

CONTRACT NO.

**GUJARAT WATERSUPPLY & SEWERAGE BOARD
GANDHINAGAR
(A WHOLLY OWNED GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT UNDERTAKING)**



Bid Documents for Providing Supplying ,Lowering laying & Jointing of D.I. Pipe Line at Nagviri Village Site. Lakhpat Regional Water Supply Scheme for General Budget Demand -67 (WSS-6 General)

Estimated Cost :- Rs. 66,08,826.73

VOLUME – IIB

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION - CIVIL

**Executive Engineer
Public Health Works Division,
Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board
Nakhatrana - Kachchh**

VOLUME - II B : TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION – Civil works

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SCHEDULE – B1 Providing Supplying ,Lowering laying & Jointing of D.I. Pipe Line at Nagviri Village Site. Lakhpat Regional Water Supply Scheme for General Budget Demand -67 (WSS-6 General)	

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SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION: 1 GENERAL AND MATERIAL

SECTION: 1

GENERAL AND MATERIAL

GENERAL

1.0 Employer's Drawings:

- 1.1. The drawings listed in the Tender document are the Employer's conceptual drawings and are to be got approved prior to start of the works with actual site conditions & level in consultation with EIC.

2.0 Drawing Sheet Format:

- 2.1. All drawings provided by the Contractor shall be on standard size sheets, prepared on computer with AutoCAD and shall show the following particulars in a title block located in the lower right hand corner, in addition to the name of Contractor and equipment manufacturer, date, scale, drawing number, revision number (R0 for drawings submitted initially, R1, R2, etc. for drawings submitted subsequently) and title.
- Executive Engineer, P.H. Works Division...
 - Project name: -

A blank space of 90 mm x 100 mm shall be provided for the Engineer's approval stamp and provision shall be made for details of revisions to be recorded.

- 2.2. All drawings submitted by the Tenderer/Contractor shall use the English language and SI units. All drawings shall be clearly and fully cross-referenced to the other drawings as relevant.

3.0 Tender / Contract Drawings:

- 3.1. Drawings submitted by the Tenderer shall show all the essential items of the Plant offered together with sufficient details to enable the general arrangement of the Plant to be determined.
- 3.2. The drawings and documents to be provided by the Tenderer / Contractor shall be as per the schedules of price but shall not be limited to those listed:

4.0 Submissions and Approval of Drawings:

- 4.1. The following shall be the procedure for submission and approval of drawings:
- 4.1.1. The Contractor shall submit 4 copies of the drawings to the Employer. All the drawings are to be signed by the Contractor or his authorized representatives
- 4.1.2. The Engineer's Representative will review the drawings and, if found fit for approval, the Employer will return 2 copies to the Contractor duly approved.
- 4.1.3. In case the drawings/documents are not fit for approval but worth for review, the Engineer's Representative will mark the comments on the drawings and return 2 copies to the Contractor. In such case, the Contractor shall resubmit the revised drawings within two weeks as per sub-clause 4.1.1 above and the same shall be repeated till the drawings are finally approved as per sub-clause 4.1.2 above.
- 4.1.4. If the submitted drawings/documents are not worth for review, the Contractor will be informed accordingly.
- 4.1.5. On receipt of the approved drawings as per sub-clause 4.1.2 above, the Contractor shall submit floppy and documents to the employer.
- 4.1.6. After tests on completion, the Contractor shall submit, within 15 days of the conclusion of the tests, floppies of the "As Built Drawings" to the Employer.

- 4.1.7 When the drawings are received by the Engineer's Representative after revision by the Contractor, he will only review the revision made and hence the Contractor shall carefully identify all the revised details / dimensions and also describe the revisions in the revision block.
- 4.1.8 No drawings, with corrections made after taking the prints, will be accepted.
- 4.1.9 Approval of drawings by the Engineer shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility in terms of the Contract.

5.0 Delivery, Unloading and Storing at Site:

- 5.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for checking all materials delivered to Site and shall keep the Engineer's Representative fully informed of the state of deliveries. The Contractor shall carry out, at his cost, all instructions of Engineer or his Representative for proper unloading, preservation, maintenance, storage and security of materials delivered to Site until he fulfills all his obligations under the Contract.
- 5.2. The Contractor shall erect and maintain on the Site any temporary storage facility as required and approved by the Engineer.
- 5.3. Multiple handling and movement of materials during storage and retrieval shall be avoided.

6.0 Spare Parts:

- 6.1. Spare Parts required after the taking over the Plant shall be filled up by the bidder in the price schedule.
- 6.2. Spares during pre-commissioning trials, commissioning tests/maintenance, guarantee etc. shall be provided by the Contractor. The necessary spares shall be brought by the Contractor prior to the pre-commissioning test so as to avoid the downtime of equipment due to non-availability of them. All these spares have to be provided as required, by Contractor free of cost.
- 6.3. All spare parts shall be new, unused and strictly interchangeable with the parts for which they are intended to be replacements and shall be treated and packed for long storage under the climatic conditions prevailing at the Site. Each spare part shall be clearly marked or labeled on the outside of its packing with its description, number and purpose. When more than one spare is packed in a single case or other container, a general description of its contents shall be shown on the outside of such case or container and a detailed list enclosed. All cases, containers and other packages shall be marked and numbered in an approved manner for the purpose of identification. Spares shall be delivered to Site after the completion of erection but before start of commissioning of Plant along with technical leaflets and details. Spare parts shall be indicated in the assembly drawing showing clearly the part numbers.
- 6.4. All cases, containers or other packages are liable to be opened for such examination as the Engineer's Representative may require and packing shall be designed to facilitate opening and thereafter re-packing. In the event of some specific spares offered in the Contract being withdrawn from manufacture owing to changes in design of equipment or similar reasons viz., model being obsolete etc., the Contractor shall inform the Employer before such withdrawal so that the Employer can take timely alternative steps.

7.0 Tools:

- 7.1. Tools shall be delivered to site just prior to Tests on Completion.
- 7.2. The specified tools shall not be used for the erection of the Plant being supplied and except that the Engineer may call upon the Contractor to demonstrate their use or effectiveness, they must be handed over to the Employer in a completely new and unused condition. Should the Contractor require any such tools at site for erection, he shall provide his own.
The test equipment shall include special purpose items essential to the testing or re-calibration of related items of Facilities.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP:

1.0 Introduction:

- 1.1 This part of the Specification sets out the general standards of materials to be supplied and the workmanship required to be ensured by the Contractor. All component parts of the Works shall, unless otherwise specified, comply with the provisions of employer's requirement or be subject to the approval of the Employer.

Particular attention shall be paid to a neat, orderly and well-arranged installation carried out in a methodical competent manner.

2.0 Reference Specifications and Standards:

- 2.1 Where reference is made in the Specification to a British Standard Specification (hereinafter abbreviated to 'B.S') issued by the British Standards Institution of 2, Park street, London W.I., or to an Indian Standard Specification (I.S.) issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards, (earlier known as Indian Standard Institution), Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002, or American Society for Testing and materials (ASTM) issued by ASTM 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, P.A., 19103, U.S.A. or American national Standards Institute (ANSI) issued by ANSI 1430, Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10018, U.S.A. or Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) issued by Japanese Standards Association, 4-1-24, Alaska, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 107, Japan or to any other equivalent Standard it shall be to the latest revision of that Standard on the Tender opening date.
- 2.2 The Contractor may propose at no extra cost to the Employer, the use of any relevant authoritative internationally recognized Reference Standard.
- 2.3 All details, materials and utensils supplied and workmanship performed shall comply with the specified Standards. If Tenderer offers equipment to other Standards, the equipment/material should be equal or superior to those specified and full details of the difference shall be supplied.
- 2.4 In the event of conflict between this Specification and the Codes for equipment, provisions of this Specification shall govern. Certain specifications issued by national or other widely recognized bodies are referred to in this Specification. In referring to the Standard Specifications the following abbreviations are used:

IS:	Indian Standard
ANSI:	American National Standards Institute
API:	American Petroleum Institute
ASME:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM:	American Society of Testing and Materials
AWS:	American Welding Society
AWWA:	American Water Works Association
ISO:	International Organization for Standardization
DIN:	Deutsches Institute fur Normung
BS:	British Standard
IEC:	International Electro technical Commission
IEE:	Institution of Electrical Engineers
IEEE:	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
NEMA:	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
AGMA:	American Gear Manufacturer's Association

3.0 Materials – General:

- 3.1 All materials incorporated in the Works shall be the most suitable for the duty concerned and shall be new and of reputed make/approved quality, free from imperfections and selected for long life and minimum maintenance. Non-destructive tests, if called for in the Specification, shall be carried out. All submerged moving parts of the Plant, or shafts and spindles or faces etc. in contact with them shall be of corrosion resistant materials. All parts in direct contact with various chemicals, shall be completely resistant to corrosion, or abrasion by these chemicals, and shall maintain their properties without aging due to the passages of time, exposure to light or any other cause.

4.0 Workmanship – General:

- 4.1 Workmanship and general finish shall be of first-class quality and in accordance with best workshop practice.
- 4.2 All similar items of the Plant and their component parts shall be completely interchangeable. Spare parts shall be manufactured from the same materials as the originals and shall fit all similar items.
- 4.3 All parts, which can be worn or damaged by dust, shall be totally enclosed in dust proof housings. All materials incorporated in the Works shall be the most suitable for the duty concerned, free from imperfections and selected for long life and minimum maintenance. All necessary accessories required for satisfactory and safe operation of the Plant shall be supplied by the Contractor unless it is specifically excluded from his scope. Suitable provision by means of eyebolts or other means are to be provided to facilitate handling of all items that are too heavy or bulky for lifting and carrying by two men.

5.0 Welding:

- 5.1 Welding shall comply with the latest revision of the BS 5135 Code.
- 5.2 Welders shall be qualified in accordance with the requirement of the appropriate section of BS 4871. The Engineer shall have the right to call for further qualification from time to time from any welder who in the opinion of the Engineer does not produce weld in accordance with the qualification. Each welder shall be assigned a number and letter. Each welding elements shall clearly be identified as to its welder marking the welder's Code adjacent to the welds. A record chart shall be maintained for each welder showing the procedures, for which he has qualified, the date of such qualification, the type of defects produced and their frequency. The Engineer shall disqualify the welder whose Work requires a disproportionate amount of repairs. All procedures where required shall be qualified as per BS EN 283-3.
- 5.3 Inspection and quality of surveillance shall not be limited to the examination of finished welds. The techniques employed shall be based on methods which are known to produce good results and which have been verified at Site by actual demonstration.
- 5.4 Haphazard striking of the electrodes for establishing an arc shall not be permitted. The arc shall be struck either on the joint or on a starting tag. The starting tag shall be of the same material or a material compatible with the base metal being welded. In case of any inadvertent strike on place other than the welding, the area affected shall be ground flushed and examined by liquid penetration method.
- 5.5 Generally, a stringer bead technique shall be used with a slight oscillation of necessary to avoid slag and to minimize the number of beads needed to fill exceed 3 times the wire

diameter. Vertical welds shall be made in upward direction. For all pipes above 300 mm dia., welding shall be done whenever possible, by 2 welders working simultaneously along both sides of the pipe.

- 5.6 The root pass shall have less than 1.5 mm internal reinforcement. Defects like icicles, burn through and excessive “such back”, etc. shall be cause for rejection of welds.
- 5.7 Final welds shall be suitable for appropriate fabrication of the non-destructive examination of the weld. If grinding is necessary, the weld shall be blended into the parent metal without gouging or thinning of the parent metal in any way. Uneven and excessive grinding may be a cause for rejection. Fillet weld shall preferably be convex and free from undercutting and overlap at the toe of weld. Convexity and concavity shall not exceed 1.5 mm. The leg lengths shall not exceed the specified size by more than 1.5 mm.
- 5.8 All attachments such as lugs, brackets and other non-pressure parts shall also be done by qualified welders in accordance with the design details and materials specifications. Temporary attachments shall be removed in a manner that will not damage the parent metal. Areas of temporary attachments shall be dressed smooth and examined by ultrasonic or liquid penetration methods.
- 5.9 All tack welds shall be made using qualified procedure and welders, the number of sizes of tack welds shall be kept as small as to consist of adequate strength and joint alignments. All tack welds shall be examined visually for defects and if found defective shall be completely removed. As welding proceeds, tack welds shall be either removed completely or shall be properly prepared by grinding or filling their starting ends so that they may be satisfactorily incorporated in the welds. Unacceptable defects shall be removed by grinding machine or chipping or gouge. Flame gouging may be permitted provided gouged surfaces are ground at least by 1.0 mm below the deepest indentation.
- 5.10 All weld repairs shall be carried out using the approved welding procedures and welders. Re-welded areas shall be re-examined by the methods specified for the original welds and the Engineer’s Representative shall duly qualify repair procedures.

6.0 Pre-heating and Post-Heating Treatment:

- 6.1 Pre-heating and post heating treatment shall conform to the relevant application Codes. Pre-heating not exceeding 121 deg. C for all carbon steel construction above 25 mm thickness would be mandatory. Such pre-heating would be maintained during flame cutting, flame or arc gouging, welding and repairs and may be done by gas heating by gas torches/gas rings with neutral flame. The temperature shall be checked by temperature indicating crayons. However, such pre-heating will not be necessary for welds less than 6 mm size. In large diameter pipe fabricated out of plate materials, production control test plates in accordance with the BS 4870-part 1 Table 6 to represent 30% of the long seams and each welder’s performance would be mandatory.

7.0 Electrodes:

- 7.1 All electrodes shall be stored in their original sealed containers under dry conditions. Electrodes shall remain identified until consumed. All electrodes shall be dried before use. Drying ovens shall be provided in Work areas for drying purposes. Electrodes withdrawn from oven shall be promptly used and excess unused electrodes shall be promptly returned to oven.

8.0 Examination/NDT/Radiography

- 8.1 The various stages of examination and types shall be as stipulated in the respective fabrication Codes. Radiographic examination shall be carried out as per provisions of BS 2600 or BS 2910; Ultrasonic tests where called for shall be carried out as per provisions of BS 3926; magnetic particle tests shall be carried out as per BS 6072. Liquid penetration tests shall be carried out as per BS 6443.

9.0 Stainless Steel Welding:

- 9.1 All welding consumable such as electrodes, filler weirs, argon gas for shielding and purging shall be of high quality and the proposed brand shall be furnished for approval of the Engineer. Weld deposits shall have similar or higher physical properties and similar chemical composition to the members joined.
- 9.2 All electrodes shall be purchased in sealed containers only and stored in their packing intact. The packets opened shall be consumed as early as possible. The electrodes removed from the containers shall be kept in holding ovens at temperatures recommended by electrode manufacturer. Special care shall be taken in avoiding mixing of electrodes in the oven. The electrodes and filling wires shall be free from rust, oil, grease, earth and other foreign matter.
- 9.3 Argon gas with purity 99.5% shall be used for shielding and purging. The purity of gas shall be certified by the gas manufacturers.
- 9.4 Non-destructive examination of the welds shall be carried out to ensure quality of weld.
- 9.5 The electric current for welding shall be direct current, straight polarity (electrode negative). The welding current shall be kept minimum possible to ensure minimum heat affected zone in the parent material. Other side of the weld joint shall be periodically flushed with argon gas.

10.0 Castings:

- 10.1 Cast iron shall be of standard grey close-grained quality. The structure of the castings shall be homogeneous and free from non-metallic inclusions and other injurious defects. All surfaces of castings, which are not machined, shall be smooth and shall be carefully fettled to remove all foundry irregularities.
- 10.2 Minor defects in depth not exceeding 12.5 percent of total metal thickness and which will not ultimately affect the strength and serviceability of the casting may be repaired by approved welding techniques. The Engineer shall be notified of large defects and no repair welding of such defects shall be carried out without prior approval of the Engineer. If the removal of metal for repair should reduce the stress resisting cross section of the casting by more than 25 percent, or to such an extent that the computed stress in the remaining metal exceeds the allowable stress by more than 25 percent, then casting shall be rejected. Test coupons cast simultaneously with the main castings shall be identified to check physical, chemical analysis of casting. Major defects on casting are not acceptable. Castings repaired by welding for minor defects shall be stress-relieved after such welding. Non-destructive tests as directed by the Engineer will be required for any casting containing defects whose extent cannot otherwise be judged, or to determine where repair welds have been properly made.

11.0 Forging:

- 11.1 All major stress-bearing forging shall be made to a Standard Specification. Forging shall be subjected to magnetic particle testing or dye penetration test at the areas of fillets and change in section. The testing shall be conducted after rough machining (10 microns). Any defect, which will not machine out during the final machining, will be gouged out fully, inspected by dye penetration or magnetic particle inspection to ensure that the defect is fully removed and repaired using an approved repair procedure. Any indication, which proves to penetrate deeper than 2.5% of the finished thickness of the component, shall be reported to the Engineer giving the details like location, length, width and depth. For the magnetic particle inspection, the choice of wet or dry particles shall be at the Contractor's discretion.
- 11.2 All forging shall be demagnetized after test and shall be heat-treated for the relief of residual stresses.

12.0 Design Life:

- 12.1 The Works as a whole shall be new, of sound workmanship, robustly designed for a long reliable operating life and shall be capable of 24 hours per day continuous operation for prolonged period in the climatic and working conditions prevailing at the Site, and with the minimum of maintenance. Particular attention shall be given to temperature changes, the stability of paint finish for high temperatures, the rating of engines, electrical machinery, thermal overload services, cooling systems and the choice of lubricants for possible high and prolonged operating temperatures. The Contractor shall be called upon to demonstrate this for any component part either by service records, or evidence of similar equipment already installed elsewhere or relevant type tests. Routine maintenance and repair shall as far as possible not requires the services of highly skilled personnel.
- 12.2 The Plant shall be designed to provide easy access to and replacement of component parts, which are subject to wear, without the need to replace whole units. No parts in contact with water shall have a life from new to replacement or repair of less than five years.
- 12.3 Design features shall include the protection of Plant against damage caused by vermin, dirt, dust and dampness and to reduce risk of fire. Plant shall operate without undue vibration, and parts shall be designed to withstand the maximum stresses under the most severe condition of normal service. Materials shall have a high resistance to change in their properties due to the passage of time, exposure to light, temperature and any other cause, which may have a detrimental effect upon the performance or life of the Works.
- 12.4 Plant located outside lockable areas/building shall have additional features to prevent un-authorized operation.

13.0 Name Plate:

- 13.1 Each item of the Plant shall have permanently attached to it in a conspicuous position, a nameplate and rating plate. Upon these shall be engraved or stamped, the manufacturer's name, type and serial number of Plant, details of the loading and duty at which the item of Plant has been designed to operate, and such diagrams as may be

required by the Engineer. All indicating and operating devices shall have securely attached to them or marked upon them designations as to their function and proper manner of use.

- 13.2 Nameplates, rating plates and labels shall be of a non-flame propagating material, either non-hygroscopic or transparent plastic with engraved lettering of a contrasting colour. Fixing shall be by means of non-corrosive screws; drive rivets or adhesives shall not be used.
- 13.3 Warning labels shall be provided where necessary to warn of dangerous circumstances or substances. Inscriptions or graphic symbols shall be black on a yellow background circumstances or substances. Inscriptions or graphic symbols shall be black on a yellow background.
- 13.4 Instruction labels shall be provided where safety procedures such as wearing of protective clothing are essential to protect personnel from hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions. These labels shall have inscriptions or graphic symbols in white on a blue background.

14.0 Nuts, Bolts, Studs and Washers:

- 14.1 Nuts, bolts, studs and washers for incorporation in the Plant shall conform to the requirements of the appropriate standard. Nuts and bolts shall be of the best quality of specified grade, machined on the shank and under the head and nut.
- 14.2 Fitted bolts shall be a light driving fit in the reamed holes they occupy, shall have the screwed portion of such a diameter that it will not be damaged in driving and shall be marked in a conspicuous position to ensure correct assembly at Site.
- 14.3 Washers, locking devices and anti-vibration arrangements shall be provided where necessary Jointing hardware for the entire Plant shall be provided with sufficient spares to cater for site losses.
- 14.4 Where bolts pass through structural members taper washers shall be fitted, where necessary, to ensure that no bending stress is caused in the bolt. Where there is a risk of corrosion, bolts, nuts and studs shall be designed so that the maximum stress does not exceed half the yield stress of the material under any conditions. All bolts, nuts and washers that are subject to frequent adjustment or removal in the course of maintenance and repair shall be made of nickel-bearing stainless steel.
- 14.5 The Contractor shall supply all holding down, alignment and leveling bolts complete with anchorages, nuts, washers and packing required to attach the Plant to its foundations, and all bed plates, frames and other structural parts necessary to spread the loads transmitted by the Plant to concrete foundations without exceeding the design stresses.

15.0 Allowances for Wastage:

- 15.1 The Contractor shall supply reasonable excess quantities to cover wastage of those consumable, which will be normally subject to waste during erection, commissioning and setting to Work.

16.0 Painting – General:

- 16.1 The Contractor shall be responsible for the cleaning, preparation for painting, and priming or otherwise protecting, as specified, all parts of the Plant at the place of manufacture prior to packing.
- 16.2 Parts may be cleaned but surface defects may not be filled in before testing at the manufacturer's works. Parts subject to hydraulic test shall be tested before any surface treatment. After test, all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried out, if necessary by washing with an approved de-watering fluid prior to surface treatment. Except where the specification provides to the contrary all painting materials shall be applied in strict accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions.
- 16.3 All protective coatings shall be suitable for use in warm humid climates. All primers, under coats and finishes shall be applied by brush or airless spray, except where otherwise specified. Consecutive coats shall be in distinct but appropriate shades. All paints shall be supplied from the store to the painters, ready for application, and addition of thinners or any other material shall be prohibited.

17.0 Painting at Place of Manufacture:

- 17.1 Steel and cast-iron parts shall be sand blasted to near white cleaning before painting. Edges, sharp corners etc. shall be ground to a curve before sand blasting. A primer coat of a zinc rich epoxy resin-based coating with at least 75 microns' dry film thickness is to be provided. In addition, the parts are to be provided with adequate number of coats of coal tar epoxy polyamine coating to a dry film thickness of 175 microns including primer coating.

18.0 Painting at Site:

- 18.1 Immediately on arrival at the site, all items of Plant shall be examined for damage to the paint coat applied at the manufacturer's works, and any damaged portions shall be cleaned down to the bare metal, all rust removed, and the paint coat made good with similar paint.
- 18.2 After erection, such items, which are not finish painted, shall be done so and, items that have been finish painted at the manufacturer's works shall be touched up for any damaged paintwork. For finish painting, two coats of synthetic enamel conforming to IS: 2932 shall be applied. Dry film thickness of each coat shall be at least 25 microns.
- 18.3 The dry paint film thickness shall be measured by Electrometer or other instruments approved by the Employer. In order to obtain the dry film thickness specified the Contractor should ensure that the coverage rate given by the paint manufacturer would enable this thickness to be obtained. Strength of adhesion shall be measured with an adhesion tester and this value shall not be less than 10 kg/cm^2 . Painted fabricated steel work which is to be stored prior to erection shall be kept clear of the ground and shall be laid out or stacked in an orderly manner that will ensure that no water or dirt can accumulate on the surface. Suitable packing shall be laid between the stacked materials. Where cover is provided, it shall be ventilated.

19.0 Galvanizing:

19.1 Wherever galvanizing has been specified the hot dip process shall be used. The galvanized coating shall be of uniform thickness. Weight of zinc coatings for various applications shall not be less than those indicated below:

a) Fabricated steel :

Thickness less than 2 mm but not less than 1.2 mm - 340 gms/sq.m

Thickness 2 mm and above - 460 gms/sq.m

b) Fasteners

Up to nominal size M10 - 270 gms/sq.m

Over M10 - 300 gms/sq.m

19.2 Galvanizing shall be carried out after all drilling; punching, cutting, bending and welding operations have been carried out. Burrs shall be removed before galvanizing. Any Site modification of galvanized parts should be covered well by zinc rich primer and aluminum paint.

20.0 Support for Pipe work & Valves:

20.1. All necessary supports, saddles, sling, fixing bolts & foundation bolts shall be supplied to support the pipe work. Valve and other facilities mounted in the pipe work shall be supported independent of the pipes to which they connect.

20.2 TOOLS :-

The contractor shall supply a minimum of 2 Nos. Revolving Chairs suitable for use at the platform and 2 Nos. Steel Cup Board for the work. The Contractor Shall Supply Standard Plastic Chair 6 Nos. and one wooden office table with one table paddle fan as per instruction of engineer incharge.

INSPECTION AND TESTING AT MANUFACTURER'S PREMISES

1.0 Inspection and Tests:

1.1 Valve:

1.1.1 During testing there shall be no visible evidence of structural damage to any of the valve component.

1.1.2 Motorized valves shall be tested with their actuators, with a differential head equivalent to their maximum working pressure, to prove that the actuators are capable of opening and closing the valves under maximum unbalanced head condition within the specified opening or closing period.

1.1.3 The following test shall be carried out for sluice valves:

- a) Seat leakage test at rated pressure
- b) Hydrostatic test at 1.5 times the rated pressure
- c) Valve operation

1.1.4 The following test shall be carried out for non-return valves:

- a) Seat leakage test at rated pressure
- b) Body hydrostatic test at 1.5 times rated pressure
- c) Operation

1.2 Pipe work:

1.2.1 Testing of pipes and fitting shall be carried out in accordance with relevant Indian Standard and internationally approved standard. Pipes, fittings and expansion bellows shall be hydrostatically tested for 1.5 times the rated pressure.

1.3. E.O.T. Crane:

1.3.1 The cranes shall be completely assembled in the Contractor's or subcontractor's Works and shall be subjected to the tests as specified in IS 807/IS 3177 or relevant internationally approved standard. The Contractor shall provide the test weights.

1.4 Equipment for testing:

Equipment required for testing CC cubes and testing of steel bars are installed at main H/W site.

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION:2 SURVEY & GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR DESIGN

1. **Specifications for Minimum Investigations required for Project:**

1. **Survey and Soil Exploration:**

To plan out and obtain pre-approval and subsequently carry out Topographic and level Survey, preparing cross sections, Longitudinal sections, Soil exploration to obtain foundation design data at various locations for all the components listed in preamble on previous page, complete all as per general pre-approved plan and as per detailed description and specifications and including submitting survey, soil exploration and analysis reports in six copies along with two soft copies and getting the same approved by the engineer in charge.

Work consists of providing all equipment, materials, labour etc. to carry out survey, to provide permanent markers of various points for later use, to create permanent bench mark of approved design and approved location on the site, to carry out soil exploration to obtain information for foundation design as well as collecting data to determine various design parameters, to collect all data, prepare interim and final reports for submission and approval of the Engineer in-charge, all as per detailed description, specifications and as directed by the Engineer in-charge. This may call for revised hydraulic design, in case location of headwork/ sub headwork/ village level sump etc. changes. However, minimum pipe size (as given in Schedules and drawings) shall be adhered to. In certain cases, due to revised location of tail end point sump, level may be higher or frictional losses may increase. This will demand pipe size of higher diameter and contractor shall carry out hydraulic design to suit specific section subject. In case level of such sump reduces or location reduces the length ultimately resulting into permission of lower size, size given in schedule & drawing shall be provided and on no account, it shall be reduced.

It must be clearly understood that the data furnished with the tender and suggested procedure for survey and soil exploration are purely for general guidance of the bidders for selecting the best design criteria. The contractor is expected to carry out additional work if it becomes necessary in the process of selecting appropriate criteria. In any case responsibility of assuring the guaranteed water supply will fully rests with him.

Work Description:

Work under this item involves survey, soil exploration and investigation as described below. Survey maps and all interim as well as final reports of soil investigation, other tests as well as the reporting of final tests shall be submitted in six paper copies as well as two soft copies and these will form part of a permanent record of the project for use during construction, operation, and maintenance stages as well as for future use. All below mentioned work shall be all inclusive and will be carried out as per detailed specifications and as directed by the Engineer in-charge.

Survey and soil investigation shall be completed within one & half month. In case after delay of 15 calendar days the department will get completed the work from departmental agency at the risk and cost of the contractor which shall be binding to the contractor.

2. Survey work shall consist of the following:

- A. To carry out Block level survey based on GTS benchmark, prepare longitudinal section along alignment of all types of pipeline and prepare contour survey of the allotted plot of land and the river bed of the width of 100m – 50m on either side - of the suggested center line of the alignment, and prepare contour maps to a scale of 1:500 or larger. Survey in the river may be carried out with help of sounding technique or long metallic rod inserted in water from the boat. All the levels/ distance may be measured with help of total station or DGPS.
- B. Selecting most appropriate location (on the basis of survey) to determine various geotechnical parameters for carrying out design of various components shall be responsibility of the contractors and it shall be carried out by laboratory approved by GOG acceptable to GWSSB.
- C. Above survey shall be carried out in stages as and when required, using the latest equipment like TOTAL STATION or DGPS with high accuracy. In case dumpy level/ auto level is used, then fly back as well as closing error must be performed without which survey will be considered as NOT completed. All levels will be based on GTS, and the work shall include transferring level from a reliable established GTS benchmark in the vicinity of the site of work and establishing a permanent bench mark on site at a suitable location as per approved design and location. Above survey will be carried out jointly with the representative of the owner, as per his convenience during day time.
- D. Detailed Longitudinal Section for each pipe shall be prepared and HGL marked on it for approval of GWSSB. After marking of such data only, execution of pipeline shall be permitted.
- E. Detailed contour plan of the headwork/ sub headwork etc. prepared with interval of 0.2 m so as to determine position of various units.

Soil exploration work for intake, RCC and framed structures, underground sumps, Pump Houses (positive/ negative suction) shall consist of the following:

- A. 150 mm bores or more diameters (Minimum one no per unit/ structure) will be made to collect information for the foundation design of the intake well, approach bridge supports, underground sump, Pump House, other structures. Minimum depth of bores from the existing level at the location of proposed sump 12 m depth, and pump house 6 m depth, or more as per requirement of structural design. Disturbed and undisturbed soil samples will be collected, and grain size analysis by dry sieving/Wet analysis, determination of liquid/plastic limit and other necessary tests like C value, N value, ϕ value and important parameters to carry out structural design and facilitate execution of structures shall be carried out. All levels including ground level of the bore point, levels of various strata and water levels etc. will be noted in reference to GTS.
- (A) Specification for drilling, investigation, furnishing details of bore logs, laboratory testing and reporting:**
1. The investigation bores shall be made by percussion method and not by rotary method. No bentonite slurry or drilling mud shall be used. The bores shall be cased when it is to be done in sandy and silty strata.

2. The quantity of boring mentioned in work description is approximate and likely to vary materially if investigating alternative location of Infiltration Well becomes necessary. Any change in the quantity of boring work shall not entitle the contractor for any claim or compensation. His rates shall be deemed to cover such an eventuality.
3. The disturbed samples shall be collected at every 1.5 Mt. Depth or at the points where the strata changes whichever is less.
4. The samples so collected shall be preserved in systematic manner in core boxes, when the bore is in progress. After the bore is completed, each of the samples shall be packed in two separate poly thin bags with contents of approx. 0.5 Kg and properly numbered giving other details so as to identify the position to which the samples represent. All other details such as the bores Sr. Nos., the depth from which the samples are taken etc. should be clearly given with the samples.
5. Out of the two sets of samples collected for every bore one set of samples with all requisite details shall be sent to the laboratory for testing and the second set of samples together with requisite details shall be supplied to the clients in their office for record. The casing pipes shall be removed after above compliance and with the approval of the Engineer in-charge. The recovered samples shall be tested in the laboratory for grain size analysis and Atterberg's limits to identify the samples in accordance with the provision in IS.1498, 1971. The testing of samples shall have to be done at the recognized laboratory approved by the engineer-in charge.
6. The drilling shall be terminated at approx. 2.0 Mts. below the impervious (e.g. clay) strata, when bores are being made primarily to find the level of impervious strata. And if the samples collected indicate the soil being predominantly clayey further drilling shall be discontinued. In sandy strata including sand with gravels and small size boulders, Bores shall be extended at least up to 15 Mts. below bed level or low water level whichever is lower, however if required by Client /Consultants, the bores may have to be carried further.
7. Where bores are required to be done in water channel in river/ nallah bed, necessary island/islands shall be prepared in sand or sand filled gunny bags. The cost of which shall be covered within the rates quoted.
8. The rates quoted shall be inclusive for drilling in all kinds of strata including boulders, soft or hard rock.
9. For every bore water level encountered shall be recorded together with variation in water level if during the period of boring.
10. All levels shall be with reference to the GTS Bench Mark. For this purpose, a pucca GTS Bench mark shall be established in the region of proposed survey and investigation area.
11. The readings are to be recorded and observations are to be submitted with the reports in the format as per prosoma 1 and 2 shown below. The Contractor shall prepare bore charts for each and every bore in the approved manner and Performa as required by Client.
12. The disturbed samples are to be analyzed as per relevant clause of I.S. 2720 Part I to IV.

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13. The water samples of water pumped out during pump test shall be collected and analyzed covering requirements of I.S. 10500 to establish its portability and the results of the chemical and other tests submitted in the format shown in Performa 3.
 14. A Technical report covering the observations and tests is to be submitted to the client with the contractor's recommendations for selecting the most suitable site for the Radial well which could give the desired yield. The site for location of the pumping test shall be finalized in consultation with the clients before the work of pumping test including necessary boring work for the same is taken up.

