towards the drying section. Water tank and all pipe line is to be fabricated from SS 304 and conveyor material also food grade. This is to be designed as a fully automated washing system constantly monitor and control the water level and quality, removes all floated and slinked wastes time to time with the help of solenoid valves. Provision of versatile washing method suitable for all kind of fruits and vegetables including leafy vegetables is to be made.

Bidders are instructed to specify the maximum water capacity, volumetric capacity, maximum washing speed and recommended water renewal.

MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness.

Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.

Water sprays system with canopy and water pump

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

Nylon and horse hair rollers (if proposed) will be in 3 segments for easy maintenance purpose.

All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.

Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.

No substandard material will be used like angle etc

If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

SPONGING SECTION:

MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness

Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.

Brushes (No's, Diameter and Length to be provided by the bidder)

Sponging Brushes (No's, Diameter and Length to be provided by the bidder)

Horse hair Brushes (No's, Diameter and Length to be provided by the bidder)

Provision of Dewatering rollers specifying the position and squeezing rollers available in 304 grade with liner motion bearing

Motorized nozzle

Gear motor worm type direct mounted.

Air Compressor

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.

Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.

No substandard material will be used like angle etc

If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

FEEDING ELEVATOR/CONVEYOR (As per bidder's design):

Conveyor/Elevator is to be provided so that the washing machine and all other sections are in line for auto feed and auto discharge.. **If required provide the bypass conveyor for feeding the product from washing section to feed elevator/conveyor.**

MOC- MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness
 Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.
 Belt with PVC food grade
 Provision of Belt tracking guide
 Geared motor worm type direct mounted.

SINGULATOR (As per bidder's design):

MOC- MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness
 Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.
 Platform in SS 304 chequer sheet (3-4 mm thick)
 Belt-PVC
 Provision of Belt tracking guide
 Heavy Duty S.S 304 roller chain and sprocket
 Geared motor worm type direct mounted

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.
Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.
No substandard material will be used like angle etc
If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

SIZE GRADER:

This is a belt-roller type grader. The fruits and vegetables move continuously on the belt in a single layer. A series of nylons rollers hanging on the top of the belt; rotates on their own axis supported by a series of special bearings. The diameter of the nylon rollers differs from each other so to create a gap between the moving belt and the rotating rollers. The gap decreases towards the discharge side of the machine. As the fruits and vegetables move on the belt they are graded according to their diameter by the gap between the belt and the rollers. Rollers and other contact parts are fabricated from materials which are food graded. The grading size can be adjusted based on each products with the help of adjustable grading rollers.

MOC- MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness
 Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.
 Platform in SS 304 chequer sheet (3-4 mm thick Recommended)
 Rollers-Nylon soft rubber quated
 Sizes as per design and capacity (1.5 MT/Hr) requirements
 Size adjustable assembly with scale and wheel
 Packing trays-No's, rubber coated
 No of graders (whether in parallel or please specify)
 Geared motor worm type direct mounted
 Rod end bearing
 Rubber padded collection tables for collecting the graded fruits.

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P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

- **Size adjustable assembly provided for each grade with wheel and lever.**
- **All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.**
- **Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.**
- **No substandard material will be used like angle etc**
- **If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.**

COLLECTION BELT CONVEYOR:

Distribution belts are provided inside the grader for proper collection of the graded products. Total minimum 3nos of belt conveyors are to be arranged for 3 grades of products.

MOC- MOC-All sheet parts are to be fabricated from SS-304/ Food grade material polished with appropriate thickness

Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.

Belt-PVC green with central guide liner (food grade).

Geared motor worm type direct mounted.

No of conveyor (whether in parallel)

P.S. - Following Essential Provisions to be made by the Bidder:

- All Sheet metal parts will be punched & bend through CNC/LASER for maintain proper accuracy & fineness.
- Structure fabrication will be done With SS TIG Welding on 3D Welding Table to obtain Proper Alignment of SS Frame Work.
- No substandard material will be used like angle etc
- If food grade material is used, certificate is to be provided.

PLATFORM WITH STIAR AND RAILING:

MOC- MOC-All sheet metal parts are fabricated from SS-304 polished with appropriate thickness

Framework of SS 304 structural members as and wherever required.

Platforms with No's and complete SS 304 construction and SS 304 chequer sheet (3-4 mm thick)

WORKING TABLES (SS 304) ON CASTOR WHEEL:

SS working tables are to be used as per standards of food Processing industry, As a part of the project, SS working Tables (hygienic design) as per IS/FSSAI norms are to be supplied for manual grading and sorting/Packing etc.

Table dimension:

1. 1500 mm Width X 3000 mm long x 900mm height -2 No's.

SORTING TABLES-1 No

The products will be dumped onto the rollers which will be conveyed forward with the help of rollers. On the sorting section, rollers will move on their own axis & at the same time shall move forward. These rollers will carry the products forward. The workers standing on both sides of the machine will sort out the damaged or rotten products and will take those products out of the machine. Suitable spout is provided for the easy removal of the rotten products at the centre of the conveyor.

Length and width: Fulfilling the capacity of 1.5 TPH

Power :1H. P., 3 PH (Recommended)

LIFT ROLLER SIZER WITH SPOUT-1 No.

This grader is used for grading of products based on diameter. Two beds of rollers are fitted in the grader. One bed is fixed while another bed is changing its position during travel so to create a gap between the two beds. This gap grades the products according to the diameter. The grading size can be varied easily according to the sizes required.

Length and width: Fulfilling the capacity of 1.5 TPH

No of grades: 3

Power :1H. P., 3 PH (Recommended)

CONTROL PANEL:

The control panel helps in proper electrical synchronization and control of all the machines from a single place. All the machines can be switch on or off from a single place by a single person.

PLC based Panel provided with all required motor starters, MCB's, voltmeter, ammeter, push buttons, R-Y-B indicator. M.S powder coated cabinet. Complete with necessary wirings of suitable sizes.

MCB and Starter.

SS Sheet 304 Grade

SORTING GRADING LINE FOR GRAINS (1.5 MT/Hr)

Dump Hopper

- Self-cleaning type are to be provided to serve the intake of grains. Food grade material is to be used.
- Slide gate are to be provided to prevent damage to motor, chain, belt, sprocket etc. (As per design)
- Suitable air compressor is to be provided

Elevator

- All sheet metal components shall be manufactured on CNC machine.
- Sprouting shall be provided.
- Belt and bucket shall be PU/Nylon/HDPE, self-cleaning type. Spacers shall be provided in between belt and buckets to prevent damage to grains. Boot pulley shall be wing type to prevent lodging of seed between belt and pulley. Head pulley shall be rubberised and crowned for improved traction. Sprocket shall be TLB type for easy and quick fitting. Belt speed shall not exceed 2 m/sec.
- Complete with motor, starter and other standard features

Bagging Bin

- Hopper Bottom type
- Capacity based on 1.5 MT/Hr Process
- Supporting legs with 10 mm thick foundation plate with bracing
- Equipped with manually operated discharge gate, transparent sheet window for seeing the grain level in the bin.

Cleaner, Aspirator

- To be completely made of SS 304/Food grade material with compact and sturdy construction
- Designed for efficient cleaning of various crop seeds, such as wheat, paddy, pearl millet, maize, soybean, gram, pulses, vegetable seeds, oilseeds, fodder crop seeds etc.
- It has to have oscillating screens, perforation cleaning, double aspiration etc
- Complete with motor, starter and other standard features
- Additional Screens (minimum 2 sets), ducting and cyclone dust collector are to be provided

Destoner, Blower & Blower Frame

- Capacity- 1.5 MT/Hr
- It is meant for removing foreign impurities like stones, metal pieces, glass pieces, mud balls etc. from grains of all types and any granular material like seeds, grains, pulses, cereals etc.
- Negative pressure type, compact and sturdy steel channel frame, dynamically balanced centrifugal fan with adjustable air control variable oscillation with variable inclination angle of deck and regulated feeding.
- Additional Decks (1 No), Ducting for destoner, Cyclone Dust Collector and foundation frame etc are to be provided

Sorter and grader

- Capacity- 1.5 MT/Hr

Electronic Weighing machine scale

- Capacity-100 Kg

Bag Stitching Machine

- Capacity –Min 300 Bags/Hr
- Single-thread, chain stitching, oscillating looper with automatic lubricating system, micro-switch finger touch start, automatic thread cutting mechanism. Complete with electric motor and all accessories.

Please note that qty of elevators and bagging bins are required at very stages of sorting/grading of grains. The bidders are supposed to submit the complete proposal mentioning the position, qty according to their design.

CONTROL PANEL:

The control panel helps in proper electrical synchronization and control of all the machines from a single place. All the machines can be switch on or off from a single place by a single person.

PLC based Panel provided with all required motor starters, MCB's, voltmeter, ammeter, push buttons, R-Y-B indicator. M.S powder coated cabinet. Complete with necessary wirings of suitable sizes.

MCB and Starter.

SS Sheet 304 Grade

TRANSFORMER-demand in KW 415 In KVA 520 Selection of Transformer Considering 630KVA 80% of Efficiency Factor

Outdoor type 225kVA (considering load of all machinery mention of the equipment in scope of this tender & for warehouse-25 kVA), 11/0.433kV oil cooled transformer including all accessories. The degree of protection shall be suitable for outdoor application. The transformer is designed to suit design temperature of 50deg. All standard accessories is to be provided like, name plated with tech details, lifting hooks, jacking pads, breather, bidirectional rollers, winding temperature indicators, relays, alarm and trip contacts etc., Painting is carried out as per IS, shade is 631, impedance of the transformer shall be as per IS. The transformer is provided with suitable neutral CT to cater REF protection. The equipment shall satisfy Indian standards, local governing authorities, fire etc.

DG SET (320 kVA)

Supplying of 3 phase, 415 volts, 50 cycles, 0.8 power factor for electric starting diesel generator comprising the following units: - (make) water cooled and multi stroke, multi cylinders, cold starting. The engine shall conform to I.S. 10002 with latest amendments. It can take 10% overload for one hour in every 12 hours of continuous operation including 6 Nos. of anti-vibration pads. The engine shall be complete with the following accessories: Electrical starting provision, engine cooling fan, fuel and lubricating oil filters, oil bath, air filter, lub oil pressure gauge, fuel tank, hour meter with exhaust manifold, flexible pipe, 12 /24 volts electric starting equipment complete with starter, alternator and two numbers of 12 volts with 21 plates battery (with Guarantee cards) of adequate capacity and low lubricating oil pressure/high temperature varying engine shut down devices. The Acoustic enclosure shall have the following: Acoustic enclosure shall be powder coated and fabricated out of 16 SWG CRCA MS sheet. The silent canopy shall be of nut bolt type construction. Powder coating is done after seven tank surface preparation process of sheet metal. Canopy panel and doors shall have inside lining of FIRE-RETARDANT foam/Rock Wool as acoustic material. Four hinged doors shall be provided to canopy, one door shall have glass window for control panel. Base frame is fabricated either in ISMC channel or in sheet metal. The base frame is to rugged in construction and designed for mounting engine and alternator, with cross members mounted on AVM. The base frame shall have provision for mounting of acoustic enclosure, and it is having provision of lifting hook for convenient lifting of complete set, i.e. along with canopy, engine and alternator. Fuel tank shall be fabricated out of 14 SWG CRCA MS sheet and is part of base frame. It is duly painted and fitted with inlet and outlet connections of suitable capacity. The Acoustic enclosure shall be Type test approved as per CPCB norms. The average sound level, when measure in green field condition (ISO m3744 OR 8528 PT 10) at 1-meter distance from all four sides shall be less than 75-dBA average or as per CPCB norms. The average stabilized hot air temperature rise within the canopy is maintained within 10 C over and above ambient temperature. Acoustic enclosure is suitable for Outdoor / Indoor installation. Lockable doors shall be provided. Lockable fuel filling arrangement to be provided external to the canopy. Residential Silencer is housed in the canopy. The exhaust gasses shall be taken out through a suitable flexible pipe to prevent any back pressure on the engine. Base frame sturdy, fabricated welded construction, channel iron / sheet metal base frame for mounting the above engine and alternator. Standard Tools and Spares: Double ended spanners complete set (small and big size sets) - 12 Nos Screw driver (30cm long). Screw driver (45cm long) .Cutting plyer. Diesel filter with elements - 2 Nos. Oil filter with elements - 1 No.All the above accessories with complete set. Alternator The alternator shall be self-excited, self-regulated, screen protected, drip proof alternator with static excitation system capable of developing 380KVA at 0.8 power factor 415 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, generally conforming to I.S.4722 under normal condition, the voltage regulation will be plus or minus 5% of rated voltage. It shall be with end shield/ball roller bearings complete. Control Panel. A wall/pedestal mounting (cubical type) fabricated sheet steel construction suitable for manual operation, rated for system output incorporating the following devices/instruments. The panel is made of 1.6mm sheet with one/two hinged front door, bolted back totally enclosed and vermine proof. It shall be with all electrical connections and internal copper wiring with

proper color coding for internal wiring. All control equipment and indicating instruments shall be mounted on the control panel. The control panel shall have the following equipments: 1 No. Amps/Volt/Frequency meter (96mm x 96 mm) 3 Nos. of suitable current transformers 2 Nos. of suitable selector switches for voltmeter and ammeter main switch rotary type on/off pilot lamp (Standard make). 1 No. input terminal board. 1 No. output terminal board 1 No. Kilowatt hour meter 1 No. MCCB of suitable capacity. DG set should be with AMF panel.

****DG Set & Transformer are to be as per actual loads as per bidder's design**

HT/LT Panel should be installed for the entire system

HT Cable-100 m

XLPE Insulated, heavy duty, aluminium conductor. 11KV grade armored cable conforming to IS:1554/Part-I/1970.

WEIGHBRIDGE-

Weighbridge of 100 MT capacity of pit less type including all accessories, standard weights (1000 Kg), Computer, Printer, UPS, installation, commissioning, stamping for legal metrology etc means complete in all means

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS UTILITIES INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF WORKS:

- Air compressor as applicable.
- RO unit /Water Softener for Refrigeration as applicable

Available Water Characteristics		
pH		To be provided during work award stages.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	To be provided during work award stages.
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	To be provided during work award stages.

TRIAL RUN AND TRAINING

Successful Contractor has to make a provision of arranging a training of 2 weeks within 3 months of trial run period to train the HAFED staff/Technicians for further operation and maintenance (O&M) of the facility (all the equipment in scope of the tender).

Trial Run of 15 days duration is to be done by the contractor after commissioning of the facility. This trial run (of 15 days) will be arranged by the contractor within 3 months after commissioning of the facility.

Raw material for trial run is to be given by the contractor.

The contractor has to deploy manpower at the plant for the entire three months (after commissioning) for smooth handover.

Defect liability period will be of 24 months from the date of commissioning.

APPROVED MAKE OF ITEMS

Description	Make
Semi Hermetic Reciprocating Compressors for Freon	Frascold /GEA /Bitzer/Emerson/Patton/Blue Star
Air Cooled Condensing Units for Freon	Frascold/GEA/Bitzer/Rinac/Blue Star/Arctic/Emerson/Frick/ Bluecold/Airtech
Electric Motors	L&T/ Siemens / ABB / Kirloskar / CGL
Electronic soft starter	Siemens / Allen Bradley / SCHNEIDER / L&T/ AMTECH/ ABB/ DANFOSS/ GE

Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)	Siemens / Allen Bradley / DANFOSS/ SCHNEIDER/ABB
Air curtains	Almanord/ Russel /Raden/Cosyst/Eutronics
Air handling units - DX Type	Alfa Laval / Blue Star / Star Coolers / Help man/Guntner/Rinac/Arctic/Luve/Roller//Thermofin/Fric k/Airtech/ Bluecold
Cold store door / Hatch door/ Rolling Shutters	SALCO /Metaflex/ MTH / Gandhi Automation/ Rinac/ Lloyd / Shakti Hormann/Infrac/DAN-doors/Metecno
Pallet Racking System	Nilkamal/ Godrej/Silver Lining/Kirby/Schaefer/Craftsman Automation/ Vinar
PUF Insulated Wall & Ceiling panels	KingspanJindalMectec/ Rinac / Lloyd / Beardsell/ Honeywell/Metecno/Frick/Walco/Hurree/ Arctic
Dock Leveler/Dock Shelter/SOHD	Gandhi Automation/Metaflex/MTH/Arco Italy/Horman/Novoform/Dorhan/Avains/Salco/Spanker
Pallet / Crates	Nilkamal / Godrej/Pilco/Vishaka/Sea Plast/Supreme/Swastik
Stackers / Electric Pallet Truck	Godrej/Crown/Linde/Toyota/Nilkamal/Jughenrich/Toyo ta
Hand Pallet Truck	Nilkamal / Godrej/Voltas/Jughenrich
Freon Refrigeration Valves & Controls like expansion valve,Solenoid valve, Drier & Sight glass etc.	Danfoss/Sporlan/Henry/Parker/Alco
MS & GI Pipes (ISI marked)	TATA /Jindal/ Kalyani /MSL / ISMT/BEC/Precision/Polypack
Copper Piping	Kwality/Nissan/ Mandev/ Muller
Refrigerant	Dupoint/Flouron/Honeywell/Mexichem
Suction Line/LPR Insulation	Armaflex/K-Flex/Superion
Dial type Pressure/ Temperature gauges	H.GURU / PRICOL / FIEBIG/ WARREE
Digital temperature sensors/ indicator / Controller (Micro-processor)	Carrel/Dixell/Yokogawa /Chino / Tata Honeywell
PLC for Refrigeration System	Honeywell/ Carrell/Dixel/ Danfoss
On-line UPS	APC / Emerson- Liebert / APLAB/ DB Power
Electric contactors	ABB/L&T/Telemecanic
Power Cables	Polycab/CCI/Gloster/Finolex/Lap/Esbee/KEI/ RR
Control cables	Polycab/CCI/Gloster/Finolex/Lap/Esbee/KEI/ RR
HT Cable	CCI/ Finolex / KABEL/Polycab/Finolex
Sorting & Grading Machineries	Buhler Sortex/OsawAgrosaw/ Allround Vegetable Processing/Shiva Engineers/ DES-DRISHYA ENG. / Bajaj Process/ Equivalent sub to approval.
DG Set	Kirloskar/Leyland/Ruston/CG /Cummins
Weighbridge	Leotronic Scales/Stat Weigh/Star Weigh Microtech/Essae /Star Weigh/Equivalent

Air Compressor	Atlas Copco/ELGI/ Ingersollrand/Equivalent
Air Conditioner (Split)	Daikin/ Voltas/ Hitachi/ Equivalent
Transformer	Kappa/ MECO/ABB/ Siemens/ Kirloskar/ Equivalent

****The recommended makes are listed. In case of any other competitive makes/reputed makes, the bidder may submit the same with compliance statement to technical specifications & parameters at the time of PRE BID MEETING ONLY for final approval from HAFED.**

The Successful Bidder after work award should take approval in written from HAFED for equipment brand & technical specifications before procurement.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF CIVIL, MEP, FIREFIGHTING WORKS

General Conditions for Civil Works

- The work shall be carried out as per the latest Haryana PWD specifications only. In absence of specifications from Haryana PWD specifications, specifications from standard Engineering practice, IS codes and as per direction of the Engineer-in-charge shall be followed.
- All material to be arranged by contractor himself, shall be confirming to relevant ISI specification, duly ISI marked and as per list of approved manufactures/ makes by HAFED attached in the DNIT. Wherever referred ISI codes shall be with its latest amendments.
- Contractor will have to supply manufacturer's certificate certifying that materials have been manufactured as per ISI specification, duly supported by necessary documentation.
- Necessary certificate from the manufacturer for all the material brought at site shall be supplied to the Engineer-in-charge, certifying that this lot of material have been manufactured as per Standard of BIS and confirms to relevant ISI Code.
- HAFED reserves its right to get any material tested from M/s Shri Ram Institute for Industrial research or other equivalent reputed test house to ensure for quality of material/work. Testing charges shall be borne by HAFED, but in Case of failure of any lot of material, all the work executed with that lot of the material shall be rejected.
- Sampling of work in progress shall be carried out by representative of Engineer-in-Charge, Contractor and shall be got tested from M/s Shri Ram Institute for Industrial research

Delhi / M/s Delhi Test House, New Delhi and NIT Kurukshetra. Fee of testing shall be borne by the H.S.I.I.D.C. But in case, if any sample fails, cost (testing charges) shall be recovered from agency with a fine of Rs. 10,000.00 per sample, in addition to rectification of defective work, to the entire satisfaction of Engineer in Charge, as defined in the Haryana P.W.D. specifications.

- All types of concreting is to be done with use of mechanical mixer and vibrator, which are to be arranged by the contractor at his own expenses.
- The contractor shall submit the CAR (Contractor's All Risks) Policy for the awarded value of the work and valid of the work and valid for the entire duration of the work including the extended period of work, if any. The contractor shall provide to the Federation copy of the insurance policies and document taken out by him pursuant of the contract immediately after such insurance coverage. If the contractor fails to effect and keep in force insurance, as per the terms of contract, the Federation may effect and keep in force any such insurance and pay such premium or premiums as may be necessary for that purpose and from time to time deduct the amount so paid by the Federation as aforesaid from any money due or which may become due to the contractor, or recover the same as debit due from the contractor.
- The contractor shall be responsible for preparing all claims and make good for all damage or loss by way of repairs and or replacement of portion of any works damaged or lost. The transfer of title shall not in any way relieve the contractor of his responsibilities during the period of the contract including the Defects Liability Period.
- The contractor shall abide by the local laws and regulations governing labour applicable from time to time. During continuance of the contract, the contractor shall abide at all times by all existing labour enactments and rules made there under, regulations, notification and by laws (including rules), regulation, bye-laws that may be passed or notification that may be issued under any labour law in future either by the state or the Central Government or the local authority.
- The rate to be quoted shall include all allowances for hardness, wetness, sales tax, royalty(compensation) due to octroi and all such other charges and taxes leviable if any and nothing extra shall be payable to the agency on this account.
- Nothing shall be paid for any loss and damages done to rain, floods or any other act of God and payment shall be made only for material acceptable to the department.
- Material purchased in excess shall not be measured and paid for and if not removed within one month after completion of the work, the material shall become the property of the HAFED and no claim on this account shall be entertained.
- The contractor shall provide suitable measuring arrangement at site for checking of various material supplied by him.
- In case of duplicity/variation/contradiction of term & condition in the printed Tender Document and in special terms & conditions, terms and conditions mentioned in the Special terms & conditions will prevail.
- The rate will be firm and binding on the contractor during the currency of contract including extended time period. No escalation shall be paid for any increase in cost of material & labour.
- The contractor shall use Cement of OPC 43 grade as per IS-269-1976 (with latest amendments) of approved makes or equivalent as approved by competent authority / Engineer-In charge as per details given below:-

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- The contractor shall use Fe-415 / Fe-500 steel as per relevant IS standards of approved make as per details given below :-
 - The BoQ mentioned in this tender is indicative only. The quantities may vary invariably upto any limit. The contractor is required to execute the job with the rates of each items quoted at the time of tendering.
 - Civil contractor need proper Coordination & Clearance at the time of Anchor Bolts, Base Plates or as applicable casting / pedestal casting / Executing the job.

INTRODUCTION

1. These Specifications contain guidelines and directions to be followed jointly and severally in the implementation of the subject project to deliver a quality product.
2. These specifications have been prepared with regard being given to the Central PWD and the various states P.W.D. Specifications and, in the absence of specific requirements herein, the relevant provisions in the above documents shall apply.
3. Rates provided in the bid document or the rates quoted by the Contractor for all items of works while submitting the tender will be deemed to include cost of all materials, taxes, duties, levies, GST etc., cost of all labour, all protection works to the site as well as portions and premises of works in progress, arrangements and related works to ensure safety to the site, personnel and materials and all other inputs involved in the execution of the items.
4. The Engineer will be the authority to interpret or clarify the provisions of these specifications and the outcome shall be made known to the Contractor, in writing. Interpretations/ clarifications once issued will be final as far as the particular contractual works are concerned.
5. Any Indian Standard/ International Standard/ manual referred to in the Specifications shall mean the latest revision/edition of the standard/Manual with all additions and amendments issued thereto.
6. Definitions-Unless specified otherwise in related clauses or sections, definition of terms and expressions in the Specifications, will be those given against the terms below.
 - a. Best: The most superior material/article and workmanship obtainable in the context of the work.
 - b. IS: The standards, specifications and code of Practices issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards. Any IS designated by a number means its latest revision and edition including all additions and amendments thereto.
 - c. Site: The land or other places on, in, into or through which the work is to be executed under the contract or any adjacent land, path or street which may be allotted or used for the purpose of carrying out the Contract.
 - d. Floor level: For ground floor, top level of finished floor and for other floors above ground level, top level of the structural slab.
 - e. Measurements: In booking dimensions, the order shall be in the sequence of length, width, height/depth/thickness if measured in linear terms. In certain cases, booking of quantity executed may be in terms of numbers, weight, volume etc.
 - f. Rounding off: Significant places rounded off as specified. Where not specified, in accordance with IS: 2.
 - g. Materials: Any article for the work as per samples duly approved by the Engineer. The approved samples duly authenticated and stamped shall be kept in the custody of the Engineer till the completion of the work. All materials to be provided by the contractor shall be brand new and as per the samples approved by the Engineer.
 - h. Safety Measures: All precautionary measures to be undertaken by the contractor to ensure safety of materials, tools and plants, works, workmen, inspecting officials, and general public. Safety on works like excavation, centering and shuttering, trenching, blasting, demolition, electrical connections, scaffolds, ladders, working platforms, mixing of materials, electric and gas welding, use of hoisting and construction machinery shall be in accordance with the safety rules and regulations and directions of the Engineer.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	
CHAPTER 1: EARTHWORK EXCAVATION & SUB BASE	
CHAPTER 2: PLAIN & REINFORCED CONCRETE	
CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CIVIL WORKS.....	
CHAPTER 4: STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKS.....	
CHAPTER 5: STRUCTURAL GLAZING, GLASS DOORS, FIXED GLAZING.....	
CHAPTER 6: PLUMBING WORKS	
CHAPTER 7: SANITARY INSTALLATIONS WORKS	
CHAPTER 8: WATER SUPPLY WORKS	
CHAPTER 9: ELECTRICAL WORKS.....	
CHAPTER 10: ROAD WORKS	
SPECIAL SPECIFICATIONS.....	

1. EARTHWORK, EXCAVATION AND SUB BASE

1.1. Applicable Codes

The following Indian Standard Codes, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be applicable. In all cases, the latest editions including all applicable official amendments and revisions shall be referred to.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|--|
| a) | IS: 783 | - | Code of practice for laying of concrete pipes. |
| b) | IS: 3764 | - | Excavation work - Code of Safety . |
| c) | IS: 2720 | - | Methods of test for soils: |
| d)(Part-1) | | - | Preparation of dry soil samples for various tests. |
| e) | (Part-2) | - | Determination of Water Content. |
| f) | (Part-4) | - | Grain size analysis. |
| g) | (Part-5) | - | Determination of liquid and plastic limit. |
| h) | (Part-7) | - | Determination of water content - dry density relation using light compaction. |
| i) | (Part-8) | - | Determination of water content - dry density relation using heavy compaction. |
| j) | (Part-9) | - | Determination of dry density – moisture content by constant weight of soil method. |
| l) | (Part-14) | - | Determination of density index (relative density) of cohesionless soils. |
| m) | (Part-22) | - | Determination of organic matter. |
| n) | (Part-26) | - | Determination of pH Value. |
| o) | (Part-27) | - | Determination of total soluble sulphates. |
| p) | (Part-28) | - | Determination of dry density of soils in place, by the sand replacement method. |
| q) | (Part-33) | - | Determination of the density in place by the ring and water replacement method. |
| r) | (Part-34) | - | Determination of density of soil in place by rubber balloon method. |
| s) | (Part-38) | - | Compaction control tests (Hilf Method). |

1.2. Excavation

1.2.1 General

Excavation for trenches over areas and for pits, etc. shall be done to widths, lines and levels as shown in drawings or to such lesser or greater widths, lines and levels as directed. The bottom and sides of excavation shall be trimmed to require levels, profile, etc. watered and thoroughly rammed. Should any excavation be taken below the specified levels, the contractor shall at his own cost fill up such excavation with cement concrete (M-10) to required levels. Filling in such excavation with excavated material is prohibited.

All excavation work shall be carried out by mechanical equipment unless, in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge, the work involved requires it to be carried out by manual methods.

1.2.2 Grubbing and Clearing

Before excavation is started, the area coming under cutting / excavation shall be thoroughly grubbed and cleared off shrubs, rank vegetation, grass, bush wood, debris, trees / sapling of girth upto 300 mm. The roots

shall be removed upto depth of 600 mm below ground. The rubbish shall be removed outside the site as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

1.2.3 Dewatering

The Contractor shall ensure that the excavation and the structures are free from water during construction and shall take all necessary precautions and measures to exclude ground/rain water so as to enable the works to be carried out in reasonably dry conditions in accordance with the construction programme. Sumps made for dewatering must be kept clear of the excavations/trenches required for further work. The method of pumping shall be approved by Engineer-in-charge, but in any case, the pumping arrangement shall be such that there shall be no movement of subsoil or blowing in due to differential head of water during pumping. Pumping arrangements shall be adequate to ensure no delays in construction. The dewatering shall be continued for at least (7) seven days after the last pour of the concrete. The Contractor shall, however, ensure that no damage to the structure results on stopping of dewatering.

The Contractor shall study the sub-soil conditions carefully and shall conduct any tests necessary at the site with the approval of the Engineer-in-charge to test the permeability and drainage conditions of the sub-soil for excavation, concreting etc., below ground level.

The scheme for dewatering and disposal of water shall be approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The Contractor shall suitably divert the water obtained from dewatering from such areas of site where a build up of water in the opinion of the Engineer-in-charge obstructs the progress of the work, leads to unsanitary conditions by stagnation, retards the speed of construction and is detrimental to the safety of men, materials, structures and equipment.

When there is a continuous inflow of water and the quantum of water to be handled is considered in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge, to be large, a well point system- single stage or multistage, shall be adopted. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer-in-charge, details of his well point system including the stages, the spacing, number and diameter of well points, headers etc., and the number, capacity and location of pumps for approval.

Unless separately provided for in the Schedule of quantities, cost of dewatering is deemed to have been included in the unit rates quoted for excavation. If separately provided for, the unit of measurement shall be as indicated in the Schedule of Quantities.

1.2.4 Timbering to excavation (shoring)

Where the soil is soft and sides of excavation needs supporting, suitably designed planking and strutting shall be provided.

Close timbering shall be done by completely covering the sides of the trenches and pits generally with short, upright members called 'polling boards'. These shall be of minimum 25 cm x 4 cm sections or as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The boards shall generally be placed in position vertically side by side without any gap on each side of the excavation and shall be secured by horizontal walings of strong wood at maximum 1.2 metre spacings, struted with ballies or as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The length of the ballie struts shall depend on the width of the trench or pit. If the soil is very soft and loose, the boards shall be placed horizontally against each side of the excavation and supported by vertical wallings, which in turn shall be suitably struted. The lowest boards supporting the sides shall be taken into the ground and no portion of the vertical side of the trench or pit shall remain exposed, so as to render the earth liable to slip out.

Timber shoring shall be 'close' or 'open' type, depending on the nature of soil and the depth of pit or trench. The type of timbering shall be as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to take all necessary steps to prevent the sides of excavations, trenches, pits, etc. from collapsing.

Timber shoring may also be required to keep the sides of excavations vertical to ensure safety of adjoining structures or to limit the slope of excavations, or due to space restrictions or for other reasons. Such shoring shall be carried out, except in an emergency, only after approval from the Engineer-in-charge-in-charge.

The withdrawal of the timber shall be done carefully to prevent the collapse of the pit or trench. It shall be started at one end and proceeded with, systematically to the other end. Concrete or masonry shall not be damaged during the removal of the timber.

In the case of open timbering, the entire surface of the side of trench or pit is not required to be covered. The vertical boards of minimum 25 cm x 4 cm sections shall be spaced sufficiently apart to leave unsupported strips of maximum 50 cm average width. The detailed arrangement, sizes of the timber and the spacing shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-charge. In all other respects, the Specifications for close timbering shall apply to open timbering.

In case of large pits and open excavations, where shoring is required for securing safety of adjoining structures or for any other reasons and where the planking across sides of excavations/pits cannot be strutted against, suitable inclined struts supported on the excavated bed shall be provided. The load from such struts shall be suitably distributed on the bed to ensure no yielding of the strut. If however, Engineer-in-charge directs any timbering to be left-in, keeping in mind the type of construction or any other factor, Contractor shall be paid for at the scheduled item rate for such left-in timbering.

Unless otherwise separately provided for in Schedule of Quantities, the timber shoring is deemed to have been included in the unit rates quoted for excavation. If separately provided for, then the actual effective area of shored faces as approved by Engineer-in-charge shall be measured in sq.mtrs. The area of planking embedded in the bed/sides of excavation will not be considered, nor the area supporting inclined struts in case of large pits/open excavation. All planks, boards, wallings, verticals, struts, props and all other materials required for shoring and subsequent safe dismantling and removal shall be included in the quoted unit rates.

1.2.5 Soil / Rock Classification

1.2.5.1 General

All materials to be excavated shall be classified by Engineer-in-charge, into one of the following classes and shall be paid for at the rate contracted for that particular class of material. No distinction shall be made whether the material is dry, moist or wet. The decision of Engineer-in-charge regarding classification of the material shall be final and binding on contractor and not be a subject matter of any appeal or arbitration. Excavation shall be classified under one of the following categories by the Engineer-in-charge.

a) Ordinary and Hard Soils

These shall include all kinds of soils containing kankar, sand, silt, murrum and/or shingle, gravel, clay, loam, peat, ash, shale etc. which can generally be excavated by spade, pick-axes and shovel and which is not classified under “soft and decomposed rock” and “hard rock” defined below. This shall also include embedded rock boulders not longer than 1 metre in any direction and not more than 200 mm in any one of the other two directions.

b) Hard Rock

This shall include all rock occurring in large continuous masses, which cannot be removed except by blasting for loosening it. Hard varieties of rock with or without veins and secondary minerals, which, in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge require blasting, shall be considered as hard rock. Concrete work both reinforced and unreinforced to be dismantled will be measured under this item unless a separate provision is made in the Schedule of Quantities.

c) Soft and Decomposed Rock

This shall include rock, boulders, slag, chalk, slate, hard mica schist, laterite, sand stone and all other materials which in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge is rock but does not need blasting and could be removed with picks, hammer, crow bars, wedges and pneumatic breaking equipment. The mere fact that contractor resorts to blasting for reasons of his own, shall not qualify for classification under “hard rock”.

1.2.5.2 Stripping Loose Rock

All loose boulders, detached rocks partially and other loose material which might move therewith not directly in the excavation but so close to the area to be excavated as to be liable, in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge, to fall or otherwise endanger the workmen, equipment, or the work shall be stripped off and removed from the area of the excavation. The method used shall be such as not to render unstable or unsafe the portion, which was originally sound and safe.

Any material not requiring removal in order to complete the permanent works, but which, in the opinion of Engineer-in-charge, is likely to become loose or unstable later, shall also be promptly and satisfactorily

removed. The cost of such stripping will be paid for at the unit rates accepted for the class of materials in question.

1.2.6 Blasting

Where blasting has to be resorted to for rock cutting it shall be the responsibility of the contractor to arrange for the following at his entire risk, cost and responsibility.

- a) Permission from all the connected Public Authorities such as Municipal Corporation, Inspector of Explosives, Police, Highway Authorities, etc. shall be obtained.
- b) Fees, royalties and any other levies, attendant on such blasting work shall be entirely borne by the contractor.
- c) All precautionary measures such as notices to adjoining property and other agencies working in and around the plot, signaling and watch etc. shall strictly adhere to according to the various regulations in force.
- d) All risk Insurance in respect of the blasting hazards to men and materials within and in the vicinity of the plot. This insurance shall be apart from the Contractors all Risk Insurance Policy stipulated under General Conditions unless the Contractor incorporates blasting hazards and its coverage in the said general policy.
- e) Storing of blasting materials shall be strictly as per Explosive Regulations.

The tendered must acquaint himself with the site conditions in regard to blasting, nature of rock likely to be met with, timing and other restrictions to blasting etc. No. Claims whatsoever in these regards shall be entertained.

1.2.7 Disposal of Surplus excavated materials

All materials considered surplus shall be removed to destinations and disposed off as approved by Engineer in charge. The disposal of the material can be in any of the following ways as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

1. Filling in low lying areas
2. Filling in at places of filling such as under floors, in roads, etc.
3. Stacking of material in pre-designated stacking yard.
4. Removal of material outside the plot for disposal.

1.2.8 Measurements

Measurements for all excavation, filling, carting away and earthwork shall be in solid measure. The rates quoted by the tenderers are thus for solid measure units. The following factors shall be applied to obtain quantities of solid measure.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|
| - | Excavation | : | Volume shall be determined by levels taken before commencement of excavation and after completion up to the |
|---|------------|---|---|

required level.

- Filling watered and consolidated in layers : Volume shall be determined by levels taken before and after compacted filling and by measuring the length and breadth as required.
- Stack measure as in rubble, etc. : Volume of stack less 40%

The mode of measurement for various types of excavations & disposal shall be as under: -

- a) In case of trenches, pits and areas, measurements shall be on the basis of the width of foundation and the depth to bottom of foundation (bottom of bed concrete if provided) formation. Excavation for trenches and pipes & cables shall be measured separately.
- b) Excavation in rock shall be measured up to levels indicated or required. No undulations as physically appearing after excavation shall be taken into consideration while arriving at the quantities.
- c) Where such measurement is not possible as in the case of strata intermixed with soil, excavated rock shall be properly stacked as directed by the Engineer-in-charge and the volume of rock calculated on the basis of stack measurements after making appropriate allowance for voids.
- d) Excavation beyond the widths or depths required will not be paid for, any additional concrete or bedding material required as a result of over-excavation shall be at the Contractor's expense.

1.2.9 Rates

The rates shall be inclusive of all the operations described above including clearing and grubbing, dewatering, shoring and disposal at site as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

1.3 Earth Filling, Backfilling and Site Grading

1.3.1 General

All fill material shall be subject to the Engineer-in-charge's approval. If any material is rejected by Engineer-in-charge, the Contractor shall remove the same forthwith from the site. Surplus fill material shall be deposited /disposed off as directed by Engineer-in-charge after the fill work is completed.

No earth fill shall commence until surface water discharges and streams have been properly intercepted or otherwise dealt with to the approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

The Contractor shall not commence the placement of any fill or back fill at any location without the approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

1.3.2 Material

To the extent available, good earth from outside (source to be approved by E-I-C) shall be used as backfill. Backfill material shall be free from lumps, organic or other foreign material. All lumps of earth shall be broken or removed. Where excavated material is mostly rock, the boulders shall be broken into pieces not larger than 150 mm size, mixed with properly graded fine material consisting of murum or earth to fill the voids and the mixture used for filling.

If fill material is required to be imported, the Contractor shall make arrangements to bring such material from outside borrow pits. The material and source shall be subject to the prior approval of the Engineer-in-charge. The pH value of soil shall be between 5.5 to 9 and the soil shall have the following grading analysis.

Sand : 20% to 75%

Silt : 10% to 60%

Clay : 05% to 30%

The approved borrow pit areas shall be cleared of all bushes, roots of trees, plants, rubbish, etc. Topsoil containing foreign material shall be removed. The materials so removed shall be disposed off as directed by Engineer-in-charge. The Contractor shall provide the necessary access roads to borrow areas and maintain the same if such roads do not exist, at his cost.

1.3.3 Filling in pits and trenches around foundations of structures, walls, etc.

As soon as the work in foundations has been accepted and measured, the spaces around the foundations, structures, pits, trenches, etc., shall be cleared of all debris, and filled with earth in layers not exceeding 15 cm, each layer being watered, rammed and properly consolidated, before the succeeding one is laid. Each layer shall be consolidated to the satisfaction of Engineer-in-charge. Earth shall be rammed with approved mechanical compaction machines. Usually no manual compaction shall be allowed unless the Engineer-in-charge is satisfied that in some cases manual compaction by tampers cannot be avoided. The final backfill surface shall be trimmed and leveled to a proper profile to the approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

1.3.4 Sand Filling in Plinth and Other Places

At places where backfilling is required to be carried out with local sand it shall be clean, medium grained and free from impurities. The filled-in-sand shall be kept flooded with water for 24 hours and drained to ensure maximum hydraulic compaction. Any temporary work required to contain sand under flooded condition shall be on Contractor's account. The surface of the consolidated sand shall be dressed to required level or slope. Construction of floors or other structures on sand fill shall not be started until the Engineer-in-charge has inspected and approved the fill.

1.3.5 Murum Filling

The liquid limit & plasticity index of such materials shall be below 20 and 6 respectively and the fraction passing 75-micron sieve does not exceed 10 %. It shall be laid in layers not exceeding 15 cm & compacted as per the directions of Engineer-in-charge.

1.3.6 Filling in Trenches

Filling in trenches for pipes and drains shall be commenced as soon as the joints of pipes and drains have been tested and passed. The backfilling material shall be properly consolidated by watering and ramming, taking due care that no damage is caused to the pipes.

Where the trenches are excavated in soil, the filling from the bottom of the trench to the level of the center line of the pipe shall be done by hand compaction with selected approved earth in layers not exceeding 8 cm; backfilling above the level of the center line of the pipes shall be done with selected earth by hand compaction, or other approved means in layers not exceeding 15 cm.

In case of excavation of trenches in rock, the filling up to a level 30 cm above the top of the pipe shall be done with approved excavated soil. The filling up to the level of the center line of the pipe shall be done by hand compaction in layers not exceeding 8 cm whereas the filling above the center line of the pipe shall be done by hand compaction or approved means in layers not exceeding 15 cm. The filling from a level 30 cm above the top of the pipe to the top of the trench shall be done by hand or other approved mechanical methods with broken rock filling of size not exceeding 15 cm mixed with fine material as available to fill up the voids.

Filling of the trenches shall be carried out simultaneously on both sides of the pipe to avoid unequal pressure on the pipe.

1.3.6.1 Measurement

Excavation for trenches for pipes, cables etc. shall be paid as under.

- (a) Upto 1 meter depth, the width of the trench for the purpose of measurement of excavation shall be arrived at by adding 40 cm to the external diameter of the pipe (not the sockets), cable, conduits etc. When a pipe is laid on concrete bed/cushioning layer the authorized width shall be cable external diameter of the pipe/cable plus 40 cm for the width of concrete bed/cushioning layer, whichever is more.
- (b) For depths exceeding 1 meter as allowance of 5 cm per meter of depth for each side of the trench shall be added to the authorized width (i.e. External diameter of the pipe plus 40 cm) except where battering or benching has been ordered. This allowance shall be the entire depth of the trench. The authorized width in such case shall, here fore, be equal to (depth of trench) /10 plus external diameter of pipe plus 40 cm or the width of concrete Bed/cushioning, whichever is more
- (c) When more than one pipe, cable, conduit etc. are laid, the diameter shall be reckoned as the horizontal distance from outside to outside of the outermost pipes, cables, conduits etc.

1.3.7 General Site Grading

Site grading shall be carried out as indicated in the drawings and as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. Excavation shall be carried out as specified in the Specifications. Filling and compaction shall be carried out as specified and elsewhere unless specified otherwise shall be carried out as indicated below.

The fill shall be placed in layers not exceeding 200 mm and leveled uniformly and mechanically compacted before the next layer is deposited.

To ensure that the fill has been compacted as specified, field and laboratory tests shall be carried out by the Contractor at his own cost.

Field compaction tests shall be carried out in each layer of filling until the fill to the entire height has been completed. This shall hold good for embankments as well. The fill will be considered as incomplete if the desired compaction has not been obtained.

The Contractor shall protect the earth fill from being washed away by rain or damaged in any other way. Should any slip occur the Contractor should remove the affected material and make good the slip at his cost.

If so specified, the rock as obtained from excavation may be used for filling and leveling to indicate grades without further breaking. In such an event, filling shall be done in layers not exceeding 50cms approximately. After rock filling to the approximate level, indicated above has been carried out, the voids in the rock filling shall be filled with finer materials such as earth, broken stone, etc. and the area flooded so that the finer materials fill up the voids. Care shall be taken to ensure that the finer fill material does not get washed out. Over the layer so filled, a 100 mm thick mixed layer of broken material and earth shall be laid and consolidation carried out by a 8 -10 ton roller. No less than twelve passes of the roller shall be accepted before subsequent similar operations are taken up.

1.3.8 Fill Density

The compaction, where so called for, shall comply with minimum 95% of maximum dry density as per IS 2720 (Part 8) at moisture content differing not more than 4% from the optimum moisture content. The Contractor shall demonstrate adequately by field and laboratory tests that the specified density has been obtained.

1.3.9 Lead

Lead for deposition/disposal of excavated material, shall be the crow flight distance as specified in the respective item of work. No extra compensation is admissible on the grounds that the lead including that for borrowed material had to be transported over marshy or 'katcha' land/route.

1.3.10 Measurements

Backfilling as per specification the sides of foundations of columns, footings, structures, walls, tanks, rafts, trenches etc. with excavated material will be paid for separately. It shall be clearly understood that the rate quoted for excavation shall include stacking of excavated material as directed, excavation/packing of selected stacked material, conveying it to the place specified etc. as specified. As a rule, material to be backfilled shall be stacked temporarily as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Backfilling, plinth filling etc. with borrowed earth will be paid for at rates quoted. The quoted rate shall include all operations such as clearing, excavation, lead and transport, fill, compaction etc, as specified. Quantity of consolidated filling based on payment line for excavation shall be measured and paid for in cubic meters. The lead, lift etc. shall be as indicated in the schedule of quantities.

Actual quantity of consolidated sand filling and murrum filling shall be measured and paid for in cubic meters.

1.3.11 Rates

The rates shall be inclusive of clearing and grubbing, spreading, watering and compaction etc. as per specification above.

1.4 Anti Termite Treatment

1.4.1 Type of Treatment

Anti Termite Treatment is for prevention of termites infecting the building. The treatment shall be done during the time of construction with application of chemical / insecticide emulsions.

1.4.2 Chemical / Emulsion

Chloropyrifos Emulsifiable concentrate of 1% conforming to IS:8944 shall be used. The chemical concentrate of above shall be procured by the contractor in sealed containers. Emulsion shall be prepared at site by diluting the concentrate with required amount of clean potable water to obtain specified emulsion concentration. For example one part of chemical of 30% concentration when mixed with 59 parts of water shall give 0.5% emulsion concentration.

1.4.1 Applicator

The treatment work at site shall be got done only from qualified and competent applicator agencies using chemicals procured from reputed manufacturers

1.4.4 Treatment

The treatment shall be applied for masonry foundations and basements, RCC foundation and basements, top surface of filling for floor, junction of walls and floor, external perimeter of building, soil under plinth protection, on the basement wall surfaces and around pipes traversing from below ground to the building.

1.4.1.1 Chemical treatment of soils for the protection of buildings from attack of subterranean termites shall be done as per IS: 6313 (Part II). Treatment shall be got done only from the approved specialized agencies using the chemical procured directly from reputed and authorized dealers. Graduated containers shall be used for dilution and spraying of the chemical shall be done using hand operated pressure pumps. Proper stock account should be kept to ensure that the specified quantity of chemical is used for the required area during the operation.

1.4.4.3 Time of Application

Soil treatment should start when foundation trenches and pits are ready to take bed concrete / leveling course in foundations. Laying of bed concrete/leveling course should start when the chemical emulsion has been

absorbed by the soil and the surface is quite dry. Treatment should not be carried out when it is raining or soil is wet with rain or sub soil water. Treatment to the surface of earth filling within the plinth shall also be done in the same manner before laying the sub-grade for flooring.

1.4.4.3 Disturbance

The treated soil barriers shall not be disturbed. If for some reasons the treated soil barriers are disturbed, immediate steps shall be taken to restore the continuity and completeness of the barrier system.

1.4.4.4 Treatment for Masonry Foundations and Basements

- a. The bottom surface and the sides (up to a height of 300 mm) of the excavations made for masonry foundations and basements shall be treated with the chemical at the rate of 5 liters per square metre surface area.
- b. After the masonry foundations and the retaining wall of the basements come up, the backfill in the immediate contact with the foundation structure shall be treated at the rate of 7.5 liters per sq.m of the vertical surface of the substructure for each side. If water is used for ramming the earth fill, the chemical treatment shall be carried out after the ramming operation is done by rodding the earth at 150 mm centers close to the wall surface and spraying the chemical with the above dosage. The earth is usually returned in layers and the treatment shall be carried out in similar stages. The chemical emulsion shall be directed towards the concrete or masonry surfaces of the columns and walls so that the earth in contact with these surfaces is well treated with the chemical.

1.4.4.5 Treatment for RCC Foundation and Basements

In the case of RCC foundations, the concrete mix is dense (being 1:2:4 or richer). It is, therefore, unnecessary to start the treatment from the bottom of excavations. The treatment shall start at the depth of 500 mm below ground level except when such ground level is raised or lowered by filling or cutting after the foundations have been cast. In such cases, the depth of 500 mm shall be determined from the new soil level resulting from the filling or cutting mentioned above, and soil in immediate contact with the vertical surfaces of RCC foundations shall be treated at the rate of 7.5 litres per square metre. The other details of treatment shall be as laid down in 1.4.4.4.