(B) Specification for preparing and submitting the full technical report:

1. The survey work shall be carried out with proper accuracy and permanent Bench Marks shall be established at points which are approved by the Engineer in-charge. Also, sufficient number of permanent identification marks shall be established on the bank to enable establishment of base lines and the survey map to be included in the report shall contain sufficient details with respect to these permanent marks to enable the contractor to relocate the soil investigation bores as well as pump well and piezometric bores positions.
2. Based on the soil investigation carried out, a contour map of the area investigated showing the soil strata shall be prepared and included in the technical report.
3. The soil investigation work shall be carried out as per specifications and information will be recorded in the format given in attached Performa 1 and 2.
4. The short chemical analysis of water samples shall be carried out as per I.S. 10500 and results reported in format given in attached Performa 3.
7. The Performa included in the tender are only for guidance and by no means are they to be considered as the only ones required for reporting the investigation. Additional information which is considered necessary shall be collected and recorded systematically in proper format to arrive at the relevant conclusions.
8. Using these parameters discharge shall be calculated for different water levels of the river, and the report shall make definite recommendations as regards to the number of radials, their levels, and their lengths required to obtain the desired yield.

PERFORMA 1														
Bore hole no.		Date of start		Date of comp.		GTS value		Revision no.						
Method	Casing	Bore dia in cm	Core recovery	Depth in m	Th. Of layer in m	Soil	Visual soil description	Penetration test N-Value				Undisturbed sample	Disturbed sample	Remarks

PERFORMA 2

Bore hole no.	Date of start	Date of comp.		Termination depth	Revision no.		
Depth of sample	Grain size analysis						
	% Gravel	% sand	Hydrometer		LL%	PL %	PI%
			% Silt	% Clay			

PERFORMA 3: CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER				
Date of collection		Source		
Date of arrival at lab		Location	Village:	
Lab ref. no.				
Sr. no.	Characteristics	Permissible value as per IS 10500		
		Desirable	Relaxation in absence of alternate source	Analytical value
1	Color			
2	Odor			
3	Turbidity			
4	Dissolved solids			
5	pH			
6	Total hardness as CaCO ₃			
7	Calcium			
8	Magnesium			
9	Chloride			
10	Sulphate			
11	Nitrate			
12	Fluoride			
13	Manganese			
Signature:				
Date:				

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION:3 CONCRETE

SECTION -3: **CONCRETE**

1.0 Applicable Codes with latest revisions.

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:12269 Specification for 53 grade ordinary Portland cement.
- 6) IS:12330 Specification for sulphate resisting Portland cement.
- 7) IS:383 Specification for coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete.
- 8) IS:432 Specification for mild steel and medium (tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel) wires for concrete reinforcement. (Part 1 and 2)
- 9) IS:1786 Specification for high strength deformed steel bars and wires for Concrete reinforcement.
- 10) IS:1566 Specification for hard-drawn steel wire fabric for concrete Reinforcement.
- 11) IS:9103 Specification for admixtures for concrete.
- 12) IS:2645 Specification for integral cement water- proofing compounds.
- 13) IS:4990 Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work.

2.0 Material Testing:

- 1) IS.4031 Methods of physical tests for hydraulic cement (Parts 1 to 15)
- 2) IS:4032 Method 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 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 Equipment:

- 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.

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- 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 structure for storage of liquids (Part 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.

2.1.8 Construction Safety:

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

2.2 General:

The Engineer in charge shall have the right at all times to inspect all operations including the sources of materials, procurement, layout and storage of materials, the concrete batching and mixing equipment and the quality control system. Such an inspection shall be arranged and the Engineer in charge's approval obtained, prior to starting of concrete work. This shall however, not relieve the Contractor from any of his responsibilities. All materials which do not conform to the Specifications shall be rejected.

Materials should be selected so that they can satisfy the design requirements of strength, serviceability, safety, durability and finish with due regards to the functional requirements and the environmental conditions to which the structure will be subjected. Materials complying with codes/standards shall generally be used. Other materials may be used after approval of the Engineer in charge and after establishing their performance suitability based on previous data, experience or tests.

2.3 Materials:

2.3.1 Cement:

Unless otherwise called for by the Engineer in charge, cement shall be ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS: 269, IS: 8112 or IS: 12269. However, in any case, cement grade shall not be lower than 43 grades.

Where Portland Pozzolana or slag cements are used, it shall be ensured that consistency of quality is maintained, there will be no adverse interactions between the materials and the finish specified is not marred.

Only one type of cement shall be used in a particular unit. 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.

Cement which is not used within 90 days from its date of manufacture shall be tested at a laboratory approved by the Engineer in charge and until the results of such tests are found satisfactory, it shall not be used in any work.

2.3.2 Aggregates (General):

Aggregates shall consist of naturally occurring stones (crushed or uncrushed), gravel and sand. They shall be chemically inert, strong, hard, clean, durable against weathering, of limited porosity, free from dust/silt/ organic impurities/deleterious materials and conform to IS:383. Aggregates such as slag, crushed over burnt bricks, bloated clay ash, sintered fly ash and tiles shall not be used.

Aggregates shall be washed and screened before use where necessary or if directed by the Engineer in charge.

Aggregates containing reactive materials shall be used only after tests conclusively prove that there will be no adverse effect on strength, durability and finish, including long term effects, on the concrete.

The fineness modulus of sand shall neither be less than 2.2 nor more than 3.2.

The maximum size of coarse aggregate shall be as stated on the drawings but in no case greater than 1/4 of the minimum thickness of the member.

Plums 160 mm and above of a reasonable size may be used in mass concrete where directed. Plums shall not constitute more than 20% by volume of the concrete.

2.3.3 Water:

Water to be used for both mixing and curing shall conform to IS:456. Potable water is generally satisfactory. Water containing any excess of acid, alkali, sugar or salt shall not be used.

2.3.4 Reinforcement:

All reinforcement steel shall be TMT tor steel conforming to relevant I.S. for all RCC structure with CRS - Fe-500 conforming to IS-1786.

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.

All Grade of reinforcement steel shall be as per Price bid & Data-sheet.

2.3.5 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. An admixture's suitability and effectiveness shall be verified by trial mixes 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.

Wastage:

Wastage allowance for cement and steel shall be considered in the item rate and no extra payment shall be paid to the Contractor on any account.

2.4 Samples and Tests:

All materials used for the works shall be tested before use.

Manufacturer's test certificate shall be furnished for each batch of cement/steel and when directed by the Engineer in charge samples shall also be got tested by the Contractor in a laboratory approved by the Engineer in charge at no extra cost. Engineer in charge may appoint separate third-party inspection for the material testing to ensure the quality of the work. The Contractor shall replace the defective material as an outcome of these tests.

Sampling and testing shall be as per IS:2386 under the supervision of the Engineer in charge.

Water to be used shall be tested to comply with requirements of IS:456.

The Contractor shall furnish manufacturer's test certificates and technical literature for the admixture proposed to be used. If directed, the admixture shall be got tested at an approved laboratory at no extra cost.

2.5 Storing of Materials:

All materials shall be stored in a manner so as to prevent its deterioration and contamination which would preclude its use in the works. Requirements of IS:4082 shall be complied with.

The Contractor will have to make his own arrangements for the storage of adequate quantity of cement. If such 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. Each consignment of cement shall be stored separately and consumed in its order of receipt.

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.

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

The reinforcement shall be stacked on top of timber sleepers to avoid contact with ground/water. Each type and size shall be stacked separately.

2.6 Concrete:

2.6.1 General:

Concrete grade shall be as designated on drawings. In concrete grade M15, M20 etc. the number represents the specified characteristic compressive strength of 150X150X150 mm cube at 28 days, expressed in N/mm² as per IS:456. Concrete in the works shall be "DESIGN MIX CONCRETE" or "NOMINAL MIX CONCRETE". All concrete works of grade M5, M7.5 and M10 shall be NOMINAL MIX CONCRETE whereas all other grades, M15 and above, shall be DESIGN MIX CONCRETE. Concrete grade shall not be lower than M-25 for building and M-30 for water retaining structures (all units of STP including distribution chambers, sludge chambers, inlet/ outlet chambers adjacent to PST/ AT/ SST).

2.6.2 Design Mix Concrete:

(a) Mix Design & Testing:

For Design Mix Concrete, the mix shall be designed according to IS:10262 and SP:23 to provide the grade of concrete having the required workability and characteristic strength not less than appropriate values given in IS:456. The design mix shall be cohesive and does not segregate and should result in a dense and durable concrete and also capable of giving the finish as specified. For liquid retaining structures, the mix shall also result in water tight concrete. The Contractor shall exercise great care while designing the concrete mix and executing the works to achieve the desired result.

The minimum cement content for Design Mix Concrete shall be as per Appendix-A of IS:456 or as given below, whichever is higher.

Grade of Concrete	Minimum Cement Content in Kg/m³ of Concrete
M15	260
M20	315
M25	360
M30	380
M 35	400

The minimum cement content stipulated above shall 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 be paid to the CONTRACTOR on 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.

It shall be the Contractor's sole responsibility to carry out the mix designs at his own cost. He shall furnish to the EMPLOYER 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. The strength requirements of the concrete mixes ascertained on 150 mm cubes as per IS:516 shall comply with the requirements of IS:456.

Grade of Concrete	Minimum Compressive Strength N/sq.mm at 7 days	Specified Characteristic Compressive Strength N/sq.mm at 28 days
M 15	10.0	15.0
M 20	13.5	20.0
M 25	17.0	25.0
M 30	20.0	30.0
M 35	23.5	35.0
M 40	27.0	40.0

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	<i>Slump in millimeters</i>	
	Maximum	Minimum
Reinforced foundation walls and	75	25
Plain footings, caissons and	100	25
Slabs, Beams and reinforced walls	75	25
Pump & miscellaneous Equipment Foundations	100	25
Building columns	50	25
Pavements	50	25
Heavy mass construction	50	25

(b) Batching & Mixing of Concrete:

Proportions of aggregates and cement, as decided by the concrete mix design, shall be by weight. These proportions shall be maintained during subsequent concrete batching by means of weigh batchers capable of controlling the weights within one percent of the desired value.

Amount of water added shall be such as to produce dense concrete of required consistency, specified strength and satisfactory workability and shall be so adjusted to account for moisture content in the aggregates. Water- cement ratio specified for use by the Engineer in charge shall be maintained. Each time when 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.

Arrangement should be made by the Contractor to have the cubes tested in an approved laboratory or in field with prior consent of the Engineer in charge. Sampling and testing of strength and workability of concrete shall be as per IS:1199, IS:516 and IS:456, IS 3370.

2.6.3 Nominal Mix Concrete;

(a) 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 and Water Cement Ratio may be adopted as per Table 3 of IS:456. However, it will be the Contractor's sole responsibility to adopt appropriate nominal mix proportions to yield the specified strength.

(b) Batching & Mixing of Concrete:

Based on the adopted nominal mixes, aggregates shall be measured by volume. However, cement shall be by weight only.

2.7 Formwork:

Formwork shall be all inclusive and shall consist of shoring, bracings, sides of footings, walls, beams and columns, bottom of slabs etc. including ties, anchors, hangers, inserts, false work, wedges etc.

The design and engineering of the formwork as well as its construction shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. However, if so desired by the Engineer in charge,

the drawings and calculations for the design of the formwork shall be submitted to the Engineer in charge for approval.

Formwork shall be designed to fulfill the following requirements:

- (a) Sufficiently rigid and tight to prevent loss of grout/ slurry or mortar from the concrete at all stages and appropriate to the methods of placing and compacting.
- (b) Made of suitable materials.
- (c) Capable of providing concrete of the correct shape and surface finish within the specified tolerance limits.
- (d) Capable of withstanding without deflection the worst combination of self-weight, reinforcement and concrete weight, all loads and dynamic effects arising from construction and compacting activities, earthquake, wind and weather forces.

- (e) Capable of easy striking out without shock, disturbance or damage to the concrete.
- (f) Soffit forms capable of imparting a camber if required.
- (g) Soffit forms and supports capable of being left in position if required.
- (h) Capable of being cleaned and/or coated if necessary immediately prior to casting the concrete; design temporary openings where necessary for these purposes and to facilitate the preparation of construction joints.

The formwork may be of timber, plywood, steel, plastic or concrete depending upon the type of finish specified. Sliding forms and slip form may be used with the approval of the Engineer in charge. Timber for formwork shall be well seasoned, free from sap, shakes, loose knots, worm holes, warps and other surface defects. Joints between formwork and between formwork and structures shall be sufficiently tight to prevent loss of slurry from concrete, using seals if necessary.

The faces of formwork coming in contact with concrete shall be cleaned and two coats of approved mould oil applied before fixing reinforcement. All rubbish, particularly chippings, shavings, sawdust, wire pieces dust etc. shall be removed from the interior of the forms before the concrete is placed. Where directed, cleaning of forms shall be done by blasting with a jet of compressed air at no extra cost.

Forms intended for reuse shall be treated with care. Forms that have deteriorated shall not be used. Before reuse, all forms shall be thoroughly scraped, cleaned, nails removed, holes suitably plugged, joints repaired and warped lumber replaced to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The Contractor shall equip himself with enough shuttering to allow for wastage so as to complete the job in time.

Permanent formwork shall be checked for its durability and compatibility with adjoining concrete before it is used in the structure. It shall be properly anchored to the concrete.

Wire ties passing through beams, columns and walls shall not be allowed. In their place bolts passing through sleeves shall be used. Formwork spacers left in situ shall not impair the desired appearance or durability of the structure by causing spilling, rust staining or allowing the passage of moisture.

For liquid retaining structures, sleeves shall not be provided for through bolts nor shall through bolts be removed if provided. The bolts, in the latter case, shall be cut at 25 mm depth from the surface and the hole made good by cement mortar of the same proportion as the concrete just after striking the formwork.

Where specified all corners and angles exposed in the finished structure shall have chamfers or fillets of 20 mm x 20 mm size.

Forms for substructure may be omitted when, in the opinion of the Engineer in charge, the open excavation is firm enough (in hard non-porous soils) to act as a form. Such excavations shall be larger, as approved by the Engineer in charge, than that required as per drawing to compensate for irregularities in excavation.

The Contractor shall provide adequate props carried down to a firm bearing without overloading any of the structures.

The shuttering for beams and slabs shall be so erected that the side shuttering of beams can be removed without disturbing the bottom shuttering. If the shuttering for a column is erected for the full height of the column, one side shall be built up in sections as placing of concrete proceeds or windows left for placing concrete from the side to limit the drop of concrete to 1.0m or as approved by the Engineer in charge. The Contractor shall temporarily and securely fix items to be casted (embedment / inserts) in a manner that will not hinder the striking of forms or permit loss of grout.

Formwork showing excessive distortion, during any stage of construction, shall be repositioned and strengthened. Placed concrete affected by faulty formwork, shall be entirely removed and formwork corrected prior to placement of new concrete at Contractor's cost.

The striking time for formwork shall be determined based on the following requirements:

- (a) Development of adequate concrete strength;
- (b) Permissible deflection at time of striking form work;
- (c) Curing procedure employed - its efficiency and effectiveness;
- (d) Subsequent surface treatment to be done;
- (e) Prevention of thermal cracking at re-entrant angles;
- (f) Ambient temperatures; and
- (g) Aggressiveness of the environment (unless immediate adequate steps are taken to prevent damage to the concrete).

Under normal circumstances (generally where temperatures are above 20°C) forms may be struck after expiry of the time period given in IS:456 unless approved otherwise by the Engineer in charge. For Portland Pozzolana/slag cement the stripping time shall be suitably modified as approved by the Engineer in charge. It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that forms are not struck until the concrete has developed sufficient strength to support itself, does not undergo excessive deformation and resist surface damage and any stresses arising during the construction period.

2.8 Reinforcement Workmanship;

Reinforcing bars supplied bent or in coils shall be straightened cold without damage. No bending shall be done when ambient temperature is below 5°C. Local warming may be permitted if steel is kept below 10° C. All bars shall be accurately cut and bent gradually and according to the sizes and shapes shown on the drawings/ schedules or as directed by Engineer in charge. Re-bending or straightening incorrectly bent bars shall not be done without the approval of the Engineer in charge.

Reinforcement shall be accurately fixed and maintained firmly in the correct position by the use of blocks, spacers, chairs, binding wire etc. to prevent displacement during placing and compaction of concrete. The tied in place reinforcement shall be approved by the Engineer in charge prior to concrete placement. Spacers shall be of such materials and designs as will be durable, not lead to corrosion of the

reinforcement and not cause spilling of the concrete cover. Binding wire shall be 16-gauge soft annealed wires. Ends of the binding wire shall be bent away from the concrete surface and in no case encroach into the concrete cover.

Substitution of reinforcement, laps/splices not shown on drawing shall be subject to Engineer in charge's approval.

2.9 Tolerances:

Tolerance for formwork and concrete dimensions shall be as per IS:456 unless specified otherwise.

Tolerances specified for horizontal or vertical building lines or footings shall not be construed to permit encroachment beyond the legal boundaries.

The formwork shall be designed and constructed to the shapes, lines and dimensions shown on the drawings within the tolerances given below:

(a)	Deviation from specified dimensions of cross section of columns and beams	- 6 mm+ 12 mm
(b)	Deviations from dimensions of footings (Tolerances apply to concrete dimensions only, not to positioning of vertical reinforcing steel or dowels)	
	1) Dimension in plan	- 12 mm+ 50 mm
	2) Eccentricity	0.02 times the width of the footing in the direction of deviation but not more than 50 mm.
	3) Thickness	± 0.05 times the specified thickness

2.10 Preparation Prior to Concrete Placement:

Before concrete is actually placed in position, the inside of the formwork shall be cleaned and mould oil applied, inserts and reinforcement shall be correctly positioned and securely held, necessary openings, pockets, etc. provided.

All arrangements-formwork, equipment and proposed procedure, shall be approved by the Engineer in charge. Contractor shall maintain separate Pour Card for each pour as per the format enclosed.

2.11 Transporting, Placing and Compacting Concrete:

Concrete shall be transported from the mixing plant to the formwork with minimum time lapse by methods that shall maintain the required workability and will prevent segregation, loss of any ingredients or ingress of foreign matter or water.

In all cases concrete shall be deposited as nearly as practicable directly in its final position. To avoid segregation, concrete shall not be re handled or caused to flow. For locations where, direct placement is not possible and in narrow forms the Contractor shall provide suitable drops and "Elephant Trunks". Concrete shall not be dropped from a height of more than 1.0m.

Concrete shall not be placed in flowing water. Under water, concrete shall be placed in position by tremie or by pipeline from the mixer and shall never be allowed to fall freely through the water.

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.

Concrete shall normally be compacted in its final position within thirty minutes of leaving the mixer. Concrete shall be compacted during placing with approved vibrating equipment without causing segregation until it forms a solid mass free from voids thoroughly worked around reinforcement and embedded fixtures and into all corners of the formwork. Immersion vibrators shall be inserted vertically at points not more than 450 mm apart and withdrawn slowly till air bubbles cease to come to the surface, leaving no voids. When placing concrete in layers advancing horizontally, care shall be taken to ensure adequate vibration, blending and melding of the concrete between successive layers. Vibrators shall not be allowed to come in contact with reinforcement, formwork and finished surfaces after start of initial set. Over-vibration shall be avoided.

Concrete may be conveyed and placed by mechanically operated equipment after getting the complete procedure approved by the Engineer in charge. The slump shall be held to the minimum necessary for conveying concrete by this method. When concrete is to be pumped, the concrete mix shall be specially designed to suit pumping. Care shall be taken to avoid stoppages in work once pumping has started.

Except when placing with slip forms, each placement of concrete in multiple lift work shall be allowed to set for at least 24 hours after the final set of concrete before the start of subsequent placement. Placing shall stop when concrete reaches the top of the opening in walls or bottom surface of slab, in slab and beam construction, and it shall be resumed before concrete takes initial set but not until it has had time to settle as approved by the Engineer in charge. Concrete shall be protected against damage until final acceptance.

2.12 Mass Concrete Works:

Sequence of pouring for mass concrete works shall be as approved by the Engineer in charge. The Contractor shall exercise great care to prevent shrinkage cracks and shall monitor the temperature of the placed concrete if directed.

2.13 Curing:

Curing and protection shall start immediately after the compaction of the concrete to protect it from:

- (a) Premature drying out, particularly by solar radiation and wind;
- (b) Leaching out by rain and flowing water;
- (c) Rapid cooling during the first few days after placing;
- (d) High internal thermal gradients;
- (e) Low temperature or frost;
- (f) Vibration and impact which may disrupt the concrete and interfere with its bond to the reinforcement.

All concrete, unless approved otherwise by the Engineer in charge, shall be cured by use of continuous sprays or ponded water or continuously saturated coverings of sacking, canvas or other absorbent material for the period of complete hydration with a minimum of 7 days. The quality of curing water shall be the same as that used for mixing.

Where a curing membrane is approved to be used by the Engineer in charge, the same shall be of a non-wax base and shall not impair the concrete finish in any manner. The curing compound to be used shall be approved by the EMPLOYER before use and shall be applied with spraying equipment capable of a smooth, even textured coat.

Curing may also be done by covering the surface with an impermeable material such as polyethylene, which shall be well sealed and fastened.

2.14 Construction Joints and Keys:

Construction joints will be as shown in the drawing or as approved by the EMPLOYER. Concrete shall be placed without interruption until completion of work between construction joints. If stopping of concreting becomes unavoidable anywhere, a properly formed construction joint shall be made with the approval of the Engineer in charge.

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.

Before resuming concreting on a surface which has hardened all laitance and loose stone shall be thoroughly removed by wire brushing/hacking and surface washed with high pressure water jet and treated with thin layer of cement slurry for vertical joints and horizontal layers.

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 thickness shall be placed and well rammed against the old work. **Thereafter work shall proceed in the normal way.**

2.15 Foundation Bedding:

All earth surfaces upon which or against which concrete is to be placed, shall be well compacted and free from standing water, mud or debris. Soft or spongy areas shall be cleaned out and back filled with either soil-cement mixture, lean concrete or clean sand compacted as approved by the Engineer in charge. The surfaces of absorptive soils shall be moistened.

Concrete shall not be deposited on large sloping rock surfaces. The rock shall be cut to form rough steps or benches by picking, barring or wedging. The rock surface shall be kept wet for 2 to 4 hours before concreting.

2.16 Finishes:

2.16.1 General:

The formwork for concrete works shall be such as to give the finish as specified. The Contractor shall make good any unavoidable defects as approved consistent with the type of concrete and finish as specified. Defects due to bad workmanship (e.g. damaged or misaligned forms, defective or poorly compacted concrete) will not be accepted. The Contractor shall construct the formwork using the correct materials and to meet the requirements of the design and to produce finished concrete to required dimensions, plumbs, planes and finishes.

Surface Finish Type F1:

The main requirement is that of dense, well-compacted concrete. No treatment is required except repair of defective areas, filling all form tie holes and cleaning up of loose or adhering debris. For surfaces below grade, which will receive waterproofing treatment, the concrete shall be free of surface irregularities, which would interfere with proper and effective application of waterproofing material specified for use.

Surface Finish Type F2:

The appearance shall be that of a smooth dense, well-compacted concrete showing the slight marks of well fitted shuttering joints. The Contractor shall make good any blemishes.

Surface Finish Type F3:

This finish shall give an appearance of smooth, dense, well-compacted concrete with no shutter marks, stain free and with no discoloration, blemishes, arises, air holes etc. Only lined or coated plywood with very tight joints shall be used to achieve this finish. The panel size shall be uniform and as large as practicable. Any minor blemishes that might occur shall be made good by the Contractor.

Integral Cement Finish on Concrete Floor:

In all cases where integral cement finish on a concrete floor has been specified, the top layer of concrete shall be screened off to proper level and tamped with tamper having conical projections so that the aggregate shall be forced below the surface. The surface shall be finished with a wooden float and a trowel with pressure. The finish shall be continued till the concrete reaches its initial set. No cement or cement mortar finish shall be provided on the surface. Where specified, a floor hardener as approved by the Engineer-In-Charge shall be supplied and used as recommended by the manufacturer.

The formwork for concrete works shall be such as to give the finish as specified. The Contractor shall make good any unavoidable defects as approved consistent with the type of concrete and finish specified; defects due to bad workmanship (e.g. damaged or misaligned forms, defective or poorly compacted concrete) will not be accepted. The Contractor shall construct the formwork using the correct materials and to meet the requirements of the design and to produce finished concrete to required dimensions, plumbs, planes and finishes.

2.17 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 Employer.

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 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 1:5 cement sand mortar. The use of epoxy for bonding fresh concrete shall be carried out as approved by the Engineer in charge.

2.18 Vacuum Dewatering of Slabs:

Where specified floor slabs, either grade or suspended, shall be finished by vacuum dewatering including all operations such as poker vibration, surface vibration, vacuum processing, floating and toweling as per equipment manufacturers recommendation. The equipment to be used shall be subject to the Engineer in charge's approval.

2.19 Hot Weather Requirements:

Concreting during hot weather shall be carried out as per IS:7861 (Part I).

Adequate provisions shall be made to lower concrete temperatures which shall not exceed 40° C at the time of placement of fresh concrete.

Where directed by the Engineer in charge, the Contractor shall spray non-wax based curing compound on unformed concrete surfaces at no extra costs.

Cold Weather Requirements.

Concreting during cold weather shall be carried out as per IS: 7861 (Part II).

The ambient temperature during placement and up to final set shall not fall below 5° C. Approved antifreeze/accelerating additives shall be used where directed.

For major and large-scale concreting works the temperature of concrete at times of mixing and placing, the thermal conductivity of the formwork and its insulation and stripping period shall be closely monitored.

2.20 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.

The minimum level of surface finish for liquid retaining structures shall be as defined elsewhere. 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.

The Contractor shall also make all temporary arrangements that may have to be made to ensure stability of the structures during construction.

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, guiniting 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.

2.21 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, considering 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 and then all together.

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.

2.22 Optional Tests:

If the Employer feels 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, 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 Engineer in charge. Alternately Engineer in charge also reserves the right to ask the CONTRACTOR to dismantle and re-do such unacceptable work at the cost of CONTRACTOR.

2.23 Grouting:

2.23.1 Standard Grout:

Grout shall be provided as specified on the drawings.

The proportion of Standard Grout shall be such as to produce a flow able 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 the Engineer in charge. The grout proportions shall be limited as follows:

Use	Grout Thickness	Mix Proportions	Water Cement Ratio (max)
1. 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

2.23.2 Non-Shrink Grout:

Non-shrink grout where required shall be provided in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions / specifications on the drawing.

Inspection:

All materials, workmanship and finished construction shall be subject to continuous inspection and approval of Engineer in charge. Materials rejected by Engineer in charge shall be expressly removed from site and shall be replaced by Contractor immediately.

Clean-Up:

Upon the completion of concrete work, all forms, equipment, construction tools, protective coverings and any debris, scraps of wood, etc. resulting from the work shall be removed and the premises left clean.

Acceptance Criteria:

Any concrete work shall satisfy the requirements given below individually and collectively for it to be acceptable.

- a) Properties of constituent materials;
- b) Characteristic compressive strength;
- c) Specified mix proportions;
- d) Minimum cement content;
- e) Maximum free-water/cement ratio;

-
- f) Workability;
 - g) Temperature of fresh concrete;
 - h) Density of fully compacted concrete;
 - i) Cover to embedded steel;
 - j) Curing;
 - k) Tolerances in dimensions;
 - l) Tolerances in levels;
 - m) Durability;
 - n) Surface finishes;
 - o) Special requirements such as;
 - i) Water tightness
 - ii) Resistance to aggressive chemicals
 - iii) Resistance to freezing and thawing
 - iv) Very high strength
 - v) Improved fire resistance
 - vi) Wear resistance
 - vii) Resistance to early thermal cracking

The Engineer in charge's decision as to the acceptability or otherwise of any concrete work shall be final and binding on the Contractor. For work not accepted, the Engineer in charge may review and decide whether remedial measures are feasible so as to render the work acceptable. The Engineer in charge shall in that case direct the Contractor to undertake and execute the remedial measures. These shall be expeditiously and effectively implemented by the Contractor. Nothing extra shall become payable to the Contractor by the Employer for executing the remedial measures.

2.24 Water stops:

2.24.1 Material:

The material for the PVC water stops shall be a plastic compound with the basic resin of polyvinyl chloride and additional resins, plasticizers, inhibitors, which satisfies the performance characteristics specified below as per IS:12200. Testing shall be in accordance with IS:8543.

- a) Tensile strength : 3.6 N/mm² minimum
- c) Ultimate elongation : 300 % minimum

d)	Tear resistance	:	4.9 N/mm ² minimum
e)	Stiffness in flexure	:	2.46 N/mm ² minimum
f)	Accelerated extraction		
g)	Tensile strength	:	10.50 N/mm ² minimum
h)	Ultimate elongation	:	250% minimum
i)	Effect of Alkali	:	7 days
j)	Weight increase	:	0.10% maximum
k)	Weight decrease	:	0.10% maximum
l)	Hardness change	:	± 5 points
m)	Effect of Alkali	:	28 days
n)	Weight increase	:	0.40% maximum
o)	Weight decrease	:	0.30% maximum
p)	Dimension change	:	±1%

PVC water stops shall be either of the bar type, serrated with center bulb and end grips for use within the concrete elements or of the surface (kicker) type for external use.

PVC water stops shall be of approved manufacture. Samples and the test certificate shall be got approved by the Engineer in charge before procurement for incorporation in the works. Alternatively, G.I. sheet of 18 gage (1.3mm) thick and 200mm wide can be used by the contractor as construction joints.

Alternatively, contractors can use G.I sheet 200mm wide and 18 gauge thick as constructions joints.

2.24.2 Workmanship:

Water stops shall be cleaned before placing them in position. Oil or grease shall be removed thoroughly using water and suitable detergents. Water stops shall be procured in long lengths as manufactured to avoid joints as far as possible. Standard L or T type of intersection pieces shall be procured for use depending on their requirement. Any non-standard junctions shall be made by cutting the pieces to profile for jointing. Lapping of water stops shall not be permitted. All jointing shall be of fusion welded type as per manufacturer's instructions. Water stops shall be placed at the correct location/level and suitably supported at intervals with the reinforcement to ensure that it does not deviate from its intended position during concreting and vibrating. Care shall also be taken to ensure that no honey-combing occurs because of the serrations/end grips, by placing concrete with smaller size aggregates in this region. Projecting portions of the water stops embedded in concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned of all mortar/ concrete coating before resuming further concreting operations. The projecting water stop shall also be suitably supported at intervals with the reinforcement to maintain its intended position during concreting so as to ensure that it does not bend leading to formation of pockets. In addition, smaller size aggregates shall be used for concreting in this region also.

2.25 Preformed Fillers and Joint Sealing Compound:

2.25.1 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.

Sealing compound for filling the joints above the preformed bitumen filler shall conform to Grade 'A' as per IS:1834.

2.25.2 Workmanship:

The thickness of the preformed bitumen filler shall be 25mm for expansion joints and 50mm for isolation joints around foundation supporting rotatory equipment's. 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/m². 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/m².

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.

Expansion joints between beams/slabs shall be provided with 100mm wide x 4mm thick mild steel plate at the soffit of RCC beams/slabs to support and prevent the preformed joint filler from dislodging. This plate shall be welded to an edge angle of ISA 50 x 50 x 6mm provided at the bottom corner, adjacent to the expansion joint of one of the beams/slabs, by intermittent fillet welding. Steel surfaces shall be provided with 2 coats of red oxide zinc chrome primer and 3 coats of synthetic enamel paint finish.

CONCRETE POUR CARD					
POUR NO.:			DATE:		
DRG. NO.:			STRUCTURE:		
CONCRETE GRADE/QUANTITY/:			MAX. AGGREGATE SIZE /		
SLUMP:			START / COMPLETION TIME:		
SL.NO	ITEM				Remarks If Any
1	BEFORE CONCRETING	CENTRELINE S CHECKED		YES/NO	
2		FORMWORK AND STAGING CHECKED FOR ACCURACY, STRENGTH & FINISH		YES/NO	
3		REINFORCEMENT CHECKED		YES/NO	
4		COVER TO REINFORCEMENT CHECKED		YES/NO	
5		VERIFIED TEST CERTIFICATE FOR CEMENT/STEEL		YES/NO	
6		ADEQUACY OF MATERIALS / EQUIPMENT FOR POUR		YES/NO	
7		EMBEDDED PARTS (LOCATION & PLUMB) CHECKED	CIVIL	YES/NO	
			MECH.	YES/NO	
			ELEC.	YES/NO	
8	SOFFIT(S) & POUR TOP(T) LEVELS CHECKED BEFORE (B) & AFTER (A) FORM REMOVAL		S(B)		
			T(B)		
			S(A)		
			T(A)		
9	CONSTRUCTION JOINTS LOCATION & TYPE				
	EXPANSION JOINTS – LOCATION AND TYPE				
10	CEMENT CONSUMPTION IN KGS.				
10A	REINFORCEMENT CONSUMPTION DIAWISE IN KGS				
11	NUMBER OF CUBES AND IDENTIFICATION MARKS				
12	TEST CUBE RESULTS (7 DAYS / 28 DAYS)				
13	CONCRETE CONDITION ON FORM REMOVAL		V.GOOD/GOOD/FAIR /POOR		
Contractor's Representative			Engineer- in-charge's Representative		

NOTES:

1. EACH POUR TO HAVE SEPARATE CARDS, IN TRIPLICATE ONE EACH FOR CLIENT, CONTRACTOR & SITE OFFICE.
- a) UNDER REMARKS, INDICATE DEVIATIONS FROM DWGS. & SPECIFICATIONS, CONGESTION IN REINFORCEMENT IF ANY, UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES SUCH AS FAILURE OF EQUIPMENTS, SINKING OF SUPPORTS / PROPS. HEAVY RAINS AFFECTING CONCRETING, POOR COMPACTION, IMPROPER CURING, OTHER DEFICIENCIES, OBSERVATIONS ETC.