1.4.4.6 Treatment of Top Surface of Plinth Filling

The top surface of the filled earth within the plinth walls shall be treated with chemical emulsion at the rate of 5 litres per sqm of the surface before the sand/sub-grade is laid. Holes upto 50 to 75 mm deep at 150 mm centers both ways shall be made with crow bars on the surface to facilitate saturation of the soil with chemical emulsion.

1.4.4.7 Treatment at Junction of the Walls and the Floor

To achieve continuity of the vertical chemical barrier on inner wall surfaces from the ground level, a small channel 30 x 30 mm shall be made at all the junctions of walls and columns with the floor (before laying the sub-grade) and rod holes made in the channel upto ground level 150 mm apart and the chemical emulsion poured along the channel @ 7.5 litres per sqm of the vertical wall or column surface so as to soak the soil right to bottom. The soil shall be tamped back into place after this operation.

1.4.4.8 Treatment of soil along External Perimeter of Building

After the building is complete, 300 mm deep holes shall be provided in the soil with iron rods along the external perimeter of the building at intervals of about 150 mm and these holes shall be filled with chemical emulsion at the rate of 7.5 litres per sqm of vertical surfaces of external walls. If the depth of filling is more than 300 mm, the external perimeter treatment shall extend to the full depth of filling up to the ground level so as to ensure

continuity of the chemical barrier. In case the earth outside the building is graded on completion of building, this treatment shall be carried out on completion of such grading.

1.4.4.9 Treatment of Soil under Apron (Plinth Protection) along External Perimeter of Buildings

Top surface of the consolidated earth over which the apron is to be laid shall be treated with chemical emulsion at the rate of 5 litres per square metre of the surface before the apron is laid. If consolidated earth does not allow emulsion to seep through, holes upto 50 to 75 mm deep at 150 mm centers both ways may be made with 12 mm diameter mild steel rod on the surface to facilitate saturation of the soil with the chemical emulsion.

1.4.4.10 Treatment for expansion joints

Anti-termite treatment shall be supplemented by treating with chemical emulsion through the expansion joint after the sub-grade has been laid @ 2 litres per linear metre of expansion joint.

1.4.4.11 Treatment of Walls Retaining Soil above Floor Level

Retaining walls like the basement walls or outer walls above the floor level retaining soil need to be protected by providing chemical barrier by treatment of retained soil in the immediate vicinity of the walls, so as to prevent entry of termites through the voids in masonry, cracks and crevices, etc. above the floor level. The soil retained by the walls shall be treated at the rate of 7.5 litres per square metre of the vertical surface so as to effect a continuous outer chemical barrier, in continuation of the one formed under 1.4.4.4.

1.4.4.12 Treatment of Soil Surrounding Pipes, Wastes and Conduits

When pipes, wastes and conduits enter the soil inside the area of the foundations, the soil surrounding the points of entry shall be loosened around each such pipe water or conduit for a distance of 150 mm and to a depth of 75 mm before treatment is commenced. When they enter the soil external to the foundations, they shall be similarly treated for a distance of over 300 mm unless they stand clear of the walls of the buildings by about 75 mm.

1.4.4.13 Measurements

All dimensions shall be measured correct to a cm. The measurements for all the operations described above shall be the plinth area of the building in square-meters at floor 1 level (Ground floor). Nothing extra shall be measured for payment.

1.4.4.14 Rate

The rate for the anti-termite treatment shall include the cost of labour, concentrated chemical and all other inputs involved in all the operations described above.

1.5 Sub Base Formation

1.5.1 Types of Sub Base

The sub base is laid on the dressed sub grade prepared as per specification in 1.2 & 1.3.

- Rubble Soling
- WBM
- WMM

It will be done by any one method as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Where plinth area is small and covered by foundations, columns, beams and walls, invariably rubble soling shall be provided.

When large areas are available, WBM shall be resorted to.

1.5.2 Rubble Soling

Rubble for soling shall be locally available stone of approved variety. It shall be hard, durable and free from defects such as fissures, etc. After grade is prepared to the required levels, rubble shall be hand set as closely as possible and packed well. Stones shall be laid to have their largest area resting on the sub-grade. Rubble packing shall be in one layer of 20/25 cms. thick. After the stones are packed in position, the interstices between them shall be carefully packed with stone chips of appropriate sizes. These shall be hammered in to obtain a finished hard and compact and level surface. Mere spreading of loose spalls or stone chips is prohibited.

The surface shall then be examined for any protrusion and if found the same shall be knocked off to obtain as even a surface as possible.

Under no circumstances, filling in voids with murrum, sand or such other material will be permitted for building. The soling so laid shall be compacted with suitable mechanical rammers. Dry Rolling is continued till the movement of the stones under roller load stops. Dry screenings consisting of gravel of stone aggregates upto 12 mm size is then spread very gradually to fill up the interstices and dry rolling is continued till the voids are filled. At this stage the surface is copiously sprinkled with water and ramming continued simultaneously pushing the screenings in voids if any. Surface shall be allowed to dry and loose excess screening if any shall be removed.

1.5.3 WBM Sub base

This shall be laid in one or two layers as directed by the Engineer-in-charge, compacted thickness of each layer being 75 mm thick.

- 1.5.3.1 Stone aggregates of grading I 90 mm to 45 mm shall be spread uniformly on the prepared sub grade and rolled with 8-10 T wt power roller till the movement of aggregate stops. Further work i.e. filling interstices with screenings is carried out as specified in 1.5.2 to obtain a neat even surface without loose materials on the surface. Binding materials shall be added as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. For 100 mm compacted thickness of layer following quantities shall be consumed for area of 10 sq. meters.

Graded aggregates	1.21 to 1.43 cubic meters
Screenings	0.27 to 0.44 cubic meters
Binding materials	0.08 to 0.10 cubic meters

1.5.4 Measurements

Measurements for rubble soling and WBM shall be on volumetric basis taking plan area of actual work multiplied by compacted thickness.

1.5.5 Rates

Rates shall be inclusive of all work as per specification above.

2.0 PLAIN & REINFORCED CONCRETE

2.1. Applicable Codes

The following Indian Standard Codes, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be applicable. In all cases, the latest editions including all applicable official amendments and revisions shall be referred to.

2.1.1. Materials

- 1) IS.269 Specification for 33 grade ordinary Portland cement.
- 2) IS.455 Specification for Portland slag cement.
- 3) IS.1489 Specification for Portland-pozzolana cement (Part 1 & 2).
- 4) IS: 8112 Specification for 43 grade ordinary Portland cement.
- 5) IS: 12330 Specification for sulphate resisting Portland cement.
- 6) IS: 383 Specification for coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete.
- 7) IS: 432 Specification for mild steel and medium (tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel) wires for concrete reinforcement. (Part 1 & 2)
- 8) IS: 786 Specification for high strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement.
- 9) IS: 1566 Specification for hard-drawn steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement.
- 10) IS: 9103 Specification for admixtures for concrete.
- 11) IS: 2645 Specification for integral cement water- proofing compounds.
- 12) IS: 4990 Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work.

2.1.2. Material Testing

- 1) IS.4031 Methods of physical tests for hydraulic cement (Parts 1 to 15)
- 2) IS: 4032 Method for chemical analysis of hydraulic cement.
- 3) IS: 650 Specification for standard sand for testing of cement.
- 4) IS: 2430 Methods for sampling of aggregates for concrete.
- 5) IS.2386 Methods of test for aggregates for concrete (Parts 1 to 8)
- 6) IS: 3025 Methods of sampling and test (physical and chemical) for water used in industry.
- 7) IS: 6925 Methods of test for determination of water soluble chlorides in concrete admixtures.

2.1.3. Material Storage

- 1) IS: 4082 Recommendations on stacking and storing of construction materials at site.

2.1.4. Concrete Mix Design

- 1) IS: 10262 Recommended guidelines for concrete mix design.
- 2) SP: 23 (S&T) Handbook on Concrete Mixes

2.1.5. Concrete Testing

- 1) IS:1199 Method of sampling and analysis of concrete.
- 2) IS: 516 Method of test for strength of concrete.
- 3) IS: 9013 Method of making, curing and determining compressive strength of accelerated cured concrete test specimens.
- 4) IS: 8142 Method of test for determining setting time of concrete by penetration resistance.
- 5) IS: 9284 Method of test for abrasion resistance of concrete.
- 6) IS: 2770 Methods of testing bond in reinforced concrete.

2.1.6. Equipments

- 1) IS: 1791 Specification for batch type concrete mixers.
- 2) IS: 2438 Specification for roller pan mixer.
- 3) IS: 4925 Specification for concrete batching and mixing plant.
- 4) IS: 5892 Specification for concrete transit mixer and agitator.
- 5) IS: 7242 Specification for concrete spreaders.
- 6) IS: 2505 General Requirements for concrete vibrators: Immersion type.
- 7) IS: 2506 General Requirements for screed board concrete vibrators.
- 8) IS: 2514 Specification for concrete vibrating tables.
- 9) IS: 3366 Specification for pan vibrators.
- 10) IS: 4656 Specification for form vibrators for concrete.
- 11) IS: 11993 Code of practice for use of screed board concrete vibrators.
- 12) IS: 7251 Specification for concrete finishers.
- 13) IS: 2722 Specification for portable swing weigh batchers for concrete (single and double bucket type).
- 14) IS: 2750 Specification for steel scaffoldings.

2.1.7. Codes of Practice

- 1) IS: 456 Code of practice for plain and reinforced concrete.
- 2) IS: 457 Code of practice for general construction of plain and reinforced concrete for dams and other massive structures.
- 3) IS: 3370 Code of practice for concrete structures for storage of liquids (Parts 1 to 4)
- 4) IS: 3935 Code of practice for composite construction.
- 5) IS: 2204 Code of practice for construction of reinforced concrete shell roof.
- 6) IS: 2210 Criteria for the design of reinforced concrete shell structures and folded plates.
- 7) IS: 2502 Code of practice for bending and fixing of bars for concrete reinforcement.
- 8) IS: 5525 Recommendation for detailing of reinforcement in reinforced concrete works.
- 9) IS: 2751 Code of practice for welding of mild steel plain and deformed bars used for reinforced concrete construction.
- 10) IS: 9417 Specification for welding cold worked bars for reinforced concrete construction.
- 11) IS: 3558 Code of practice for use of immersion vibrators for consolidating concrete.
- 12) IS: 3414 Code of practice for design and installation of joints in buildings.
- 13) IS: 4326 Code of practice for earthquake resistant design and construction of building.
- 14) IS: 4014 Code of practice for steel tubular scaffolding (Parts 1 & 2)
- 15) IS: 2571 Code of practice for laying in situ cement concrete flooring.
- 16) IS: 7861 Code of practice for extreme weather concreting: Part 1 Recommended practice for hot weather concreting.
- 17) IS: 1893 Criteria for earthquake resistant structures subjected to seismic forces.
- 18) IS: 13920 Code of Practice for Ductile Detailing of Reinforced Concrete Structures subjected to Seismic forces.
- 19) IS: 13827 Improving Earthquake Resistance of Earthen Buildings-Guidelines.
- 20) IS: 13828 Improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings-Guidelines

2.1.8. Construction Safety

- 1) IS.3696 Safety code for scaffolds and ladders. (Parts 1 & 2)
- 2) IS: 7969 Safety code for handling and storage of building materials.
- 3) IS: 8989 Safety code for erection of concrete framed structures.

2.1.9. Measurement

- 1) IS 1200 Method of measurement of building and Engineer-in-charge Works
- 2) IS 3385 Code of practice for measurement of Civil Engineer-in-charge Works

2.2. General

Concrete and reinforced concrete work shall be carried out generally in conformity with the latest Indian Standard IS: 456 except for provisions indicated herein below. All work is to be carried out with utmost precision and up to date scientific know-how and the contractor shall employ thoroughly competent staff to achieve the highest standards.

2.3. Materials

2.3.1. Cement

Cement for the work shall be Portland Pozzolana Cement conforming to the latest Indian Standards IS: 1489 grade. Cement to be of a reputed brand manufactured by a well known major cement manufacturing plant. Cement from a mini cement manufacturing unit would not be permitted. Cement to be procured after approval of the Engineer in charge directly from manufacturer (the invoice of the same will have to be produced by the Contractor Cement of the best normal setting quality unless a quick setting quality is expressly instructed in the specifications or otherwise during the course of the work by the Engineer-in-charge. Only one type of cement shall be used in any one mix. The source of supply, type or brand of cement within the same structure or portion thereof shall not be changed without approval from the Engineer-in-charge. The contractor shall always purchase Portland cement as fresh as possible after manufacture and shall supply the manufacture's test certificate, corresponding to the batch of cement intended for use in work. Where there is reason to believe the cement has been long stored, the Engineer-in-charge may demand a Laboratory Test Certificate regarding the character of cement and the contractor shall furnish the same at no extra cost. The Engineer-in-charge shall reject any cement, which in his opinion does not meet the required standards.

All bags and containers in which cement is packed shall be stored in a dry, weather-tight, and properly ventilated structure with adequate provision for prevention and absorption of moisture. The contractor shall at all times maintain for the inspection of the Engineer-in-charge a log book indicating the receipt of cement brand and agent from whom obtained and the age of cement. Cement, which has caked or perished by being wet or otherwise, shall on no account be used on the work.

Cement shall be consumed on the works in the same sequence as that of its receipt at site. Cement reclaimed from cleaning of bags or from spillage from containers or otherwise shall on no account be used.

If cement is not stored properly and has deteriorated, the material shall be rejected. Cement bags shall be stored in dry weatherproof shed with a raised floor, well away from the outer walls and insulated from the floor to avoid moisture from ground. Not more than 15 bags shall be stacked in any tier. Storage arrangement shall be approved by the Engineer-in-charge. Storage under tarpaulins shall not be permitted.

2.3.2. Sand (Refer Table No. I)

Sand (fine aggregated) shall generally conform to IS 383. Sand shall be natural sand, crushed gravel sand or crushed stone sand at the discretion of the Contractor. Use of sea sand is prohibited. Sand shall be composed of hard siliceous material and shall be clean and of sharp angular grit type. Sand shall be properly graded minimizing voids. Allowance for bulk age of sand shall be made. The fineness modulus of sand shall neither be less than 2.2 nor more than 3.2.

2.3.3. Coarse Aggregate (Refer Table No. II & III)

Coarse aggregate shall be approved hard aggregate generally conforming to IS 383.

Each size of coarse and fine aggregates shall be stacked separately and shall be protected from leaves and contamination with foreign material. The stacks shall be on hard, clean, free draining bases, draining away from the concrete mixing area.

2.3.4. Water

Water for all concrete work shall be clean, free from deleterious matter such as oils, acids, alkalies, sugar and vegetable matter. Every attempt shall be made to use water, which is fit for drinking purposes. Water storage facilities provided by the contractor shall be maintained properly to preclude contamination of water by any of the harmful substances. The quantity of water to be added to concrete for mixing shall be such as to afford workability consistent with strength.

The Contractor shall make his own arrangements for storing water at site in tanks to prevent contamination.

TABLE – I

Unless otherwise directed or approved, the grading of sand shall be within the limits indicated hereunder: -

Fine aggregate conforming to Grade Zone IV shall not be used for RCC works.

I.S. Sieve Designation	PERCENTAGE PASSING FOR			
	Grading Zone I	Grading Zone II	Grading Zone III	Grading Zone IV
10 mm	100	100	100	100
4.75 mm	90 – 100	90 – 100	90 – 100	95 – 100
2.36 mm	60 – 95	75 – 100	85 – 100	95 – 100
1.18 mm	30 – 70	55 – 90	75 – 100	90 – 100
600 micron	15 – 34	35 – 59	60 – 79	80 – 100
300 micron	5 – 20	8 – 30	12 – 40	15 – 50
150 micron	0 – 10	0 – 10	0 – 10	0 – 15

TABLE – II

GRADING OF COARSE AGGREGATE

I.S. Sieve Designation	Percentage passing for single sized aggregate of nominal size					Percentage passing for Grading aggregate of nominal size			
	40 mm	20 mm	16 mm	12.5 mm	10 mm	40 mm	20 mm	16 mm	12.5 mm
63 mm	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
40 mm	85 - 100	100	-	-	-	95- 100	100	-	-
20 mm	0 – 20	85 – 100	100	-	-	30 – 70	95 –100	100	100
16 mm	-	-	85 –100	100	-	-	-	90 –100	-
12.5 mm	-	-	-	85 –100	100	-	-	-	90 –100
10 mm	0 – 5	0 – 20	0 – 30	0 – 45	85 – 100	10 – 35	25 – 55	30 – 70	40 – 85
4.75 mm	-	0 – 5	0 – 5	0 – 10	0 – 20	0 – 5	0 – 10	0 – 10	0 – 10

2.36 mm	-	-	-	-	0 – 5	-	-	-	-
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TABLE – III

UPPER LIMIT FOR DELETERIOUS MATERIALS IN COARSE & FINE AGGREGATES

The percentages of deleterious substances in the aggregate delivered to the mixer shall not exceed the following:-

		<u>Percent by Weight</u>	
		<u>Uncrushed</u>	<u>Crushed</u>
i)	Material finer than 75 micron I.S sieve - Coarse Aggregates (CA) - Fine Aggregates (FA)	3.00 3.00	3.00 15.00
ii)	Coal and lignite (CA) and (FA)	1.00	1.00
iii)	Clay lumps (CA) and (FA)	1.00	1.00
iv)	Soft fragments (CA) (FA)	3.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
v)	Total of all above substances (CA) (FA)	5.00 5.00	5.00 2.00

2.3.5. Reinforcement Steel

2.3.5.1 Material Specification

Steel used for reinforcement shall be any of following types specifically applicable as per Bill of Quantities

- Mild steel and medium tensile bar IS 432 Part I
(FE 415)
- HYS deformed bars IS 1786
- Structural steel section (Grade A) IS 2062

2.3.5.2 Tolerance in Mass

Refer to the following: -

TABLE

(Tolerance of Nominal Mass)

Sr. No.	Nominal Size in mm	Tolerance on the nominal mass percent		
		Batch	Individual Sample +	Individual sample for coil (-x-)
a)	upto and including 10	± 7	-8	± 8
b)	over 10, upto and including 16	± 5	- 6	± 6

c)	over 16	± 3	- 4	± 4
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+ For individual sample plus tolerance is not specified

(x) For coil batch tolerance is not applicable.

Tolerance shall be determined in accordance with method given in IS 1786.

2.3.5.3 a) HYS Deformed Bars

High strength deformed bars and wires shall conform to IS : 1786. The physical properties for all sizes of steel bars are mentioned below in Table below.

TABLE

Sr. No.	Property	Grade		
		Fe 415	Fe 500	Fe 550
1.	0.2% proof stress / yield stress, min N/mm ²	415	500	550
2.	Elongation, percent min. on gauge length $5.65 \sqrt{A}$, Where A is the X-Sectional Area of the test piece.	14.5	12	8
3.	Tensile strength(min)	10% more than actual 0.2% proof stress but not less than 485 N/mm ²	8% more than actual 0.2% proof stress but not less than 545 N/mm ²	6% more than actual 0.2% proof stress but not less than 585 N/mm ²

Tests: Selection and preparation of Test sample. All the tests pieces shall be selected by the Engineer-in-charge or his authorized representative in accordance with provisions as laid in IS: 1786 either –

a) From cutting of bars

Or

b) If he so desires, from any bar after it has been cut to the required or specified size and the test piece taken from any part of it.

In no case, the test pieces shall be detached from the bar or coil except in the presence of the Engineer-in-charge or his authorized representative.

The test pieces obtained in accordance with as above shall be full sections of the bars as rolled and subsequently cold worked and shall be subjected to physical/chemical tests without any further modifications. No deductions in size by machining or otherwise shall be permissible. No test piece shall be enacted or otherwise subject to heat treatment. Any straightening, which a test piece may require shall be done cold.

2.3.5.4 Stacking and Storage

Steel for reinforcement shall be stacked on top of timber sleepers to avoid contact with ground / water and shall be stored in such a way to prevent distorting and corrosion. Bars of different classifications, sizes and lengths shall be stored separately to facilitate issue in such sizes and lengths to cause minimum wastage in cutting from standard length.

2.3.5.5 Fabrication and Fixing of Reinforcement

a) General Requirements

Steel for reinforcement shall be clear and free from loose miscalls, dust, loose rust, coats of paints, oil or other coatings, which may destroy or reduce bond. It shall be stored in such a way as to avoid distortion and to

prevent deterioration and corrosion. Prior to assembly of reinforcement on no account any oily substance shall be used for removing the rust.

b) Assembly of Reinforcement

Bars shall be bent correctly and accurately to the size and shape as shown in the detailed drawing or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. Preferably bars of full length shall be used. Necessary cutting and straightening is also included. Over lapping of bars, where necessary shall be done as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The overlapping bars shall not touch each other and these shall be kept apart with concrete between them by 25 mm or 1 ¼ times the maximum size of the coarse aggregate whichever is greater. But where this is not possible, the overlapping bars shall be bound together at intervals not exceeding twice the dia. Of such bars with two strands annealed steel wire of 0.90 mm to 1.6 mm twisted tight. The overlaps / splices shall be staggered as per directions of the Engineer-in-charge. But in no case the over lapping shall be provided in more than 50% of cross sectional area at one section.

c) Bonds and Hooks Forming End Anchorages

Reinforcement shall be bent and fixed in accordance with procedure specified in IS 2502, code of practice for bending and fixing of bars for concrete reinforcement.

d) Anchoring Bars in Tension

Deformed bars may be used without end anchorages provided, development length requirement is satisfied. Hooks should normally be provided for plain bars in tension. Development length of bars will be determined as per IS : 456.

e) Anchoring Bars in Compression

The anchorage length of straight bar in compression shall be equal to the “Development Length” of bars in compression as specified in IS : 456. The projected length of hooks, bends and straight lengths beyond bend, if provided for a bar in compression, shall be considered for development length.

f) Binders, stirrups, links and the like

In case of binders, stirrups, links etc. the straight portion beyond the curve at the end shall be not less than eight times nominal size of bar.

g) Welding of Bars

Welded joints or mechanical connections in reinforcement may be used but in all cases of important connections, tests shall be made to prove that the joints are of full strength of bars connected. The Engineer-in-charge shall be approved the location and type of welding. Welding shall be as per IS: 2751 for mild steel bars and for cold worked bars.

h) Placing in Position

Fabricated reinforcement bars shall be placed in position as shown in the drawings or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The bars crossing one another shall be tied together at every intersection with two strands of annealed steel wire 0.9 to 1.6 mm thickness twisted tight to make the skeleton of the steel work rigid so that the reinforcement does not get displaced during deposition of concrete.

The bars shall be kept in correct position by the following methods:

- i. In case of beam and slab construction pre-cast cover blocks in cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement: 2 coarse sand) about 4 x 4 cm section and of thickness equal to the specified cover shall be placed between the bars and shuttering, so as to secure and maintain the requisite cover of concrete over reinforcement.

- ii. In case of cantilevered and doubly reinforced beams or slabs, the vertical distance between the horizontal bars shall be maintained by introducing chairs, spacers or support bars of steel at 1.0 metre or at shorter spacing to avoid sagging.
- iii. In case of columns and walls, the vertical bars shall be kept in position by means of timber templates with slots accurately cut in them; or with block of cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand) of required size suitably tied to the reinforcement to ensure that they are in correct position during concreting.
- iv. In case of other RCC structure a combination of cover blocks, spacers and templates shall be used as directed by Engineer-in-charge.

i) Tolerance on Placing of Reinforcement

Unless otherwise specified by the Engineer-in-charge, reinforcement shall be placed within the following tolerances:

		Tolerance In spacing
a)	For effective depth, 200 mm or less	± 10 mm
b)	For effective depth, more than 200 mm	± 15 mm

The cover shall in no case be reduced by more than one third of specified cover or 5 mm whichever is less.

j) Bending at Construction Joints

Where reinforcement bars (up to 12 mm for HYSD bars and up to 16 mm for MS bars) are bent aside at construction joints and afterwards bent back into their original position care should be taken to ensure that at no time the radius of the bend is less than 4 bar diameters for plain mild steel or 6 bar diameters for deformed bars. Care shall also be taken when bending back bars to ensure that the concrete around the bar is not damaged.

k) Measurement

Reinforcement including authorized spacer bars, chairs and lap pages shall be measured in length of different diameters, as actually (not more than as specified in the drawings) used in the work nearest to a centimeter and their weight calculated on the basis of standard weight given in Table below. Wastage and unauthorized overlaps shall not be paid for. Annealed steel wire required for binding or tack welding shall not be measured, its cost being included in the rate of reinforcement.

Chairs separators etc. shall be provided as directed by the Engineer-in-charge and measured separately and paid for.

TABLE

Cross Section Area and Mass of Steel Bar

Nominal Size Mm	Cross Sectional Area Sq.mm	Mass per meter Run Kg.
6	28.3	0.222
7	38.5	0.302
8	50.3	0.395
10	78.6	0.617
12	113.1	0.888

16	201.2	1.58
18	254.6	2.00
20	314.3	2.47
22	380.3	2.98
25	491.1	3.85
28	616.0	4.83
32	804.6	6.31
36	1018.3	7.99
40	1257.2	9.85
45	1591.1	12.50
50	1964.3	15.42

l) Rate

The rate for reinforcement shall include the cost of labour and materials required for all operations described above such as cleaning of reinforcement bars, straightening, cutting, hooking, bending, binding, placing in position etc. as required or directed including tack welding on crossing of bars in lieu of binding with wires.

2.3.6 Testing of Materials:

(a) (I) Manufacturer's Tests

For each batch of materials supplied Manufacturer's Test Certificate as per IS :1786 shall be submitted for approval.

(ii) Field Tests – Following type of lab test shall be carried out.

1) Tensile Tests

This shall be done as per IS 1608

2) Bend Test

This shall be done as per IS 1599

3) Re-test

This shall be done as per IS 1786

4) Rebend Test

This shall be done as per IS 1786

5) Chemical composition Test

This shall be done as per IS 228

6) Unit weight Test

This shall be done as per IS 1786

Should any one of the test pieces first selected fail to pass any of the tests specified above, two further samples shall be selected for testing in respect of each failure. Should the test pieces from both these additional samples pass, the materials represented by the test samples shall be deemed to comply with the requirement of the particular test. Should the test piece from either of these additional samples fail, the material represented by the test samples shall be considered as not having complied with standard.

(b) Acceptance Criteria

Based on the results of tests carried out as mentioned above, the Engineer-in-charge will decide the acceptance of the batch under test for use in RCC structures, and his decision shall be final and binding on the Contractor.

The charges for all the tests shall be borne by the Contractor and are deemed to have been included in the price quoted for the relevant BOQ item. It shall be clearly understood by the Contractor that the confirmatory test stipulated above is mandatory and the time required for such testing shall be catered for in the delivery schedule for materials.

All reinforcement shall be clean, free from pitting, oil, grease, paint, loose mill scales, rust, dirt, dust, or any other substance that will destroy or reduce bond.

2.4 Concrete

All structural concrete shall be Mix designed & weight batched.

2.4.1 Design Mix

Design mix concrete is that in which design of mix i.e. the proportion by weight of cement, aggregates and water is arrived as to have mean target strength with required workability in wet condition and the desired durability in hardened state. Contractor would be allowed to use nominal mix equivalent to M25 grade of concrete(1:1:2 by volume) for an initial period of one month after which he shall use mix design as approved by a Govt Institute like NIT/IIT/IISc

2.4.2 Grade of Concrete

The compressive strength of various grades of designed concrete shall be as per Table below (Table IV)

TABLE IV

GRADE OF CONCRETE

Sr. No.	Type of Concrete	Min. Cement Content in Kg/Cum of Concrete	Compression Strength	
			7 day N/mm ²	28 days N/mm ²
1.	M 15 (PCC)	240	10.0	15
2.	M 20 (RCC)	300	13.5	20
3.	M 25 (RCC)	300	17.0	25

Compressive Strength indicated above pertains to pressure test on works test cubes 15 cm x 15 cm x 15 cm after normal curing for 14 days as per IS: 516.

The minimum cement content stipulated above should be adopted irrespective of whether the Contractor achieves the desired strength with less quantity of cement. The Contractor's quoted rates for concrete shall provide for the above eventuality and nothing extra shall become payable to the Contractor in this account. Even in the case where the quantity of cement required is higher than that specified above to achieve desired strength based on an approved mix design, nothing extra shall become payable to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall not commence concreting in the Permanent Works until details of trial mixes and test results for each class of concrete have been submitted to and approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

The Contractor shall not alter the approved mix proportions nor the approved source of supply of any of the ingredients without having previously obtained the approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

During production, the Engineer-in-charge may require trial mixes to be made before a substantial change is made in the materials or in the proportions of the materials to be used.

It shall be the Contractor's sole responsibility to carry out the mix designs at his own cost from a reputed institute as approved by Engineer-in-charge-in-charge. He shall furnish to the Engineer-in-charge at least 30 days before concreting operations, a statement of proportions proposed to be used for the various concrete mixes and the strength results obtained.

A range of slumps, which shall generally be used for various types of construction unless otherwise instructed by the Engineer-in-charge, is given below:

Structure/Member	Slump in millimeters	
	Maximum	Minimum
Reinforced foundation walls and footings	75	40
Plain footings, caissons and substructure walls	75	40
Slabs, Beams and reinforced walls	100	40
Pump & miscellaneous Equipment Foundations	75	40
Building columns	100	40
Pavements	50	40
Heavy mass construction	75	25

Note: All concreting done for water retaining structures shall have a minimum slump value of 60 mm and maximum of 100 mm

2.4.3 Design Procedure for Concrete Mix (refer IS 10262)

2.4.3.1 Data to be stipulated / specified

1. Characteristics compressive strength of concrete at 28 days
2. Degree of workability
3. Limitations on Water Cement ratio
4. Standard Deviation
5. Minimum Cement Content as per IS: 456
6. Standard Deviation (Table V)
7. Degree of Control (Table VI)

2.4.3.2 Target Strength

As per IS 456 and IS 1343 target average Compressive strength at 28 days is $f_{ck} + 1.65s$
Where f_{ck} = characteristics compressive strength at 28 days
S = standard deviation.

2.4.3.3 Batching

In proportioning concrete, the quantity of cement and aggregates shall be determined by mass. Water shall be measured by volume in calibrated tanks. Uniform quality of graded aggregates and water cement ratio shall be maintained.

Admixtures if required shall be mixed as per the relevant IS: 9103/456.

2.4.3.4 Mixing

Concrete shall be mixed in a mechanical mixer. The mixer should comply with IS 1791. It shall be fitted with hopper. The mixing shall be continuous until there is uniform distribution of the material and the mass is uniform in colour and consistency. If there is segregation after unloading from the mixer, the concrete should be remixed. The mixing time shall not be less than 2 minutes.

Each time the work stops, the mixer shall be cleaned out, and while recommencing; the first batch shall have 10% additional cement to allow for sticking in the drum.

2.4.5 Transporting, Placing and Compacting

2.4.5.1 Transportation

Concrete shall be transported from the mixer to the place of laying as rapidly as possible by methods, which will prevent the segregation or loss of any of the ingredients, and maintaining the required workability.

2.4.5.2 Placing

The concrete shall be deposited as nearly as practicable in its final position to avoid rehandling. It shall be laid gently (not thrown) and shall be thoroughly vibrated and compacted before setting commences and should not be subsequently disturbed. Method of placing shall be such as to preclude segregation. Care shall be taken to avoid displacement of reinforcement or movement of form work and damage due to rains. Concrete shall not be dropped from a height of more than 1 m.

While placing concrete the Contractor shall proceed as specified below and also ensure the following:

- (a) Continuously between construction joints and pre- determined abutments.
- (b) Without disturbance to forms or reinforcement.
- (c) Without disturbance to pipes, ducts, fixings and the like to be cast in; ensure that such items are securely fixed. Ensure that concrete cannot enter open ends of pipes and conduits etc.
- (d) Without dropping in a manner that could cause segregation or shock.
- (e) In deep pours only when the concrete and formwork designed for this purpose and by using suitable chutes or pipes.
- (f) Do not place if the workability is such that full compaction cannot be achieved.
- (g) Without disturbing the unsupported sides of excavations; prevent contamination of concrete with earth. Provide sheeting if necessary. In supported excavations, withdraw the linings progressively as concrete is placed.

- (h) If placed directly onto hardcore or any other porous material, dampen the surface to reduce loss of water from the concrete.
- (i) Ensure that there is no damage or displacement to sheet membranes.
- (j) Record the time and location of placing structural concrete.
- (k) Maintain separate pour card for each pour as per the format approved by Engineer-in-charge-in-charge.

2.4.5.3 Compaction

Concrete shall be thoroughly compacted and fully worked around embedded fixtures and into corners of the form work. Mechanical vibrator of appropriate type shall do compaction till a dense concrete is obtained. The mechanical vibrators shall conform to IS 2505, IS 2506, IS 2514, IS 4656 specifications for concrete vibrators (immersion type). To prevent segregation, over vibration shall be avoided. The use of mechanical vibrator may be relaxed by the Engineer-in-charge at his discretion for certain items and permit hand compaction.

Hand compaction shall be done with the help of tamping rods. Compaction shall be completed before the initial setting starts. For the items where mechanical vibrators are not to be used, the contractor shall take permission of the Engineer-in-charge in writing before the start of the work. After compaction the top surface shall be finished even and smooth with wooden trowel before the concrete begins to set.

2.4.5.4 Construction Joints

Concreting shall be carried out continuously upto construction joints. The position and arrangement of construction joints shall be as shown in the structural drawings or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. Number of such joints shall be kept minimum. Joints shall be kept as straight as possible.

Dowels for concrete work, not likely to be taken up in the near future, shall be coated with cement slurry and encased in lean concrete as indicated on the drawings or as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

As soon as the exposed concrete has sufficiently hardened, the surface of the joint shall be water jetted or brushed with a stiff brush to expose the larger aggregate without being disturbed. Alternatively, if the preparation is not satisfactory, or proper joint preparation is not possible due to inclement weather, the Contractor shall thoroughly remove the laitance of hardened concrete by mechanical chipping after seven days of concrete work at his own cost. Before placing fresh concrete against a construction joint all loose material shall be removed and the surface sluiced with water until it is perfectly clean, thereafter all pounded water should be removed.

When concreting is to be resumed on a surface, which has not fully hardened, all laitance shall be removed by wire brushing, the surface wetted, free water removed and a coat of cement slurry applied. On this, a layer of concrete not exceeding 150 mm thickness shall be placed and well rammed against the old work. Thereafter work shall proceed in the normal way.

2.4.5.5 Standard of Acceptance

- (a) The average strength of group of cubes for each grade cast for each day shall not be less than the specified work cube strength. 20 per cent of cubes cast for each day may have values less than the specified strength provided that the lowest value is not less than 85% of the specified strength.
- (b) Concrete strength less than specified may as a special case be accepted in a member with the approval of Engineer-in-charge-in-charge provided that the maximum stress in the member under the maximum

design live load does not exceed the permissible safe stress appropriate to the lower strength of the concrete.

- (c) Concrete which does not meet the strength requirements as specified but has a strength greater than that of the lowest value of 85% may, at the discretion of the designer, be accepted as being structurally adequate without further testing. However in such cases pro-rata reduction in the rate of concrete shall be incorporated for payment.
- (d) Concrete of each grade shall be assessed separately.
- (e) Concrete shall be assessed daily for compliance.

2.4.5.6 Criteria for acceptance of work

Part or element of concrete work shall be deemed to be acceptable, provided the three cubes tested for 28 days strength conform to the following:

- a) Average of the three cubes strengths shall not be less than the specified strength.
- b) No individual cube strength shall be less than 90% of the specified strength.
- c) If any individual cube strength exhibits more than 133% of the specified strength, such cube shall be classified as freak and the criteria in (a) and (b) above, shall be applied for the remaining two cubes only and the acceptability determined.
- d) Quantum of cubes and testing

A set of 6 cubes shall be cast per every sample of concrete. The minimum frequency of sampling of concrete of each grade shall be as under:

Quantity of Concrete (in m3)	No. of samples
1 – 5	1
6 – 15	2
16 – 30	3
31 – 50	4
51 and above	4+1 additional sample for each additional 50 m3 or part there of.

At least one sample shall be taken from each shift and a set of 6 Cubes on every important element as decided by the Engineer-in-charge-in-charge.

The decision of The Engineer-in-charge in this regard shall be final and binding.

TABLE 5

Grade of concrete	Standard Deviation for different degree of control in N / mm ²		
	Very Good	Good	Fair
M15	2.5	3.5	4.5
M20	3.6	4.6	5.6
M25	4.3	5.3	6.3
M30	5.0	6.0	7.0
M35	5.3	6.3	7.3

- (e) Degree of quality control expected under different site conditions is described in table 6.

TABLE 6

Degree of Control	Condition of production of concrete
Very Good	Fresh cement from single source and regular tests, weigh batching of all materials, aggregates supplied in single size, control of aggregates grading and moisture content, control of water added, frequent supervision, regular workability and strength tests and field laboratory facilities.
Good	Carefully stored cement and periodic test, weigh batching of all materials, controlled water, graded aggregate supplied, occasional grading and moisture tests, periodic check of workability & strength, intermittent supervision and experienced workers.
Fair	Proper storage of cement, volume batching of all of the aggregates, allowing for bulking of sand, weigh batching of cement, water content controlled by inspection of mix & occasional supervision and tests.

2.4.5.7 Finish to concrete surfaces

Finish to concrete surfaces at various situations shall be as per directions of The Engineer-in-charge. Where form finish is specified, the final surface shall be smooth and even and no undulations, ridges, spots etc. shall be permitted. They shall also be laid to pattern as directed. In case surfaces intended and directed for form finish, exhibit any of the defects above mentioned, the surfaces shall be rubbed with carborundum or plastered and finished as directed at the risk and cost of the contractor. The decision as to the acceptability or otherwise of a surface will be notified by The Engineer-in-charge and the contractor will implement the instructions accordingly.

2.4.5.8 Concrete cover for reinforcement

Where not specifically indicated in the drawings, concrete cover for reinforcement shall be as per the latest IS 456 or as per directions at site from time to time. Proper concrete cover blocks to suit various covers as required shall be provided in adequate numbers sufficiently ahead of the work.

2.4.5.8a) Specification for self levelling floor topping

- Surface Preparation

The substrate must be cleaned thoroughly by wire brush to make it free from loose particles, laitance, oil, grease etc. substrate must be free from any moisture

- Priming with Sikafloor 80 Primer

On the prepared surface, application of a solvent free epoxy resin based primer of density approximate 1 Kg/litre (A+B) at 30°C. Mixing ratio of primer should be comp. A : Comp. B = 1:2.5 by weight.

- Application of normal setting epoxy modified cementitious self-levelling floor topping Sikafloor 81 Epocem.

On the primed surface application of 2mm thick, self leveling floor topping floor topping Sikafloor 81 Epocem @ 4.4 Kg/M².

- Application of Sikafloor 80 Primer

On the top of Sikafloor 81 Epocem further application of Sikafloor 80 primer

Finally application of Epoxy based self-smoothing floor topping Sikafloor 261 S of 1mm thickness.

2.4.5.9 Curing

It is very important that all cement concrete work shall be cured properly. All concrete work shall be covered with a layer of sacking, canvas, Hessian or similar absorbent material and kept wet continuously for not less than a fortnight or as directed. Water used for curing shall also be free from any deleterious substances and shall generally be fit for drinking. The work shall be adequately protected from premature drying, winds, directed sun rays, rapid cooling during the first few days after placing, vibration and impact which may disrupt the concrete and interfere with its bond to the reinforcement. Membrane curing shall be allowed with prior permission of Engineer-in-charge-in-charge without any extra payment.

2.4.5.10 a) Openings and inserts

All openings and inserts which are designated in due time or as required for services, will be exactly provided by the contractor including supply of materials. The Contractor should also fix the anchors or such items, which may be supplied by the Engineer-in-charge in exact position and in perfect lines and levels. Inserts apply to such items as timber, dowels bolts, loop, brackets, suspension irons, hooks, screw plates, pipe of various types and diameter etc. etc. Openings in concrete or masonry must be provided in slightly bigger, if directed so, as shown in drawings or as instructed. It must be clearly understood that the provisions of inserts and openings as contemplated in this contract are to be carried out with "utmost precision" and any deviation of the same from that as shown in drawing or instructed, have to be rectified by the contractor at his own cost and risk.

b) Liquid Retaining Structures

The Contractor shall take special care for concrete for liquid retaining structures, underground structures and those others specifically called for to guarantee the finish and water tightness. All such concrete shall be mixed with water proofing compound and placed with least number of joints.

All such structures shall be hydro-tested.

The Contractor shall make all arrangements for hydro-testing of structure, all arrangements for testing such as temporary bulk heads, pressure gauges, pumps, pipe lines etc.

Any temporary arrangements that may have to be made to ensure stability of the structures shall also be considered to have been taken into account while quoting the rates.

Any leakage that may occur during the hydro-test or subsequently during the defects liability period or the period for which the structure is guaranteed shall be effectively stopped either by cement/epoxy pressure grouting, guniting or such other methods as may be approved by the Engineer-in-charge. All such rectification shall be done by the Contractor to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge at no extra cost to the HAL.

c) Testing Concrete Structures for Leakage

Hydro-static test for water tightness shall be done at full storage level or soffit of cover slab, as may be directed by the Engineer-in-charge, as described below:

In case of structures whose external faces are exposed, such as elevated tanks, the requirements of the test shall be deemed to be satisfied if the external faces show no sign of leakage or sweating and remain completely dry during the period of observation of seven days after allowing a seven day period for absorption after filling with water.

In the case of structures whose external faces are buried and are not accessible for inspection, such as underground tanks, the structures shall be filled with water and after the expiry of

seven days after the filling, the level of the surface of the water shall be recorded. The level of water shall be recorded again at subsequent intervals of 24 hrs. Over a period of seven days. Backfilling shall be withheld till the tanks are tested. The total drop in surface level over a period for seven days shall be taken as an indication of the water tightness of the structure. The Engineer-in-charge shall decide on the actual permissible nature of this drop in the surface level, taking into account whether the structures are open or closed and the corresponding effect it has on evaporation losses. Unless specified otherwise, a structure whose top is covered shall be deemed to be water tight if the total drop in the surface level over a period of seven days does not exceed 40 mm.

Each compartment/segment of the structure shall be tested individually.

For structures such as pipes, tunnels etc. the hydrostatic test shall be carried out by filling with water, after curing as specified, and subjecting to the specified test pressure for specified period. If during this period the loss of water does not exceed the equivalent of the specified rate, the structure shall be considered to have successfully passed the test.

2.4.5.11 Repair and Replacement of Unsatisfactory Concrete

Immediately after the shuttering is removed, all the defective areas such as honey-combed surfaces, rough patches, holes left by form bolts etc. shall be inspected by the Engineer-in-charge who may permit patching of the defective areas or reject the concrete work.

All through holes for shuttering shall be filled for full depth and neatly plugged flush with surface.

Rejected concrete shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the client.

For patching of defective areas all loose materials shall be removed and the surface shall be prepared as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

Bonding between hardened and fresh concrete shall be done either by placing cement mortar with approved bonding agent or by applying epoxy. The decision of the Engineer-in-charge as to the method of repairs to be adopted shall be final and binding on the Contractor. The surface shall be saturated with water for 24 hours before patching is done with 1:4 cement sand mortar. The use of epoxy for bonding fresh concrete shall be carried out as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

All the form bolt repairs and delayed repairs shall be carried out using a proportion of white cement in repair mix to the approval of the Engineer-in-charge, so as to match the colour of the surrounding area.

Tolerances for R.C. Buildings

a) Variation from the Plumb

(I) In the lines and surfaces of columns, piers, and walls and in arrises 5 mm per 2.5 m or 25 mm, whichever is less?

(ii) For exposed corner columns and other conspicuous lines

In any bay or 5 m maximum	-	5 mm
In 10 m or more	-	10 mm

b) Variation from the level or from the grades indicated on the drawings

(I) In slab soffits, ceilings, beam soffits, and in arrises

In 2.5 m	-	5 mm
In any bay or 5 m maximum	-	10 mm
In 10 m or more	-	15 mm

(ii) For exposed lintels, sills, parapets, horizontal grooves and other conspicuous lines:

In any bay or 5 m maximum	-	5 mm
In 10 m or more	-	10 mm

- c) Variation of the linear building lines from established position in plan and related position of columns, wall and partitions:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|
| In any bay or 5 m maximum | - | 10 mm |
| In 10 m or more | - | 20 mm |
- d) Variation in the sizes and locations of sleeves, openings in walls and floors – 5 mm except in the case of and for anchor bolts.
- e) Variation in cross-sectional dimensions of columns and beams and in the thickness of slabs and walls
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| Minus | - | 5 mm |
| Plus | - | 10 mm |
- f) Footings
- (I) Variation in dimension in plan
- | | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| Minus | - | 5 mm |
| Plus | - | 50 mm |
- (ii) Misplacement or eccentricity
- 2% of footing width in the direction of misplacement but not more than 50 mm
- (iii) Reduction in thickness
- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| Minus | - | 5% of specified thickness subject to a maximum of 50 mm |
|-------|---|---|
- g) Variation in Steps
- (I) In a flight of stairs
- | | | |
|-------|---|------|
| Rise | - | 3 mm |
| Tread | - | 5 mm |
- (ii) In consecutive steps
- | | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| Rise | - | 1.5 mm |
| Tread | - | 3.0 mm |

2.4.5.12 Measurement

Dimensions shall be measured nearest to a cm except for the thickness of slab, which shall be measured correct to 0.5 cm. The areas shall be worked out nearest to 0.01 sq.mt. The cubical contents shall be worked out to nearest 0.01 cubic meters.

Reinforced cement concrete whether cast-in-situ or precast shall be classified and measured separately as per Bill of Quantity.

No deduction shall be made for the following: -

- a) Opening upto 0.1 sq.m

Note: In calculating area of openings upto 0.1 sqm the size of opening shall include the thickness of any separate lintels or sills. No extra labour for forming such openings or voids shall be paid for.

- b) The volume occupied by reinforcement.

- c) The volume occupied by water pipes conduits etc. not exceeding 25 sq cm each in cross sectional area. Nothing extra shall be paid for leaving and finishing such cavities and holes.

The measurement of RCC work of various units shall be regulated as below;

- a) Slabs shall be taken as running continuously.
- b) Beams shall be measured from face to face of columns and shall include haunches, if any, between columns and beam. The depth of the beam shall be from the bottom of slab to the bottom of beam.
- c) The columns measurement shall be taken upto the underside of slab.
- d) Chajjas along with the bearing on wall shall be measured in cubic meter nearest to two places of decimal. When chajjas is combined with lintel, slab or beam, the projecting portion shall be measured as chajjas, built in bearing shall be measured as per item of lintel, slab or beam in which chajja bears.
- e) Where the band and lintels are of the same height and the band serves as lintel, the length of the band to be measured as lintel shall be for clear length of opening plus twice the over all depth of band.

2.4.5.13 Rate

The rate includes the cost of materials and labour involved in all the operations described above including cost of centering and shuttering work.

2.5 Nominal Mix Concrete

2.5.1 Mix Design & Testing

Mix design and preliminary tests are not necessary for Nominal Mix Concrete. However works tests shall be carried out as per IS:456. Proportions for Nominal Mix Concrete may be adopted as per Table 9 of IS:456. However it will be the Contractor's sole responsibility to adopt appropriate nominal mix proportions to yield the specified strength.

2.5.2 Batching & Mixing of Concrete

Based on the adopted nominal mixes, aggregates shall be measured by volume. However cement shall be by weight only, using whole bags of cement.

2.6 Optional Tests

If the Engineer-in-charge is not satisfied with the results of the tests or otherwise considers that the materials i.e. cement, sand, coarse aggregates, reinforcement and water are not in accordance with the Specifications or if specified concrete strengths are not obtained, he may order tests to be carried out on these materials in laboratory, to be approved by the Engineer-in-charge, as per relevant IS Codes. Contractor shall have to pay for these tests.

In the event of any work being suspected of faulty material or workmanship requiring its removal or if the works cubes do not give the stipulated strengths, the Engineer-in-charge reserves the right to order the Contractor to take out cores and conduct tests on them or do ultrasonic testing or load testing of structure as referred to in IS 456, etc. The Engineer-in-charge also reserves the right to ask the Contractor to dismantle and re-do such unacceptable work, at no cost to the HAL.

If the structure is certified as failed by Engineer-in-charge, the cost of the test and subsequent dismantling/reconstruction shall be borne by the Contractor.

The quoted unit rates/prices of concrete shall be deemed to provide for all tests mentioned above.

2.7 Grouting

a) Standard Grout

Grout shall be provided as specified on the drawings. The proportion of Standard Grout shall be such as to produce a flowable mixture consistent with minimum water content and shrinkage. Surfaces to be grouted shall be thoroughly roughened and cleaned. All Structural steel elements to be grouted shall be cleaned of oil, grease, dirt etc. The use of hot, strong caustic solution for this purpose will be permitted. Prior to grouting, the hardened concrete shall be saturated with water and just before grouting water in all pockets shall be removed. Grouting once started shall be done quickly and continuously. Variation in grout mixes and procedures shall be permitted if approved by Engineer-in-charge. The grout proportions shall be limited as follows:

Use	Grout Thickness	Mix Proportions	W/C Ratio (max)
a) Fluid mix	Under 25mm	One part Portland Cement to one part sand	0.44
b) General mix	25mm and over but less than 50mm	One part Portland Cement to 2 parts of sand	0.53
c) Stiff mix	50mm and over	One part Portland Cement to 3 parts of sand	0.53

b) Non-Shrink Grout

Non – shrink grout where required shall be provided in strict accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions / specifications on the drawings.

2.8 Form Work (Centering and Shuttering)

2.8.1 Form Work

Form work shall include use of all temporary or permanent forms or moulds required for forming the concrete, which is cast-in-situ, together with all temporary construction required for their support.

2.8.2 Design and Tolerance in Construction

Form work shall be designed and constructed to the shapes, lines and dimensions shown on the drawings with the tolerances given below :

- a) Deviation from specified dimensions of cross section
Of columns and beams

+ 12 mm

- 6 mm
- b) Deviation from dimensions of footings
 - i) Eccentricity in plan 0.02 times the width of the footings in the direction of deviation but not more than 50 mm.
 - ii) Thickness

+ 0.05 times the specified thickness.

(**Note** – Tolerance apply to concrete dimensions only, and not to positioning of vertical steel or dowels).

2.8.3 General Requirement

It shall be strong enough to withstand the dead and live loads and forces caused by ramming and vibrations of concrete and other incidental loads, imposed upon it during and after casting of concrete. It shall be made sufficiently rigid by using adequate number of ties and braces, Screw jacks or hard board wedges where required shall be provided to make up any settlement in the form work either before or during the placing of concrete.

Forms shall be so constructed as to be removable in sections in the desired sequence, without damaging the surface of concrete or disturbing other sections. Care shall be taken to see that no piece is keyed into the concrete.

2.8.3.1 Material for Form Work

a) Propping and centering

All propping and centering should be either of steel tubes with extension pieces or built up sections of rolled steel.

2.8.3.2 a) Centering / Staging

Contractor shall design the staging as per design for slabs / beams etc. and as per levels as shown in drawings. All the staging to be either Tubular steel structure with adequate bracings as approved or made of built-up structural sections made from rolled structural steel sections.

b) In case of structures with two or more floors, the weight of concrete, centering and shuttering of any upper floor being cast shall be suitably supported on one floor below the top most floor already cast.

c) Form work and concreting of upper floor shall not be done until concrete of lower floor has set atleast for 14 days.

2.8.3.3 Shuttering

Shuttering used shall be of sufficient stiffness to avoid excessive deflection and joints shall be tightly butted to avoid leakage of slurry. New waterproof ply / steel shuttering only shall be used.

If steel shuttering is used for concreting it should be sufficiently stiffened. The steel shuttering should also be properly repaired before use and properly cleaned to avoid stains, honey combing, seepage of slurry through joints etc.

2.8.3.4 Form work shall be properly designed for self weight, weight of reinforcement, weight of fresh concrete, and in addition, the various live loads likely to be imposed during the construction process (such as workmen, materials and equipment). In case the height of centring exceeds 3.50 meters, the prop may be provided in multi-stages.

2.8.3.5 Camber

Suitable camber shall be provided in horizontal members of structure, especially in cantilever spans to counteract the effect of deflection. The form work shall be so assembled as to provide for camber. The camber for beams and slabs shall be 4 mm per meter (1 to 250) or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge, so as to offset

the subsequent deflection. For cantilevers the camber at free end shall be $1/50^{\text{th}}$ of the projected length or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

2.8.3.6 Removal of Form Work (Stripping time)

In normal circumstances and where ordinary Portland cement is used, forms may generally be removed after the expiry of the following periods or as specified by engineer-in-charge:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Walls, columns and vertical
Faces of all structural members | 16 to 24 hours as may be
decided by the Engineer-in-charge |
| b) Slabs | |
| i) Spanning upto 4.50 M | 7 days |
| ii) Spanning over 4.50 M | 14 days |
| c) Beams and arches | |
| i) Spanning upto 6 M | 14 days |
| ii) Spanning over 6 M & upto 9 m | 21 days |
| iii) Spanning over 9 M | 28 days |

2.8.4 Surface Treatment

2.8.4.1 Oiling the Surface

Shuttering gives much longer service life if the surfaces are coated with suitable mould oil, which acts both as a parting agent and also gives surface protections.

A typical mould oil is heavy mineral oil or purified cylinder oil containing not less than 5% pentachlorophenol conforming to IS 716 well mixed to a viscosity of 70-80 centipoise.

After 3-4 uses and also in cases when shuttering has been stored for a long time, it should be recoated with mould oil before the next use.

2.8.5 Inspection of Form Work

The completed form work shall be inspected and approved by the Engineer-in-charge before the reinforcement bars are placed in position.

Proper form work should be adopted for concreting so as to avoid honey combing, blow holes, grout loss, stains or discolouration of concrete etc. Proper and accurate alignment and profile of finished concrete surface will be ensured by proper designing and erection of form work which will be approved by Engineer-in-charge.

Shuttering surface before concreting should be free from any defect / deposits and fully cleaned so as to give perfectly straight smooth concrete surface. Shuttering surface should be therefore checked for any damage to its surface and excessive roughness before use. Inserts and reinforcement shall be correctly positioned and securely held; and, necessary openings, pockets, etc. provided.

2.8.5.1 General

The form work shall include the following;

- i) Splayed edges, notching, and allowance for overlaps and passing at angles, sheathing battens, strutting, bolting, nailing, wedging, easing, striking and removal.
- ii) All supports, struts, braces, wedges as well as mud sills, piles or other suitable arrangements to support the form work.

- iii) Bolts, wire ties, clamps, spreaders, nails or any other items to hold the sheathing together.
- iv) Working scaffolds, ladders, gangways and similar items.
- v) Filleting to form stop chamfered edges of splayed external angles not exceeding 20 mm wide to beams, columns and the like.
- vi) Where required, the temporary openings provided in the forms for pouring concrete, inserting vibrators, and cleaning holes for removing rubbish from the interior of the sheathing before pouring concrete.
- vii) Dressing with oil to prevent adhesion and
- viii) Raking or circular cutting.

2.8.5.2 Classification of Measurements

Where it is stipulated that the form work shall be paid for separately, measurements shall be taken of the area of shuttering in contact with the concrete surface. Dimensions of the form work shall be measured correct to a cm. The measurements shall be taken separately as per items in Bill of Quantity.

2.9 Damp Proof Course

2.9.1 Cement Concrete Layer

This shall consist of cement concrete of specified proportions and thickness. The surface of brick or stone masonry work shall be leveled and prepared before laying the cement concrete. Edge of damp proof course shall be straight, even and vertical. Side shuttering shall consist of steel forms and shall be strong and properly fixed so that it does not get disturbed during compaction and the mortar does not leak through. The concrete mix shall be of workable consistency and shall be tamped thoroughly to make a dense mass. When the sides are removed, the surface should come out smooth without honeycombing. Continuity shall be maintained while laying the cement concrete layer and laying shall be terminated only at the predetermined location where damp proof course is to be discontinued. There shall be no construction joint in the Damp Proof Course.

2.9.2 Curing

Damp proof course shall be cured for at least seven days, after which it shall be allowed to dry.

2.9.3 Application of Hot Bitumen

Where so directed, hot bitumen in specified quantity shall be applied over the dried up surface of cement concrete, properly cleaned with brushes and finally with a piece of cloth soaked in kerosene oil. Bitumen of penetration A 90 or equivalent where used shall be heated to a temperature of $160^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. The hot bitumen shall be applied uniformly all over, so that no blank spaces are left anywhere. It will be paid for separately.

2.9.4 Water Proofing Materials

Where so specified or as directed by Engineer-in-charge, water proofing material of approved quality shall be added to the concrete mixture in accordance with the manufacture's specifications stating the quantity of water proofing material in litres per 50 kg of cement, waterproofing material will be paid for separately.

2.9.5 Measurements

The length and breadth shall be measured correct to a cm and its area shall be calculated in square meters correct to two places of decimal. The depth shall not be less than the specified thickness at any section.

2.9.6 Rate

The rate is inclusive of the cost of materials and labour involved in all the operations described above except for the application of a coat of hot bitumen and addition of water proofing materials, which shall be paid for separately, unless otherwise specified.

2.10 Preformed Fillers and Joint Sealing Compound

2.10.1 Materials

Preformed filler for expansion/isolation joints shall be non-extruding and resilient type of bitumen impregnated fibers conforming to IS: 1838 (Part I).

Bitumen coat to concrete/masonry surfaces for fixing the preformed bitumen filler strip shall conform to IS: 702. Bitumen primer shall conform to IS: 3384.

Sealants shall be:

Sealant Polysulphide

Sealant shall be a cold pouring compound complying with BS 4254/IS 12118, suitable for sealing movement and construction joints in concrete and other areas. It shall be water tight & non-sagging. It shall be tough, abrasion-resistant and shall not decompose in strong sunlight.

Hardness (Shore A)	:	15-20
Transverse Movement Accommodation	:	±12.5%

2.10.2 Workmanship

The thickness of the preformed filler shall be 25mm for expansion joints and 50mm for isolation joints around foundation supporting rotatory equipments. Contractor shall procure the strips of the desired thickness and width in lengths as manufactured. Assembly of small pieces/thicknesses of strips to make up the specified size shall not be permitted.

The concrete/masonry surface shall be cleaned free from dust and any loose particles. When the surface is dry, one coat of industrial blown type bitumen of grade 85/25 conforming to IS:702 shall be applied hot by brushing at the rate of 1.20 kg/sq.m. When the bitumen is still hot the preformed bitumen filler shall be pressed and held in position till it completely adheres. The surface of the filler against which further concreting/masonry work is to be done shall similarly be applied with one coat of hot bitumen at the rate of 1.20 kg/sq.m.

Sealing compound shall be heated to a pouring consistency for enabling it to run molten in a uniform manner into the joint. Before pouring the sealing compound, the vertical faces of the concrete joint shall be applied hot with a coat of bitumen primer conforming to IS:3384 in order to improve the adhesive quality of the sealing compound.

The Contractor shall construct recesses at all joints and on both faces of the concrete work except on the underside of ground slabs. The recesses shall be accurately formed to the lines and dimensions shown on the Drawings or as agreed with the Engineer-in-charge.

The Contractor shall prepare the surfaces of the recess and shall supply a joint sealer and fill or caulk the recess completely with it.

Joint sealing shall not be commenced without the approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

All joint sealers shall be from an approved manufacturer. The Contractor shall supply the manufacturer's test certificates for each consignment of each type of joint sealant delivered to the Site and shall if requested supply to the Engineer-in-charge sufficient samples of each type and consignment for confirmatory tests to be carried out in accordance with the appropriate test procedure.

Sealants shall be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. De-bonding strip shall be used in conjunction with the sealers as indicated on the Drawings. The de-bonding strip shall be compatible with the joint sealer and shall be resistant to attack from the primer used to bond the sealer to the concrete.

Polysulphide sealants shall not abut bitumen sealers. Surfaces to receive Polysulphide sealants shall be kept free from bituminous paints. All sealants shall be appropriate for the prevailing climatic conditions. Bituminous sealants shall comply with the BS 2499 and Polysulphide sealants shall comply with IS 12118/BS 4254.

2.10.3 Measurement

Measurement for the preformed joint filler shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal for the specified thickness as per items of work. Measurement for applying the bitumen coat to concrete/masonry surfaces shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal. Measurement for the joint sealing compound shall be in running meters correct to two places of decimal for the specified width and thickness as per the items of work.

2.11 Concreting Records

A written record of the concrete works shall be made each day by the Contractor and kept available for inspection by the Engineer-in-charge. The diary shall contain notes and records of :

- The names of the Contractor's Engineer-in-charge who are responsible for the different phases of the concrete work and also the names of their assistants.
- The temperatures of air, water, cement, aggregates, together with the air humidity and type of weather.
- Deliveries to the Site of concrete materials (quantity, brand of concrete, etc).
- Inspections carried out, tests performed, etc. and their results.
- Times of commencement and completion of different parts of the concrete works and times of erection and striking of forms.
- Quantity of cement, fine and coarse aggregate and admixture used for each section of work and the number and kind of test samples taken on these ingredients and water.

2.12 Admixtures

Accelerating, retarding, water-reducing and air entraining admixtures shall conform to IS:9103 and integral water proofing admixtures to IS:2645.

Admixtures may be used in concrete as per manufacturer's instructions only with the approval of the Engineer-in-charge. Trial mixes shall verify an admixture's suitability and effectiveness with the other materials used in the works. If two or more admixtures are to be used simultaneously in the same concrete mix, their interaction

shall be checked and trial mixes done to ensure their compatibility. There should also be no increase in risk of corrosion of the reinforcement or other embedment.

Calcium chloride shall not be used for accelerating set of the cement for any concrete containing reinforcement or embedded steel parts. When calcium chloride is permitted such as in mass concrete works, it shall be dissolved in water and added to the mixing water by an amount not exceeding 1.5 percent of the weight of the cement in each batch of concrete. The designed concrete mix shall be corrected accordingly.

3.0 GENERAL CIVIL WORKS

MASONRY, PLASTERING AND PAINTING

3.1 Applicable Codes and Specifications

The following Indian Standard Codes, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be applicable. In all cases, the latest editions including all applicable official amendments and revisions shall be referred to.

IS: 110	-	Ready mixed paint, brushing, grey filler, for enamels for use over primers
IS: 269	-	Specification for 33 grade ordinary Portland cement
IS: 280	-	Specification for mild steel wire for general Engineering purposes
IS: 287	-	Recommendations for maximum permissible moisture content of timber used for different purposes
IS: 304	-	High Tensile Brass Ingots and Castings.
IS: 337	-	Varnish, finishing interior
IS: 348	-	French polish
IS: 383	-	Specification for coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete
IS: 412	-	Expanded metal steel sheets for general purposes
IS: 419	-	Specification for putty for use on window frames
IS: 428	-	Distemper, oil emulsion, colour as required
IS: 459	-	Specification for unreinforced corrugated and semi-corrugated asbestos cement sheets
IS: 702	-	Specification for industrial bitumen
IS: 710	-	Specification for marine plywood
IS: 712	-	Specification for building limes
IS: 730	-	Specification for hook bolts for corrugated sheet roofing
IS: 733	-	Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloys, bars, rods and sections for general Engineering purposes
IS: 777	-	Specification for glazed earthenware tiles
IS: 1003	-	Specification for timber panelled and glazed shutters (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 1038	-	Specification for steel doors, windows and ventilators
IS: 1077	-	Specification for common burnt clay building bricks
IS: 1081	-	Code of practice for fixing and glazing of metal (steel & aluminum) doors, windows and ventilators
IS: 1124	-	Method of test for determination of water absorption, apparent specific gravity and porosity of natural building stones
IS: 1237	-	Specification for cement concrete flooring tiles
IS: 1322	-	Bitumen felts for water proofing and damp proofing
IS: 1346	-	Code of practice for water proofing of roofs with bitumen felts
IS: 1361	-	Specification for steel windows for industrial buildings
IS: 1397	-	Specification for kraft paper
IS: 1443	-	Code of practice for laying and finishing of cement concrete flooring tiles
IS: 1477	-	Code of practice for painting of ferrous metals in buildings (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 1542	-	Specification for sand for plaster
IS: 1580	-	Specification for bituminous compounds for water-proofing and caulking purposes
IS: 1597	-	Code of practice for construction of stone masonry: Part 1 Rubble stone masonry
IS: 1659	-	Specification for block boards
IS: 1661	-	Code of practice for application of cement and cement-lime plaster finishes
IS: 1834	-	Specification for hot applied sealing compound for joint in concrete
IS: 1838	-	Specification for preformed fillers for expansion joint in concrete pavements and structures (non extruding and resilient type): Part 1 Bitumen impregnated fiber
IS: 1948	-	Specification for aluminum doors, windows and ventilators

IS: 1949	-	Specification for aluminum windows for industrial buildings
IS: 2074	-	Ready mixed paint, air-drying, red oxide- zinc chrome, and priming
IS: 2098	-	Asbestos cement building boards
IS: 2114	-	Code of practice for laying in-situ terrazzo floor finish
IS: 2116	-	Specification for sand for masonry mortars
IS: 2185	-	Specification for concrete masonry units (Parts 1,2 & 3)
IS: 2202	-	Specification for wooden flush door shutters (Solid core type): Parts 1 & 2
IS: 2212	-	Code of practice for brickwork
IS: 2250	-	Code of practice for preparation and use of masonry mortars
IS: 2338	-	Code of practice for finishing of wood and wood based materials (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 2339	-	Aluminum paint for general purposes, in dual container
IS: 2395	-	Code of practice for painting concrete, masonry and plaster surfaces (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 2402	-	Code of practice for external rendered finishes
IS: 2571	-	Code of practice for laying in-situ cement concrete flooring
IS: 2572	-	Code of practice for construction of hollow concrete block masonry
IS: 2645	-	Specification of integral cement waterproofing compounds
IS: 2690	-	Specification for burnt clay flat terracing tiles: Part 1 Machine made
IS: 2691	-	Specification for burnt clay-facing bricks
IS: 2750	-	Specification for steel scaffoldings
IS: 2835	-	Flat transparent sheet glass
IS: 2932	-	Specification for enamel, synthetic, exterior type (a) undercoating, (b) finishing
IS: 3007	-	Code of practice for lying of asbestos cement sheets - corrugated and (Part 1 & 2) semi-corrugated sheets
IS: 3036	-	Code of practice for laying lime concrete for a waterproofed roof finish
IS: 3067	-	Code of practice of general design details and preparatory work for damp-proofing and waterproofing of buildings
IS: 3068	-	Specification for broken brick (burnt clay) coarse aggregates for use in lime concrete
IS: 3384	-	Specification for bitumen primer for use in waterproofing and damp proofing
IS: 3461	-	Specification for PVC-asbestos floor tiles
IS: 3462	-	Specification for unbacked flexible PVC flooring
IS: 3495	-	Method of test for burnt clay building bricks: Part 1 to 4
IS: 3536	-	Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, wood primer, pink
IS: 3564	-	Specification for door closers (hydraulically regulated)
IS: 3696	-	Safety code of scaffolds and ladders (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 4020	-	Methods of test for wooden flush door: Type test
IS: 4021	-	Specification for timber door, window and ventilator frames
IS: 4351	-	Specification for steel doorframes
IS: 4443	-	Code of practice for use of resin type chemical resistant mortars
IS: 4457	-	Specification for ceramic unglazed vitreous acid resisting tile
IS: 4631	-	Code of practice for laying epoxy resin floor toppings
IS: 4832	-	Specification for chemical resistant mortars (Part II)
IS: 4860	-	Specification for acid resistant bricks
IS: 4948	-	Specification for welded steel wire fabric for general use
IS: 5318	-	Code of practice for laying of flexible PVC sheet and tile flooring
IS: 5410	-	Cement paint, colour as required
IS: 5411	-	Specification for plastic emulsion paint (Parts 1 & 2)
IS: 5437	-	Wired and figured glass
IS: 5491	-	Code of practice for laying of in-situ granolithic concrete floor topping
IS: 6041	-	Code of practice construction of autoclaved cellular concrete block masonry
IS: 6042	-	Code of practice for construction of light weight concrete block masonry
IS: 6248	-	Specification for metal rolling shutters and rolling grilles
IS: 7193	-	Specification for glass fiber base coal tar pitch and bitumen felts
IS: 7452	-	Specification for hot rolled steel sections for doors, windows and ventilators
IS: 8042	-	Specification for white Portland cement
IS: 8543	-	Methods of testing plastics
IS: 8869	-	Specification for washers for corrugated sheet roofing
IS: 9197	-	Specification for epoxy resin, hardeners and epoxy resin composites for floor topping
IS: 9862	-	Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, bituminous, black, lead-free, acid, alkali, water and chlorine resisting
IS: 12200	-	Code of practice for provision of water stops at transverse contraction joints in masonry and concrete dams
BS: 476 (Part – 20)	-	Methods for determination of the fire resistance of elements of construction (General Principles)

BS: 476 (Part – 21)	-	Methods for determination of the fire resistance of load bearing elements of construction
BS: 476 (Part – 22)	-	Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-load bearing elements of construction
Part – IV Fire Protection	-	National Building code of India

3.2 Brick Masonry

3.2.1 Materials

Bricks used in the works shall conform to the requirements laid down in IS: 1077. The class of the bricks shall be as specifically indicated in the respective items of work.

The nominal size of the modular brick shall be 200mmx100mmx100mm with the permissible tolerances over the actual size of 190mmx90mmx90mm as per IS: 1077. The nominal thickness of one brick and half brick walls using modular bricks shall be considered as 200 mm and 100 mm respectively. In the event of use of traditional bricks of nominal size 230 mmx115mmx75mm with tolerance up to ± 3 mm in each dimension, one brick and half brick walls shall be considered as 230 mm and 115 mm respectively.

Bricks shall be sound, hard, homogenous in texture, well burnt in kiln without being vitrified, hand/machine molded, deep red, cherry or copper coloured, of regular shape and size & shall have sharp and square edges with smooth rectangular faces. The bricks shall be free from pores, cracks, flaws and nodules of free lime. Hand molded bricks shall be molded with a frog and those made by extrusion process may not be provided with a frog. Bricks shall give a clear ringing sound when struck and shall have a minimum crushing strength of 35N/sq.mm unless otherwise specified in the items of work.

The average water absorption shall not be more than 20 percent by weight up to class 12.5 and 15 percent by weight for higher classes. Bricks, which do not conform to this requirement, shall be rejected. Over or under burnt bricks are not acceptable for use in the works.

Sample bricks shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-charge for approval and bricks supplied shall conform to approve samples. If demanded by Engineer-in-charge, brick samples shall be got tested as per IS: 3495 by Contractor. Bricks rejected by Engineer-in-charge shall be removed from the site of works within 24 hours.

If good quality burnt clay bricks are not available, Contractor may use Fly ash bricks conforming to IS specifications, at no extra cost. Fly Ash Bricks should maintain as per IS : 13757

3.2.2 Mortar

Mortar for brick masonry shall consist of cement and sand and shall be prepared as per IS: 2250. Mix shall be in the proportion of 1:6 for brickwork of thickness one brick or above and 1:4 for brickwork of thickness half brick or below, unless otherwise specified in the respective items of work. Sand for masonry mortar shall conform to IS: 2116. The sand shall be free from clay, shale, loam, alkali and organic matter and shall be of sound, hard, clean and durable particles. Sand shall be approved by Engineer-in-charge. If so directed by the Engineer-in-charge, sand shall be screened and washed till it satisfies the limits of deleterious materials.

For preparing cement mortar, the ingredients shall first be mixed thoroughly in dry condition. Water shall then be added and mixing continued to give a uniform mix of required consistency. Mixing shall be done thoroughly in a mechanical mixer, unless hand mixing is specifically permitted by the Engineer-in-charge. The mortar thus mixed shall be used as soon as possible preferably within 30 minutes from the time water is added to cement. Incase, the mortar has stiffened due to evaporation of water, this may be re-tempered by adding water as required to restore consistency, but this will be permitted only up to 30 minutes from the time of initial mixing of water to cement. Any mortar, which is partially set, shall be rejected and shall be removed forthwith from the site. Droppings of mortar shall not be re-used under any circumstances.

The Contractor shall arrange for test on mortar samples if so directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

3.2.3 Soaking of Bricks

Bricks shall be soaked in water before use for a period for the water to just penetrate the whole depth of the bricks. Alternatively, bricks may be adequately soaked in stacks by profusely spraying with clean water at regular intervals for a period not less than six hours. The bricks required for masonry work using mud mortar shall not be soaked. When the bricks are soaked they shall be removed from the tank sufficiently early so that at the time of laying they are skin-dry. Such soaked bricks shall be stacked on a clean place where they are not again spoiled by dirt earth etc.

Note I

The period of soaking may be easily found at site by a field test in which the bricks are soaked to water for different periods and then broken to find the extent of water penetration. The least period that corresponds to complete soaking will be this one to be allowed for in construction work.

Note II

If the bricks are soaked for the required time in water that is frequently changed the soluble salt in the bricks will be leached out, and subsequently efflorescence will be reduced.

3.2.4 Laying

Bricks shall be laid in English Bond unless otherwise specified. For brick work in half brick wall, bricks shall be laid in stretcher bond. Half or cut bricks shall not be used except as closer where necessary to complete the bond. Closers in such cases, shall be cut to the required size and used near the ends of the wall. Header bond shall be used preferably in all courses in curved plan for ensuring better alignment.

Note

Header bond shall also be used in foundation footings unless thickness of walls (width of footing) makes the use of headers impracticable. Where thickness of footing is uniform for a number of courses, the top course of footing shall be header.

All loose materials, dirt and set lumps of mortar which may be lying over the surface on which brick work is to be freshly started, shall be removed with a wire brush and surface wetted. Bricks shall be laid on a full bed of mortar, when laying, each brick shall, be properly bedded and set in position by gently pressing with the handle of trowel. Its inside face shall be buttered with mortar before the next brick is laid and pressed against it. Joints shall be fully filled and packed with mortar such that no hollow spaces are left inside the joints.

The walls shall be taken up truly in plumb or true to the required batter where specified. All courses shall be laid truly horizontal and all vertical joints shall be truly vertical. Vertical joints in the alternate course shall come directly one over the other. Quoin, Jambs and other angles shall be properly plumbed as the work proceeds. Care shall be taken to keep the perpend properly aligned within following maximum permissible tolerances:

- a) Deviation from vertical within a storey shall not exceed 6 mm per 3 m height.
- b) Deviation in vertically in total height of any wall of building more than one storey in height shall not exceed 12.5 mm.
- c) Deviation from position shown on plan of any brick work shall not exceed 12.5 mm.
- d) Relative displacement between loads bearing wall in adjacent storeys intended to be vertical alignments shall not exceed 6 mm.
- e) A set of tools comprising of wooden straight edge, Masonic spirit levels, square, 1-meter rule line and plumb shall be kept on the site of work for every 3 masons for proper check during the progress of work.

All quoins shall be accurately constructed and the height of brick courses shall be kept uniform. This will be checked using graduated wooden straight edge or storey rod indicating height of each course including thickness of joints. The position of damp proof course, windowsills, bottom of lintels, top of the wall etc. along the height of the wall shall be marked on the graduated straight edge or storey rod. Acute and obtuse quoins shall be bonded, where practicable in the same way as square quoins. Obtuse quoins shall be formed with squint showing three quarters brick on one face and quarter brick on the other.

The brickwork shall be built in uniform layers.

No part of the wall during its construction shall rise more than one metre above the general construction level. Parts of wall left at different levels shall be raked back at an angle of 45 degrees or less with the horizontal. Toothing shall not be permitted as an alternative to raking back. For half brick partition to be keyed into main walls, indents shall be left in the main walls.

All pipe fittings and specials, spouts, hold fasts and other fixtures which are required to be built into the walls shall be embedded, as specified, in their correct position as the work proceeds unless otherwise directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Top courses of all plinths, parapets, steps and top of walls below floor and roof slabs shall be laid with brick on edge, unless specified otherwise. Brick on edge laid in the top courses at corner of walls shall be properly radiated and keyed into position to form cut (maru) corners. Where bricks cannot be cut to the required shape to form cut (maru) corners, cement concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement; 2 coarse sand; 4 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size) equal to thickness of course shall be provided in lieu of cut bricks.

Bricks shall be laid with frog (where provided) up. However, when top course is exposed, bricks shall be laid with frog down. For the bricks to be laid with frog down, the frog shall be filled with mortar before placing the brick in position.

In case of walls one brick thick and under, one face shall be kept even and in proper plane, while the other face may be slightly rough. In case of walls more than one brick thick, both the faces shall be kept even and in proper plane.

To facilitate taking service lines later without excessive cutting of completed work, sleeves (to be paid separately) shall be provided, where specified, while raising the brickwork. Such sleeves in external walls shall be sloped down outward so as to avoid passage of water inside.

Top of the brickwork in coping and sills in external walls shall be slightly tilted. Where brick coping and sills are projecting beyond the face of the wall, drip course / throating shall be provided where indicated.

Care shall be taken during construction that edges of jambs, sills and projections are not damaged in case of rain. New built work shall be covered with gunny bags or tarpaulin so as to prevent the mortar from being washed away. Damage, if any, shall be made good to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge.

Vertical reinforcement in the form of bars (MS or high strength deformed bar), considered necessary at the corners and junction of walls and jamb opening doors, windows etc. shall be encased with cement mortar not leaner than 1:4 (1 cement: 4 coarse sand), or cement concrete mix as specified. The reinforcement shall be suitably tied, properly embedded in the foundation and at roof level. The diameter of bars shall not be less than 8 mm and concrete grade shall be minimum 1:3:6 (1 cement: 3 coarse sand: 6 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size).

In retaining walls and the like, where water is likely to accumulate, weep holes, 50 to 75 mm square shall be provided at 2 m vertically and horizontally unless otherwise specified. The lowest weep hole shall be at about 30 cm above the ground level. All weep holes shall be surrounded by loose stones and shall have sufficient fall to drain out the water quickly.

Work of cutting chases, wherever required to be made in the walls for housing G.I pipe, CI pipe or any other fixtures shall be carried out in various locations as per guidelines given below:

- a) Cutting of chases in one brick thick and above load bearing walls.
 - i) As far as possible services should be planned with the help of vertical chases. Horizontal chases should be avoided.

- ii) The depths of vertical chases and horizontal chases shall not exceed one third and one-sixth of the thickness of the masonry respectively.
 - iii) When narrow stretches of masonry (or short length of walls) such as between doors and windows, cannot be avoided they should not be pierced with openings for soil pipes or waste pipes or timber joints, etc. where there is a possibility of load concentration such narrow lengths of walls shall be checked for stresses and high strength bricks in mortar or concrete walls provided, if required.
 - iv) Horizontal chases when unavoidable should be located in the upper or lower one-third of height of storey and not more than three chases should be permitted in any stretch of a wall. No continuous horizontal chase shall exceed one metre in length. Where unavoidable, stresses in the affected area should be checked and kept within the permissible limits.
 - v) Vertical chases should not be closer than 2 m in any stretch of a wall. These shall be kept away from bearings of beams and lintels. If unavoidable, stresses in the affected area should be checked and kept within permissible limits.
 - vi) Masonry directly above a recess, if wider than 30 cm horizontal dimension) should be supported on lintel. Holes in masonry may be provided up to 30 cm width and 30 cm height without any lintel. In the case of circular holes in the masonry, no lintel need be provided for holes up to 40 cm in diameter.
- b) Cutting of chases in half brick load bearing walls.

No chase shall be permitted in half brick load bearing walls and as such no recessed conduits and concealed pipes shall be provided with half brick thick load bearing, walls.

- c) Cutting of chases in half brick non-load bearing wall:

Services should be planned with the help of vertical chases. Horizontal chase should be provided only when unavoidable.

3.2.5 Joints

The thickness of all types of joints including brick wall joints and cross joints shall be such that four course and three joints taken consecutively shall measure as follows:

- i) In case of modular bricks conforming to IS: 1077 specification for common burnt clay buildings bricks, equal to 39 cm.
- ii) In case of non-modular bricks, it shall be equal to 31 cm.

Note

Specified thickness of joints shall be of 1 cm deviation from the specified thickness of all joints shall not exceed one-fifth of specified thickness.

Finishing of Joints

The face of brick work may be finished flush or by pointing. In flush finishing either the face joints of the mortar shall be worked out while still green to give a finished surface flush with the face of the brick work or the joints shall be squarely raked out to a depth of 1 cm while the mortar is still green for subsequently plastering. The faces of brick work shall be cleaned with wire brush so as to remove any splashes of mortar

during the course of rising the brick work. In pointing, the joints shall be squarely raked out to a depth of 1.5 cm while the mortar is still green and raked joints shall be brushed to remove dust and loose particles and well wetted, and shall be later refilled with mortar to give ruled finish. Some such finishes are 'flush', 'weathered', ruled, etc.

3.2.6 Curing

The brickwork shall be constantly kept moist on all faces for a minimum period of seven days. Brickwork done during the day shall be suitably marked indicating the date on which the work is done so as to keep a watch on the curing period.

3.2.7 Scaffolding

Scaffolding shall be strong to withstand all dead, live and impact loads, which are likely to come on them. Scaffolding shall be provided to allow easy approach to every part of the work.

3.2.8 Double Scaffolding

For all brick masonry work double scaffolding having two independent supports, clear of the work, shall be provided.

3.2.9 Measurements

Brickwork shall be measured in cubic metres unless otherwise specified. Any extra work over the specified dimensions shall be ignored. Dimensions shall be measured correct to the nearest 0.01 m i.e. 1 cm. Areas shall be calculated to the nearest 0.01 sq mtrs and the cubic contents shall be worked out to the nearest 0.01 cubic metres.

No deductions or additions shall be done and no extra payment made for the following:

Note

Where minimum area is defined for deduction of an opening, void or both, such areas shall refer only to opening or void within the space measured.

- a) Ends of dissimilar materials (that is, joists, beams, lintels, posts, girders, rafters, purlins, trusses, corbels, steps, etc); up to 0.1 m² in section;
- b) Opening up to 0.1 m² in area
- c) Wall plates, bed plates, and bearing of slabs, chajjas and the like, where thickness does not exceed 10 cm and bearing does not extend over the full thickness of wall;
- d) Cement concrete blocks as for hold fasts and holding down bolts;
- e) Iron fixtures, such as wall ties, pipes up to 300 mm diameter and hold fasts for doors and windows; and
- f) Chases of section not exceeding 50 cm in girth.
- g) Bearing portion of drip course, bearing of molding and cornice.

Note

In calculating area of an opening, any separate lintel or sills shall be included with the size of the opening but end portions of lintel shall be excluded. Extra width of rebated reveals, if any, shall also be excluded.

Walls half brick thick and less shall each be measured separately in square metres stating thickness.

String courses, projecting pilasters, aprons, sills and other projections shall be fully described and shall not be measured separately.

Circular pillars shall be measured separately in cubic metres as per actual dimensions.

Brick work curved on plan shall be measured like the brick work in straight walls and shall include all cutting and wastage of bricks, tapered vertical joints and use of extra mortar, if any. Brickwork curved on plan to a mean radius not exceeding six metres shall be measured separately and extra shall be payable over the rates for brick work in straight walls. Nothing extra shall be payable if the mean radius of the brickwork curved in plan exceeds six metres.

Tapered walls shall be measured net as walls and no extra payment shall be allowed for making tapered surface for brickwork in walls.

3.2.10 Rate

The rate shall include the cost of materials and labour required for all the operations described above except the vertical reinforcement and its encasement in cement mortar or cement concrete. The rate shall also include the following:

- a) Raking out joints or finishing joints flush as the work proceeds;
- b) Preparing tops of existing walls and the like for raising further new brickwork.
- c) Rough cutting and waste for forming gables, splays at eaves and the like.
- d) Leaving holes for pipes up to 150 mm diameters And encasing hold fasts etc.
- e) Rough cutting and waste for brick work curved in plan and for backing to stone or other types of facing.
- f) Embedding in ends of beams, joists, slabs, lintels, sills, trusses, etc.
- g) Bedding wall plates, lintels, sills, roof tiles, corrugated sheets, etc. in or on walls if not covered in respective items and
- h) Leaving chases of section not exceeding 50 cm in girth or 750 sq. cm in cross-section.
- i) Brick on edge courses, cut brick corners, splays reveals, cavity walls, brick works

3.3 Random Rubble Masonry

Squared Rubble Masonry (cut-size).

3.3.1 Stone

The stone shall be of the type specified in BOQ or as directed by Engineer-in-charge-in-charge such as granite, trap, limestone, sand stone, quartzite, etc. and shall be obtained from the quarries, approved by the Engineer-in-charge. Stone shall be hard, sound, durable and free from weathering decay and defects like cavities, cracks, flaws, sand holes, injurious veins, patches of loose or soft materials and other similar defects that may adversely affect its strength and appearance. As far as possible stones shall be of uniform colour, quality or texture. Generally stone shall not contain crypts crystalline silica or chart, mica and other deleterious materials like iron-oxide organic impurities etc.

Stones with round surface shall not be used.

The compressive strength of common types of stones shall be as per Table 1 and the percentage of water absorption shall generally not exceed 5% for stones other than specified in Table 1. For literate this percentage is 12%.

TABLE 1

Type of stone	Maximum water Absorption percentage by weight	Minimum compressive strength kg/sq.cm.
Granite	0.5	1000
Basalt	0.5	400
Lime stone (Slab & Tiles)	0.15	200
Sand stone (Slab & Tiles)	2.5	300
Marble	0.40	500
Quartzite	0.40	800
Literate (Block)	12	35

Note 1: Test for compressive strength shall be carried out as laid down in IS: 1121 (Part I)

Note 2: Test for water absorption shall be carried out as laid down in IS: 1124.

3.3.2 Size of Stones

Normally stones used should be small enough to be lifted and placed by hand. Unless otherwise indicated, the length of stones for stone masonry shall not exceed three times the height and the breadth or base shall not be greater than three-fourth the thickness of wall, or not less than 15 cm. The height of stone may be up to 30 cm.

3.3.3 (i) Random Rubble Masonry shall be uncoursed or brought to courses as specified. Uncoursed random rubble masonry shall be constructed with stones of sizes as referred to in para 4.2.2 and shapes picked up random from the stones brought from the approved quarry. Stones having sharp corners or round surfaces shall however, not be used.

(ii) Random rubble masonry brought to the course is similar to uncoursed random rubble masonry except that the courses are roughly leveled at intervals varying from 30 cm to 90 cm in height according to the size of stones used.

3.3.4 (a) Uncoursed: In this type, the stones shall be roughly squared as risers or jumpers and stretchers with varying heights and shall be laid uncoursed.

(b) Brought to course: The stones shall be similar to those used for uncoursed rubble but the work is leveled to coursed of varying depth from 30 cm to 60 cm in height.

(c) Coursed: Coursed walling shall be built in coursed which may vary in height from 10 to 30 cm but the stones in any one course are roughly squared to the same height.

3.3.5 Dressing

(i) Random Rubble Masonry

Each stone shall be hammer dressed on the face, the sides and the bed. Hammer dressing shall enable the stones to be laid close to neighboring stones such that the building in the face shall not project more than 40 mm on the exposed face and 10 mm on the face to be plastered.

(ii) Size Stone Masonry

Face stone should be hammer dressed on all beds & joints so as to give them approximately rectangular shape. The bushes on the face shall not be more than 20 mm. The bed joint shall be chisel drafted for at least 8 cm back from the face and for the side joints at least 4 cm. No portion of chisel dressed surface shall show a depression of more than 6 mm from a straight edge placed on it. The remaining portion of the stone shall not project beyond the surface of Bed and side joints.

3.3.6 Mortar

The mortar used for joining shall be as specified.

3.3.7 Laying

All stones shall be wetted before use. Each stone shall be placed close to the stones already laid so that the thickness of the mortar joints at the face is not more than 20 mm. Face stones shall be arranged suitably to stagger the vertical joints and long vertical joints shall be avoided. Stones for hearting or interior filling shall be hammered down with wooden mallet into the position firmly bedded in mortar. Chips or sprawls of stones may be used for filling of interstices between the adjacent stones in heartening and these shall not exceed 20% of the quantity of stone masonry for Random Rubble & 10% for squared rubble masonry. To form a bond between successive courses plum stones projecting vertically by about 15 to 20 cm shall be firmly embedded in the heartening at the interval of about one metre in every course. No hollow space shall be left anywhere in the masonry.

The masonry work in wall shall be carried up true to plumb or to specified batter.

Also for squared coursed Rubble Masonry the face stone, quoin and jamb stones and bond stones shall be roughly squared to the same height in any one course. The height of courses shall be 10 to 30 cm. No course shall be of greater height than the course below and all bond stone shall be provided at 1.4 to 1.8 meters apart in every course.

Random rubble masonry shall be brought to the level courses at plinth, windowsills, lintel and roof levels. Leveling shall be done with concrete comprising of one part of the mortar as used for masonry and two parts of graded stone aggregate of 20 mm nominal size.

The masonry in structure shall be carried uniformly. Where the masonry of one part is to be delayed, the work shall be raked back at an angle not steeper than 45°.

3.3.8 Bond Stones

Bond or through stones running right through the thickness of walls, shall be provided in walls up to 60cm thick and in case of walls above 60cm thickness, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 15 cm shall be provided in a line from face of the wall to the back.

For all thicknesses of such walls, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 15 cm shall be provided. Length of each such bond stone shall not be less than two-third of the thickness of the wall.

Where bond stones of suitable lengths are not available precast cement concrete block of 1:2:4 mix (1 cement: 2 coarse sand: 4 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size) of cross section not less than 225 square centimeters and length equal to the thickness of wall shall be used in lieu of bond stones. (This shall be applicable only in masonry below ground level and where masonry above ground level is finally required to be plastered).

At least one bond stone or a set of bond stones shall be provided for every 0.5 sq.m of the area of wall surface. All bond stones shall be marked suitably with paint as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

3.3.9 Quoin and Jamb Stones

The quoin and jamb stones shall be of selected stones neatly dressed with hammer or chisel to form the required angle. Quoin stones shall not be less than 0.01 cum in volume. Height of quoins and jamb stones shall not be less than 15 cm. Quoins shall be header and stretcher alternatively.

3.3.10 Joints

Stones shall be so laid that all joints are fully packed with mortar and chips. Face joints shall not be more than 20 mm thick.

The joints shall be struck flush and finished at the time of laying when plastering or pointing is not to be done. For the surfaces to be plastered or pointed, the joints shall be raked to a minimum depth of 20 mm when the mortar is still green.

3.3.11 Scaffolding

Single scaffolding having one set of vertical support shall be allowed. The supports shall be sound and strong, tied together by horizontal pieces, over which the scaffolding planks shall be fixed. The inner end of the horizontal scaffolding member may rest in a hole provided in the masonry. Such holes, however, shall not be allowed in pillars less than one meter in width or near the skew back of arches. The holes left in masonry work for supporting scaffolding shall be filled and made good with cement concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 coarse sand: 4 stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size).

3.3.12 Curing

Masonry work in cement or composite mortar shall be kept constantly moist on all faces for a minimum period of seven days. In case of masonry with fat lime mortar curing shall, commence two days after laying of masonry and shall continue for at least seven days thereafter.

3.3.13 Protection

Green work shall be protected from rain by suitably covering. The work shall also be suitably protected from damage, mortar dropping and rain during construction.

3.3.13.1 Measurements

The length, height and thickness shall be measured correct to a cm. The thickness of wall shall be measured at joints excluding the bushing. Only specified dimensions shall be allowed; anything extra shall be ignored. The quantity shall be calculated in cubic metre nearest to two places of decimal.

3.3.13.2 No deduction shall be made nor extra payment made for the following:

- i) Ends of dissimilar materials (that is joists, beams, lintels, posts, girders, rafters purlins, trusses, corbels, steps, etc.) up to 0.1 sqm in section.
- ii) Openings each up to 0.1 sqm in area. In calculating the area of openings, any separation lintels or sills shall be included along with the size of opening but the end portions of the lintels shall be excluded and the extra width of rebated reveals, if any, shall also be excluded.
- iii) Wall plates and bedplates, and bearing of chajjas and the like, where the thickness does not exceed 10 cm and the bearing does not extend over the full thickness of the wall.

Note: The bearing of floor and roof shall be deducted from wall masonry.

- iv) Drain holes and recesses for cement concrete blocks to embed hold fasts for doors, windows, etc.
- v) Building in masonry, iron fixture, pipes up to 300 mm diameter, hold fasts of doors and windows, etc.
- vi) Forming chases in masonry each up to section of 350 sq.cm.

3.3.14 Square or Rectangular Pillars

These shall be measured as walls, but extra payment shall be allowed for stonework in square or rectangular pillars over the rate for stone work in walls. Rectangular pillar shall mean a detached masonry support rectangular in section, such that its breadth does not exceed two and a half times the thickness.

3.3.15 Circular Pillars (Columns)

These shall be measured as per actual dimensions, but extra payment shall be allowed for stone work in circular pillars over the rate for stone work in walls. The diameter as well as length shall be measured correct to a cm.

3.3.16 Tapered walls shall be measured net, as per actual dimensions and paid for as other walls.

3.3.17 Curved Masonry

Stone masonry curved on plan to a mean radius exceeding 6 metres shall be measured and included with general stonework. Stonework circular on plan to a mean radius not exceeding 6 metres shall be measured separately and shall include all cuttings and waste and templates. It shall be measured as the mean length of the wall.

3.3.18 Rate

The rate shall include the cost of materials and labour required for all the operations described above and shall include the following :

- (a) Raking out joints for plastering or pointing done as a separate item, or finishing flush as the work proceeds.
- (b) Preparing tops and sides of existing walls for raising and extending.
- (c) Rough cutting and waste for forming gables cores, skew backs of spandrels or arches, splays at eaves and all rough cutting in the body of walling unless otherwise specified.
- (d) Bond stones or cement concrete bond blocks.
- (e) Leading and making holes for pipes etc.
- (f) Bedding and pointing wall plates, lintels, sills etc. in or on walls, bedding roof tiles and corrugated sheets in or on walls.

- (g) Building in ends of joists, beams, lintels, etc.

3.4 Cement Plastering Work

3.4.1 Materials

The proportions of the cement mortar for plastering shall be 1:4 (one part of cement to four parts of sand) or as specified in respective items. Cement and sand shall be mixed thoroughly in dry condition and then just enough water added to obtain a workable consistency. The quality of water and cement shall be as per relevant IS standards. The quality and grading of sand for plastering shall conform to IS:1542. The mixing shall be done thoroughly in a mechanical mixer unless hand mixing is specifically permitted by the Engineer-in-charge. If so desired by the Engineer-in-charge sand shall be screened and washed to meet the Specifications. The mortar thus mixed shall be used as soon as possible preferably within 30 minutes from the time water is added to cement. In case the mortar has stiffened due to evaporation of water this may be re-tempered by adding water as required to restore consistency but this will be permitted only up to 30 minutes from the time of initial mixing of water to cement. Any mortar, which is partially set, shall be rejected and removed forthwith from the site. Droppings of plaster shall not be re-used under any circumstances.

3.4.2 Workmanship

Preparation of surfaces and application of plaster finishes shall generally conform to the requirements specified in IS: 1661 and IS: 2402.

Plastering operations shall not be commenced until installation of all fittings and fixtures such as door/window panels, pipes, conduits etc. are completed.

All joints in masonry shall be raked as the work proceeds to a depth of 10mm/20mm for brick/stone masonry respectively with a tool made for the purpose when the mortar is still green. The masonry surface to be rendered shall be washed with clean water to remove all dirt, loose materials, etc., Concrete surfaces to be rendered shall be roughened suitably by hacking or bush hammering for proper adhesion of plaster and the surface shall be evenly wetted to provide the correct suction. The masonry surfaces should not be too wet but only damp at the time of plastering. The dampness shall be uniform to get uniform bond between the plaster and the masonry surface.

Interior plain faced plaster - This plaster shall be laid in a single coat of 15mm thickness. The mortar shall be dashed against the prepared surface with a trowel. The dashing of the coat shall be done using a strong whipping motion at right angles to the face of the wall or it may be applied with a plaster machine. The coat shall be trowelled hard and tight forcing it to surface depressions to obtain a permanent bond and finished to smooth surface. Interior plaster shall be carried out on jambs, lintel and sill faces, etc. as shown in the drawing and as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Plain Faced Ceiling plaster - This plaster shall be applied in a single coat of 10 mm thickness. Application of mortar shall be as stipulated in above paragraph.

Exterior plain faced plaster - This plaster shall be applied in 2 coats. The first coat or the rendering coat shall be approximately 14mm thick. The rendering coat shall be applied as stipulated above except finishing it to a true and even surface and then lightly roughened by cross scratch lines to provide bond for the finishing coat. The rendering coat shall be cured for at least two days and then allowed to dry. The second coat or finishing coat shall be 6 mm thick. Before application of the second coat, the rendering coat shall be evenly dampened. The second coat shall be applied from top to bottom in one operation without joints and shall be finished leaving an even and uniform surface. The mortar proportions for the coats shall be as specified in the respective item of work. The finished plastering work shall be cured for at least 7 days.

Exterior Sand Faced Plaster for Stone Masonry, Roof gutters etc. - This plaster shall be applied in 2 coats. The first coat shall be approximately 14mm thick and the second coat shall be 6mm thick. These coats shall be applied as stipulated above. However, only approved quality sand shall be used for the second coat and for the finishing work. Sand for the finishing work shall be coarse and shall be of even size and shall be dashed against the surface and sponged. The mortar proportions for the first and second coats shall be as specified in the respective items of work.

Wherever more than 20mm thick plaster has been specified, which is intended for purposes of providing beading, bands, etc. this work shall be carried out in two or three coats as directed by the Engineer-in-charge

duly satisfying the requirements of curing each coat (rendering/floating) for a minimum period of 2 days and curing the finished work for at least 7 days.

In the case of pebble faced finish plaster, pebbles of approved size and quality shall be dashed against the final coat while it is still green to obtain as far as possible a uniform pattern all as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Where specified in the drawings, rectangular grooves of the dimensions indicated shall be provided in external plaster by means of timber battens when the plaster is still in green condition. Battens shall be carefully removed after the initial set of plaster and the broken edges and corners made good. All grooves shall be uniform in width and depth and shall be true to the lines and levels as per the drawings.

Curing of plaster shall be started as soon as the applied plaster has hardened sufficiently so as not to be damaged when watered. Curing shall be done by continuously applying water in a fine spray and shall be carried out for at least 7 days.