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION -4 BUILDING ITEMS

SECTION - 4: **BUILDING ITEMS.**

Applicable Codes and Specifications

The following codes and standards are included in this section, as part of these specifications. However, respective IS codes for the works not mentioned here shall also be applicable for those particular items of work.

IS:110 -	Ready mixed paint, brushing, gray 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:383 -	Specif. for coarse & 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, color 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 paneled 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: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: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 (none 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, priming
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: 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 laying of asbestos cement sheets - corrugated and (Part 1 & 2) semi-corrugated sheets
IS:3067	-	Code of practice of general design details and preparatory work for Damp-proofing and water- proofing 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 water-proofing and damp-proofing
IS:3462	-	Specification for unbaked 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, and wood primer, pink
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 door frames
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, color 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: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: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

Brickwork:

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 200 mm x 100 mm x 100 mm with the permissible tolerances over the actual size of 190mm x 90 mm x 90 mm 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, and homogenous in texture, well burnt in kiln without being vitrified, hand/machine moulded, deep red, cherry or copper colored, 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 moulded 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 3N/sq.mm unless otherwise specified in the Items of work prepared by the Contractor.

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 GWSSB for approval and bricks supplied shall conform to approved samples. If demanded by GWSSB, brick samples shall be got tested as per IS: 3495 by Contractor. Bricks rejected by GWSSB shall be removed from the site of works within 24 hours.

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 1:5 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 prepared by the Contractor. Sand for masonry mortar shall conform to IS:218. 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 GWSSB. If so directed by the GWSSB, 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 GWSSB. 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 shall be removed 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 GWSSB.

Workmanship:

Workmanship of brick work shall conform to IS: 2212. All bricks shall be thoroughly soaked in clean water for at least one hour immediately before being laid. The cement mortar for brick masonry work shall be as specified in the respective item of work prepared by the Contractor. Brick work 200mm/230mm thick and over shall be laid in English Bond unless otherwise specified. 100mm/115mm thick brickwork shall be laid with stretchers. For laying bricks, a layer of mortar shall be spread over the full width of suitable length of the lower course. Each brick shall be slightly pressed into the mortar and shoved into final position so as to embed the brick fully in mortar. Only full-size bricks shall be used for the works and cut bricks utilized only as closers to make up required wall length or for bonding. Bricks shall be laid with frogs on top.

All brickwork shall be plumb, square and true to dimensions shown. Vertical joints in alternate courses shall come directly one over the other and be in line. Horizontal courses shall be leveled. The thickness of brick courses shall be kept uniform. In case of one brick thick or half brick thick wall, at least one face should be kept smooth and plane, even if the other is slightly rough due to variation in size of bricks. For walls of thickness greater than one brick both faces shall be kept smooth and plane. All interconnected brickwork shall be carried out at nearly one level so that there is uniform distribution of pressure on the supporting structure and no portion of the work shall be left more than one course lower than the adjacent work. Where this is not possible, the work shall be raked back according to bond (and not saw toothed) at an angle not exceeding 45 deg. But in no case the level difference between adjoining walls shall exceed one meter. Brickwork shall not be raised more than one meter per day.

Bricks shall be so laid that all joints are well filled with mortar. The thickness of joints shall not be less than 6 mm and not more than 10 mm. The face joints shall be raked to a minimum depth of 10mm/15mm by raking tools during the progress of work when the mortar is still green, so as to provide a proper key for the plastering/ pointing respectively to be done later. When plastering or pointing is not required to be done, the joints shall be uniform in thickness and be struck flush and finished at the time of laying. The face of brickwork shall be cleaned daily and all mortar droppings removed. The surface of each course shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt before another course is laid on top. During inclement weather conditions, newly built brick masonry works shall be protected by tarpaulin or other suitable covering to prevent mortar being washed away by rain.

Brickwork shall be kept constantly moist on all the faces for at least seven days after 24 hrs of laying. The arrangement for curing shall be got approved from the E.I.C.

Double scaffolding having two sets of vertical supports shall be provided to facilitate execution of the masonry works. The scaffolding shall be designed adequately considering all the dead, live and possible impact loads to ensure safety of the workmen, in accordance with the requirements stipulated in IS:2750 and IS:3696

(Part I). Scaffolding shall be properly maintained during the entire period of construction. Single scaffolding shall not be used on important works and will be permitted only in certain cases as decided by the GWSSB. Where single scaffolding is adopted, only minimum number of holes, by omitting a header shall be left in the masonry for supporting horizontal scaffolding poles. All holes in the masonry shall be carefully made good before plastering/pointing.

In the event of usage of traditional bricks of size 230 mm x 115 mm x 75 mm, the courses at the top of the plinth and sills as well as at the top of the wall just below the roof/floor slabs and at the top of the parapet shall be laid with bricks on edge. All brickwork shall be built tightly against columns, floor slabs or other structural members.

To overcome the possibility of development of cracks in the brick masonry following measures shall be adopted. For resting RCC slabs, the bearing surface of masonry wall shall be finished on top with 12 mm thick cement mortar 1:3 and provided with 2 layers of Kraft paper Grade 1 as per IS:1397 or 2 layers of 50-micron thick polyethylene sheets.

RCC/ steel beams resting on masonry wall shall be provided with reinforced concrete bed blocks of 50 mm thickness, projecting 50 mm on either side of the beam, duly finished on top with 2 layers of Kraft paper Grade 1 as per IS:1397 or 2 layers of 50-micron thick polyethylene sheets.

Steel wire fabric shall be provided at the junction of brick masonry and concrete before taking up plastering work. Bricks for partition walls shall be stacked adjacent to the structural member to pre-deflect the structural member before the wall is taken up for execution. Further, the top most course of half or full brick walls abutting against either a de-shuttered slab or beam shall be built only after any proposed masonry wall above the structural member is executed to cater for the deflection of the structural element.

Reinforced cement concrete transoms and mullions of dimensions as indicated in the construction Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor are generally required to be provided in the half brick partition walls.

Where the drawings prepared by the Contractor indicate that structural steel sections are to be encased in brickwork, the brickwork masonry shall be built closely against the steel section, ensuring a minimum of 20 mm thick cement-sand mortar 1:4 over all the steel surfaces. Steel sections partly embedded in brickwork shall be provided with bituminous protective coating to the surfaces at the point of entry into the brick masonry.

Facing bricks of the type specified conforming to IS: 2691 shall be laid in the positions indicated on the Drawings prepared by the Contractor and all facing brickwork shall be well bonded to the backing bricks/RCC surfaces. The level of execution of the facing brickwork shall at any time be lower by at least 600 mm below the level of the backing brickwork. Facing bricks shall be laid over 10 mm thick backing of cement mortar. The mortar mix, thickness of joint and the type of pointing to be carried out shall be as specified in the item of works prepared by the Contractor. The pattern of laying the bricks shall be as specifically indicated in the Drawings prepared by the Contractor. For facing brickwork, double scaffolding shall be used. Faced works shall be kept clean and free from damage, discoloration etc., at all times.

Uncoursed Random Rubble Masonry, in Foundation, Plinth and Superstructure.

Materials:

Stones for the works shall be of the specified variety, which are hard, durable, fine grained and uniform in color (for superstructure work) free from veins, flaws and other defects. Quality and work shall conform to the requirements specified in IS: 1597 (Part-I). The percentage of water absorption shall not exceed 5 percent as per test conducted in accordance with IS: 1124. The Contractor shall supply sample stones to the GWSSB for

approval. Stones shall be laid with its grains horizontal so that the load transmitted is always perpendicular to the natural bed.

Cement-sand mortar for stone masonry works shall be in the proportion of 1:6.

Materials and preparation of mortar shall be as specified in clause 7.2.1.

Workmanship:

For All Works below ground level the masonry shall be random rubble uncoursed with ordinary quarry dressed stones for the hearting and selected quarry dressed stones for the facing.

For all works above ground level and in superstructure the masonry shall be random rubble uncoursed, well bonded, faced with hammer dressed stones with squared quoins at corners. The bushings on the face shall not be more than 40 mm on an exposed face and on the face to be plastered it shall not project by more than 12 mm nor shall it have depressions more than 10 mm from the average wall surface.

Face stones shall extend back sufficiently and bond well with the masonry. The depth of stone from the face of the wall inwards shall not be less than the height or breadth at the face. The length of the stone shall not exceed three times the height and the breadth on base shall not be greater than three-fourths the thickness of wall nor less than 150 mm. The height of stone may be up to a maximum of 300 mm. Face stones or hearting stones shall not be less than 150 mm in any direction. Chips and spalls shall be used wherever necessary to avoid thick mortar joints and to ensure that no hollow spaces are left in the masonry. The use of chips and spalls in the hearting shall not exceed 20 percent of the quantity of stone masonry. Spalls and chips shall not be used on the face of the wall and below hearting stones to bring them to the level of face stones.

The maximum thickness of joints shall not exceed 20 mm. All joints shall be completely filled with mortar. When plastering or pointing is not required to be done, the joints shall be struck flush and finished as the work proceeds. Otherwise, the joints shall be raked to a minimum depth of 20 mm by a raking tool during the progress of the work while the mortar is still green.

Through or bond stones shall be provided in walls up to 600 mm thick and in case of walls above 600 mm thickness, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 150 mm shall be provided in a line from face to back. In case of highly absorbent types of stones (porous lime stone and sand stone, etc.) the bond stone shall extend about two-thirds into the wall and a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 150 mm shall be provided. Each bond stone or a set of bond stones shall be provided for every 0.5 sq.m of wall surface.

All stones shall be sufficiently wetted before laying to prevent absorption of water from the mortar. All connected walls in a structure shall be normally raised uniformly and regularly. However, if any part of the masonry is required to be left behind, the wall shall be raked back (and not saw toothed) at an angle not exceeding 45deg. Masonry work shall not be raised by more than one meter per day. Green work shall be protected from rain by suitable covering. Masonry work shall be kept constantly moist on all the faces for a minimum period of seven days for proper curing of the joints.

Type of scaffolding to be used shall be as specified in clause 7.2.2.

Coursed Rubble Masonry (First Sort) for Superstructure:

Materials:

The Material specification for the work shall be as per clause 7.3.1.

Workmanship:

All Courses shall be laid truly horizontal and shall be of the same height in any course. The height of course shall not be less than 150 mm and not more than 300 mm. The width of stone shall not be less than its height.

Face stones shall tail into the work for not less than their height and at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the number of stones shall tail into the work for a length not less than twice their height but not more than three-fourths the thickness of the wall whichever is smaller. These should be laid as headers and stretchers alternately to break joints by at least 75 mm.

The face stones shall be squared on all joints and beds; the bed joints being hammer or chisel dressed true and square for at least 80 mm back from the face and the side joints for at least 40 mm. The face of the stone shall be hammer dressed so that the bushing shall not be more than 40 mm on an exposed face and 10 mm on a face to be plastered. No portion of the dressed surface shall show a depth of gap more than 6

mm from a straight edge placed on it. The remaining unexposed portion of the stone shall not project beyond the surface of bed and side joints.

No spalls or pinning shall be allowed on the face. All bed joints shall be horizontal and side joints shall be vertical and no joints shall be more than 10 mm in thickness. When plastering or pointing is not required to be done, the joints shall be struck flush and finished as the work proceeds. Otherwise, the joints shall be raked to a minimum depth of 20 mm by a raking tool, during the progress of the work while the mortar is still green.

Hearting shall consist of flat bedded stones carefully laid on their proper beds and solidly bedded in mortar. The use of chips shall be restricted to the filling of interstices between the adjacent stones in hearting and these shall not exceed 10 percent of the quantity of the stone masonry. Care shall be taken so that no hollow spaces are left anywhere in the masonry.

The requirement regarding through or bond stones shall be as specified in clause 7.3.2 with the further stipulation that these shall be provided at 1.5 m to 1.8m apart clear in every course but staggered at alternate courses.

The quoins which shall be of the same height as the course, in which they occur, shall not be less than 450 mm in any direction. Quoin stones shall be laid as stretchers and headers alternately. They shall be laid square on their beds, which shall be rough chisel dressed to a depth of at least 100 mm from the face. These stones shall have a minimum uniform chisel draft of 25mm width at four edges, all the edges being in the same plane.

Type of scaffolding to be used shall be as per Clause 7.2.2. Requirements of execution of the work and curing shall be as stipulated in clause 7.3.2.

Concrete Block Masonry:

Materials

Masonry units of hollow and solid concrete blocks shall conform to the requirements of IS: 2185 (Part I). Masonry units of hollow and solid light-weight concrete blocks shall conform to the requirements of IS: 2185 (Part 3). Masonry units of autoclaved cellular concrete blocks shall conform to the requirements of IS:2185 (Part 3). The height of the concrete masonry units shall not exceed either its length or six times its width.

The nominal dimensions of concrete block shall be as under.

Length 400, 500 or 600 mm

Height 100 or 200 mm

Width 100 to 300 mm in 50 mm increments

Half blocks shall be in lengths of 200, 250 or 300mm to correspond to the full-length blocks. Actual dimensions shall be 10mm short of the nominal dimensions.

The maximum variation in the length of the units shall not be more than ± 5 mm and maximum variation in height or width of the units shall not be more than ± 3 mm.

Concrete blocks shall be either hollow blocks with open or closed cavities or solid blocks. Concrete blocks shall be sound, free of cracks, chipping or other defects which impair the strength or performance of the construction. Surface texture shall as specify. The faces of the units shall be flat and rectangular, opposite faces shall be parallel and all arises shall be square.

The bedding surfaces shall be at right angles to the faces of the block.

The concrete mix for the hollow and solid concrete blocks/light weight concrete blocks shall not be richer than one part of cement to six parts of combined aggregates by volume. Concrete blocks shall be of approved manufacture, which satisfy the limitations in the values of water absorption, drying shrinkage and moisture movement, as specified for the type of block as per relevant IS code. Contractor shall furnish the test certificates and also supply the samples for the approval of GWSSB.

Workmanship:

The type of the concrete block, thickness and grade based on the compressive strength for use in load bearing and/or non-load bearing walls shall be as specified. The minimum nominal thickness of non-load bearing internal walls shall be 100mm. The minimum nominal thickness of external panel walls in framed construction shall be 200 mm.

The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirements of IS:2572 for concrete block masonry, IS:6042 for light weight concrete block masonry and IS:6041 for autoclaved cellular concrete block masonry works.

From considerations of durability, generally concrete block masonry shall be used in superstructure works above the damp-proof course level.

Concrete blocks shall be embedded with a mortar which is relatively weaker than the mix of the blocks in order to avoid the formation of cracks. Cement mortar of proportion 1:6 shall be used for the works. Preparation of mortar shall be as specified in clause 7.2.1.

The thickness of both horizontal and vertical joints shall be 10mm. The first course shall be laid with greater care, ensuring that it is properly aligned, leveled and plumb since this

will facilitate in laying succeeding courses to obtain a straight and truly vertical wall. For the horizontal (bedding) joint, mortar shall be spread over the entire top surface of the block including front and rear shells as well as the webs to a uniform layer of 10mm. For vertical joints, the mortar shall be applied on the vertical edges of the front and rear shells of the blocks. The mortar may be applied either to the unit already placed on the wall or on the edges of the succeeding unit when it is standing vertically and then placing it horizontally, well pressed against the previously laid unit to produce a compacted vertical joint. In case of two cell blocks with slight depression on the vertical sides these shall also be filled up with mortar to secure greater lateral rigidity. To assure satisfactory bond, mortar shall not be spread too far ahead of actual laying of the block as the mortar will stiffen and lose its plasticity. Mortar while hardening shrinks slightly and thus pulls away from the edges of the block. The mortar shall be pressed against the units with a jointing tool after it has stiffened to effect intimate contact between the mortar and the unit to obtain a weather tight joint. The mortar shall be raked to a depth of 10mm as each course is laid to ensure good bond for the plaster.

Dimensional stability of hollow concrete blocks is greatly affected by variations of moisture content in the units. Only well dried blocks should be used for the construction. Blocks with moisture content more than 25% of maximum water absorption permissible shall not be used. The blocks should not be wetted before or during laying in the walls. Blocks should be laid dry except slightly moistening their surfaces on which mortar is to be applied to obviate absorption of water from the mortar.

As per the design requirements and to effectively control cracks in the masonry, RCC bound beams/studs, joint reinforcement shall be provided at suitable locations. Joint reinforcement shall be fabricated either from mild steel wires conforming to IS:280 or welded wire fabric/high strength deformed basis.

For jambs of doors, windows and openings, should concrete blocks shall be provided. If hollow units are used, the hollows shall be filled with concrete of mix 1:3:6. Hold fasts of doors/windows should be arranged so that they occur at block course level.

At intersection of walls, the courses shall be laid up at the same time with a true masonry bond between at least 50% of the concrete blocks. The sequence for construction of partition walls and treatment at the top of load bearing walls for the RCC slab shall be as detailed under clause 7.2 for the brick work. Curing of the mortar joints shall be carried out for at least 7 days. The walls should only be lightly moistened and shall not be allowed to become excessively wet. Double scaffolding as per clause 7.2.2 shall be adopted for execution of block masonry work. Cutting of the units shall be restricted to a minimum. All horizontal and vertical dimensions shall be in respectively, adopting modular co-ordination for walls, opening locations for doors, windows etc.

Concrete blocks shall be stored at site suitably to avoid any contact with moisture from the ground and covered to protect against wetting.

Damp - Proof Course:

Materials and Workmanship:

Where Specified, all the walls in a building shall be provided with damp-proof course cover at plinth to prevent water from rising up the wall. The damp-proof course shall run without a break throughout the length of the wall, even under the door or other openings. Damp-proof course shall consist of 50 mm thick cement concrete of 1:2:4 nominal mix with

approved water-proofing compound admixture conforming to IS: 2645 in proportion as directed by the manufacturer. Concrete shall be with 10 mm downgraded coarse aggregates.

The surface of brick work/stone masonry work shall be leveled and prepared before laying the cement concrete. Side shuttering shall be properly fixed to ensure that slurry does not leak through and is also not disturbed during compaction. The upper and side surface shall be made rough to afford key to the masonry above and to the plaster.

Damp-proof course shall be cured properly for at least seven days after which it shall be allowed to dry for taking up further work.

Miscellaneous Inserts, Bolts etc.

All the miscellaneous inserts such as bolts, pipes, plate embedment etc., shall be accurately installed in the building works at the correct location and levels, all as detailed in the construction Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor. Contractor shall prepare and use templates for this purpose, if so directed by the GWSSB. In the event, of any of the inserts are improperly installed, Contractor shall make necessary arrangements to remove and reinstall at the correct locations/levels, all as directed by the GWSSB.

Wood Work for Doors, Windows, Ventilators & Partitions

Materials

Timber to be used shall be first class Teak wood as per IS:4021. Timber shall be of the best quality and well seasoned by a suitable process before being planed to the required sizes. The maximum permissible moisture content shall be from 10 to 16 percent for timber 50mm and above in thickness and 8 to 14 percent of timber less than 50mm in thickness for different regions of the country as stipulated in IS:287. Timber shall be close grained, of uniform color and free from decay, fungal growth, boxed heart, pitch pockets or streaks on the exposed edges, borer holes, splits and cracks.

Flush door shutters of the solid core type with plywood face panels shall conform to IS:2202 (Part 1) and with particle board/hard board face panels shall conform to IS:2202 (Part 2).

Transparent sheet glass shall conform to the requirements of IS:2835. Wired and figured glass shall be as per IS:5437.

Builder's hardware for fittings and fixtures shall be of the best quality from approved manufacturers.

Workmanship:

The workmanship and finish of wood work in doors, windows, ventilators and partitions shall be of a very high order. Contractor shall ensure that work is executed in a professional manner by skilled carpenters for good appearance, efficient and smooth operation of the shutters.

All works shall be executed as per the detailed Drawings prepared by the Contractor and/or as directed by the GWSSB.

All members of the door, window, and ventilator shall be straight without any warp or bow and shall have smooth well-planned faces. The right angle shall be checked from the inside surfaces of the respective members of the frame. Frames shall have mortise and tenon joints which shall be treated with an approved adhesive and provided with metal or wood pins. The vertical members of the door frame shall project 50 mm below the finished floor level. The finished dimension of frames shall be rebated on the solid for keying with the plaster and for receiving the shutters. The depth of rebate for housing the shutter shall be 15 mm. The size of the frames shall be as specified in the respective items of work prepared by the Contractor. The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirements specified in IS:4021.

The face of the frames abutting the masonry or concrete shall be provided with a coat of coal tar.

Three hold fasts using 25 mm x 6 mm mild steel flats 225 mm long with split ends shall be fixed on each side of door and window frames, one at the center and the other two at 300 mm from the top and bottom of the frame. For window and ventilator frames less than 1 m in height, two hold fasts on each side shall be fixed at quarter points.

Timber paneled shutters for doors, windows and ventilators shall be constructed in the form of framework of stiles and rails with panel insertion. The panels shall be fixed by either providing grooves in the stiles and rails or by beading. Glazing bars shall be as detailed in the Drawings prepared by the Contractor. The stiles and rails shall be joined by mortise and tenon joints at right angles. All members of the shutter shall be straight without any warp or bow and shall have smooth, well planed faces at right angles to each other. The right angle for the shutter shall be checked by measuring the diagonals and the difference shall not be more than \square 3 mm. Timber panels made from more than one piece shall be jointed with a continuous tongued and grooved joint, glued together and reinforced with metal dowels. The

workmanship shall generally conform to the requirements specified in IS: 1003 (Parts 1 & 2). The thickness of the shutter, width/thickness of the stiles/rails/panel type shall be as specified. Marine plywood panels conforming to IS:710 shall be used for doors where specified.

Details of the wooden flush door shutters, solid core type with specific requirement of the thickness, core, face panels, viewing glazed panel, Venetian louver opening, teak wood lapping etc. shall be as specified. Panels of shutter shall be of marine plywood conforming to IS:710. Flush door shutters shall be from reputed manufacturers and Contractor shall submit test results as per IS:4020, if so desired by the GWSSB.

Glazing of door, window, ventilator and partitions shall be with either flat transparent sheet glass, wired or figured glass. Transparent sheet glass shall be of 'B' quality as per IS: 2835. The thickness and type of glazing to be provided shall be as specified.

The material of the fittings and fixtures either of chromium plated steel, cast brass, copper oxidized or anodized aluminum shall be as specified. The number, size and type of the fittings and fixtures shall be as specified.

Woodwork shall not be provided with the finishes of painting/varnishing etc. unless it has been approved by the GWSSB. The type of finish and the number of coats shall be as stipulated in the respective items of work prepared by the Contractor. Preparation of the wood surfaces and application of the finishes shall be in accordance with clause 7.32.

Wooden hand railing and architraves shall be of the size and shape with the fixing arrangement as indicated in the Drawings prepared by the Contractor.

The framework of the partitions with mullions and transoms shall be with the sections of dimensions as specified. Panels of double/single glazing/plywood shall be fixed as per details specified. Partitions shall be fixed rigidly between the floor and structural columns/beams including provision of necessary shims for wedging etc. Finished work shall be of rigid construction, erected truly plumb to the lines and levels, at locations as per the construction Drawings prepared by the Contractor.

Any carpentry work which shows defects due to inadequate seasoning of the timber or bad workmanship shall be removed and replaced by Contractor with work as per Specifications.

Steel Doors, Windows and Ventilators:

Materials:

Hot rolled steel sections for the fabrication of steel doors, windows and ventilators shall conform to IS: 7452, which are suitable for, single glazing.

Pressed steel door frames for steel flush doors shall be out of 1.25mm thick mild steel sheets of profiles as per IS: 4351.

Transparent sheet glass shall conform to the requirements of IS: 2835. Wired and figured glass shall be as per IS: 5437.

Builder's hardware of fittings and fixtures shall be of the best quality from the approved manufacturers.

Workmanship:

All steel doors, windows and ventilators shall be of the type as specified in the respective items of work prepared by the Contractor and of sizes as indicated in the Drawings prepared by the Contractor prepared by the Contractor. Steel doors, windows and ventilators shall conform to the requirements as stipulated in IS: 1038. Steel windows shall conform to IS: 1361, if so specified.

Doors, windows and ventilators shall be of an approved manufacture. Fabrication of the unit shall be with rolled section, cut to correct lengths and metered. Corners shall be welded to form a solid fused welded joint conforming to the requirements of IS: 1038. Tolerance in overall dimensions shall be within $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$. The frames and shutters shall be free from warp or buckle and shall be square and truly plain. All welds shall be dressed flush on exposed and contact surfaces. Punching of holes, slots and other provisions to install fittings and fixtures later shall be made at the correct locations as per the requirements. Samples of the units shall be got approved by the GWSSB before further manufacture/purchase by the Contractor.

Type and details of shutters, hinges, glazing bar requirement, couplings, locking arrangement, fittings and fixtures shall be as described in the respective items of work and / or as shown in the Drawings prepared by the Contractor for single or composite units.

For windows with fly proof mesh as per the item of work prepared by the Contractor, rotor operator arrangement, for the operation of the glazed shutters from the inside shall be provided.

Pressed steel door frames shall be provided with fixing lugs at each jamb, hinges, lock-strike plate, mortar guards, angle threshold, shock-absorbers of rubber or similar material as per the requirements of IS: 4351. Pressed steel doorframes shall be fixed as 'built-in' as the masonry work proceeds. After placing it plumb at the specified location, masonry walls shall be built up solid on either side or each course grouted with mortar to ensure solid contact with the doorframe, without leaving any voids. Temporary struts across the width shall be fixed, during erection to prevent bow/sag of the frame. Door shutters of flush welded construction shall be 45 mm thick, fabricated with two outer skins of 1.25mm thick steel sheets, 1mm thick steel sheet stiffeners and steel channels on all four edges. Double shutters shall have meeting stile edge beveled or rebated. Provision of glazed viewing panel, louvers shall be made as per the items of works and/or Drawings prepared by the Contractor. Shutters shall be suitably reinforced for lock and other surface hardware and to prevent sagging/twisting. Single sheet steel door shutters shall be fabricated out of 1.25mm thick steel sheets, mild steel angles and stiffeners as per the Drawings prepared by the Contractor.

Doors, windows and ventilators shall be fixed into the prepared openings. They shall not be 'built-in' as the masonry work proceeds, to avoid distortion and damage of the units. The dimensions of the masonry opening shall have 10mm clearance around the overall dimensions of the frame for this purpose. Any support of scaffolding members on the frames/glazing bars is prohibited.

Glazing of the units shall be either with flat transparent glass or wired / figured glass of the thickness as specified in the items of works prepared by the Contractor. All glass panels shall have properly squared corner and straight edges. Glazing shall be provided on the outside of the frames.

Fixing of the glazing shall be either with spring glazing clips and putty conforming to IS:419 or with metal beads. Pre-formed PVC or rubber gaskets shall be provided for fixing the beads with the concealed screws. The type of fixing the glazing shall be as indicated in the items of work and/or in Drawings prepared by the Contractor.

Steel doors, windows and ventilators shall be provided with finish of either painting as specified or shall be hot dip galvanized with thickness of the zinc coating as stipulated all as described in the respective items of works prepared by the Contractor.

The material of the Builders hardware of fittings and fixtures of chromium plated steel, cast brass, brass copper oxidized or anodized aluminum shall be as specified in the items of works prepared by the Contractor. The number, size and type of fittings and fixtures shall be as in the Drawings /items of works prepared by the Contractor.

Installation of the units with fixing lugs, screws, mastic caulking compound at the specified locations shall generally conform to the requirements of IS:1081. Necessary holes etc required for fixing shall be made by the Contractor and made good after installation. Workmanship expected is of a high order for efficient and smooth operation of the units.

Aluminum Doors, Windows, Ventilators & Partitions:

Materials:

Aluminum alloy used in the manufacture of extruded sections for the fabrication of doors, windows, ventilators shall conform to designation HE9-WP of IS:733.

Transparent sheet glass shall conform to the requirements of IS:2835. Wired and figured glass shall be as per IS:5437.

Builder's hardware of fittings & fixtures shall be of the best quality from approved manufacturers.

Workmanship:

All aluminum doors, windows, ventilators and partitions shall be of the type and size as specified. The doors, windows, ventilators shall conform to the requirements of IS:1948. Aluminum windows shall conform to IS:1949, if so specified.

All aluminum units shall be supplied with anodized finish. The minimum anodic film thickness shall be 0.015 mm. Doors, windows and ventilators shall be of an approved manufacture. Fabrication of the units shall be with the extruded sections, cut to correct lengths, mitered and welded at the corners to a true right angle conforming to the requirements of IS:1948. Tolerance in overall dimensions shall be within $\pm 1.5\text{mm}$. The frames and shutters shall be free from warp or buckle and shall be square and truly plane. Punching of holes, slots and other provisions to install fittings or fixtures later shall be made at the correct locations, as per the requirements. Aluminum swing type doors, aluminum sliding windows, partitions shall be as specified.

IS:1948 and IS:1949 referred to incorporates the sizes, shapes, thicknesses and weight per running meter of extruded sections for the various components of the units. However, new sizes, shapes, thicknesses with modifications to suit snap-fit glazing clips etc. are being continuously being added by various leading manufacturers of extruded sections, which are available in the market. As such, the sections of the various components of the unit proposed by the Contractor will be reviewed by the GWSSB and will be accepted only if they are equal to or marginally more than that given in the codes/as specified.

The framework of the partitions with mullions and transom shall be with anodized aluminum box sections. Anodized aluminum box sections shall be in-filled with timber of class 3 (silver oak or any other equivalent) as per IS:4021. Panels of double/single glazing/plywood shall be fixed as per details indicated in the Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor. Partitions shall be fixed rigidly between the floor and the structural columns/beams including provision of necessary shims for wedging etc. Finished work shall be of rigid construction, erected truly plumb to the lines and levels, at locations as per the construction Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor.

Specific provisions as stipulated for steel doors, windows, ventilators under clause 7.9.2 shall also be applicable for this item work. Glazing beads shall be of the snap-fit type suitable for the thickness of glazing proposed as indicated in the items of works prepared by the Contractor. A layer of clear transparent lacquer shall be applied on aluminum sections to protect them from damage during installation. This lacquer coating shall be removed after the installation is completed.

Steel Rolling Shutters:

Materials and Workmanship:

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 m², gear operated type (mechanical) for clear areas up to 35 m² 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 prepared by the Contractor. 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 width 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 0.90 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. Painting shall be carried out as per clause 7.33.

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/m².

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.

Rubble Sub-Base:

Materials:

Stones used for rubble packing under floors on grade, foundations etc., shall be clean, hard, durable rock free from veins, flaws, laminations, weathering and other defects. Stones shall generally conform to the requirements stipulated in IS: 1597 (Part I).

Stones shall be as regular as can be obtained from quarries. Stones shall be of height equal to the thickness of the packing proposed with a tolerance of ± 10 mm. Stones shall not have a base area less than 250 sq cm nor more than 500 sq.cm, and the smallest dimension of any stone shall not be less than half the largest dimension. The quality and size of stones shall be subject to the approval of the GWSSB.

Workmanship:

Stones shall be hand packed carefully and laid with their largest base downwards resting flat on the prepared sub-grade and with their height equal to the thickness of the packing. Stones shall be laid breaking joints and in close contact with each other. All interstices between the stones shall be wedged-in by small stones of suitable size, well driven in by crow bars and hammers to ensure tight packing and complete filling-in of the interstices. The wedging shall be carried out simultaneously with the placing in position of rubble packing and shall not lag behind. After this, any interstices between the smaller wedged stones shall be unfilled with clean hard sand by brooming so as to fill the joints completely.

The laid rubble packing shall be sprinkled with water and compacted by using suitable rammers.

Base Concrete:

The thickness and grade of concrete and reinforcement shall be as specified in items of works prepared by the contractor.

Before placing the blinding concrete, the sub-base of rubble packing shall be properly wetted and rammed. Concrete for the base shall then be deposited between the forms, thoroughly tamped and the surface finished level with the top edges of the forms. Two or three hours after the concrete has been laid in position, the surface shall be roughened using steel wire brush to remove any scum or laitance and swept clean so that the coarse aggregates are exposed. The surface of the base concrete shall be left rough to provide adequate bond for the floor finish to be provided later.

Terrazzo and Plain Cement Tiling Work:

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/mm^2 .

The type, quality, size, thickness color 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 coloring pigment. 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/colored 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.

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 50 mm 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 m² 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 color of the matrix of the tile. For this purpose, white cement or grey cement with or without pigments 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 beveled edges to obtain a neat and true joint. After the work has set, hand polishing with carbonado 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 $\pm 3\text{mm}$ in any 3m length is acceptable in a nominally flat floor.