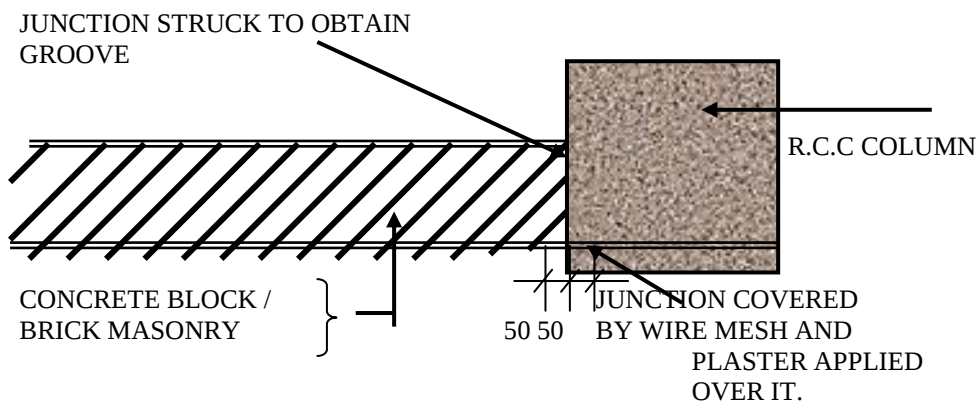
For waterproofing plaster, the Contractor shall provide the water-proofing admixture as specified in manufacturers instruction while preparing the cement mortar.

For external plaster, the plastering operations shall be commenced from the top floor and carried downwards. For internal plaster, the plastering operations for the walls shall commence at the top and carried downwards. Plastering shall be carried out to the full length of the wall or to natural breaking points like doors/windows etc. Ceiling plaster shall be completed first before commencing wall plastering.

The finished plaster surface shall not show any deviation more than 4mm when checked with a straight edge of 2m lengths placed against the surface.

To overcome the possibility of development of cracks in the plastering work following measures shall be adopted.

- a) Plastering work shall be deferred as much as possible so that fairly complete drying shrinkage in concrete and masonry works takes place.
- b) Where plastering is to be done over junction of two different materials e.g. concrete and masonry, a chicken mesh of 100 mm width shall cover the junction with margins on either side and then the plaster shall be applied. Where only one of the materials is plastered over, the plaster at junction shall be struck to obtain a groove as shown below:



Ceiling plaster shall be done, with a trowel cut at its junction with wall plaster. Similarly trowel cut shall be adopted between adjacent surfaces where discontinuity of the background exists.

3.4.3 Measurements

Measurement for plastering work shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal. Unless a separate item is provided for grooves, moldings, etc., these works are deemed to be included in the unit rates quoted for plastering work. The quantity of work to be paid for under these items shall be calculated by taking the projected surface of the areas plastered after making necessary deductions for openings for doors, windows, fan openings etc. The actual plasterwork carried out on jambs/sills of windows, openings, etc. shall be measured for payment.

3.4.3.1 The rate includes for following:

- (a) Preparation of surfaces
- (b) Thickness of plasters Key in joints.
- (c) Arrisers, chamfers of any width, internal rounded angles up to 80 mm in Width on girth except in case of mud plaster and leaping when angle etc. Of any girth are included.
- (d) All labors & equipment necessary for incorporating admixtures in the manner specified by the manufacturer and in proportions indicated. The admixture (liquid water proofing compound) supplied shall be paid for Separately under relevant item of work, if not included in relevant item.
- (e) Scoring surface of plastering for key, when the surface is not required to be finished fair.
- (f) Providing Chicken mesh at the joints of dissimilar materials.
- (g) Curing of plaster surface.
- (h) Cleaning stains & dripping mortar from floors & walls etc.

3.5 Cement Pointing

3.5.1 Materials

The cement mortar for pointing shall be in the proportion of 1:3 (one part of cement to three parts of fine sand). Sand shall conform to IS: 1542 and shall be free from clay, shale, loam, alkali and organic matter and shall be of sound, hard, clean and durable particles. Sand shall be approved by Engineer-in-charge and if so directed it shall be washed/screened to meet specification requirements.

3.5.2 Workmanship

Where pointing of joints in masonry work is specified, the joints shall be raked at least 15mm/20mm deep in brick/stone masonry respectively as the work proceeds when the mortar is still green.

Any dust/dirt in the raked joints shall be brushed out clean and the joints shall be washed with water. The joints shall be damp at the time of pointing. Mortar shall be filled into joints and well pressed with special steel trowels. The joints shall not be disturbed after it has once begun to set. The joints of the pointed work shall be neat. The lines shall be regular and uniform in breadth and the joints shall be raised, flat, sunk or 'V' as may be specified in the respective items of work. No false joints shall be allowed.

The work shall be kept moist for at least 7 days after the pointing is completed. Whenever coloured pointing has to be done, the colouring pigment of the colour required shall be added to cement in such proportions as recommended by the manufacturer and as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

3.5.3 Measurement

The quantity of work to be paid for under this item shall be measured in sq.m. Correct to two places of decimal by taking the projected surface of the area pointed after making necessary deductions for openings, etc.

3.6 Metal Lath and Wire Fabric

3.6.1 Materials

Welded steel wire fabric shall conform to IS: 4948.

Expanded metal shall conform to IS: 412.
Galvanized wire mesh shall be of approved quality.

3.6.2 Workmanship

The type and details of the steel material to be used for metal lath plastering work and at the junctions of masonry/concrete before wall plastering shall be as specified in the respective items of work.

For metal lath plastering work, the weight of steel material shall be not less than 1.6 kg/sq.m.

Steel material for use at the junction of masonry/concrete shall have the mesh dimensions not greater than 50 mm.

Steel material shall be obtained in maximum lengths as manufactured to restrict joints to the minimum. Overlap at the joints shall be minimum 25 mm which shall be securely tied with wires of diameter not less than 1.25 mm at spacing not more than 100 mm for lath plastering work. Nailing to wall shall be at spacing not exceeding 200 mm. The material shall be straightened, cut and bent to shape if required for fixing as per the details indicated in the drawings.

3.6.3 Measurement

Measurement shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal for the type as specified in the respective items of work.

3.7 Water-Proofing Admixtures

For use in cement works: Waterproofing admixture shall be liquid conforming to the requirements of relevant IS and shall be of approved manufacturer as approved by Engineer-in-charge. The admixture shall not contain calcium chloride. The quantity of the admixture to be used for the works and method of mixing etc. shall be as per manufacturer's instructions and as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

3.8 Painting of Concrete, Masonry & Plastered Surfaces

3.8.1 Materials

Oil bound distemper shall conform to IS: 428. The primer shall be alkali resistant primer of the same manufacture as that of the distemper.

Cement paint shall conform to IS: 5410. The primer shall be a thinned coat of cement paint.

Lead free acid, alkali and chlorine resisting paint shall conform to IS: 9862.

White wash shall be made from good quality fat lime conforming to IS: 712. It shall be slaked at site and mixed with water in the proportion of 5 liters of water to 1 kg of un-slaked lime stirred well to make a thin cream. This shall be allowed to stand for a minimum period of one day and strained through a clean coarse cloth. Four kg of adhesive dissolved in hot water shall be added to each cu.m of cream. 1.30 kg of sodium chloride dissolved in hot water shall then be added per 10 kg of lime used for the white wash to be ready for application.

Colour wash shall be made by addition of a suitable quantity of mineral pigment, not affected by lime, to the prepared white wash to obtain the shade/tint as approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. Contractor shall obtain prior approval of the Engineer-in-charge for the brand of manufacture and the colour/shade. All materials shall be brought to the site of works in sealed containers.

3.8.2 Workmanship

Contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer-in-charge regarding the readiness of the surfaces to receive the specified finish, before commencing the work on painting.

Painting of new surfaces shall be deferred as much as possible to allow for thorough drying of the sub- strata.

The surfaces to be treated shall be prepared by thoroughly brushing them free from dirt, mortar droppings and any loose foreign materials. Surfaces shall be free from oil, grease and efflorescence. Efflorescence shall be removed only by dry brushing of the growth. Cracks shall be filled with Gypsum. Workmanship of painting shall generally conform to IS: 2395.

Surfaces of doors, windows etc. shall be protected suitably to prevent paint finishes from splashing on them.

3.8.3 White Wash

The prepared surfaces shall be wetted and the finish applied by brushing. The operation for each coat shall consist of a stroke of the brush first given horizontally from the right and the other from the left and similarly, the subsequent stroke from bottom upwards and the other from top downwards, before the first coat dries. Each coat shall be allowed to dry before the next coat is applied. Minimum of 2 coats shall be applied unless otherwise specified. The dry surface shall present a uniform finish without any brush marks.

3.8.4 Colour Wash

Colour wash shall be applied in the same way as for white wash. A minimum of 2 coats shall be applied unless otherwise specified. The surface shall present a smooth and uniform finish without any streaks. The finished dry surface shall not show any signs of peeling/powdery and come off readily on the hand when rubbed.

3.8.5 Cement Paint

The prepared surfaces shall be wetted to control surface suction and to provide moisture to aid in proper curing of the paint. Cement paint shall be applied with a brush with stiff bristles. The primer coat shall be a thinned coat (50% consistency) of cement paint. The quantity of thinner shall be as per manufacturer's instructions. The coats shall be vigorously scrubbed to work the paint into any voids for providing a continuous paint film free from pinholes for effective water proofing in addition to decoration. Cement paint shall be brushed in uniform thickness and the covering capacity for two coats on plastered surfaces shall be 3 to 4 kg/sq.m. A minimum of 2 coats of the same colour shall be applied. At least 24 hours shall be left after the first coat to become sufficiently hard before the second coat is applied. The painted surfaces shall be thoroughly cured by sprinkling with water using a fog spray at least 2 to 3 times a day. Curing shall commence after about 12 hours when the paint hardens. Curing shall be continued for at least 2 days after the application of final coat. The operations for brushing each coat shall be as detailed above.

3.8.6 Oil Bound Distemper

The prepared surfaces shall be dry and provided with one coat of alkali resistant primer by brushing. The surface shall be finished uniformly without leaving any brush marks and allowed to dry for at least 48 hours. A minimum of two coats of oil bound distemper shall be applied, unless otherwise specified. The first coat shall be of a lighter tint. At least 24 hours shall be left after the first coat to become completely dry before the application of the second coat. Broad, stiff, double bristled distemper brushes shall be used for the work. The operations for brushing each coat shall be as detailed above.

3.8.7 Plastic Emulsion Paint

Paint shall be as per IS 5411. The prepared surface shall be dry and provided with one coat of primer, which shall be a thinned coat of emulsion paint. The quantity of thinner shall be as per manufacturer's instructions. The paint shall be laid on evenly and smoothly by means of crossing and laying off. The crossing and laying off consists of covering the area with paint, brushing the surface hard for the first time over and then brushing alternately in opposite directions two or three times and then finally brushing lightly in a direction at right angles. In this process, no brush marks shall be left after the laying off is finished. The full process of crossing and laying off constitutes one coat. The next coat shall be applied only after the first coat has dried and sufficiently become hard which normally takes about 2 to 3 hours. A minimum of 2 finishing coats of the same colour shall be applied unless otherwise specified. Paint may also be applied using rollers. The surface on finishing shall present a flat velvety smooth finish and uniform in shade without any patches.

3.8.8 Painting Priming coat on Wood, Iron or Plastered Surfaces:

Primer

1. The primer for woodwork, ironwork or plastered surface shall be as specified in the description of the item.
2. Primer for wood work / Iron & Steel / Plastered / Aluminum surfaces shall be as specified below:

	Surfaces	Primer to be used
a.	Wood work (hard and soft wood)	Pink conforming to IS 3536 – 1966
b.	Resinous wood and ply wood	Aluminum Primer
c.	Iron & Steel, aluminum and galvanized steel work:	Zinc chromate primer conforming to IS 104-1962
d.	Plastered surfaces, cement brick work, Asbestos surfaces for oil bound distemper and paint	Cement primer

3. The primer shall be ready mixed primer of approved brand and manufacture.

Preparation of Surface:**Wood work:**

The wood work to be painted shall be dry and free from moisture

The surface shall be thoroughly cleaned. All unevenness shall be rubbed down smooth with sand paper and shall be well dusted. Knots, if any, shall be covered with preparation of red lead made by grinding red lead in water and mixing with strong glue sized and used hot. Appropriate filler material with same shade as paint shall be used where so desired by the Engineer-in-charge.

The surface treated for knotting shall be dry before painting is applied. After the priming coat is applied, the holes and indentation on the surface shall be stopped with glaziers putty or wood putty (for specifications for glaziers putty and wood putty – refer as mentioned herein before). Stopping shall not be done before the priming coat is applied as the wood will absorb the oil in the stopping and the latter is therefore liable to crack.

3.8.8.1 Application:

The primer/paint shall be applied with brushes, worked well into the surface and spread even and smooth. Crossing and laying off as described herein before shall do the painting.

3.8.9 Measurement

Measurement for all painting work shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal. Measurement shall be for the areas as executed duly deducting for any openings etc. as specified in MES mode of measurement Rate quoted shall also take into account the provision of necessary enabling works such as scaffolding, painter's cradle, tools & plants and cleaning of paint / primer spillage etc.

3.9 Flashing**3.9.1 Materials**

Anodized Aluminum sheets shall be 1.00mm thick with anodic film thickness of 0.025 mm.

Galvanized mild steel sheets shall be 1.00mm thick with zinc coating of 800 gms/sq.m.

Bitumen felt shall be either Hessian base self finished bitumen felt Type-3 Grade I conforming to IS: 1322 or glass fiber base self finished felt Type-2 Grade 1 conforming to IS: 7193.

3.9.2 Workmanship

The type of the flashing and method of fixing shall be as specified.

Flashing shall be of the correct shape and size as indicated in the construction drawings and they shall be properly fixed to ensure their effectiveness.

Flashing shall be of long lengths so as to provide minimum number of joints. The minimum overlap at joints shall be 100mm.

Fixing of the flashing shall be either by bolting with bitumen washers or by tucking into the groove 75 mm wide x 65 mm deep in masonry/concrete along with cement mortar 1:4 filletting as indicated in the Drawings. Curing of the mortar shall be carried out for a minimum period of 4 days.

Bitumen felt flashing of the type as specified shall be provided with 2 coats of bituminous paint at the rate of 0.10 liter/sq.m after the installation.

3.9.3 Measurement

Measurement shall be in sq.m correct to two places of decimal. Measurement shall be for the actual area of the flashing material provided and the rate shall include for all the incidental works of bending to shape and fixing details as per the construction drawings.

FLOORING, TILING AND DADO

3.10 Terrazzo and Plain Cement Tiling Work

3.10.1 Materials

Terrazzo tiles and cement tiles shall generally conform in all respects to standards stipulated in IS: 1237. Tiles shall be of the best quality manufactured adopting hydraulic pressure of not less than 14N/mm².

The type, quality, size, thickness colour etc, of the tiles for flooring/dado/skirting shall be as specified. The aggregates for terrazzo topping shall consist of marble chips, which are hard, sound and dense. Cement to be used shall be either ordinary Portland cement or white cement with or without colouring pigment or ordinary Portland cement mixed with white cement. The binder mix shall be with 3 parts of cement to 1 part of marble powder by weight. The proportion of cement shall be inclusive of any pigments. For every one part of cement-marble powder binder mix, the proportion of aggregates shall be 1.75 parts by volume, if the chips are between 1mm to 6mm and 1.50 parts by volume if the chips are between 6mm to 25mm.

The minimum thickness of wearing layer of terrazzo tiles shall be 5mm for tiles with chips of size varying from 1mm up to 6mm or from 1mm up to 12mm. This shall be 6mm for tiles with chips varying from 1mm up to 25mm. The minimum thickness of wearing layer of cement/coloured cement tiles shall be 5mm. This shall be 6mm for heavy-duty tiles. Pigment used in the wearing layer shall not exceed 10 percent of the weight of cement used in the mix.

3.10.2 Workmanship

Laying and finishing of tiles shall conform to the requirements of workmanship stipulated in IS: 1443.

Tiling work shall be commenced only after the door and window frames are fixed and plastering of the walls/ceiling is completed. Wall plastering shall not be carried out up to about 50mm above the level of proposed skirting/dado.

The base concrete shall be finished to a reasonably plane surface about 40 to 45mm below the level of finished floor. Before the tiling work is taken up, the base concrete or structural slab shall be cleaned of all loose materials, mortar droppings, dirt, laitance etc. using steel wire brush and well wetted without allowing any water pools on the surface.

A layer of 25mm average thickness of cement mortar consisting of one part of cement to 6 parts of sand shall be provided as bedding for the tiles over the base concrete. The thickness of bedding mortar shall not be less than 10mm at any place. The quantity of water to be added for the mortar shall be just adequate to obtain the workability for laying. Sand for the mortar shall conform to IS: 2116 and shall have minimum fineness modulus of 1.5. The surface shall be left rough to provide a good bond for the tiles. The bedding shall be allowed to harden for a day before laying of the tiles.

Neat cement slurry using 4.4 kg of cement per sq.m of floor area shall be spread over the hardened mortar bedding over such an area at a time as would accommodate about 20 tiles. Tiles shall be fixed in this slurry one after the other, each tile being gently tapped with a wooden mallet till it is properly bedded and in level with the adjoining tiles. The joints shall be in straight lines and shall normally be 1.5mm wide. On completion of laying of the tiles in a room, all the joints shall be cleaned and washed fairly deep with a stiff broom/wire brush to a minimum depth of 5mm. The day after the tiles have been laid, the joints shall be filled with cement grout of the same shade as the colour of the matrix of the tile. For this purpose white cement or grey cement with or without pigments or mixed cement as specified shall be used. The flooring should be kept moist and left undisturbed for 7 days for the bedding/joints to set properly. Heavy traffic shall not be allowed on the floor for at least 14 days after fixing of the tiles.

About a week after laying the tiles, each and every tile shall be lightly tapped with a small wooden mallet to find out if it gives a hollow sound; if it does, such tiles along with any other cracked or broken tiles shall be removed and replaced with new tiles to proper line and level. The same procedure shall be followed again after grinding the tiles and all damaged tiles replaced, properly jointed and finished to match. For the purpose of ensuring that such replaced tiles match with those laid earlier, it is necessary that the Contractor shall procure sufficient quantity of extra tiles to meet this contingency.

Wherever a full tile cannot be provided, tiles shall be cut to size and fixed. Floor tiles adjoining the wall shall go about 10mm under the plaster, skirting or dado.

Tile skirting and dado work shall be executed only after laying tiles on the floor. For dado and skirting work, the vertical wall surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and wetted. Thereafter it shall be evenly and uniformly covered with 10mm thick backing of 1:4 cement sand mortar. For this work the tiles as obtained from the factory shall be of the size required and practically full polished. The back of each tile to be fixed shall be covered with a thin layer of neat cement paste and the tile shall then be gently tapped against the wall with a wooden mallet. Fixing shall be done from the bottom of the wall upwards. The joints shall be in straight lines and shall normally be 1.5mm wide. Any difference in the thickness of the tiles shall be evened out in the backing mortar or cement paste so that the tile faces are in conformity & truly plumb. Tiles for use at the corners shall be suitably cut with bevelled edges to obtain a neat and true joint. After the work has set, hand polishing with carborundum stones shall be done so that the surface matches with the floor finish.

Wall plastering of the strip left out above the level of skirting/dado shall be taken up after the tiles are fixed.

Chequered terrazzo tiles for flooring and for stair treads shall be delivered to site after the first machine grinding.

Machine grinding and polishing shall be commenced only after a lapse of 14 days of laying. The sequence and three numbers of machine grinding operations, usage of the type of carborundum stones, filling up of pin holes, watering etc. shall be carried out all as specified in IS: 1443.

Tiles shall be laid to the levels specified. Where large areas are to be tiled the level of the central portion shall be kept 10mm higher than that at the walls to overcome optical illusion of a depression in the central portion. Localized deviation of ± 3 mm in any 3m lengths is acceptable in a nominally flat floor.

3.11 Shahabad / Tandur/ Kota/Mandana Stone Slab work

3.11.1 Materials

The slabs shall be of approved selected quality, hard, sound, dense and homogenous in texture, free from cracks, decay, weathering and flaws. The percentage of water absorption shall not exceed 5 percent as per test conducted in accordance with IS: 1124.

The slabs shall be hand or machine cut to the required thickness.

Slabs shall be supplied to the specified size with machine cut edges or fine chisel dressed to the full depth. All angles and edges of the slabs shall be true and square, free from any chipping giving a plane surface. Slabs shall have the top surface machine polished (first grinding) before being brought to site. The slabs shall be washed clean before laying.

3.11.2 Workmanship

The type, size, thickness and colour/shade etc. of the slabs for flooring/dado/skirting shall be as specified in the respective items of work.

Preparation of the concrete base, laying and curing shall be as per clause 3.10.2.

Dado / skirting work shall be as per clause 3.10.2. The thickness of the slabs for dado/skirting work shall not be more than 25mm. Slabs shall be so placed that the back surface is at a distance of 12mm. If necessary, slabs shall be held in position temporarily by suitable method. After checking for verticality, the gap shall be filled and packed with cement sand mortar (with or without pigment) of proportion 1:3. After the mortar has acquired sufficient strength, the temporary arrangement holding the slab shall be removed.

Grinding and polishing shall be as per preceeding clause 3.10.2.

3.12 Glazed Tile Flooring

Providing and laying white glazed tiles 148.5 mm X 148.5 mm in size and 8 mm 19.5 mm thick for flooring in required positions, laid on a bed of 1: 4 cement mortar including neat cement float, all specials required like round edge tiles, corner cups, etc. filling joints with neat white cement slurry, curing and cleaning complete. Tiles shall conform to IS: 13753-1993

3.12.1 Mortar bedding: -

The amount of water added while preparing mortar shall be the minimum necessary to give sufficient plasticity for laying. Care shall be taken in the preparation of the mortar to ensure that there are no hard lumps that would interfere with even bedding of the tiles. Before spreading the mortar bed, the base shall be cleaned of all dirt, scum or laitance and loose materials and then well wetted without forming any pools by the use of screed battens to proper level or scope. The thickness of the bedding shall not be less than 12 mm or more than 20 mm any one place. The tiles shall be laid on the bedding mortar when it is still plastic but has become sufficiently stiff to offer a fairly cushion for the tiles.

3.12.2 Fixing tiles: -

The tiles before laying shall be soaked in water for at least 2 hours. Tiles, which are fixed in the floor adjoining the wall, shall be so arranged that the surface of the round edge tiles shall correspond to the skirting or dado. Neat cement grout of honey like consistency shall be spread over the bedding mortar just to cover so much area as can be tiled within half an hour. The edges of the tiles shall be smeared with neat white cement slurry and fixed in this grout one after the other, each tile being well pressed and gently tapped with a wooden mallet till it is properly bedded and in level with adjoining tiles. There shall be no hollows in bed or joints. The joints shall be kept as close as possible and in straight lines. The joints between the tiles shall not exceed 1.5 mm wide. The joints shall be grouted with a slurry of white cement . After fixing the tiles finally in an even plane, the flooring shall be covered with wet saw dust and allowed to mature undisturbed for 14 days.

3.12.3 Cleaning: -

After the tiles have been laid in a room or the day's fixing work is completed, the surplus cement grout that may have come out of the joints shall be cleaned off before it sets. Once the floor has set, the floor shall be carefully washed clean and dried. When dry, the floor shall be covered with oil free dry saw dust which shall be removed only after completion of the construction work and just before the floor is occupied

3.12.4 Item to include: -

The rate shall include all labour, materials, tools and tools and equipment required for the following operations to carry out the item as specified above

- (1) Providing and laying the bedding mortar and leveling
- (2) Providing and fixing the tiles including round edges, corner cups, etc. in neat cement float over the bedding.

- (3) Grouting the joints of the tiles with white cement slurry.
- (4) Curing
- (5) Cleaning the floor

3.12.5 Mode measurement and payment: -

The contract rate shall be per square metre of the finished floor area covered by the flooring of the specified type. All work shall be measured net. The length and width of the flooring shall be measured net between the faces of skirting or dados or plastered faces of walls. Paving under the dado, skirting or plaster shall not be measured.

No deduction shall be made nor extra paid for voids not exceeding 0.20 square metres. Deduction for ends of dissimilar materials or other articles embedded shall not be made for areas not exceeding 0.10 square metres.

3.13 Glazed tiles in Dado and Skirting

Providing and fixing white glazed tiles 148.5 mm X 148.5 mm in size and 6.5 mm thick for dado and skirting in required positions, on plaster of cement mortar 1:4 including all specials required like round tiles, angles, corner cups, etc. and filling joints with white cement slurry, curing and cleaning complete.

3.13.1 Materials: -

White glazed tiles including specials shall be of the approved make and quality and shall conform to I.S: 13755-1993 in all aspects. The Engineer, who will keep them in his office for verification as to whether the materials brought for use confirm to the approved samples except that the thickness of tiles shall be 6.5 mm, shall be approved samples of tiles.

3.13.2 Plastering: -

Cement plaster of about 12 mm (about ½") for brick walls and 20 mm for stone masonry walls shall be applied to the part of the wall where dado or skirting is to be fixed as per specification No. B.11. The proportion of mortar shall be as mentioned in the item.

3.13.3 Fixing tiles: -

Dado or skirting work shall be done by only after fixing tiles on the floor. The white glazed tiles shall be soaked in water for at least 2 hours before being used for skirting or dado work. Tiles shall be fixed when the cushioning mortar is still plastic and before it gets very stiff. The back of tiles shall be covered with a thin layer of neat cement plastic and the tile shall then be pressed in the mortar and gently tapped against the wall with a wooden mallet. The fixing shall be done from the bottom of wall upwards without any hollows in the bed or joints. Each tile shall be fixed as close as possible to the one adjoining. The tiles shall be joined with white cement slurry. Any difference in the thickness of tiles shall be evened out in cushioning mortar to that all tile faces are in one vertical plane. The joints between the tiles shall not exceed 1.5 mm in width and they shall be uniform. While fixing tiles in dado work care shall be taken to break joints vertically. After fixing the dado, skirting etc., they shall be kept continuously wet for 14 days.

If doors, windows or other opening are located within the dado area, the skills, jambs, angles etc., shall be approved with white glazed tiles and appropriate specials according to the foregoing specification and such tiled area shall be measured not along with the dado.

3.13.4 Cleaning: -

After the tiles have been fixed the surplus cement grout that may have come out of the joints shall be cleaned off before it sets. After the complete curing, the dado or skirting work shall be washed thoroughly clean.

3.13.5 Item to include: -

The rate shall include all labour, materials, tools and equipment required for the following operations to carry out the item as specified above.

- (1) Plastering
- (2) Fixing the tiles including all angles, etc. after applying neat cement paste.

- (3) Joining the tiles with white cement slurry
- (4) Curing
- (5) Cleaning the dado and skirting

3.13.6 Mode of measurement and payment: -

The contract rate shall be per square metre of the net area actually covered by the dado or skirting tiles including special tiles on walls, jambs, sills etc. if necessary. All work shall be measured net. The length of the dado face shall be measured net between its face edges at the ends excluding overlap. The width of the face shall be measured between the top of dado or skirting and the top of flooring. The dimensions shall be measured correct up to two places of decimals of a metre and the area worked out correct up to two places of decimals of a square metre. Teak wood cover moldings if provided shall be paid separately. No deduction shall be made nor extra paid for voids not exceeding 0.20 square metres. Deduction for ends of dissimilar materials or other articles embedded shall not be made for areas not exceeding 0.10 square metres not exceeding 0.10 square metres.

3.13.(a) PVC Flooring: -

Providing and laying 2 mm thick Antistatic unbacked flexible P.V.C. flooring / skirting using vinyl sheets of approved colour and shade with or without and confirming to IS 3642-1986 and IS 4-1986 for general properties confirming to BS 2050-1978 for antistatic and conducting properties. The sheets shall be laid over existing / newly laid cement concrete / terrazzo flooring / skirting to the required size and pattern as directed accordingly to the size of the room / hall using approved quality rubber based adhesive of approved brand or as per manufacturers specifications. The adjusting / newly laid floor shall be cleaned thoroughly to make it free from floor shall be made good suitably before laying vinyl flooring. All joints of the PVC flooring shall be welded using antistatic and conductive PVC electrode so as to get uniform seamless and water proofing surface proper strips (15 mm X 1 mm) shall be fixed to the underside of the antistatic flooring and laid all along the edge of the antistatic flooring and laid all along the edges of the room / all and or as recommended by the manufacturer with necessary MS push button as required and directed to create an effective route for electrostatic discharge. The finished vinyl flooring shall be free from air bubbles and undulations and it shall be thoroughly cleaned and polished, with all lead and lifts as directed Engineer in charge (Note: Sample material shall be furnished to the Engineer in charge and got approved before commencement of laying.

3.13 (a).1. Mode of Measurement : -

As stated under Clause 3.13.6 & 3.12.5

3.14 Vitrified tile Flooring, Dado / Skirting / Facia:

3.14.1 Materials : -

The tiles shall be of approved make and shall generally conform to ISO: 13006 They shall be flat and true to shape, free from cracks, crazing spots, chipped edges and corners. The glazing shall be of uniform shade.

The tiles shall be as specified in the schedule of quantity or drawings. The length of all four sides shall be measured correct to 0.1 mm and average length breadth shall not vary more than ± 0.8 mm from specified dimensions. The variation of individual dimensions from average value of length / breadth shall not exceed ± 0.5 mm. Tolerance in thickness shall be $(\pm) 0.4$ mm.

The thickness of the tiles shall not be less than 6.5 mm or as specified in the items and shall conform to ISO: 13006 in all respects. The Engineer-in-charge before use on the work shall be approved samples of tiles.

3.14.2 Preparation of Surface and laying:

Sub grade concrete or RCC slab or side brick wall / or plastered surfaces on which tiles are to be laid shall be thoroughly hacked, cleaned of all mortar scales, concrete lumps etc. brushed, washed with water to remove mud, dirt etc. from the surface, wetted and mopped.

12 mm thick plaster of CM 1.3 shall be applied and allowed to harden. The plaster shall be roughened with wire brushes or by scratching diagonal lines 1.5 mm deep at 7.5 mm center both ways.

The back of tiles shall be buttered with a coat of grey cement slurry paste and edges with white cement slurry and set in the bedding mortar. The tiles shall be tapped and corrected to proper planes and lines. The tile shall be butt jointed in pattern and joints shall be as fine as possible. The top of skirting / dado shall be truly horizontal and joints truly vertical.

After a period of curing of 7 days minimum, the tiles shall be cleaned and shall not sound hollow when tapped.

The surface during laying shall be checked with a straight edge 2m. Long.

Tiles shall enter not less than 10mm under side skirting.

After the tiles have been laid, surplus cement grout shall be cleaned off.

3.14.3 Mortar and Bedding:

Cement mortar for bedding shall be of proportion specified in items schedule and shall conform to the specification for materials, preparation etc. as specified under cement mortar. The amount of water added while preparing mortar shall be the minimum necessary to give sufficient plasticity for laying. Care shall be taken in preparation of the mortar to ensure that there are no hard lumps that would interfere with even bedding of the tiles. Before spreading the mortar bed the base shall be cleaned of all dirt, scum or laitance and loose materials and well wetted without forming any pools of water on the surface. The mortar of specified proportion and thickness shall then be even and smoothly spread over the base by use of screed battens to proper level or slope.

Cement mortar of thickness and proportion as specified in the schedule for dado shall be applied to the wall after preparing the wall surface as specified under cement plaster 20 mm thick and brought to correct line and plumb and the surface left rough to receive the tiles.

3.14.4 Fixing of tiles for flooring: -

The tiles before laying shall be soaked in water for at least 2 hours. The tiles shall be laid on the bedding mortar when it is still plastic but has become sufficiently stiff to offer a fairly firm cushion for the tiles. Tiles, which are fixed on the flooring adjoining the wall, shall be so arranged that the surface on the round edge tiles shall correspond to the skirting or dado. Neat cement mortar grout 1:2, using fine sand (table III, zone IV and as per IS 383) of honey like consistency shall be spread over the bedding mortar just to cover as much area as can be tiled within half an hour. The edges of the tiles shall be smeared with neat white cement slurry and fixed in this grout one after the other, each tile being well pressed and gently tapped with a wooden mallet till it is properly bedded and in level with the adjoining tiles. There shall be no hollows in bed or joints. The joints, shall be kept as close as possible and in straight line. The joints between tiles shall not exceed 1.00 mm, in width. The joint shall be grouted with white cement slurry. After fixing the tiles, finally in an even plane or slope, the flooring shall be covered with wet sand and allowed undisturbed for 14 days.

3.14.5 Fixing tiles for Dado and Skirting / Facia: -

The dado work, shall be done only after fixing the tiles / slabs on the floor. The approved glazed tiles before laying shall be soaked in water for at least 2 hours. Tiles shall be fixed when the cushioning mortar is still plastic and before it gets very stiff.

The back of the tile shall be covered with this layer of cement mortar 1:3 using fine sand (table III, zone IV, IS383-1963), and the edge of the tile smeared with neat white cement slurry. The tile shall then be pressed in the mortar and gently tapped against the wall with a wooden mallet. The fixing shall be done from bottom of wall upwards without any hollows in the bed of joints. Each tile shall be as close as possible to one adjoining. The tiles shall be jointed with white cement slurry. Any thickness difference in the thickness of the tiles shall be arranged out in cushioning mortar so that all tiles faces are in one vertical plane. The joints between the tiles shall not exceed 1.00 mm in width and they shall be uniform.

While fixing tiles in dado work, care shall be taken to break the joints vertically. The top of the dado shall be touched up neatly with the rest of the plaster above.

After fixing the dado / skirting etc. they shall be kept continuously wet for 7 days.

If doors, windows or other openings are located within the dado area, the corners, sills, jambs etc. shall be provided with true right angles without any specials. The contractor will not be entitled to any extra claims on this account for cutting of tiles if required.

3.14.6 Cleaning: -

After the tiles have been laid in a room or the day fixing work is completed, the surplus cement grout that may have come out of the joints shall be cleaned off before it sets. After the complete curing, the dado or skirting over shall be washed thoroughly clean. In the case of flooring, once the floor has set, the floor shall be carefully washed clean and dried. When dry, the floor shall be covered with oil free dry sawdust. It shall be removed only after completion of the construction work and just before the floor is used.

3.14.7 Pointing and Finishing: -

The joints shall be cleaned off with wire brush to a depth of 3 mm and all dust and loose mortar removed. Joints shall then be flush pointed with white cement and floor kept wet for 7 days and then cleaned. Finished floor shall not sound hollow when tapped with a wooden mallet.

3.14.8 Mode of measurement: -

As stated under Clause 3.13.6 & 3.12.5

3.14.9 The rate for all works mentioned above in preceding Clause heads 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 & 3.14 shall include all the cost of labour and materials involved, nothing extra shall be paid for the use of cut (swan) tiles in work.

3.15 Indian Patent Stone

3.15.1 Granolithic Flooring (Indian Patent Stone)

Granolithic flooring shall consist of cement, sand and aggregates. The proportion and thickness shall be as specified in drawings & BOQ. Fine aggregates shall be 4.75 mm downwards and coarse aggregates 10 mm down. All aggregates specified above should consist of 10 mm screenings and 3 mm screenings with sufficient sand and minimum water added to make a workable mix. All aggregates should be properly sifted to be free from all dust of fine materials.

Hacking and Saturated shall roughen the sub base concrete with water for 8 hours. Immediately before laying the granolithic mix all excess water shall be removed and the surface cleaned of all dust and dirt. The base concrete surface is covered with a thin layer of neat cement grout well brushed in to ensure adequate keying. The granolithic mix is then well tamped into place screeded and lightly floated to the required level and slopes. As soon as the initial set takes place, the surface shall be trowelled and broom finished as per approved pattern. Dry cement or mixture of dry cement and sand shall not be sprinkled on the surface with the object of absorbing moisture or stiffening the mix. Final trowelling and broom finishing shall not be started until pressure with the fingers ceases to make any dents. The panels shall have to be cured properly by creating a pond of water. While laying panel adjacent to one another care shall be taken to provide a groove of size 0.5 cm. wide and 2.5cm deep.

After allowing a time lag of three weeks (two for curing and setting and one for evaporation of moisture, clean the groove by means of jet of compressed air or any other suitable means to remove all the dust, oily substances, moisture, etc.

Fill the groove up to two-third depth with hot (heated to a temperature of 185 deg C) fluid bitumen (Mexphalte 85/25 or equivalent). At no stage of the work should the temperature of bitumen exceed 200 deg C. since it is liable to lose its ductility otherwise. Care should be taken by placing a smooth, greased metal template to prevent staining of floor outside the groove.

Allow the bitumen to cool down to room temperature and then clean the groove once as above, the remove all the dust particles that may have deposited in the meantime.

Fill up the groove completely with a homogeneous mixture of hot bitumen (as above) mixed with 15-20% (by weight) medium length Asbestos fiber. This filling may be allowed to project slightly above the top of the groove to allow for contraction.

After filling has cooled down to room temperature, cut the superfluous material by means of a heated sharp-edged trowel.

Note: For proper adhesion of bitumen to the floor, the groove should be completely free from moisture and greasy/oily substances throughout the operation.

- 3.15.2 I.P.S. for the Water Tanks, ducts etc. shall be 2.5cm. thick and shall be laid without panels as specified above. In case of large areas however, the construction joints shall be rendered waterproof with bitumen joint filling as mentioned earlier.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

3.16 Timber Doors& Windows

3.16.1 Wood work

The work consists of supply of materials, fabrication, joinery, carpentry, delivery and erection at site of wooden doors & window frames, wooden flush doors/ paneled doors, and partition etc.

3.16.2 Materials

All timber shall be of best quality or hard wood well seasoned, uniform in texture, free from large, loose dead or cluster knots, waves injurious open shakes, discoloration, soft or spongy spots. It shall have uniform colour, reasonably straight grains and shall be free from all defects and conforming to the relevant IS code.

Woodwork abutting against or embedded in masonry or concrete shall be painted with bitumen coat before being placed in position. All timberwork shall be treated with an approved anti-termite treatment.

3.16.3 Fixing/erection in position of door frames

Before the frames are fixed in position these shall be inspected and passed by the Engineer-in-charge. The frames shall be placed in proper-position and fixed to the walls with suitable holdfasts as shown in drawing. The frames shall have dovetailed joints. The posts shall be through jamb tenoned into the mortise of the transoms. Thickness of the tenons shall be more than 25 mm. Tenons shall closely fit into the mortise without any gap.

In case the doorframes are without sills the vertical members shall be buried in floor 50mm. deep. Sills shall be provided where so directed. The doorframes without sills while being placed in position shall be provided with temporary wooden bracings well wedged between the styles at the sill level. The sills shall be retained to keep the frames from warping during construction. These frames shall also be protected from damages during construction.

3.16.4 Flush door Shutters (Block Board)

Flush door shutter shall be solid core type with block board core, as indicated, And shall conform to IS: 2202, Specification for wooden flush door shutter (solid core type) Part – I plywood face panels; except with regard to the size of shutters which shall be as indicated. Flush door shutters shall be non-decorative (commercial)type; or decorative type when indicated.

3.16.5 Tolerance

Tolerance on width and height shall be $\pm 2\text{mm}$ Tolerance on thickness shall be $\pm 1.2\text{mm}$. The thickness of shutter shall be uniform throughout with a variation not exceeding 0.8mm when measured at any two points.

3.16.6 Adhesives

Only Synthetic resin adhesives conforming to I.S.S. No. IS-851 shall be used for bonding core members to one another including core frame and other exposed parts. The adhesive used for bonding cross band to core and face veneers to cross band shall conform to IS: 848 (Phenolic and Amino plastic), or equivalent IS standards.

3.16.7 Fittings

Fitting as indicated in drawings shall be approved by Engineer-in-charge and provided as specified. The fittings shall be measured & paid for separately.
All fittings shall be of approved make.

Details of Fittings:

Sr. No.	Description	Location
1.	Iron Oxidized But Hinges (125 x 85 x 5.5 mm) (Heavy type)	Flush shutters
2.	Aluminum Butt Hinges (125 x 85 x 5.5 mm) (Heavy type)	Aluminum Doors
3.	Aluminum Sliding door bolt 300 x 16 mm	Flush Shutters / Alu. Shutters
4.	Tower Bolts – Iron Oxidized (250 x 10 mm)	Flush Shutters / Alu. Shutters
5.	Casement stays – (300 mm – wt 200 gm)	M.S. Windows
6.	Handles – Aluminum 125 mm long	Flush shutters / Alu. Shutter
7.	Pull Bolt Lock (85 x 42 mm) M.S. Bright polished nickel plated	Toilet Doors
8.	Brass Mortice Lock – 100 mm – 6 lever	Alu. Shutters in VIP Cabins
9.	Brass hydraulic door closers (Sleek design)	Alu. Shutters in VIP Cabins
10.	Aluminum bolt lock (anodized 15 micron)	Aluminum Windows
11.	Double action hydraulic floor springs	Aluminum Doors
12.	Floor Door Stopper – MS Oxidized	Flush shutters
13.	Floor Door Stopper – Aluminum	Alu. Shutters

3.16.8 Measurements

Measurements shall be in sq mtr on the basis of out to out width & height of the Shutter. Nothing extra shall be measured for rebated and or splayed meeting stiles of door & windows.
Glass or wire cloth/mesh etc. shall be measured separately.

3.16.9 Rate

The rate shall be inclusive of materials, labour and construction as per description above for single/Double including sand papering to an even & smooth texture, fitting of shutters to frames all complete.

3.17 M.S. Door Frames, Rolling Shutters, Steel Sliding Doors, M.S. Grating and Cat Ladders

3.17.1 M.S. Door Frames

The M.S. Door framing shall be fabricated out of 14g. M.S. Sheets and fabricated with necessary stiffeners, hinges, holdfasts, etc. as per the drawings/sketches attached with the tender. The contractor shall quote the rate taking into account all the above requisites, including the width of frame and erecting at site in line, level, plumb, etc. and with one coat of shop paint of Zinc Chromate Primer.

The work shall have to be done in co-ordination with other agencies working at site.

The mode of measurement for payment shall be per number of door or running meter of frames as specified in the Bill of Quantities.

3.17.2 Rolling Shutters

Rolling shutters shall be of an approved manufacture, conforming to the requirements specified in IS: 6248.

The type of rolling shutter shall be self-coiling type (manual) for clear areas up to 12 sq.m; gear operated type (mechanical) for clear areas up to 35 sq.m and electrically operated type for areas up to 50 sq.m. Mechanical type of rolling shutters shall be suitable for operation from both inside and outside with the crank handle or chain gear-operating mechanism duly considering the size of wall/column. Electrical type of rolling shutter shall also be provided with a facility for emergency mechanical operation.

Rolling shutters shall be supplied duly considering the type, specified clear width/height of the opening and the location of fixing as indicated in the drawings.

Shutters shall be built up of interlocking laths 75 mm width between rolling centers formed from cold rolled steel strips. The thickness of the steel strip shall not be less than 0.90 mm for shutters up to 3.50m widths and not less than 1.20 mm for shutters above 3.50 m width. Each lath section shall be continuous single piece without any welded joint.

The guide channels out of mild steel sheets of thickness not less than 3.15 mm shall be of either rolled, pressed or built up construction. The channel shall be of size as stipulated in IS: 6248 for various clear widths of the shutters.

Hood covers shall be of mild steel sheets not less than 1.0 mm thick and of approved shape.

Rolling shutters shall be provided with a central hasp and staple safety device in addition to one pair of lever locks and sliding locks at the ends.

All component parts of the steel-rolling shutter (excepting springs and insides of guide channels) shall be provided with one coat of zinc chrome primer conformity to IS: 2074 at the shop before supply. These surfaces shall be given an additional coat of primer after erection at the site along with the number of coats and type of finish paint as specified in the respective items of works prepared by the Contractor.

In case of galvanized rolling shutter, the lath sections, guides, lock plate, bracket plates, suspension shaft and the hood cover shall be hot dip galvanized with a zinc coating containing not less than 97.5 percent pure zinc. The weight of the zinc coating shall be at least 610gms/sq.m.

Guide channels shall be installed truly plumb at the specified location. Bracket plate shall be rigidly fixed with necessary bolts and holdfasts. Workmanship of erection shall ensure strength and rigidity of rolling shutter for trouble free and smooth operation.

3.17.3 Steel Sliding / Hinged Doors

The shutters shall be of M.S. Box type and shall be single/double shutter sliding or hinged type and fabricated as specified in drawing. Necessary guide rails locking arrangement shall also be provided along with one coat of zinc chromate primer

3.17.4 Measurement for Rolling shutter and Steel doors.

The measurement for payment shall be equal to area of the opening in the wall.

3.17.5 Rate

The rate quoted shall be inclusive all necessary fittings i.e. hinges/sliding arrangement, locking arrangement and one coat of zinc oxide primer.

3.18 M.S.Windows

- 3.18.1 All window shutters shall be fabricated to correct shape and size as per drawings approved by The Engineer-in-charge. However, before fabricating any item the contractor has to check the opening dimensions at site. Any discrepancy therein shall be brought to The Engineer-in-charge's notice in writing mentioning the particular windows.
- 3.18.2 All sections for windows shall be extruded sections of approved quality. All extruded sections shall be of approved size as per IS 1038 & IS 1361.
- 3.18.3 Glass for windows shall be indicated in drawing. These shall be of best quality approved by The Engineer-in-charge. HPG or equivalent, clear/ ground.
- 3.18.4 The contractor shall have to make all necessary holes in concrete, masonry for fixing of windows. The contractor shall also fix and grout the windows in line, level and plumb.
- 3.18.5 The steel members shall be given a coat of approved anti-rust paint.
- 3.18.6 Channel shaped Aluminum beading to be provided around periphery of glass pane. Glass panes to be secured to shutter frames by 10 mm x 10 mm aluminum extruded beading and rubber, PVC gasket around the glass panel.
- 3.18.7 Hardware: Pegstay arms, handles, hinges etc. shall be heavy duty of approved quality.
- 3.18.8 Fixed or open able panels of the windows shall be as shown in the drawing.

3.18.9 Rates

The rates quoted by the Contractor under each item in Bill of Quantities shall be for a complete finished item or work. Supplying and fixing of all the fittings and iron monglery shall be deemed to have been included in Contractor's rates. The rates quoted by the Contractor shall also be inclusive of painting and/or as indicated in the Bill of Quantities.

The formwork and scaffolding shall be deemed to have been included in the rates quoted by the contractor.

3.19 Aluminum Doors & Windows

3.19.1 Aluminum Sections

All the aluminum windows, doors and ventilators shall be fabricated as per specified section as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The Aluminum sections for Side hung, Top hung, Center hung, sliding and fixed windows and ventilators shall have an adequate thickness so that they can withstand flash-butt welding. In case of sliding windows, the bottom member of the frame shall have drainage provision.

Aluminum alloy used in the manufacture of extruded sections for the fabrication of doors, windows, and ventilators shall conform to designation 63400 of IS: 737.

Transparent sheet glass shall conform to the requirements of IS: 2835. Wired and figured glass shall be as per IS: 5437.

3.19.2 Corner Joints

All aluminum window frames and shutters for Side-hung, Top hung and Fixed will be flush-butt welded to obtain uniformly strong joints which are necessary for proper functioning without sagging or warp age over the years.

Corners of sliding window shutters and frames swing doors and fixed side shutters will be mechanically joined with properly designed cleats and fixtures.

3.19.3 Accessories

Side Hung Windows

- a. All side-hung windows shall be provided with heavy gauge aluminum anodized handles and aluminum peg-stay, which have been so, designed to give trouble-free performance over the years.
- b. All side hung windows shall be provided with sturdy aluminum butt-hinges with special alloy pins, which would ensure smooth movement of the shutters in addition to preventing any sagging due to the weight of the glass or continuous usage.

3.19.4 Top Hung Ventilators

All top hung ventilators shall be provided with sturdy butt type aluminum hinges and are provided with heavy gauge 300 mm long aluminum pegstays.

3.19.5 Center Hung Ventilators

- a. Specifically extruded neoprene lining
- b. All windows shall be made weather-tight by means of special rayon weather lining fitted in the grooves around the periphery of the shutters.
- c. Specially designed nylon rollers, with brass axles shall be provided (two numbers per shutter).
- d. Locking arrangement.
- e. Aesthetically appealing and sturdy handles, one per shutter.

3.19.6 Entrance Doors and Fixed Panels

- a. Aluminum swing doors shall be provided with double action heavy duty. Everite floor springs with necessary locks and aluminum handles as per design.
- b. Fixed sidelights shall be fabricated as per design with relevant hardware.

3.19.7 Finish

Anodized in light dull silver grey finish/or as specified. All the aluminum sections shall be mechanically polished and buffed for the removal of extrusion defects.

Thoroughly cleaned aluminum sections shall be anodized. The anodizing process results in aluminum oxide film of 15 microns shall be provided.

All the aluminum sections shall be coated with lanolin paper wrapping which will prevent the sections from getting damaged due to handling or due to vagaries of construction work at site. This coating will be removed after the completion of erection.

3.19.8 Erection

The erection of aluminum windows/doors in position would involve the following work: -

- a. All the items shall be fixed in level, line and plumb.
- b. The joints between aluminum and masonry shall be adequately caulked with approved sealant to prevent any seepage of water.
- c. The frame shall be fixed to the masonry with the help of suitable screws/holdfasts.
- d. In case of aluminum windows erected in rough ground, contractor shall ensure that the joint between the aluminum windows and the rough ground is made completely water-tight with approved sealant.

3.19.9 Rates

The quoted price is inclusive of all materials, labour, fabrication and carryout the construction as described above.