In-Situ Terrazzo Work:

Materials:

The requirements of marble aggregates for terrazzo topping shall be as per clause 7.14.1.

Cement shall first be mixed with the marble powder in dry state. The mix thus obtained shall be mixed with the aggregates in the specified proportions. Care shall be taken not to get the materials into a heap which results in the coarsest chips falling to the edges and cement working to the centre at the bottom. Materials shall be kept, as far as possible, in an even layer during mixing. After the materials have been thoroughly mixed in the dry state, water shall be added, just adequate to obtain plastic consistency for the desired workability for laying. The mix shall be used in the works within 30 minutes of the addition of water to the cement.

Workmanship:

The thickness, type, quality, size and color of chips etc. for the in-situ terrazzo finish for flooring/dado/ skirting shall be as specified in the respective items of works prepared by the Contractor. Laying and finishing of in-situ work shall conform to the requirements of workmanship stipulated in IS: 2114.

In-situ terrazzo finish shall be laid over hardened concrete base. The finish layer consists of an under layer and terrazzo topping. The under layer shall be of cement concrete of mix 1:2:4 using 10mm downgraded coarse aggregates. The combined thickness of under

layer and topping shall not be less than 30 mm for flooring and 20mm for dado/skirting work.

The minimum thickness of topping shall be 6mm if chips used are between 1mm to 4mm, 9mm if chips are between 4mm to 7mm and 12mm if chips are between 7mm to 10mm. If chips larger than 10mm size are used, the minimum thickness shall be one and one third the maximum size of chips.

Both the under layer and later the topping shall be divided into panels not exceeding 2 m² for laying so as to reduce the possibility of development of cracks. The longer dimension of any panel shall not exceed 2m. Dividing strips shall be used to separate the panels. When the dividing strips are not provided, the bays shall be laid alternately, allowing an interval of at least 24 hours between laying adjacent bays.

Dividing strips shall be either of aluminum, brass or other material as indicated in the items of works prepared by the Contractor. Aluminum strips should have a protective coating of bitumen. The thickness of the strips shall not be less than 1.5mm and width not less than 25mm for flooring work.

Concrete base shall be finished to a reasonably plane surface to a level below the finished floor elevation equal to the specified thickness of terrazzo finish. Before spreading the under layer, the base concrete surface shall be cleaned of all loose materials, mortar droppings, dirt, laitance etc. and well wetted without allowing any water pools on the surface. Dividing strips or screed strips, if dividing strips are not provided shall be fixed on the base and leveled to the correct height to suit the thickness of the finish. Just before spreading the under layer the surface shall be smeared with cement slurry at 2.75 Kg/m². Over this slurry, the under layer shall be spread and leveled with a screening board. The top surface shall be left rough to provide a good bond for the terrazzo topping.

Terrazzo topping shall be laid while the under layer is still plastic and normally between 18 to 24 hours after the under layer is laid. Cement slurry of the same color as the topping shall be brushed on the surface immediately before laying is commenced. The terrazzo mix shall be laid to a uniform thickness and compacted thoroughly by tamping and with a minimum of toweling. Straight edge and steel floats shall be used to bring the surface true to the required level in such a manner that the maximum amount of marble chips come up and spread uniformly all over the surface.

The surface shall be left dry for air-curing for a period of 12 to 18 hours. Thereafter it shall be cured by allowing water to stand in pools for a period of not less than 4 days.

Machine grinding and polishing shall be commenced only after a lapse of 7 days from the time of completion of laying. The sequence and four numbers of machine grinding operations, usage of the type of carborundum stones, filling up of pinholes, wet curing, watering etc shall be carried out all as specified in IS: 2114.

Shahabad / Tandur/ Kota Stone Slab work:

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. Tolerance in thickness for dimensions of tile more than 100mm shall be $\pm 5\text{mm}$. This shall be $\pm 2\text{mm}$ on dimensions less than 100mm. 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.

Workmanship:

The type, size, thickness and color/shade etc. of the slabs for flooring/dado/skirting shall be as specified in the respective items of works prepared by the Contractor.

Preparation of the concrete base, laying and curing shall be as per clause 7.14.2.

Dado / skirting work shall be as per clause 7.14.2. 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 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 clause 7.14.2 except that first grinding with coarse grade carborundum shall not be done and cement slurry with or without pigment shall not be applied before polishing.

Carborundum Tile Finish:**Materials:**

Carborundum tiles shall generally conform in all respects to the standards stipulated in IS:1237 for heavy duty tiles. Tiles shall be of the best quality manufactured adopting hydraulic pressure of not less than 14 N/mm^2 .

The topping shall be uniform and of thickness not less than 6mm. The quantity of Carborundum grit shall be not less than 1.35 kg/sq.m used with cement with or without pigment. The Carborundum grit shall pass through 1.18mm mesh and shall be retained on 0.60 mm mesh.

Workmanship:

Requirements as detailed for terrazzo/cement tile finish under clause 7.14.2 shall be applicable for Carborundum tile flooring.

Glazed / Vitrified Tile Finish:**Materials:**

Glazed earthenware tiles shall conform to the requirements of IS: 777. Tiles shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. The tiles shall be flat, true to shape and free from flaws such as crazing, blisters, pinholes, specks or welts. Edges and underside of the tiles shall be free from glaze and shall have ribs or indentations for a better anchorage with the bedding mortar. Dimensional tolerances shall be as specified in IS: 777.

Workmanship:

The total thickness of glazed tile finish including the bedding mortar shall be 20 mm in flooring/dado/skirting. The minimum thickness of bedding mortar shall be 12mm for flooring and 10mm for dado/skirting work.

The bedding mortar shall consist of 1 part of cement to 3 parts of sand mixed with just sufficient water to obtain proper consistency for laying. Sand for the mortar shall conform to IS: 2116 and shall have minimum fineness modulus of 1.5.

Tiles shall be soaked in water for about 10 minutes just before laying. Where full size tiles cannot be fixed, tiles shall be cut to the required size using special cutting device and the edges rubbed smooth to ensure straight and true joints.

Colored tiles with or without designs shall be uniform and shall be preferably procured from the same batch of manufacture to avoid any differences in the shade.

Tiles for the flooring shall be laid over hardened concrete base. The surface of the concrete base shall be cleaned of all loose materials, mortar droppings etc well wetted without allowing any water pools on the surface. The bedding mortar shall then be laid evenly over the surface, tamped to the desired level and allowed to harden for a day. The top surface shall be left rough to provide a good bond for the tiles. For skirting and dado work, the backing mortar shall be roughened using a wire brush.

Neat cement slurry using 3.3 kg cement per m² of floor area shall be spread over the hardened mortar bed over such an area 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. For skirting and dado work, the back of the tiles shall be smeared with cement slurry for setting on the backing mortar. Fixing of tiles shall be done from the bottom of the wall upwards. The joints shall be in perfect straight lines and as thin as possible but shall not be more than 1mm wide. The surface shall be checked frequently to ensure correct level/required slope. Floor tiles near the walls shall enter skirting/dado to a minimum depth of 10mm. Tiles shall not sound hollow when tapped. All the joints shall be cleaned of grey cement with wire brush to a depth of at least 3mm and all dust, loose mortar etc. shall be removed. White cement with or without pigment shall then be used for flush pointing the joints. Curing shall then be carried out for a minimum period of 7 days for the bedding and joints to set properly. The surface shall then be cleaned using a suitable detergent, fully washed and wiped dry.

Specials consisting of coves, internal and external angles, cornices, beads and their corner pieces shall be of thickness not less than the tiles with which they are used.

In-Situ Cement Concrete Floor Topping:**Materials:**

The mix proportion for the in-situ concrete floor topping shall be 1:2.5:3.5 (one-part cement: two and half parts sand: three and half parts coarse aggregates) by volume unless otherwise specified.

The aggregates shall conform for the requirements of IS:383.

Coarse aggregates shall have high hardness surface texture and shall consist of crushed rock of granite, basalt, trap or quartzite. The aggregate crushing value shall not exceed 30 percent. The grading of the aggregates of size 12.5mm and below shall be as per IS:2571.

Grading of the sand shall be within the limits indicated in IS:2571.

Workmanship:

The thickness of the floor topping shall be as specified in the items of work prepared by the Contractor. The minimum thickness of the floor topping shall be 25mm.

Preparation of base concrete/structural slab before laying the topping shall be as per clause 7.13. The surface shall be rough to provide adequate bond for the topping.

Mixing of concrete shall be done thoroughly in a mechanical mixer unless hand mixing is specifically permitted by the GWSSB. The concrete shall be as stiff as possible and the amount of water added shall be the minimum necessary to give just sufficient plasticity for laying and compacting. The mix shall be used in the work within 30 minutes of the addition of water for its preparation.

Floor finish shall be laid in suitable panels to reduce the risk of cracking. No dimension of a panel shall exceed 2 meters and the length of a panel shall not exceed one and a half times its breadth. Topping shall be laid in alternate panels, the intermediate panels being cast after a gap of at least one day. Construction joints shall be plain vertical butt joints.

Screed strips shall be fixed dividing the area into suitable panels. Immediately before depositing the concrete topping, neat cement slurry at 2.75 kg/m² of area shall be thoroughly brushed into the prepared surface. Topping shall then be laid, very thoroughly tamped, struck off level and floated with wooden float. The surface shall then be tested with a straight edge and mason's spirit level to detect any inequalities and these shall be made good immediately.

Finishing of the surface by Trowelling shall be spread over a period of one to six hours depending upon the temperature and atmospheric conditions. The surface shall be trowelled 3 times at intervals so as to produce a smooth uniform and hard surface. Immediately after laying, the first Trowelling just sufficient to give a level surface shall be carried out avoiding excessive Trowelling at this stage. The surface shall be re- trowelled after sometime to close any pores and to scrap off excess water or laitance, which shall not be trowelled back into the topping. Final Trowelling shall be done well before the concrete has become too hard but at a time when considerable pressure is required to make any impression on the surface. Sprinkling of dry cement or cement-sand mixture for absorbing moisture shall not be permitted.

Immediately after the surface is finished, it shall be protected suitably from rapid drying due to wind/ sunlight. After the surface has hardened sufficiently to prevent any damage to it, the topping shall be kept continuously moist for a minimum period of 10 days.

It is preferable to lay the topping on hardened base concrete, as against being laid monolithically with a lesser thickness, since proper levels and slopes with close surface tolerances is achievable in practice, owing to its greater thickness. Further, as this would

be laid after all other building operations are over, there will be no risk of any damages or discolorations to the floor finish which are difficult to repair satisfactorily.

In-Situ Granolithic Concrete Floor Topping:

Materials and Workmanship:

The Requirements of materials and workmanship shall be all as per clause 7.19 for in-situ cement concrete floor topping except that the mix proportion of the concrete shall be 1:1:2 (cement: sand: coarse aggregates) by volume.

The minimum thickness of granolithic floor topping on hardened concrete base shall be 40mm.

Floor Hardener Topping:

Materials & Workmanship:

Floor Hardener topping shall be provided either as integrally finished over the structural slab/grade slab or lay monolithically with the concrete/granolithic floor finish on top of hardened concrete base.

Floor hardener of the metallic or non-metallic type suitable for the performance of normal / medium/ heavy duty function of the floor, the quantum of ingredients and the thickness of topping shall be as specified in the respective items of work prepared by the Contractor. For monolithic application with the floor finish/slab the thickness of the layer shall be 15mm. The topping shall be laid within 2 to 3 hours after concrete is laid when it is still plastic but stiffened enough for the workmen to tread over it by placing planks. The surface of the concrete layer shall be kept rough for providing adequate bond for the topping. Laitance shall be removed before placing the topping. The topping shall be screened and thoroughly compacted to the finished level. Trowelling to a smooth finish shall be carried out as per clause 7.19.2. After the surface has hardened sufficiently, it shall be kept continuously moist for at least 10 days. The procedure for mixing the floor hardener topping shall be as per manufacturer's instructions.

Surface shall be prevented from any damages due to subsequent building operations by covering with 75 mm thick layer of sand.

PVC Sheet/Tile Flooring:

Materials:

PVC floor covering shall be of either unbaked homogeneous flexible type in the form of sheets/tiles conforming to IS:3462 or homogeneous PVC asbestos tiles conforming to IS:3461. Surface of the sheets/tiles shall be free from any physical defects such as pores, blisters, cracks etc. which affects the appearance and serviceability. Tiles/ sheets shall meet with the tolerance limits in dimensions specified in the IS. Contractor shall submit the test certificates, if so desired by the GWSSB.

Each tile/sheet shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the name of the manufacturer or his trade mark, IS certificate mark, and batch number.

The adhesive to be used for laying the PVC flooring shall be rubber based and of the make as recommended and approved by the manufacturer of PVC sheets/tiles.

The type, size, colour, plain or mottled and the pattern shall be as specified in the respective items of work prepared by the Contractor.

Workmanship:

PVC Floor covering shall be provided over an under bed of cement concrete floor finish over the base concrete or structural slab. It is essential that the sub-floor and the under bed are perfectly dry before laying the PVC flooring. This shall be ensured by methods of testing as stipulated in Appendix-A of IS:5318.

The surface of the underbed shall have trowelled finish without any irregularities, which creates poor adhesion. Surface shall be free of oil or grease and thoroughly cleaned of all dust, dirt and wiped with a dry cloth.

PVC sheets/tiles shall be brought to the temperature of the area in which they are to be laid by stacking in a suitable manner within or near the laying area for a period of about 24 hours. Where air-conditioning is installed, the flooring shall not be laid on the underbed until the A/C units have been in operation for at least 7 days. During this period, the temperature range shall be between 20deg.C and 30deg.C and this shall be maintained during the laying operations and also for 48 hours thereafter.

Layout of the PVC flooring shall be marked with guidelines on the underbed and PVC tiles/sheets shall be first laid for trial, without using the adhesive, according to the layout.

The adhesive shall be applied by using a notched trowel to the surface of the underbed and to the backside of PVC sheets/tiles. When the adhesive has set sufficiently for laying, it will be tacky to the touch, which generally takes about 30 minutes. The time period need be carefully monitored since a longer interval will affect the adhesive properties. Adhesive shall be uniformly spread over only as much surface area at one time which can be covered with PVC flooring within the stipulated time.

PVC sheet shall be carefully taken and placed in position from one end onwards slowly so that the air will be completely squeezed out between the sheet and the background surface and no air pockets are formed. It shall then be pressed with a suitable roller to develop proper contact. The next sheet shall be laid edge to edge with the sheet already laid, so that there is minimum gap between joints. The alignment shall be checked after each row of sheet is completed and trimmed if considered necessary.

Tiles shall be laid in the same manner as sheets and preferably, commencing from the center of the area. Tiles should be lowered in position and pressed firmly on to the adhesive with minimum gap between the joints. Tiles shall not be slide on the surface. Tiles shall be rolled with a light wooden roller of about 5kg to ensure full contact with the underlay. Work should be constantly checked to ensure that all four edges of adjacent tiles meet accurately.

Any excess adhesive which may squeeze up between sheets/tiles shall be wiped off immediately with a wet cloth. Suitable solvents shall be used to remove hardened adhesive.

A minimum period of 24 hours shall be given after laying for the development of proper bond of the adhesive. When the flooring is thus completed, it shall be cleaned with a wet cloth soaked in warm soap solution.

Metallic edge strips shall be used to protect the edges of PVC sheets/tiles which are exposed as in doorways/ stair treads.

Hot sealing of joints between adjacent PVC sheet flooring to prevent creeping of water through the joints shall be carried out, using special equipment as per manufacturer's instructions.

Acid Resisting Brick/Tiling Work:

Materials:

The ceramic unglazed vitreous acid resisting tiles shall conform to the requirements of IS:4457. Acid resistant bricks shall conform to the requirements of IS:4860.

The finished tile/brick when fractured shall appear fine grained in texture, dense and homogeneous. Tile/brick shall be sound, true to shape, flat, free from flaws and any manufacturing defects affecting their utility. Tolerance in dimensions shall be within the limits specified in the respective IS.

The tiles/bricks shall be bedded and jointed using chemical resistant mortar of the resin type conforming to IS:4832 (Part II). Method of usage shall generally be as per the requirements of IS:4443.

Workmanship:

The resin shall have viscosity for readily mixing with the filler by manual methods.

The filler shall have graded particles which permit joint thickness of 1.5 mm.

The base concrete surface shall be free from dirt and thoroughly dried. The surface shall be applied with a coat of bitumen primer conforming to IS:3384. The primed surface shall then be applied with a uniform coat of bitumen conforming to IS:1580. Tiles or bricks shall be laid directly without the application of bitumen, if epoxy or polyester resin is used for the mortar. Just adequate quantity of mortar which can be applied within the pot life as specified by the manufacturer shall be prepared at one time for bedding and jointing. Rigid PVC/Stainless steel/chromium plated tools shall be used for mixing and laying. For laying the floor 6 to 8 mm thick mortar shall be spread on the back of the tile/brick. Two adjacent sides of the tile/brick shall be smeared with 4 to 6 mm thick mortar. Tile/brick shall be pressed into the bed and pushed against the floor and with the adjacent tile/ brick, until the joint in each case is 2 to 3 mm thick. Excess mortar shall then be trimmed off and allowed to harden fully. Similar procedure shall be adopted for the work on walls by pressing the tile/brick against the prepared wall surfaces and only one course shall be laid at a time until the initial setting period.

The mortar joints shall be cured for a minimum period of 72 hours with 20 to 25% hydrochloric acid or 30 to 40% sulphuric acid. After acid curing, the joints shall be washed with water and allowed to thoroughly dry. The joints shall then be filled with mortar to

make them smooth and plane. Acid curing is not required to be carried out if epoxy or polyester resin is used for the mortar.

Resin mortars are normally self curing. The area tiled shall not be put to use before 48 hours in case epoxy, polyester and furan type of resin is used for the mortar. If phenolic or cashew nut shell liquid resin is used for the mortar, the area tiled shall not be put to use for 7 to 28 days respectively, without heat treatment. This period shall be 2 to 6 days respectively, if heat treatment is given with infrared lamp.

Epoxy Lining Work:

Materials:

The epoxy resin and hardener formulation for laying of joint less lining work in floors and walls of concrete tanks/trenches etc shall be as per the requirements of IS:9197.

The epoxy composition shall have the chemical resistance to withstand the following conditions of exposure: Hydrochloric acid up to 30% concentration Sodium hydroxide up to 50% concentration Liquid temperature up to 60deg.C Ultraviolet radiation Alternate wetting and drying Sand shall conform to grading zone III or IV of IS:383.

The hardener shall be of the liquid type such as Aliphatic Amine or an Aliphatic/Aromatic Amine Adduct for the epoxy resin. The hardener shall react with epoxy resin at normal ambient temperature.

Contractor shall furnish test certificates for satisfying the requirements of the epoxy formulation if so directed by the GWSSB.

Workmanship:

The minimum thickness of epoxy lining shall be 4 mm. It is essential that the concrete elements are adequately designed to ensure that water is excluded to permeate to the surface, over which the epoxy lining is proposed. The epoxy lining shall be of the trowel type to facilitate execution of the required thickness for satisfactory performance.

The concrete surfaces over which epoxy lining is to be provided shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil or grease by suitable solvents, wire brushed to remove any dirt/dust and laitance. The surfaces shall then be washed with dilute hydrochloric acid and rinsed thoroughly with plenty of water or dilute ammonia solution. The surfaces shall then be allowed to dry. It is essential to ensure that the surfaces are perfectly dry before the commencement of epoxy application. Just adequate quantity of epoxy resin which can be applied within the pot life as specified by the manufacturer shall be prepared at one time for laying and jointing. Rigid PVC/stainless steel/chromium plated tools shall be used for laying. Trowelling shall be carried out to obtain uniformly the specified thickness of lining.

Lining shall be allowed to set without disturbance for a minimum period of 24 hours. The facility shall be put to use only after a minimum period of 7 days of laying of the lining.

Water-Proofing:

General:

The work shall include waterproofing for the building roofs, terraces, toilets, floor slabs, walls, planters, chajjas, sills and any other areas and at any other locations and situations as directed by the Employers Representative.

The waterproofing treatment shall be carried out on top of lime concrete (brick bat coba) laid to slope on roof surfaces. The brick bat-coba shall be covered as specified below.

The work shall be carried out by an experienced specialist Sub-Contractor who shall be appointed only after prior approval of the GWSSB.

Modified Bituminous Membrane:

Modified Bituminous Membrane shall be "SUPER THERMOLAY" 4 mm thick weighing 4 Kg/sq.m, manufactured using APP Polymer modified bitumen with a central core of non-woven polyester reinforcement (200 gms/sqm) and with top and bottom layers of thermo fusible film (top layer could also be sand finished) made by STP Limited in collaboration with Bitumen Company Limited. "PLYFLEX" of Bitumen Company Limited, Saudi Arabia supplied by STP Limited shall also be acceptable or other equivalent specification.

Waterproofing of Roofs with Lime Concrete:

Materials:

Broken brick coarse aggregates prepared from well/over burnt bricks shall be well graded having a maximum size of 25mm and shall generally conform to IS:3068.

Lime shall be class C lime (fat lime) or factory-made hydrated lime conforming to IS:712.

Workmanship:

Lime concrete shall be prepared by thoroughly mixing the brick aggregates inclusive of brick dust obtained during breaking with the slaked lime in the proportions of 2 1/2 (two and a half) parts of brick aggregates to 1 part of slaked lime by volume. Water shall be added just adequate to obtain the desired workability for laying. Washing soap and alum shall be dissolved in the water to be used. The quantity of these materials required per cum of lime concrete shall be 12kg of washing soap and 4kg of alum. Brick aggregates shall be soaked thoroughly in water for a period of not less than six hours before use in the concrete mix. Lime concrete shall be used in the works within 24 hours after mixing.

The roof surface over which the water-proof treatment is to be carried out shall be cleaned of all foreign matter by wire brushing, dusting and made thoroughly dry. Preparation of surfaces shall be as stipulated in IS:3067.

The slope of the finished waterproofing treatment shall be not less than 1 in 60 for efficient drainage. This shall be achieved either wholly in the lime concrete layer.

The average thickness of lime concrete, slope and the finish on top of machine-made burnt clay flat terracing tiles conforming to IS:2690 (part I) shall be as specified in the items of work to be prepared by the Contractor. Cement concrete flooring tiles in lieu of clay terracing tiles shall be provided if so specified in the items of work prepared by the Contractor, duly considering the traffic the terrace will be subjected to.

The minimum compacted thickness of lime concrete layer shall be 75mm and average thickness shall not be less than 100mm. In case, the thickness is more than 100mm, it

shall be laid in layers not exceeding 100mm to 125mm. Laying of lime concrete shall be commenced from a corner of the roof and proceeded diagonally towards center and other sides duly considering the slopes specified for effectively draining the rain-water towards the downtake points. Lime concrete fillet for a minimum height of 150mm shall be provided all along the junction of the roof surface with the brick masonry wall/parapet/column projections. These shall then be finished on top with provision of clay terracing tiles/cement concrete tiles.

After the lime concrete is laid it shall be initially rammed with a rammer weighing not more than 2 Kg and the finish brought to the required evenness and slope. Alternatively, bamboo strips may be used for the initial ramming. Further consolidation shall be done using wooden THAPIES with rounded edges. The beating will normally have to be carried on for at least seven days until the THAPI makes no impression on the surface and rebounds readily from it when struck. Special care shall be taken to properly compact the lime concrete at its junction with parapet walls or column projections. During compaction by hand-beating, the surface shall be sprinkled liberally with lime water (1 part of lime putty and 3 to 4 parts of water) and a small proportion of sugar solution for obtaining improved water-proofing quality of the lime concrete. On completion of beating, the mortar that comes on the top shall be smoothened with a trowel or float, if necessary, with the addition of sugar solution and lime putty. The sugar solution may be prepared in any one of the following ways as directed by the GWSSB.

- a) By mixing about 3 Kg of Jaggery and 1.5 Kg of BAEL fruit to 100 liters of water.
- b) By mixing about 600 gm of KADUKAI (the dry nuts shall be broken to small pieces and allowed to soak in water), 200 gm of jaggery and 40 liters of water for 10 sq.m of work. This solution shall be brewed for about 12 to 24 hours and the resulting liquor decanted and used for the work.

The lime concrete after compaction shall be cured for a minimum period of seven days or until it hardens by covering with a thin layer of straw or hessian which shall be kept wet continuously. Machine made flat terracing tiles shall be of the size and thickness as specified. Tiles shall be soaked in water for at least one hour before laying. Bedding for the tiles shall be 12mm thick in cement mortar 1:3. Tiles shall be laid, open jointed with 4 to 6 mm wide joints, flat on the mortar and lightly pressed and set to plane surface true to slope, using a trowel and wooden straight edge. They shall be laid with their longitudinal lines of joints truly parallel and generally at right angles to the direction of run-off gradient. Transverse joints in alternate rows shall come directly in line with each other. Transverse joints in adjacent courses shall break joints by at least 50 mm. The joints shall be completely filled and flush pointed with cement mortar 1:2 mixed with water proofing compound as per manufacturer's instructions. Curing shall be carried out for a minimum period of seven days. Finishing on top with cement concrete tiles or in-situ cement concrete floor topping shall be carried out in similar fashion as described for clay tiles in above paragraph. Tiles to be used shall be supplied after the first machine grinding of the surface.

Waterproofing of Roofs/Terraces etc.:

(A) Water proofing of Horizontal Surfaces:

The waterproofing shall be applied as follows:

A coat of Blown Bitumen 85/25 shall be applied at the rate of 1.45 kg/sq.km

A roll of Modified Bituminous Membrane shall be unrolled over the primed surface and completely bonded to the substrate by pressing down evenly for the full width of the roll using a wooden roller. Torching shall be done, where recommended by the manufacturer and where directed by the GWSSB, as the unrolling progresses.

The side overlaps shall be minimum 100 mm whereas the end overlaps shall be minimum 150 mm; both shall be bonded and sealed by flame torching. Care shall be taken that the membrane is lapped with the treatment along the vertical surface and roof gutter treatment for at least 500 mm. The membrane shall be properly overlapped/terminated at all openings, rainwater down takes etc. to ensure that such junctions do not become sources of leakage.

Top of membrane finally shall be painted with antiglouse reflective paint.

(B) Waterproofing of Vertical Surfaces at Roof Level and Gutters: The Water proofing shall be applied as described in (a) above. Modified Bituminous membrane shall be unrolled and bonded to the substrate after applying a coat of bitumen and by pressing down evenly for the full width of the roll. Light torching shall be done to ensure complete bonding. The membrane shall be overlapped with treatment for the horizontal surface by at least 500 mm. The membrane shall be taken up to a pre-cut chase anchored and sealed.

Khurras and Rainwater down Pipes:

Down pipes shall be isolated from RCC work with 6 mm polyethylene foam fixed with adhesive (Araldite) and sealed with silicone sealant prior to laying membrane. A water proofing flashing composed of one layer of Hessian based self finished felt Type 3 Grade 1 and two layers of aluminum foil of 0.075 mm thickness shall be provided. This flashing shall be carried into the down take pipes for at least 150 mm and sealed with hot bitumen. The Contractor shall closely coordinate the work with the agency providing and fixing the rainwater down take pipes.

Testing:

The treated area (flat and horizontal only) shall be tested by allowed water to stand on the treated areas to a depth of 150 mm for a minimum period of 72 hours.

The treated area (flat and horizontal) shall have continuous slope towards the rainwater outlets and no water shall pond anywhere on the surface.

Cement Plastering Work:

Materials:

The proportions of the cement mortar for plastering shall be 1:3 (one part of cement to three parts of sand). 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 GWSSB. If so desired by the GWSSB 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.

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 13mm 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 GWSSB.

Plain Faced Ceiling plaster - This plaster shall be applied in a single coat of 6mm 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 damped. 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.

Interior plain faced plaster 20mm thick if specified for uneven faces of brick walls or for random/coursed rubble masonry walls shall be executed in 2 coats similar to the procedure stipulated in above paragraph.

Exterior Sand Faced Plaster- 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 white sand shall be used for the second coat and for the finishing work. Sand for the finishing work shall be coarse

and 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 GWSSB 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 GWSSB.

Where specified in the Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor prepared by the Contractor, 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 to be prepared by the Contractor prepared by the Contractor.

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 manufacturer's 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.

Double scaffolding to be used shall be as specified in clause 7.2.2.

The finished plaster surface shall not show any deviation more than 4mm when checked with a straight edge of 2m length placed against the surface.

To overcome the possibility of development of cracks in the plastering work following measures shall be adopted.

Plastering work shall be deferred as much as possible so that fairly complete drying shrinkage in concrete and masonry works takes place.

Steel wire fabric shall be provided at the junction of brick masonry and concrete to overcome reasonably the differential drying shrinkage/thermal movement.

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.

Cement Pointing:

Material:

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 GWSSB and if so directed it shall be washed/screened to meet specification requirements.

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 colored pointing has to be done, the coloring pigment of the color required shall be added to cement in such proportions as recommended by the manufacturer and as approved by the GWSSB.

Water-Proofing Admixtures;

Water-proofing admixture shall conform to the requirements of IS:2645 and shall be of approved manufacture. 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 GWSSB.

Painting of Concrete, Masonry & Plastered Surfaces:**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.

Color 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 GWSSB.

All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. Contractor shall obtain prior approval of the GWSSB for the brand of manufacture and the color/shade. All materials shall be brought to the site of works in sealed containers.

Workmanship:

Contractor shall obtain the approval of the GWSSB 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.

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.

Color Wash:

Color 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.

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 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/m². A minimum of 2 coats of the same color 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.

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.

Acid, Alkali Resisting Paint:

A minimum of 2 coats of acid/alkali resisting paint shall be applied over the prepared dry surfaces by brushing. Primer coat shall be as per manufacturer's instructions.

Plastic Emulsion Paint:

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 color 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.

Acrylic Emulsion Paint:

Acrylic emulsion paint shall be applied in the same way as for plastic emulsion paint. A minimum of 2 finishing coats over one coat of primer shall be provided unless otherwise specified.

Painting & Polishing of Wood Work:**Materials:**

- Wood primer shall conform to IS:3536.
- Filler shall conform to IS:110.
- Varnish shall conform to IS:337.
- French polish shall conform to IS:348.
- Synthetic enamel paint shall conform to IS:2932.

All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. Contractor shall obtain prior approval of the GWSSB for the brand of manufacture and the color/shade. All materials shall be brought to the site of works in sealed containers.

Workmanship:

The type of finish to be provided for woodwork of painting or polishing, the number of coats, etc. shall be as specified in the respective items of work to be prepared by the Contractor. Primer and finish paint shall be compatible with each other to avoid cracking and wrinkling. Primer and finish paint shall be from the same manufacturer. Painting shall be either by brushing or spraying. Contractor shall procure the appropriate quality of paint for this purpose as recommended by the manufacturer.

The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirements of IS:2338 (Part I). All the wood surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly dry and free from any foreign matter. Surfaces shall be smoothened with abrasive paper using it across the grains and dusted off. Wood primer coat shall then be applied uniformly by brushing. The number of primer coats shall be as specified in the item of work to be prepared by the Contractor. Any slight irregularities of the surface shall then be made up by applying an optimum coat of filler conforming to IS:110 and rubbed down with an abrasive paper for obtaining a smooth surface for the undercoat of synthetic enamel paint conforming to IS:2932. Paint shall be applied by brushing evenly and smoothly by means of crossing and laying off in the direction of the grain of wood. After drying, the coat shall be carefully rubbed down using very fine grade of sand paper and wiped clean before the next coat is applied. At least 24 hours shall elapse between the applications of successive coats. Each coat shall vary slightly in shade and this shall be got approved by the GWSSB. The number of coats of paint to be applied shall be as specified in the item of work to be prepared by the Contractor. All the wood surfaces to be provided with clear finishes shall be thoroughly dry and free from any foreign matter. Surfaces shall be smoothened with abrasive paper using it in the direction of the grains and dusted off. Any slight irregularities of the surface shall be made up by applying an optimum coat of transparent liquid filler and rubbed down with an abrasive paper for obtaining a smooth surface. All dust and dirt shall be thoroughly removed. Over this prepared surface, varnish conforming to IS:337 shall be applied by brushing. Varnish should not be retouched once it has begun to set. Staining if required shall be provided as directed by the GWSSB. When two coats of varnish are specified, the first coat should be a hard-drying undercoat or flatting varnish which shall be allowed to dry hard before applying the finishing coat. The number of coats to be applied shall be as specified. For works where clear finish of French polish is specified the prepared surfaces of wood shall be applied with the polish using a pad of woolen cloth covered by a fine cloth. The pad shall be moistened with polish and rubbed hard on the surface in a series of overlapping circles to give an even finish over the entire area. The surface shall be allowed to dry before applying the next coat. Finishing shall be carried out using a fresh clean cloth over the pad, slight dampening with methylated spirit and rubbing lightly and quickly in circular motions. The finished surface shall have a uniform texture and high gloss. The number of coats to be applied shall be as specified.

Painting of Steel Work:

Materials:

- Red-oxide – zinc chrome primer shall conform to IS:2074.
- Synthetic enamel paint shall conform to IS: 2932.
- Aluminum paint shall conform to IS:2339.

All the materials shall be of the best quality from an approved manufacturer. Contractor shall obtain prior approval of the GWSSB for the brand of manufacture and the color/shade. All the materials shall be brought to the site in sealed containers.

Workmanship:

Painting work shall be carried out only on thoroughly dry surfaces. Painting shall be applied either by brushing or by spraying. Contractor shall procure the appropriate quality of paint for this purpose as recommended by the manufacturer. The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirement of IS:1477 (Part 2).

The type of paint, number of coats etc. shall be as specified in the respective items of work. Primer and finish paint shall be compatible with each other to avoid cracking and wrinkling. Primer and finish paint shall be from the same manufacturer. All the surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil, grease, dirt, rust and scale. The methods to be adopted using solvents, wire brushing, power tool cleaning etc., shall be as per IS:1477 (Part – I) and as indicated in the item of work. It is essential to ensure that immediately after preparation of the surfaces; the first coat of red oxide-zinc chrome primer shall be applied by brushing and working it well to ensure a continuous film without holidays. After the first coat becomes hard dry, a second coat of primer shall be applied by brushing to obtain a film free from `holidays. 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 synthetic enamel paint of optimum thickness shall be applied by brushing 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 by brushing 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. At least 24 hours shall elapse between the applications of successive coats. Each coat shall vary slightly in shade and this shall be got approved by the GWSSB.

Flashing:**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.

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 to be prepared by the Contractor 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 filleting as indicated in the Drawings to be prepared by the Contractor. 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/m² after the installation.

Thermal Insulation for Ceiling

Thermal insulation shall be "Thermocole" TF type or similar approved or Resin bonded fiber glass boards.

Fixing:

"Thermocole" Boards:

Soffit of R.C.Slab shall be thoroughly cleaned with wire brush and 85/25 industrial grade hot bitumen conforming to IS:702 shall be applied uniformly over the surface at the rate of 1.5 Kg/m².

Thermocole boards (T.F. variety) of 50mm thickness shall be stuck by means of the same grade of hot bitumen. The boards shall be further secured with screws, washers and plugs. The joints of the boards shall be sealed with bitumen.

Fiber Glass Boards:

Timber pegs 50mm x 50mm x 50mm shall be fixed to the slab at 600mm centers with 6mm x 65mm long wood screws. 20-gauge G.I. lacing wire shall be tied to the pegs. 'Crown' 200 fiberglass boards 50mm thick shall be stuck to the pegs with CPRX compound or any other suitable adhesive and be held in position by the 20-gauge G.I. lacing wires. The insulation boards shall be covered with 20mm – 24-gauge hexagonal G.I. chicken wire mesh, nailed to the timber pegs and 30-gauge aluminum sheets shall be fixed over the chicken wire mesh with 50mm overlap and secured to the timer pegs by screws. If the insulation is specified to rest on top of the false ceiling, it shall be properly installed and anchored to the framework. In case additional battens are required for proper installation, Contractor shall include its cost in the rate for insulation.

Plaster of Paris Board for False Ceiling:

Materials:

Plaster of Paris Boards:

The plaster of Paris boards to be used in the false ceiling shall be of an approved manufacture or manufactured at site by methods and materials approved by GWSSB.

The plaster of Paris shall be of the calcium-sulphate hemi-hydrate variety and shall contain not less than 35 percent Sulphur trioxide and other requirements as per IS:2547 (Part I) However, its fineness shall be such that the residue, after drying, and sieving on I.S. sieve designation 3.35mm for 5 minutes shall not be more than 1 percent by weight. Initial setting time shall not be less than 13 minutes. The average compressive strength of plaster determined by

testing 5 cm cubes 24 hours after removal from moulds and drying in an oven at 40 Deg. C till the weight of the cubes is constant, shall not be less than 84 Kg per sq.cm.

The plaster of Paris boards reinforced with hessian cloth or coir shall be prepared in suitable sizes as shown on the drawings or as directed by GWSSB. Wooden forms of height equal to the thickness of boards shall be placed on truly level and smooth surface such as a glass sheet. The edges of the boards shall be truly square. The glass sheet or surface on which form is kept and the form sides shall be given a thin coat of non-staining oil to facilitate the easy removal of the board. Plaster of Paris shall be evenly spread into the form up to about half the depth and hessian cloth or coir shall be pressed over the plaster of Paris layer. The weight of hessian cloth or coir in the board shall be 250 gm per sq.m. The ends of the hessian/coir reinforcement shall be turned over at all edges to form a double layer for a width of 50mm. The hessian cloth shall be of an open web texture so as to allow the plaster below and above to intermix with each other and form an integral board. The form shall then be filled with plaster of Paris which shall be uniform pressed and then wire cut to an even and smooth surface. The board shall then be allowed to set initially for an hour or so and then removed from the form and allowed to dry and harden for about a week. The board after drying and hardening shall give a ringing sound when struck. The boards shall be true and exact to shape and size and the exposed face shall be truly plane and smooth.

The size of boards shall generally be 600mm x 600 mm x 12 mm thick. Boards shall be kept dry in transit and stored flat in a clean dry place and shall not be exposed to moisture. The boards shall always be carried on edges.

Timber Frame Work:

Timber for frame work of false ceiling grid and hangers shall be of good quality and well seasoned. It shall have uniform color, reasonably straight and close grains and shall be free from knots, cracks and sapwood. It shall be treated with approved anti-termite preservative as directed by the GWSSB. Extreme care shall be taken so that the preservative treatment does not stain the ceiling boards. In case metal hangers are used, these shall be M.S. flats or bars, having two coats of red oxide zinc chromate paint primer, as shown on drawings or as approved by GWSSB.

Metal Framework:

The metal frame work may be made of sections of light metal, such as anodized aluminum, mild steel or as shown on the drawings. The shape of cross-section shall be such as to facilitate proper suspension and proper fixing of the ceiling boards covering them and shall be structurally sound and rigid.

Construction:

Contractor shall ensure that the frame to support the ceiling is designed for structural strength and the sizes, weight and strength of ceiling boards to be fixed and other loads due to live load, air-conditioning ducts, grills, electrical wiring and lighting fixtures, thermal insulation, etc. as shown on the drawings. Contractor shall also submit a detailed drawing to show the grid work, sizes of grid members, method of suspension, position of openings for air-conditioning and lighting, access doors, etc.

Structural design of timber member for the frame shall be in accordance with IS: 883, and metal sections shall be of appropriate size and thickness and shall be of approved manufacture, all as approved by GWSSB.

· The false ceiling grid work shall be carried out as per the approved drawings or as directed by GWSSB. In case of timber grid work, the grid work shall consist of teak wood runners of minimum size 60mm deep x 40mm wide along one direction at 1.2m centre to centre and secondary runners of size 50mm deep x 40 mm wide at 60mm centre to centre perpendicular to the main runners.

· The timber grid work shall be suspended with the help of wooden hangers or metal hangers at 1.2m centre to centre in both the directions. Wooden hangers shall be adopted for flat R.C. roof slab structures whereas metal hangers for flat R.C. roof or structural steel floors / tresses. Metal hangers shall be fabricated from mild steel / galvanized flats of 35mm x 6mm size or bars of 10mm dia. Threaded at the lower end and anchored securely in the roof concrete or welded to inserts provided on the underside of slabs, beams etc. All M.S. hangers shall be given two coats of red oxide zinc chromate paint primer. In case the roof work is of A.C. sheeting supported on purlins and trusses, hangers shall be suspended from roof steel work. The arrangement of metal hangers shall be such that the level of false ceiling can be adjusted during fixing of the ceiling frame work. The ceiling frame work shall be secured to hangers by means of washers and nuts. The ends of main runners shall preferably be embedded into the masonry work.

· The metal frame work when it is anodized aluminum false ceiling grid system shall consist of aluminum main member of special T-Profile of 38mm x 38mm x 1.5mm

thick, interlocking with each other to form frames of various sizes, 600mm x 600 mm or as shown on the drawing. The main members shall be suspended from the roof structures by means of steel hangers as described for timber frame work and supported at the walls by means of anodized aluminum wall angles.

· In the case of timber frame work, all the edges of the plaster of Paris board shall be fixed to frame members by means of counter sunk and rust less screws of 2.74 mm size, 40mm long at a spacing of 100mm to 150 mm c/c and 12mm from the edge of the board. Holes for screws shall be drilled and screws slightly countersunk into the boards. The boards shall be fixed to wooden framework with a joint clearance of about 3mm. The joints shall always be in perfect line and plane.

· In case of aluminum grid system, boards shall be just placed into the frames formed by the main 'T' members and the cross members fitted with the clips for locking boards. Contractor shall take utmost care so as not to force the boards in position and a slight gap shall be provided so as not to make a tight joint. The boards shall be cut with a saw, if required, to any shape and size.

· As the work of false ceiling may be inter-connected with the work of air-conditioning ducts and lighting, Contractor shall fully co-operate with the other agencies entrusted with the above work, who may be working simultaneously. Contractor shall provide necessary openings in the false ceiling work for air-conditioning, lighting and other fixtures. Additional framing, if required, for the above opening shall also be provided at no extra cost to Employer. Removable or hinged type inspection or access trap doors shall be provided at locations specified by GWSSB.

Finishing:

It is essential that false ceiling work should be firm and in perfect line and level and all boards free from distortion, bulge, and other defects. All defective boards and other

material shall be removed from site immediately and replaced, and ceiling restored to original finish to the satisfaction of GWSSB. The workmanship shall be of highest order and all joinery work for timber work shall be in the best workmanship manner. The joints for aluminum frame work shall be of inter-locking type so that when the cross member is in place, it cannot be lifted out. The countersunk heads of screws and all joints shall be filled with plaster of Paris and finished smooth. After filling the joints, a thick skin of the finishing material shall be spread about 50mm wide on either side of the joint and on to it shall be trowelled dry a reinforcing scrim cloth about 10mm wide. If metal scrim is used, a stiffer plaster will be necessary to enable the Troweling the scrim down to the board.

Fire Stopping:

In case of fire protective ceilings, fire resisting barriers at suitable intervals shall be provided. These shall completely close the gap between the false ceiling and soffit of the structural slab. The material of the barrier shall be as indicated by GWSSB (Reference may be made to the British Standards Institutions CP 290: Code of Practice for suspended ceiling and lining of dry construction using metal fixing system, for guidance).

False or Cavity Floor; Frame Work:

The false floor shall consist of a framework of suitable structural member designed to carry the loads specified. This frame work shall be supported on suitably designed stools placed at 600mm centre to centre in both directions. The stools shall consist of a mild steel base plate with a mild steel stud having adjustable lock nut and coupling at the centre and another mild steel plate at top serving as a prop head.

The above framework shall be suitably designed to accommodate 35mm thick, 600mm square panels. The base plate shall be fixed to the reinforced concrete floor with an approved adhesive compound or with 4 Nos. 6mm dia. Anchor fasteners. Bedding of 1:2 or richer cement sand mortar shall be provided locally under the base plates of stools to provide a level surface.

The prop head shall be provided with mild steel lugs welded on top and each placed perpendicular to the other for proper positioning and supporting the main and cross members. The stools shall be capable of adjustment to accommodate concrete floor level irregularities up to plus or minus 15mm. The framing members shall be completely removable and shall remain in position without screwing or bolting to the prop heads. All steel framework including steel stools shall be given a coat of zinc chromate primer and two coats of enamel paint of approved color and shade. Floor Panels:

The floor panels shall be made of 600mm x 600mm x 35 mm thick medium density unvinegared/ non-prelaminated teak wood particle boards having a density of not more than 800 kg/cu.m bonded with boiling water proof phenol formaldehyde synthetic resin and shall be of fire resistant, termite resistant and moisture proof quality, generally conforming to IS:3087-specification for wood particle boards (Medium Density) for general purposes.

The thermal conductivity of the boards shall not exceed 0.12 kCal/hr./sq.m/deg./C/m. The panel size given above may be suitably modified near electrical panel/equipment and also to suit room dimensions with panel size not more than 600mm under any circumstances. Exposed 2mm thick vinyl edging shall be provided on all edges of individual panels. Each

panel shall be given a coat or primer and two coats of approved fire-resistant paint from underside. The particle boards shall be faced with 600mm x 600 mm x 2mm thick approved make flooring tiles conforming to IS:3462 – “Specification for unbaked flexible PVC flooring” and of approved color and shade. The completed panel shall be completely removable and shall remain in position without screwing or bolting to the on the inner side with stickers for easy identification and reassembly whenever required. Suitable backing material shall be provided on the underside of the particle board to prevent warping and / or to cater to specified loading. Suitable removable covers shall be provided to serve as outlets for the cables.

Imposed Loading:

The finished floor shall be capable of supporting uniformly distributed loads of 500 to 1000 Kg. per m² of floor area as specified in data sheet. A point load of 450 Kg on 600 sq.mm on any part of the panel or a line load of 725 Kg on 100mm strip across the panel length shall not result in a deflection greater than 2.5mm.

Finish:

The finished floor shall be true to lines and levels and present a neat flush surface.

Vendor Drawing:

Vendor shall prepare and submit a layout drawing for false floor giving all details including supporting system for approval. If so called for, vendor shall also submit his calculations for the supporting system with all relevant data assumed, to the GWSSB for his approval. Work shall be carried out on approved drawings only.

Fire Proof Doors:**Material and Workmanship:**

The design of fire proof doors and the materials to be used in their fabrication have to be such that they shall be capable of providing the effective barrier to the spread of fire. The materials, fabrication and erection of fire proof doors shall conform to IS:3614 (Part – I). The fire proof doors shall be obtained from an approved manufacturer. Specific approval for such purchase shall be obtained beforehand. Sample approval shall also be obtained from testing authority as per the standard IS: 3614 (Part – 2) for the specified degree of fire rating in hours. All fire proof doors shall have specified sizes and confirm to the description in the respective items of work.

Fire proof door shutters shall be of zinc coated weldable steel (confirming to BS:6687) or stainless steel (conforming to IS:304) sheet (18G minimum) fixed in a frame work of rolled channel. The shutter shall consist of an insulating material like mineral wool in required thickness to satisfy the specified fire rating. Normally the thickness of door shutter shall not be less than 35mm for two-hour fire rating and 46 for four-hour fire rating. The shutter with the required insulating material shall be mounted on angle iron frame or the special made frame from zinc coated (16G minimum) weldable steel sheet. The shutter shall be fixed to frame by means of suitable hinges and shall have a three-way latching system. All the doors shall be provided with a coat of primer and one coat of synthetic enamel paint to attain the specified fire rating. All other accessories like hinges, door lock, hold fasts, etc.

shall be provided as approved by TAC (Tariff Advisory Committee). All these accessories shall be compatible with the material used for door and shutter.

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION – 5 STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK

SECTION - 5: STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK

Applicable Codes and Specifications:

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: 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:10 IS:102	Ready Mixed 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, and Exterior Semigloss for general purposes, to Indian Standard colors.
IS:158	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Bituminous, Black, Lead free, Acid, Alkali and heat resisting.
IS:159	Ready Mixed paint, Brushing, Acid resisting for protection against acid fumes, color 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: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.
SIS-05-5900	(Swedish Standard)
IS: 1239	Mild steel tubes, tubulars and other Wrought steel fittings
	Part 1 – Mild steel tubes
	Part 2 – Mild steel tubulars and other wrought steel pipe fittings
IS: 1363 (Parts 1 to 3)	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: 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

Steel Materials:

Steel materials shall comply with the referred to in **Sub-Clause 4.1**.

All materials used shall be new, unused and free from defects.

Steel conforming to IS: 1977 shall be used only for the following:

Fe310-0 (St 32-0)	For general purposes such as door/window frames, grills, steel gates, handrails, fence posts, tee bars and other non-structural use.
Fe410-0 (St 42-0)	For structures not subjected to dynamic loading other than wind loads such as: Platform roofs, foot over bridges, building, factory sheds etc.
Fe510-0 (St 42-0)	Grade steel shall not be used
	a) If welding is to be employed for fabrication b) If site is in severe earthquake zone c) If plastic theory of design is used

Drawings prepared by the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR:

The VENDOR/CONTRACTOR shall prepare all fabrication and erection drawings for the entire work. All the drawings for the entire work shall be prepared in metric units. The drawings shall preferably be of one standard size and the details shown there in shall be clear and legible.

All fabrication drawings shall be submitted to the Engineer-In-Charge for approval.

No fabrication drawings will be accepted for Engineer In charge's approval unless checked and approved by the VENDOR/Contractor's qualified structural engineer and accompanied by an erection plan showing the location of all pieces detailed. The VENDOR/CONTRACTOR shall ensure that connections are detailed to obtain ease in erection of structures and in making field connections.

Fabrication shall be started by the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR only after Engineer In charge's approval of fabrication drawings. Approval by the Engineer-In-Charge of any of the drawings shall not relieve the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR from the responsibility for correctness of engineering and design of connections, workmanship, fit of parts, details, material, errors or omissions or any and all work shown thereon. The Engineer In charge's approval shall constitute approval of the size of members, dimensions and general arrangement but shall not constitute approval of the connections between members and other details.

The drawings prepared by the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR and all subsequent revisions etc. shall be at the cost of the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR for which no separate payment will be made.

Fabrication:

General:

All 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 to relevant IS codes for providing standard fabrication tolerance. Material at the shops shall be kept clean and protected from weather.

Connections:

Shop/field connections shall be as per approved fabrication drawings. In case of bolted connections, taper washers or flat washers or spring washers shall be used with bolts as necessary. In case of high strength friction grip bolts, hardened washers to be used under the nuts or the bolt heads whichever are turned to tighten the bolts. The length of the bolt shall be such that at least one thread of the bolt projects beyond the nut, except in case of high strength friction grip bolts where this projection shall be at least three times the pitch of the thread.

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.

All bolts, nuts, washers, electrodes, screws etc., shall be supplied/brought to site 10% in excess of the requirement in each category and size. Rates shall cover the cost of this extra quantity.

All members likely to collect rainwater shall have drain holes provided.

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.

Rolling and Forming:

Plates, channels, R.S.J. etc., for circular bins, bunkers, hoppers, gantry girders, etc., shall be accurately laid off and rolled or formed to required profile/shape as called for on the drawings. Adjacent sections shall be match-marked to facilitate accurate assembly, welding and erection in the field.

High Strength Friction Grip Bolting:

Inspection after tightening of bolts shall be carried out as stipulated in the appropriate standards depending upon the method of tightening and the type of bolt used.

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 as per IS 817, IS: 7310 (Part 1) and IS: 7318 (Part 1).

While fabricating plated beams and built up members, all shop splices in each component part shall be made before such component part is welded to other parts of the members. Wherever weld reinforcement interferes with proper fit-up between components to be assembled off welding, these welds shall be ground flush prior to assembly.

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 during periods of high wind.

Each layer of a multiple layer weld except root and surfaces runs may be moderately panned with light blows from a blunt tool. Care shall be exercised to prevent scaling or flaking of weld and base metal from overweening.

No welding shall be done on base metal at a temperature below -5° C. Base metal shall be preheated to the temperature as per relevant IS codes.

Electrodes other than low-hydrogen electrodes shall not be permitted for thickness of 32 mm and above.

All welds shall be inspected for flaws by any of the methods described under **Sub-clause 4.6.3**. The choice of the method adopted shall be agreed with the Engineer-In-Charge.

The correction of defective welds shall be carried out in a manner approved by the Engineer-In-Charge without damaging the parent metal. 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 up to 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.

Tolerances:

The dimensional and weight tolerances for rolled shapes shall be in accordance with ARE: 1852 for indigenous steel and equivalent applicable codes for imported steel. The tolerances for fabrication of structural steel shall be as per ARE: 7215.

Cutting, punching, drilling, welding and fabrication tolerances shall be generally as per relevant IS codes.

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.

Inspection:**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, 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 INCHARGE 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.

Material Testing:

If mill test reports are not available for any steel materials the same shall be tested by the Contractor to the Employer's Representative's satisfaction to demonstrate conformity with the relevant specification.

Tests on Welds:**(a) Magnetic Particle Test:**

Where welds are examined by magnetic particle testing, such testing shall be carried out in accordance with relevant IS codes. If heat treatment is performed, the completed weld shall be examined after the heat treatment. All defects shall be repaired and retested. Magnetic particle tests shall be carried out using alternating current. Direct current may be used with the permission of the Engineer-In-Charge.

(b) 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.

(c) Radiographic Inspection:

All full-strength butt welds shall be radio graphed in accordance with the recommended practice for radiographic testing as per relevant IS code.

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.

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 and testing which shall be made available to the Engineer-In-Charge.

Shop Matching:

For structures like bunkers, tanks, etc. Shop assembly is essential. For other steel work, such as columns along with the tie beams/bracings may have to be shop assembled to ensure satisfactory fabrication, obtaining of adequate bearing areas etc., if so desired by the Engineer-In-Charge. All these shop assemblies shall be carried out by the Contractor.

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 other contractors shall be drilled by the VENDOR/CONTRACTOR at no extra cost of the EMPLOYER. The information for such extra holes will be supplied by the EMPLOYER/ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE.

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. The erection mark shall be stamped with a metal dye with figures at least 20 mm high and to such optimum depth as to be clearly visible.

All erection marks shall be on the outer surface of all sections and near one end, but clear of bolt holes. The marking shall be so stamped that they are easily discernible when sorting out members. The stamped marking shall be encircled boldly by a distinguishable paint to facilitate easy location.

Erection marks on like pieces shall be in identical locations. Members having lengths of 7.0 m or more shall have the erection mark at both ends.

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 or defective workmanship, the same shall be replaced by materials and workmanship conforming to the Specifications by the Contractor, at no cost to the Employer.

Painting of Steel Work:

All fabricated steel material, except those galvanized shall receive protective paint coating as specified in specification, which is described below.

Materials:

Red-oxide – zinc chrome primer shall conform to IS: 2074.

Synthetic enamel paint shall conform to IS: 2932.

Aluminum paint shall conform to IS: 2339.

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 color/shade. All the materials shall be brought to the site in sealed containers.

Workmanship:

Painting work shall be carried out only on thoroughly dry surfaces. Painting shall be applied either by brushing or by spraying. Contractor shall procure the appropriate quality of paint for this purpose as recommended by the manufacturer. The workmanship shall generally conform to the requirement of IS: 1477 (Part 2).

The type of paint, number of coats etc. shall be as specified in the respective items of work. Primer and finish paint shall be compatible with each other to avoid cracking and wrinkling. Primer and finish paint shall be from the same manufacturer. All the surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil, grease, dirt, rust and scale. The methods to be adopted using solvents, wire brushing, power tool cleaning etc., shall be as per IS: 1477 (Part – I) and as indicated in the item of work. It is essential to ensure that immediately after preparation of the surfaces; the first coat of red oxide-zinc chrome primer shall be applied by brushing and working

it well to ensure a continuous film without holidays. After the first coat becomes hard dry, a second coat of primer shall be applied by brushing to obtain a film free from `holidays.

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 synthetic enamel paint of optimum thickness shall be applied by brushing 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 by brushing 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.

At least 24 hours shall elapse between the applications of successive coats. Each coat shall vary slightly in shade and this shall be got approved by the Engineer-In-Charge.

Acceptance of Steel, its Handling & 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, this shall be removed by the Contractor well

before such excavation 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 the Specifications for protection after unloading and handling prior to erection. All milled and machined surfaces shall be properly protected from rust/corrosion by suit able coating and also from damage.

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. Here beams bear in pockets or on walls; bearing plates shall be set and leveled as part of the work. All grouting under column base plates or beam bearing plates will be carried out by the Contractor.

Assembly & connections:

Field connections may be affected by riveting, bolting, welding or by use of high strength friction grip bolts as shown on the design and erection drawings.

All field connection work shall be carried as per the drawings. All bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, electrodes required for field connections shall be supplied by the Contractor free of cost. 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.

Erection:

All structural steel shall be erected as shown on the drawings prepared by the Contractor. 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.

Steel columns in the basement, if any, are to be lowered and erected carefully with the help of a crane and/or derrick without damaging the basement walls or floor.

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 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 Contractor shall furnish test certificates.

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-erecting 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.

Tolerances:

General:

Tolerances mentioned below shall be achieved after the entire structure or part thereof is in line, level and plumb.

Columns:		
Deviation of column axes at foundation top level with respect to true axes:		
(a)	In longitudinal direction	±5 mm
(b)	In lateral direction	±5 mm
Deviation in the level of bearing surface of columns at foundation top with respect to true level ±5mm.		
Out of plumb ness (verticality) of column axis from true vertical axis, as measured at column top:		
(a)	For columns up to and including 15 meters	±1/1000 of column height in mm or ±15 mm whichever is less
(b)	For columns exceeding	±1/1000 of column height in mm or ±20 mm whichever is less
Deviation in straightness in longitudinal transverse planes of column at any height		±1/1000 of column height in mm or ±10 mm whichever is less
Point along the height		
Difference in erected position of adjacent Pairs of columns along length or across width of building prior to connecting trusses/beams with respect to true distance		±10 mm
Width of building prior to connecting trusses/beams with respect to true distance		±10 mm
Deviation in any bearing or seating level with respect to true level		±5 mm
Deviation in differences in bearing level of a member on adjacent pair of columns both across and along the building		±10 mm
Trusses and Beams:		
Shift at the center of span of top chord member with respect to the vertical plane passing through the center of bottom chord.		±1/250 of height of truss in mm or ±15 mm whichever is less
Lateral shift of top chord of truss at the center of span from the vertical plane passing through the center of supports of the truss		±1/1500 of height of truss in mm or ±15 mm whichever is less
Lateral shift in location of truss from its true vertical position		±10 mm
Lateral shift in location of purlin true position		±5 mm
Deviation in difference of bearing levels of trusses or		1. ±20 mm for trusses

beams from	2. For beams: the true difference
Depth < 1800mm:	±6mm
Depth > 1800mm:	±10mm
Deviation in sag in chords and diagonals of truss between node points	1/1500 of length in mm or 10mm whichever is smaller
Deviation in sweep of trusses, beams etc. horizontal plan	1/1000 of span in mm subject to a maximum of 10 mm
Crane Girders & Rails	
Shift in the center line of crane rail respect to center line of web of with crane girder	±5 mm
Shift in plan of alignment of crane rail with respect to true axis of crane rail at any point	±1 mm
Difference in alignment of crane rail in plan measured between any two points 2 meters apart	±1 mm
Deviation in crane track with respect to true gauge	
For track gauges up to and Including 15 meters	±5 mm
For track gauges more than 15 meters	± [5 + 0.25 (S-15)] where S in meters are true gauge
Deviation in the crane rail level at any point from true level	±1/1200 of the gauge distance or ±10mm whichever is less
Difference in the crane rail actual levels between any two points 2 meters apart along the rail length	±2 mm
Difference in levels between crane track Rails at	
(a) Supports of crane girders	±15 mm
(b) Mid span of crane girders	± 20 mm
Relative shift of crane rail surfaces at a joint in plane and elevation surfaces for smooth transition	2 mm
Relative shift in the location of crane stops (end buffer along the crane tracks with track gauge S	1/1000 of track gauge subject to maximum of 20 mm S in

Painting:

After steel has been erected, all bare and abraded spots, rivet heads, field welds, bolt heads and nuts shall be spot painted with primer. Before paint is applied, the surface shall be dry and free from dust, dirt, scale and grease. All surfaces inaccessible after erection shall receive two coats of the approved paint before erection.

Clean up of Work site:

During erection, the Contractor shall at all times keep the working and storage areas used by him free from accumulation of waste materials or rubbish. Before completion of erection, he shall remove or dispose of in a satisfactory manner all temporary structures, waste and debris and leave the premises in a condition satisfactory to the Engineer-In-Charge.

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION - 6 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY WORKS

SECTION -6:

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY WORKS

Applicable Codes:

The following standards and codes are made a part of this Employer's Requirement. All standards, codes of practice referred to herein shall be the latest editions including all official amendments and revisions.

IS: 210	: Specification for grey iron castings
IS: 269	: Specification for ordinary and low heat Portland cement
IS: 383	: Specification for coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete
IS: 432	: Specification for mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement
IS: 456	: Code of Practice for plain and reinforced concrete
IS: 458	: Concrete Pipes (with and without reinforcement).
IS: 516	: Methods of tests for strength of concrete
IS: 554	: Dimensions for pipe threads where pressure tight joints are required on the threads.
IS: 651	: Salt glazed stoneware pipes and fittings.
IS: 774	: Flushing Cisterns for water closets and urinals (valueless siphonic type)
IS: 775	: Cast iron brackets and supports for wash basins and sinks.
IS: 781	: Sand-cast brass screw-down bib taps and stop taps for water services.
IS: 783	: Code of practice for laying of concrete pipes.
IS: 1068	: Electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium of iron and steel.
IS: 1077	: Specification for common burnt clay building bricks
IS: 1786	: Specification for high strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement
IS: 1239	: Mild steel tubes (Part I) and mild steel tubular and other wrought steel pipe fittings (Part II)
IS: 1536	: Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
IS: 1626	: Asbestos cement building pipes, gutters and fittings (spigot and socket types).
IS: 1703	: Copper Alloy float valves (horizontal plunger type) for water supply purposes.
IS: 1726	: Cast iron manhole covers and frames.
IS: 1729	: Sand cast iron spigot and socket soil, waste and ventilating pipes, fittings and accessories.
IS: 1742	: Code of practice for buildings drainage
IS: 2116	: Specification for sand for masonry mortars
IS: 2212	: Code of practice for brickwork
IS: 2250	: Code of practice for preparation and use of masonry mortars
IS: 2326	: Automatic flushing cisterns for urinals
IS: 2470	: Code of practice for design and construction of septic tanks (Parts I & II)
IS: 2556	: Vitreous sanitary appliances (Part I to Part XV)
IS: 2963	: Specification for copper alloy waste fittings for wash basins and sinks
IS: 3006	: Specification for chemically resistant glazed stoneware pipes and fittings
IS: 3311	: Waste plug and its accessories for sinks and wash basins
IS: 5455	: Specification for cast iron steps for manholes
IS: 4127	: Code of Practice for laying of glazed stoneware pipes
IS: 3495	: Methods of tests of burnt clay building bricks
IS: 4111	: Code of practice for ancillary structures in sewerage system manholes
IS: 5382	: Specification for rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers
IS: 5329	: Code of practice for sanitary pipe work above ground for buildings
IS: 5434	: Non-ferrous alloy bottle traps for marine use

Sanitary Installation:

The work shall be carried out complying in all respects with any specific requirements of the local body in whose jurisdiction the work is situated, and as approved by the Employer's Representative.

Any damage caused to the building, or to installations therein, either due to negligence on the part of the Contractor, or due to actual requirements of the work, shall be made good and the building or the installation shall be restored to its original condition by the Contractor.

All sanitary and plumbing work shall be carried out by licensed plumbers.

All sanitary appliances including sanitary fittings, fixtures, and toilet requisites shall be of size, and design as approved by the Employer's Representative. All white glazed porcelain fixtures, such as wash basin, sink drain board, water closet pan, urinal, 'P' trap etc. shall have hard durable white glazed finish. They shall be free from cracks and other glazing defects. No chipped porcelain fixtures shall be used. Joints between iron and earthenware pipes shall be made perfectly air and water tight by caulking with neat cement mortar.

A) Indian Type Water Closet:

This shall be the long pan pattern with separate footrests made of white glazed earthenware; white glazed vitreous china or of white glazed fire clay. The general requirements shall conform to IS:2556 (Parts III and X). Each pan shall have an integral flushing rim of suitable type. It shall also have an inlet or supply horn for connecting the flush type. The flushing rim and inlet shall be of the self draining type. It shall have a weep hole at the flushing inlet to the pan. The flushing inlet shall be in the front, unless otherwise approved by the Employer's Representative. The inside of the bottom of pan shall have sufficient slope from the front towards the outlet and the surface shall be uniform and smooth enable easy and quick disposal while flushing. The exterior surface shall be unglazed and sufficiently rough or grooved at right angles to the axis of the outlet. Pans shall be provided with a trap 'P' or 'S' type with a minimum 50 mm water seal and 50 mm dia. vent horn. Pan shall be laid at the correct location and level over a bed of lime concrete using brick aggregates (1-part lime mortar to 2 parts brick bats with lime mortar to 2 parts of sand) or cement-sand admixture as specified in the drawings.

B) European Type Water Closet:

Water closets shall be either of white glazed earthenware, white glazed vitreous china or white glazed fire clay as specified and shall be of "Symphonic Wash down type" conforming to IS.2556 (Part VIII). The closets shall be of one-piece construction with approved plastic/Bakelite seat and cover. Each water closet shall have 4 fixing 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 of supply horn for connecting the flush pipe. 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 trap with either "S" or "P" outlet with at least 50 mm water seal. The water closets shall have an ant siphonage 50 mm dia. vent horn on the outlet side of the trap. The inside of water closets and traps shall be uniform and smooth in order to ensure in 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 10 liters of water between the normal water level and the highest possible water level of the water closet installed.

Urinals:

Urinals shall be of the bowl pattern, either flat back or angle back type lipped in front. They shall be of white glazed earthenware, white glazed vitreous china or white glazed fire clay, and of size as specified conforming to IS:2556 (Part VI). The urinals shall be of one-piece construction. Each urinal shall be provided with not less than two fixings holes of a minimum dia. of 6.5 mm on each side. Each urinal shall have an integral flushing box rim of suitable type and inlet or 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 urinal. At the bottom of the urinal, an outlet horn for connecting to an outlet pipe shall be provided. The exterior of the outlet horn shall not be glazed and the surface shall be provided with grooves at right angles to the axis of the outlet to facilitate fixing to the uniform and smooth throughout to ensure efficient flushing. The bottom of pan shall have sufficient slope from the front, towards the outlet such that there is efficient draining of the urinal. The waste fittings shall be chromium plated.