3.19.10 Shop Drawing

Before commencing the fabrication work at the factory contractor shall submit detailed shop drawing, which gives the exact details of the products, and get approved from the Engineer-in-charge.

3.19.11 Sample

The Contractor shall present one sample of any type of window for approval and comments by the Engineer-in-charge.

WATER PROOFING

3.20 General

Various methods of waterproofing are in practice. The recommended specifications are described hereinafter. The contractor shall satisfy himself about adequacy, effectiveness and effective service life of these methods. In most cases specialized agencies may have their own 'proprietary' methods and chemicals. The contractor shall give a specific bond on Rs.100/- stamp paper for water tightness of the structure or building for a period of 5 years reckoned from date of handing over the building.

3.20.1 Brickbat Coba & Top stop Method Cement based Water-proofing for WCs, Sanitary Blocks, Kitchen, washing places etc.

Before waterproofing work is started, all cutting or chasing in the floor and/or walls and all the plumbing work shall be completed and the normal plaster to the ceiling and upper part of walls shall be provided.

The water proofing treatment to vertical and horizontal surfaces of depressed portions of W.C kitchen and the like shall consist of:

- 1) 1st course of applying cement slurry @ 4.4 kg/sqm mixed with water proofing compound conforming to IS: 2645 in recommended proportions.
- 2) 2nd course of 20 mm cement plaster 1:3 (1 cement: 3 coarse sand) mixed with water proofing compound in recommended proportion.
- 3) 3rd course of applying blown or / residual bitumen applied hot at 1.7 kg per sq.m of area.
- 4) 4th course of 400 micron thick PVC sheet (Overlaps at joints of PVC sheet should be 100 mm wide and pasted to each other with bitumen @ 1.7 kg/sq.m)

3.20.2 Brickbat Coba & Top stop Method Cement based Water-proofing for Terraces, chajjas, Canopies, Staircases, Gutters, etc.

This method is recommended for terraces and gutters. Water proofing treatment shall start directly over the RCC slab setting brickbats on a grout consisting of chemical and cement mortar to provide necessary gradient of 1 in 120 (1 inch in 10 feet) for the easy flow away of rainwater. The treatment shall consist of laying integral cement based water proofing treatment including preparation of surface as required for treatment of roofs, balconies, terraces, etc. consisting of following operations.

- a) Applying and grouting a slurry coat of neat cement using 2.75 kg/sq.m of cement admixed with proprietary liquid water proofing compound conforming to IS 2645 over the RCC slab including cleaning the surface before treatment.
- b) Laying cement concrete using broken bricks / brick bats 25 mm to 100 mm size with 50% of cement mortar 1:5 (1 cement: 5 coarse sand) admixed with proprietary liquid water proofing compound conforming to IS: 2645 over 20 mm thick layer of cement mortar of mix 1:5 (1 cement: 5 coarse sand) admixed with proprietary liquid water proofing compound conforming to IS: 2645 to required slope and treating similarly the adjoining walls with plaster up to 300 mm height including rounding of junctions of walls and slabs.
- c) After two days of proper curing applying a second coat of cement slurry admixed with proprietary water proofing compound conforming to IS: 2645.
- d) Finishing the surface with 20 mm thick joint less cement mortar of mix 1:4 (1 cement: 4 coarse sand) admixed with proprietary water proofing compound conforming to IS: 2645 and finally finishing the surface with trowel with neat cement slurry and making of 300 x 300 mm square.
- e) The whole terrace so finished shall be flooded with water for a minimum period of two weeks for curing and for final test. All above operations to be done in order and as directed and specified by the Engineer-in-charge.

The average thickness of the above treatment shall be 120 mm and minimum thickness at water outlet shall be 65 mm.

Notes:

1. If it is desired to cover the treatment with decorative tiles, marble, china mosaic, etc. the surface shall be finished rough to receive the same.

2. Due to the location of rainwater pipes being far apart and/or due to the span being wider than 6 meters and if the water is required to travel on one side only, then the thickness of the treatment shall increase proportionately to maintain the minimum gradient for the easy flow away of rainwater. The average thickness of coba shall be 150 mm.

3.20.3 Chemical Based Waterproofing

This method is recommended on inclined terraces. The surface on which the waterproofing is to be provided shall be cleaned thoroughly from any loose material, after removing any abrupt/sharp undulation. The surface shall be made bone dry before applying any chemical.

The adhesive coat or the primer, as the case may be, shall be applied to the surface in desired layers/ coats, as specified by the manufacturers. Consideration for pot life of the material for effective bond shall be the main criteria.

For elastic membrane coat, the number of coats shall depend upon the mode of application viz. brush or roller application, liquid spray application. The membrane thickness shall be minimum 0.2mm though higher thickness shall be preferred for structural reasons. It is understood that, the membrane shall be joint less and continuous. In the event of any intermediate joints the minimum lap length shall be 50 cm. The joints shall be hot sealed, if feasible. Care should be taken to avoid any wrinkles in the membrane layer as well as to relieve the trapped air below the membrane.

The protective coat shall be minimum 2mm. thick and shall be able to resist abrasive load due to human traffic. Moreover, if the chemical components adopted in the construction are vulnerable to ultra violet rays, the protective coat shall be resistive to such rays and also against normal vagaries of weather.

Before using the material, the material has to be got approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

3.20.4 Testing

The contractor shall test the work carried out for a period for minimum 72 hours and diligently rectify if leakages are detected: -

Terraces

Impound 10 – 15 cm of water for 72 hours and check underside.

Under ground water tanks

No back filling is to be done outside perimeter. Tank to be completely filled with water and check water levels and physical inspection on the exterior side.

Water Storage Tanks

Inside surface area of tank, Bottom and sides up to underside of top slab.

Internal walls and top slab shall not be measured and paid for.

Terraces, Chajjas and RCC roof gutters

Surface area of terrace, surface area of parapet for a height 300 mm measured from top of RCC roof slab.

Surface area of canopies and chajjas. Surface area of sidewalls abutting the chajja for a height of 300 mm measured from RCC top of chajja / canopy / gutter. Covings to be done at the junction of slabs and wall is deemed to be included in above and shall not be separately measured.

3.20.5 Rates

The rates shall be inclusive of work to be carried out as above and including all materials, labour, testing rectification, etc.

CHAPTER-4 -STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKS

4.1 Applicable Codes and Specifications

- 1) The supply, fabrication, erection and painting of structural steel works shall comply with the following specifications, standards and codes unless otherwise specified herein. All standards, specifications and codes of practices referred to herein shall be the latest editions including all applicable official amendments and revisions.

IS: 808	Dimensions for Hot Rolled Steel sections
IS : 814	Covered Electrodes for Manual Metal Arc Welding of Carbon and Carbon Manganese Steel
IS : 817	Code of practice for training and testing of metal arc welders
IS : 800	Code of Practice for General Construction in Steel
IS : 801	Code of Practice for Use of Cold Formed Light Gauge Steel
	Structural Members in General Building Construction.
IS : 806	Code of Practice for Use of Steel Tubes in General Building Construction
IS : 7205	Safety Code for Erection of Structural Steel Work
IS : 7215	Tolerances for Fabrication of Steel Structures
IS : 4000	High Strength Bolts in Steel Structure – Code of Practice
AISC	Specifications for Design, Fabrication and Erection of Buildings
IS : 1161	Steel Tubes for structural purposes
IS:102	Fixed paint, Brushing, Red Lead, Non-setting, Priming.
IS:110	Ready Mixed paint, brushing, grey filler for enamels for use over primers.
IS:117	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Finishing, Exterior Semi gloss for general purposes, to Indian Standard colors.
IS:158	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Bituminous, and Black; Lead free, Acid, Alkali and heat resisting.
IS:159	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Acid resisting for protection against acid fumes, colour as required.
IS:341	Black Japan, Types A, B and C
IS:2339	Aluminum paint for general purposes, in Dual container
IS:2932	Specification for enamel, synthetic, exterior, type 1, (a) undercoating, (b) finishing
IS:2933	Specification for enamel, exterior, type 2, (a) undercoating, (b) finishing
IS:3613	Acceptable tests for wire flux combination for submerged arc welding
IS:5905	Sprayed Aluminum and Zinc coatings on Iron and Steel.
IS:6005	Code of practice for phosphating of Iron and Steel.
IS:9862	Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, bituminous, black, lead free, acid, alkali, water & chlorine resisting.
IS:13183	Aluminum paint, Heat resistant.
IS : 1239	Mild steel tubes, tubular and other Wrought steel fittings Part 1 – Mild steel tubes Part 2 – Mild steel tubular and other wrought steel pipe fittings
IS : 1363 (Parts 1to3)	Hexagon Head Bolts, Screws and Nuts of product Grade C (Size range M5 to M64)
IS : 1367 (All parts)	Technical Supply Conditions for Threaded Fasteners
IS : 1852	Rolling and Cutting Tolerances for Hot Rolled Steel Products
IS : 1977	Structural Steel (Ordinary Quality)
IS : 2062	Steel for General Structural Purposes
IS : 2074	Ready Mixed Paint, Air drying, Red Oxide Zinc Chrome and Priming
IS : 3502	Steel Chequered Plate

IS : 3757	High Strength Structural Bolts
IS : 5369	General Requirements for Plain Washers and Lock Washers
IS : 5372	Taper Washers for Channels
IS : 5374	Taper Washer for 1 Beams
IS : 6610	Heavy Washers for Steel Structures
IS : 7318	Approval tests for welders when welding procedure approval is not required (Part 1 and 2)
IS : 8500	Structural Steel-micro alloyed (medium and high strength qualities)
IS : 803	Code of practice for design, fabrication and erection of vertical mild steel cylindrical welded storage tanks
IS : 816	Code of Practice for use of Metal Arc Welding for General construction in Mild Steel
IS : 822	Code of Procedure for Inspection of Welds
IS : 1182	Recommended Practice for Radiographic examination of Fusion – Welded Butt Joints in Steel Plates
IS : 1200	Method of Measurement in Building Civil Works
IS : 1477	Code of Practice for Painting of (Parts 1&2) Ferrous Metals in Buildings
IS : 2595	Code of Practice for Radiographic Testing
IS : 3658	Code of Practice for Liquid Penetrate Flaw Detection
IS : 5334	Code of Practice for Magnetic Particle Flaw Detection of Welds
IS : 9595	Recommendations for Metal Arc Welding of Carbon and Carbon Manganese Steel

4.2 Steel Materials

Steel materials shall comply with the Codes and Standards referred to herein under.

All materials used shall be new, unused and free from defects.

Steel conforming to IS codes mentioned below shall be only be used for the following:

Fe310-0(St 32-0)	IS:1977	For general purposes such as door/window frames, window bars, grills, steel gates, handrails, fence posts, tee bars and other non-structural use.
Fe410 W A	IS:2062	For all structural purposes in welded, bolted and nutted structures.
Fe410 W B	IS:2062	For all structural purposes in welded, bolted and nutted structures subjected to severe fluctuation of stresses.
	IS: 3502	For steel Chequered Plates.

4.3 Fabrication: -

Fabrication shall conform to IS: 800

All fabrication shall be done on a, well lit, laid up platform, big enough to accumulate men & material for the fabrication at the rate as specified by the work schedule. The Contractor shall ensure sufficient arrangement with back up arrangement for the continuous supply of welding power in order to adhere the work schedule.

All members shall be punch marked for identification before transportation from fabrication yard to erection yard.

4.3.1 General

All materials shall be straight and if necessary before being worked shall be straightened and or flattened by pressure, unless required being of curvilinear form and shall be free from twists. workmanship and finish shall be of the best quality and shall conform to the best approved method of fabrication. All materials shall be finished straight and shall be machined/ground smooth true and square where so specified. All holes and edges shall be free of burrs. Shearing and chipping shall be neatly and accurately done and all portions of work exposed to view shall be neatly finished. Unless otherwise approved by the Engineer-in-charge, reference may

be made too relevant IS codes for providing standard fabrication tolerance. Material at the shops shall be kept clean and protected from weather.

The work shall be done as per approved fabrication drawings.

4.3.2 Connections

Shop/field connections shall be as per approved fabrication drawings.

Bolts and nuts shall be of grade 'Black' (B) conforming to the requirement given in the following IS specifications.

- (a) IS: 1363 – Specification for Black Hexagonal bolts, nuts & locknuts (dia 6 to 39 mm) and Black Hexagonal screws (dia 6 to 24 mm).
- (b) IS: 1367 – Technical Supply condition for threaded fasteners.
- (c) IS: 6639 – Specifications for Hexagonal bolts for steel structures.

The electrode for manual metal arc welding shall conform to the requirement of IS: 814. The electrodes for Gas shielded welding procedure shall conform to IS: 6419 and the shielding gases shall conform to as provided for in IS: 9595.

In case of bolted connections, taper washers or flat washers or spring washers shall be used with bolts as necessary. The length of the bolt shall be such that at least one thread of the bolt projects beyond the nut.

In all cases where bearing is critical, the unthreaded portion of bolt shall bear on the members assembled. A washer of adequate thickness may be provided to exclude the threads from the bearing thickness, if a longer grip bolt has to be used for this purpose.

All connections and splices shall be designed for full strength of members or loads. Column splices shall be designed for the full tensile strength of the minimum cross section at the splice.

Splicing shall be avoided at critical locations and be done only after the approval of Engineer-in-charge as per the splice drawing submitted by Contractor and approved by Engineer-in-charge.

All members likely to collect rain water shall have drain holes provided.

4.3.3 Straightening

All materials shall be straight and, if necessary, before being worked shall be straightened and/or flattened by pressure and shall be free from twists. Heating or forging shall not be resorted to without the prior approval of the Engineer-in-charge in writing.

4.3.4 Welding

Only welding Generators and rectifiers shall be used for welding, transformers shall not be used for structural welding.

Welding procedure shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-charge for approval. Welding shall be entrusted to qualified and experienced welders who shall be tested periodically and graded Reference shall be made to IS 817, IS: 7310 (Part 1) and IS: 7318 (Part 1), as the case shall be.

Electrodes for use shall be approved by HAL before use. The mechanical properties of the weld deposit shall be such as to satisfy all the requirements such as tensile strength, elongation strength & impact strength of parent metal.

Approval of the welding procedure by the Engineer-in-charge shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for correct and sound welding without undue distortion in the finished structure.

No welding shall be done when the surface of the members is wet nor without adequate protection during periods of high wind.

Base metal shall be preheated to the temperature as per relevant IS codes.

Electrodes other than low-hydrogen electrodes shall not be permitted for thicknesses of 20 mm and above.

Deep penetration electrodes shall be used as specified.

All welds shall be inspected for flaws by any of the methods described under Sub-clause 6.5.3. The method adopted shall be agreed with the Engineer-in-charge.

The correction of defective welds shall be carried out without damaging the parent metal in a manner approved by the Engineer-in-charge. When a crack in the weld is removed, magnetic particle inspection or any other equally positive means approved by the Engineer-in-charge shall be used to ensure that the whole of the crack and material upto 25 mm beyond each end of the crack has been removed. The cost of all such tests and operations incidental to correction shall be borne by the Contractor.

4.4 Tolerances

The dimensional and weight tolerance for rolled shapes shall be in accordance with IS: 1852 for indigenous steel and equivalent applicable codes for imported steel. The tolerance for fabrication of structural steel shall be as per IS: 7215.

Cutting, punching, drilling, welding and fabrication tolerances shall be generally as per relevant IS codes.

4.5 End Milling

Where compression joints are specified to be designed for bearing, the bearing surfaces shall be milled true and square to ensure proper bearing and alignment.

4.6 Inspection

4.6.2 General

The Contractor shall give due notice to the Engineer-in-charge in advance of the works being made ready for inspection. All rejected material shall be promptly removed from the shop and replaced with new material for the Engineer-in-charge's inspection. The fact that certain material has been accepted at the Contractor's shop shall not invalidate final rejection at site by the Engineer-in-charge if it fails to conform to the requirements of these specifications, fails to be in proper condition or has fabrication inaccuracies which prevent proper assembly nor shall it invalidate any claim which the Employer may make because of defective or unsatisfactory materials and/or workmanship.

No materials shall be painted or dispatched to site without inspection and approval by the Engineer-in-charge unless such inspection is waived in writing by the Engineer-in-charge.

The Contractor shall provide all the testing and inspection services and facilities for shop work except where otherwise specified.

For fabrication work carried out in the field the same standard of supervision and quality control shall be maintained as in shop fabricated work. Inspection and testing shall be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer-in-charge.

Inspection and tests on structural steel members shall be as set forth below.

4.6.3 Material Testing

If mill test reports are not available for any steel materials the same shall be tested by the Contractor to the Engineer-in-charge satisfaction to demonstrate conformity with the relevant specification, before consumption in the work.

4.6.4 Tests on Welds

a) Liquid Penetrate Inspection

In the case of welds examined by Liquid Penetrate Inspection, such tests shall be carried out in accordance with relevant IS Code. All defects shown shall be repaired and rechecked.

b) Radiographic Inspection

Generally full Strength butt weld shall be tested with Ultrasound as per IS provision of IS. Raw material plates shall also be tested to check for laminar tearing, if any.

All full strength butt welds for important connection shall be radio graphed as specified in accordance with the recommended practice for radiographic testing as per relevant IS code.

4.6.5 Dimensions, Workmanship & Cleanliness

Members shall be inspected at all stages of fabrication and assembly to verify that dimensions, tolerances, alignment, surface finish and painting are in accordance with the requirements shown in the Contractor's approved fabrication drawings.

4.6.6 Test Failure

In the event of failure of any member to satisfy inspection or test requirement, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer-in-charge. The Contractor must obtain permission from the Engineer-in-charge before any repair is undertaken. The quality control procedures to be followed to ensure satisfactory repair shall be subject to approval by the Engineer-in-charge.

The Engineer-in-charge has the right to specify additional testing as he deems necessary, and the additional cost of such testing shall be borne by the Employer, only in case of successful testing.

The Contractor shall maintain records of all inspection, testing & retesting which shall be made available to the Engineer-in-charge.

4.7 Drilling Holes for other Works

As a part of this Contract, holes in members required for installing equipment or steel furnished by other manufacturers or the Contractor at no extra cost of the Employer shall drill other contractors. The information for such extra holes will be supplied by the Employer/Engineer-in-charge.

4.8 Marking of Members

After checking and inspection, all members shall be marked for identification during erection. This mark shall correspond to distinguishing marks on approved erection drawings and shall be legibly painted and stamped on it.

4.9 Errors

Any error in shop fabrication which prevents proper assembling and fitting up of parts in the field by moderate use of drift pins or moderate amount of reaming will be classified by the Engineer-in-charge as defective workmanship. Where the Engineer-in-charge rejects such material for defective workmanship, materials and workmanship conforming to these HAL's Requirements by the Contractor, at no cost to the HAL, shall replace the same.

4.9.2 Site Operations

The Contractor shall complete all preliminary works at site well before the arrival of structural steel, such as establishment of a well equipped and adequately staffed site office, stores, unloading gantry, unloading and pre-assembly yard, labour quarters if any, electrical and water connections, electrical winches, derricks, cranes, compressors, all tools and tackles, rivet guns, welding sets, torque wrenches, spud wrenches, staging, etc., as well as experienced erection and supervisory personnel as part of this contract and any other work that may be necessary so as to start erection immediately after the arrival of the first batch of steel on site.

The Contractor shall furnish at his own expense, the necessary non-inflammable staging and hoisting materials or equipment required for the erection work and shall remove and take them away after completion of the job. The Contractor shall also provide necessary passageways, fences, safety belts, helmets, lights and other fittings

to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge and to meet the rules of local authorities and for protection to his men and materials. A licensed electrician shall be kept on the job for the entire duration of the work to maintain the Contractor's electrical equipment and connections.

The Contractor shall protect all existing plant, structures, piping, conduits, equipment and facilities against damage during erection. Any damage caused by Contractor shall be rectified entirely at his cost, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge. If work has to be carried out adjacent to existing switch yards or electrical installations which are live, the Contractor must ensure suitable safety precautions in consultation with Engineer-in-charge.

If a portion of the work of the project area cannot be made available to the Contractor for his activities due to operations being carried out by other agencies, he shall suitably modify his sequence of operations so as to continue work without interruption. The Contractor shall work in co-ordination with other agencies working on the project site and plan his work suitably so as not to hinder the progress of construction at site.

4.10 Acceptance of Steel, its Handling and Storage

The Contractor shall carefully check the steel to be erected at the time of acceptance. Any fabrication defects observed should be brought to the notice of the Engineer-in-charge.

No dragging of steel shall be permitted. All steel shall be stored 300mm above ground on suitable packing to avoid damage. It shall be stored in the order required for erection, with erection marks visible. All storage areas shall be prepared and maintained by the Contractor. Steel shall not be stored in the vicinity of areas where excavation or grading will be done and, if so stored temporarily, the Contractor well before such excavation shall remove this and/or grading commences to a safe distance to avoid burial under debris.

Scratched or abraded steel shall be given a coat of primer in accordance with these HAL's Requirements for protection after unloading and handling prior to erection. All milled and machined surfaces shall be properly protected from rust/corrosion by suitable coating and also from damage.

Proper record of movement of shop-tested steel from Fabrication yard to erection yard shall be maintained.

4.11 Anchor Bolts & Foundations

The Contractor shall carefully check the location and layout of anchor bolts embedded in foundations constructed, to ensure that the structures can be properly erected as shown on the drawings. Any discrepancy in the anchor bolts/foundation shall be reported to the Engineer-in-charge.

Leveling of column bases to the required elevation may be done either by providing shims or three nuts on the upper threaded portion of the anchor bolt. All shim stock required for keeping the specified thickness of grout and in connection with erection of structures on foundations, crane brackets or at any other locations shall be of good M.S. plates and shall be supplied by the Contractor at his cost.

A certain amount of cleaning of foundations and preparing the area is considered normal and shall be carried out by the Contractor at no extra cost.

Where beams bear in pockets or on walls, bearing plates shall be set and leveled as part of the work. The Contractor as specified by the Engineer-in-charge will carry out all grouting under column base plates or beam bearing plates.

4.12 Assembly & Connections

Field connections may be effected by riveting, bolting, welding or by use of high strength friction grip bolts as shown on the design and erection drawings.

The Contractor shall carry all field connection work as per the shop drawings prepared. All bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, electrodes required for the Contractor shall supply field connections.

All assembling shall be carried on a level platform.

Drifts shall be used only for drawing the work to proper position and must not be used to such an extent as to damage the holes. Size of drifts larger than the normal diameter of hole shall not be used. Any damaged holes or burrs must be rectified to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge.

Corrections of minor misfits and reasonable amount of reaming and cutting of excess stock from rivets shall be considered as a part of erection. Any error in the shop, which prevents proper fit on a moderate amount of reaming and slight chipping or cutting, shall be immediately reported to the Engineer-in-charge.

4.13 Erection

All structural steel shall be erected as shown on the drawings. Proper size steel cable slings, etc., shall be used for hoisting. Guys shall not be anchored to existing structures, foundations, etc., unless so permitted by the Engineer-in-charge in writing. Care shall be taken to see that ropes in use are always in good condition.

Reference shall be made to IS: 7205 for safety precautions during the erection of steel.

Structural steel frames shall be erected plumb and true. Frames shall be lifted at points such that they are not liable to buckle and deform. Trusses shall be lifted only at node points. In the case of trusses, roof girders, all of the purlins and wind bracing shall be placed simultaneously and the columns shall be erected truly plumb on screed bars over the pedestals. All steel columns and beams shall be checked for plumb and level individually before and after connections are made. Temporary bracings shall be introduced wherever necessary to take care of all loads to which the structure may be subjected, including erection equipment and the operation thereof. Such bracings shall be left in place as long as may be required for safety and stability.

Chequered plates shall be fixed to supporting members by tack welding or by countersunk bolts as shown/specified in relevant drawings and/or as approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The edges shall be made smooth and no burrs or jagged ends shall be left. While splicing, care should be taken so that there is continuity in pattern between the two portions. Care should also be taken to avoid distortion of the plate while welding. The erection of chequered plates shall include:

- (a) Welding of stiffening angles/vertical stiffening ribs
- (b) Cutting to size and making holes to required shape wherever necessary to allow service piping and/or cables to pass through
- (c) Splicing as shown in relevant drawings
- (d) Smoothing of edges
- (e) Fixing of chequered plates by tack welding or by countersunk bolts
- (f) Providing lifting hooks for ease of lifting.

As erection progresses, the work shall be securely bolted or tied to take care of all dead load, wind, seismic and erection stresses.

No riveting or welding or final bolting shall be done until the structure has been properly aligned and approved by the Engineer-in-charge. No cutting, heating or enlarging of the holes shall be carried out without the prior written approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

The erection scheme shall be got approved from Engineer-in-charge before start of erection work.

The Contractor shall furnish test certificates.

4.14 Inspection

The Engineer-in-charge shall have free access to all parts of the job during erection and all erection shall be subjected to his approval. In case of faulty erection, all dismantling and re-erection required will be at the Contractor's cost. No paint shall be applied to rivet heads or field welds or bolts until these have been approved by the Engineer-in-charge.

4.15 Tolerances

Tolerances mentioned in the relevant MES/IS codes of practice shall be achieved after the entire structure or part thereof is in line, level and plumb.

4.16 Painting

4.16.2 Surface Treatment

All the surfaces of steel work to be painted shall be thoroughly cleaned of all loose mill scale, rust, grease, dirt and other foreign matter. The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirements of IS 1477- Part I.

Oil and grease removal shall be carried out either by solvent cleaning or by using alkali type degreasing agents. The procedure for cleaning shall be as per manufacturer's instructions.

Loose mill scale, loose rust and loose paint shall be removed by wire brushing, scrapping, chipping, rubbing with abrasive paper or steel wool. This method shall not be employed when the surface has firmly adhering mill scale. After hand tool cleaning, the surface shall be rubbed with sand paper so as to ensure that no loose material exists and the surfaces shall be dusted off.

4.16.3 Materials: -

a) Primer Coat

Anti-corrosive primers shall be either lead based or lead free types. Zinc chrome primer shall conform to IS 2074.

All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. The Contractor shall obtain prior approval of the Engineer-in-charge for the brand of manufacture and the color/shade prior to procurement for usage in the works.

Primer and finish paints shall be compatible with each other to avoid cracking and wrinkling. And shall be from the same manufacturer for each painting system.

b) Workmanship

The type and the number of coats of the primer paint and finish paint shall be as specified.

Painting shall be carried out only on thoroughly dry surfaces.

No painting shall be done in frosty/foggy weather or when the humidity is high enough to cause condensation on the surface to be painted. Paint shall not be applied when the temperature of the surface to be painted is at 5deg.C or lower.

Primers shall adhere to the surface firmly and offer a key to the subsequent coats.

Workmanship shall generally conform to requirements specified in IS: 1477-Part II.

It is essential to ensure that immediately after preparation of the surfaces, the first coat of primer paint shall be applied by brushing and working it well to ensure a continuous film. After the first coat becomes hard dry a second coat of primer shall be applied by brushing.

The dry film thickness of each coat of primer shall be not less than 25 microns. This shall be checked with the help of electrometer before delivery of material from fabrication yard to erection yard.

Application of finishing paints shall be carried out within the shortest possible time interval after primer since the primer coats are too thin to give adequate corrosion protection of the steel surface over a long duration.

Painting shall be carried out either by brushing or by spraying. The Contractor shall procure the appropriate quality of paint for this purpose as recommended by the manufacturer.

After the second coat of primer is hard dry, the entire surface shall be wet rubbed cutting down to a smooth uniform surface. When the surface becomes dry, the undercoat of paint of optimum thickness shall be applied by brushing/spraying with minimum of brush marks. The coat shall be allowed to hard dry. The under coat shall then be wet rubbed cutting down to a smooth finish, taking adequate care to ensure that at no place the undercoat is completely removed. The surface shall then be allowed to dry.

The first finishing coat of paint shall be applied at the fabrication yard by brushing or by spraying and allowed to hard dry. The gloss from the entire surface shall then be gently removed and the surface dusted off. The second finishing coat shall then be applied by brushing or by spraying at work site after erection.

At least 24 hours shall elapse between the applications of successive coats. Each coat shall vary slightly in shade and shall be approved by the Engineer-in-charge, prior to applying the next coat.

Minimum dry film thickness of each coat of finish paint of synthetic enamel shall be 25 microns. Minimum dry film thickness of other finish paints shall be as specified in the respective item of work.

The final finished surface shall look smooth and even. The contractor shall ensure this by providing additional coat, if and when required. Nothing extra shall be paid for this.

4.17 Rate for steel: -

Rate is inclusive of all items indicated above including men, material and equipments. However Enamel painting shall be paid separately.

4.17.2 Measurement for steel: -

The structural steel shall be measured as built. No deduction for holes less than 0.02 sq.m shall be made. Steel as erected and specified shall be paid.

4.18 Rate for Painting: -

Rate for painting shall include all item indicated above inclusive of men, material and equipments.

4.18.2 Measurement for Painting: -

Measurement for painting shall be as of Metric tones of Structural steel erected and completed.

4.19 Galvanising of Structural Steel

4.19.2 Galvanising Plant

Prior approval shall be obtained from Employer / Engineer-in-charge if galvanizing is proposed to be carried out outside Contractor's plant.

4.19.3 Workmanship

After all shop work is complete, all structural materials shall be punched with the erection mark and be hot-dip galvanized. Before galvanizing, the steel shall be thoroughly cleaned of any paint, grease, rust, acid or alkali or such other foreign matters as are likely to interfere with the galvanizing process or with the quality and durability of the zinc coating. Pickling shall be very carefully done and shall be proper.

The weight of the zinc coating shall be at least 0.610 kg/sq.m unless specified otherwise. Stub members and members for grillage type footing shall have heavier zinc coating not less than 0.80 kg/sq.m.

The galvanized surface shall consist of a continuous and uniformly thick coating of zinc, firmly adhering to the surface of steel. The finished surface shall be clean and smooth, and shall be free from defects like discolored patches, bare spots, unevenness of coating, spelter that is loosely attached to the steel, globules, spikes, etc. The finish shall be as per IS: 2633 unless specified otherwise.

All galvanized members shall be treated with Sodium dichromate solution or an approved equivalent after galvanizing; so as to prevent white storage stains.

Galvanizing of each member shall be carried out in one complete immersion. Double dipping shall not be permitted. However, in case of members over 7.5 m long, the Contractor shall take prior approval of Engineer-in-charge for double dipping. When the steel section is removed from the galvanizing kettle, excess spelter shall be removed by 'bumping'.

Wherever galvanized bolts, nuts locknuts, washers, accessories etc. are specified, they shall be hot-dip galvanized. Spring washers shall be electro-galvanized. Excess spelter from bolts, nuts, etc. shall be removed by centrifugal spinning. Re-chasing of bolt threads after galvanizing shall not be permitted. Nuts, however, may be tapped, but not to cause appreciable rocking of the nuts on the bolts. Readily available GI nuts, bolts and washers conforming to galvanizing requirements may also be used.

Defects in certain members indicating presence of impurities in the galvanizing bath in quantities larger than that permitted by the specifications, or lack of quality control in any manner in the galvanizing plant, shall render the entire production in the relevant shift liable to rejection.

Contractor shall ensure that galvanizing is not damaged in transit. In the event of occurrence of any damages Contractor shall at his own cost adopt scraping and regularizing the member to satisfy the specific requirements.

4.20 False Ceiling with Gypboard & G I framework:

4.20.2 Scope of work

The work envisaged under these specifications refer to supplying and fixing in position false ceiling at any floor, any location and at any height.

- a) Providing and fixing suspended G.I frame work
- b) Providing and fixing one layer of 12.5 mm gypboard over this frame work
- c) Jointing the board flush, applying two coats of primer suitable for gypboard and two coats of acrylic emulsion matt finish paint of approved shade and make.
- d) Making necessary cut outs for light fitting, A.C grills diffusers and other necessities. The work shall include horizontal, vertical and inclined surfaces depending upon the various requirements

4.20.3 Material:

4.20.4 G.I Frame work: -

The system consists of G.I framework suspended from the soffit of the RCC ceiling. The following G.I components shall be used for grid work:

- a) Ceiling section of 80 x 26 x 0.5 mm
- b) Perimeter channel of 20 x 27 x 30 x 0.5mm
- c) Intermediate channels of 15 x 45 x 0.9 mm
- d) Ceiling angle of 25 x 10 x 0.55 mm
- e) Connecting clips of 2.64 mm dia.
- f) Soffit cleat 22 x 37 mm
- g) Anchor fasteners 6 mm

All the G I components shall be of M/s. India Gypsum Limited make and bear the embossing of "GYPSTEEL" in each length.

The G.I grid work system shall be suspended from the soffit of RCC ceiling using anchor fasteners of 6 mm of approved type and make and connected to soffit cleats and ceiling angle by means of necessary nuts, bolts and washers etc.

4.20.5 GYP BOARD: -

Gyp. Board of plain series 12.5 mm manufactured by India gypsum shall be used. The Gyp board shall conform to be 2095. The longitudinal edge of the Gyp board shall be of tapered / square edges, so as to have flush joints while fixing.

Handling and transporting of Gyp board shall be done carefully and as recommended by the manufactures. The board should always be kept in a dry and covered place sheltered from rain and to avoid dampness from flow, they should be supported on wooden battens which should not be more than 45 cm apart on a flat surface. The material shall be stacked in piles of smaller heights and should not be stacked on edges. Gyp board, which have deformed due to poor stacking should not be used.

Cutting of board should be made in faced side of the board by means of retractable knife or by using a normal saw and the edges of the boards shall be planned using proper files.

4.20.6 FINISHING MATERIALS: -

All jointing compounds, paper tapes, primer and paints shall be with materials manufactured / recommended by India Gypsum.

4.20.7 INSTALLATION: -

Perimeter channels are leveled at the required position of the finished ceiling line and fixed to the wall at 610 mm center with the screws and nylon plugs. The remaining G.I gird component is installed to form a regular grid suspended from the soffit of RCC slab using soffit cleats ceiling angle and anchor fasteners as specified. Extra frame for various cutouts of different shapes, light fittings, AC grills, diffusers, smoke detectors and other necessities have to be provided wherever required is included in the scope of the work at no extra cost. This frame work has to be made with perimeter channel of specified size and shall be suitably supported. The line and level of the grid work has to be checked for perfection and prior clearance of the grid work has to be obtained from the Engineer-in-Charge before the placement of Gyp board.

The Gyp board is fixed with bound edges at right angles to ceiling section with all joints staggered. All joints of Gyp board have to be fixed on ceiling section. The Gyp boards are screwed to the ceiling section and perimeter channels with Gyp board dry wall screws with joints staggered. Spotting of screws and jointing are then carried out according to India Gypsum recommendations to give a flush and smooth joint.

Necessary door openings of hinged type of suitable sizes has to be provided with a suitable framework for control valves and for access above false ceiling / AC duct boxing at no extra cost.

Joints at horizontal, vertical and inclined surfaces shall be suitably strengthened with additional G.I framework as required.

Finally the boards are jointed and finished so as to have a flush look which includes filling and finishing the tapered and square edges of the board with a jointing compound, paper tape and two coats of primer suitable for gyp board (all as per recommended practices of Indian Gypsum). Then, the finished Gyp board has to be painted with 2 coats of acrylic emulsion matt finish paint of approved color and make.

The rate shall includes providing all material, erecting, suspending, G.I grid work, jointing the boards, providing required cutouts and open able doors and painting including providing necessary fittings and fixtures etc. complete as per the specifications and all other activities related to the completion of the above job.

Details of A.C grills, diffusers, recessed type electrical fittings to be erected in false ceiling will be as per specifications and as shown in drawings.

The quantities indicated are approximate and is likely to vary depending upon the site conditions.

Samples of light fittings are available with Engineer.

The scope of works includes fixing with screws, fixtures etc. the recessed electrical light fittings in the grid work of false ceiling / boxing. Marine plywood (6 mm thick) / special G.I sections, if required, shall also be provided at no extra cost. The rate quoted shall include all the above-mentioned activities related to the completion of the above job.

4.20.8 MODE OF MEASUREMENT:-

Measurements will be made on flat plan area basis in Sq.M calculated to 3 places of decimal. Length and breadth shall be measured corrected to a cm. No deduction shall be made for cutouts made for a. C grills, diffusers, electrical fittings, smoke detectors etc.

4.20.9 ROOFING, WALL CLADDING SYSTEM USING PRE-COATED GI SHEETS OF TRAPEZOIDAL PROFILE

4.20.10 MATERIAL:-

APPLICATION: ROOFING

BASE METAL: 0.55 mm Thick for roofing (BMT) 550 MPa – G550

PROFILE: Single Skin -TRAPEZOIDAL

SUBSTRATE: Zinc –Aluminum alloy Coating AZ150

PAINT SYSTEM: Super – Polyester XRW

FASTENER: Hex-head, Self-Drilling, Tapping Screw;
(Class 3 screws as per AS3566)

4.20.11 General:-

Supply, fabrication, erection and fixing of colour coated Single Skin Trapezoidal profiled sheeting 720 - 1020mm cover width 28-32 mm crests depth at 186-250 c/c (Above 195 mm c/c crest distance there will be minimum 2 ribs at the centre for stiffening). The feed material is manufactured out of 0.45 mm BMT (Base Metal thickness) Hi-Tensile steel with min. 550Mpa yield strength coated with hot dip metallic zinc-aluminium alloy coating Zinalume AZ-150 or equivalent (as per AS1397) as 150 gms/sq.mt total on both sides of Zinc (45 %) & Aluminium (55%), with super polyester Colorbond XRW quality paint coat or equivalent as per AS/NZS-2728 (category 3) of approved color. The color shall have a total coating thickness of 35 microns of an super polyester XRW quality paint system or equivalent as per AS/NZS-2728 (category 3), comprising of 20 microns exterior coat on top surface and 5 micron reverse coat on back surface over 5 micron primer coat on both surfaces. The Steel manufacturers test certificate for the chemical and mechanical properties of steel must be submitted for approval by the concerned authority prior to installation. The sheet shall have brand marking of the manufacturer on the back of the sheet at every 1 mt c/c which should have the brand name, product specification and the coil number for confirming genuinity of the material. The profile and length of the sheet shall be commensurate with the site requirements and pre-coated with approved color. The contractor shall prepare the shop drawings based on the drawings supplied by the Engineer – in charge or the concern authority. These shall be submitted in five sets sufficiently in advance to the concern authority for approval.

4.20.12 Steel Sheet Material:-

The Steel base material of sheet shall have minimum 550 MPa Yield Strength made out of cold rolled steel and shall be coated with anti-corrosive layer of zinc-aluminum alloy coating as Zinalume AZ-150 coating or equivalent as per AS-1397 with min. 150 gms/sq.mt zinc-alluminium alloy coating mass (total on both side).

4.20.13 Profile:-

Single skin Trapezoidal profiled sheeting 720 -1020mm cover width 28-32 mm crests depth at 186-250 c/c (Above 195 mm c/c crest distance there will be minimum 2 ribs at the centre for stiffening).

4.20.14 Coating:-

The sheet shall is prepainted with super-polyester Colorbond XRW coat or equivalent as per AS/NZS-2728: 1997 (Category 3) of approved color on Zinalume zinc-alluminium alloy substrate or equivalent (as per AS 1397: 1993). The color shall have a total coating thickness of 35 microns of super polyester Color bond XRW quality paint system or equivalent as per AS/NZS-2728: 1997 (category 3), comprising of 20 microns exterior coat on top surface and 5 micron reverse coat on back surface over 5 micron primer coat on both surfaces

All specials and accessories should also be factory fabricated. All the flashing and ridge cap or any other covering should be made out of the same material as that of roofing.

4.20.15 Erection and Fixing:-

- The product will be fastened using Class 3 screws as per AS3566 (as per design) galvanized hex headed, self drilling fasteners of approved make (Buildex or equivalent) and quality including EPDM / Neoprene washer on each crest (or as per design) of the sheet connecting with purlin.
- The standard practice as specified by the manufacturer and as approved by the concern authority. All sheets and accessories must be stored and finally erected without any damage, dent, scratches, etc.
- The contractor will be required to submit design calculation in support of the proposed profile of the sheet and over all the fixing system for the structural properties, standard loading etc. to the satisfaction of the design consultant and the client. The contractor shall also submit methodology for fixing and also a maintenance manual for routine maintenance.
- Flashing, capping and trims shall be formed out of same color coated substrate and thickness as that of the roofing sheet and shall be supplied in a minimum length of 2.5 mt. in the required shape and girths and fixed with fixtures compatible with the system. Silicon sealant non-hardening, neutral cure type of approved make and grade shall be applied at all end laps.
- The contractor shall ensure that panel erector is familiarized with the erection procedure and all the supporting members are straight, level, plump and true (according to AISC) before starting panel erection. Panels shall be erected according to approved shop drawings.

4.20.16 Measurement: -

The payment will be done on the actual finish / covered surface area of the sheet.

No separate payment will be made for the lap of sheet and accessories, bolts, nuts, washers, adjustable bolts and supports for gutters and other fixtures. These are assumed to be included in the quoted rates.

5.0 STRUCTURAL GLAZING, GLASS DOORS, FIXED GLAZING

5.1 Scope of Works:

The scope of works under this contract includes design, supply installation, protection guarantees, testing and maintenance upto the defects liability period of Structural glazing, openable panels, glass doors and fixed glazing.

The work under the section includes all labour, materials, equipment and services as required for the engineering, preparation of shop drawings, testing, fabrication, assembly, delivery anchorage, installation, installation, protection and waterproofing of the structural glazing openable panels, glass doors and fixed glazing system and all in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the specifications and drawings taken together, regardless of whether the same may or may not be particularly shown on the drawings or described in the specification provided that the same can be reasonably inferred therefrom. Anchorage includes all primary and secondary anchor assemblies and supportive structural framing as required to secure Structural glazing system glass doors and fixed glazing.

5.2 The detailed scope of work is as outlined hereunder-

The Structural glazing system and openable panels described hereafter shall include but will not necessarily be limited to the following:

- (a) Frames
- (b) Openable panels where indicated, inclusive of all accessories, fittings, etc.

- (c) All caulking, sealing and flashing including sealing at junctions with roof waterproofing and exterior wall, raised kerbs and in window surrounds.
- (d) Sealant within and around the perimeter of all work under this section.
- (e) Separators, neoprene / EPDM and silicon gaskets, trims, etc.
- (f) Inserts in concrete, anchor fasteners etc. for the anchorage of all work under this section to the approval of structural consultants.
- (g) Isolation of all dissimilar metal surfaces as well as moving surfaces similar or dissimilar.
- (h) Fire-stops, flashing, sealing of all interfaces with buildings etc.
- (i) Protection during storage and construction unit handing over
- (j) Engineering proposals, drawings and data
- (k) Shop drawings, engineering data and structural calculations of all systems including framing, fasteners.
- (l) Scheduling and monitoring of the work
- (m) All samples, mock-ups and test units
- (n) All final exterior and interior cleaning of the Structural glazing system, doors, etc.
- (o) Hoisting, staging, scaffolding and temporary services
- (p) Specified tests, inclusive of necessary reports
- (q) Maintenance manuals
- (r) Periodic inspection, supervision and advice by tenderer's Principal as well as a back-up guarantee in an acceptance format by the Principal for the quality and performance of works.
- (s) Construction monitoring for regular quality control and technical inspection to ensure the work conforms to the shop drawing details (including any modification made during testing) and acceptable standards of quality.

5.3 REFERENCE AND STANDARDS

Materials and workmanship comply with the latest edition of the following standards as follows:

ANSI Z97.1.84. Safety Glazing Materials used in Buildings

ASTM C1036-90 Specification for Float Glass

ASTM C1048-90 Specification for Heat Treated Float Glass

ASTM C864-90 Specification for Compression Seal Gaskets

ASTM C1115-89 Specification for Silicon Rubber Gaskets

ASTM C920-87 Specification for Sealants

ASTM C509-90 Specification for Sealing Material

GTA Specification No. 89-1-6 Specification for environment durability for heat strengthened Spandrel Glass with Applied Opacifiers

BSCP 118 Structural use of Aluminium

In general the contractor may follow any international Standards subject to his satisfying CLIENT that these specifications are equivalent to latest specifications issued by ASTM, ISO, AAMA, BSS & SSIR.

Copies of all codes proposed to be followed for design, materials, installation and testing shall be submitted to CLIENT within 2 weeks of issue of Works Order.

Building Regulations

Design of the Structural glazing system shall comply with all Government codes and regulations for wind design, all calculations shall comply with the requirements of the relevant National Building Code and Indian Standard Code, unless specified otherwise.

5.4 Guarantee

The Contractor shall be fully responsible for and shall guarantee proper design safety and performance of this installed system for a period of 10 years from handing over of works.

The installation shall be to the best international standards and shall specially take account of wind and seismic loads, storms, air pollution, thermal stresses, building movements and the like:

In addition specific 10 years guarantees in approved formats shall be given for performance of glass, double-glazed units, anodizing and sealants. All the Guarantees shall be submitted before payment and 50% of total security deposit after completion, and shall not in any way limit any other rights to correction which the CLIENT may have under the Contract.

5.5 CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Contractor's responsibilities include but are not necessarily limited to the following items :

- (A) The contractor shall provide and install all supplementary parts necessary to complete all items generally implied in the drawings and in the specifications though not specifically shown or mentioned.

This shall include providing assembly & erection of all sections and anchor assemblies to meet the performance and furnishing and installation of all inserts, fasteners, clips bracing and framework as required for the proper anchorage of the Structural glazing system elements to the structure, unless otherwise noted or specified to be furnish / installed by another contractor. Alternate anchorage proposals will be considered. If in the opinion of CLIENT the general design and intent of the drawings and specifications are maintained.

The Contractor's system therefore must perform satisfactorily as a whole.

- (B) Drawings and specifications indicate the required basic dimensions, profiles and performance criteria. The Contractor shall have the option of modification and addition of details provided the visual concept and performance requirements are fulfilled. Proposed modification shall be clearly shown on shop drawings as "Design Modifications" and acceptance of the same will not relieve the Contractor from sole responsibility for performance of the structural glazing and other system. The contractor shall be solely and fully responsible for due performance of his installation based on his own design and details.
- (C) In-plant and job site inspection: The Contractor shall afford for CLIENT and / or their authorised agent full access to plants, shops and assembly points to view and inspect the processes and methods employed in the fabrication, assembly and finishing of the Structural glazing and other system for this project.

CLIENT will have the right to reject any Structural glazing and other system, components, assemblies during assembly and erection if the workmanship and intent are not in strict conformity with the approved shop drawings, documentation, certifications, samples and mock-up.

- (D) Glass, sealants and other items or materials procured by purchase shall be back to back guaranteed by the manufacturer.

5.6 SHOP DRAWINGS

Within 15 days upon award of contract, the contractor shall prepare shop drawings by necessary modifications to the preliminary drawings and two (2) copies of all shop drawings shall be submitted to CLIENT for review

and approval.. CLIENT's review of all shop drawings will be limited to their conformity to the concept & specifications. CLIENT's approval of the shop drawings will not relieve the contractor from any of the responsibilities and requirements as stated in Contract documents. No work shall be fabricated until the shop drawings and all other related submission, documentation, certifications, samples and the mock-up for that work have been reviewed and approved by CLIENT. On approval the contractor shall submit 4 copies of drawings to CLIENT for release to site.

Shop drawings shall incorporate scaled and dimensioned plans, elevations, sections and full size details for all work in this section.

Shop drawings shall indicate the desired dimensional profiles and modules function, performance standards and, in general, delineate the scope of work. The contractor shall verify and co-ordinate these items with all applicable and / or related trades, contract drawings and specifications. Since the dimensions and modular references shown on the drawings are for specific and / or typical detail, the shop drawings shall include a full complete layout of all modular and referenced dimensions for all the Structural glazing ,openable panels, glass doors and fixed glazing and their related elements. All dimensions / modules, etc. shall be fixed checked as required.

The full size details shall show and specify all metal sections, types of finishes; areas to be sealed and sealant materials, gaskets; direction and magnitude of thermal expansion, direction and magnitude of all applicable construction including fasteners and welds, all anchorage assemblies and components; the fabrication and erection tolerances for the work and applicable related works adjoining, attached to or in some way related to the work covered by these specifications. The location of all static and dynamic anchor assemblies, the direction of thermal and other applicable building movements, coordination with concrete works and the sequence of installation shall be designated on the applicable plans, elevations and / or sections. All details shall be subject to CLIENT's approval.

Shop drawings shall indicate the desired profiles, dimensions, details of metal finish and in general delineate the scope of the work. Profile adjustments in the interest of economy, fabrication, erection, weather-ability to satisfy the performance requirements may be made only with the written approval of CLIENT, provided that the general design and intent of the drawings and specifications are maintained.

Four (4) copies plus two reproducible sepia print each of all final approved shop drawings shall be submitted to CLIENT.

5.7 SAMPLES AND MANUALS

Within 2 weeks of issue of Work Order, the following samples of actual job site materials together with detailed technical data / catalogues shall be submitted in duplicate, unless otherwise noted, and in the sizes noted, for Engineer-in-charge review and approval. Any omission of an item or items which require the Contractor's compliance with these documents does not relieve him from such responsibility.

- (a) Aluminium Extrusions – one of each section, 300 mm long of specified thickness.
- (b) Glass; Each type and kind, 300 X 250 mm of specified thickness and including frame
- (c) Glazing gaskets, tapes, separators, glass setting blocks, etc. Each section of unit, 300 mm long or unit.
- (d) Fasteners and connecting devices, Each type and size
- (e) Finish samples: after approval of the final finish coating is to be provided with six (6) approved samples.
- (f) Patch fitting door mongery and all accessories, as applicable.
- (g) Flashings and finish samples
- (h) Samples submitted should also include assembly of various components forming a typical fixing detail complete with glazing, extrusion, fastener, sealant, etc.