Wash Basins:

Wash basins shall be of white glazed earthenware, white glazed vitreous china or white glazed fire clay as approved by the Employer's Representative and conforming to IS.2556

Type	Size
Flat Back	630 x 450 mm
Flat Back	550 x 400 mm

- (a) Wash basins shall be of one-piece construction, including a combined overflow. All internal angles shall be designed so as to facilitate cleaning. Each shall have a rim sloping inside towards the bowl on all sides except skirting at the back. Basins shall be provided with single or double tap holes as approved. The tap holes shall be square. A suitable tap hole button shall be supplied if one tap hole is not required in installation. Each basin shall have a circular waste hole to which the interior of basin shall drain. The waste hole shall be either rebated or beveled internally with diameter of 65 mm at top and a depth of 10 mm to suit a waste plug having 64 mm diameter. Each basin shall be provided with non-ferrous 32 mm waste fittings. Stud slots to receive the brackets on the underside of the wash basins shall be suitable for a bracket with stud not exceeding 13 mm diameter, 5 mm high and 305 mm from the back of basin to the center of the stud. The stud slots shall be of depth sufficient to take 5 mm stud. Every basin shall have an integral soap holder recess or recesses which shall fully drain into the bowl. The position of the chain stay-hole shall not be lower than the overflow slot. A slot type of overflow having an area of not less than 5 cm². shall be provided and shall be so designed as to facilitate cleaning of the overflow. The Employer's Requirements for waste plug, chain and stay shall be the same as given for sinks.
- (b) All the waste fittings shall be chromium plated. Bottle trap shall conform to IS. 5434. The chromium plating shall be of service grade No. 2 conforming to IS.1068.

Sinks:

- (a) The sinks shall be of white glazed earthenware, white glazed vitreous china or white glazed fire clay as approved by the Employer's Representative conforming to IS.2556 (Part V) and shall be of the following sizes:
 450 x 300 x 150 mm
 600 x 450 x 200 mm
- (b) They shall be of one-piece construction, including a combined overflow. The floor of the sink shall gently slope towards the outlet. The outlet shall in all cases be suitable for waste fittings having flange of 64 mm diameter and the waste hole shall have a minimum diameter of 65 mm

at the bottom to suit the waste fittings. The waste hole shall be either rebated or beveled having a depth of 10 mm. Each sink shall be provided with a non-ferrous 40 mm dia. waste fitting. The sink shall have overflow of the weir type and the inverts shall be 30 mm below the top edge. Each sink shall be provided with a waste plug, of suitable dia. chain and stay. The plug shall be of rubber or other equally suitable material and shall be water tight when fitted. Plug chains shall be of brass wire chromium plated. It shall have an overall length from the collar to the stay of not less than 300 mm. There shall be a triangular or D shackle at each end, one of which shall be brazed to the plug and the other securely fixed to the stay. The 150 mm long shank of the waste shall be threaded conforming to the requirements of IS: 2556 for sinks only. The waste fittings and plug fittings shall be chromium plated. The chromium plating shall be of service grade No.2 conforming to IS: 1068.

Flushing Cisterns:

The flushing cisterns shall be automatic or manually operated high level or low level, as approved by the Employer's Representative. For water closets and urinals high level cistern is intended to operate with minimum height of 125 cm and a low-level cistern a maximum height of 30 cm between the top of the pan and the underside of the cistern. They shall be of cast iron, glazed earthenware, or pressed steel complying iron, glazed requirement of IS: 774. Automatic flushing cistern for urinals shall conform to IS: 2326.

Cast Iron Soil Waste and Vent Pipes and Fittings:

All cast iron pipes and fittings shall be of uniform thickness with strong and deep sockets, free from flaws, air holes, cracks, sand holes and other defects and conform to IS: 1536. The diameter approved shall be internal diameter of pipe. The pipes and fittings shall be true to shape, smooth and cylindrical and shall ring clearly when struck over with a light hand hammer. All pipes and fittings shall be properly cleaned of all foreign material before being fixed.

All plug bends of drainage pipes shall be provided with inspection and cleaning caps, covers, which shall be fixed with nuts and screws. Pipes shall be fixed to the wall by W.I. or M.S. holder bat clamps, unless projecting ears with fixing holes are provided at socket end of pipe. The pipes shall be installed, truly vertical or to the lines and slopes as indicated. The clamps shall be fixed to the walls by embedding their hooks in cement concrete blocks (1:2:4) 10 cm x 10 cm making necessary holes in the walls at proper places. All holes and breakages shall be made good. The clamps shall be kept 25 mm clear of the finished face of the walls to facilitate cleaning and painting of pipes.

The annular space between the socket and spigot shall be filled with a gasket of hemp or spun yarn soaked in neat cement slurry. The joint shall then be filled with stiff cement mortar 1:2 (1 cement: 2 fine sand) well pressed with caulking tool and finished smooth on top at an angle of 45°. The joint shall be kept wet for not less than 7 days by tying a piece of gunny bag kept moist. Joints shall be perfectly air tight as well as water tight.

C.I. pipes and fittings which are exposed shall be first cleaned and then painted with a coat of red lead primer. Two coats of zinc paint with white base and mixed with pigment of required color to get the approved shade shall be given over the base primer coat.

The thickness of fittings and their socket and spigot dimensions shall conform to the thickness and dimensions approved for the corresponding sizes of straight pipes.

The connection between the main pipe and branch pipes shall be made by using branches and bends with access for cleaning. Floor traps shall be provided with 25 mm dia. puff pipe where the length of the waste is more than 1800 mm or the floor trap is connected to a waste stack through bends.

All cast iron pipes and fittings including joints shall be tested by a smoke test to the satisfaction of the Employer's Representative and left in working condition after completion. The smoke test shall be carried out as stated under:

Smoke shall be pumped into the pipe at the lowest and from a smoke machine which consists of a bellow and a burner. The material usually burnt is greasy cotton waste which gives out a clear pungent smoke which is easily detectable by sight as well as by smell if there is a leak at any point of the pipeline. Water test and air test shall be conducted as stipulated in IS: 5329.

Galvanized Mild Steel (G.I.) Pipe:

The pipes shall be galvanized mild steel welded pipes and seamless screwed and sockets tubes conforming to the requirements of IS: 1239, for medium grade. They shall be of the diameter (nominal bore) approved. The sockets shall be designated by the respective nominal bores of the pipes for which they are intended. The pipes and sockets shall be finished neatly, well galvanized on both inner and outer surfaces, and shall be free from cracks, surface flaws, laminations and other defects. All screws, threads shall be clean and well cut. The ends shall be cut cleanly and square with the axis of the tube.

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.

The fittings shall be of malleable cast iron or mild steel tubes complying with all the appropriate requirements as approved for pipes. The fittings shall be designated by the respective nominal bores of the pipes for which they are intended. The fittings shall have screw threads at the ends conforming to the requirements of IS: 554. Female threads on fittings shall be parallel and male threads (except on running nipples and collars of unions) shall be tapered.

The pipes and fittings shall be inspected at site before use to ascertain that they conform to the specification. The defective pipes shall be rejected. Where the pipes have to be cut or rethreaded, the ends shall be carefully filled out so that no obstruction to bore is offered. The ends of the pipes shall then be threaded conforming to the requirements of IS.554 with pipe dies and taps carefully in such a manner as will not result in slackness of joints when the two pieces are screwed together. The taps and dies shall be used only for straightening bent and damaged screw threads and shall not be used for turning of the threads so as to make them slack, water tight joint. The screw- thread of pipes and fittings shall be protected from damage until they are fitted. 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 around the screwed end of the pipe. The end shall then be screwed in the socket, tee, etc., with the pipe wrench. Care should 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. Burrs from the joint shall be removed after screwing. After laying, the open ends of the pipes shall be temporarily plugged to prevent access of soil or any other foreign matter. Any threads exposed after jointing shall be painted or in the case of underground piping thickly coated with approved anticorrosive paint to prevent corrosion.

For internal work the galvanized 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. Pipes and fittings shall be fixed truly vertical/horizontal. When it is found necessary to conceal the pipes, chasing may be adopted or pipes fixed in the ducts of recesses etc. provided there is sufficient space to work on the pipes with the usual tools. The pipes shall not ordinarily be buried in walls or solid floors. Where unavoidable, pipes may be buried for short distances provided adequate protection is given against damage, but the joints in pipes shall not be

buried. M.S. pipe sleeve shall be fixed at a place where a pipe is passing through a wall or floor for reception of the pipe and to allow freedom for expansion/contraction and other movements/maintenance. In case the pipe is embedded in walls or floors it should be painted with anti-corrosive bitumastic paint of approved quality. The pipe should not come in contact with lime mortar or lime concrete as the pipe is affected by lime. Under the floors the pipes shall be laid in layer of sand filling or as approved by the Employer's Representative.

G.I. pipes with socket and spigot ends shall be provided with lead caulked joints wherever specified and the joints shall conform to the requirements of IS.3114.

The work of excavation and backfilling shall be done true to line and gradient in accordance with General Employer's Requirements for earthworks in trenches for pipes laid underground.

The pipes shall be laid on a layer of 10.0 cm sand and filled up to 15 cm above the pipes. A sand cushion of 15cm on either side of the pipe shall also be provided. The remaining portion of the trench shall then be filled with excavated earth. The surplus earth shall be got rid of as directed. When excavation is done in rock the bottom shall be cut deep enough to permit the pipes to be laid on a cushion of sand 75 mm minimum.

The pipes and fittings after they are laid and jointed shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure test as approved by the Employer's Representative and shall satisfactorily pass the test. Pipe line system shall be tested in sections as the work proceeds, keeping the joints exposed for inspection. Pipes shall be slowly and carefully charged with water allowing all air to escape. All draw off taps shall then be closed and water pressure gradually raised to test pressure. Care shall be taken to ensure that pressure gauge is accurate and preferably should have been recalibrated before the test. Pump used having been stopped; the section of the pipeline shall maintain the test pressure for at least half an hour. Any joints or pipes found leaking shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor.

The G.I. pipe line shall be cut to the required length at the position where the meter and stop cock are required to be fixed. The ends of the pipes shall be threaded. The meter and stop cock shall be fixed in position by means of connecting pipe, G.I. nuts, sockets, etc. The stop cock shall be fixed near the inlet of the water meter. The paper disc inserted in the ripples of the meter shall be removed and meter installed exactly horizontally or vertically and with the arrow cast on the body of the meter pointing in the direction of flow. Care shall be taken that the factory seal of the meter is not disturbed. Whenever the meter is to be fixed to a newly fitted pipe line, the pipe line will have to be completely washed before fixing the meter. For this purpose, a connecting piece of pipe equal to the length of the meter is to be fixed on the new pipe line. The water shall be allowed to flow completely to wash the pipe line and then the meter installed as described above by replacing the connecting piece.

Stoneware pipes and fittings:

All pipes with spigot and socket ends shall conform to IS: 651/3006 and shall be of grade 'A'. These shall be sound, free from visible defects such as fine cracks or hair cracks. The glaze of the pipes shall be free from crazing. The pipes shall give a sharp clear note when struck with a light hammer.

The following information shall be clearly marked on each pipe and fitting:

- (a) Internal diameter;
- (b) Grade;
- (c) Date of manufacture;
- (d) Name of manufacturer or his registered trade-mark or both.

All pipes and fittings shall have ISI mark.

Jointing of GSW pipes and fittings shall be done as per the requirements of the following Employer's Requirements and the relevant IS. After jointing, extraneous material if any shall be removed from the inside of the pipes and fittings and the newly made joints shall be thoroughly cured. In case, rubber sealing rings are used for jointing, these shall conform to IS: 5382.

Spigot and Socket Joint (Cement Joint):

The spigot of each pipe shall be slipped home well into the socket of the pipe previously laid and adjusted in the correct position. In each joint, spun yarn soaked in neat cement slurry or tarred gasket shall be passed around the joint and inserted in it by means of a caulking tool. More skeins of yarn or gasket shall be added if necessary and shall be well caulked. Yarn or gasket so rammed shall not occupy more than one-fourth of the depth of socket. Cement mortar (1:1) shall be slightly moistened and carefully inserted by hand into the remaining space of the joint after caulking of yarn or gasket. The mortar shall then be caulked into the joint with a caulking tool. More cement mortar shall be added until the space of joint has been completely filled with tightly caulked mortar. The joint shall then be finished off neatly outside the socket at an angle of 45 degrees. The cement mortar joints shall be cured at least for seven days before testing.

The approximate quantity of cement required for each joint for certain common sizes of pipes are given below for guidance:

Nominal diameter of pipe (mm)	Cement (kg)
150	1.5
200	2.0
250	2.5
300	3.25
350	4.5
400	5.5
450	6.5

Spigot and Socket Joint (Bituminous Joint):

The general requirements for this type of joint shall be as specified in 5.12.1 the material for jointing shall consist of composition of asphalt and sand in the ratio of 1:7. Asphalt and sand shall be boiled together and filled into the socket in a molten state with the aid of special moulds.

Spigot and Socket Joint (Rubber Ring Joint):

The pipe with the rubber ring accurately positioned on the spigot shall be pushed well home into the socket of the previously laid pipe by means of uniformly applied pressure with the aid of a jack or similar appliance. The rubber rings conforming to IS: 5382 shall be used, and the manufacturer's instructions shall be deemed to form a part of this Employer's Requirements. The rubber rings shall be lubricated before making the joint and the lubricant shall be soft soap water or an approved lubricant supplied by the manufacturer.

Cleaning of Pipes:

As soon as a stretch of GSW pipes has been laid complete from manhole to manhole or for a length as approved by the Employer's Representative, the Contractor shall run through the pipes both backward and forward a double disc or solid or closed cylinder 50 mm less in diameter than the internal diameter of pipes. The open end of an incomplete stretch of pipeline shall be securely closed as approved by the Employer's Representative to prevent entry of mud or silt etc. If as a result of the removal of any obstruction the Employer's Representative

considers that damages may have been caused to the pipe lines, he shall be entitled to order the length to be tested immediately. Should such test prove unsatisfactory the Contractor shall repair the pipeline and carry out such further tests as are required by the Employer's Representative.

It shall also be ascertained by the Contractor that each length from manhole to manhole or the length as approved by the Employer's Representative is absolutely clear and without any obstruction by means of visual examination of the interior of the pipeline suitably illuminated by projected sunlight or otherwise.

After laying and jointing of GSW pipes is completed the pipe line shall be tested as per the following Employer's Requirements and as approved by the Employer's Representative. All equipment for testing at work site shall be supplied and erected by the Contractor. Water for testing of pipeline shall be arranged by him. Damage during testing shall be the Contractor's responsibility and shall be rectified by him to the full satisfaction of the Employer's Representative. Water used for test shall be removed from pipes and not released to the excavated trenches. After the joints have thoroughly set and have been checked by the Employer's Representative and before backfilling the trenches, the entire section of the sewer or storm water drain shall be proved by the Contractor to be water tight. Before commencing the hydraulic test, the pipelines shall be filled with water and maintained full for 24 hours by adding water, if necessary, under a head of 0.6 m of water. The test shall be carried out by suitably plugging the low end of the drain and the ends of connections, if any, and filling the system with water. A knuckle bend shall be temporarily jointed at the top end and a sufficient length of vertical pipe jointed to it so as to provide the required test head; or the top end may be plugged with a connection to a hose ending in a funnel which could be raised or lowered till the required head is obtained and fixed suitably for observation. The pipeline shall be subjected to a test pressure of at least 2.5 m head of water at the highest point of the section under test. The tolerance of two liters per centimeter of diameter per kilometer may be allowed during a period of 10 minutes. Any leakage including excessive sweating which causes a drop in the test water level will be visible and the defective part of the work should be removed and made good. If any damage is caused to the pipeline during the execution of work or while cleaning/testing the pipeline as specified. The Contractor shall be held responsible for the same and shall replace the damaged pipeline and re-test the same to the full satisfaction of the Employer's Representative.

Water for testing of pipeline shall be arranged by the Contractor.

Stop Cock and Bib Cock:

A bibcock (bib tap) is a draw off tap with a horizontal inlet and free outlet and stopcock (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 the screw down type. The closing device should work by means of a disc carrying a renewable non-metallic washer, which shuts against water pressure on a seating at right angles to the axis of the threaded spindle which operates it. The handle shall be either crutch or butterfly type securely fixed to the spindle. The cocks shall open in anti-clockwise direction. When the bib cocks and stop cocks are required to be chromium plated, the chromium plating shall be of service Grade No. 2 conforming to IS.1068. in finish and appearance, the plated articles shall be free from plating defects such as blisters, pits, roughness and shall not be stained or discolored.

These fittings shall be of brass heavy class; chromium plated (C.P) and of approved manufacture and pattern with screwed or flanged ends as specified. The fittings shall in all respects comply with the requirements of IS.781. The standard size of brass fittings shall be designated by the nominal bore of the pipe to which the fittings are attached. A sample of each kind of fitting shall be approved by the Employer's Representative 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 permitted. The bodies, bonnets, spindles and other parts shall be truly machined and when assembled the parts shall be axial, parallel and cylindrical

with surfaces smoothly finished. The area of the waterway of the fittings shall not be less than the area of the nominal bore.

The fittings shall be fully examined and cleared of all foreign matter before being fixed. The fittings shall be fitted in the pipe line in a workman like manner. The joints between fittings and pipes shall be made leak- proof. The joints and fittings shall be leak proof when subjected to a pressure test approved by the Employer's Representative and the defective fittings and joints shall be replaced or redone.

Soak Pit:

Soak pit shall be constructed at the location specified by the Employer's Representative. Earthwork excavation shall be carried out to the exact dimensions. Brick masonry lining with open joints shall be constructed in the pit up to 150 mm below the outlet pipeline. Brick masonry in cement mortar 1:6 shall be constructed above this level up to ground. Well burnt brick aggregates of nominal size 40 mm to 80 mm and coarse sand shall be filled within the chamber. Construction of pit lining and filling of the brick ballast shall progress simultaneously.

Manholes:

Location:

Manholes shall be constructed at places approved by the Employer's Representative.

Excavation:

Excavation, shoring, dewatering etc. for the pits of manholes, laying of pipes and fittings/specials shall be done in accordance with Employer's Requirements described elsewhere in the document.

Bed Concrete:

The bed concrete for manholes shall be done in accordance with Employer's Requirements described elsewhere in the document.

Bricks:

Bricks to be used for construction of manholes shall conform to the relevant Indian Standards. They shall be sound, hard, and homogeneous in texture, well burnt in kiln without being vitrified, table moulded, deep red, cherry or copper colored, of regular shape and size and shall have sharp and square and parallel faces. The bricks shall be free from pores, chips, flaws or humps of any kind. Bricks containing ungrounded particles and/or which absorb water more than 1/6th of their weight when soaked in water for twenty-four hours shall be rejected. Over burnt or under burnt bricks shall be liable to rejection. The bricks shall give a clear ringing sound when struck and shall have a minimum crushing strength of 50 kg/sq.cm. Unless otherwise noted in drawings. The class and quality requirements of bricks shall be as laid down in IS: 1077.

The size of the brick shall be 23.0 x 11.5 x 7.5 cm. unless otherwise specified; but tolerance up to ± 3 mm in each direction shall be permitted. Only full-size brick shall be used for masonry work. Brick bats shall be used only with the permission of Employer's Representative to make up required wall length or for bonding. Sample bricks shall be submitted to the Employer's Representative for approval and bricks supplied shall conform to approved samples. If required by the Employer's Representative, brick sample shall be tested as per IS: 3495 by Contractor. Bricks rejected by the Employer's Representative shall be removed from the Site within 24 hours.

Cement Mortar:

Mortar for brick masonry shall be prepared as per IS: 2250. Manholes shall be constructed in brick masonry with cement mortar (1:2) unless otherwise specified. Gauge boxes for sand shall be of such dimensions that one bag containing 50 kg. of cement forms one unit. 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 as approved by the Employer's Representative. If required by the Employer's Representative Sand shall be thoroughly washed till it is free of any contamination.

For preparing cement mortar, the ingredients shall first be mixed thoroughly in dry conditions. Water shall then be added and mixing continued to give a uniform mix of required consistency. Cement mortar shall be used within 25 minutes of mixing. Mortar left unused in the specified period shall be rejected.

The Contractor shall arrange for tests on mortar samples if so required by Employer's Representative. Retendering of mortar shall not be permitted.

Brick Masonry:

All bricks shall be thoroughly soaked in clean water for at least one hour immediately before being laid. The cement mortar for brick masonry work of manholes shall be in the proportion specified in 5.15.5. Brick work 230 mm thick and over shall be laid in English Bond unless otherwise specified. 115 mm thick brick work shall be laid with stretchers. For laying bricks, a layer of mortar shall be spread over the full width of suitable length of the lower course. Each brick shall be pressed into the mortar and shoved into final position so as to embed the brick fully in mortar. Bricks shall be laid with frogs uppermost.

All brickwork shall be plumb and square unless otherwise shown on drawing and true to dimensions shown. Vertical joints in alternate courses shall come directly one over the other and be in line. Horizontal courses shall be leveled. The thickness of brick courses shall be kept uniform. For walls of thickness greater than 230 mm both faces shall be kept in vertical planes unless otherwise specified. All interconnected brickwork shall be carried out at nearly one level (so that there is uniform distribution of pressure on the supporting structure) and no portion of the work shall be left more than one course lower than the adjacent work. Where this is not possible, the work shall be raked back according to bond (and not saw toothed) at an angle not exceeding 45 degrees. But in no case the level difference between adjoining walls shall exceed 1.25 M. Workmanship shall conform to IS: 2212.

Brick shall be so laid that all joints are well filled with mortar. The thickness of joints shall not be less than 6 mm and not more than 10 mm. The face joints shall be raked to a minimum depth of 12 mm by raking tools daily during the progress of work when the mortar is still green, so as to provide a proper key for the plastering to be done. When plastering is not required to be done, the joints shall be uniform in thickness and be struck flush and finished at the time of laying. The face of brickwork shall be cleaned daily and all mortar droppings removed. The surface of each course shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt before another course is laid on top. If mortar in the lower courses has begun to set, the joints shall be raked out to a depth of 12 mm before another course is laid.

Cement Plaster:

All joints in masonry shall be raked to a depth of 12 mm with hooked tool made for the purpose when the mortar is still green and in any case within 48 hours of its laying. The surface to be rendered shall be washed with fresh clean water free from all dirt, loose material, grease etc. and thoroughly wetted for 6 hours before plastering work is commenced. Concrete surfaces to be rendered will however be kept dry. The wall should not be too wet but only damp at the time of plastering. The damping shall be uniform to get uniform bond between the plaster and the wall.

The proportion of the cement mortar shall be as approved on relevant drawings. Cement shall be mixed thoroughly in dry condition and then just enough water added to obtain a workable consistency. The quality of water, sand and cement shall be as per relevant I.S. The mortar

thus mixed shall be used immediately and in no case shall the mortar be allowed to remain for more than 25 minutes after mixing with water.

Curing of plaster shall be started as soon as the applied plaster has hardened enough so as not to be damaged. Curing shall be done by continuously applying water in a fine spray and shall be carried out for at least 7 days.

Plastering shall be done on both faces of brick masonry in cement mortar (1:2) and 20 mm thick unless otherwise specified.

Plastering work shall be carried out in two layers, the first layer being 14 mm thick and the second layer being 6 mm thick. The first layer shall be dashed against the prepared surface with a trowel to obtain an even surface. The second layer shall then be applied and finished leaving an even and uniform surface, trowel finished unless otherwise approved by the Employer's Representative.

Cement Concrete Channel:

The channel for the manhole shall be constructed in cement concrete of M15 grade. Both sides of the channel shall be taken up to the level of the crown of the outgoing sewer. They shall be benched up in concrete and rendered in cement mortar (1:1) of 20 mm thickness and formed to a slope of 1 in 12 towards the channel.

Pipe Entering or Leaving Manhole:

Whenever a pipe enters or leaves a manhole, bricks on edge must be cut to a proper form and laid around the upper end of the pipe so as to form an arch. All around the pipes, there shall be a joint of cement mortar (1:2) 13 mm thick between it and the bricks.

Cast Iron Steps:

Cast iron steps shall be as per IS: 5455. The steps shall be of grey cast iron of grade 15 as per IS: 210. The steps shall be clean, well cast and they shall be free from air and sand holes, cold shuts and warping. The portion of the step which projects from the wall of the manhole shall have a raised chequered design to provide an adequate non-slip grip. C.I. steps shall weigh not less than 4.5 kg each and shall be of 150 mm x 375 mm overall dimensions. These steps shall be coated with a black bituminous composition. The coating shall be smooth and tenacious. It shall not flow when exposed to a temperature of 63 degrees C and shall not be brittle as to chip off at temperature of 0-degree C.

Where the depth of invert of manhole exceeds 800 mm, cast iron steps of approved pattern shall be fixed in the brick work at the interval of 300 mm vertically and staggered at 380 mm horizontally centre to centre. In case of pipe diameter greater than 600 mm, box type C.I. steps weighing 19 kg each shall be provided at 300 mm vertically in channel of manhole.

Frame and Covers:

Frame and covers for manholes shall be of required type and dimensions as per the relevant drawings prepared by the Contractor. Following information shall be clearly marked on each cover.

- i. Year of manufacture,
- ii. Identification mark of the Employer: PROJECT DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER.
- iii. Arrow showing direction of flow.

(a) Cast Iron Frame and Cover:

The cast iron frame and cover shall be of grey cast iron as per IS: 1726. The general requirements for casting and coating of CI frame and cover shall be as specified for CI steps in

Clause 5.15.10. The covers shall have a raised chequered design to provide an adequate non-slip grip. The rise of the chequered shall not be less than 4 mm. The locking device for the cover shall be provided as approved by the Employer's Representative. The CI covers for the load test shall be selected at one for every lot of fifty or part thereof for each type and size manufactured and as approved by the Employer's Representative. The frame shall be fixed in cement concrete of M15 grade all round and finished with neat cement. The manhole frame shall have 560 mm diameter clear opening and shall weigh not less than 208 kg. Including cover. In case of rectangular CI frame and cover of 900 mm x 600 mm clear opening, the total weight shall not be less than 275 kg. In case of scraper manhole, the frame shall have clear opening of 1200 mm x 900 mm and shall weigh not less than 900 kg including cover. The manhole cover and frame shall be painted with three coats of anti-corrosive paint after fixing in position.

(b) Fiber Reinforced Concrete Frame and Cover:

Fiber reinforced concrete frame and cover shall be capable of withstanding load of 35 tones. The frame shall be fixed in cement concrete of M15 grade all around and finished with neat cement. The fiber reinforced frame shall have clear opening of 560 mm diameter and weighing 102 kg. The cover shall have a minimum thickness of 100 mm and weighing 78 kg. The fiber shall constitute 1% of the weight of the concrete in the form of 50 mm to 100 mm long high tensile steel wires. For the cover, MS sheet lapping of 18 gauge shall be provided to avoid damage to the edges. Similarly, for frame, MS angle/flat shall be provided along the edge. Both MS sheet and angle shall be painted with black bituminous paint. The cover should have suitable lifting arrangement. The fiber reinforced frame and cover shall be manufactured as approved.

(c) Reinforced Cement Concrete Frame and Cover:

Reinforced cement concrete frame and cover for manholes shall be of required dimensions and shape as shown on the drawing prepared by the Contractor. The frame and cover shall be cast in cement concrete of M25 grade. Minimum cover to the reinforcement shall be 40 mm. The edges of frame and covers shall be provided with mild steel angles to avoid damages to the corners. These angles shall be painted with black bituminous paint. The covers should have suitable lifting arrangement.

Drop Manhole:

When a sewer connects a main sewer, and where the difference in level between water line (peak flow levels) of main line and the invert level of branch lines is more than 600 mm or a drop of more than 600 mm is required to be given in the same sewer line and it is uneconomical or impractical to arrange the connection within 600 mm, a drop connection shall be provided for which a manhole shall be constructed as per relevant drawing, incorporating a vertical drop pipe from the higher sewer to the lower one. This pipe shall be provided outside the shaft and encased in concrete. A continuation of the branch sewer should be built through the shaft wall to form a rodding and inspection eye, which should be provided with a half blank flange. The diameter of the back drop should be at least as large as that of the incoming pipe. The drop pipe should terminate at its lower end with a plain or duck-foot bend turned so as to discharge its flow at 45 degrees or less to the direction of the flow in the main sewer. The pipe unless of cast iron should be surrounded with 150 mm thick concrete.

In the case of sewers over 450 mm in diameter the drop-in level may be accomplished by one of the following approved methods:

- (a) A cascade;
- (b) A ramp;
- (c) By drops in previous manholes.

RCC Manhole:

M25 grade of concrete used for construction of RCC manhole shall have minimum cement content of 360 kg/cum of concrete. Minimum cover to the reinforcement shall be 50 mm.

Vent Shafts:**(a) General:**

Vent shafts shall be erected at such places as approved by the Employer's Representative.

(b) Mild Steel Vent Shaft:

Mild steel vent shaft shall be of 150 mm diameter and 12.17 m height from ground level with C.I. ornamental cap. This shall be fixed firmly and encased in cement concrete of M15 grade as shown on relevant drawing with necessary mild steel bolts, plates etc. for foundation. The vent shaft shall be painted with one coat of silver paint over one coat of red lead oxide paint. The vent shaft shall be connected to manhole by 150 mm diameter glazed stoneware pipe encased by M10 concrete of 150 mm thickness all around as approved by the Employer's Representative.

(c) RCC Vent Shaft:

Reinforced cement concrete vent shaft shall be of M25 grade concrete, 200 mm diameter at bottom and tapered to 100 mm diameter at top (both inside clear openings) and 6 m height from ground level. The vent shaft shall be embedded in concrete of M10 grade and anchored by 2 nos. of 16 mm diameter and 600 mm long MS bars. The vent shaft shall be connected to manhole as specified in (b) above through a brick masonry flue chamber.

Miscellaneous:

If any damage is caused to the other services such as water supply pipeline, sewer, cable, etc. during the construction of manholes and erection of vent shafts, the Contractor shall be held responsible for the same and shall replace the damaged services to the full satisfaction of the Employer's Representative.

SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION -7 EARTHWORK

SECTION -7:

EARTHWORK

Applicable Codes

The following Indian Standard Codes, unless otherwise specified herein, shall be applicable. In all cases, the latest revision of the codes shall be referred to.

IS 3764 - 1992	Excavation work - Code of Safety.
IS 2720	Methods of test for soils:
(Part-1) - 1983	Part 1 Preparation of dry soil samples for various tests.
(Part-2) - 1986	Part 2 Determination of Water Content.
(Part-4) - 1985	Part 4 Grain size analysis.
(Part-5) - 1985	Part 5 Determination of liquid and plastic limit.
(Part-7)	Part 7 Determination of water content - dry density relation using light compaction.
(Part-9)	Part 9 Determination of dry density - moisture by constant weight of soil method.
(Part-14) – 1983	Part 14 Determination of density index (relative density) of cohesion less soils.
(Part-22) – 1978	Part 22 Determination of organic matter.
(Part-26) – 1987	Part 26 Determination of pH Value.
(Part-27) – 1987	Part 27 Determination of total soluble sulphates.
(Part-28) – 1974	Part 28 Determination of dry density of soils in place by the sand replacement method.
(Part-33) – 1971	Part 33 Determination of the density in place by the ring and water replacement method.
(Part-34) – 1972	Part 34 Determination of density of soil in place by rubber balloon method.
(Part-38) – 1976	Part 38 Compaction control test (Hilf Method).

General:

The Contractor shall furnish all tools, plant, instruments, qualified supervisory personnel, labour, materials, any temporary works, consumables, any and everything necessary, whether or not such items are specifically stated herein for completion of the work in accordance with the Employer's Requirements.

The Contractor shall survey the site before excavation and set out all lines and establish levels for various works such as grading, basement, foundations, plinth filling, roads, drains, cable trenches, pipelines etc. Such survey shall be carried out by taking accurate cross sections of the area perpendicular to established reference/grid lines at 8m intervals or nearer, if necessary, based on ground profile and thereafter properly recorded.

The excavation shall be carried out to correct lines and levels. This shall also include, where required, proper shoring to maintain excavations and also the furnishing, erecting and maintaining of substantial barricades around excavated areas and warning lamps at night.

Excavated material shall be dumped in regular heaps, bunds, riprap with regular slopes within the lead specified and leveling the same so as to provide natural drainage. Rock/soil & murrum excavated shall be stacked properly as approved by the Employer's Representative. As a rule, all softer material shall be laid along the center of heaps, the harder and more weather resisting materials forming the casing on the sides and the top. Rock shall be stacked separately. Top soil shall be stock piled separately for later re-use.

Clearing:

The area to be excavated / filled shall be cleared of fences, trees, plants, logs, stumps, bush, vegetation, rubbish, slush, etc. and other objectionable matter. If any roots or stumps of trees are encountered during excavation, they shall also be removed. The material so removed shall be disposed off as approved by the Employer's Representative. Where earth fill is intended, the area shall be stripped of all loose/ soft patches, top soil containing objectionable matter/ materials before fill commences.