5.8 Maintenance Manual

Submit three (3) copies each of detailed procedures for the periodic inspection maintenance and cleaning of all the Structural glazing, openable panels, glass doors, windows and fixed glazing, finishes, etc.

Structural Properties

- (a) The design of structural glazing system / other fixing systems and all related components shall comply with the requirements of National Building Code IS-875 and Indian Standard Code IS-456
- (b) No structural glazing / other glazing system including sealants and sealed joint shall sustain permanent deformation or failure under loading equivalent to 1.5 times the design wind pressure herein specified.
- (c) Deflections: The specified deflections must be reduced if they are in any way detrimental to the Structural glazing and sealants.

The maximum deflection shall exceed $1/300$ of span of transom / sill/ head members.

Under 1.5 times design wind pressure there should be no permanent deflection of framing member exceeding $1/1000$ of span length.

Maximum deflection of glass under design wind pressure at centre of any panel shall not exceed 15 mm or as recommended by the manufacturer whichever is less.

General

- (a) All braces, supports and connections for the structural glazing shall be designed, provided and installed complete as required.
- (b) Anchors for curtain wall sections shall be located with a maximum distance of 500 mm above or below the RCC floor slab unless specifically approved otherwise by the Structural Consultant.
- (c) Variations from Schematic layouts indicated on the drawings may be permitted but only if a proposed revision does not, in CLIENT's opinion, deviate from the design intent, cause excessive stress in the structure, cause excessive deflection, inhibit thermal and building movement or conflict with other requirements.
- (d) Member shapes and / or profiles if schematically shown on CLIENT's drawings are not necessarily the exact shapes required or best suited for the particular condition. Final shapes and locations shall be as designed by the contractor and are subject to CLIENT's review and approval.
- (e) The horizontal or lateral load on such transom / railing (where not backed by an RCC concrete) shall be designed in accordance with the following criteria i.e. a horizontal UDL at 0.74 KN/m run, UDL supplied to the infill of 1.0 KN/m² and a part load applied to part of the infill at 0.5 KN.
- (f) No holes shall be burned, filed or drilled in any structural steel members unless expressly approved by the Structural Consultant in writing.
- (g) The Contractor shall provide detailed layouts, alignments jigs etc. for the proper and exact placement of all welded anchor studs, anchorage components without any harmful effect to the structural glazing.
- (h) No field forming, cutting and / or alterations of primary wall elements will be allowed. All framing members shall be shop fabricated and finish coated. No furnished surfaces will be permitted on exposed surfaces.

5.9 Concrete Tolerances

The contractor shall take into account tolerance in concrete and masonry surfaces to which the structural and glazing framework is fixed.

Fire stop and Interface with Building

Joints in the structural glazing system between successive floors shall have the required fire resistance of at least 2 hours and shall comply with requirements of CFO.

A fire-stop-cum-smoke seal shall be provided at each window head level. In addition the Contractor shall provide an aluminium flashing to approved design at the window sill level and on 2 sides of vision panels.

All interfaces with building structure and other elements shall be sealed / flashed provided with expandable gaskets to CLIENT's approval.

5.10 Sound Control

Provisions shall be made (e.q. capping of all ends of mullions) to prevent sound transmission through the system. Provisions shall also be made to prevent metal to metal rubbing noise due to thermal changes and wind pressure.

5.11 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The front seal structural glazing system is semi utilized system. In this specially designed extruded aluminium mullions are fixed to the building structure by means of SS brackets of angles 100 X 100 X 12 mm of minimum 300 mm long with necessary aluminium packing for true alignment, suitable chinch anchor bolts of minimum 150 X 10 mm shall be provided for fixing the brackets. On to this mullions, the transoms are fixed by means of pre-positioned angle cleats. After installing the grid work of mullion and transom, the entire frame work is aligned in perfect line, level and plumb. Drainage chamber, pressure equalization system and openable panel shall be provided.

Bonding of glass is not to be done on site. Panels are glazed in the factory under controlled conditions as per silicone manufacturer's recommendation to achieve required bonding result. These pre-glazed panels are brought to the site and fixed on to the preinstalled aluminium grid work. The gap between the adjacent glass panels are thereafter filled with silicone sealant to have complete homogenous surface of glass without any grooves and cavities and this shall depend upon the systems offered. The tenderer will indicate the details of systems offered along with the tender.

5.12 Frame Work

Frame work consists of specially designed mullion of minimum size of 101.6 mm X 57 mm X 3 mm (Alloy 6063-T-5/T-6 temper) B.S. 1474. Selection of mullion will depend upon the floor to floor height, distance between 2. Mullions wind pressure and other required structural stabilities. Transoms of minimum 83 X 57 X 2.25 mm (E 91 WP(IS) 1285) are attached to this mullion by means of aluminium angle cleats.

All aluminium sections shall be anodized to 20 microns minimum. Bolts for connections of frame work shall be high tensile steel minimum 100 mm length and pop rivets shall be used and two samples shall be submitted for approval. Test shall include, DFT, film hardness, dry, cross batch adhesion, boiling water adhesion, test & glass measurements & general appearance and shall meet the following performance requirements.

- i) Salt spray resistance 3000 hrs exposure to 5% salt solution at 95% RH, 37.5⁰C > 125 mm crepe or loss of adhesion from scribed lines or cut edges.
- ii) Humidity resistance
- iii) Abrasion resistance
- iv) Mortar resistance
- v) Detergent resistance
- vi) Color retention

Guarantee for peeling, cracking, checking, blistering, fading, , color change.

Cleats & spigots: 6351 alloy T6 temper and SS screws shall be used for fixing the panels.

5.13 Fasteners :

The type, size, alloy and quantity and spacing of all fasteners and anchoring devices shall be as required for the specified performance standards.

Bolts, anchors and fastening devices shall be self locking, suitable for conditions encountered and shall be torque tightened when required to achieve maximum Torque Tension relationship in fasteners, washers, nuts all ancillary items shall be same material as fasteners.

Fastening devices between aluminium and aluminium shall be AISC type 302 (18-8) stainless steel unless otherwise approved.

Fastening devices between aluminium and dissimilar material shall be 300 series non-magnetic stainless steel unless otherwise approved.

Exposed fasteners shall be of stainless steel.

Self-locking fasteners shall be stainless steel with nylon inserts or patches.

Proper care shall be taken in anodizing process to proper adhesion of the structural silicone to the anodized aluminium substrate. The anodize shall be apprised that the extrusion to be finished will be used for structural glazing application.

After a long period of time, anodised surface may develop an aluminium hydroxide surface film. This film shall be removed by detergent free boiling hot water rinse. Random production samples of anodised extrusions must be tested by silicone sealant manufacturers and certified by them.

5.14 Glazed Panels

These are factory made glazed panels which are brought to site of work and are bolted on the pre-fixed gird work of mullions and transoms. The entire safety and principle of structural glazing depends on these panels, in which the glass is bonded to the aluminium frames by means of structural silicone sealant. This has to be done in perfectly controlled conditions and as per the procedure recommended by sealant manufacturer. The sealant manufacturer shall visit the place of application for on-site testing of bonding by deglazing few panels. Necessary certification by the sealant manufacturer shall be furnished indicating that the glazing has been carried out as per their recommended procedure.

5.15 Sealant

All sealant applications must be clearly designated on the applicable shop drawing details and reference to a master sealant schedule specifying materials special instructions and application procedures.

The compatibility and sequence of installation for all sealants must be carefully considered in all proposals in order to ensure the required cure and optimum performance. Sealants must not degrade and / or fail under all design conditions including, but not limited to thermal movement, water, ultraviolet exposure and / or other adverse environmental conditions. The following sealant materials are specified for performance standards only. All proposals must be equal to or better than the materials herein specified. The designation of sealant types noted on the drawings is intended for general design guidance. Final selection by the contractor for the sealant types shall be based on their conformity with the Performance Requirements herein specified and meet with CLIENT's approval. Maximum precautions shall be taken to prevent failure of sealant.

5.16 Front Sealing

After glass panels are installed, leveled and aligned, the groove between two glasses on all the sides which depends upon the systems adopted shall be as minimum as possible. This groove is then filled with weather grade 789/79B black silicone sealant from outside to give one smooth surface. This silicone filled grooves shall allow for thermal movements in the glass. Sleek grooves are to be provided for esthetical requirement.

5.17 Structural Sealant

Dow Corning silicone sealant 995/GE ultra-glaze 4000. All exposed and concealed metal to metal (including tight or butt type metal to metal assembly prior to assembly), perimeter metal to concrete joints shall be silicone base sealant, preferably 2 component, in approved colour, conforming to the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific uses and performance criteria. The manufacturer shall conduct laboratory test for adhesion for each lot of aluminium sections and glass. Laboratory reports shall be submitted to CLIENT.

5.18 Weather Sealant

Grade of sealants for concealed metal to metal and metal to concrete joints are to be installed or embedded in a full bed sealant and shall be of Dow Corning / GE. Joint fillers and back up materials shall be of neoprene and as per the written recommendation from sealant manufacturer. Shape, size hardness, compatibility and bond breaking requirements are to be considered. All sealants shall be non-staining.

All sealants shall be given 10 years Guarantee for materials, workmanship and performance from the date of completion of Contract.

5.19 Caulking compound

Dow Corning 790, one part gun grade consistency, colour to match adjacent material or approved by shall for use around frame or between frame and floor slab.

5.20 Installation

The GI bracket having three way adjustments are first fixed to the building structure as per approved detailed drawings. On to these brackets, the mullions are bolted. The mullion to mullion joint on each floor is achieved by special aluminium sliding sleeve. There is an expansion gap between two mullion to allow thermal movements.

5.21 Smoke Seal

The gap between the building structure and the structural glazing frame is closed with perforated aluminium tubes. These smoke seals will stop the smoke, travelling from one floor to other floor as well as will stop the noise, travelling from one floor to other floor and shall be two hour fire resistant.

5.22 GLASS

For structural glazing, minimum 6 mm thick reflective heat strengthened glass shall be used.

Stop sol single reflective heat strengthened glass super-silver Blue colour of approved manufacturer shall be used. The glass edges are to be well protected.

All glass and glazing materials shall be verified and co-ordinate with the applicable performance requirements.

Furnish and install glass and glazing work as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein. All glass shall be cut to required sizes and ready for glazing. Any pane which does not fit any section of the glazing and shop front will be rejected and a replacement made at the Contractor's expense. All glass shall be of accurate sizes with clear undamaged edges and surfaces which are not disfigured.

Glass shall conform to the quality, thickness and dimensional requirements specified in US Federal specifications DD-G0451C or equivalent.

Heat strengthened glass shall not deviate in surface flatness by more than 0.23 mm within 260 mm of leading or trailing edge, or 0.076 mm in centre. Direction of ripples shall be consistent and extent shall be acceptable to shall Distortion of glass shall be controlled as much as possible during heat strengthening. Sag distortion shall be uni-directional as per CLIENT's option. Surface compression stress of heat strengthened glass shall be within 320-450 kg/cm².

Permanent identification marking on glass shall be accomplished by a technique selected by the manufacturer. The location of the marking shall be proposed by the Manufacturer and approved by CLIENT. All glass shall be delivered to site with the manufacturer's label of identification attached.

Submit for CLIENT's approval a complete list of materials to be used, including the sealants proposed and such samples as CLIENT may require. All glass and glazing methods and materials including the design and

profile dimensions of glazing pockets shall be as approved and recommended in writing by the applicable glass and sealant manufacturers. A sealant substrate test report shall be submitted for each type of sealant for adhesion and compatibility.

Sealants in factory-glazed panels shall be fully cured prior to shipment to project site and installation.

All glass breakage caused by the Contractor or his sub-contractor because of negligence or caused by the installation of faulty work by him shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense without delay to the project completion.

The contractor shall be responsible to deliver to CLIENT without charge replacement for any unit of glass and glazing that fails within the Guarantee period of ten (10) years from date of completion of contract.

The glass glazed panels / structural glazing frames for the structural glazing system shall be designed to withstand lateral imposed loads and comply with requirements of local building codes.

Glass thickness should be selected in accordance with AS 1288-1989 "Glass in Buildings Selection and Installation" to satisfy design performance requirements and local design codes.

Glass shall be free from defects or impurities detrimental to its performance. Defects such as bubbles, waves, spots, scratches, spalls, discoloration, visibly imperfect coating, chipping and bubbles or delamination of opacifier film shall be limited in accordance with the Manufacturer's / trader's guidelines. The glass is to be produced in such a way that the rollers will be parallel to what will be the horizontal position of the glass. Glass shall be consistent in colour.

Manufacturers' glazing instructions regarding installation, clearance, dimensional tolerance, bite edge clearance etc. shall be followed.

All solar control glass panels shall be stored with particular care and protected against abrasion, sun and moisture prior to installation.

Precautions specified by glass manufacturers to minimise thermal stress must be followed. A thermal stress analysis shall be obtained from glass manufacturer prior to fabrication and their recommendations shall be followed. Allowances shall be made for thermal movements due to an air temperature range of 600C and a material temperature range of 1000 C.

Glass panels shall be selected / rejected on the basis of product quality standards specified by the manufacturer concerning scratches, pinholes, clusters, distortion, colour variations, flaws in coating and other defects.

Each type of glass shall be obtained from only one manufacturer and in one lot. Adequate spare quantity shall be ordered to cover for breakage and for replacement during maintenance period.

Setting blocks for glass shall be extruded neoprene with minimum 80 urometer hardness.

Gaskets

Gaskets and seals shall be extruded EPDM of approved quality, compatible with substrates, finishes and other components they are in contact with. All gaskets exposed directly on the exterior face shall be silicon gaskets.

Extruded EPDM sections shall have the following properties:

Shore Hardness	:	70 ±5A
Tensile strength	:	Min. 70 kg / cm ²
Elongation	:	300%
Ozone Resistance	:	No crack at 50± 5pphm, test temp of 40±2 ⁰ C, test duration of 96 hours and 20% strain

Extruded neoprene sections if specifically permitted shall have the following properties:

Physical Property	Test Method	Performance
Hardness, Durometer A	ASTM D 2240	601.5 points
Tensile strength	ASTM D 412	1800 psi, minimum
Elongation at break	ASTM D 412	25% min
Brittleness temperature	ASTM D 746	40 ⁰ F
Resistance to heat	ASTM D 573	
Change in original properties after 70 hrs. at 100 ⁰ C		
Hardness	-	+ 10 points, max.
Elongation	-	40%, max.
Tensile strength	-	15% max.
Resistance to permanent set compression set after 70 hrs. at 1000 C	ASTM D 395	25% max.

Expansion joints

Expansion joints shall be with EPDM moulding.

Peripheral Flashing shall be done with aluminium anodized black with extruded 6101 alloy T6 tamper with DC multi seal.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Solvent cleaning

Dirty glass edges shall be cleaned with a solvent such as isopropyl alcohol (IPA), Oily metal surfaces shall be cleaned with degreasing solvent such as toulene, or xylene. Glass and metal finish manufacturers shall ensure compatibility of the solvent used for cleaning.

Primer shall be applied as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Silicon sealant shall be applied as soon as possible to prevent built up of dirt, moisture and other contaminants from affecting adhesion of silicone to substrates.

Silicone used shall be natural curing type. Acetoxxy curing sealant which releases acetic acid during the cure process is not recommended for use.

All adjacent surfaces shall be masked prior to sealant application. Backer rods shall be carefully positioned.

Sealant shall be applied in a continuous operation from a caulking gun or pump. Positive pressure, adequate to fill the entire joint cavity shall be applied by pushing the sealant bead ahead of application nozzle. The sealant must fill the entire joint and firmly contact with the glass and metal surfaces. Water, soaps or alcohol solutions shall not be used as tooling aids. After tooling, the masking shall be removed.

SEPARATORS

Separators between steel and aluminium members shall be of rigid type, high impact smooth both side Teflon with minimum thickness of 0.8 mm.

QUALITY & CERTIFICATES

All required certificates shall be furnished against each concerned supply.

1. Certificate of conformance for anodized finishes and thickness along with the test result.
2. Test certificates from sealant manufacturers issued at regular intervals during building process, conforming compatibility of materials and adhesion properties and workmanship of the system, testing of adhesion and chemical compatibility of all elements and design review in accordance with sealant manufacturer.
3. Physical and chemical properties of aluminium sections used.

LEAKAGE TEST

The leakage test shall be conducted through hose pipes with water supplied at a pressure of 5 kg / sq.cm. at his own cost.

ACCESSORIES

All accessories shall conform to the relevant IS standard and shall meet all required functional aspects.

GUARANTEE

The tenderer shall provide full guarantee for structural glazing and other works carried out by them in this contract which shall include:

1. Against non-falling of glasses
2. Sturdiness of the system
3. Against water penetration
4. Against air infiltration
5. Smooth operation of the doors.

The structural glazing, door & fixed glazing systems shall be guaranteed for a period of 10 years and any repairs to the structural, sealant and other items if required shall be carried out without any additional cost. The guarantee shall be furnished in stamped paper in the form to be provided after the award of work.

If breakage of glass / structural defects occurs due to faculty design and execution within the guarantee period of 10 years, the same shall be replaced without any additional cost and the same shall be replaced within 2 weeks. The decision of the Engineer shall be final.

Complete drainage system in the structural glazing panes. Water leakage and condensation shall be drained or discharged to exterior face of wall and shall be sealed off at every floor and water shall not be retained.

DRAWINGS

On receipt of the order, the tenderer within 15 days shall submit detailed fabrication and erection drawings indicating all fixing details and panel arrangement, door details etc. for approval and fabrication to be taken up after approval of these drawings.

PACKING

Packing shall be made with PVC adhesive tape for anti-scratch requirements.
Transport of glazed units shall be done only after the sealant is cured fully.

PAYMENT

The rate quoted shall be per Sq.m. and the opening area of structural glazing / door opening shall be measured for payment. The rate quoted shall include cost of all materials viz. Aluminium, sections, making frames, erection, glazing sealants, weather strips, fittings and fixtures, all fixing arrangements testing, fabrication at plants and erection at site including labour, machinery, scaffolding, staging, chipping of wall, beams, columns, rectification of plaster, painting if required, for the complete job.

CHAPTER-6-PLUMBING WORKS

WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All water supply installation work shall be carried out through licensed plumbers.

It is most important to ensure that wholesome water supply provided for drinking and culinary purposes, is in no way liable to contamination from any less satisfactory water. There shall, therefore, be no cross connection whatsoever between a pipe or fitting for conveying or containing wholesome water and a pipe or fitting or conveying or containing impure water or water liable to contamination or of uncertain quality of water which has been used for any purpose. The provision of reflux or non-return valves or closed and sealed valves shall not be constructed a permissible substitute for complete absence of cross-connection.

Where a supply of wholesome water is required as an alternative or standby to supply of less satisfactory water or is required to be mixed with the latter, it shall be delivered only into a cistern, and by a pipe or fitting discharging into the air gap at a height above the top edge of the cistern equal to twice its nominal bore, and in no case less than 15 cm.

No piping shall be laid or fixed so as to pass into through or adjoining any sewer, scour outlet or drain or any manhole connected therewith nor through any ash pit or manure-pit or any material of such nature that would be likely to cause undue deterioration of the pipe

Where the laying of any pipe through fouled soil or previous material is unavoidable, the piping shall be properly protected from contact with such soil or material by being carried through an exterior cast iron tube or by some other suitable means. Any piping or fitting laid or fixed, which does not comply with the above requirements, shall be removed and relaid in conformity with the above requirements.

The design of the pipe work shall be such that there is no possibility of backflow towards the source of supply from any cistern or appliance whether by siphonage or otherwise, the reflux or non-return valves shall not be relied upon to prevent such backflow.

All pipe work shall be such so designed, laid or fixed, and maintained as to be and to remain completely watertight, thereby avoiding waste of water, damage to property and the risk of contamination of the water conveyed.

In designing and planning the layout of the pipe work, due attention shall be given to the maximum rate of discharge, required economy in labour and materials, protection from frost, if required, and to avoidance of airlocks, noise transmission and unsightly arrangement.

To reduce frictional losses, piping shall be as smooth as possible inside. Methods of jointing shall be such as to avoid internal roughness and projection at the joints, whether of the jointing materials or otherwise.

Change in diameter and in direction shall preferably be gradual rather than abrupt to avoid undue loss of head. No bend or curve in piping shall be made so as to materially diminish or alter the cross-section.

Underground piping shall be laid at such a depth that it is unlikely to be damaged by frost or traffic loads and vibrations. It shall not be laid in ground liable to subsidence, but where such ground cannot be avoided, special precautions shall be taken to avoid damage to the piping. Where piping has to be laid across recently disturbed ground, the ground shall be thoroughly consolidated so as to provide a continuous and even support.

Where the service pipe is of diameter less than 50 mm the stop valves shall be of the screw-down type and shall have loose washer plates to act as non-return valves. Other stop valves in the service line may be of the gate type.

Water for drinking or for culinary purposes as far as possible shall be on branch pipes connected directly to the service pipe.

Pumps shall not be allowed on the service pipe as they cause a drop of pressure on the suction side thereby affecting the supply to the adjoining properties. In cases where pumping is required, a properly protected storage tank of adequate capacity shall be provided to feed the pump.

Service pipes shall be so designed and constructed as to avoid air-locks, so that all piping and fittings above ground can be completely emptied of water to facilitate repairs. There shall be draining tapper draw-off taps (not underground) at the lowest points, from which the piping shall rise continuously to draw-off taps, ball valves, cisterns, or vents (where provided at the high points).

Service pipes shall be designed so as to reduce the production and transmission of noise as much as possible. Appliances which create noise shall be installed as far distant as possible living rooms of the house. High velocity of water in piping and fittings shall be avoided.

The rising pipe to the storage cistern if any or any feed cistern shall be taken as possible to the cistern and shall be fixed away from windows or ventilators.

All pipe work shall be planned so that the piping is accessible for inspection, replacement and repair. To avoid its being unsightly, it is usually possible to arrange it in or adjacent to cupboards, recesses, etc. provided there is a sufficient space to work on the piping with the usual tools.

Piping shall not be buried in walls or solid floors. Where unavoidable, piping may be buried for short distances provided that adequate protection is given against damage and that no joints are buried. If piping is laid for in ducts or chases, these shall be roomy enough to facilitate repairs and shall be so constructed as to prevent the entry of vermin. They facilitate removal of pipe casing, floor board covering piping shall be fixed with screws or bolts.

When it is necessary for a pipe to pass through a wall or floor, a sleeve shall be fixed therein for reception of the pipe and to allow expansion and contraction and other movement. Piping laid in wood floors shall, where possible parallel with the joists.

Where storage tanks are provided to meet overall requirements of water connection of service pipe with any distributing pipe shall not be permitted except one direct connection for culinary or drinking requirements.

No service pipe shall be connected to any water closet or urinal. All such supplies shall be from flushing cisterns which shall be supplied from storage tank.

No service or supply pipe shall be connected directly to any hot-water system or to any apparatus used for heating other than through a feed cistern thereof.

MATERIALS

The standard size of brass or gun metal fittings shall be designated by the nominal bore of the pipe outlet to which the fittings are attached. A sample of each kind of fittings shall be got approved from Engineer-in-charge and all supplies made according to the approved samples.

All cast fittings shall be sound and free from laps, blow holes and fittings. Both internal and external surfaces shall be clean, smooth and free from sand, etc. Burning, plugging, stopping or patching of the casting shall not be permissible. The bodies, bonnets, spindles and other parts shall be truly machined so that when assembled the parts shall be axial, parallel and cylindrical with surfaces smoothly finished. The area of the water way of the fittings shall not be less than area of the nominal bore, chromium plating wherever specified shall be of 0.3 micron conforming to IS: 4827.

Ball Valve: The ball valve shall be of Brass or Gunmetal as specified conforming to IS 1703. The ball valve shall be of following two classes:-

a) **High pressure:** Indicated by the abbreviation 'HP' for use on mains having pressure of 1.75 kg/sq.cm. or above. These shall remain closed at a test pressure of 10.5 kg/sq.cm.

TABLE 6.10 - Diameter of spherical float (mm)

Sl No	Item	Nominal size of ball valve					
		15 mm	20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	40 mm	50 mm
1.	Diameter of spherical float (mm)						
	High pressure	127	152	203	229	254	305
	Low pressure	114	127	178	203	203	254

	Minimum weight of ball valve including back nut, body and piston (gms)	283	446	823	1149	1589	1852
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b) **Low Pressure:** Indicated by the abbreviation 'LP' for use on mains having a pressure up to 1.75 kg/sq.cm. These shall remain closed at a test pressure of 3.5 kg/sq. cm.

The ball valves shall be of following nominal sizes 15 mm, 20 mm, 25 mm, 32 mm, 40 mm, and 50 mm. The nominal size shall correspond with the nominal bore of the inlet shanks. Polyethylene floats shall conform to IS : 9762.

Bib cock and Stop cock: Brass: A bib cock (bib tap) is a draw off tap with a horizontal inlet and free outlet and a stop cock (stop tap) is a valve with a suitable means of connections for insertion in a pipe line for controlling or stopping the flow. They shall be of specified size and shall be of screw down type and shall conform to IS : 781.

Ferrules: The ferrules for connection with C.I. main shall generally conform to IS: 2692.

Fire Hydrants: The hydrants shall be of spindle type with 65 mm outlet combined with sluice valve, unless otherwise specified. The hydrant shall conform to IS: 909 and shall consist of the following components:

- One sluice valve class 1 type, conforming to IS : 780.
- A duck foot bend
- A 65 mm male coupling instantaneous pattern; and
- Cast iron cap permanently secured to the duck foot-bend by means of a chain. Where the fire service requirement of coupling differs from the above, the requisite coupling shall be provided at no extra cost.

The body and cover shall be of good quality cast iron, spindle of bronze and the nut and the valve of leaded tin bronze. The bodies, spindle and other parts shall be truly machined with surface smoothly finished.

Full Way Valve Brass: Full way valve is a valve with suitable means of connection for insertion in a pipe line for controlling or stopping the flow. The valve shall be of brass fitted with a cast iron wheel and shall be of gate valve type conforming to IS: 780 opening full way and of the size as specified.

The valves shall be of best quality as approved by the Engineer-in-charge and shall approximately have the weights specified in the water supply chapter with a tolerance of 5 percent.

Pig Lead: Pig lead shall be of uniform quality, clean and free from foreign materials. It shall be of uniform softness and capable of being easily caulked or driven. It shall conform to IS: 782 caulking lead in all respects.

Lead Wool: Lead wool shall conform to IS: 782 in all respects. Lead wool shall strands or plated ribbons of lead. The cross-section of the individual strands shall be flat, in the sectional plane shall not be less than 0.13mm and not more than 0.90 mm and the rope shall be applied in minimum lengths of two meters and maximum length in any one package shall be such that the package does not weigh more than 50 kg.

TABLE 6.11

Mm	Flanged ends (Kg.)	Screwed ends (Kg)
15	1.021	0.567
20	1.0503	0.680
25	2.495	1.077
32	3.232	1.559
40	4.082	2.268
50	6.691	3.232
65	10.149	6.804
80	13.381	8.845

Non-return valve or check Valve-Brass:

A non-return valve permits water to flow in direction only and is provided on the ascending part of the main to check return flow. The return valve shall be of brass and shall be horizontal or vertical flow type as specified.

The valve shall be of quality approved by the Engineer-in-charge and shall have the weight specified in water supply chapter with a tolerance of 5 percent.

Pipes and Specials: Pipes and specials be of any of the following types as specified

- Asbestos cement pressure pipes - IS:1592
- Cast iron centrifugally cast (spun) - IS:1536
- Galvanised steel - IS:1239 & IS:4736
- Plastic unplasticised rigid P.V.C. - IS:4981 & IS:4985.

In choosing the material for piping and fittings, account shall be taken of the character of the water to be conveyed through it, the nature of the ground in which the pipes are to be laid and the relative economics.

Pipes-Asbestos Cement (Pressure Pipes)

These shall be made from a through and homogenous mixture of ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS:269 and asbestos fibre free from loading and from organic fibres. The pipes shall conform to IS:1592. The pipes shall be classified according to the test pressure as detailed in water supply chapter.

The maximum working pressure under which each pipe shall be used, shall not exceed half the test pressure for that class of pipe.

The nominal diameters of pipe shall be 50 mm, 80 mm, 100 mm, 125 mm, 150 mm, 200 mm, 250 mm, 300 mm, 450 mm, 600 mm, 900 mm and 1000 mm. The variation of the internal diameter shall not be more than 10% of the nominal internal diameter.

The interior of pipes shall have a smooth finish and regular surface and regular internal diameter. It shall be straight within tolerance limits.

Specials: Plain ended cast iron specials shall be used to suit the diameter of pipe.

TABLE 6.12

Diameters Mm	Horizontal type Kg	Vertical type Kg.
15	0.30	0.25
20	0.55	0.25
25	0.90	0.75
32	1.25	0.90
40	1.70	1.20
50	2.90	1.45
65	5.25	2.15
80	7.70	4.10

TABLE 6.13

Class	Test Pressure
Class-5	5 Kg/sq. cm (50 m head)
Class-10	10 Kg/sq. cm (100 m head)
Class-15	15 Kg/sq. cm (150 m head)
Class-20	20 Kg/sq. cm (200 m head)
Class-25	25 Kg/sq. cm (250 m head)

Pipes-Cast Iron Centrifugally Cast (Spun)

The spun iron pipes shall conform to IS:1536. The spun iron pipes shall be of cast iron casted centrifugally and vary in diameters from 80 mm to 750 mm. These shall be of class LA, class A and class B, as specified. These pipes shall be used for water pressures upto half the hydraulic test pressure as detailed in Table 8.19

Specials: The specials shall conform to IS: 1538. The hydraulic test pressure of each class shall be as detailed in Table 8.20.

Pipes-Galvanised Iron

The pipes (tubes) shall be galvanised mild steel hot finished seamless (HFS) or welded (ERW) HRIW or HFW screwed and socketed conforming to the requirements of IS: 1239 Part-I for medium grade. They shall be of the diameter (nominal bore) specified in the description of the item, the sockets shall be designated by the respective nominal bores of the pipes for which they are intended.

Galvanising shall conform to IS:4736 :The zinc coating shall be uniform adherent, reasonably smooth and free from such imperfections as flux, ash and dress-inclusions, bare patches, black spots, pimples, lumping runs, rust stains, bulky white deposits and blisters. The pipes and sockets shall be cleanly finished, well galvanised in and out and free from cracks, surface flaws laminations and other defects. All screw threads shall be clean and well cut. The ends shall be cut cleanly, and square with the axis of the tube.

TABLE 6.14

Types of pipes	Test pressure of Kg/sq.cm		
	Class LA	Class A	Class B
Spigot and socket pipe in all diameters	12	18	24
Flanged pipes upto 600		18	24

mm dia			
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TABLE 6.15

Nominal – Diameter	Test pressure in Kg/sq.cm (metre head)	
	Fitting without branches or with branches not greater than half the principle diameter.	Fitting with branches greater than half the principal diameter
Upto and including 300 mm	25(250)	25(250)
Over 300 mm and upto and including 600 mm	20(200)	20(200)
Over 600 mm and upto and including 1500 mm	15(150)	10(100)

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

All tubes shall withstand a test pressure of 50 Kg/sq.cm without showing defects of any kind.

Fittings: The fittings shall be of mild steel tubular or wrought steel fittings conforming to IS: 1239 (Part-II) or as specified. The fittings shall be designated by the respective nominal bores of the pipes for which they are intended.

Pipes-Plastic

The plastic pipes commercially available in the country are that of (i) low-density polyethylene (LDPE) (h) High-density polyethylene HDPE, and (iii) Rigid (unplasticised) polyvinylchloride (UPVC). These pipes are corrosion resistant and light in weight, and have been found suitable for cold water services. Plastic materials perform on their own merits, and each of these plastic pipes has its own limitations and advantages for a particular application under conditions of use. Relevant Indian standard specifications have been laid down for these pipes.

Low Density Polyethylene is flexible, it is now well established that this material is used for pipes with diameter upto 63 mm, generally recommended for use in long runs e.g. for point to point conveyance of water, because of its flexibility and fact that LDPE pipes require closer spacing of clips for horizontal and vertical runs, their use has not been found practical for installation of internal water supply system.

High Density Polyethylene is rather tougher as compared to low-density polyethylene Pipes upto 1600 mm diameters have been produced out of this material. In India however, HDPE pipes are available from 16 mm to 400 mm dia.. These pipes in small diameters for internal water supplies has not found ready acceptance because of practical problems like on-site jointing, and taking out of various connections in plumbing, in larger diameters for conveyance of water effluents and in long runs from point to point has been found very suitable and has been readily accepted by the Public Health Engineering similar departments, in the country.

Polyethylene pipes are normally available in black colour. These are resistant to most of chemicals except nitric acid, and very strong acids, fats and certain solvents particularly chlorinate ones. There is a phenomenon called environment stress cracking which means that if polyethylene stressed at normal temperatures and comes in contact with certain materials then it will crack and eventually fail. The material includes detergent organic acids, esters, aldehydes, ketone, amides, nitro compounds, and alcohols (but not beer) HDPE is worse than LDPE in this respect.

Rigid (Unplasticised) PVC Pipes widely accepted for applications such as cold was services internal/external water supplies system, water mains, rain water system, soil waste piping system, and underground (sewage piping system. Rigid PVC is three times as rigid polyethylene it is also much stronger and will withstand much higher pressure for given thickness. Joints can. easily be made in rigid PVC pipes by solvent welding, and a whole range injection moulded matching fittings and specials are available for these pipes.

Rigid PVC pipes are normally available in the following shades —

- White/cream.
- Light to dark grey.
- Black.

In general rigid PVC is resistant to most inorganic acids, alkalies and salts, as well as many organic chemicals. It is quite resistant to most effluents, salt water and plating solutions, corrosive fumes, soils and the like which lead to its applications over a wide field. The material is also perfectly safe with water, whether hard or soft,

and in the former case it tends to retard the formation of scale. Those materials which do attack it include concentrated oxidizing acids, esters, ketones, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, organ-nitro compounds, organo-amino compounds, lacquer solvents and acetic anhydride.

The pipes shall be reasonably round and shall be supplied in straight lengths with socketed ends. The internal and external surfaces of pipes shall be smooth & clean, free from grooving and other. The end shall be cleanly cut and square with the axis of the pipe. The pipe shall be designated external diameter and shall conform to IS: 4985 Revised in all respects.

Fittings: Fittings used shall be of the same make as that of PVC pipes, injection moulded or made in cast iron and shall conform to Indian Standard wherever available.

Shower Rose Brass: The shower rose shall be of chromium plated brass of specified diameter. It shall have uniform perforations. The inlet size shall be 15 mm or 20 mm as required.

Sluice Valves-Brass/Gun Metal: The sluice valves are used in a pipe line for controlling or stopping flow of water. These shall be of specified size and class and shall be of inside non-raising screw type upto 300 mm size and raising or non-raising screw type above 300 mm with either double flange or double socket ends and cap or hand wheel. These shall in all respects comply with the Indian Standard Specification IS: 780 for valves upto and including 300 mm size and IS:2906 for valves above 300 mm size. Class I sluice valves are used for maximum working pressure of 10 Kg/ sq.cm (100 metre head) and class II sluice valve for 15 Kg/sq.cm (150 metre head).

The body, domes covers, wedge gate and stuffing box shall be of good quality cast iron, the spindle of bronze, the nut and valve seats of leaded tin bronze. The bodies, spindles and other parts shall be truly machined with surface smoothly finished. The area of the water way of the fittings shall be not less than the area equal to the nominal bore of the pipe.

The valve shall be marked with an arrow to show the direction of turn for closing of the valve.

Water Meter (Domestic Type)

Water meters shall be selected according to flow to be measured and not necessarily to suit a certain size of main. The following points shall govern the selection of meters:

- The maximum flow shall not exceed the nominal capacity of the meter.
- The continuous flow shall be not greater than the continuous running capacity rating.
- The minimum flow to be measured shall be within minimum starting flows.

Inferential water meter has the same accuracy as the semi-positive type at higher flows; it passes unfiltered water better than a semi-positive meter and is lower in cost.

Special care is necessary in selecting the most suitable meter where large rates of flow may exist for short periods. The normal working flow shall be well within the continuous running capacity specified in IS: 779, as high rates of flow over short period may cause excessive wear if the meter chosen is too small for the duty.

TABLE 6.16

<i>Nominal size of meter (mm)</i>	<i>Discharge per hour</i>	
	<i>Semi positive Type (litres)</i>	<i>Inferential Type (litres)</i>
15	2000	2500
20	3400	3500
25	5500	5500
40	10000	16000
50	15000	23000

Owing to the fine clearances in the working parts of meters, they are not suitable for measuring water containing sand or similar foreign matter, and in such cases a filter or dirt box of adequate effective area shall be fitted on the upstream side of the meter. See Fig. 2. It shall be noted that the normal strainer fitted inside a meter is not a filter and does not prevent the entry of small particles, such as sand.

Water meters and their parts, especially parts coming in continuous contact with water shall be of materials resistant to corrosion and shall be non-toxic and non-training. Use of dissimilar metals in contact under water shall be avoided as far as possible in order to minimise electrolytic corrosion.

LAYING AND JOINTING OF PIPES AND FITTINGS

Unloading

The pipes shall be unloaded where they are required.

Unloading (except where mechanical handling facilities are available) - pipes weighing upto 60 kgs shall be handled by two persons by hand. Heavier pipes shall be unloaded from the lorry or wagon by holding them in loops, formed with ropes and sliding over planks set not steeper than 45 degree. The planks shall be sufficiently rigid and ropes shall always be used to roll the pipes down the planks. The ropes should be tied on the side opposite the unloading. Only one pipe shall be unloaded at a time.

Under no circumstances shall be the pipes be thrown down from the carriers or be dragged or rolled along hard surfaces.

The pipes shall be checked for any visible damage (such as broken edges, cracking or spalling of pipe) while unloading and shall be sorted out for reclamation. Any pipe which shows sufficient damages to preclude it from being used shall be discarded.

Storing

The pipes and specials shall be handled with sufficient care to avoid damage to them. These shall be lined up on one side of the alignment of the trench, socket facing upgrade when line runs uphill and upstream when line runs on level ground.

Each stack shall contain pipes of same class and size, consignment or batch number and particulars of suppliers, wherever possible, shall be marked on the stack.

Storage shall be done on firm, level and clean ground. Wedges shall be provided at the bottom layer to keep the stack stable.

Cutting

Cutting of pipes may be necessary when pipes are to be laid in lengths shorter than the lengths supplied, such as while replacing accessories like tees, bends, etc. at fixed position in the pipe lines.

A line shall be marked around the pipe with a chalk piece at the point where it is to be cut. The line shall be so marked that the cut is truly at right angle to the longitudinal axis of the pipe. The pipe shall be rigidly held on two parallel rafters nailed to cross beams, taking care that the portion to be cut does not overhang and the cut mark is between the two rafters. The pipe shall be neatly cut at the chalk mark with carpenter's saw or hacksaw having a long blade, by slowly rotating the pipe around its longitudinal axis so as to have the uncut portion on top for cutting. Cutting of the pipe at the overhang should, as far as possible, be avoided, as an overhanging and is liable to tear off due to its weight before the cutting is complete.

Trenches

The trenches shall be so dug that the pipes be laid to the required alignment and at required depth.

Cover shall be measured from top of pipe the surface of the ground.

The bed of the trench, if in soft or made up earth, shall be well watered and rammed before laying the pipes and the depressions, if any, shall be properly filled with earth and consolidated in 20cm layers.

If the trench bottom is extremely hard or rocky or loose stony soil, the trench shall be excavated at least 150 mm below the trench grade. Rocks, stone or other hard substances from the bottom of the trench shall be removed and the trench brought back to the required grade by filling with selected fine earth or sand (or fine moorum if fine soil or sand is not available locally) and compacted so as to provide a smooth bedding for the pipe

The excavated materials shall not be placed within 1 metre or half of the depth of the trench whichever is greater, from the edge of the trench. The materials excavated shall be separated and stacked so that in refilling they may be relaid and compacted in the same order to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge.

The trench shall be kept free from water. Shoring and timbering shall be provided wherever required. Excavation below water table shall be done after dewatering the trenches.

Where the pipe line or drain crosses an existing road, the road crossing shall be excavated half at a time, the 2nd half being commenced after the pipes have been laid in the first half and the trench refilled. Necessary safety measures for traffic as directed shall be adopted. All types, water mains cables, etc. met within the course of excavation shall be carefully protected and supported. Care shall be taken not to disturb the electrical and communication cable met with during course of excavation, removal of which, if necessary, shall be arranged by the Engineer-in-charge.

Laying

The pipes shall be lowered into the trench by means of suitable pulley blocks, sheer legs chains ropes etc. In no case the pipes shall be rolled and dropped into the trench. One end of each rope may be tied to a wooden or steel peg driven into the ground and the other end held by men which when slowly released will lower the pipe

into the trench. After lowering, the pipes shall be arranged so that the spigot of one pipe is carefully centered into the socket of the next pipe, and pushed to the full distance that it can go. The pipe line shall be laid to the levels required. Specials shall also be laid in their proper position as stated above wherever safe and sufficient clean cover is not obtained, the pipes shall be protected with a easing pipe or other suitable means.

Where so directed, the pipes and specials may be laid on masonry or concrete pillars. The pipe laid on the level ground, shall be laid with socket facing the direction of flow of water.

The pipes shall rest continuously on the bottom of the trench. The pipes shall not rest on lumps of earth or on the joints. Four metre long wooden templates may be used to check the level of the bed. Clearance of approximately 100 mm in depth and width equal to length of the collar plus 30mm on both sides shall be provided at the joint which shall be refilled from sides after the joint is made.

In unstable soils, such as soft soils and dry lumpy soils it shall be checked whether the soils can support the pipe lines and if required suitable special foundation shall be provided.

Some clayey soils (for example black cotton soil) are drastically affected by extremes of saturation and dryness. In changing from saturated to a dry Condition, these soils are subjected to extraordinary shrinkage which is usually seen in the form of wide and deep cracks in the earth surface and may result damages to under ground structures, including pipe materials. The clay forms a tight gripping bond with the pipe, subjecting it to excessive stresses as the clay shrinks. It is recommended that in such cases an envelope of a minimum 100 mm of tamped sand shall be made around the pipe line to avoid any bonding.

In places where rock is encountered, cushion of fine earth or sand shall be provided for a depth of 150 mm by excavating extra depth of the trench, if necessary, and the pipes laid over the cushion. Where the gradient of the bed slopes is more than 30 degree it may be necessary to anchor a few pipes against sliding downwards.

Thrust Blocks

Thrust blocks are required to transfer the resulting hydraulic thrust from the fitting of pipe on to a larger load bearing soil section.

Thrust blocks shall be installed wherever there is a change in the direction/size of the pipe line or the pressure line diagram, or when the pipe line ends at a dead end. If necessary, thrust blocks may be constructed at valves also.

Thrust blocks shall be constructed taking into account the pipe size, water pressure, type of fitting, gravity component shell when laid on slopes and the type of soil.

When a fitting is used to make a vertical bend, it shall be anchored to a concrete thrust block designed to have enough weight to resist the upward and outward thrust. Similarly at joints, deflected in vertical plane, it shall be ensured that the weight of the pipe, the water in the pipe and the weight of the soil over the pipe provide resistance to upward movement. If it is not enough, ballast or concrete shall be placed around the pipe in sufficient weight to counteract the thrust.

When the line is under pressure there is an outward thrust at each coupling. Good soil, properly tamped is usually sufficient to hold pipe from side movement. However, if soft soil conditions, are encountered, it may be necessary to provide side thrust blocks of other means of anchoring. In such cases only pipe on each side of the deflected coupling shall be anchored without restricting the coupling.

Pipes on slopes need be anchored only when there is a possibility of the back fill around the pipe sloping down the hill and carrying the pipe with it. Generally for slopes upto 30 degree good well drained soil carefully tamped in layers of 100 mm under and over the pipe, right upto the top of trench will not require anchoring.

For steeper slopes, one out of every three pipes shall be held by straps fastened to vertical supports anchored in concrete.

Back Filling and Tamping

Back filling shall follow pipe installation as closely as possible to protect pipe from falling boulders, eliminating possibility of lifting of the pipe, right upto flooding of open trench and shifting pipe out of line by caved in soil.

The soil under the pipe and coupling shall be solidly tamped to provide firm and continuous support for the pipe line. Tamping shall be done either by tamping bars or by using water to consolidate the back fill materials.

The initial back fill material used shall be free of large stones and dry lumps. In stony areas the material for initial back fill can be shaved from sides of the trenches. In bogs and marshes, the excavated material is usually little more than vegetable matter and this should not be used for bedding purposes. In such cases, gravel or crushed stone shall be hauled in.

The initial back fill shall be placed evenly in a layer of about 100 mm thick. This shall be properly consolidated and this shall be continued till there is a cushion of at least 300 mm of cover over the pipe.

If it is desired to observe the joint or coupling during the testing of mains they shall be left exposed, Sufficient back fill shall be placed on the pipe to resist the movement due to pressure while testing.

Balance of the back fill need not be so carefully selected as the initial material. However, care shall be taken to avoid back filling with large stones which might damage the pipe when spaded into the trench.

Pipes in trenches on a slope shall have extra attention to make certain that the newly placed back fill will not become a blind drain in effect because until back fill becomes completely consolidated there is a tendency for ground or surface water to move along this looser soil resulting in a loss of support to the pipe. In such cases, the back fill shall be tamped with extra care and the tamping continued in 100 mm layers right upto the ground level.

Hydrostatic Tests

Hydrostatic Tests: The portions of the line shall be tested by subjecting to pressure test as the laying progresses before the entire line is completed. In this way any error of workmanship will be found immediately and can be corrected at a minimum cost. Usually the length of the section to be tested shall not exceed 500m.

Where any section of a main is provided with concrete thrust blocks or anchorages, the pressure test shall not be made until at least five days have elapsed after the concrete is cast. If rapid hardening cement has been used in these blocks or anchorages, test shall not be made until atleast two days have elapsed.

Prior to testing, enough back fill shall be placed over the pipe line excluding the joints to resist upward thrust. All thrust blocks forming part of the finished line shall have been sufficiently cured and no temporary bracing shall be used.

The section of the line to be tested shall be filled with water manually or by a low pressure pump. Air shall be vented from all high spots in the before making the pressure strength test because entrapped air gets compressed and causes difficulty in raising the required pressure for the pressure strength test.

The test pressure shall be gradually raised at the rate of approximately one Kg./sq. cm./min. The duration of the test period if not specified shall be sufficient to make a careful check on the pipe line section.

LAYING AND JOINTING OF ASBESTOS CEMENT PRESSURE PIPE (EXTERNAL WORK)

The specifications described in 8.7.4 shall apply, as far as applicable.

Storing

The stack shall be in pyramid shape or the pipes laid lengthwise and crosswise in alternate layers. The pyramid stack is advisable for smaller diameter pipes, for conserving space in storing them. The height of the stack shall not exceed 1.5 metre.

Cast iron detachable joints and fittings shall be stacked under cover and separated from the asbestos cement pipes and fittings.

Rubber rings shall be kept clean, away from grease, oil, heat and light.

Trenches

The width of the trench above pipe level shall be as small as possible but shall provide sufficient space necessary for jointing the pipes. The trench width shall be such as to provide a space of 200 mm on either side of the pipe. Where the depth is more than 45 cms, the minimum width shall be 45 cms.

The pipes, shall have a minimum soil cover of 750 mm, when laid under foot paths and side walks, 900 mm, when laid under roads with light traffic or under cultivated soils and 1.25 m, when laid under roads with heavy traffic when the soil has a poor bearing capacity and is subjected to heavy traffic, the pipes shall be laid on a concrete cradle. An extra trench depth of 100 mm shall be provided for each jointing pit.

Jointing

Before commencing jointing, the pipes, joints and ends of the pipes shall be cleaned, preferably with a hard wire brush to remove loose particles.

Special Cast Iron Fittings and Accessories

Normally when pipe line is laid, a certain number of cast iron fittings such as tees, bends, reducers, etc. and special fittings such as air or sluice valves are required.

Laying of Fittings: All cast iron fittings shall be plain ended to suit the class and diameter of pipe manufactured. Cast iron fittings are jointed by cast iron detachable joints only. Cast iron specials having flanges are jointed in the pipe line with cast iron flange adapters having one end flanged and the other plain ended.

Anchorages: It shall particularly be noted that the cast iron joints do not hold pipe ends within firmly. During working or test pressure, there will be the tendency for the pipe ends or specials ends to slip out of the joint,

more so in case of blank end cap used for closure of pipe line and in case of degree bends and tees. In order to keep them firmly in the pipe line, anchoring of these specials are necessary against the direction of thrust.

The anchorage shall consist of either concrete cast-in-situ or masonry built in cement mortar. The anchors shall be extended to the firm soil of the trench side. The shape of the anchors will depend on the kind of specials used. They shall be spread to the full width of trench and carried vertically by the side and over the special to about 15 cm. The bearing area on sides of the trench shall be proportional to the thrust and to the bearing capacity of the sides of the trench.

Hydrostatic Tests

The pipes shall be tested as specified in IS:5913 in the factory and hence the purpose of field testing is to check the quality of workman ship and also to check whether the pipes have been damaged in transit. As such, the test pressure shall be kept as 1.5 times the actual operating pressure unless a higher test pressure is specified. However, it may be noted that the test pressure during the field test shall not exceed the values given in Table 6.17

TABLE 6.17 - TEST PRESSURE FOR PIPES

Class of pipe	Maximum field test pressure kgf.sq.cm
5	3.75
10	7.50
15	11.25
20	15.00
25	18.75

Asbestos cement pipes always absorb a certain amount of water. Therefore, after the line is filled, it shall be allowed to stand for 24 hours, before pressure testing and the line shall be again filled.

Measurements

The net length of pipes as laid or fixed shall be measured in the running metres correct to a cm.

Specials shall be excluded and enumerated and paid for separately. The portion of the pipe within the collar at the joints shall not be included in the length of pipe work.

Excavation refilling, shoring and timbering in trenches, masonry or concrete pillars and thrust blocks, wherever required, shall be measured paid for separately, under relevant items of work.

The join shall be enumerated and paid for separately.

Rates: The rates shall include the cost materials and labour involved in all the operations described above except for the items measured enumerated separately.

LAYING AND JOINTING OF PIPES AND FITTINGS (EXTERNAL WORK)

Specifications described for pipe laying shall apply as far as applicable.

Trenches

The gradient is to be set out by means of bonning rods and the required depth to be excavated at any point of the trench shall be regarded as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The the trench shall not be less than 1 metre measurement from the top of the pipe to the surface of the ground under roads and not less than 0.75 metre elsewhere.

The width of the trench shall be the nominal diameter of the pipe plus 40 cm but it shall not be less than 55 cm in case of all kinds of soils excluding rock and not less than 1 metre in case of rock.

Laying : Any deviation either in plan or elevation less than 11.25 degrees shall be effected by laying the straight pipes around a flat curve of such radius that minimum thickness of lead at the face of the socket shall not be reduced below 6 mm or the opening between spigot and socket increased beyond 12 mm at any joint. A deviation of about 2-25 degree can be effected at each joint in this way. At the end of each day's work the last pipe laid shall have its open ends securely closed with a wooden plug to prevent entry of water, soil, rats and any other foreign matter into the pipe.

LAYING AND JOINTING OF G. I. PIPES (EXTERNAL WORK)

Trenches: The galvanised iron pipes and fittings shall be laid in trenches. The widths and depths of the trenches for different diameters of the pipes shall be as in Table 6.18

TABLE 6.18

Dia of pipe (mm)	Width of trench (cm)	Depth of trench (cm)
15 to 50	30	60
65 to 100	45	75

At joints the trench width shall be widened where necessary. The work of excavation and refilling shall be done true to line and gradient in accordance with general specifications for earth work in trenches.

When excavation is done in rock, it shall be cut deep enough to permit the pipes to be laid on a cushion of sand minimum 7.5 cm deep.

Cutting and Threading: Where the pipes have to be out or rethreaded, the ends shall be carefully filed out so that no obstruction to bore is offered. The end of the pipes shall then be carefully threaded conforming to the requirements of IS: 554 with pipe dies and tapes in such manner as will not result in slackness of joints when the two pieces are screwed together. The taps and dies shall not be used for turning of the threads so as to make them slack, as joint. The screw threads of pipes and fitting shall be protected from damage until they are fitted.

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

Thrust Blocks: In case of bigger diameter pipes where the pressure is very high, thrust blocks of cement concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement: 2 coarse sand: 4 graded stone aggregate of 20 mm nominal size) of adequate size and shape shall be provided on all bends to transmit the hydraulic thrust to the ground, spreading it over a sufficient areas, depending upon the type of soil met with.

Painting: The pipes shall be painted with two coats of anticorrosive bitumastic paint of approved quality.

Testing of Joints: The pipes and fittings after they are laid and jointed shall be tested to hydraulic pressure of 6 Kg/sq.cm (60 meters). The pipes shall be slowly and carefully charged with water allowing all air to escape and avoiding all shock or water hammer. The draw off taps and stop cocks shall then be closed and specified hydraulic pressure shall be applied gradually. Pressure gauge must be accurate and preferably should have been recalibrated before the test. The test pump having been stopped, the test pressure should be maintained without loss for at least half an hour. The pipes and fittings shall be tested in sections as the work of laying proceeds, having the joints exposed for inspection during the testing. Pipes or fittings which are found leaking shall be replaced and joints found leaking shall be redone, without extra payment.

Trench filling: The pipes shall be laid on a layer of 7.5 cm sand and filled upto 15 cm above the pipes. The remaining portion of the trench shall then be filled with excavated earth. The surplus earth shall be classified according to their diameters, method of jointing and fixing substance quality and finish. In case of fittings of an equal bore the pipe shall be described as including all cuttings and wastage. in case of fittings of unequal bore the largest bore shall be measured.

Note: G.I unions shall be paid separately in external work.

Digging and refilling of trenches shall either be measured separately as specified in the appropriate clauses of excavation and earth work or clubbed with main item.

Rate: The rate shall include the cost of labour and materials involved in all operations described above. The rate shall not include excavation in trenches, painting of pipes and sand filling all round the pipes, unless otherwise specified.

LAYING AND JOINTING UNPLASTICISED P.V.C PIPES (EXTERNAL WORK)

Handling and Storage: Unplasticied P.V.C pipes are light in weight material. Reasonable care shall be taken in handling and storage of these to prevent damages. On no account the pipes shall be dragged along the ground. Pipes shall be given adequate support at all times. They shall not be stacked in large piles, especially under warm temperature conditions as the bottom pipes may distort, thus giving rise to difficulty in pipe alignment and jointing.

For temporary storage in the field , where racks are not provided care shall be taken that the ground is level and free from loose stones. Pipes stored thus shall so stacked as to prevent movement, the pipes shall preferably be stored under shade.

For satisfactory service performance of plastic pipes under conditions of use, the following points must be kept in view while undertaking installation of plastic piping system:

- a) The plastic materials are 'thermoplastic' in nature, and must not be used in contact with hot surfaces (or hot water).
- b) They must be supported at regular intervals for above ground installation.
- c) Allowances must be made, during installation for their expansion, particularly by using loose clips / clamps;
- d) A range of specials and matching fittings must be identified and their manufactures / suppliers listed.

Rigid P.V.C. pipes from 16 mm to 315 mm dia have been produced.

In these specifications only the use of rigid (unplasticised) P.V.C pipes for cold water supplies is covered.

Trenches : The trench bottom shall be carefully examined for the presence of hard objects such as flints, rock projections or tree roots etc. pipes shall be bedded in sand or soft free from rock and gravel. Back fill 15 cm above the pipe shall also be of fine sand or soft soil. Pipes shall not be painted. The width of trench shall be not less than outside dia meter of pipe plus 30 cm in case of gravel soils. Pipes shall be laid at least 90 cms below the ground to the top of the pipe).

Jointing

Solvent welded joints: Non heat application Method:

In this method, instead of forming a socket on one pipe and an injection moulded socket fitting or coupler is used, with a provision to take in the pipes at both ends. The solvent cements are applied on the surfaces to be jointed and the joint is made at ambient temperature. Injection moulded fittings only shall be used in preference to fabricated fittings, only solvent recommended by the manufacturers of pipes shall be used and full load on the joints applied only after 24 hours. The pipe shall be cut perpendicular to the axis of the pipe length with a metal cutting saw or an ordinary hand saw with metal cutting saw or an ordinary hand saw with small teeth. Pipe ends have to be beveled slightly with a beveling tool (Reamer) at an angle of about 30 degree. The total length of insertion socket (injection moulded socket or coupler) shall be marked on the pipe and checked how far the pipe to the the marked distance, if not possible it shall at least be pushed for 2/3 of this distance.

Dust, oil, water grease etc. shall be wiped cut with a dry cloth from the surface. Further the grease should be thoroughly removed with a suitable solvent, such as methylene chloride or as an alternative the outside surface of the pipe and the inside of the fitting may be roughened with emery paper.

Generous coatings of solvent cement shall be evenly applied on the inside of the fitting around the circumference for the full length of insertion and on the outside of the pipe end upto the marked line with non synthetic brush of suitable dimension. The pipe shall be pushed into the fitting socket and held for 1 or 2 minutes as otherwise the pipe surfaces shall be wiped out the solvent cement has dried up too much or the tapering of the socket is too steep, joining will not be proper and pipe will come out of the fitting.

In summer months joints shall be made preferably early in the morning or in the evening when it is cooler. This will prevent joint from pulling apart when the pipe cools off at night. Heat application method for jointing shall not be allowed.

Flanged Joints: For jointing P.V.C pipes particularly of larger sizes to valves and vessels and larger size metal pipes where the tensile strength required the joint is made by the compression of gasket or ring seal set in the face of C.I. flanges. Flanges solvent welded to the P.V.C. pipes shall be supplied by the manufactures.

Rubber Ring joints: Rubber ring joints can provide a water tight seal but do not resist pull. As such these may be used only as repairs collar and for jointing pipes larger than 110 mm. Such joints may be provided on pipes which are buried in the ground and supported throughout on bedding so that they are not subject to movements and longitudinal pull. As such these may be used only as repairs collar and for jointing pipes larger than 110 mm. Such joints may be provided on pipes which are buried in the ground and supported throughout on bedding so that they are not subject to movements and longitudinal pull. The material of rubber ring shall conform to IS : 5382 where aggressive soil are met with, synthetic rubbers perform better for jointing in plastic or metallic housing. The rubber compressed and makes a seal between the pipe and the housing. The ring shape and the method compressing the ring vary considerably in different application of lubricating paste which shall be procured from the manufacturer of P.V.C pipes .Rubber rings shall be supplied by the manufacturer.

The rubber ring joints can be either of:

1. With spigot socket, or
2. With separate collar pieces having two rubber rings, one at either end.

Crossing Road or Drain: Where the line crosses a road or a drain, it shall be through CI or R.C.C. pipe.

Supports for Valve and Hydrant: Valve and hydrant tees shall be supported that the torque applied in operating a valve is not transmitted to the pipe line.

Inspection and Testing Solvent welded pipe shall not be pressure tested until at least 24 hours after the last solvent cemented joint has been done.

All control valves shall be positioned open for duration of the test and open end closed with water tight fittings. The testing pressure on completion of the work shall not be less than one and a half times the working pressure of the pipes..

Pressure shall be applied either by hand pump or power driven pump. Pressure guages shall be correctly positioned and closely observed to ensure that at no time are the test pressure exceeded. The systems shall be slowly and carefully filled with water to avoid surge pressure or water hammer. Air vents shall be open at all high points so that air may be expelled from the system during filling.

When the system has been fully charged with water and air displaced from the line air vent shall be closed and the line initially inspected for seepage at joints and firmness of supports under load, Pressure may then be applied until the required test sure is reached.

Without any additional requirement of make-up-water the test pressure should not fall more than 0.2 kg/sq.cm. at the end of one hour test duration.

Measurements: The length shall be measured in running metre correct to a cm for the finished work which shall include P.V.C. fittings such as bends, tees, elbows, reducer, crosses, plugs, sockets, nipples and nuts, but exclude, taps, valves, etc. All pipes and fittings shall be classified according to their outside diameters and pressure ratings. Fittings of unequal outside diameter shall be measured along with the larger diameter pipe.

Rate: The rate shall include the cost of labour and material in all the operation described above except excavation in trenches, sand filling around the pipes, metal pipe used for encasing P.V.C. pipe and anchor blocks, unless otherwise specified.

LAYING AND JOINTING G.I. PIPES (INTERNAL WORK)

For internal work the galvanised iron pipes and fittings shall run on the surface of the walls or ceiling (not in chase) unless otherwise specified. The fixing shall be done by means of standard pattern holder bat clamps, keeping the pipes about 1.5 cm clear of the wall. When it is found necessary to conceal the pipes, chasing may be adopted or pipes fixed in the ducts or recess etc., provided there is sufficient space to work on the pipes with the usual tools. The pipes shall not ordinarily be burried in walls or solid floors. Where unavoidable, pipes may be buried for short distances provided adequate protection is given against damage and where so required joints are not buried. Where directed by the Engineer-in-Charge, a M.S. tube sleeve shall be fixed at a place the pipe is passing through a wall or floor for reception of the pipe and to allow freedom for expansion and contraction and other movements. In case the pipe is embedded in walls or floors it should be painted with anticorrosive bitumastic paints of approved quality. The pipe shall not come in contact with lime mortar or lime concrete as the pipe is affected by time. Under the floors the pipes shall be laid in layer of sand filling as done under concrete floors.

All pipes and fittings shall be fixed truly vertical and horizontal unless unavoidable. The pipes shall be fixed to walls with standard pattern holder bat clamps of required shape and size so as to fit tightly on the pipes when tightened with screwed bolts, these clamps shall be embedded in brick work in cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement: 3 coarse sand), and shall be spaced at regular intervals in straight lengths as shown in table 6.19

TABLE 6.19

Dia. of pipe (mm)	Horizontal Length (m)	Vertical length (m)
15	2	2.5
20	2.5	3
25	2.5	3
32	2.5	3
40	3	3.5
50	3	3.5
65	3.5	5
80	3.5	5

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

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

Unions will be provided to facilitate connections additions and alterations as well as for maintenance and for change of pipes. The locations where unions are to be provided will be decided with prior written approval of the Engineer-in-charge.

Measurements : The lengths shall be measured in running metre correct to a cm for the finished work, which shall include G.I pipe and G.I. fittings such as bends, tees elbows, reducers, crosses, plugs, sockets, nipples and nuts, but exclude brass or gun metal taps (cocks), valves, unions, lead-connection pipes and shower rose. All pipes and fittings shall be classified according to their diameters, method of jointing and fixing substance, quality and finish. In case of fittings of an equal bore the pipe shall be described as including all cuttings and waste. In case of fittings of unequal bore, the largest bore shall be measured. Pipes laid in trenches (or without supports) and pipes fixed to walls, ceilings, etc. with supports shall be measured separately.

Rate: The rate shall include the cost of labour and material involved in all the operations described above. The rate shall include the cost of cutting holes in walls and floors and making good the same. This shall not however, include concealed pipe work in which case cutting of chase and making good shall be paid separately. It shall not include painting of pipes and providing sleeves, unless specified otherwise. It will also not include union, which shall be paid for separately.

TABLE 6.20

LAYING AND JOINTING P.V.C. PIPES (INTERNAL WORK)

Clamping: The pipes shall be laid and clamped to wooden plugs fixed above the surface of the wall. Alternatively plastic clamps of suitable designs, wherever manufactured shall be preferred. Provision shall be made for effect of thermal movement by not gripping restricting the pipe at supports between the anchors for suspended pipes. The supports shall allow repeated longitudinal temperature movement take place without abrasion. Line or point contact with the pipe shall be avoided. Heavy components such as metal valves shall be individually supported.

Supports: P.V.C. pipes require supports at close interval. Recommended support spacing unclassified P.V.C. pipes are given in Table-9.20. This spacing may be increased by 50% for vertical runs support.

It is essential that P.V.C pipes shall be aligned properly before fixing them on the wooden plugs are with clamps. Even if the wooden plugs are using a plumb line, P.V.C. pipe shall als for its alignment before

Pipe Dia. Mm	Support spacing mm
20	700
25	750
32	825
40	975
50	975

clamping. The pipe line be wavy if the clamps are not fixed plumb.

Connection to a Water Tap: Connection of the water tap shall be made by means of a adopter. G.I. adopter preferably be supplied by the same manufacturer as that of P.V.C. pipe. In any threaded coupling between P.V.C. and G.I. is preferable that PVC fitted inside the G.I. fitting. If however greater projection is desired, same shall be achieved joining a short piece of a G.I. pipe

Connection to a shower Rose: Shower connection shall be of G.I. pipes

Connection from Masonry/Concrete Tank: Solvent cement shall be coated on the section of the pipe to be embedded in concrete. Fine dry and cement mixture shall be sprinkled uniformly around the pipe. This shall give a rough surface which can be safely embedded in concrete; water proofing cement shall be used to close the gap properly.

Measurements : The length shall be measured in running metre correct to a cm for the finished work which shall include P.V.C. fittings such as bends, tees, elbows, reducer, crosses plugs, sockets, nipples and nuts, but exclude taps, valves, etc. All pipes and fittings shall be classified according to their outside diameter shall be measured along with the larger diameter pipe.

Rate: The shall include the cost of labour and material in all the operation described above except metal pipes used for encasing P.V.C. pipe and anchor blocks, unless otherwise specified.

POLYETHYLENE WATER STORAGE TANKS

Material: Polyethylene used for manufacture of tanks and manhole lids may be high density (HDPE), low density (LDPE) or linear low density (LLDPE) and shall conform to IS: 10146. Polyethylene shall be compounded with carbon black so as to make the tank resistant to ultra violet rays from the sun. The percentage of carbon black content in polyethylene shall be 2.5 ± 0.5 percent and it shall be uniformly distributed. The

material used for the manufacture of tank, manhole lid and fittings shall be such that they neither contaminate the water nor impart any taste, color, odour or toxicity to water.

R.C. STORAGE TANKS

The tanks shall be cast in situ, circular / rectangular in shape and approved capacity. These shall be as per approved drawings and specifications.

Concealing G.I.pipes in walls

Chases shall be cut in walls to house/conceal the pipes. The chases shall have a width of 35 mm + outer diameter for hot water pipes or 30 mm + outer diameter for other pipes. Horizontal chases shall be avoided or reduced to the minimum. The chases shall be vertical, as far as possible. The depth of vertical chases shall not exceed one third of the wall thickness and that for horizontal chases shall in no case exceed one sixth of the wall thickness. Horizontal chases, when unavoidable, should be located in the upper or lower one third of height of storey. No horizontal chase shall exceed one meter in continuous length. Vertical chases should not be closer than 2m. in any stretch of a wall. No chase shall be allowed in half brick load bearing wall. No inclined chases shall be permitted in walls. In unavoidable cases inclined chases shall be cut with written approval of the Engineer – in – Charge and repaired to his satisfaction. Under no circumstances inclined chases shall be allowed in half brick masonry walls. Chases shall be cut by chiseling out the masonry to correct line, width and depth. Any damage to the adjoining portion or to any other item shall be made good, as decided by the Engineer-in-Charge, for which no extra payment will be made. All dismantled materials shall be removed from the site.

The pipes to be concealed shall be cleaned to remove all dirt from the surface of the pipe and wrapped with good quality compact asbestos fiber for a thickness of 6 mm in the case of hot water pipes without leaving any gap or projection at joint. Wrapping shall be held in position by tying thin plastic wire helically. Cold water pipes shall be wrapped with yarn for a thickness of 3 mm.

After housing the pipes in the chase, leaving minimum 20 mm clear space at the face of the wall, the chases shall be filled with cement concrete 1:2:4 using 20 mm graded metal or cement mortar 1:3, as may be specified or directed by the Engineer-in-Charge and made flush with the wall surface. The concrete surface shall be roughened with wire brushes to provide key for plastering.

Measurement

Concealed pipes shall be measured in running metre correct to a cm.

Rates

The rate shall include the cost of labour, all materials involved, hire of tools etc. complete for the finished work specified above but excluding cost of pipes.

Concealing PVC pipes

The specification shall be as for Concealing GI pipes except as follows:

Cutting chases, filling the chases after housing the pipe, finishing etc. as for concealing G-3 pipes. Width and depth of chases shall be 35 mm + outer diameter of the pipe.

The pipe shall be wrapped with hemp yarn dipped in hot bitumen for a thickness of 6 mm without leaving any gap.

SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

APPLIANCES AND FITTINGS

All vitreous and sanitary appliances (Vitreous china) shall conform to IS: 2556 (part I) general requirements.

The chromium plating shall conform to IS: 4827 and shall be of grade 2(thickness 10 micron). The chromium plating shall never be deposited on brass unless a heavy coating of nickel is interposed.

Flushing Cisterns

The flushing cisterns shall be automatic or manually operated high level or low level as specified for water closets and urinals. A high level cistern is intended to operate with minimum height of 125 cm and a low level cistern with a maximum height of 30 cm between the top of the pan and underside of the cistern.

Cisterns shall be of Cast Iron, Vitreous China, Pressed steel (IS: 774 for flushing type and IS: 2326 for automatic flushing cistern and plastic (IS: 7231.)

The cistern shall be supported on two Cast Iron brackets of size as approved by the Engineer-in-charge and embedded in cement concrete 1:2:4 block, 100 x 75 x 150 mm. The Cast Iron brackets shall conform to IS: 775. These shall be properly protected by suitable impervious paint.

The cistern shall have a removable cover which shall fit closely on it and be secured against displacement. In designs where the operating mechanism is attached to the cover, this may be made in two sections, but the section supporting the mechanism shall be securely bolted or screwed to the body. The outlet fitting of each cistern shall be securely connected to the cistern. The nominal internal diameter of the cistern outlet shall be not less than 32 mm and 38 mm for high level and low level cisterns respectively and the length of the outlet of the cistern shall be $37 + 2$ mm.

Ball valve shall be of screwed type 15 mm in diameter and shall conform to IS 1703. The float shall be made of polyethylene as specified in IS; 9762.

The flush type shall be of (a) medium quality galvanized iron having internal diameter $32 + 1$ mm for high level cisterns and $38 + 1$ low level cistern. The flush pipe shall be of suitable length with bends etc. as required for fixing it with front or back inlet W.C. Pan (b) Polyethylene pipes low density conforming to IS: 3076 or high density conforming to IS:4984. (c) Unplasticised PVC pipes conforming to IS: 4985. For high density polyethylene and unplasticised PVC pipes, the outside diameter pipes shall be 40 mm. When PVC plumbing pipes are used, the outside diameter of pipe shall be 40 mm for high level cisterns and 50 mm for low level cisterns.

In case of high level cistern the flush pipe shall be a vertical pipe 125 cm long and having a nominal internal diameter $32 + 1$ mm (except plastic flush pipes) and in case of low level cistern 30 cm long and $38 + 1$ mm diameter (except plastic flush pipes)

Overflow pipe

GI overflow pipe shall be of not less than 20 mm nominal bore and shall incorporate a non corrodible mosquito proof brass cover having 1.25 mm dia perforation, screwed in a manner which will permit it to be readily cleaned or renewed when necessary. No provision shall be made whereby the overflow from the cistern shall discharge directly into the water closet or soil pipe without being detected.

The invert of the overflow pipes in the case of high level and low level cisterns shall be 19 mm minimum above the working water level. In case of overflow due to any reason water should drain out through the overflow pipe and not through the siphon pipe.

The plastic overflow pipes shall be manufactured from high density polyethylene conforming to Is 4984 or unplasticised PVC conforming to IS 4985.

Foot rests: Foot rests shall be of Vitreous China conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-X). Foot rests which are rectangular shall meet the minimum requirements and dimensions and may be of different designs where so specified. Foot rests of different shapes and sizes shall also be allowed subject to approval of Engineer-in-charge.

Mirror: The mirror shall be of superior sheet glass with edges rounded off or beveled, as specified. It shall be free from flaws, specks or bubbles. The size of the mirror shall be 60x45 cm unless specified otherwise and its thickness shall not be less than 5.5mm. It shall be free from silvering defects.

Pillar Taps: Pillar taps shall be chromium plated brass and shall conform to IS: 1795. Every pillar tap, complete with its component parts shall withstand an internally applied hydraulic pressure of 20 Kg/sq.cm maintained for a period of 2 minutes during which periods it shall neither leak nor sweat.

Sinks: Laboratory sinks shall be of white vitreous china with dimensions as specified conforming to IS: 2256 (Pt. V). Kitchen sinks shall be of white glazed fire clay confirming to IS: 771(Part-II) with upto date amendments. The kitchen sink shall be of one piece construction with or without rim, with or without overflow.

Towel rail

The towel rail shall be of:

CP Brass with two CP brass brackets coated with nickel chromium plating of thickness not less than grade no.2 of IS: 4827.

Anodized aluminium fluted surface with two anodized aluminium brackets. The size of the rail shall be 75 cm x 20 mm dia or 60 cm x 20 mm dia, 1.25 mm thick as specified. The fixing screw shall be of CP brass.

Urinals

Bowl type urinals: Urinal basins shall be of flat back or corner wall type lipped in front These shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556-(Part VI) Sec.I. The urinals shall of one piece construction. Each urinal shall be provided with not less than two fixing holes of minimum dia 6.5 mm on each side. Each urinal shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type and inlet of supply horn fro connecting the flush pipe. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. It shall have a weep hole at the flushing inlet of the urinals.

The following tolerances may be allowed on the dimensions:

On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent

On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm

On all angles ± 3 degree

Stall Urinals: The stall urinal and its screens shall be of white glazed fire clay conforming to IS: 771 (Pt.3-Sec.2). The stall shall be 1140 mm high and 460 mm wide with 400 mm overall depth at the base. Where specified, screens which shall be 1200 mm high and 15 cm wide (overall) and projecting 50 cm after suitable embedment in the wall shall be provided as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Half stall urinals: They shall be of white vitreous China conforming to IS: 2556 (Part VI-Sec.2).

Urinal Partition Slabs: Urinal partition slabs shall be provided, as specified.

Wash Basins: Wash basins shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-I) and IS: 2556 (Part-IV). Wash basins either of flat back or angle back as specified shall be of one piece construction, including a combined overflow. Stud slots to receive the brackets on the underside of the wash basin shall be suitable for a bracket with stud not exceeding 13 mm diameter, 5 mm high and 305 mm from back of basin to the centre of the stud. The stud shall be of depth sufficient to take 5 mm stud. Every basin shall have an integral soap holder recess slot type of overflow having an area of not less than 5 sq.cm shall be provided and shall be so designed as to facilitate cleaning of the overflow.

Where oval shape or round shape wash basin are required to be fixed these shall be fixed preferably in RCC platform with local available stone topping either fully sunk in stone top or top flush with stone topping as directed by Engineer-in-charge.

The wash basins shall be one of the following patterns and sizes as specified.

a) Flat back: 630 x 450 mm

550 x 400 mm

450 x 300 mm

b) Angle back: 600 x 400 mm

400 x 400 mm

White glazed pedestals for wash basins, where specified shall be provided. The quality of glazing of the pedestal shall be exactly the same as that of the basin along with which it is to be installed. It shall completely recessed at the back to accommodate supply and waste pipes and fittings. It shall be capable of supporting the basin rigidly and adequately and shall be so designed as to make the height from the floor to top of the rim of basin 75 to 80 cm. The waste fittings shall be brass chromium plate or as specified. The following tolerances may be allowed on dimensions specified:

On dimension 75 mm and over + 4 percent

On dimensions less than 75 mm + 2 mm

Diameter of the waste hole + 3 mm

Waste fittings for wash basins and sinks: The waste fittings shall be of nickel chromium plated brass, with thickness of plating not less than service grade 2 of IS: 4827 which is capable of receiving polish and will not easily scale off. The fitting shall conform in all respect to IS: 2963. It shall be sound, free from laps, blow holes and pits and other manufacturing defects. External and internal surfaces shall be clean and smooth. They shall be neatly dressed and be truly machined so that the nut smoothly moves on the body.

Waste fitting from wash basins shall be of nominal size of 32 mm.

Water closet

Squatting pans: Squatting pans shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 Part-I from General Requirements and relevant IS codes for each pattern as described below:

i) Long pattern-conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-III)

ii) Orissa pattern-conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-III)

iii) Integrated type conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-XIV)

Each pan shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type. It shall also have an inlet or supply horn for connecting the flush pipes. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. It shall have weep hole

at the flushing inlet to the pan. The flushing inlet shall be in the front, unless otherwise specified or ordered by the Engineer-in-charge. The inside of the bottom of the pan shall have sufficient slope from the front towards the outlet and its face shall be uniform and smooth to enable easy and quick disposal while flushing. The exterior surface of the outlet below the flange shall be an unglazed surface which shall have grooves at right angles to the axis of the outlet. In all cases a pan shall be provided with a 100 mm) S.C.I. trap 'P' or 'S' type with approximately 50 mm water seal and 50 mm dia vent horn, here required by the Engineer-in-charge,

The following tolerances may be allowed on the dimensions specified:

Long pattern and Orissa pattern:

- a) On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent
- b) On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm
- c) On all angles ± 3 deg.
- d) The top surface of long pattern pan shall not at any point vary from its designed plane or contour by more than 6 mm for size 580 mm and by more than 10 mm for sizes 630 mm and measured vertically. This value shall not exceed 10 mm in case of Orissa pattern pans.

Integrated squatting pan:

- e) On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent
- f) On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm
- g) On all angles ± 3 deg.

Water closet (Wash Down Type): Water closets shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-I) and 2556 (Part-II), as specified and shall be of "Wash down type". The closets shall be of one piece construction. Each water closet shall have not less than two holes having a minimum diameter of 6.5 mm for fixing to floor and shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type. It shall also have an inlet or supply horn for connecting the flushing pipe of dimensions to suit the flushing rim. In the case of box rims adequate number of holes, on each side together with a slot opposite the inlet shall be provided. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. The water closet shall have a weep hole at the flushing inlet. Each water closet shall have an integral with either 'S' or 'P' outlet with atleast 50 mm water seal. For P trap, the slope of the outlet shall be 14 deg. below the horizontal. Where required the water closet shall have an antisiphonage 50 mm dia vent horn on the outlet side of the trap and on either right or left hand or centre as specified set at an angle of 45 deg. and invert of vent hole not below the central line of the outlet. The inside surface of water closets and traps shall be uniform and smooth in order to enable an efficient flush. The serrated part of the outlet shall not be glazed externally. The water closet when sealed at the bottom of the trap in line with the back plate, shall be capable of holding not less than 15 litres of water between the normal water level and the highest possible water level of the water closet as installed.

Dimensions and Tolerances

Where tolerances are not given for a specific dimension, the following shall be permissible.

- On dimension 75 mm and over $+ 4$ percent
- On dimensions less than 75 mm $+ 2$ mm
- On all angles $+ 3$ deg.

INSTALLATION OF MIRROR

Fixing: The mirror shall be mounted on backing with environmentally friendly material other than asbestos cement sheet shall be fixed in position by means of 4 C.P brass screws and CP brass washers, over rubber washers and wooden plugs firmly embedded in walls. CP brass clamps with CP brass screws may be an alternative method of fixing, where so directed. Unless specified otherwise the longer side shall be fixed horizontally.

INSTALLATION OF SEAT AND COVER TO WATER CLOSET

Fixing: The sheet shall be fixed to the pan by means of two corrosion resistant hinge bolts with a minimum length of shank of 65mm and threaded to within 25 mm of the flange supplied by the manufacturer along with the seat. Each bolt shall be provided with two suitably shaped washers of rubber or other similar materials for adjusting the level of the seat while fixing it to the pans. In addition, one non-ferrous or stainless steel washer

shall be provided with each bolt. The maximum external diameter of the washer fixed on the underside of the pan shall not be greater than 25 mm. Alternative hinging devices as supplied by the manufacturer of the seat can also be used for fixing with the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

INSTALLATION OF SINK

The installation shall consist of assembly of sink CI brackets, union and G.I. or P.V.C waste pipe.

Fixing: The sink shall be supported on CI cantilever brackets, embedded in cement concrete (1:2:4) block of size 100x75x150 mm; Brackets shall be fixed in position before the dado work is done. The CP, brass or P.V.C union shall be connected to 40 mm nominal bore GI or PVC waste pipe which shall be suitably bent towards the wall and shall discharge into a floor trap. CP, brass trap and union and waste shall be paid separately. The height of front edge of sink from the floor level shall be 80 cm.

INSTALLATION OF WATER CLOSET

Installation of water closet with seat and cover, flushing cistern and flush bend.

Fixing: The closet shall be fixed to the floor by means of 75 mm long 6.5 mm diameter counter-sunk bolts and bolts embedded in floor concrete.

INSTALLATION OF FOOT RESTS

After laying the floor around the squatting pan as specified a pair of foot rests shall be fixed in cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement: 3 coarse sand).

INSTALLATION OF TOWER RAIL

It shall be fixed in position by means of CP brass screws on wall surface by means of PVC clasp fasteners, firmly embedded in wall.

Mosquito proof netting

Mosquito proof netting shall be provided at all ventilation pipe out let openings. A cap type netting made of 2 layers of 100 mesh brass wire gauge at a spacing of 2.5 cms and the space between the two layers filled with uncompact glass wool shall be provided. The frame of net cap shall be in brass or stainless steel and clamped at the outlet of ventilating pipe.

CHAPTER-7- SANITARY INSTALLATIONS WORKS

APPLIANCES AND FITTINGS

All vitreous and sanitary appliances (Vitreous china) shall conform to IS: 2556 (part I) general requirements.

The chromium plating shall conform to IS: 4827 and shall be of grade 2(thickness 10 micron). The chromium plating shall never be deposited on brass unless a heavy coating of nickel is interposed.

Flushing Cisterns

The flushing cisterns shall be automatic or manually operated high level or low level as specified for water closets and urinals. A high level cistern is intended to operate with minimum height of 125 cm and a low level cistern with a maximum height of 30 cm between the top of the pan and underside of the cistern.

Cisterns shall be of Cast Iron, Vitreous China, Pressed steel (IS: 774 for flushing type and IS: 2326 for automatic flushing cistern and plastic (IS: 7231.)

The cistern shall be supported on two Cast Iron brackets of size as approved by the Engineer-in-charge and embedded in cement concrete 1:2:4 block, 100 x 75 x 150 mm. The Cast Iron brackets shall conform to IS: 775. These shall be properly protected by suitable impervious paint.

The cistern shall have a removable cover which shall fit closely on it and be secured against displacement. In designs where the operating mechanism is attached to the cover, this may be made in two sections, but the section supporting the mechanism shall be securely bolted or screwed to the body. The outlet fitting of each cistern shall be securely connected to the cistern. The nominal internal diameter of the cistern outlet shall be not

less than 32 mm and 38 mm for high level and low level cisterns respectively and the length of the outlet of the cistern shall be $37 + 2$ mm.

Ball valve shall be of screwed type 15 mm in diameter and shall conform to IS 1703. The float shall be made of polyethylene as specified in IS; 9762.

The flush type shall be of (a) medium quality galvanized iron having internal diameter $32 + 1$ mm for high level cisterns and $38 + 1$ low level cistern. The flush pipe shall be of suitable length with bends etc. as required for fixing it with front or back inlet W.C. Pan (b) Polyethylene pipes low density conforming to IS: 3076 or high density conforming to IS:4984. (c) Unplasticised PVC pipes conforming to IS: 4985. For high density polyethylene and unplasticised PVC pipes, the outside diameter pipes shall be 40 mm. When PVC plumbing pipes are used, the outside diameter of pipe shall be 40 mm for high level cisterns and 50 mm for low level cisterns.

In case of high level cistern the flush pipe shall be a vertical pipe 125 cm long and having a nominal internal diameter $32 + 1$ mm (except plastic flush pipes) and in case of low level cistern 30 cm long and $38 + 1$ mm diameter (except plastic flush pipes)

Overflow pipe

GI overflow pipe shall be of not less than 20 mm nominal bore and shall incorporate a non corrodible mosquito proof brass cover having 1.25 mm dia perforation, screwed in a manner which will permit it to be readily cleaned or renewed when necessary. No provision shall be made whereby the overflow from the cistern shall discharge directly into the water closet or soil pipe without being detected.

The invert of the overflow pipes in the case of high level and low level cisterns shall be 19 mm minimum above the working water level. In case of overflow due to any reason water should drain out through the overflow pipe and not through the siphon pipe.

The plastic overflow pipes shall be manufactured from high density polyethylene conforming to Is 4984 or unplasticised PVC conforming to IS 4985.

Foot rests: Foot rests shall be of Vitreous China conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-X). Foot rests which are rectangular shall meet the minimum requirements and dimensions and may be of different designs where so specified. Foot rests of different shapes and sizes shall also be allowed subject to approval of Engineer-in-charge.

Mirror: The mirror shall be of superior sheet glass with edges rounded off or beveled, as specified. It shall be free from flaws, specks or bubbles. The size of the mirror shall be 60x45 cm unless specified otherwise and its thickness shall not be less than 5.5mm. It shall be free from silvering defects.

Pillar Taps: Pillar taps shall be chromium plated brass and shall conform to IS: 1795. Every pillar tap, complete with its component parts shall withstand an internally applied hydraulic pressure of 20 Kg/sq.cm maintained for a period of 2 minutes during which periods it shall neither leak nor sweat.

Sinks: Laboratory sinks shall be of white vitreous china with dimensions as specified conforming to IS: 2256 (Pt. V). Kitchen sinks shall be of white glazed fire clay confirming to IS: 771(Part-II) with upto date amendments. The kitchen sink shall be of one piece construction with or without rim, with or without overflow.

Towel rail

The towel rail shall be of:

CP Brass with two CP brass brackets coated with nickel chromium plating of thickness not less than grade no.2 of IS: 4827.

Anodized aluminium fluted surface with two anodized aluminium brackets. The size of the rail shall be 75 cm x 20 mm dia or 60 cm x 20 mm dia, 1.25 mm thick as specified. The fixing screw shall be of CP brass.

Urinals

Bowl type urinals: Urinal basins shall be of flat back or corner wall type lipped in front These shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556-(Part VI) Sec.I. The urinals shall of one piece construction. Each urinal shall be provided with not less than two fixing holes of minimum dia 6.5 mm on each side. Each urinal shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type and inlet of supply horn for connecting the flush pipe. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. It shall have a weep hole at the flushing inlet of the urinals.

The following tolerances may be allowed on the dimensions:

On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent

On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm

On all angles ± 3 degree

Stall Urinals: The stall urinal and its screens shall be of white glazed fire clay conforming to IS: 771 (Pt.3-Sec.2). The stall shall be 1140 mm high and 460 mm wide with 400 mm overall depth at the base. Where specified, screens which shall be 1200 mm high and 15 cm wide (overall) and projecting 50 cm after suitable embedment in the wall shall be provided as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

Half stall urinals: They shall be of white vitreous China conforming to IS: 2556 (Part VI-Sec.2).

Urinal Partition Slabs: Urinal partition slabs shall be provided, as specified.

Wash Basins: Wash basins shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-I) and IS: 2556 (Part-IV). Wash basins either of flat back or angle back as specified shall be of one piece construction, including a combined overflow. Stud slots to receive the brackets on the underside of the wash basin shall be suitable for a bracket with stud not exceeding 13 mm diameter, 5 mm high and 305 mm from back of basin to the centre of the stud. The stud shall be of depth sufficient to take 5 mm stud. Every basin shall have an integral soap holder recess slot type of overflow having an area of not less than 5 sq.cm shall be provided and shall be so designed as to facilitate cleaning of the overflow.

Where oval shape or round shape wash basin are required to be fixed these shall be fixed preferably in RCC platform with local available stone topping either fully sunk in stone top or top flush with stone topping as directed by Engineer-in-charge.

The wash basins shall be one of the following patterns and sizes as specified.

c) Flat back: 630 x 450 mm

550 x 400 mm

450 x 300 mm

d) Angle back: 600 x 400 mm

400 x 400 mm

White glazed pedestals for wash basins, where specified shall be provided. The quality of glazing of the pedestal shall be exactly the same as that of the basin along with which it is to be installed. It shall completely recessed at the back to accommodate supply and waste pipes and fittings. It shall be capable of supporting the basin rigidly and adequately and shall be so designed as to make the height from the floor to top of the rim of basin 75 to 80 cm. The waste fittings shall be brass chromium plate or as specified. The following tolerances may be allowed on dimensions specified:

On dimension 75 mm and over + 4 percent

On dimensions less than 75 mm + 2 mm

Diameter of the waste hole + 3 mm

Waste fittings for wash basins and sinks: The waste fittings shall be of nickel chromium plated brass, with thickness of plating not less than service grade 2 of IS: 4827 which is capable of receiving polish and will not easily scale off. The fitting shall conform in all respect to IS: 2963. It shall be sound, free from laps, blow holes and pits and other manufacturing defects. External and internal surfaces shall be clean and smooth. They shall be neatly dressed and be truly machined so that the nut smoothly moves on the body.

Waste fitting from wash basins shall be of nominal size of 32 mm.

Water closet

Squatting pans: Squatting pans shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 Part-I from General Requirements and relevant IS codes for each pattern as described below:

i) Long pattern-conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-III)

ii) Orissa pattern-conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-III)

iii) Integrated type conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-XIV)

Each pan shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type. It shall also have an inlet or supply horn for connecting the flush pipes. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. It shall have weep hole at the flushing inlet to the pan. The flushing inlet shall be in the front, unless otherwise specified or ordered by the Engineer-in-charge. The inside of the bottom of the pan shall have sufficient slope from the front towards the outlet and sir face shall be uniform and smooth to enable easy and quick disposal while flushing. The exterior surface of the outlet below the flange shall be an unglazed surface which shall have grooves at right

angles to the axis of the outlet. In all cases a pan shall be provided with a 100 mm) S.C.I. trap 'P' or 'S' type with approximately 50 mm water seal and 50 mm dia vent horn, here required by the Engineer-in-charge,

The following tolerances may be allowed on the dimensions specified:

Long pattern and Orissa pattern:

- h) On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent
- i) On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm
- j) On all angles ± 3 deg.
- k) The top surface of long pattern pan shall not at any point vary from its designed plane or contour by more than 6 mm for size 580 mm and by more than 10 mm for sizes 630 mm and measured vertically. This value shall not exceed 10 mm in case of Orissa pattern pans.

Integrated squatting pan:

- l) On dimension 50 mm and over ± 4 percent
- m) On dimensions less than 50 mm ± 2 mm
- n) On all angles ± 3 deg.

Water closet (Wash Down Type): Water closets shall be of white vitreous china conforming to IS: 2556 (Part-I) and 2556 (Part-II), as specified and shall be of "Wash down type". The closets shall be of one piece construction. Each water closet shall have not less than two holes having a minimum diameter of 6.5 mm for fixing to floor and shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type. It shall also have an inlet or supply horn for connecting the flushing pipe of dimensions to suit the flushing rim. In the case of box rims adequate number of holes, on each side together with a slot opposite the inlet shall be provided. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. The water closet shall have a weep hole at the flushing inlet. Each water closet shall have an integral with either 'S' or 'P' outlet with atleast 50 mm water seal. For P trap, the slope of the outlet shall be 14 deg. below the horizontal. Where required the water closet shall have an antisiphonage 50 mm dia vent horn on the outlet side of the trap and on either right or left hand or centre as specified set at an angel of 45 deg. and invert of vent hole not below the central line of the outlet. The inside surface of water closets and traps shall be uniform and smooth in order to enable an efficient flush. The serrated part of the outlet shall not be glazed externally. The water closet when sealed at the bottom of the trap in line with the back plate, shall be capable of holding not less than 15 litres of water between the normal water level and the highest possible water level of the water closet as installed.

Dimensions and Tolerances

Where tolerances are not given for a specific dimension, the following shall be permissible.

- On dimension 75 mm and over $+ 4$ percent
- On dimensions less than 75 mm $+ 2$ mm
- On all angles $+ 3$ deg.

INSTALLATION OF MIRROR

Fixing: The mirror shall be mounted on backing with environmentally friendly material other than asbestos cement sheet shall be fixed in position by means of 4 C.P brass screws and CP brass washers, over rubber washers and wooden plugs firmly embedded in walls. CP brass clamps with CP brass screws may be an alternative method of fixing, where so directed. Unless specified otherwise the longer side shall be fixed horizontally.

INSTALLATION OF SEAT AND COVER TO WATER CLOSET

Fixing: The sheet shall be fixed to the pan by means of two corrosion resistant hinge bolts with a minimum length of shank of 65mm and threaded to within 25 mm of the flange supplied by the manufacturer along with the seat. Each bolt shall be provided with two suitably shaped washers of rubber or other similar materials for adjusting the level of the seat while fixing it to the pans. In addition, one non-ferrous or stainless steel washer shall be provided with each bolt. The maximum external diameter of the washer fixed on the underside of the pan shall not be greater than 25 mm. Alternative hinging devices as supplied by the manufacturer of the seat can also be used for fixing with the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

INSTALLATION OF SINK

The installation shall consist of assembly of sink CI brackets, union and G.I. or P.V.C waste pipe.

Fixing: The sink shall be supported on CI cantilever brackets, embedded in cement concrete (1:2:4) block of size 100x75x150 mm; Brackets shall be fixed in position before the dado work is done. The CP. brass or P.V.C union shall be connected to 40 mm nominal bore GI or PVC waste pipe which shall be suitably bent towards the wall and shall discharge into a floor trap. CP. brass trap and union and waste shall be paid separately. The height of front edge of sink from the floor level shall be 80 cm.

INSTALLATION OF WATER CLOSET

Installation of water closet with seat and cover, flushing cistern and flush bend.

Fixing: The closet shall be fixed to the floor by means of 75 mm long 6.5 mm diameter counter-sunk bolts and bolts embedded in floor concrete.

INSTALLATION OF FOOT RESTS

After laying the floor around the squatting pan as specified a pair of foot rests shall be fixed in cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement: 3 coarse sand).

INSTALLATION OF TOWER RAIL

It shall be fixed in position by means of CP brass screws on wall surface by means of PVC clash fasteners, firmly embedded in wall.

Mosquito proof netting

Mosquito proof netting shall be provided at all ventilation pipe out let openings. A cap type netting made of 2 layers of 100 mesh brass wire gauge at a spacing of 2.5 cms and the space between the two layers filled with uncompacted glass wool shall be provided. The frame of net cap shall be in brass or stainless steel and clamped at the outlet of ventilating pipe.

CHAPTER 8-WATER SUPPLY

- 8.0** Terminology
- 8.1 Pipes
- 8.2 Transporting and Handling Pipes
- 8.3 Laying, Jointing and Field Testing of Pipes
- 8.4 Quality Control
- 8.5 Installation of Underground Services Warning Tape
- 8.6 Concrete around Pipelines
- 8.7 Cleanliness
- 8.8 Valves
- 8.9 Flow Meter
- 8.10 Valve Chamber and Meter House
- 8.11 Supplying and Fixing Vents
- 8.12 Rubber Packing
- 8.13 MS Bolts and Nuts
- 8.14 Pig Lead
- 8.15 Water Level Indicator
- 8.16 Lightning Arrestor
- 8.17 Fire Hydrants
- 8.18 Ball Valves/Float Valves
- 8.19 Scour Valve/Washout Valve
- 8.20 ELSR and Sump
- 8.21 List of Mandatory Tests
- 8.22 Trial Run

CHAPTER 8: WATER SUPPLY

List of Relevant Bureau of Indian Standard codes to be followed.

1	IS. 8329	Centrifugally cast ductile iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
2	IS. 9523	Ductile iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
3	IS 11906	Recommendations for cement mortar lining cast iron, mild steel and ductile iron pipes and fittings for transportation of water.
4	IS 12288	Code of practice for laying of ductile iron pipes.
5	IS 5531	Cast iron specials for asbestos cement pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
6	IS 4984	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipes for potable water supply, sewage and industrial effluent
7	IS 4985	uPVC pipes for potable water supply.
8	IS 7634	Code of practice for plastic pipe work for potable water supply. Part. 2 - Laying and jointing of polyethylene pipes Part. 3 – Laying and jointing PVC pipes.
9	IS 7834	Injection moulded PVC fittings with solvent cement joints for water supply.
10	IS 8008	Injection moulded HDPE fittings for potable water supplies.
11	IS 8360	Fabricated HDPE fittings for potable water supplies.
12	IS 10124	Fabricated PVC fittings for potable water supplies.
13	IS 12235	Methods of test for unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies.
14	IS 2373	Water meter (bulk type)
15	IS 780	Sluice valves for water works purposes (50 to 300 mm size)
16	IS 2906	Sluice valves for water works purposes (350 to 1200mm size)

8.0 TERMINOLOGY

Ductile Iron

Product by a metallurgical process, which involves addition of magnesium into molten iron of low sulphur content.

Asbestos Cement Pipes:

Pipes made of a mixture of asbestos paste and Cement.

Cast Iron Detachable Joint

A jointing unit of AC pipes comprising two cast iron flanges, a central cast iron collar, two rubber rings and a set of bolts and nuts.

A.C. Coupling Joint

An A.C. Coupling having inside grooves to hold rubber rings and three rubber rings.

8.1 PIPES

Pipes of many materials are available for use in Water Supply works

8.1.1 Cast Iron Pipes (CI Pipes)

The advantages of CI Pipes are good durability, good strength, low cost of maintenance and easy tapping facility for house connections by drilling and inserting a ferrule. The disadvantages are heavy weight, high transport cost and high laying and jointing cost.

8.1.1.1 Types of CI Pipes

Based on the method of manufacture, CI Pipes are of two types – (i) Vertically cast or pit-cast pipes and (ii) Centrifugally cast or spun pipes. Vertically cast pipes are cast using vertical moulds as specified in IS 1537. Spun pipes are cast in accordance with IS 1536. Spun pipes are more compact, free from blow holes, of lesser weight and of smooth inner surface

compared to centrifugally cast pipes. Standard lengths of CI spun pipes are 3.66m, 4.0m, 4.5m, 5.0m and 5.5m. Common sizes available are 80mm, 100mm, 125mm, 150mm, 200mm, 250mm, 300mm, 350mm, 400mm, 450mm, 500mm, 600mm, 700mm, 750mm, 800mm, 900mm and 1000mm. Longer sizes can be obtained against special manufacturing. Size referred to is the internal diameters.

Based on the thickness of pipe shell, that provides capacity to withstand working pressure, CI pipes are classified as class LA, A and B. Class LA is taken as the base for evolving the series. Class A and B allow 10% and 20% increases in thickness respectively.