Excavation:

All excavation work shall be carried out by mechanical equipment unless, in the opinion of Employer's Representative, the work involved requires it to be carried out by manual methods.

Excavation for permanent work shall be taken out to such widths, lengths, depths and profiles as are shown on the drawings provided by the Contractor or such other lines and grades as may be agreed with the Employer's Representative. Rough excavation shall be carried out to a depth of 150mm above the final level. The balance shall be excavated with special care.

Soft pockets shall be removed below the final level and extra excavation filled up with lean concrete as approved by the Employer's Representative. The final excavation should be carried out just prior to laying the blinding course.

To facilitate the permanent works the Contractor may excavate, and also backfill later, outside the lines shown on the drawings provided by the Contractor as agreed with the Employer's Representative. Should any excavation be taken below the specified elevations, the Contractor shall fill it up with concrete of the same class as in the foundation resting thereon, up to the required elevation at no cost to the Employer.

All excavations shall be to the minimum dimensions required for safety and ease of working. Prior approval of the Employer's Representative shall be obtained by the Contractor in each individual case, for the method proposed for the excavation, including dimensions, side slopes, dewatering, disposal, etc. This approval shall not in any way relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for any consequent loss or damage. The excavation must be carried out in the most expeditious and efficient manner. Side slopes shall be as steep as will stand safely for the actual soil conditions encountered. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent slips. Should slips occur, the slipped material shall be removed and the slope dressed to a modified stable slope.

Rock:**General:**

'Rock' means a natural aggregate of mineral crystals, which for its excavation would normally require the use of heavy pneumatic/hydraulic breaker and/or cutting equipment or explosives. The term shall exclude any material that can be removed by ordinary excavating machinery and which in any individual mass has a volume not exceeding 1m^3 or 0.25m^3 where the net width of excavation is less than 2 m. Ordinary excavating machinery means a hydraulic back hoe with rated output of 50 kW or less.

Before classification of material as rock the Contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Employer's Representative his inability to excavate it without resort to heavy percussion tools complete with rock bits, hydraulic wedges or blasting. Excavation by the use of explosive will not normally be permitted except for pipeline.

Material shall not be classified as rock unless the Employer's Representative has agreed to such classification on the basis of such a demonstration before its excavation. Excavations where rock has been encountered and classified as such shall not be backfilled before examination of the excavated faces by the Employer's Representative to enable the extent of the rock excavation to be determined.

Excavation by the Use of Explosives

Unless otherwise stated herein, I.S. Specification "IS: 4081: Safety Code for Blasting and related Drilling Operations" shall be followed. As far as possible all blasting shall be completed prior to commencement of construction. At all stages of excavation, precautions shall be taken to preserve the rock below and beyond the lines specified for the excavation, in the soundest possible condition. The quantity and strength of explosives used shall be such as will neither damage nor crack the rock outside the limits of excavation. All precautions, as directed by Employer's Representative, shall be taken during the blasting operations and care shall be taken that no damage is caused to adjoining buildings or structures as a result of blasting operations. In case of damage to permanent or temporary structures, Contractor shall repair the same to the satisfaction of Employer's Representative at his cost. As excavation approaches its final lines and levels, the depth of the charge holes and number of explosives used shall be progressively and suitably reduced.

The contractor shall obtain a valid Blasting License from the authorities concerned. No explosive shall be brought near the work in excess of quantity required for a particular amount of firing to be done; and surplus left after filling the holes shall be removed to the magazine. The magazine shall be built as far possible from the area to be blasted. Employer's Representative's prior approval shall be taken for the location proposed for the magazine.

In no case shall blasting be allowed closer than 30 meters to any structure or to locations where concrete has just been placed. In the latter case the concrete must be at least 7 days old.

For blasting operations, the following points shall be observed.

- i) Contractor shall employ a competent and experienced supervisor and licensed blaster in-charge of each set of operation, who shall be held personally responsible to ensure that all safety regulations are carried out.
- ii) Before any blasting is carried out, Contractor shall intimate Employer's representative and obtain his approval in writing for resorting to such operations. He shall intimate the hours of firing charges, the nature of explosive to be used and the precautions taken for ensuring safety.
- iii) Contractor shall ensure that all workmen and the personnel at site are excluded from an area within 200 m radius from the firing point, at least 15 minutes before firing time by sounding warning whistle. The area shall also be given a warning by sounding a distinguishing whistle.
- iv) The blasting of rock near any existing buildings, equipment or any other property shall be done under cover and Contractor has to make all such necessary muffling arrangements. Covering may preferably be done by MS plates with adequate dead weight over them. Blasting shall be done with small charges only and where directed by Employer's Representative; a trench shall have to be cut by chiseling prior to the blasting operation, separating the area under blasting from the existing structures.
- v) The firing shall be supervised by a Supervisor and not more than 6 (six) holes at a time shall be set off successively. If the blasts do not tally with the number fired, the misfired holes shall be carefully located after half an hour and when located, shall be exploded by drilling a fresh hole along the misfired hole (but not nearer than 600 mm from it) and by exploding a new charge.
- vi) A wooden tamping rod with a flat end shall be used to push cartridges home and metal rod or hammer shall not be permitted. The charges shall be placed firmly into place

and not rammed or pounded. After a hole is filled to the required depth, the balance of the hole shall be filled with stemming, which may consist of sand or stone dust or similar inert material.

vii) Contractor shall preferably detonate the explosives electrically.

viii) The explosives shall be exploded by means of a primer, which shall be fired by detonating a fuse instantaneous detonator (F.I.D) or other approved cables. The detonators with F.I.D. shall be connected by special nippers.

ix) In dry weather and normal dry excavation, ordinary low explosive gunpowder may be used. In damp rock, high explosive like gelatin with detonator and fuse wire may be used. Underwater or for excavation in rock with substantial accumulated seepage electric detonation shall be used.

x) Holes for charging explosives shall be drilled with pneumatic drills, the drilling pattern being so planned that rock pieces after blasting will be suitable for handling without secondary blasting.

xi) When excavation has almost reached the desired level, hand trimming shall have to be done for dressing the surface to the desired level.

Any rock excavation beyond an over break limit of 75 mm shall be filled up as instructed by Employer's Representative, with concrete of strength not less than M10. Stopping in rock excavation shall be done by hand trimming.

xii) Contractor shall be responsible for any accident to workmen, public or Employer's property due to blasting operations. Contractor shall also be responsible for strict observance of rules, laid by Inspector of explosives, or any other Authority duly constituted under the State and / or Union Government as applicable at the place of excavation.

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 Employer's Representative, 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 Employer's Representative, is likely to become loose or unstable later, shall also be promptly and satisfactorily removed.

Classification of Strata:

The decision regarding, classification of strata shall rest with the Engineer in charge and his decision shall be final and binding to the contractor.

All the materials encountered in the excavation shall be classified as under: -

ORDINARY SOIL AND SOFT MURRUM:

These will include all materials of an earthy or sandy nature, which can be easily ploughed or small shingle, and gravel, which can be easily removed.

HARD MURRUM:

This shall include all kinds of disintegrated rock or shale or inundated clay which can be removed with a shovel without difficulty and which do not require blasting.

SOFT ROCK:

This shall include all materials which is rock or hard conglomerate, all decomposed and whether rock, highly fissured rock old masonry and also soft rock boulders bigger than 1/2 cubic meter and other varieties of rock. Which do not require blasting and which can be removed with the pie crowbars wedges and hammer.

HARD ROCK:

This shall include rocks, occurring in masses, which could best be removed by chiseling or by blasting.

Fill, Backfilling and Site Grading:**General:**

All fill material shall be subject to the Employer's Representative's approval. If any material is rejected by Employer's Representative, the Contractor shall remove the same forthwith from the site. Surplus fill material shall be deposited/disposed off as directed by Employer's Representative 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 Employer's Representative.

Material:

To the extent available, selected surplus spoil from excavations 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 murrum or earth to fill the voids and the mixture used for filling.

If fill material is required to be imported, the Contractor shall decide to bring such material from outside borrow pits. The material and source shall be subject to the prior approval of the Employer's Representative. 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 of as directed by Employer's Representative. The Contractor shall provide the necessary access roads to borrow areas and maintain the same if such roads do not exist.

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 Employer's Representative. Earth shall be ramming with approved mechanical compaction machines. Usually no manual compaction shall be allowed unless the Employer's Representative 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 Employer's Representative.

Plinth Filling:

Plinth filling shall be carried out with approved material as described hereinbefore in layers not exceeding 15cm, watered and compacted with mechanical compaction machines. The Employer's Representative may, however, permit manual compaction by hand tampers where he is satisfied that mechanical compaction is not possible. The finished level of the filling shall be trimmed to the level/slope specified.

The thickness of each unconsolidated fill layer can in this case be up to a maximum of 300mm. The Contractor will determine the thickness of the layers in which fill has to be

consolidated depending on the fill material and equipment used and the approval of the Employer's Representative obtained prior to commencing filling.

The compacted surface shall be properly shaped, trimmed and consolidated to an even and uniform gradient. All soft spots shall be excavated, then filled and consolidated.

Sand Filling in Plinth and Other 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 to ensure maximum consolidation. 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 Employer's Representative has inspected and approved the fill.

Filling in Trenches:

Filling in trenches for pipes and drains shall be commenced as soon as the joints of pipe and drains have been tested and passed. The backfilling material shall be properly consolidated taking due care so 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 fine materials such as earth, murrum, etc. The filling up to the level of the centerline of the pipe shall be done by hand compaction in layers not exceeding 8 cm whereas the filling above the centerline 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.

General Site Grading:

Site grading shall be carried out as indicated in the drawings and as approved by the Employer's Representative. Excavation shall be carried out as specified in the Employer's Requirements. Filling and compaction shall be carried out as specified under Clause 2.7 and elsewhere unless otherwise indicated below.

If no compaction is called for, the fill may be deposited to the full height in one operation and leveled. If the fill has to be compacted, it shall be placed in layers not exceeding 225 mm and leveled uniformly and compacted as indicated in Clause 2.7 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.

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, the Contractor shall remove the affected material and make good.

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 50 cms approximately. After rock filling to the approximate level, indicated above has been carried out, the void in the rocks 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 12-ton roller. No less than twelve passes of the roller shall be accepted before subsequent similar operations are taken up.

Fill Density:

The compaction, under the plant road area and building plinths shall comply with minimum 95% compaction by Standard Proctor 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. In other areas the soil** should be backfilled and compacted suitably as specified by the Engineer.

Timber Shoring:

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 Employer's Representative. 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 walling of strong wood at maximum 1.2 meter spacing, strutted with bullies or as approved by the Employer's Representative. The length of the bully 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 walling, which in turn shall be suitably strutted. 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 Employer's Representative. 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 under instructions from the Employer's Representative.

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 Employer's Representative. In all other respects, the Employer's Requirements 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.

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 planning. Sumps made for dewatering must be kept clear of the excavations/trenches required for further work. The method of pumping shall be approved by Employer's Representative, 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 Employer's Representative 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 Employer's Representative. The Contractor shall suitably divert the water obtained from dewatering from such areas of site where a buildup of water in the opinion of the Employer's Representative 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 Employer's Representative, to be large, a well point system-single stage or multistage, shall be adopted. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer's Representative, 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.

Rain Water Drainage:

Grading in the vicinity of excavation shall be such as to exclude rain/ surface water draining into excavated areas. Excavation shall be kept clean of rain and such water as the Contractor may be using for his work by suitably pumping out the same. The scheme for pumping and discharge of such water shall be approved by the Employer's Representative.

SECTION 8 : ITEMWISE SPECIFICATIONS

::: SCHEDULE:B :::

**Providing Supplying ,Lowering laying & Jointing of D.I. Pipe Line
at Nagviri Village Site. Lakhpat Regional Water Supply Scheme
for General Budget Demand -67 (WSS-6 General)**

Item No. 1 :- Providing and supplying D.I. pipes for following nominal bore diameter with internal cement mortar lining including all taxes, insurance, transportation, freight charges, octroi, inspection charges, loading, unloading, conveyance to departmental stores, stacking etc. complete as per (IS - 8329 / 2000)

400 mm dia. DI K - 7 Pipeline

Note :- Wherever International Standards or Indian standards / specifications are acceptable.

Supply and Delivery of **Ductile Iron Pipe as per IS: 8329-2000** or its latest revision or amendments if any including jointing material as EPDM ring as per IS 5382-1985 and ISO: 4633-1996 or its latest revision or amendments if any

Standards

The following standards, specifications and codes are part of this specification. In all cases, the latest revision of the including all applicable official amendments and revisions shall be referred to. In case of discrepancy between this specification and those referred to herein, this specification shall govern.

- 1) ISO: 10803-1997 Design method for ductile iron pipes
- 2) IS:8329-2000 Centrifugally Cast (spun) ductile iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage
- 3) ISO: 2531-1991 Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories for pressure pipelines.
- 4) ISO: 4179-1985 ductile iron pipes for pressure and non-pressure-Centrifugal cement mortar lining – General requirements.
- 5) IS: 8112 Specification for 43 Grade ordinary Portland cement.
- 6) BS: 3416 Bitumen based coatings for cold application, suitable for use in contact with potable water.
- 7) ISO: 8179-1995 ductile iron pipes-External coating-Part-1 Metallic Zinc with finishing layer.
- 8) IS: 638 Sheet rubber jointing and rubber insertion jointing.
- 9) ISO: 4633-1996 Rubber seals-Joint rings.
- 10) IS: 5382-1985 Specification for Rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers.
- 11) AWWA C600 Installation of ductile iron water mains and their appurtenances.

1.0 INTERNAL DIAMETER

The nominal values of the internal diameters of pipe, expressed in millimeters are approximately equal to the number indicating their nominal sizes DN.

2.0 Length

The working length of socket and spigot pipes shall be 5 m, 5.5 m, or 6 meters.

3.0 Thickness

The wall thickness of pipe 'e' in mm shall be calculated as a function of the nominal diameter by the following equation with minimum of 5 mm

$$e = K (0.5 + 0.001 DN)$$

Where: e = wall thickness in mm, DN = the nominal diameter, K = the whole number coefficient

4.0 EPDM Rubber Gasket

Rubber Gasket shall be suitably for Push-on-Joint.

The spigot ends shall be suitably chamfered or rounded off to facilitate smooth entry of pipe in the socket fitted with the rubber gasket

Rubber Gasket shall confirm to IS 5382-1985 and ISO: 4633-1996 its latest revision or amendments if any.

5.0 Sampling Criteria

Sampling criteria for various tests, unless specified in IS 8329-2000, shall be as laid down in IS 11606. Mechanical test, Brinell hardness test, Hydrostatic test etc are shall be as per IS 8329-2000

6.0 Tolerances on External Diameter

The nominal external diameter (DE) of the spigot end of socket and spigot pipes and when circumferentially using a diameter tape measured shall confirm to the requirements specified as follow. The positive tolerance is +1 mm and applies to all thickness classes of pipes. The maximum negative tolerance of the external diameter is specified as follow:

7.0

DN	Nominal	Positive Tolerance	Negative Tolerance
80	98	+1	-2.2
100	118	+1	-2.8
125	144	+1	-2.8
150	170	+1	-2.9
200	222	+1	-3.0
250	274	+1	-3.1
300	326	+1	-3.3
350	378	+1	-3.4
400	429	+1	-3.5
450	480	+1	-3.6
500	532	+1	-3.8
600	635	+1	-4.0

Pipes shall be as far as possible circular internally and externally. The tolerance for out-of-roundness of the socket and spigot ends is given below:

Nominal Diameter in mm	Allowable Difference Between Minor Axis and DE in mm
80 to 300	1.0
350 to 600	1.75
700	2.0
750 to 800	2.4

900 to 1000	3.5
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8.0 Tolerance in thickness :-

The tolerance on wall thickness (e) and the flange thickness (b) of the pipes shall be as below:

Dimensions	Tolerance in mm
Wall thickness (e)	- (1.3 + 0.001 DN) ⁽¹⁾
Flange thickness (b)	+ (2+0.05b) & - (2+0.05b)

9.0 Coating

Pipe shall be delivered internally and externally coated.

External Coating:

Pipe shall be metallic zinc coated and after that it shall be given a finishing layer of bituminous paint as per IS - 8329-2000.

Zinc coating shall comply with IS: 8329/EN 545/ ISO 8179. Only molten zinc spray coating shall be acceptable. The average mass of sprayed metal shall not be less than 130 g/sqm with a local minimum of 110 g/Sqm.

Bitumen overcoat shall be of normal thickness of 70 microns unless otherwise specified. It shall be a cold applied compound complying with the requirements of BS 3416 Type II suitable for tropical climates factory applied preferably through an automatic process. Damaged areas of coating shall be repainted on site after removing any remaining loose coating and wire brushing any rusted areas of pipe.

Internal lining:

Internally pipe shall be Portland cement mortar lined (as per IS - 8329-2000). The mortar shall contain by mass at least one part of cement to 3.5 part of sand.

All pipes and fittings shall be internally lined with cement mortar using high speed centrifugal process in accordance with IWO 4179/IS 8329. Cement mortar lining shall be applied at the pipe manufacturing shop in conformity with the aforesaid standards. No admixtures in the mortar shall be used without the approval of the Engineer. The quantity to cement proportion of sand if justified by the sieve analysis.

Pipe lining shall be inspected on site and any damage or defective areas shall be made good to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Lining shall be uniform in thickness all along the pipe. The minimum thickness of factory applied cement mortar lining shall be as per IS: 8329 Annex-B or ISO 4179. This is given below.

Nominal Pipe Size (mm)	Nominal lining thickness (mm)
Up to 300	3
350-600	5
700-1200	6
1400-2000	9

10.0 Joint

Jointing of DI pipes and fittings shall be push-on type

Push-on-joints

The Contractor shall source the push-on-joint gaskets only from the pipe manufactures. In turn the pipe manufacturer shall supply at least 10% additional quantity of gaskets over and above the requirement to the Contractor at no extra cost.

The gasket used for joints shall be suitable for natural and purified water conveyance. In jointing DI pipes and fittings, the Contractor shall take into account the manufacturer's recommendations as to the methods and equipment's to be used in assembling the joints. In particular the Contractor shall ensure that the spigot end of the pipe to be jointed is smooth and has been properly chamfered, so that once the rubber ring is correctly positioned before the joint is made, does not get damaged by friction or sharp edges of the spigot Chamfer. The rubber rings and the recommend lubricant shall be obtained only through the pipe manufacturer.

Rubber ring bundles form every lot shall carry with them manufacturers test certificate for the following mechanical properties.

Hardness

1. Tensile strength
2. Compression set
3. Accelerated again test
4. Water absorption test
5. Stress relaxation test

Rubber rings shall be clearly labeled in bundles to indicate the type of ring, the type of joint, the size of the pipe with which they are to be used, the manufacturer's name and trade mark, the month and year of manufacture and the shelf life.

11.0 Testing of Pipe:

The main test among others to be conducted shall be as per IS: 8329-2000 or with its latest revision/ amendments.

[a] Mechanical Tests

Mechanical tests shall be carried out during manufacture of pipes as specified in the Standards. The frequency and sampling of tests for each batch of pipes shall be in accordance with IS 11606-1986. The test results so obtained for all the pipes and fittings of different sizes shall be submitted to Engineer. The method for tensile tests and the minimum tensile strength requirement for pipes and fittings shall be as per IS; 8329/EN 545 for pipes and IS: 9523/EN 545 for fittings.

[b] Brinell Hardness Test

For checking the Brielle hardness the test shall be carried out on the test ring or bars cut from the pipes used for the ring test and tensile test in accordance with IS:1500. The test shall comply with the requirements specified in IS: 1500/ISO 6506.

[c] Re-tests

If any test piece representing a lot fails in the first instance, two additional tests shall be made on test pieces selected from two other pipes from the same lot. If both the test results satisfy the specified requirements the lot shall be accepted. Should either of these additional test pieces fall to pass the test, the lot shall be liable for rejection.

[d] For hydrostatic test at works, the pipes and fittings shall be kept under test pressure as specified in the standard for a period of minimum 15 seconds during which the pipes shall be struck moderately with a 700 g hammer for confirmation of satisfactory sound. They shall withstand the pressure test without showing any leakage, sweating or other defect of any kind. The hydrostatic test shall be conducted before surface coating and lining.

12.0 Quality Assurance

The manufacturer shall have a laid down Quality Assurance Plan for the manufacture of the products offered which shall be submitted along with the tenders.

13.0 PRICE VARIATION - Clause 59 Will Be Applicable.

14.0 Mode of measurement and payments

The payment shall be made as mentioned in price bid.

The measurement shall be taken in running meter of the pipes. The payment shall be made on running meter base. Item includes all taxes, Octroi, insurance, transportation, freight charges, loading, unloading, conveyance to site, staking etc. including necessary testing charges.

- **TEM NO. 2 :- Providing and supplying C. I. Temper proof Air valves with SS 304 Float gun metal- nozzle of approved make & quality of following class and diameter including all taxes, insurance, transportation, freight charges, octroi, inspection charges, loading, unloading, conveyance to departmental stores, stacking etc. complete.**
- **100 mm dia Air Valve , Without isolating Sluice Valve PN 1.0**

General :-

- Tamper proof air valve confirming to AWWA C 512, having outlet for admission and release of bulk volume of air during emptying and filling of the pipeline. The ball sealed orifice shall always remain open while air is exhausting and is immediately closed when Water rises in the chamber, lifts the ball and seals the orifice.
- It shall also ensure that there are no recesses or pockets, sheltering, escaping air for the large orifice (low pressure) ball to drop into when the valve open. Turbulent air at the time of filling of pipe shall not circulate in such cavities and cause the ball to blown into when the valve is open.
- Turbulent air at the time of filling of pipe shall not circulate in such cavities and cause the ball to blown into the discharging air streams, blowing the valve shut prematurely. The cone angle of the lower pressure chamber shall be such that even at the critical velocity of all air escape at 300 m/sec.
- The total impact force on the ball is less than the suction force on the angular area between the ball and the cone. The design of the valve should be such as to allow maximum free air discharge at various pressure differentials.
- The low pressure cover shall be massive and designed to withstand full operating thrust in working Conditions. The seat ring shall be held securely in place under the low pressure cover by a joint support ring to prevent it from sagging when the ball is not sealing the orifice.

- **Testing**
- All valves shall hydrostatically tested by the manufacturer before dispatch. The pressure shall be obtained without any significant hydraulic shock. Testing shall be carried on before application of paint. There shall be no air entrapped within the part of the valves subjected to test pressure. Test pressure as per AWWA C512 or API 598.
- **Positive material Identification (PMI Test)**
- PMI test shall be checked at random for Stainless steel parts.
- **Test Certificates**
- When specified by Owner, the manufacturer shall issue a test certificate confirming that the valves have been tested in accordance with this standard and stating the actual pressures and medium used in the test.
- **Marking**
- Marking shall be cast integral on the body or on a plate securely attached to the body for 'DN' size, 'PN' rating, Heat Number and Serial number.
- **Painting**
- Each valve shall be drained, cleaned, prepared and suitable protected with 2 coats of red oxide and then black bituminous paint for minimum of 150 micron DFT on surfaces before dispatch.
- **Datasheet :-**

TAMPER PROOF AIR VALVE				
Sr No	Component	PN- 1.0	PN-1.6	PN-2.0
1	Body	CI IS 210 Gr. FG260	CI IS 210 Gr. FG260	ASTM A216 Gr. WCB
2	Cover	CI IS 210 Gr. FG260	CI IS 210 Gr. FG260	ASTM A216 Gr. WCB
3	Float	SS 410	SS 304	SS 304
4	Seat	EPDM	EPDM	EPDM
5	Float Guide	SS 410	SS 304	SS 304
6	Orifice	SS 410	SS 304	SS 304
7	Gasket	EPDM	EPDM	EPDM
8	Nut Bolt	Carbon steel	Carbon steel	Stainless Steel
9	Flange End	IS 1538	IS 1538	ASME/ANSI B16.5 Class 150

MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Measurement shall be paid on number basis as per relevant dia of the item as per payment Schedule And as per BOQ.

- **ITEM NO – 3 :- Erection of Air Valve Riser by installing New M.S pipe of 6mm thick and 3.2mt length with necessary fittings such as flange of Appropriate size, Nut bolts and embedded the pipe in R CC M;15 with offset of 10 cm around pipe with necessary steel etc complete**
100 mm dia. Air Valve , Without isolating Sluice Valve PN 1.0

➤ The materials shall be carted to store or site of work including all freight, loading, unloading including all taxes, insurance, including necessary jointing materials such as G.I Nipple saddle pieces shall be brought by the contractor for fixing of air valve.

➤ 1.2 A suitable hole shall be drilled on the pipeline. The pipeline shall be of any type such as AC, PVC or CI pipes. A clamp shall be got prepared with a nipple welded on it. The clamp shall be fixed on pipe with bolts and nuts in such a way that the part of nipple fixed in the clamp shall remain in the hole drilled in pipe. The rubber packing shall be provided between the clamps and the pipe. White zinc spun yarn shall be used for fixing the nipple of air valve.

➤ 1.3 Bolt holes shall be drilled according to center- lines. Bolt heads and nuts shall be hexagonal and shall conform to IS: 1363 (specification for black hexagonal bolts, nuts and lock nuts and black hexagonal screws).

➤ 1.4 The neoprene seat ring shall be held security in place under the low pressure cover by jointing support ring to prevent it from sagging when the ball is not soaking the orifice.

➤ **2.0 JOINTING MATERIAL**

➤ 2.1 Jointing material shall be brought by contractor with all necessary joint rings, nuts, bolts and washers for completing the joints on all the flanges of valve supplied under this contract including these flanges which will be jointed to pipe system. The lengths of bolts shall be assumed to be suitable for jointing material supported under the contract shall be inclusive of rates.

➤ 2.2 Joint rings shall be of flat section at least 3 mm thick. They shall be of rubber in accordance with Is: 638-1965 or its latest edition (specifications for rubber and insertion jointing) of hardness proven in practice so as form a water tight joint and use of jointing paste shall not be allowed.

➤ Specifications for Air Riser for Pipeline are as under.

For All dia. of Pipe :-

- 1) The work of Air valve riser shall be carried out as per the approved drawing and as per the instruction of Engineer in charge.
- 2) The work shall be carried out as per the description of the Item.
- 3) The M.S. pipe of 6 mm thick shall be 3.20 m Long of As per Drawing dia.
- 4) Necessary reinforcement @0.12 % at cross section Area shall be placed in footing and column as per the Grade of RCC Work will be M:15 instruction of Engineer in Charge.
- 5) Necessary flanges, Nuts, bolts, Clamp and all type jointing materials shall be provided and fixed by agency.
- 6) Air valve shall be fixed by agency with jointing materials

- 7) Item includes all type labors, excavation, refilling etc.
- 8) Item includes necessary cost of form work etc.
- 9) Minimum 10cm Offset has to be Provided Both Side of shaft and water main pipeline
- 10) PCC has to be provided at bottom of the Foundation as instruction of Engineer in Charge.

18.0 MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT :-

Measurement shall be paid on number basis as per relevant dia. of the item as per payment Schedule And as per BOQ.

- **ITEM NO- 4 :- Manufacture, Supply & Delivery of Ductile Iron Flange socket spigot bends, tees, reducers or any other specials as per BS-EN-545/1995 Class-A series K12 suitable for use with D.I. Pipes manufactured as per IS:8329/1994 delivery of specials is to be made to GWSSB store or site of works anywhere in Gujarat including all taxes, loading, unloading, carting, stacking, insurance, inspection charges, octroi etc. complete. With external bitumen & zinc coating & internal cement mortar lining.**
- **Socket & Spigot Type**
Above 350 mm dia. D.I. K-7 Pipe Line

DI Specials :-

DI Specials with all types of diameters suitable of K-7 grade pipes with inner cement mortal lining. The necessary DI Specials required during the lowering & lying of Ductile Iron Pipe shall be supplied by the agency and shall be as per standard specification. And per IS specification.

It shall be of best quality as per requirement Rate shall be including loading, unloading, carting, insurance and labour charge etc. complete.

The payment shall be made on kg. Basis.

DI Specials & Fittings :-

Manufacture, Supply & Delivery of Ductile Iron (DI) Specials & Fittings as per IS:9523/2000 and its latest amendments, Class-K12 with suitable Flange Drilling dimensions per PN-10/PN-16 suitable for the use with DI Pipes manufactured as per IS:8329/2000 with its latest amendments.

DI Specials and Fittings are to be only used for the jointing with DI pipes. DI Double Socket Tee with Flange Branch (DSTFB) of suitable size must be used as Air Valve Tee for the connection of Air Valve with DI Pipe.

The DI Specials and Fittings shall be preferably manufactured and supplied by the same pipe manufacturer &/or its subsidiary company, having valid BIS Licence, to ensure the quality and compatibility of Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes with DI Specials and Fittings for the better pipeline performance. In case the same DI pipe manufacturer does not manufacture and supply DI Specials and Fittings, DI Special sand Fittings must be procured from any of DI pipe manufacturer, having valid BIS Licence, to ensure the best DI quality product for DI Specials and Fittings.

QAP approval and Inspection is to be ensured by the concerned GWSSB Executive Engineer and Third Party Inspection Agency like DI Pipes. The rates of DI Specials and

Fittings shall be of FOR site including loading, unloading, carting, insurance and labour charge etc. Complete.

Technical Specification for Double Chamber Restrained Joints Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes

Restrained joints DI pipes and fittings shall be utilized where pipelines have DI Fittings (such as bends, Tees, reducers etc.), needs to crossroads through existing ducts or in areas with restricted accessibility or in case of heavy thrust forces or as directed by engineer – in- charge. The use of concrete anchor/thrust blocks shall be submit with his bid, the full details of the type of restrained joint propose to use.

The manufacturer will have to demonstrate the allowable operating pressure of the proposed restrained joints by type test duly approved by third party inspection agency such as Bureau VERITAS India / Italy, BSI UK or DVGW Germany. The allowable operating pressure & permissible angular deflection for various size range shall be as mentioned given below:

DN	DE, mm	Allowable operating Pressure * (PFA), bar	Allowable Angular Deflection,(Degree)
100	118	40	5
150	170	40	5
200	222	40	4
250	274	40	4
300	326	40	4
350	378	40	3
400	429	40	3
500	532	40	3
600	635	40	2
700	738	25	1.5
800	842	25	1.5
900	945	25	1.5
1000	1048	25	1.5
1100	1152	25	1
1200	1255	25	1

Calculation of the number of pipe lengths with restrained joint required, shall be as per the manufacture's recommendation and shall be subject to Engineer- in- Charge approval.

Restrained joints shall be designed to resist the axial thrust forces maintain flexibility and angular deflection mentioned in the above Table. Restrained joints shall be designed in accordance with ISO 10804. The thrust resisting mechanism shall be separated from the sealing action of the gasket and shall not be in contact with portable water in the pipeline.

The Double chamber restrained DI Pipes and Fitting shall be supplied with internal OPC lining and external zinc coating with finish layer of Blue Epoxy conforming to IS 8329:2000/IS 9523:2000 with latest amendment.

Payment shall be made KG basis of completed item as per BOQ .

- **ITEM NO- 5 :- Excavation for pipe line trenches for water supply, sewerage line, manhole etc. all with shoring and strutting if required as per required gradient and line including safety provisions using site rails and stacking excavated stuff including up to all required lead cleaning the site etc. complete for all lifts and strata as specified. Up to 1.50 Mt depth from avg. GL**
- **A) in All sorts of Soil and soft murrum**
- **B) In Hard murrum, boulders incl. macadam road**
- **C)In Soft Rock**

1.1 GENERAL

1.1 The excavation for trenches will generally, refers to open excavation for trenches in wet / dry conditions for pipe laying work.

2.0 CLEARING OF SITES:

2.1 The site on which the pipelines are to be laid and shown on plan and the area required for setting out and other operations shall be cleared and all obstruction loose stones and materials, rubbish of all kinds, stumps, brushwood as trees shall be removed as directed the roots shall be entirely grubbed up.

2.2 The products of the clearing to restocked in such a place and in such a manner, as directed by the engineer in charge.

2.3 In jungle clearings, all trees not specially marked for preservation, bamboo's jungle wood and brushwood shall be cut down their roots grubbed up. All wood and materials from the clearing shall be the property of the Board shall be arranged as directed by the Engineer-in-charge or his authorized agent; the material pronounced as useful by the Engineer will be conveyed and properly stacked as directed within the specified limit. Unless materials will be burnt or otherwise disposed off as directed.

2.4 All holes or hollows whether originally existing or produced by digging up roots, shall be carefully filled up with earth, well earth, well rammed leveled off, as may be directed.

3.0 SETTING OUT:-

The center lines of all pipe trenches etc. shall be given by the Engineer-in-charge and it will be the responsibility of the contractor to install substantial reference marks, bench marks, etc. and maintain them as long as required true to line, level curve and slopes. The contractor shall assure full responsibility for alignment, and dimension of trench.

The labor materials etc. required for setting out and establishing benchmarks and other reference marks shall be arranged by the contractor at his own cost.

4.0 EXCAVATION :-

4.1 The excavation incl. Bailing out of water for the pipe trenches shall also incl. Removal of all materials of whatever nature and whether wet or dry condition necessary for laying of pipelines exactly in accordance with alignment, levels grades and curves shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. Trenches shall be excavated to the exact width and depth according to the size of pipe and the sides shall be left vertical as far as possible or according to the angle of repose various soils. Unless there is a specific extra provision in the contract for shoring and strutting or for cutting side slopes the contractor shall at his own cost do the necessary shoring and strutting or cutting of slopes to a safe of repose or both approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The contractor shall notify the Engineer before starting excavation to enable him to take cross sectional levels for purpose of measurements before the ground is disturbed. The bottom of the trenches shall be leveled both longitudinally and transversely or

slopped as directed by the Engineer. The contractor shall at his own cost to remove such portions of boulders or rocks, as are rectified to make the bottom of the trench level. No filling shall be allowed to bring the trench to level. If by contractor's mistake excavation is made deeper than shown on the plans and if ordered by the Engineer the extra depth shall have to be made with selected excavated stuff only with watering, remedying etc. as directed, by the Engineer and at the cost of the contractor. Other hard excavation shall be cleared of all sorts and loose materials and cut to firm surface, either level, stepped as directed by the Engineer. The Engineer may order such changes in the dimensions and alignment of pipe trench as may be deemed necessary to secure satisfactory cover over pipeline. The contractor shall, at his own expense, make provision for bailing out of draining water and the trenches shall be kept free of water, during laying work.

After each excavation is completed, the contractor shall notify the Engineer to that effect and no lying of pipeline will be allowed to lie until Engineer has approved the depth and dimensions of trenches level and measurements.

Excavation by the use of Explosives :-

Unless otherwise stated herein, I.S. Specification "IS: 4081: Safety Code for Blasting and related Drilling Operations" shall be followed. As far as possible all blasting shall be completed prior to commencement of construction. At all stages of excavation, precautions shall be taken to preserve the rock below and beyond the lines specified for the excavation, in the soundest possible condition. The quantity and strength of explosives used shall be such as will neither damage nor crack the rock outside the limits of excavation. All precautions, as directed by Employer's Representative, shall be taken during the blasting operations and care shall be taken that no damage is caused to adjoining buildings or structures as a result of blasting operations. In case of damage to permanent or temporary structures, Contractor shall repair the same to the satisfaction of Employer's Representative at his cost. As excavation approaches its final

lines and levels, the depth of the charge holes and amount of explosives used shall be progressively and suitably reduced.

The contractor shall obtain a valid Blasting License from the authorities concerned. No explosive shall be brought near the work in excess of quantity required for a particular amount of firing to be done; and surplus left after filling the holes shall be removed to the magazine. The magazine shall be built as a way as possible from the area to be blasted. Employer's Representative's prior approval shall be taken for the location proposed for the magazine. In no case shall blasting be allowed closer than 30 meters to any structure or to locations where concrete has just been placed. In the latter case the concrete must be at least 7 days old. Blasting for excavation in hard rock will only be allowed if permitted by competent authority otherwise shall be done with chiseling only.

For blasting operations, the following points shall be observed.

- i) Contractor shall employ a competent and experienced supervisor and licensed blaster in-charge of each set of operation, which shall be held personally responsible to ensure that all safety regulations are carried out.
- ii) Before any blasting is carried out, Contractor shall intimate Employer's Representative and obtain his approval in writing for resorting to such operations. He shall intimate the hours of firing charges, the nature of explosive to be used and the precautions taken for ensuring safety.
- iii) Contractor shall ensure that all workmen and the personnel at site are excluded from an area within 200 m radius from the firing point, at least 15 minutes before firing time by sounding warning whistle. The area shall also be given a warning by sounding a

distinguishing whistle.

iv) The blasting of rock near any existing buildings, equipments or any other property shall be done under cover and Contractor has to make all such necessary muffling arrangements. Covering may preferably be done by MS plates with adequate dead weight over them. Blasting shall be done with small charges only and where directed by Employer's Representative; a trench shall have to be cut by chiseling prior to the blasting operation, separating the area under blasting from the existing structures.

v) The firing shall be supervised by a Supervisor and not more than 6 (six) holes at a time shall be set off successively. If the blasts do not tally with the number fired, the misfired holes shall be carefully located after half an hour and when located, shall be exploded by drilling a fresh hole along the misfired hole (but not nearer than 600 mm from it) and by exploding a new charge.

i) A wooden tamping rod with a flat end shall be used to push cartridges home and metal rod or hammer shall not be permitted. The charges shall be placed firmly into place and not rammed or pounded. After a hole is filled to the required depth, the balance of the hole shall be filled with stemming, which may consist of sand or stone dust or similar inert material.

vii) Contractor shall preferably detonate the explosives electrically.

viii) The explosives shall be exploded by means of a primer, which shall be fired by detonating a fuse instantaneous detonator (F.I.D) or other approved cables. The detonators with F.I.D. shall be connected by special nippers.

ix) In dry weather and normal dry excavation, ordinary low explosive gunpowder may be used. In damp rock, high explosive like gelatin with detonator and fuse wire may be used. Underwater or for excavation in rock with substantial accumulated seepage electric detonation shall be used.

x) Holes for charging explosives shall be drilled with pneumatic drills, the drilling pattern being so planned that rock pieces after blasting will be suitable for handling without secondary blasting.

xi) When excavation has almost reached the desired level, hand trimming shall have to be done for dressing the surface to the desired level.

Any rock excavation beyond an over break limit of 75 mm shall be filled up as instructed by Employer's Representative, with concrete of strength not less than M10. Stopping in rock excavation shall be done by hand trimming.

xii) Contractor shall be responsible for any accident to workmen, public or Employer's property due to blasting operations. Contractor shall also be responsible for strict observance of rules, laid by Inspector of explosives, or any other Authority duly constituted under the State and / or Union Government as applicable at the place of excavation.

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 Employer's Representative, 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 Employer's Representative, is likely to become loose or unstable later, shall also be promptly and satisfactorily removed.

Classification of Strata :-

The decision regarding, classification of strata shall rest with the Engineer in charge and his decision shall be final and binding to the contractor.

All the materials encountered in the excavation shall be classified as under :-

Ordinary soil and soft murrum :-

These will include all materials of an earthy or sandy nature, which can be easily ploughed or small shingle, and gravel, which can be easily removed.

Hard murrum :-

This shall include all kinds of disintegrated rock or shale or inundated clay which can be removed with a shovel without difficulty and which do not require blasting.

Soft rock :-

This shall include all materials which is rock or hard conglomerate, all decomposed and weathered rock, highly fissured rock old masonry and also soft rock boulders bigger than 1/2 cubic meter and other varieties of rock. Which do not require blasting and which can be removed with the pie crowbars wedges and hammer.

Hard rock & Bhat rock

This shall include rocks, occurring in masses, which could best be removed by chiseling.

5.0 SHORING AND STRUTTING :-

5.1 Shoring & strutting and dewatering if required shall have to be carried out by the contractor, for which any extra charge will not be paid

5.2 During excavation if water connections, sewage connections, telephone lines, khal kuva (soak pits) all other utility services like gas pipe line, Oil pipe line, drainage lines, Storm water line etc. are damaged by the contractor, the same shall have to be restored by the contractor without any extra payment.

6.0 PROTECTION

6.1 The trenches shall be strongly fenced and red light signal shall be kept at night and arrangement of watchman to prevent accidents should be done, sufficient care protective measure shall be taken to see that the excavation shall not affect or damage the adjoining structure. The contractor shall be entirely responsible for any injury to life and damage to the properties etc. Necessary protection work such as guide ropes, crossing places, barricades, caution boards etc. shall be provided by the contractor.

7.0 The excavation in all sorts of soil, hard murrum, soft rock or hard rock or any type of soil shall have to be carried out up to the required depth by the agency.

8.0 DISPOSAL OF EXCAVATED STUFF :-

8.1 No excavated stuff from trench are to be placed even temporarily nearer than 1.5 meter or greater distance up to 90 meter or as prescribed by the Engineer from the outer edge of trench. All excavated material will be the property of the board. The rate of excavated includes sorting out of useful materials and stacking then separately as directed within

specified lead. The excavated stuff suitable and useful for refilling or for other use shall be stacked at convenient places. The materials not useful in any wet shall be disposal off as directed by the Engineer from the outer edge of trench.

8.2 The site should be cleared off on completion of work.

9.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS :-

9.1 At the joints of pipes, the trench shall be excavated to an additional depth of 15 cm. and width of 30 cm. And length of 15 cm. beyond the edge of collar on both the sides or as directed. The rate include for such extra excavation made at the joints. The trenches shall be excavated perfectly in straight line. The bottom of the trench shall be kept as per invert level

or as directed. To maintain the proper slope the usual method of site rails and boning rods shall be adopted. The contractor shall have to provide and fix and maintain sight rails and boning rod without any extra cost.

If the contractor fails or makes delay to give hydraulic test of the pipe line laid in any of the section, without any genuine reason, he shall be responsible to get any part of the length trenches refill in such case i.e. before testing for safety of pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic as found necessary by the engineer-in-charge without any extra cost. If found necessary any directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The contractor shall have to excavate the refilled trenches, during hydraulic test without any extra cost. At all road crossings, trenches shall be excavated only for half width of the road and pipe shall be laid. The other half shall be excavated only after back filling over the laid pipeline is done so as to make it suitable for the traffic. The contractor shall provide direction when the pipeline is to be laid along the road as required and shall maintain the diversion or any part of it, without any extra cost. At all road crossings, the pipe shall be laid below the crest of road.

9.2 The contractor shall break the road surface by excavation chiseling to the exact width and length as shown on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

The excavated stuff shall be deposited in uniform layers to avoid mixing with other kind of materials at non-objectionable place or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

10.0 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT :-

10.1 The payment of excavation shall be made at the unit rate per cubic meter for the quantity actually excavated and accepted by the Engineer in charge limited to dimensions shown in the sanctioned plans or as directed by the Engineer. Excavation in excess of the sanctioned dimensions shall not be measured not paid for and if an ordered by the Engineer the contractor shall have to fill up the excess depth with excavated stuff with watering ramming etc. (Completed as specified) for trench without any extra payment to the contractor.

10.2 Dimension shall be correct to two places of decimals of a meter and individual quantity shall of decimals of a meter and individual quantity shall be calculated to two places of decimals of a cubic meter.

10.3 The rate for the item of excavation shall include unless and otherwise mentioned.

- (a) Clearing of site
- (b) Setting out work including all materials and labor.
- (c) Providing and subsequently removing, shoring and strutting outing Slopes etc.
- (d) Excavation and removal and staking of all excavated stuff as directed.
- (e) Necessary protection including labor materials equipment etc. to ensure safety and protection against risk or accident.
- (f) Providing facilities for inspection and damage to property if caused during progress of work.
- (g) Compensation for injury to life and damage to property if caused during Progress of work.
- (h) Restoring of water supply connections, sewer connections, telephone Lines, khal kuva soapiest etc. if damaged by contractor without extra Payment.
- Dewatering of excavated pit trench during the progress of work.
- (j) Clearing the site on completion of works directed by the Engineer.

Mode of Measurement & Payment: Measurements will be taken for cubic meter basis and payment will be as per BOQ .

- **ITEM NO- 6 :- Lowering Laying and jointing C.I. S.& S.spun pipes suitable for tyton joints/mortarlined D.I. pipes of various classes with CI/MS specials of following diameters in proper position, grade and alignment as directed by engineer In charge including hydraulic testing etc. complete.**
- **400 mm dia. D.I. K - 7 Pipe Line with E. D**

GENERAL:

The pipes & joints shall be procured, supplied by the Contractor at work site at his own cost. Every care shall be taken in carting them to site. During transportation any damage shall be occurring to pipes for fittings the replacement of pipes given by the contractor at his own cost.

➤ The trenches shall be well leveled so that pipes are laid evenly among them. The pipes shall be fixed within two rubber rings to be supplied by department at the place shown in schedule A, if directed by the Engineer-in-charge or mentioned in item of schedule B. The specification for titan joints i.e. Rubber Rings shall be as per details specification material section.

➤ The contractor shall make his own arrangement for obtaining permission for storing & stacking of pipes etc. from land boards whether they are Government, Municipal Local Bodies or Private land owner.

➤ Every pipes before lowering into the trenches shall be got checked and thoroughly cleaned and the beds of the trenches shall be properly graded and leveled as required on the line, without any claim for extra cost whether it is required. The pipe shall be carefully lowered into the trenches with the help of a suitable type of chain pulley blocks, which shall first be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. Each pipe shall be properly jacked and the spigot perfectly fixed into the socket. No jointing operation shall be started unless the gradients levels are approved by the Engineer-in-Charge or his representatives.

➤ The pipes shall be laid complete in centerline ranged accurately by means of a string attached to both marked center of site rails and no deviation shall be permissible without the permission of Engineer-in-Charge. The pipe shall be laid in reasonably dry trenches and no circumstances on slushy bedding.

➤ The pipes shall be brushed before lowering any laying or remove any soil or dirt etc. that may have accumulated.

➤ The inside socket and outside of the spigot-shall be carefully cleaned. The pipe shall be lowered carefully with socket and toward and the flow of water or up till or as directed and spigot and should be carefully inserted into the socket and the space shall be filled with the joint.

➤ The excavation for trenches shall be done before laying of the pipes as per required depth and width so that adequate space can be made available for joint.

➤ The pipes & joints shall be procured, supplied by the Contractor at work site at his own cost. Every care shall be taken in carting them to site. During transportation any damage shall be occurring to pipes for fittings the replacement of pipes given by the contractor at his own cost.

- Before laying the pipes it shall be brushed throughout length so that the dust and soil can be removed.
- Reducer bends tees, and adopter etc. to be supplied by the contractor as per requirement.
- All the specials such as bends, tees, reducer, etc. shall be fixed as per instruction of engineer-in-charge in the pipeline.
- The pipe shall be hydraulically tested during the testing no leakage shall be observed. If, leakage observed, it shall be set rightly by the contractor at his own cost as per the instruction of engineer-in-charge. The payment shall be as per payment schedule.

➤ **DI Specials & Fittings**

- Manufacture, Supply & Delivery of Ductile Iron (DI) Specials & Fittings as per IS:9523/2000 and its latest amendments, Class-K12 with suitable Flange Drilling dimensions per PN-10/PN-16 suitable for the use with DI Pipes manufactured as per IS:8329/2000 with its latest amendments.
- DI Specials and Fittings are to be only used for the jointing with DI pipes. DI Double Socket Tee with Flange Branch (DSTFB) of suitable size must be used as Air Valve Tee for the connection of Air Valve with DI Pipe.
- The DI Specials and Fittings shall be preferably manufactured and supplied by the same pipe manufacturer &/or its subsidiary company, having valid BIS Licence, to ensure the quality and compatibility of Ductile Iron (DI) Pipes with DI Specials and Fittings for the better pipeline performance.
- In case the same DI pipe manufacturer does not manufacture and supply DI Specials and Fittings, DI Special and Fittings must be procured from any of DI pipe manufacturer, having valid BIS Licence, to ensure the best DI quality product for DI Specials and Fittings.
- QAP approval and Inspection is to be ensured by the concerned GWSSB Executive Engineer and Third Party Inspection Agency like DI Pipes. The rates of DI Specials and Fittings shall be of FOR site including loading, unloading, carting, insurance and labour charge etc. Complete.

TESTING OF WATER PIPES :-

- After each section of the pipeline has been completed it shall be tested for water tightness before being covered. The contractor shall at his own cost fill up water in pipe line and given necessary hydraulic test section by section and the pipe line shall stand the pressure which shall stand the pressure which shall exceed the working pressure by (a) 50% of the highest pressure in the section.
- (b) 30m whichever is less without showing any leakage or sweating anywhere in the pipes joints specials valves etc. if any defect are found the contractor shall be made good the same at his own cost.
- Any leaking joints shall be made good and above test pressure in to be lowered gradually after satisfactory test is & over.

➤ **GWSSB will not be able to provide water for testing of the pipelines & water containers of the project. This shall have to be managed by the contractor at his costs and risk.**

➤ The hydraulic test shall be given again if considered necessary by the Executive Engineer or his representative to show that no further leakages or sweating is there. The contractor shall have to make necessary arrangements for water testing as well as plugging the opening of pipes etc. as directed without claiming any extra cost. The pipelines shall be kept filled with water for a work lines shall be kept filled with water for a week or till it is situated for testing is done.

➤ If the pipe lines are laid in detached sanctioned & not in continuous length due to any reasons such as non-availability of specials or due to obstacle etc. The contractor shall see that no end of pipes length is kept open-ends are immediately covered up either by suitable blank flange or cap slug or by means of double layer gunny bags clothes tied properly by mild steel wire without any claim for extra-cost.

➤ The rate shall be per meter of pipe line laid including all specials and fitting jointly etc. Cutting and waste shall not be paid separately. The length shall be measured not on the straight line and curves along the center line over the pipe and specials correct up to 1 cm.

➤ **METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF PIPES :-**

➤ The measurement shall be recorded in running meter of pipe length laid along center line or axis of pipe line including tees, enlarges, reducers and bends correct up to 0.01M. length. No payment shall be made for overlaps etc. The payment shall be paid after completion of whole item as mentioned in price bid on Running Meter basis.

Payment shall be as per payment schedule And as per BOQ.

- **ITEM NO. : 7 :- Lowering, laying and jointing in position following C. |. / D/F Reflux valves, Butterfly valves, Sluice valves and Air valves including cost of all labour, jointing material, including nut bolts and giving satisfactory hydraulic testing, etc. complete.**
- **100mm Dia Air valve, Without isolating Sluice Valve PN 1.0**

JOINTING MATERIAL :-

1.1 The contractor shall provide all necessary jointing materials such as nuts bolts, rubber packing white zinc jute lead wool C. I. tailpiece etc.

1.2 All tools and plant required for installation of sluice valve shall be provided by the contractor.

1.3 All jointing materials shall be approved from the engineer-in-charge before use

1.4 The nut and bolts shall conform to Item No MSP-19 of specification of materials.

1.5 The rubber packing shall conform all specifications as narrated in Item No MSP-20 of specifications of materials.

2.0 INSTALLATION

2.1 The sluice valve/ butterfly valve shall be lowered in to the trench carefully, so that no part is damaged during lowering operation.

2.2 If necessary tailpieces shall be fitted with sluice valve first outside the trench and then lowered in to the trench.

2.3 The rubber packing shall be three ply and of approved thickness. The packing shall be of full diameter of the flange with necessary holes and the sluice/butterfly valve bore. It shall be even at both the inner and outer edges.

2.4 The flange faces thoroughly greased.

2.5 If flange faces are not free, the contractor shall use thin fibers of lead wool.

2.6 After placing the packing, nuts and bolts shall be inserted and tightened to make the joint.

2.7 The valve shall be tightly closed when being installed to prevent any foreign materials from getting in between the working parts of the valve.

2.8 Each flange bolt shall be tightened a little at a time taking care to tighten diametrically opposite bolts alternatively.

2.9 The sluice valve/butterfly valve shall be installed in such a way that its Spindle shall remain in truly vertical position.

2.10 The other end of tailpiece shall be fitted with pipes so that continuous lines can work.

2.11 Extra excavation required for facility of lowering and fixing sluice valve shall not be paid for.

3.0 TESTING

3.1 After installation of sluice valve/ butterfly valve the same is tested to 1 1/2 times of its test pressure.

3.2 The joints sluice valve/butterfly valve shall withstand the test pressure of pipelines.

3.3 Defects noticed during test and operation of sluice valve shall be rectified by the contractor at his own cost without any extra claim to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge.

4.0 MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Measurement shall be paid on number basis as per relevant dia. of the item as per BOQ.

ITEM NO. : 8 :- Providing C.C. M. :100 for encasing pipes using trap metal size 12 mm to 50 mm incl. form work curing consolidation etc. complete for various location on pipe line (using trap metal 20 mm Nominal size)

➤ For all practical purpose and in absence of proportioning of concrete on base of preliminarily tests, C.C. 1:3:6 may be provided as a levelling course i.e. one part of cement three parts of sand and six parts of black trap kapachi. Specification for various ingredients of concrete such as sand, cement, kapachi, water shall be as these given in specification for C.C. M 100.

➤ While laying base concrete for levelling course the concrete shall not be dumped from above but shall be carried out to the bottom and gently placed from a height not exceeding 1.5 meter. If concrete is transported by chutes, then the same shall be remixed at bottom of chutes to overcome any segregation that might have occurred.

1. General

The concrete shall consist of one part of ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS 269-1976 Three parts of well graded angular best quality river sand free of dust and organic matter and size 1 mm. To 3 mm and Six parts of approved quality black trap kapachi of size 12 mm to 25 mm. All C.C. work shall be carried out as per I.S.S. regulations and as per standing practice and ordered prevailing in PWD. All the items are to be carried out as per details supplied and as required and directed by the engineer in charge or his authorized agencies. The work will have to be strictly as per approved design and as directed by the engineer in charge.

2. Aggregate

The course aggregate and the fine aggregate for the concrete shall be hard, clean ,tough & durable and shall be free from all deleterious matter such as dust, lump of clay, soft & flaxy pieces, shale alkali, organic matter.

The materials shall be got approved by the Engineer-In-Charge or his agent.

3. Proportion

The proportion of course and fine aggregate shall be that one part of cement, three parts of fine aggregates & Six parts of course aggregates by volume. The proportion of cement & water of the water cement ratio shall be as specified, having regard to the nature of work & strength to be developed.

4. Mixing Whether the concrete is mixed by hand or in a mechanical mixture. it shall be thoroughly mixed and the concrete placed in its final position with the minimum of delay. every pieces of aggregate shall be uniformly coated by cement paste.

5. Laying & Consolidation

The concrete must be laid gently (Not dumped) from height so as not to pent segregation of aggregates .after placing it shall be well compacted by tampl and/or mortar to cream up. in no case ramming shall be prolonged after the cement has begun to take its initial set. In no case, more water be added in order to reduce the work of completion.

6. Curing

As soon as the concrete has set sufficiently the surface shall be protected from rapid drying by being covered with wet sand, wet gunny bags or where possible by foaming shallow pools water on the top. the setting shall be continued for at least 10 days & usually two to three weeks.

7. **Workmanship**

Water stops shall be cleaned before placing them in position. Oil or grease shall be removed thoroughly using water and suitable detergents. Water stops shall be procured in long lengths as manufactured to avoid joints as far as possible. Standard L or T type of intersection pieces shall be procured for use depending on their requirement. Any non-standard junctions shall be made by cutting the pieces to profile for jointing. Lapping of water stops shall not be permitted. All jointing shall be of fusion welded type as per manufacturer's instructions. Water stops shall be placed at the correct location/level and suitably supported at intervals with the reinforcement to ensure that it does not deviate from its intended position during concreting and vibrating. Care shall also be taken to ensure that no honey-combing occurs because of the serrations/end grips, by placing concrete with smaller size aggregates in this region. Projecting portions of the water stops embedded in concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned of all mortar/concrete coating before resuming further concreting operations. The projecting water stop shall also be suitably supported at intervals with the reinforcement to maintain its intended position during concreting so as to ensure that it does not bend leading to formation of pockets. In addition, smaller size aggregates shall be used for concreting in this region also

8. **Mode of Payment :-**

80% payment if necessary shall be made after laying of concrete & 20% payment shall be release after completion of curing period of exposed surface.

The rate shall be paid per cum. of completed work As per BOQ.

➤ **ITEM NO- 9 :- Refilling the pipeline trenches incl. ramming, watering, consolidating disposal of surplus stuff as directed within a radius of 3 km. (Refilling as directed with Excavated Stuff)**

➤ **REFILLING OF TRENCHES :-**

- On completion of the pipe laying operations in any section, for a length of about 100m and while further work is still in progress, refilling of trenches shall be started by the Contractor with a view of restricting the length of open trenches. Pipe laying shall closely follow the progress of Trench Excavation and the Contractor shall not permit unreasonably excessive lengths of trench excavation to remain open while awaiting testing of the pipeline. If the Engineer considers that the Contractor is not complying with any of the foregoing requirements, he may prohibit further trench excavation until he is satisfied with the progress of laying and testing of pipes and refilling of trenches. The excavated material nearest to the trench shall be used filling. Care shall be taken during backfilling, not to injure or disturb the pipes, joints or coating. Filling shall be carried out simultaneously on both sides of the pipes so that unequal pressure does not occur. Walking or working on the completed pipeline unless the trench has been filled to height of at least 30cm over the top of the pipe except as may be necessary for tamping etc., during backfilling work.
- The remaining portion of the trench may be filled in with a mixture of hard and soft material free from boulders and clods of earth larger than 150mm in size if sufficient quantity of good earth and murrum are not available. The trench shall be refilled so as to build up to the original ground level, keeping due allowance for subsequent settlement

likely to take place. The top 300mm layer or fertile agricultural soil shall be kept aside during excavation and shall be laid in layers near ground level during refilling.

- To prevent buckling of pipe shell of diameters 1200mm and above, pipes shall be strutted from inside while the work of refilling is in progress, for which no separate payment shall be made.
- Strutting shall be done by means of strong spiders having at least 6 arms which shall be sufficiently stiff to resist all deformation. Spiders shall be provided at a maximum interval of 2m & shall be welded in such a way that internal coating does not get burnt.
- The Engineer shall, at all times, have powers to decide which portion of the excavated materials shall be for filling and in which portion of the site and in what manner it shall be so used.
- If any material remains as surplus it shall be disposed of as directed by the Engineer, which includes loading, unloading, transporting and spreading as directed within all lead. If the Contractor fails to remove the earth from site within 7 days after the period specified in a written notice, the Engineer may arrange to carry out such work at the Contractor's risk and cost or may impose such fine for such omission as he may deem fit. Particular care shall be taken to keep the trench dry during the entire refilling operation.
- If suitable material for refilling is not available for excavation the Contractor shall bring earth, murrum of approved quality as directed by the Engineer.
- No mechanical plant other than approved compacting equipment shall run over or operate within the trench until backfilling has reached its final level or the approval of the Engineer has been obtained.
- Subsidence in filling in : Should any subsidence take place either in the filling of the trenches or near about it during the maintenance period of 24 months from the completion of the Contract Works, the Contractor shall make good the same at his own cost or the Engineer may without notice to the Contractor, make good the same in any way and with any material that he may think proper, at the expense of the Contractor. The Engineer may also, if he anticipates occurrence of any subsidence, employ persons to give him timely notice of the necessity of making good the same, and the expenses on this account shall be charged to the Contractor.
- Filling in trenches
- Filling in trenches for pipes and drains shall be commenced as soon as the joints of pipe and drains have been tested and passed. The backfilling material shall be properly consolidated taking due care so 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 fine materials such as earth, murrum, etc. The filling up to the level of the centerline of the pipe shall be done by hand compaction in layers not exceeding 8 cm whereas the filling above the centerline 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.
- **Mode of Measurement & Payment :** Payment shall be done on Cum. bases as per Rate mentioned in BOQ.

➤ **ITEM NO- 10 :- JOB Work of Main Existing Pipeline 400 mm dia. And newly laid pipeline of same size of existing pipeline (Khirasara H.W. To Zumara H.W.) 2 Nos**

- 1.0 Pre-Shutdown Verification & Material Checking

Dimension Matching: Before initiating the shutdown, the contractor shall accurately measure the outer diameter (OD) and thickness of both the existing and new 400mm DI pipes to ensure the interconnecting mechanical collars or sleeves fit without any tolerance issues.

Readiness of Specials: All jointing components—including 400 mm DI mechanical collars/sleeves, EPDM rubber gaskets, and high-tensile nut-bolts—must be physically present at the joint location beforehand.

- 2.0 Dewatering of Connection Pocket

Pocket Dewatering: Immediately after the water supply shutdown is enforced, the connection pocket (local pit) must be cleared of all residual water. Heavy-duty dewatering pumps must run continuously to keep the jointing area completely dry, clean, and free from mud during the welding/jointing process.

- 3.0 Precision Cutting and Edge Chamfering

True Vertical Cutting: The existing and new 400 mm DI pipes shall be cut exactly perpendicular to the pipe axis using a petrol/diesel-driven Abrasive Wheel Pipe Cutter to achieve a smooth, square-faced cut. Gas cutting is strictly prohibited.

Joint Edge Preparation: The newly cut ends of the DI pipes must be instantly grinded and chamfered/beveled at an angle of 15 degree using an electrical angle grinder. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that the internal cement mortar lining (CML) does not chip off or crack during grinding.

- 4.0 Alignment and Mechanical Jointing (The Core Work)

Mechanical Collar/Sleeve Fitting: For non-flanged ends, a heavy-duty DI Mechanical Collar (Sleeve) shall be slipped over the cut gap. The EPDM rubber rings shall be properly seated into the locking grooves of the collar.

Flanged / Detaching Joint Fixing: Where Detaching Joints (DJ) or flanged specials are utilized to bridge the gap, they must be aligned perfectly in a straight line. A 3mm to 5mm thick compressed rubber gasket must be placed uniformly between the flanges.

Uniform Torque Tightening: High-tensile nuts and bolts must be progressively tightened using torque wrenches in a cross-diagonal pattern. This ensures even

compression on the rubber seal, preventing stress concentration and future joint failure.

➤ **5.0 Pressure Charging & Leakage Inspection**

Testing Under Pressure: Once the joints are secured and the line is charged with water, the interconnection points (2 Nos. locations) must be kept fully exposed.

Leakage Rectification: The joints shall be inspected under normal working pressure for at least 1 hour for any signs of sweating, weeping, or drop-leakage. If any defect is noticed, the bolts must be re-torqued or the joint remade immediately until it is 100% water-tight.

MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Measurement shall be paid on per Job basis as per relevant dia. of the item as per BOQ.

- **ITEM NO- 11 :- Removing of Existing Pipeline incl. removing of specials, valves jointing, material including carting and stacking of removed material from site to work to The Department store as directed excl. excavation and refilling**
- **400mm Dia D.I. Pipeline**

➤ **Alignment Inspection and Isolation**

Alignment Identification: Before starting the dismantling work, the contractor shall identify the layout of the existing pipeline section in coordination with the Engineer-in-charge.

Dewatering & Isolation: The contractor must ensure the pipeline is completely isolated from the active water supply system. Any residual water remaining inside the trench pocket or within the pipeline must be pumped out using mechanical dewatering pumps to create a safe and dry working area.

➤ **2.0 Safe Joint Dismantling and Pipe Cutting**

Cleaning of Fittings: All exposed joints, specials (Tees, Bends, Reducers), and valves shall be cleaned thoroughly using wire brushes to remove mud, rust, or debris before attempting removal.

Dismantling Method:

For flanged connections, nuts and bolts shall be carefully unscrewed using mechanical wrenches or spanners. If bolts are completely rusted, they may be cut without damaging the valve or pipe flange body.

For socket and spigot joints, jointing material shall be cleared systematically.

Precision Cutting: If the pipes cannot be separated at the joints, they shall be cleanly cut using an appropriate mechanical or abrasive pipe cutter. The cutting must be done in an engineering manner to maximize the salvage value of the removed material and minimize structural wastage.

➤ **3.0 Safe Lifting and Trench Clearance**

Mechanical Lifting: Since handling heavy pipelines manually poses safety risks and causes damage to the materials, all pipes, large specials, and valves shall be lifted from the trench strictly using mechanical equipment (such as a Hydra Crane).

Protection of Scrap Value: Heavy-duty nylon or canvas slings must be used for lifting. The use of bare steel wire ropes or chains directly wrapped around the pipes is prohibited to prevent denting, cracking, or destroying the structural integrity of the salvageable material.

MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Measurement shall be paid on RMT basis as per relevant dia. of the item as per BOQ.

➤ **ITEM NO- 12 :- Transportation of Pipe with manual loading & unloading as per annexure (A) & Transportation of pipe with loading & unloading with a crane as per annexure(B)**

➤ 1.0 Loading, Carting, and Transportation

Secure Loading: The removed pipes, valves, and specials shall be systematically loaded into commercial trucks or tractor-trailers.

Transit Safety: The materials must be properly secured, chained, or blocked during transit to prevent shifting, rolling, or falling off the vehicle, ensuring safe transportation from the site of work to the designated GWSSB Departmental Store.

➤ 2.0 Unloading and Systematic Stacking at Department Store

Delivery Verification: On reaching the departmental store, the contractor shall count, catalog, and log the quantities of pipes, valves, and specials removed from the site in the presence of the store keeper or Engineer-in-charge.

Ground Stacking: All removed pipes shall be systematically unloaded using a crane and stacked horizontally on top of wooden or concrete sleepers. They must not come into direct contact with the bare earth.

Tier Limitations: Pipes must be stacked in proper layers (tiers) with wooden wedges fixed at the bottom rows to prevent accidental rolling. Specials and valves shall be categorized and stacked separately in designated bins or areas within the store.

MODE OF MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Measurement shall be paid on per Trip basis as per relevant dia. of the item as per BOQ.

➤ **Schedule of Payments :-**

Item	Description of Item	Percentage Payment to be Released
Part-A	Pipeline	
a	On receipt materials on site	65%
b	On lowering, laying and Jointing	20%
c	On refilling and disposal of surplus stuff	5%
d	On Hydraulic Testing	5%
e	After commissioning	5%

- **NOTE :-** Government of India has Circulated a New Circular for application of GST applicable from date-01.07.2017. These Rules Under GST Will be applicable to this work. Also any other conditions/Rules Shall be declared by govt. Will also be included and applicable to Work.

Signature of Contractor

Executive Engineer,
P. H. Works Division
Nakhatrana - Kachchh