8.1.1.2 Pressure rating of CI pipes

The pressure and working pressure of class LA, A and B pipes are given in the tables below

TABLE 8.1: Test and working pressure of spigot and socket ended spun pipes

Class of Pipe	Test Pressure at works, kg/sq.cm		Test Pressure at site, kg/sq.cm		Maximum working Pressure inclusive of surge pressure, kg/sq.cm	
	Upto 600mm	Above 600mm	Upto 600mm	Above 600mm	Upto 600mm	Above 600mm
LA	35	15	16	15	10	10
A	35	20	20	20	12.5	12.5
B	35	25	25	25	16.0	15.0

TABLE 8.2: Test and working pressure of Flanged spun pipes

Class of Pipe	Test Pressure at works, kg/sq.cm		Test Pressure at site, kg/sq.cm		Maximum working Pressure inclusive of surge pressure, kg/sq.cm	
	Upto 300mm	350 to 600mm	Upto 300mm	350 to 600mm	Upto 300mm	350 to 600mm
B	25	16	25	20	16	16

8.1.1.3 Cast Iron fittings

All cast iron fittings for all types of jointing, the fittings shall conform to IS: 1538. Only one type of fittings shall be used for all classes (LA, A, B etc.) of pipes.

Except otherwise required, all fittings shall be coated externally and internally. Each fitting shall be marked with trade mark of manufacturer, nominal diameter, weight, last two digits of the year of manufacture and ISI certification mark.

8.1.2 Ductile Iron Pipes (DI Pipes)

DI Pipes are centrifugally cast (spun) in accordance with IS 8329. DI Pipes are also called spheroidal graphite iron pipes or nodular pipes. Advantages of DI Pipes over cast iron pipes are greater tensile strength, significant elongation at break, high resistance against breakage due to impact and lighter in mass as compared to cast iron pipes.

DI fittings shall conform to IS 9523. CI fittings in accordance with IS 13382 can also be used in DI pipe lines.

DI pipes are available in standard lengths of 4m, 5m, 5.5m and 6m. Common sizes available are from 80mm to 2000mm. Size referred to is the internal diameter.

8.1.2.1 Classification of DI Pipes

DI Pipes are classified as K7, K8, K9, K10 and K12 depending upon the service conditions and manufacturing process. Test and working pressure of different classes of DI pipes are furnished in **Table 8.3**.

Diameter of Pipe	Test Pressure at works Kg/cm ² (Mpa)
	233

Mm	K7	K8	K9	K10	K12
80 - 300	32 (3.2)	40 (4.0)	50 (5.0)		
350 - 600	25 (2.5)	32 (3.2)	40 (4.0)		
700 - 1000	18 (1.8)	25 (2.5)	32 (3.2)		
1100 - 2000	12 (1.2)	18 (1.8)	25 (2.5)		

Note: Maximum working pressure including surge pressure is 50% of the works pressure.

For screwed or welded flanged pipes, the minimum classes based on working pressure criteria are as follows.

TABLE 8.4: Minimum class for DI flanged pipes

Nominal Dia., mm	Screwed on flange minimum				Welded on flange minimum			
	PN-10	PN-16	PN-25	PN-40	PN-10	PN-16	PN-25	PN-40
80-450	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉
500-600	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	K ₁₀
700-1200	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	-	K ₉	K ₉	K ₉	-
1400-2000	K ₁₀	K ₁₀	-	-	K ₉	K ₉	-	-

8.1.2.2 Coating.

Pipes shall be protected internally and externally with lining and coating respectively.

8.1.2.2.1 External Coating.

External coating shall be with metallic zinc rich paint not less than 130 grams per square metre with a local minimum of 110 grams per square metre or bitumen coating with mean thickness not less than 70 micro metres or polythene sleeving of density between 910 and 930 kg/cubic metre.

When specified, cement lining with a seal coat of bituminous material shall be given.

8.1.2.2.2 Internal Lining.

By agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser, the following lining shall be provided to suit the conditions of use.

- Portland cement lining (IS. 8112 or IS. 45)
- Sulphate resisting cement mortar lining (IS. 12330 or IS. 6909)
- High alumina cement mortar lining (IS. 6452)
- Bituminous paint

8.1.2.2.3 Cement Mortar Lining.

Portland cement mortar lining performs well and expected life is about 50 years in soft water with moderate amount of aggressive carbon dioxide and when pH is in the range of 6 to 9. When mortar lining is exposed to sulphate attack, sulphate resisting cement mortar shall be used. When the water is aggressive (pH between 4 and 6) high alumina cement mortar shall be used. High alumina cement lining also offers excellent resistance to abrasion.

8.1.2.2.4 Method of Lining.

Cement mortar lining is done in the factory by centrifugal process to ensure uniform thickness. With lining 'C' value will be 140 for pipes diameter less than 1200mm and 145 for pipes of diameter greater than 1200mm.

8.1.2.3 Marking

Each pipe shall be marked with manufacturer, nominal diameter, class, last 2 digits of the year of manufacture and a short white line at the spigot end of pipe with push button joints.

8.1.2.4 Ductile Iron Fittings

Ductile iron fittings shall conform to IS. 9523.

8.1.3 Steel Pipes

Steel pipes shall be welded pipes, seamless pipes or spiral weld pipes.

8.1.3.1 Mild Steel Pipes

Mild steel tubes and specials shall conform to IS. 1239 for sizes upto 150mm. These are made from tested quality of steel by hot finished seamless, electric resistance welded, high frequency induction welded or hot finished welded. Steel pipes (tubes and sockets) of smaller diameter can be made from solid bar sections by hot or cold drawing process, referred to as seamless pipes. Larger sizes are manufactured by open hearth, electric or basic oxygen welding process. Pipes shall be in random lengths from 4 to 7 metres. Larger pipes shall conform to IS. 3589. Standard Mild Steel pipes are available in sizes 15mm to 500mm and in random lengths 4 metres to 7 metres. The size referred to is the internal diameter. High Test Line Mild Steel Pipes are referred to in terms of outside diameter.

8.1.3.2 Classes of Pipes

Steel pipes are classed as light, medium and heavy, based on the thickness of pipes.

8.1.3.3 Hydraulic Tests at Factory

Each tube of smaller size (upto 150mm) shall be hydraulically tested at manufacturer's works to withstand a pressure of 5MPa ($1\text{MPa}=10.2\text{ kg/square centimetre}=0.102\text{ kg/mm}^2=1\text{N/mm}^2$). Larger pipes shall be tested using the formula $P=2St/D$ where P=Test Pressure in MPa, S=Stress in MPa which shall be taken as 40% of the specified minimum tensile strength, t=Thickness in mm, D=Outside diameter in mm.

8.1.3.4 Galvanising

When tubes are to be galvanized, the zinc coating shall conform to IS. 4736. (Hot dip zinc coatings on steel tubes.)

8.1.3.5 Nominal Diameter

Nominal diameter or nominal bore of steel pipe is the inner diameter of the pipe.

8.1.3.6 Markings

Each pipe shall be marked with manufacturer's name or trade mark, nominal diameter, pipe designation/wall thickness and ISI certification mark.

8.1.3.7 Fittings for Steel Pipes

8.1.3.7.1 Screwed fittings

Malleable iron fittings for steel pipes shall conform to IS 1879. Wrought steel fittings shall conform to IS 1239. Threads to these fittings shall be as per IS 554. Galvanising of the special shall be done as stipulated in IS 1239. The specials are manufactured in three grades – light, medium and heavy. After being screwed, the specials should withstand an internal water pressure of 5MPa without any sign of leakage.

8.1.3.7.2 Plane Ended Specials

In case of plain end fittings, wrought steel butt welding fittings are used.

Flanges may be screwed or welded type. The contact surface may be plain, serrated and grooved for ring joints. The serrated finish shall be of spiral or concentric grooves, usually about 0.4mm deep with 12 serrations per centimetre. The flanges shall conform to IS 6392. The bolts and nuts shall be in accordance with IS 1364.

8.1.3.8 Protection against corrosion

Against internal corrosion, steel pipes shall be given epoxy lining or hot applied coal tar/asphalt lining or rich cement mortar lining at works or in field by centrifuging. Outer coating for underground pipe line shall be in cement – sand guniting or hot applied coal tar asphaltic enamel reinforced with fibre-glass fabric yarn. The protective coating shall be in accordance with IS. 10221.

8.1.4 Asbestos Cement Pipes (A.C. Pipes)

Asbestos Cement Pipes are manufactured from a mixture of asbestos paste and cement pressed by steel rollers. They can be drilled and tapped for connections using saddle piece and ferrule. A.C. Pipes are available in sizes 80mm, 100mm, 125mm, 150mm, 200mm, 250mm, 300mm, 350mm, 400mm, 450mm, 500mm and 600mm. Standard length of pipe is 4 metres.

Advantages of A.C. pipes are non- corrosiveness to most natural soil conditions, good flow characteristics, light weight, easy in cutting, drilling and fitting with C.I. Specials, greater deflection with joints, ease of handling and quick laying. Disadvantages are poor capacity to withstand high superimposed load, corrosion by acids and highly septic sewage, erosion by grit particles on steep gradients and high velocities.

8.1.4.1 Classification of pipes

A.C. pipes are classified according to their test pressures as given below.

TABLE 8.5: Class, Test pressure and working pressure of A.C. pipes.

Class of pipe	Test Pressure at works, kg/sq.cm	Working Pressure, kg/sq.cm	
		Pumping	Gravity
Class 5	5.0	2.5	3.3
Class 10	10.0	5.0	6.7
Class 15	15.0	7.5	10.0
Class 20	20.0	10.0	13.3
Class 25	25.0	12.5	16.7

8.1.4.2 Specials

Plain ended cast iron specials conforming to IS.5531 shall be used as specials.

8.1.5 Concrete Pipes

Concrete pipes are manufactured conforming to IS.458, by centrifugal (spun) process. Concrete pipes shall be manufactured with or without reinforcement. These pipes are available in lengths 2, 2.5 and 3metres. Size referred to is the internal diameter.

8.1.5.1 Classification of pipes

Concrete pipes are classified as non–pressure pipes and pressure pipes. Non pressure pipes are referred to as NP and pressure pipes as P. There are 4 classes of non-pressure pipes, used for different purposes, as shown below.

TABLE 8.6: Classification and use of non-pressure concrete pipes.

Class	Description	Use
NP1	Unreinforced	For drainage and irrigation
NP2	Reinforced, light duty	For culverts carrying light traffic
NP3	Reinforced, medium duty	For culverts carrying medium traffic
NP4	Reinforced, heavy duty	For drainage and irrigation use, for culverts carrying heavy traffic

There are 3 classes of pressure pipes used for water supply.

TABLE 8.7: Classification of pressure concrete pipes used for water supply.

Class	Description	Use
P1	Reinforced concrete pipes tested to hydrostatic pressure 0.2 mpa	For use on gravity mains. Working pressure not to exceed 2/3 test pressure. Usable for sewers where water tight joints are required.
P2	Reinforced concrete pipes tested to 0.4 mpa	For use on gravity lines with working pressure 2/3 test pressure and pumping main with working pressure ½ the test

		pressure.
P3	Reinforced concrete pipes tested to 0.6 mpa	For use on gravity lines with working pressure 2/3 test pressure and pumping main with working pressure ½ the test pressure.

8.1.5.2 Sizes available

Class P1 pipes are available in sizes 80, 100, 150, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200mm. Class P2 available in 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 and 600mm sizes while class P3 are available in 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350 and 400mm sizes.

8.1.6 Pre-stressed Concrete Pipes

Reinforced pre-stressed concrete pressure pipes are manufactured in accordance with IS.784. These pipes can be economically used for intermediate pressure in the range 6kg/cm² to 20 kg/cm² for factory test. Size referred to is the internal diameter.

Pipes are available in lengths given below. Size is referred to the internal diameter.

TABLE 8.8: Internal Diameter and length of pipe.

Internal diameter in mm.	Length in meter
80 to 400	4, 5 and 6
450 to 1700	4, 5 and 6

8.1.6.1 Classification of Pipes

No specific classification is available since the pipes can be designed to take care of the desired pressure, by appropriate pre-stressing. Field test pressure shall be 1.5 times the working pressure. Factory testing shall be field test pressure + 2.0 kg/cm².

8.1.7 Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Pipes

PVC and Polyethylene pipes fall under the general title of Plastic pipes. uPVC pipes are manufactured in accordance with IS:4985. The pipes are produced by extrusion process. The compound for extrusion comprises PVC resin, colouring pigments, opacifiers and heat stabilizers. Advantages of uPVC pipes are resistance to corrosion, light weight, toughness, rigidity, ease of fabrication, economical in laying, jointing and maintenance. Sizes available are 16mm, 20mm, 25mm, 32mm, 40mm, 50mm, 63mm, 75mm, 90mm, 110mm, 125mm, 140mm, 160mm, 180mm, 200mm, 225mm and 250mm. uPVC pipes are referred to the outer diameter.

8.1.7.1 Classification of pipes

uPVC pipes are available in working pressure ranges of 2.5, 4, 6, 8 and 10 kg/cm² at 27°C and classified under the same working pressure.

8.1.7.2 Length of pipe.

U PVC pipes are available in standard length of 6 metres.

8.1.8 High Density Polyethylene Pipes (HDPE pipes)

HDPE pipes shall conform to IS 4984. The pipes are manufactured by extrusion technique.

HDPE pipes are classified on pressure ratings as PN 2 for 0.2 MPa, PN 4 for 0.4 Mpa, PN 6 for 0.6 Mpa, PN 8 for 0.8 Mpa, PN 10 for 1 MPa. The pipes shall be used for a temperature range upto 45°C. The recommended maximum working stress for the material at 27°C in a pipe is 50 kg/sq.cm. The pipes are referred to in terms of outer diameter.

HDPE pipes are flexible and tough, at the same time they are resilient and conform to the topography of the land/trench when laid. They are coilaible. The diameter of the coil shall not

be less than 25 times the outside nominal diameter of the pipe without any kinks. These pipes can be easily bent in installations reducing the specials like bend and elbow. They are lighter in weight and easy to carry. They can withstand movement of heavy traffic. They have non-adherent surface, which reject any material that would impede the flow. HDPE pipes are anti-corrosive and have smooth inner surface.

These pipes are commonly available in sizes 20mm, 25mm, 32mm, 40mm, 50mm, 63mm, 75mm, 90mm, 110mm, 125mm, 140mm, 160mm, 180mm, 200mm, 225mm, 250mm, 280mm, 315mm and 355mm. The sizes indicate outer diameter. Pipes will be supplied in coils or straight lengths of 5 to 20 metres. Longer length reduces the number of joints.

Colour of pipes shall be black with 3 blue stripes. Depth of stripes shall not be more than 0.2mm.

The pipes shall be marked with white paint on either side of the pipes. For coils, marking shall be made at both ends and at spacing not exceeding 5 metres in between.

Alternatively marking shall be done hot embossed on white base, every metre throughout the length of the pipe or coil. Marking shall contain the following information.

- Manufacturer's name/ Trade name
- Designation of pipe (Grade of raw material, class of pipe, nominal outside diameter)
- Lot/batch number
- ISI certification mark and
- Raw material manufacturers

The colour used for marking shall be as given below.

TABLE 8.9: Class of pipes and colour of marking

Class of pipe	Class 1 (2 kg/cm ²)	Class 2 (2.5 kg/cm ²)	Class 3 (4 kg/cm ²)	Class 4 (6 kg/cm ²)	Class 5 (10 kg/cm ²)
Colour	Orange	Red	Blue	Green	Yellow

HDPE pipes cannot be located with conventional electronic pipe locators. Therefore proper record of pipe location shall be maintained. Residual chlorine has no/negligible effect on HDPE pipe. These pipes are susceptible to rodent attack. Polyethylene may continue to burn, once ignited.

8.1.8.1 Verification of Dimensions

- i) Method of measurement of diameter, thickness and ovality: Outside diameter shall be taken as the average of two measurements taken at right angles for pipes upto 110 mm dia. As an alternative, diameter shall be measured preferably by using a flexible Pi tape or circometer, having an accuracy of not less than 0.1mm.
- ii) Thickness shall be measured by a dial vernier or ball ended micrometer. Resulting dimension shall be rounded to 0.1mm. Outside diameter shall be measured at a distance of at least 300 mm from the end of the pipe. In case of dispute, the dimension of pipes shall be measured after conditioning at room temperature for 4 hours.
- iii) Ovality: It is the difference between maximum outside diameter and minimum outside diameter at the same cross section at 300mm away from the cut end. For coiled pipes, it shall be measured prior to coiling (or after re-rounding of pipes).

8.1.8.2 Performance requirements

- i) Visual appearance: Internal and external surfaces shall be smooth, clean and free from grooving and other defects. Ends shall be square with the axis of pipe. Slight shallow longitudinal grooves or irregularities in the wall thickness shall be

permissible provided that the wall thickness remains within the permissible limits. The outside diameter, thickness, tolerance in thickness and ovality shall be as per relevant IS.

- ii) Hydraulic characteristics: When subjected to internal pressure creep rupture test, the pipes shall not show signs of localised swelling, leakage or weeping and shall not burst during the test duration. The temperature, duration of test and induced stress for the test shall be as per details given in the table below:

TABLE 8.10: Type of Test, Temperature, Duration of Test and Induced Stress for Test

Sl. No	Test	Test temp (°C)	Test duration (min holding time) Seconds	Induced Stress (MPa)		
				PE 63	PE 90	PE 110
1	Type test	80	165	3.5	4.6	5.5
2	Acceptance test	80	48	3.8	4.9	5.7

The internal test pressure for the above test shall be calculated by adopting the formula given below

$$P = \frac{2 \times p \times s}{(d-s)}$$

where
p=test pressure in MPa
s=minimum wall thickness in mm
d=outside diameter in mm
P=induced stress in MPa as given in the table above

- iii) Reversion test: Longitudinal reversion shall not be greater than 3%
- iv) Overall migration test: When tested from a composite sample of minimum of 3 pipes as per IS 9845, the overall migration of constituents shall be within the limits specified in IS 10146.
- v) Density: Composite sample of minimum of 3 pipes as per IS 7328 shall have a density of 940.3-946.4 kg/ cu m at 27 deg C. The value of density shall not differ from the nominal value by more than 3 kg/cu.m as per clause 5.2.1.1 of IS 7328.
- vi) Melt flow rate (MFR): Composite sample of minimum of 3 pipes as per IS 2530 at 190 deg C with nominal load of 5 kgf , MFR shall be 0.4 -1.1 g/ 10 minutes and also shall not differ by more than 30% of the material used in manufacturing of pipes. The MFR of the material shall be 0.41-1.10g/10 minutes when tested at 190deg C with nominal load of 5kgpf as determined by method prescribed in 7 of IS 2530. The MFR of the material shall be within +20% of the value declared by the manufacturer.
- vii) Carbon black content and dispersion: For composite sample of minimum of 3 samples in accordance with IS 2530, the carbon black content shall be within 2.5+ 0.5% and the dispersion of carbon black shall be satisfactory.

8.1.8.3 Sampling, frequency of tests and criteria for conformity for acceptance tests:

- i) Lot: It shall consist of same size, same pressure rating, same grade and manufactured essentially under similar conditions.

The number of samples to be collected for various tests based on the size of lot shall be as per the table given below .The pipes shall be selected at random for sampling. Starting from any pipe in the lot, count them as 1,2,3,4 etc upto 'r 'and so on where 'r' is the integral part of N/n, N being the number of pipes in the lot and 'n' is the number of pipes in the sample. Every Rth pipe so counted shall be drawn as to constitute the required sample size.

TABLE 8.11: Sample Size, Acceptance Criteria

Number of pipes in lot	Sample number	Sample size	Cumulative sample size	Acceptance number	Rejection number
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 150	First	13	13	0	2
Do	Second	13	26	1	2
151-280	First	20	20	0	3
Do	Second	20	40	3	4
281-500	First	32	32	1	4
Do	Second	32	64	4	5
501-1200	First	50	50	2	5
Do	Second	50	100	6	7
1201-3200	First	80	80	3	7
Do	Second	80	160	8	9
3201-10,000	First	125	125	5	9
Do	Second	125	250	12	13
10,000-35000	First	200	200	7	11
Do	Second	200	400	18	19

- ii) Visual and dimensions: They shall be checked from the first sample size. Pipes failing to satisfying any of the requirements shall be considered as defective. The lot is satisfied if the number of defectives found in the first sample are less than or equal to the corresponding number given in column 6 of the table .The lot is defective if the number of defectives is greater than the number in rejection number. If the defectives number is between columns ‘5’and ‘6’, the second sample of sizes shall be taken and examined .The lot is considered satisfactory, if the number of defectives found in the cumulative sample is less than or equal to the corresponding acceptance number. Otherwise it is considered not satisfactory.

- iii) Hydraulic characteristics, reversion, overall migration, MFR and carbon black / dispersion tests:

The lot having satisfied visual and dimensional requirements only shall be taken up for further testing.

A separate sample size for each of the tests shall be taken as stipulated below and selected at random from the sample already examined for visual and dimensional inspection.

No of pipes	Sample size
Upto 150 pipes	3
151-1200	5

All the pipes in the sample shall be tested for requirements .The lot shall be considered satisfactory if none of the samples tested fails.

8.1.9 Medium Density Polyethylene Pipes (MDPE Pipes)

(NOT USED)

8.1.10 Low Density Polyethylene Pipes (LDPE Pipes)

LDPE Pipes shall conform to IS 3076. Manufacturing process is same as that for HDPE pipes.

Classification under pressure ratings and referring to sizes are same as those for HDPE pipes. LDPE pipes are available in sizes ranging from 12mm to 140mm.

Features of LDPE pipes are similar to HDPE pipes.

8.1.11 Glass Reinforced Plastic Pipes (GRP Pipes)

(NOT USED)

8.1.12 Fibre Reinforced Plastic Pipes (FRP Pipes)

(NOT USED)

8.2 TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING PIPES, SPECIALS AND APPURTENANCES

8.2.1 Transporting and handling:

Pipes and fittings must not be dropped, indented, crushed or impacted. Particular care should be taken to avoid scoring, scrapping and abrasion damage. During transportation, loading and unloading, pipes and fittings shall not be allowed to come into contact with any sharp projections, which may cause damage. During transit, pipes and fittings shall be well secured and adequately supported along their length. Pipes and fittings of plastic materials shall be covered during transportation. Scores or scratches to a depth of 10% or more of wall thickness are sufficient to require rejection of the pipes and fittings. Pipes must not be stored or transported where they are exposed to heat sources likely to exceed 700 C e.g., vehicle exhaust gases.

8.2.2 Safety Precautions:

- i) PE particles can be abrasive if they enter eyes
- ii) Molten PE produced by welding operation will adhere strongly to the skin in the event of accidental contact. Should this occur, the affected part should be flooded with cold water. The molten or solidified material should not be removed from the skin and medical assistance should be obtained even for small burns.

8.3 LAYING, JOINTING AND FIELD TESTING OF PIPES

8.3.1 Handling and Storage Of Pipes- General

8.3.1.1 Pipes and fittings shall be handled and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and subject to the approval of the Engineer. Handling operations shall be carried out with care.

8.3.1.2 Pipes and fittings shall be stored on a flat level area and raised above the ground on timber bearers so that the lowest point of any pipe or fitting is not less than 150 mm above the ground. Pipes and fittings supplied either on pallets or crated shall remain on the pallets or in their crates until required.

8.3.1.3 Non-crated pipes shall be stacked to the approval of the Engineer. Spigot and socket pipes shall be stacked so that successive pipe layers have sockets protruding at opposite ends of the stack. Pipe of different sizes and thickness shall be stacked separately.

8.3.1.4 Each pipe and fitting shall be subjected to a visual inspection after off-loading at site and prior to installation.

8.3.1.5 Pipes and fittings damaged during transportation, handling and storage shall be set aside and the damage brought to the attention of the Engineer. Proposals for repair shall be submitted in writing for the Engineer's approval. If in the Engineer's opinion the nature of any damage is such that the condition of a pipe has been impaired and cannot be repaired the pipe concerned shall not be incorporated in the Works

8.3.2 Laying Jointing and Testing

8.3.2.1 General

Setting Out: Before any excavation for water pipeline/chambers is commenced the Contractor shall define the centre line or other agreed reference line of the Works and erect the necessary profiles throughout their full length if so required by the Engineer.

Pipes and fittings shall be examined for damage and carefully brushed out immediately before laying.

The formation of excavations for pipelines shall be dry, even and free of stones and other protrusions. Where exceptionally poor ground conditions are encountered at the trench formation the Contractor shall, at the direction of the Engineer, excavate down to firm ground or 300mm below formation, whichever is the less. The extra-excavation shall be backfilled with either concrete or selected granular material as directed by the Engineer.

Where pipelines are to be laid in trench, the Contractor shall provide, fix and maintain at such points as may be directed by the Engineer properly painted sight rails and boning rods of predetermined measurement for the boning in of individual pipes to correct alignment. The sight rails shall be at a suitable height vertically above the line of pipes or immediately adjacent thereto and there shall at no time be less than three sight rails in position on each length of pipeline under construction to any one gradient.

Pipelines shall be temporarily capped when pipe laying ceases, to prevent the ingress of foreign matter. The Contractor shall ensure that the pipes remain clean and free from dirt and deposits and if required by the Engineer the pipelines shall be cleaned out using approved methods and equipment, which do not damage to the internal lining of the pipes and valve chambers.

Colour coded plastic marker tapes shall be placed over the pipeline even when not separately specified.

Where pipelines are to be constructed in any tunnel heading or duct provided by the Contractor, the minimum clearance between the inside face of the tunnel heading or duct and the pipe shall be 200 mm unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

The Contractor shall adopt a suitable method of controlling the alignment of a pipeline installed in a tunnel heading or duct to the approval of the Engineer.

Testing: The line of pipes after laying and jointing shall be tested to a pressure at least double that of working pressure, provided that in no case shall the pipes be tested to a less pressure than that equivalent to a head of 40 meters of water and the pipes and joints shall be absolutely watertight. The contractor shall provide the water, appliances and labour for testing the pipes at his own expense.

Regime of testing: The following regime of testing shall be followed through out the period of Contract.

Tests at the start of the Contract.

In house tests shall be conducted as per relevant IS code and the test results submitted together with the request for material approval.

Tests during the Contract Period

Type tests and acceptance tests as stipulated in relevant IS shall be strictly carried out at the factory and acceptability of pipes ascertained before dispatch to site. In addition, field hydrostatic test shall be done and quality of pipes ensured.

8.3.2.2 Cast Iron Pipes

Pipes shall not be thrown from the trucks on hard roads

All pipes, fittings, valves and hydrants shall be carefully lowered into the trench, piece by piece by means of ropes or other tools to prevent damage to them. Pipes of diameter more than 300mm shall be lowered into trenches using chain-pulley blocks.

The pipes shall be inspected for defects by ringing with a light hammer while suspended to detect cracks. If doubt persists, further confirmation may be obtained by passing a little kerosene, which seeps through and shown on the outer surface. Any pipe found unsuitable after inspection and before laying shall be rejected.

The outside of the spigot and inside of the socket shall be wire brushed and wiped clean and dry to make them free from oil and grease before laying. The inner face shall be wiped clean with cloth or cotton waste.

During laying operation, no foreign material like debris, tools, clothes or any other material shall be placed in the pipe.

After placing a length of pipe in the trench, the spigot shall be centered in the socket and the pipe forced home and aligned to the gradient.

Wherever cutting of pipe becomes necessary, like for inserting valves, fittings etc., it shall be done in a neat manner at right angles to the axis of the pipe so as to leave a smooth cut face. Machine cutting shall be adopted. With prior approval of the Engineer, electric arc cutting method may be permitted using a carbon or steel rod, flame cutting shall not be allowed.

On level ground, the socket ends should face upstream, when runs uphill the socket ends shall face the upgrade.

Deflection allowed at any joint shall not exceed the following values.

Lead Joint	2.5 deg
Rubber Joint - (80 to 300mm dia)	5 deg
- (350 to 750mm dia)	4 deg
- (> 750mm dia)	3 deg

Thrust and Anchor blocks shall be designed and suitably provided wherever necessary.

Jointing CI Pipes

CI pipe joints shall be broadly classified into two – (i) Flanged joints and (ii) Socket and Spigot joints

Flanges will be cast monolithically with body in the case of centrifugally cast pipes and screwed on the ends in the case of spun pipes and bolt holes drilled, as per IS 1538. The pipes and/ or specials shall be manufactured with ends to suit the predetermined method of jointing

Flanged Joints

Holes in flanges will be drilled as per IS 1538 for jointing with bolts and nuts, unless specified otherwise. Compressed fibre board or rubber sheet of thickness 1.5mm to 3mm will be used in between flanges, conforming to IS 1638. The fibre board shall be impregnated with chemically neutral mineral oil and shall have a smooth and hard surface. Its weight shall not be less than 112 grams/ mm thickness/ square metre.

Each bolt shall be tightened a little bit at a time taking care to tighten diametrically opposite bolts alternatively. No spanner other than the standard pattern shall be allowed. Any appliance for lengthening the leverage of any spanner shall be permitted. All flanges with their bolts shall be painted with two coats of tar. The gasket shall be of such width as to fit inside the circle of bolts.

For fitting flanged sluice valves, air valves, hydrants, meters, bends and other specials same type of jointing shall be adopted.

Spigot and socket joints

Spigot and socket joints shall be provided as laid down in IS 3114. Common types of Spigot and socket joints are (i) Molten lead joint, (ii) Lead wool joint, (iii) Tyton joint, (iv) Push-tite joint and (v) Cement joint.

Lead joint (Molten lead)

Lead used for jointing shall conform to IS: 782. Lead is extremely resistant to atmospheric corrosion and is not affected by soil or liquid flowing inside the pipe.

The spigot end of one pipe shall be forced into the socket end of the preceding pipe. Hemp yarn shall be placed around the spigot and driven tightly against the inside base of the socket with suitable yarning tools, layer by layer until tight hemp fills annular space for specified depth. The lead is melted in an iron pan of suitable size in easy reach of the joints to be filled so that the molten lead remain in proper temperature while carrying from melting pan to the joint. The outer end of the socket is closed by means of well kneaded clay leaving the space to be filled with lead as hollow. At the summit of the clay mould through a small opening the molten lead is poured so that the joint is completely filled with molten lead. After the lead has solidified, the clay gasket is removed and the joint caulked with hammer of weight not less than 2kg by hammering up the face of the lead uniformly in series with at least three special caulking tools. Lead run joint shall be finished 3mm behind the socket face.

Advantages of lead joints are that minor repairs could be carried out without putting the pipe line out of service. The disadvantage is that it has a tendency to loosen under vibration due to

lack of elasticity and creeps under high pressure creating leaky joints which require periodic caulking.

Lead and spun yarn required for different sizes of pipes are given below.

TABLE 8.12: Lead and spun yarn for different sizes of pipes

Nominal size of joint, -mm	Lead per joint, kg	Depth of lead joint, mm	Yarn per joint, kg
80	1.8	45	0.10
100	2.2	45	0.18
125	2.6	45	0.20
150	3.4	50	0.20
200	5.0	50	0.30
250	6.1	50	0.35
300	7.2	55	0.48
350	8.4	55	0.60
400	9.5	55	0.75
450	14.0	55	0.95
500	15.0	55	1.00
600	19.0	55	1.20
700	22.0	55	1.35
750	25.0	55	1.45

Lead Wool Joint

Lead wool or lead yarn jointing is adopted when it is inconvenient or dangerous to use molten lead. Lead wool consisting of finely spun lead in continuous strands can be used without heating to fill socket and spigot joints. Hemp yarn shall first be inserted and caulked into the socket and above that the lead wool shall be introduced in strings not less than 6mm thick and caulking repeated with each turn of lead wool. The whole of the lead wool shall be compressed into a dense mass and joint finished flush with the face of the socket. Approximate weight and depth of lead wool for various pipes are given in the table below.

TABLE 8.13: Weight and depth of lead wool for various sizes

Dia. of pipe (mm)	Weight of lead wool (kg)	Depth of lead wool (mm)
80	0.80	19
100	0.90	19
125	1.25	20
150	1.60	23
200	2.05	23
250	2.95	25
300	3.50	25
350	4.65	29
400	5.70	31
450	6.70	32
500	8.30	33
600	10.00	35
700	11.80	36
750	13.60	38
800	15.40	40
900	16.80	40

Tyton Joints

Tyton joints are push on type. The sockets of the pipes to receive tyton joints are specially designed to contain elongated grooved gasket. The inside contour of the socket provides a seat for the circular rubber ring in a modified bulb shaped gasket. An internal ridge in the socket fits into the groove assembly. The socket and spigot ends of the pipes are cleaned and then a thin film of lubricant is applied to the bulb seating inside the socket. The gasket is placed inside the socket with the bulb towards the back of the socket so that the hard rubber heel engages in the retaining groove. If any loop is left, it shall be pressed flat for proper fit of gasket in the groove.

After centering, the spigot shall be inserted far enough into the socket to make contact with the gasket. The spigot end is forced into the socket carefully, compressing the gasket till the spigot end reaches the inner end of the socket using fork tool or pull jack.

Push-tite Joint

Push-tite is specially devised moulded rubber ring gasket to fit the socket configuration suitable for conventional pour joints. The flange shaped mouth of the gasket is made of harder rubber. It provides a strong shoulder for self-centering of the spigot end at the time of assembly. Push-tite will function effectively under all normal working conditions.

Cement Joints

Cement Joints are used for low pressure flows, as in sewers. A closely twisted spun yarn gasket of required diameter in one piece of sufficient length to pass around the pipe and lap at the top shall be thoroughly saturated in cement paste. The gasket shall be laid in the socket circumferentially for the lower third of the socket and covered with cement mortar. The spigot end shall be thoroughly cleaned, inserted and carefully driven home after which a small amount of mortar shall be inserted in the annular space around the entire circumference of the pipe and solidly rammed into the joint with a caulking tool. The remainder of the joint shall then be completely filled with mortar and beveled off at an angle of 45 degree with the outside of the pipe. The joint shall be kept wet with neat gunny bags for 24 hours after making.

Field Testing of pipeline

After laying and jointing, pipe line must be pressure tested to ensure that pipe line joints are sound enough to withstand maximum pressure likely to be developed under working conditions. The test pressure should not be less than the highest pressure of the following:

- (i) For gravity pipelines
 - a) 1.5 times the maximum sustained operating pressure
 - b) 1.5 times the maximum pipe line static pressure
- (ii) For pumping mains
 - a) Sum of the maximum sustained operating pressure and the maximum surge pressure.
 - b) Sum of the maximum pipe line static pressure and the maximum surge pressure.

Under testing, the leakage should not exceed 0.1 litre per millimeter of pipe diameter per kilometer of pipe line per day for each 30 metres pressure head applied. When a pressure drop occurs water shall be pumped to maintain the pressure constant and the quantity of water thus pumped shall be carefully measured. This quantity amounts to leakage.

The test shall be taken as passed if the pipe line withstands the pressure specified above and the leakage is within the specified limit.

8.3.2.3 Ductile Iron Pipes (DI Pipes)

Laying:

Laying procedure for DI pipes is same as that for CI pipes.

Types of Joints

Joints shall be flanged type or push on type.

Flanged Joints

Flanged Joints shall be screwed to the barrel or welded. Flanges shall be fixed at right angles to the axis of the pipes and shall have machined face. For both types, flange drilling shall be as per IS 1538. Screwed on flanges shall be sealed at threaded joint between the pipe and the flange with a suitable sealing compound. Rubber gaskets for flanged joints shall conform to IS 638.

Push-on-Joints

For push on joints, the spigot end shall be suitably chamfered or rounded off for smooth entry of pipe in the socket fitted with gasket. Rubber gasket for push on type shall conform to IS 5382.

Hydrostatic Test

All pipes shall be tested at works at pressure as stipulated in IS. 8329. The pressure shall be applied internally and steadily maintained for a minimum period of 10 seconds. The pipe should not show any sign of leakage, sweating or any other defect.

TABLE 8.14: Test Pressure at works in MPa

Nominal Dia., mm	Screwed on flange minimum			Welded on flange minimum			
	Class K ₇	Class K ₈	Class K ₉ , K ₁₀ , K ₁₂	PN- 10	PN-16	PN-25	PN-40
80-300	3.2	4.0	5.0	1.6	2.5	3.2	4.0
350-600	2.5	3.2	4.0	1.6	2.5	3.2	4.0
700-1000	1.8	2.5	3.2	1.6	2.5	3.2	-
1100-2000	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.5	

8.3.2.4 Steel Pipes

Laying

Steel pipes shall be laid as specified in IS. 5822. Pipes shall be inspected for defects such as protrusion, grooves, dents, notches etc and if found they shall be rectified. Defect free pipes shall be lowered in the trenches. The procedure for lowering varies with the method adopted for coating the pipes. Care shall be taken to see that longitudinal welded joints of consecutive pipes are staggered by at least 30° and shall be kept in upper third of the pipe line. Pipes laid above ground may be allowed to rest on the ground if the soil is not aggressive. The ground should however be dressed to match the curvature of the pipe shell for an arch length subtending an angle of 120° at the centre of the pipe.

For all pipe lines laid above ground provision shall be made to contain expansion and contraction on account of temperature variation. Expansion joints or loops shall be provided at pre-determined points.

Testing

The pipes in test length shall be slowly filled with water and air shall be expelled. The field test pressure shall not be less than the greatest of the following.

- Maximum sustained operating pressure
- Maximum static pressure
- Sum of the maximum of (a) and (b) and surge pressure.

Where the working pressure is less than two-third of the test pressure in the case of gravity main or half the test pressure in the case of pumping main, the test pressure shall be maintained at least for 24 hours.

Further the leakage during the test shall also be within the prescribed limit. If the pressure drops, water shall be pumped in to maintain the test pressure and the quantity of water thus pumped shall be carefully measured. The quantity should not exceed 0.1 lit / millimeter of pipe diameter per kilometer of pipe line length for each 30 metres of head applied.

Joining.

Following are the types of joints provided in steel pipes.

- Threaded joints (Screwed joints)
- Sleeved pipes by fillet weld
- Plain end pipe by butt weld
- Flanged joint (Bolted joints)

Threaded joints are given to the smaller pipes. Threads of all screwed ends and socket (coupling) shall conform to IS. 554. Each screwed joint pipe shall be supplied with one socket as an integral part of the supply. Larger pipes shall have welded joints.

Sleeved pipes with fillet weld shall be as specified in IS. 3589.

Plain end but welding shall be as per IS. 3589.

Flanged joints are used wherever required. The flanges shall conform to IS. 1538.

When tubes are required to be galvanized the zinc coating shall be in accordance with IS. 4736.

8.3.2.5 Not used

8.3.2.6 Concrete Pipes

Jointing

All non-pressure pipes shall have flexible rubber ring joints in accordance with IS.783.

Pressure pipes shall have rigid collar joints, rigid spigot and socket joints or semi flexible spigot and socket joints.

Collar Joints: Collars are 15 to 20 cm wide. A mixture of cement and sand in the ratio 1:1.5 is rammed along with caulking iron to form the joint. The joint shall be kept wet for 10 days for maturing.

8.3.2.7 Prestressed Concrete Pipes (PSC Pipes)

Jointing

Pipes are jointed with rubber gaskets to provide flexible joints as per IS.784. Pipes are provided with spigot and socket ends to enable jointing with rubber gaskets. The rubber gaskets shall conform to IS.5382.

8.3.2.8 Polyethylene Pipes

Storage

Polyethylene pipe packs should be placed on timber bearers approximately 2m c/c. Avoid long term stacking of pipes. Providing proper regard is given to sideways stability (ex: wind forces), packs which are usually 1.2 meters wide may be stacked up to 3m in height for straight pipes. Coils stacked horizontally shall be placed on pallets for convenient lifting or slinging and the height of coils shall be limited to 1.0m in height.

Lifting and unloading

Metal hooks, chains or slings must not be used without padding for lifting coils or pipes. Care shall be taken to avoid injury to personnel when cutting the steel restraining bands on coils.

8.3.2.8.1 Laying

1. In sufficient time before commencement of the Works, the Contractor shall submit for the Engineer's approval the pipe manufacturer's complete and detailed specification for the handling and installation of pipes and fittings in open trench and such other methods of construction of pipeline specified or proposed by the Contractor, irrespective of whether the data was submitted with the tender.
2. The Contractor shall lay pipes in accordance with the approved manufacturer's installation specification as approved by the Engineer after submission and acceptance of appropriate quality control test results.
3. The Contractor shall use a suitable mechanised device to the approval of the Engineer for gauging pipe deflections both before and after laying, in the stages specified.
4. For pipes of less than 600mm diameter, a deflectometer of a form that can be drawn through the pipeline and capable of measuring diametric dimensions both vertically and horizontally shall be provided by the Contractor. It shall be calibrated for each diameter

regularly in the presence of the Engineer to maintain the accuracy of the instrument. The device shall also provide a means of identifying where each deflection measurement was taken along the length of the pipeline. This shall be either in the form of a continuous print out or in the form of a visual display or a remote monitor.

5. When instructed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall also provide pipe deflection measuring equipment in full working order for use of the Engineer or the Employer.
6. The pipes shall be laid and bedded in a granular material as specified elsewhere except where concrete protection is required. Trenches shall be excavated to depth 150 mm below the underside of the pipe.
7. The granular material shall be placed over the full width of the bottom of the trench to the level of the underside of the pipe and shall be compacted as required for that class of bedding material. Suitable depressions shall be made in the bed to accommodate the pipe joints and shall be of minimum width and depth practicable. The trench shall be carefully filled to 300 mm above the crown of the pipe in layers not exceeding 150mm. Particular care shall be taken to ensure that the depressions for the joints are completely filled and that the bedding material is well compacted under the haunches of the pipe over the full length of the pipeline.
8. The Engineer may, from time to time, require that tests are carried out on the bedding to determine the degree of compaction being achieved by the Contractor. Where the Contractor is consistently unable to achieve the required degree of compaction or proves unable to keep pipe deflections to within the acceptable limit then he shall change his method of compaction or use a better class bedding material. The trench shall then be backfilled and compacted to a level 300 mm above the crown of the pipe with selected excavated material free from large stones etc. All filling shall be carefully compacted by a method approved by the Engineer, which shall avoid disturbing the pipes or the joints.
9. Polyethylene pipeline may be laid along the side of the trench and jointed there. Thereafter the jointed pipeline shall be lowered into the trench carefully without causing undue bending. The pipe line shall be laid inside the trench with a slope of about 0.5 m per 100 m of pipe line (pipe line to be laid in a sinuous alignment).

Permissible radius at changes in direction:

- i) Changes in direction shall be achieved by 'cold bending' at ambient temperature so long as the radius of curvature is not less than the values indicated below.
 - SDR = Ratio of outside diameter and wall thickness
 - Ambient temperature shall be 20 degree C or more

Standard dimension ratio (SDR)	Radius
41	40 Dia
42	40 X Dia
33	30 X Dia
26	25 X Dia
<21	20 X Dia

- ii) Fittings shall not be located on bent pipe and kept at least 1 m away from the tangent point
- iii) Thrust blocks shall be provided near connections made from PE to other pipe materials
- iv) Compressible material must be used around the pipe in the concrete surround

8.3.2.8.2 Jointing

1. Pipe jointing surfaces and components shall be kept clean and free from extraneous matter until the joints have been made or assembled.
2. Flexible joints of spigot and socket type with a single sealing ring shall be laid with a gap between the spigot end and the shoulder of the socket. The gap, referred to as the initial

jointing allowance, measured parallel to the pipeline shall not be less than 6 mm or greater than 13 mm or as recommended by the pipe manufacturer.

3. In flexible joints incorporating a sleeve coupling with two sealing rings the initial gap between the spigot ends of the pipes shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.
4. For uPVC pipes solvent welded joints with parallel sockets will not be permitted unless made in the manufacturer's workshop.
5. Rubber joint rings which are not locked in position in pipe sockets shall be stored, until needed, in a cool place free from direct sunlight.
6. Spigot and socket flexible joints shall have the annular space between the pipe and socket sealed with an approved joint sealant to prevent the ingress of loose material or concrete.
7. The annular space shall be sealed immediately on completion of a satisfactory initial hydraulic test prior to concreting or backfilling but not prior to the test.
8. Flanged pipes shall incorporate an annular gasket at the joints. In horizontal lengths or pipelines the gaskets shall cover the full face of the flange and shall have holes cut in them corresponding to the bolt holes in the flanges. In pipes laid vertically, a plain ring covering the flange between the bolt circle and the bore of the pipe may be used if desired. Gaskets shall be 3 mm thick and shall be made of first quality rubber incorporating two layers of cotton fabric insertion evenly spaced in the gasket. When flanged joints are to be made the bolts shall be inserted and the nuts turned to finger tightness. Thereafter the final tightening of the nuts shall be effected by spanners in such sequence that diametrically opposite nuts are tightened together.
9. The Contractor shall ensure the patent joints are made strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's Instruction.
10. Butt fusion welding

Jointing the Polyethylene pipes can be done with Butt-welding equipment with the temperature and pressure recording arrangements. The pipeline may be laid along side the trench and jointed there. Thereafter the jointed pipe line shall be lowered into the trench carefully without causing undue bending. The pipeline shall be laid inside the trench with a slack of about 0.5 m per 100 m of pipeline (pipe line to be laid in a sinuous alignment).

Pipe to be jointed must be of the same wall thickness and the ends must be cut square. Unmatched wall thickness will require machining by chamfering of the greater thickness at an angle of 5 deg or less to give the same thickness. The success of each weld is extremely dependent on cleanliness, temperature control and good equipment, which have been properly maintained. The pipe ends should be dry and free of dust. Mating surfaces must be planed immediately before welding to remove surface material as polyethylene (PE) oxidises on exposure to air. If these prepared surfaces are touched, there is a risk of contamination.

The timing of the welding sequence is most important if consistent quality of weld is to be obtained. Times for the simultaneous heating of the pipe ends against the hot plate (mirror), mirror removal, the pressing of the melted pipe ends together to give the required amount and shape of bead material and finally the cooling time whilst maintaining pressure are all of critical importance.

If the pipe temperature is not uniform (e.g.: when welding is carried out in direct sunlight), an uneven pipe wall temperature will exist which could affect the uniformity of the weld. This temperature difference must be equalized by shielding the weld zone well in advance of making the joint. Covers on the ends of pipes remote from the weld will prevent cooling air from passing through the pipe interior and assist in keeping weld zone temperatures uniform.

The temperature of the hot plate will be in the range 200+ 10 deg C (takes about 30 minutes for electrical heating and more for blow torch) with the higher temperature recommended for PE80 to PE 100 welds. When welding is being performed in windy conditions, the temperature may need to be raised slightly to compensate for air-cooling. If the temperature is too high, there is a risk of thermal degradation of the PE resulting in a weak joint. If it is too low, it causes a weak joint due to insufficient melted material. The temperature of the hot plate must therefore be checked regularly. For detecting the correct temperature, crayon chalk shall be used. Around 200 deg C, the colour of crayon dot on the mirror changes within 2 seconds. The dot made shall be thin and if not, time taken will be more indicating a wrong temperature. It is important that the correct heating, jointing and cooling times be used. Excessive heating time

will have the same effect as a temperature which is too high and possibly cause thermal degradation. Too short a heating time will result in insufficient melted material. The heating, jointing and cooling time should not vary significantly from the times shown in the table below. Otherwise the joint will not develop full strength. Longer cooling times are however permissible. Excessive pressure will squeeze the melted PE out of the joint and weaken it. However the jointing procedure to be adopted and equipment to be used shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval and shall conduct jointing on the approved method.

TABLE 8.15: Heating, Jointing And Cooling Times

Wall thickness (mm)	Initial bead width (mm)	Soak time t2 (sec)	Max t3&t4 (sec)			Min t 5 (min utes)	Final bead width (mm)		Min T6 (Min utes)
			SDR				Min	Max	
			41	17	9				
2	1	30	4	3	3	5	4	6	11
4	1	60	5	4	3	7	5	8	12
6	1	90	5	4	4	9	6	9	13
8	1	120	6	4	4	11	7	10	14
10	1	150	7	5	4	13	8	12	15
12	1	180	8	5	4	15	9	13	16

NOTE:

1. t3 must be as short as possible eg: a delay of only 3 sec can cause a temperature drop of 15deg C or more
2. t2: time of contact between the plate and pipe ends after relieving the pressure p2.
3. Excessive pressure will squeeze the melted PE out of the joint and weaken it

Butt fusion procedure:

- i. Clamp the pipes in the butt fusion machine
- ii. If practicable keep the brand markings in line
- iii. Wipe the pipe ends, inside and out, with a clean cloth to remove water, dirt, muck etc.
- iv. Align the pipe ends and clamp in place
- v. Plane both ends until they are perfectly square
- vi. Remove the plastic shavings from the vicinity of pipe ends without touching the prepared surface as any contamination at this stage will be detrimental to the welding process
- vii. Bring together the two pipe ends and ensure they are aligned
- viii. Check the hot plate (mirror) temperature (range 200-240deg C) and make certain the surfaces are clean. It is good practice to make `dummy` welds daily, prior to welding sessions as a means of cleaning the mirror. That is, the weld procedure should be taken to the heat soak stage, when the process can be aborted. The hot plate surfaces must not be touched with metal implements or tools. A damaged or dirty mirror will result in a poor joint.
- ix. Move the pipe ends into contact with the hot plate and a steady pressure of about 2kg / sq cm (P1) while a uniform bead forms around the circumference of both pipe ends. This procedure is to ensure that the entire face of the pipe heats uniformly through positive contact with the mirror.